

March 30th, 1928.

Dr. R. De Resillac-Roose,
The Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Roose:-

Thank you for your letter of the 29th giving me so much information about the recent additions to the Gest Chinese Research Library. No doubt Mr. Gest is making this a very valuable library and I can well understand his desire to have it fully used.

You will, I know, not forget to let me know when you expect Dr. Lauffer from Chicago. We are still trying to decide on a Head to the Chinese Department. Miss Swann can give lectures in History and Professor Goforth in Economics, but we need some one to tell us of the literature, the philosophy and the civilization of China.

I hope you are keeping well.

. Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA,
COLLABORATOR

March 29th
1928

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

Since my last report to you re the contents, number of works and volumes of the Gest Chinese Research Library, I take pleasure in submitting to you the following report on its new acquisitions:

During the months of October and December 1927 and in February 1928, there arrived three new consignments of books, packed in 14 huge cases, catalogued as No. XII., XIII and XIV (the two former catalogues are completed, their index cards written out and filed, the works all labelled and in their proper classification on the shelves; we are now working on Catalogue XIV), consisting of 269 large works on all four classes of literature, i.e. Classics, History in general, Philosophy in general (including Encyclopedias and Ts'ung shu, or Reprints of rare or out of print works) and Belles-lettres, in 11,657 ts'ê or volumes.

Consignment No. XII. contained 33 large works, of which were 29 Ming editions, printed during the years 1487 to 1615, and consisting of 1,021 volumes.

Consignment No. XIII. contained 48 large works, of which 28 were Ming works, printed during the years 1451 to 1628, and two Imperial or Palace editions, (i.e. works issued only in 50 copies for the exclusive use of emperors) of Emperor K'ang Hsi (1662-1723) and Emperor Yung Ch'eng (1723-1736), the latter work in 112 volumes. In this consignment there were 20 Chinese medical works, in one Ming edition of A.D. 1506, seven first editions issued during the early part of the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty (1644-1911) and some very modern works, among them the highly interesting work "History of Chinese Medicine from the most Ancient to the Present Times", published A.D. 1926. These twenty works added to our Chinese Medical Library bring their number to 130 large works, consisting of 1,670 vol. Consignment No. XIV., packed in 10 cases, contained 188 large works, among them 1 Yüan edition of A.D. 1291; 74 Ming editions printed during the years 1422 to 1639; 11 Palace editions of Ming and Manchu emperors, consisting of 9,902 volumes. The greater part of these works are from the private library of a well known bibliophile at Peking. Among this lot is a copy of Rubbings of the Thirteen Classics from the Temple of Confucius, Peking, in 208 volumes.

In the next Consignment No. XV, expected the latter part of April, there will arrive a priceless edition of a Sung work, printed A.D. 1147 with movable (clay) type, one of the very first works thus printed in China.

It may ^{be} of interest to you to know that the shipping costs of these three consignments, commissions on purchase of works, cables, etc., amounted to \$ 4,666.

At the present writing, the Gest Chinese Research Library contains 1,045 large works, consisting of nearly 40, 000 volumes.

Among the rare editions there are: 2 Sung(A.D.1223,1247); 3 Yüan (A.D.1289,1291,1299) , 21 Palace editions, and the astonishingly large number of 356 Ming works.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Réville-Rose

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CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

November 16th
1931

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University
Montreal

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed, please find mimeographed copy of my Résumé of the history, development, etc., of the Gest Library, manuscript of which you were so kind to read.

A copy of this, together with I.V. Gillis' article "The Characters Ch'ao and Hsi" and Miss Swann's essay "Biography of the Empress Têng. A Translation from the Annals of the Later Han Dynasty", has been sent to 32 professors of sinology of European and Japanese universities and seminaries, with a letter---in English, French and German---as enclosed, and with the enclosed questionnaire regarding studies at these universities and seminaries. Aside from these, copies of the three articles in question were sent to sinologists in Europe and America, with letters requesting them "Your comments and criticisms of the two articles will be gratefully received", and to friends of the Gest Library. All in all over 125 letters and copies of the three items were sent. I did not send any of these items to Chinese universities, as I leave this to our Mr. Gillis.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rose

Enclosures

P.S. Copies of "Bulletin No.1", of "Progress of Chinese Studies in the United States of America" (mentioned in my letter to the European and Japanese professors) were sent at my suggestion to these professors by my friend, Mr. Mortimer A. Graves, General Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D.C.

R.de R.R.

葛思德華文藏書庫

[Please return to Dr. R. de Résillac-Roose, Curator of
the Gest Chinese Research Library, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada]

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

- 1) Full name of professors and assistants of sinology at your University?
- 2) Subject of lectures, courses and studies in the Chinese language, literature, history, philosophy, etc, during the year 1930-31
- 3) How many lectures or courses per week?
- 4) How many students and hospitants attended these lectures?
- 5) Approximate number of Chinese volumes (ts'ê) in your University Library?
- 6) Additional information and remarks.

(Signed) _____

C O P Y.

Dear Sir:-

It is my intention to write and publish in some scientific periodical of Canada or the United States an article on "Chinese Studies at European and Japanese Universities and Seminaries".

Regarding the lectures and courses on Chinese culture, etc., held at the universities and colleges of the United States, I beg to call your attention to "China and Japan in our University Curricula", edited by Edward C. Carter, published by the American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1929, and "Progress of Chinese Studies in the United States of America", Bulletin No. 1, May 1931, published by the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

In order to facilitate my task I would be very grateful to you if you would kindly fill out at your convenience the enclosed questionnaire.

A Department of Chinese Studies has been established October 1st, 1930, at McGill University for research in the history literature and politics, etc., of China, under the direction of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, formerly of the Imperial University, Peking; of the University of Oregon, U. S. A.; and consultant of the Chinese Department of the Library of Congress, Washington.

On behalf of the Gest Chinese Research Library, I take great pleasure to send you under separate cover the following publications, lately issued by the Gest Library:-

1) "The Characters Ch'ao and Hsi", by I. V. Gillis, collaborator and representative of the Gest Library at Peking; copy No.

2) "Biography of the Empress Têng. A Translation from the Annals of the Later Han Dynasty", by Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, of the Gest Library, Montreal.

3) A Short résumé on the history and development of the Gest Chinese Research Library, with a list of some of the outstanding rare and old editions.

"Bibliography of Chinese Works on Zoology", compiled by The Gest Chinese Research Library, and reprinted in the "Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology", compiled and edited by Dr. Casey A. Wood, Ph.D., LL.D., will be sent to you direct by the publishers, the Oxford University Press.

In the hope that we may be of service to you in the future, and thanking you in advance for your trouble and co-operation in furnishing us the desired material.

I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

Curator.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

November, 1931.

Dr. R. de Résillac-Roese,
Curator.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Gest Chinese Research Library was established at McGill University, Montreal, by Mr. Guion M. Gest, an engineer of New York, with branch offices in the principal cities of the United States and in Montreal.

In bringing together a vast collection of Chinese books and depositing it under the aforesaid name at McGill University, Mr. Gest was actuated by two principal motives: (1) To promote through the study of Chinese literature a better understanding of China and a closer relationship between China and the Western world; and (2) to enable students to carry on serious and fruitful investigations in the various departments of Chinese civilization and to place its books at the disposal of scholars for research work in co-operation with the various Faculties and Departments of McGill and other Universities, as well as with sinologists in the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

The Gest Library is housed at present, on the second floor of the Redpath Library Building of the University in a very large, airy and high-domed room, whose walls are adorned with large photographs taken by Mr. Gest in his travels in the Orient, which, with a replica of the Nestorian Monument, in actual size, presented by Dr. Frits Holm, and scrolls, etc., lend the room an intimate and characteristic atmosphere. The floor is laid with heavy Chinese rugs; the office furniture and the filing cabinets of steel are of uniform dark-green colour; the steel stacks with interchangeable sections are arranged in two stories

and the replacement of the books is practical and systematic, so that any book may be found at a moment's notice.

It was my privilege to open the Gest Library on the Chinese New Year Day, February 13th, 1926, with 232 large works consisting of approximately 8,000 ts'ê (volumes), which had been selected by the well known Chinese scholar, Mr. Ch'ên Pao-ch'ên, tutor of the last Manchu emperor Hsuan-t'ung. By October 1st, 1931, the collection had increased to more than 116,000 ts'ê, selected and purchased by Mr. Gest's personal representative and collaborator of the Library in Peking, Captain I. V. Gillis, formerly Naval Attaché of the United States Legation at Peking, who, thanks to his long residence in China, and his wide acquaintance with prominent Manchu and Chinese families was offered exceptional opportunities for the acquisition of rare and old editions, so that, excepting for a few modern works bought from Peking and Shanghai bookstores, all the works in the collection were formerly owned by Manchu princes, well-known Chinese statesmen, and bibliophiles.

The present personnel of the Gest Chinese Research Library consists of Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, M.A., Ph.D., Librarian of McGill University; I. V. Gillis, collaborator in Peking; Nancy Lee Swann, formerly Research Fellow at the North China Union Language School, Peking, and specialist in Chinese Studies in the Gest Library since 1928, author of Pan Chao 班昭 (1st century A. D.) being published by the American Historical Association, and of divers articles on Chinese history; a Chinese student of McGill for inscribing Chinese characters in

catalogues, index cards, etc; Robert de Résillac-Roese, Ph.D., curator of the Gest Library and supervisor of the preparation of catalogues and index cards, and Miss Peggy Turner, assistant to the Curator.

All books are bound in Chinese style; on the back of each t'ao is pasted a label, on which are inscribed the following items: Classification number, accession number, romanization of title, title in Chinese (written with a brush), short contents of work in English, romanization of author's name, author's name in Chinese, edition, year of print, number of t'ao if more than one.

The works are classified according to the "Four Treasure" system [Ching Pu 經部, Shih Pu 史部, Tzû Pu 子部, and Chi Pu 集部] of the Imperial Ch'ien-Lung Library as modified by the Library of Congress. White index cards (size: 12.5 x 7.5 cm.) are used for original works; red cards (same size) for works contained in the ts'ung shu 叢書.

Four sets of index cards have been prepared:

(1) Title cards, on which the following information is typed: In the left-hand upper corner the classification number; title of work in Chinese (written with a brush) running vertically parallel to left side of card; romanization (in Thomas Wade's system) of title, running from left to right at top of card; below title is typed concise description of contents of work, name or names of authors, commentators or writers of prefaces or postscripts (in Chinese and romanization), date of first publication, number of ch'üan (chapters), references as

found in the Ssü k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu 四庫全書總目 and other catalogues, date of issue in question; kind of paper, dimensions of pages, blocks and binding in millimeters, running catalogue number at left-hand lower corner; number of t'ao and ts'ê at right-hand corner.

(2) Author's cards are typed in the same manner with contents of work, etc.

(3) Cards for a second title catalogue, entirely in Chinese, are filed according to the 214 K'ang-Hsi radicals and secondarily by the count of strokes.

(4) In addition a set of title cards in English has been prepared, containing classification number, romanization of title and authors names, edition, year of print, running catalogue number, and number of t'ao and ts'ê. These cards are alphabetically filed.

Besides these cards three sets of catalogues have been typed, covering the same points as the title cards (1) previously described.

The Library is well equipped for research work and is especially strong in Dictionaries (870 ts'ê), Historical Works (9,887 ts'ê), Catalogues (950 ts'ê), Medical Works (2,010 ts'ê), Ts'ung Shu (8,250 ts'ê), Encyclopaedias (8,670 ts'ê), Buddhist Works (10,953 ts'ê), and collective works of Belles-lettres (5,150 ts'ê).

The Library contains more than 500 Ming editions of secular works, 56 Palace or Imperial editions, nearly 10,000 fasciculi of Buddhist scriptures in print or manuscript of the Sung, Yüan

and Ming periods (see page 9), etc., etc. Besides its rarities the Library contains a solid foundation of the essentially important works in excellent editions in virtually all major fields of study.

Aside from the Chinese works, all books concerning China in English, German, French, etc., are deposited in the Gest Library. Since its establishment at McGill University, Dr. G. R. Lomer, the University Librarian, has acquired more than 1,000 of these works, in addition to previously purchased books, besides more than 50 periodicals on Chinese subjects, such as Asia Major, the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the China Review, the T'oung Pao, etc. A special subject and author's card catalogue has been prepared, in which are entered with numerous cross-reference cards, titles not only of books, but also of important articles in the aforementioned periodicals. At this writing the number of cards is approximately 15,000.

Among the rare and old editions of the Gest Chinese Research Library the following may be mentioned:

A. CH'ING PU

1) CLASSICS:

Shih-san-ching 十三經. Rubbings from the stone tablets in the Hall of Classics, Confucian Temple, Peking, of the thirteen Classics, whose text was written by Chiang Hêng 蔣衡, in 38 t'ao, 208 fasciculi.

Shih-êrh ching 十二經. Reprint of the Classics based

on the text carved in stone during the K'ai-Ch'êng period of the T'ang dynasty, published by Chang Tsung-ch'ang 張宗昌 in 14 t'ao, 74 ts'ê.

2) DICTIONARIES:

K'ang Hsi tsû tien 康熙字典 . Two original editions of A. D. 1716, in 6 t'ao, 40 ts'ê; 8 t'ao, 80 ts'ê, resp.

P'ei wên yün fu 佩文韻府 . Manuscript copy of A. D. 1705, presented to Emperor K'ang-Hsi, with textual criticisms, in 20 t'ao, 104 ts'ê; also the first printed edition of A. D. 1711 in 16 t'ao, 160 ts'ê.

B. SHIH PU

3) HISTORIES:

Besides the Erh-shih-ssû shih 二十四史, the 24 dynastic histories in the Ch'ien-Lung edition of A. D. 1739, in 100 t'ao, 754 ts'ê, the Library has eight copies of various dynastic histories from the Chi-ku ko 汲古閣 edition, and copies from the Nan-pei chien 南北監 publications.

A Ming edition of A. D. 1544 of the Tzû chih t'ung chien 資治通鑑 by Ssü-ma Kuang 司馬光 in 12 t'ao, 120 ts'ê; also a Ming edition of the Hung Wu period (1368-1398) of the Tzû chih t'ung chien kang mu 資治通鑑綱目 in 10 t'ao, 60 ts'ê.

Several editions of the T'ung Chih 通志, by Chêng Ch'iao 鄭樵, one from blocks of A. D. 1322, a reprint of not later than 1474 A. D.

4) DOCUMENTS:

Ch'ou pan i wu shih mo 籌辦夷務始末 . A collection of official documents, edicts, memorials, etc., relating to foreign affairs covering the period 1836-1874, officially compiled, the second copy of the Wang Liang 王亮 manuscript, in 16 t'ao, 130 ts'ê.

5) BIOGRAPHIES.

Kuo shih ta ch'ên lieh chüan 國史大臣列傳 . A collection of biographies of Ch'ing notables, compiled under imperial command, in manuscript (unpublished) in 38 t'ao, 156 ts'ê.

Kuo shih kung ch'ên lieh chüan 國史功臣列傳 . Collection of biographies of meritorious officials of the Ch'ing Dynasty (in manuscript, as above), in 4 t'ao, 19 ts'ê, both editions bound in yellow silk t'ao.

C. TZU PU

6) MEDICAL WORKS:

Tung i pao chien 東醫寶鑑, compendium of Chinese medicine, compiled by a Korean physician Hsü Chün 許浚, a Korean Ming reprint, 4 t'ao, 23 ts'ê. A complementary work on this compendium was compiled, with original contributions, by the Korean physician K'ang Ming-chi 康命吉, entitled: Chi chung hsin pien 濟衆新編, published a few years later than the main work: Korean edition in 1 t'ao, 5 ts'ê.

The Pên ts'ao kang mu 本草綱目, by Li Shih-chên 李時珍, reprinted A. D. 1885, is being considered

as a standard edition; published in 8 t'ao, 40 ts'ê.

The Chêng lei Pên ts'ao 證類本草, compiled by T'ang Shên-wei 唐慎微, during the years 1056-1063, enlarged by Ts'ao Hsiao-chung 曹孝忠, and published A. D. 1116; Library copy an imperial edition of A. D. 1587 in 2 t'ao, 10 ts'ê.

7) UTENSILS:

Hsüan-Ho Po ku t'iu lu 宣和博古圖錄, by Wang Fu 王黼, printed from Yüan blocks of the Chih-Ta period (1308-1311), a reprint of the late Yüan or early Ming period; also the same work in a Wan-Li edition, in 4 t'ao, 24 ts'ê, and a Ch'ing reprint, whose title page is dated A. D. 1752, in 5 t'ao, 28 ts'ê.

8) TS'UNG SHU:

Wu Ying Tien chü chên pan ts'ung shu 武英殿聚珍版叢書. Collection of 137 resp. 138 works, printed with movable wooden type A. D. 1775-1794, original editions, in 116 t'ao, 811 ts'ê, and 60 t'ao, 600 ts'ê.

9) ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

T'ü shu chi ch'êng 圖書集成, the original edition of A. D. 1726, 5,010 ts'ê, bound in 502 yellow silk t'ao; also the third edition in small type, printed 1885-1888, in 225 t'ao, 1,620 ts'ê.

Hsin-pien shih wên lei chü han mo ta ch'üan 新編事文類聚翰墨大全 by Liu Ying-li 劉應李, printed A. D. 1307, in 10 t'ao, 60 ts'ê. Though the Ssü-k'u

ch'üan shu tsung mu 四庫全書總目, chüan 137, p. 11, condemns this work, it presents most interesting material for research, as does another encyclopaedia of limited scope, the Mo yuan shêng hsi nang chi 墨園勝系彙集, a manuscript of A. D. 1677, compiled by Lü Hsi 呂錫, in 4 t'ao, 32 ts'ê.

Of the Yung lo ta tien 永樂大典, the Library has chüan No. 14,949 and 20,573 in the original manuscript, chüan 2610 and 2611 in lithographic reproduction, and chüan 661-62, 22,761 photostated.

10. BUDDHIST LITERATURE:

The Library contains two large collections of Sutras, with a total of 9,598 fasciculi. The oldest of these two collections, numbering 5,348 fasciculi, rebound during the years 1600-1602 in polychromatic silk brocade, with t'ao of the same material, belongs to the three dynastic periods, Sung, Yüan and Ming, and is both in printed form and in manuscript, having the uniform size of 28 x 11 cm. Of the Sung group, numbering 697 fasciculi, the earliest date is a print of A. D. 1232, while in the Yüan sutras, numbering 1633 fasciculi, the date of the printing is A. D. 1307 and following years. The sutras printed during the Ming dynasty, numbering 868, belong to the early centuries of that period, since the collection as a whole was supplemented by manuscript copies, numbering 2150 fasciculi, in compliance with the gift of a Chinese woman donor in A. D. 1600.

The second collection of Sutras, numbering 4,250 fasciculi and in the uniform size of 37 x 14 cm., belongs to the last

half century of the Ming period. This collection is also bound in polychromatic silk brocade, is in printed and manuscript form and usually bears a colophon dated 1629 to 1634.

KANJUR EDITION:

The Gest Library has lately acquired a copy of the priceless edition of a Kanjur in Mongol, consisting of 109 volumes; size: 72.5 cm. x 23.5 cm., printed in red on cream-white leaves for emperor Ch'ien-Lung; each volume is enclosed in wooden covers, polychromatically painted with Buddhist symbols.

D. CHI PU

Li T'ai-po shih wên chi 李太白詩文集 by Li T'ai-po 李太白, published A. D. 1543, 1 box, 18 ts'ê;

Tu Kung-pu shih chi 杜工部詩集 by Tu Fu 杜甫 with critical punctuations by Liu Ch'ên-wêng 劉辰翁 (1232-1297), published not earlier than A. D. 1581, 1 box, 10 ts'ê.

Pieh pên Han wên k'ao i 別本韓文考異 by Han yü 韓愈, with commentary by Chu Hsi 朱熹, presumably a Yuan reprint of a Sung edition.

A Department of Chinese Studies was established at McGill University on October 1st, 1930, for research in the history, literature, politics, etc. of China, under the direction of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, formerly Professor of the Imperial University at Peking; the University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., and Consultant to the Chinese Department of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

A STATEMENT

FOR PRESENTATION TO

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

葛思德華文藏書庫

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

Nancy Lee Swann, M.A., Ph.D., Curator.

The Gest Chinese Research Library, housed at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is a living monument to its founder, Mr. Guion M. Gest, who directs its policy, accessions, arrangement, and library relations. From a modest beginning, covering a period of some thirty-five years, starting with one or two old Buddhist manuscripts, the collection has been finally assembled as an organised working library at McGill University.

Without the loyal co-operation in China, and the wide local experience of Commander I. V. Gillis, a personal friend of Mr. Gest and the Collaborator of the Gest Library, the collection would never have been able, in so comparatively short a time, to reach its present size and high level of scholarly equipment.

"There has been no attempt at any time to buy in volume for quantity's sake alone, but the one object", according to the founder of the Gest Library, "has been to obtain the best of the old works and to perpetuate them in a home where a full realization of the culture of China could be made by the Western World". The results of the transfer and the housing of these works in McGill University has amply justified its establishment as a factor in cementing the cultural relations of the East and the West.

LOCATION. The Gest Chinese Research Library is housed in the Redpath Library Building at McGill University, where it

occupies two floors (30 x 40 feet) of stack space, and has a convenient reading-room and office, decorated with art works from China, which help to provide an appropriate atmosphere. The books are arranged on steel shelving and in cupboards, and the original bindings have been reinforced for protection.

ACQUISITIONS. The Library has steadily increased month by month in the number of its Chinese volumes. It was opened on the Chinese New Year's Day, February 13th, 1926, with 232 large works, consisting of approximately 8,000 ts'ê (volumes), which had been selected by the well-known Chinese scholar, Mr. Ch'ên Pao-eh'ên, tutor of the last Manchu Emperor. On August 1st, 1932, the collection had increased to more than 124,000 ts'ê, selected and purchased by Commander Gillis.

CONTENTS. The works bound in Chinese style are classified on the shelves according to the "Four Treasure" system of the Imperial Ch'ien-lung Library into four classes:- 1. Classics; 2. History; 3. Philosophy, Science, Medicine, Encyclopaedias, etc. 4. Belles-lettres. The Library contains more than 10,000 fasciculi of Buddhist sutras in print or manuscript of the Sung, Yüan, and Ming periods (A.D. 1232-1633), more than 500 Ming editions of non-Buddhist works, and more than fifty Palace or Imperial editions of the Ch'ing period. Besides rare editions it possesses the essentially important works in good editions in virtually all major fields of study. Definite emphasis has been placed upon the acquisition of dictionaries, catalogues, and encyclopaedias, and the collection is especially strong in historical and medical works, and in collective works of Belles-lettres.

EQUIPMENT FOR RESEARCH. The Library is well equipped for research in Chinese culture. For all standard Chinese works, old and modern editions, detailed, scholarly bibliographical notes for the various works are prepared in Peiping with index cards for all titles in the Chinese character. In the Library are kept also three sets of bilingual cards, filed according to the Wade system of transliteration, for the title, the author, and the shelf-classification of the works.

The compilation of a bibliography, based on books and periodicals on Chinese subjects in languages other than Chinese, has become a regular routine in the University Library, which, under the direction of Dr. G. R. Lomer, the Librarian, has increased systematically its accessions of books (1,300 volumes), periodicals, and pictures, in the China section. This material is housed with the Gest collection, which possesses also some seven hundred western books and a few periodicals on Chinese subjects.

PROPOSED PROJECTS. Due to its facilities for research it is proposed to set up in the Library an experimental project for the critical translation into English of selected and important sections of the Chinese dynastic histories. The Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C., has offered its aid in this project to McGill University authorities, whose co-operation in this undertaking may be looked upon as an approach by American scholarship to a major intellectual enterprise in American Sinology.

Upon the suggestion of the founder of the Gest Chinese Research Library, the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, and Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria Hospital, have established for the academic year of 1932-33 a Scholarship for Research in Food Values in Chinese Foods.

These and other similar projects in mind for the future offer practically virgin fields for research. Endowment Funds and Fellowships would enable pre-doctoral and doctoral students to come to the Library for projects in various fields of research in the culture and experience of a people whose continuous existence as a social and political unity is the longest and one of the richest of the nations of the modern world.

PROCEDURE. In co-operation with other agencies and institutions, both in the western world and in China, The Gest Chinese Research Library aims to become a centre for cultural intercourse of the East and the West. In China, Commander Gillis has established the fieldwork of the Library. Through the development of the foundation already well laid at Peiping, exceptional facilities are thereby created for constructive work of great value, not alone for the Library, but for active research scholars. Through the systematic use of the resources of the Library in Peiping and at McGill University, there is an unusual opportunity for Chinese culture, through its literature, to make definite contributions to western culture.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
CANADOF GENEVA
TEL. 25.300



41 QUAI WILSON
GENEVA
SWITZERLAND

16th December 1932

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have your letter of 1st November enclosing four bound copies of a letter and accompanying documents regarding the Gest Chinese Library and the Department of Chinese studies at McGill University. The leather-bound copy has been transmitted as requested to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and I have pleasure now in enclosing a copy of his letter of acknowledgment.

With regard to the three remaining copies, I note your suggestion that I should distribute them as I think proper among the Canadian representatives. As you know, there are only eight or nine Canadians in Geneva, working in the Secretariat of the League and the International Labour Office, and while they would undoubtedly be interested in the work which McGill is doing in this field, it seemed to me that it would probably better serve your purpose to send a copy to Dr. Hoo Chi Tsai, Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations. Dr. Hoo will, I am sure, have an opportunity of bringing the splendid facilities offered by the Department of Chinese Studies at McGill to the attention of any Chinese students who are passing through Geneva.

With your approval, I would suggest sending the other two copies to the International Labour Office, which has a large number of research students, and to the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, it being an especial duty of the latter to put students in touch with educational facilities throughout the world. I am, therefore, keeping these two copies here until I hear from you further with regard to their distribution.

Yours faithfully,

Canadian Advisory Officer

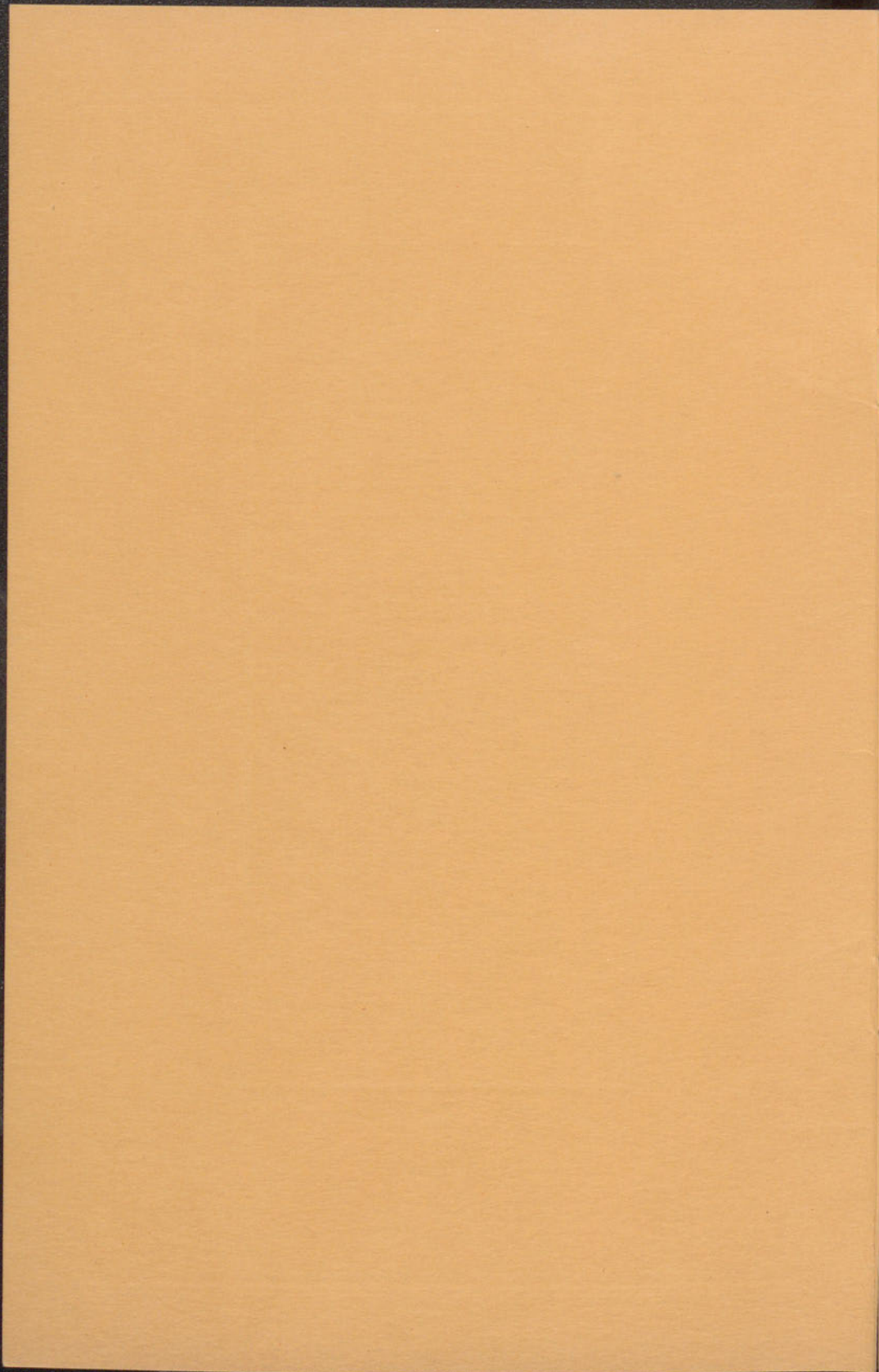
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
The Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University, Montreal.

THE GEST
CHINESE
RESEARCH
LIBRARY

at MCGILL
UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL



by
BERTHOLD LAUFER

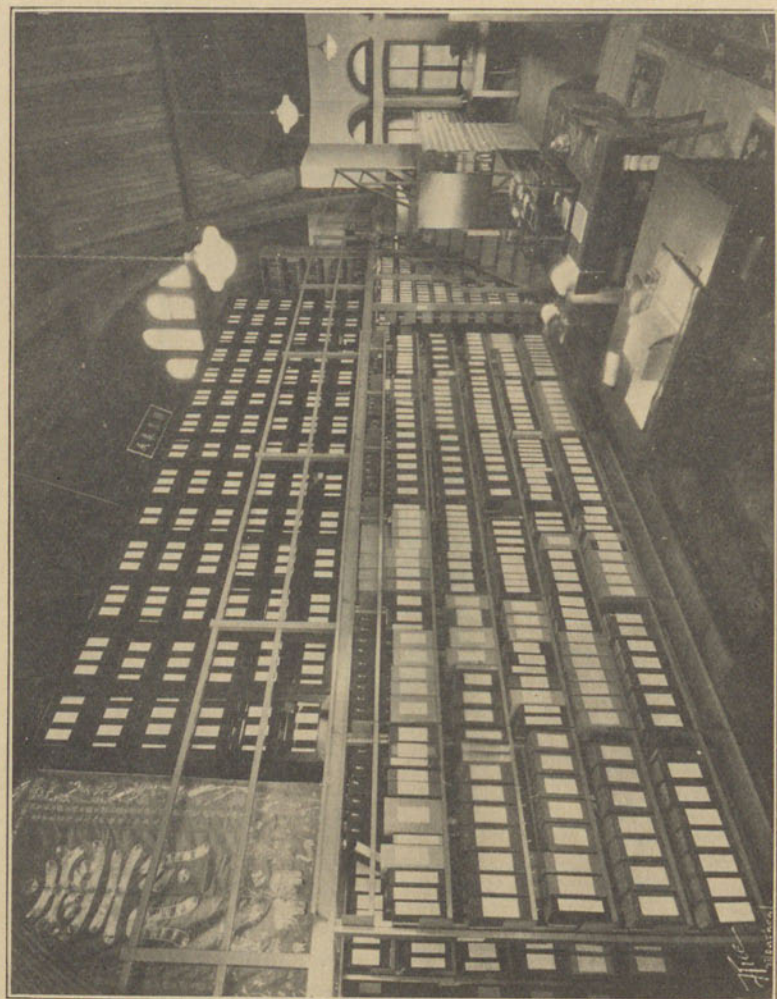


THE GEST
CHINESE
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UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL



by
BERTHOLD LAUFER



THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

FOREWORD

by

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

*Principal of McGill University
Montreal*

DR. BERTHOLD LAUFER of the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago is an erudite student of the Orient. His expeditions to China and Tibet, his love of anthropological research, the breadth and depth of his culture have made him a world-known figure, and when he writes of the Gest Chinese Library, he speaks with authority.

The institution of this remarkable collection coincided with the awakening in Canada of a new interest in China and things Chinese. No change caused by the Great War is more important than that which has affected Canada and China. Canada has acquired new weight in the councils of the nations and in the Empire of which she forms a part; China, freed from the deadening influence which accompanied the Manchu rule, is evolving a new national structure and creating new relationships. Both nations come to the forum of world politics with distinctive viewpoints. They are neighbours, joined rather than separated by the Pacific, and their common interests are yearly increasing.

It is recognized that the influence of education tends to create mutual understanding between nations. The great inheritance of the world's literature and culture is the common property of every country. The man who knows something of the history, the environment and the philosophy of another people tends to look upon that people from a friendly point of view, and in the minds of University students national barriers are breaking down.

It was with these thoughts in mind that we at McGill undertook to develop studies bearing on China; when at the same time we were given the opportunity of adding to our library a collection of Chinese classics, we accepted with enthusiasm, and so in McGill University the books of China have taken their place beside the literature of the western world. We look forward to a time when Chinese as well as western students will make full use of the Gest collection, and we believe that it will prove a real factor in the drawing together of East and West.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY at MCGILL UNIVERSITY

BY BERTHOLD LAUFER

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

NEXT in number of volumes to the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress the important collection of Chinese literature made by Mr. Guion M. Gest of New York is the most outstanding and most comprehensive and at the same time outranks others in number of rare works in America. It is justly characterized as a research library, as it enables the student to carry on serious and fruitful investigations in almost any department of Chinese civilization as history, literature, religion, and science. All students interested or actively engaged in Chinese research owe a debt of profound gratitude to Mr. Gest for his unselfish devotion to an ideal which he has pursued for many years of his life. Fascinated by Buddhism since the early days of his boyhood, he has maintained a steadily growing and intelligent interest in the civilizations of the Far East and has created a lasting monument which will be still more profoundly appreciated by future generations as the spiritual bonds connecting us with the Orient grow more intense.

It was my good fortune to spend two days in the Gest Library at Montreal on July 11 and 12 of this year, and I deem it my pleasant duty to record briefly my impressions of what I saw and learned there.

In bringing together a vast collection of Chinese books and depositing it under the name "The Gest Chinese Research Library" at McGill University, Montreal, Mr. Guion M. Gest was actuated by two principal motives: (1) to promote through the study of Chinese literature a better understanding of China and a closer relationship and amity between China and the Western World (it being Mr. Gest's conviction that an *entente cordiale* between nations can be far better accomplished by education, *i.e.*, through a knowledge of Chinese literature and civilization, of which comparatively little is known and translated, than by any other means), and (2) as implied by its name, the object of the Gest Library is to place its books at the disposal of scholars for research work, especially in co-operation with the faculties of McGill and other universities, as well as with sinologists in the United States, Europe, China and Japan. Research work of this character has already been done in medicine, pharmacology, astronomy, etc. A plan is on foot to found a chair of Chinese language and literature at McGill, which was chosen by Mr. Guion M. Gest because of the excellent and pro-

found research work accomplished in the different faculties and departments of this university.

The Gest collection is housed in the attractive library building of McGill University, where it occupies a large room on the second floor. The stacks are of steel, arranged in two stories, the upper one being entirely devoted to the great cyclopedia *Tu shu tsi ch'eng*. The arrangement of the books is so systematic and splendid that any book can be traced at a moment's notice. The reading room is airy and spacious and well equipped. Excellent photographs taken by Mr. Gest himself in the Orient adorn the walls. The floor is laid with Chinese rugs, and Chinese antiquities in a glass cabinet as well as a reproduction in stone of the famous Nestorian tablet lend the room an intimate atmosphere. The library has a special exhibition room where at the time of my visit a most interesting exhibit of Japanese color-prints and Chinese paintings and manuscripts was shown, including a number of very beautiful Tibetan manuscripts in gold and silver writing from Mr. Gest's collection. It may be mentioned also that in the Art Museum of Montreal, Mr. Gest has a very interesting collection illustrating the Lamaist cult of Tibet.

The staff of the Gest Library is formed by Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, university librarian, and Dr. Robert de Resillac-Roese, who has immediate charge of the cataloguing and pursues his task with a rare zeal and enthusiasm. He is assisted in his work by Miss Nancy Lee Swann, a good Chinese scholar, and by a scholar of Chinese nationality, who at present is Mr. C. B. Kwei. The library's collaborator in China is Mr. I. V. Gillis, who resides in Peking and who has extraordinary ability as a book-hunter. He was formerly naval attaché to the U.S. Legation in Peking.

The Gest Library was informally opened in 1926, on the day of Chinese New Year, February 13th, with assets of 304 large works, consisting of 10,750 volumes. These had been selected by Mr. Ch'en Pao-ch'en, noted statesman and scholar, tutor of the last Manchu emperor, Hsüan T'ung (1908-11). By June 30th, 1929, the collection had increased to a total of 2,054 works, consisting of 50,640 volumes. All these works have been identified, catalogued, doubly card-indexed, labelled, and placed on the shelves in their proper classification sequence. They are all bound in Chinese cases (*t'ao*). For these 2,054 works, 38 catalogues have been typewritten in triplicate and, correspondingly, two sets of index cards, namely: title cards 4,500; authors' cards 4,170; a total of 8,670 cards. Aside from these 50,640 volumes there are 6,000 not yet identified. Another consignment of 5,305 volumes arrived on July 13th of this year at Vancouver, and approximately 15,000 volumes from a famous private library in China are expected the latter part of this summer. Valuable works will be continually added. Beginning from Cat. No. 305 all works were selected by Mr. I. V. Gillis. Excepting a few modern works bought from Peking and Shanghai bookstores, all the works in the collection were formerly in the possession of Manchu princes, well-known statesmen, or bibliophiles.

All books are bound in Chinese style, *i.e.*, cloth cases held together by bone slips (*ku tsien*). The back of every *t'ao* is provided with a label, each label giving the following items: name of library; classification number; accession or running catalogue number; romanization or transliteration of title (in Thomas Wade's system); title in Chinese characters, written with a brush; short contents of work; romanization of author's name; author's name in Chinese; if rare or original edition, thus specified; number of volumes, if more than one.

Works are classified (like those of the Library of Congress, Washington, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and others) according to the so-called "Four Treasure" system established toward the end of the third century A.D., by Sun Hu, keeper of the Imperial Library of the Wei dynasty, and which was followed by bibliographers and imperial librarians of the subsequent dynasties. In the "Four Treasure" system, all Chinese works are classified under four principal categories, (1) canonical literature (*king*); (2) history (*shi*); (3) philosophers (*tse*); (4) belles-lettres (*tsi*),—designated by the capital letters A, B, C, D.

White index cards are used for original works; red cards for works contained in the *ts'ung shu*, or collections of reprints.

At present the Library has two sets of index cards: title cards and authors' cards. In course of time two sets will be added, namely, title and authors' cards in Chinese, arranged according to the number of strokes in the first character. In addition to this titles of all works in alphabetical order will be written on cards.

On the title cards the following information is given. In the left-hand upper corner: classification number and call number; title of work in Chinese (written with a brush) running vertically parallel to left-hand side of card; romanization of title, running from left to right at top of card; underneath, concise description of contents of work, name or names of authors in Chinese and romanization, of commentators, writers of prefaces, postscripts; date of first publication; date of issue of edition in question; number of chapters; kind of paper; size in millimeters; in left-hand lower corner, accession or running catalogue-number; to the right on same line: number of *t'ao* and volumes.

Authors' cards are written out in the same manner, with contents of work, etc.

The Library is at present well equipped for research work. It is especially strong in dictionaries, historical works, catalogues, encyclopedias, and medicine.

Of rare and old editions the following are deserving of particular mention:

Han wen kung kung k'ao i, collection of works in prose and poetry by Han Yü (A.D. 768-824), compiled by Chu Hi (A.D. 1130-1200), in 8 volumes, issued in the latter part of the 13th century.

T'ung chi, history of China beginning from the mythical emperor Fu Hi down to the end of the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 906),

by Cheng Tsiao (A.D. 1108-66), printed in A.D. 1322. Only 50 copies were printed. This edition is rebound in silk covers and interleaved, in 240 volumes.

Chi-ta chung siu Sūan-ho Po ku t'u lu, an edition of the *Po ku t'u lu*, an illustrated catalogue of ancient bronzes, printed in the Chi-ta period (A.D. 1308-11), 30 volumes of 33 x 25 cm. Some pages are lost. Most illustrations are spread over two pages, while in the Ming and Ts'ing editions they are reduced to a single page in octavo. The Library also has a Ming edition of this work printed in 1588.

Nearly 500 *bona fide* Ming editions, printed from wooden blocks. Some of these are:

Tse chi t'ung kien kang mu, Outlines of the Annals of History, compiled by Yin K'i-sin and published A.D. 1473, in 100 volumes.

Tse chi t'ung kien, Annals of History from the beginning of the Fourth Century B.C. down to the end of the Five Dynasties (A.D. 960) by Se-ma Kwang, published A.D. 1544, in 120 volumes.

Li tai kün ch'en kien, Biographies of emperors and high ministers of state, by the emperor King T'ai, published in A.D. 1453, in 32 volumes.

Wen hien t'ung k'ao, Cyclopedic dealing with political economy, government offices, ceremonies, etc., by Ma Twan-lin, published in A.D. 1521, in 80 volumes.

Tung i pao kien, a general compilation of medicine, of Korean origin, by Hū Tsūn, printed in A.D. 1577, in 25 large volumes.

Shi wu ki yüan, Cyclopedic bearing on the origin of things, selected by Kao Ch'eng of the Sung period, compiled by Yen King, published by Li Kwo in A.D. 1472, in 12 volumes.

An-yang tsi, Posthumous collection of poetry and prose works by Han K'i (A.D. 1008-75), published in A.D. 1514, in 16 volumes.

T'ai-po tsi, Collected poems of Li Po (A.D. 705-762), edited by Yang Tse-kien, published in A.D. 1543 (the Kwo Family edition).

Of palace or imperial editions, printed on special paper in only 50 copies (volumes in the imperial yellow color), the Library has 48 works. Among these are:

Shu king t'u shwo, Text and explanation of the *Shu king*, "Book of History," compiled by order of the Empress Dowager, richly illustrated; issued in A.D. 1905, 16 volumes.

Ta Ts'ing hui tien, Laws and Statutes of the Ts'ing Dynasty, compiled by order of the emperor Kwang Sū, richly illustrated, Ed. of 1887, in 500 volumes.

Ta Ts'ing shi ch'ao sheng sūn, Imperial edicts and proclamations of the Ts'ing emperors, from T'ien Ming (1616-27) down to the emperor T'ung Chi (1862-75), printed during the reign of Kwang Sū, in 608 volumes.

K'in ting ts'i sheng fang lio, Chronicles of the suppression of the various rebels during the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion (1851-65),

compiled under supervision of Prince Kung, printed in A.D. 1896, in 1,156 volumes.

The original edition of the great cyclopedia *T'u shu tsi ch'eng*, compiled between 1686 and 1726, printed in 1726, consisting of 5,020 volumes, bound in 502 *t'ao*; the first large Chinese work printed with movable copper type (the only other complete copy outside of China in British Museum).

Two copies of the *Wu Ying tien chü chen pan ts'ung shu*, a collection of 139 works selected by the emperor K'ien Lung, reprinted during 1773-94, the first large Chinese work printed with movable wooden type, in 811 and 600 volumes.

Shi san king, Rubbings from the stone tablets in the Hall of Classics connected with the Confucian Temple, Peking, of the 13 canonical books, the text of which, consisting of more than 800,000 characters, was written during twelve years and completed in A.D. 1740 by Tsiang Heng (1672-1743) and by order of Emperor K'ien Lung cut in stone, with imperial writings; in 208 volumes.

The *Cheng t'ung Tao tsang*, Collection of the works contained in the Taoist Canon, lithographically reprinted on extra white paper, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1923-25, in 1,200 volumes.

The original manuscript of the *P'ei wen yün fu*, Concordance of terms and phrases, compiled in 1704-11, by a board of 76 scholars under personal supervision of the emperor K'ang Hi, printed first in A.D. 1724 in 160 volumes (also in the possession of the Gest Library), in 105 volumes.

In view of the fact that first editions of older works are no longer obtainable, the so-called *ts'ung-shu* are of fundamental importance for any Chinese library. These are collections of reprints of old books now out of print or not easily accessible separately. The greater part of earlier literature can now be found in the *ts'ung-shu* exclusively. The Gest Library is fortunate in owning fifty-five such *ts'ung-shu*.

One of the greatest treasures of Mr. Gest is an extensive collection of Sutras from a Tripitaka edition which were obtained in a remote part of China. At the time of my sojourn in Montreal (July 11 and 12, 1929) the consignment had just reached Vancouver, B.C., and I had no occasion to see it; but Mr. Gest was good enough to show me photostats of a number of pages. This collection consists of

698 volumes printed under the Sung in A.D. 1246.

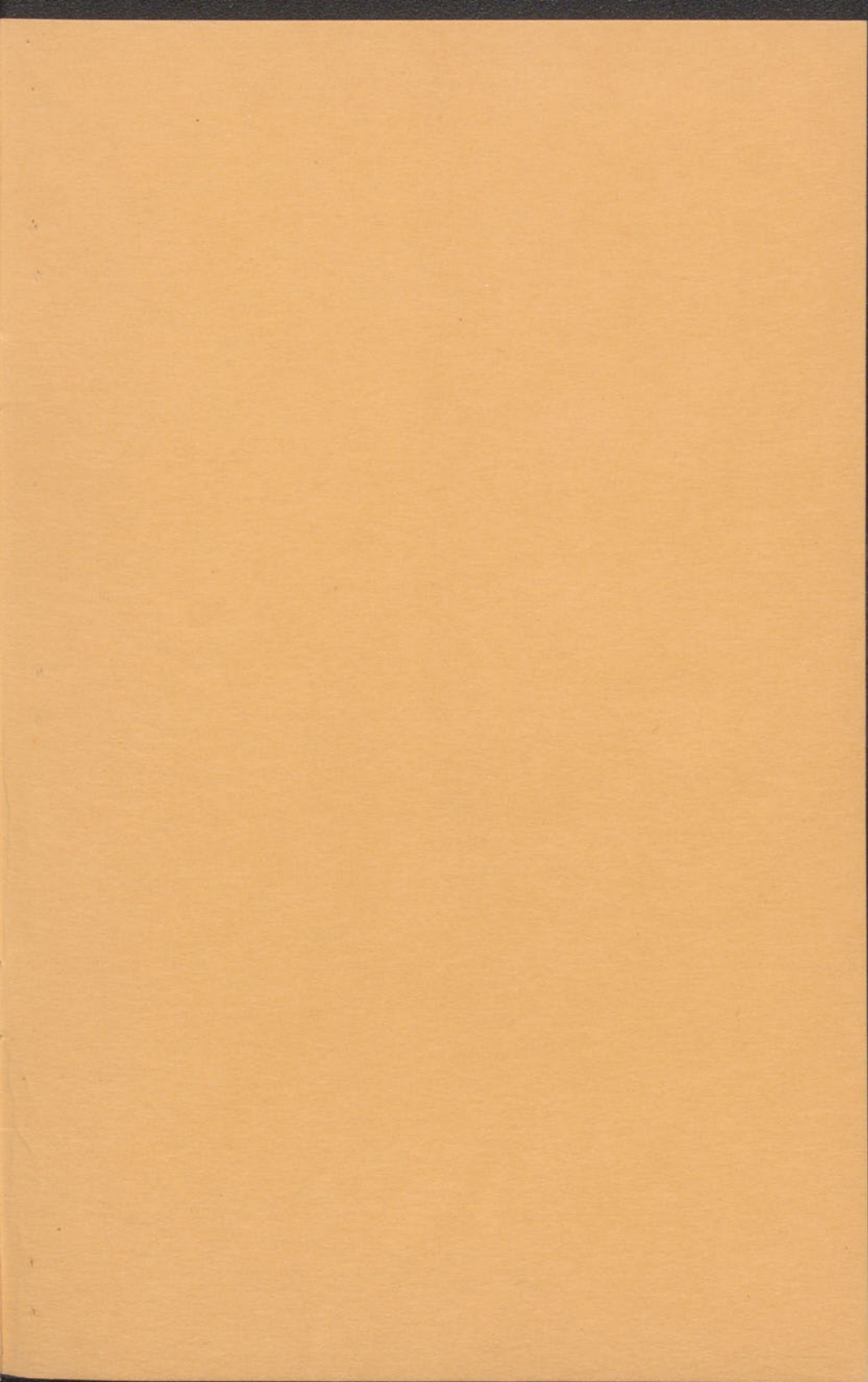
1,635 volumes printed under the Yuan (14th century), mostly in A.D. 1306.

876 volumes printed under the Ming (16th century).

2,114 volumes in manuscript, dated A.D. 1600.

Total 5,323 volumes.

This collection will undoubtedly form the most superb Buddhistic library anywhere in existence.



C O P Y

League of Nations
Library

Geneva, 30th November 1932

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 15th November and of the letter and annexes from Sir Arthur Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, which you have been good enough to transmit to me at his request.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(signed) Eric Drummond

Secretary-General

Dr. W. A. Riddell
Canadian Advisory Officer
41, quai Wilson, Geneva

League of Nations

October 25th, 1932.

The Secretary,
International Institute of Intellectual Relations,
2 Rue de Montpensier,
PARIS, France.

Dear Sir:-

I send you herewith copy of a letter to-day addressed by the Principal of this University to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. I trust that it will be possible for you to make use of the information which we are glad to put into your hands.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey,
Director.

November 1st, 1932.

W. A. Riddell, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.,
14 Quai Wilson,
GENEVA, Switzerland.

Dear Dr. Riddell:-

I am sending you herewith four bound copies of a letter and accompanying documents addressed to the Secretary General of the League of Nations. I should be deeply obliged if you would be good enough to hand him the leather bound copy officially, and to distribute the other copies, as seems to you proper, among the Canadian representatives. I may say that I am sending two copies direct to Mr. L. C. Tembs at whose suggestion this step is being taken.

May I express the hope that you will add your own efforts to those which we are making to increase the usefulness of the facilities of this University.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

It pleased me very
much to read this letter
herewith attached & returned
as requested

Yours
J. L. Carr

To L. Ant. Carr

Dec 16/32

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENEVE

SOCIETE DES NATIONS
BIBLIOTHEQUE

Geneva,

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
LIBRARY

DANS LA REPONSE PRIERE DE RAPPELER:

30th November, 1932. PLEASE QUOTE IN REPLY:

5D/39811/28134.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks,* the receipt of your letter of the 27th October regarding the facilities offered by McGill University for the study of Chinese language and literature, and to inform you that the publications you have been good enough to send me will be placed in the League of Nations Library where they will be available to all who wish to consult them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Eric Drummond

Secretary-General.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
etc., etc. etc.

McGill University,
Montreal,
Canada.

To Mr. Gest

Please note and return
15 Dec 1932
A.W. Currie

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DANS LA RÉPONSE PRIÈRE DE RAPPELER:

PLEASE QUOTE REF. NO. IN REPLY:

No.

No.

GENEVA, November 14th, 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I am very grateful to you for your kindness in sending me two copies of the statements prepared by the Department of Chinese Studies and the Gest Chinese Research Library. I understand from Colonel Bovey that the first copy has been sent to the Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva, Dr. W.A. Riddell, who has been asked to transmit it to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and the second copy to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris. I am sure that everything possible will be done to make better known the remarkable facilities offered to scholars by McGill University and the Gest Chinese Research Library.

I was very much saddened to hear of the death of Professor Waugh. As you doubtless know by now, a remarkable tribute was paid to him in all the leading British newspapers, including one by Professor Basil Williams in the London Times. Rushton Coulborn, a former McGill Student, paid a striking tribute to the McGill History School in the Manchester Guardian.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Lawrence B. Tomlin

Sir Arthur W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
MONTREAL

October 26, 1932.

G.M. Gest, Esq.,
The Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Gest,

I am enclosing a copy of my letter
to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and
of Dr. Kiang's statement, which will accompany your
statement on the Gest Chinese Research Library.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

October 26th, 1932.

G. M. Gest, Esq.,
The Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Gest,

I am enclosing a copy of my letter
to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations
and of Dr. Kiang's statement, which have gone for-
ward to-day accompanying your statement on the
Gest Chinese Research Library.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

October 25th, 1932.

The Secretary-General,
The League of Nations,
GENEVA, Switzerland.

Sir,

Some years ago this University, recognizing the necessity for increased knowledge of China, its culture and its people, in western countries, took under consideration the formation of a Department of Chinese Studies.

Continued examination of the project showed us that the time was ripe for such a development in Canada. We found that Occidental nations were realizing more and more fully the historical and cultural connection between China and the West, the interest and value of Chinese literature and Chinese culture, and the economic and political importance of China in the modern world.

It appeared to us at the same time that since, by reason of the short Northern Pacific trade route, Canada was a nearer neighbour to China than any other western country, since our commercial contacts were increasing and since no political questions separated the two countries, Canada was an eminently suitable place for a new school of Chinese Studies.

Believing, as we all do, that intellectual co-operation and mutual understanding contribute largely to international peace, we felt that such a development might in the end have a value apart from its cultural importance.

We were fortunate in the fact that at the same time as these plans were under consideration, Mr. G. M. Gest deposited in the University the

nucleus - some eight thousand volumes - of the Gest Chinese Research Library, a collection which has now become world famous.

The University decided to undertake the organization of a Department of Chinese Studies. We decided, at the same time, that other things being equal it was desirable that the Department should be headed by a Chinese scholar, just as our Department of Romance Languages is headed by a French scholar. After long search, during which appeal was made to almost every known sinologist, we obtained the services of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, a renowned scholar of Northern China, known and recognized throughout that country and Japan as a preeminent authority on the Chinese classics and holder of the ancient Han Lin degree. Under his leadership, the organization of the Department has been carried out. Its field includes Chinese culture and Chinese language, both of which subjects may be followed by undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Graduate students studying special aspects of the subject are also accepted. The Department also carries on work in the adult educational field, lectures on Chinese culture being given in co-operation with the Extension Committee of the University; and lectures of a more general nature under the auspices of the Hung Tao Society in co-operation with the Department of Extra-Mural Relations. This extra-mural work is carried on both in English and Chinese.

So far as I am aware, this is the only Department of an Occidental university concerned with Chinese studies which is headed by a Chinese scholar with the rank of full professor, and in which extension work is actually carried on among Chinese-speaking people.

While the work of organization has been in progress the Gest Chinese Research Library has been materially increased and is now without doubt one of the most notable existing institutions of that nature. The number of volumes has grown from eight thousand to over one hundred and twenty-four thousand. The collection, while not the largest in the world, is extremely well arranged and provides material for the student in all the major subjects of study.

I am attaching to this letter a statement by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu concerning the Department itself, which will give more details as to the facilities there available. I am also attaching a statement prepared by the Curator of the Gest Chinese Research Library, with some photographs showing the library itself. I also append a statement

showing the conditions under which Chinese students may be admitted to this University.

It is my hope that in making known to you the existence at McGill University of the Department of Chinese Studies and of the East Chinese Research Library, we may bring the facilities existing at this University to the knowledge of European students who desire to study some aspect of Chinese civilization under a Chinese scholar of note, or to pursue in an extensively equipped Chinese library investigations into subjects of special interest. It is hardly necessary to say that the Department presents unique opportunities to students of Chinese nationality who desire to use the library facilities under the direction of so noted a scholar as Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, and at the same time to acquaint themselves with western culture and commerce; as also to Japanese students who can pursue their studies in "classics" while acquiring a knowledge of the Occident.

We are most anxious that the Department and the Library be utilized to the fullest extent and it is only through co-operation, the spreading of information through educational channels, and the help of such bodies as yours that they can reach their maximum value in the cause of international understanding.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

October 27th, 1932.

The Secretary-General,
The League of Nations,
GENEVA, Switzerland.

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Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

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Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

Chinese classics and holder of the ancient Han Lin degree. Under his leadership, the organization of the Department has been carried out. Its field includes Chinese culture and Chinese language, both of which subjects may be followed by undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Graduate students studying special aspects of the subject are also accepted. The Department also carries on work in the adult educational field, lectures on Chinese culture being given in co-operation with the Extension Committee of the University; and lectures of a more general nature under the auspices of the Hung Tao Society in co-operation with the Department of Extra-Mural Relations. This extra-mural work is carried on both in English and Chinese.

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Yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE STUDIES,

McGill University,
Professor Kiang Kang-hu, Director.

China, during the past century, by furnishing raw materials and man power, has contributed largely to the development of Europe and the New World; China has provided a market for overseas commerce and manufactured goods, which has speeded modern industrialism and capitalism. But more than this, China has been a source of inspiration in art and philosophy and has contributed ideas and ideals which are very old in her own history but quite new to outsiders, and it is not surprising that the teaching of Chinese subjects in European and American universities has been progressing rapidly in the last quarter of a century.

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Canada and China, culturally as well as commercially, and by the presence of the Gest Chinese Research Library since 1925. This new field of study initiated by the University authorities with such farsightedness has been backed and encouraged by the public at large with moral and material support.

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For advanced students there are courses in reading Chinese classics in original texts and modern documents and newspapers. Translations from spoken into written language, or from Chinese into English are in practice. Researches on special topics are carried on by special arrangement, with reference readings in the Gest Library and submission of periodical reports or papers.

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China, for the diffusion of Chinese thought and the popularization of Chinese philosophy. It was found necessary to form two sections, one for the Canadians and English-speaking Chinese and the other for the Chinese-speaking Chinese. There are eight lectures in each section throughout the academic year on cultural subjects, and a number of special and social meetings at which Chinese teas and dinners are served. In the Chinese section there are also lectures on the modern Chinese language. Over two hundred Canadians and one hundred and fifty Chinese have paid membership fees, a large number of them being regular attendants at the meetings of the Society. Resolutions have been passed to establish two scholarships at McGill, one for a Canadian student in the Chinese Department and the other for a Chinese student in the University, having regard in both cases to the academic achievements of the students and to his or her financial necessities. Extension classes, both cultural and linguistic, are scheduled for the first time this fall and the fact that, according to the University statistics for the past two years, Professor Kiang has had the largest number of outside lectures among the faculty staff shows the growth of public interest in the field of Chinese studies on this continent.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

Miss Swann,

I am enclosing the letter from the Principal and the statement from the Department of Chinese Studies, together with your statement on the Gess Chinese Research Library. The following copies are required:-

First copy to go to Secretary General, League, Geneva
Second copy to go to International Institute of Intellectual relations, Paris. This is most important.

Carbon copies to L.C. Tombs
Extra copy for his Chief
Three copies for the three Canadian delegates

If Miss Turner will type the first and second copies on the red crested paper, cutting it down to letter size to match yours, and then use the thin paper enclosed for the other copies of the Principal's and matching thin paper for the other copies of the Dept. Chinese Studies, I think she can make the whole seven at once.

As to our own office copy and yours, we have these made.

I am enclosing yours herewith.

Then Colonel Bovey suggests that you ask Dr. Lomer to bind the whole together nicely, before mailing.

D. McM.

October 26th, 1932.

The Secretary-General,
The League of Nations,
GENEVA, Switzerland.

Sir,

Some years ago this University, recognizing the necessity for increased knowledge of China, its culture and its people, in western countries, took under consideration the formation of a Department of Chinese Studies.

Continued examination of the project showed us that the time was ripe for such a development in Canada. We found that Occidental nations were realizing more and more fully the historical and cultural connection between China and the West, the interest and value of Chinese literature and Chinese culture, and the economic and political importance of China in the modern world.

It appeared to us at the same time that since, by reason of the short Northern Pacific trade route, Canada was a nearer neighbour to China than any other western country, since our commercial contacts were increasing and since no political questions separated the two countries, Canada was an eminently suitable place for a new school of Chinese Studies.

Believing, as we all do, that intellectual co-operation and mutual understanding contribute largely to international peace, we felt that such a development might in the end have a value apart from its cultural importance.

We were fortunate in the fact that at the same time as these plans were under consideration, Mr. G. M. Gest deposited in the University the

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Tang Shan University - Tientsin
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South Eastern University (Nanking)
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Canton University - Canton
Chengtu University - Chengtu

- (ii) That students of the universities mentioned in paragraph A (i), or of the following colleges who are in possession of certificates stating that they have successfully completed at least two years of study and are well qualified in English, should be for the present admitted to undergraduate standing in Arts or Engineering, without further examination, on the basis that the first year will be one of probation under special advisers and a student's standing only settled at the end of such year except in cases where standing can be determined at entrance. While it is impossible to establish a general equivalence, a student who has successfully completed two years and is qualified in English should it is hoped, generally speaking, be qualified to enter the second year of an Arts course or the first year of an Engineering course.

Tsing Hwa College
Anglo Chinese College (Foo Chow)
Foo Chow Girls College
Hong Chow College
Peking (Foreign University)
Union Medical College (Hankow)
Union Medical College (Peking)
Yale College (Cheng Sha)
Shanghai Baptist College
Shansi University (Taiyuanfu)
Shantung Christian University
Soo Chow University
St. John's University (Shanghai)
Union Theological College (Foo Chow)
West China Union University (Cheng Tu)

nucleus - some eight thousand volumes - of the Gest Chinese Research Library, a collection which has now become world famous.

The University decided to undertake the organization of a Department of Chinese Studies. We decided, at the same time, that other things being equal it was desirable that the Department should be headed by a Chinese scholar, just as our Department of Romance Languages is headed by a French scholar. After long search, during which appeal was made to almost every known sinologist, we obtained the services of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, a renowned scholar of Northern China, known and recognized throughout that country and Japan as a preeminent authority on the Chinese classics and holder of the ancient Han Lin degree. Under his leadership, the organization of the Department has been carried out. Its field includes Chinese culture and Chinese language, both of which subjects may be followed by undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Graduate students studying special aspects of the subject are also accepted. The Department also carries on work in the adult educational field, lectures on Chinese culture being given in co-operation with the Extension Committee of the University; and lectures of a more general nature under the auspices of the Hung Tao Society in co-operation with the Department of Extra-Mural Relations. This extra-mural work is carried on both in English and Chinese.

So far as I am aware, this is the only Department of an Occidental university concerned with Chinese studies which is headed by a Chinese scholar with the rank of full professor, and in which extension work is actually carried on among Chinese-speaking people.

While the work of organization has been in progress the Gest Chinese Research Library has been materially increased and is now without doubt one of the most notable existing institutions of that nature. The number of volumes has grown from eight thousand to over one hundred and twenty-four thousand. The collection, while not the largest in the world, is extremely well arranged and provides material for the student in all the major subjects of study.

I am attaching to this letter a statement by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu concerning the Department itself, which will give more details as to the facilities there available. I am also attaching a statement prepared by the Curator of the Gest Chinese Research Library, with some photographs showing the library itself. I also append a statement

showing the conditions under which Chinese students may be admitted to this University.

It is my hope that in making known to you the existence at McGill University of the Department of Chinese Studies and of the East Chinese Research Library, we may bring the facilities existing at this University to the knowledge of European students who desire to study some aspect of Chinese civilization under a Chinese scholar of note, or to pursue in an extensively equipped Chinese library investigations into subjects of special interest. It is hardly necessary to say that the Department presents unique opportunities to students of Chinese nationality who desire to use the library facilities under the direction of so noted a scholar as Dr. Kiang Kang-mi, and at the same time to acquaint themselves with western culture and commerce; as also to Japanese students who can pursue their studies in "classics" while acquiring a knowledge of the Occident.

We are most anxious that the Department and the Library be utilized to the fullest extent and it is only through co-operation, the spreading of information through educational channels, and the help of such bodies as yours that they can reach their maximum value in the cause of international understanding.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

A Statement for Presentation to The Secretariat of The League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

The Department of Chinese Studies, McGill University

Professor Kiang Kang-Hu, Director

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Yale College (Cheng Sha)
Shanghai Baptist College
Shansi University (Taiyuanfu)
Shantung Christian University
Soo Chow University
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West China Union University (Cheng Tu)

: : : THE COLLECTOR : : :

A LIBRARY of 50,000 volumes, many of them old and rare, together with numerous manuscripts and documents of almost priceless value, was lost in the fire which destroyed the oldest wing of St. Joseph's Seminary at Three Rivers, Que., on November 13. The manuscripts included a grammar of the Cree Indian tongue written by Bishop Tache during his missionary days. This work alone was valued at \$10,000. Other documents dealt with surveys in the St. Maurice and Saguenay Districts, made by Bouchette in 1812. Among the books were old editions of the relations of Cartier and Lescarbot, treating of the customs of the North American Indians; first editions of Charlevoix' *History of Canada*, the *French Encyclopedia* of Diderot, the works of d'Allembert and Voltaire, and a biographical dictionary of prominent families of France in the seventeenth century, with information concerning emigrants to New France. There were also rare Dutch works on physics, done on parchment, and sets of the now rare 1880 edition of the *Jesuit Relations*.

* * *

It might have been supposed that one of the first effects of the recent stock market crash would be to depress the rare book market, but the results of a sale which took place in New York City on November 6 and 7 did not indicate anything of the kind. At any rate, this sale saw the disposal of a first edition of Holland's *Baziliologia: A Book of Kings*, published in 1618, and narrating the lives of England's Kings from the Conquest, at the record price of \$13,000. Only ten copies of this first edition, which was an item in the library of the late John C. Williams, of Morristown, N.J., are said to be extant. A first edition of Robert Herrick's *Hesperides* (1648), sold for \$2,600; the same price was paid for a first edition of Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, with an undescribed errata leaf; a first issue of the first edition of Herbert's *The Temple* went for \$1,250, while a copy of the first illustrated edition of Dante's *La Divina Commedia*, with two engravings after Botticelli (Florence, 1481), brought \$1,100.

* * *

Among other rare and old works added recently to the Geste Chinese Research Library at McGill University is a collection of Buddhist sutra (religious works) which, according to Dr. Berthold Laufer, of the Field Museum, Chicago, an eminent authority on Chinese art and literature, makes the McGill collection the finest Buddhist library in existence. The collection totals 5,323 volumes, the earliest volumes antedating by centuries the earliest European printing.

The library of the fifteenth century books formed by Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr of Berlin, numbering some 4,500 and said to be the finest collection of incunabula in private hands, is to be sold at auction either in London or Berlin. Decision to sell his library has been reached by Dr. Vollbehr after failing to find an American philanthropist willing to join him in presenting the collection to the Library of Congress or some other great public library. Dr. Vollbehr had announced that he would present half of the collection if someone else would buy the other half for \$2,500,000, and present it also. The outstanding item in the library is a copy of the Gutenberg Bible on vellum, one of the three known vellum copies in perfect condition. A paper copy was sold in New York City in 1926 for \$106.

* * *

Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, has recently secured for the Archives at Ottawa a collection of letters to and from "President Louis Riel, of the Northwest Territories," written in March, 1870, at the time of the Riel Rebellion, together with copies of acts passed by the first session of the first legislature of Rupert's Land, of which Riel was president, and also a copy of Riel's proclamation prior to the rebellion under the caption of "The List of Rights," setting forth the reasons for the upheaval which came to be known in later years as the Northwest Rebellion. The collection was obtained by Mr. Doughty from York, England, from relatives of a British soldier who, apparently during the rebellion, seized the letters at the Riel home and elsewhere.

* * *

\$7,800 was paid at auction at the American Art Association, Anderson Galleries, Inc., in New York City, on December 17, for an autograph letter which Lincoln wrote in 1860 to Henry J. Raymond, then editor of the *New York Times*, a Republican and supporter of Lincoln. In this letter Lincoln declared that he was not pledged to the ultimate extinction of slavery, that he "does not hold the black man to be equal of the white, unqualifiedly," and that he never stigmatized Southern white people as immoral and unChristian. Forty-four pages of the original autograph rough draft manuscript of Irving's *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, were sold at the same sale for \$4,100; a letter by Edgar Allan Poe, describing his financial ambitions and his parting with *Graham's Magazine*, brought \$3,500, while a manuscript of Washington's farewell orders to the armies of the United States, in the handwriting of John Singer Dexter, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Continental Army, went for \$2,000.

THE COLLECTOR



CATALOG
THE
KIANG
FAMILY
COLLECTION
OF
ANCIENT
AND
MODERN
CHINESE
PAINTINGS

CATALOG

No. 1—The P'eng Lai Palace. Painting in full colors on silk. Size 10'4 x 5'9.1. Unsigned; possibly of the Yuan or early Ming Dynasty. Date, about 1300 or 1400. Imperial seal.

No. 2—Portrait of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy, in ink on silk. Size 10'3 x 3'. Unsigned, but recognized as work of the Sung Dynasty. Date, about 1100. Imperial seal.

No. 3—Prosperity and Longevity. A set of 12 scrolls depicting the life history of General Kuo Tzu-yi. In full colors on silk. Size each, 7'4 x 1'8. By Sun Huang of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400.

No. 4—Landscape, in ink on silk. Size 9' x 2'4. By Li Kung-lin of the Northern Sung Dynasty. About 1100. Imperial seal.

No. 5—Landscape, in ink on silk. Size 9'3 x 2'8. By Ma Yuan of the Sung Dynasty. About 1200.

No. 6—The Eagle, in ink and colors on silk. Size 9'3 x 2'8. By Emperor Huei-tsung of the Northern Sung Dynasty. About 1400.

No. 7—Eagle and Goose, in light colors on silk. Size 7'11 x 2'3. By Wang Hsien of the Sung Dynasty. About 1200.

No. 8—Landscape, in ink on silk. Size 9'8 x 3'4. By Lady Kuan Tao-sheng of the Yuan Dynasty. About 1300. Imperial seal.

No. 9—Chung K'uei, the Conqueror of Devils, Hunting Evil Spirits. Painting in full colors on silk. Size 27'9 x 1'1. By Liu Kuan-tao of the Yuan Dynasty. About 1300. Imperial seal.

No. 10—Fowls and Flowers in the Snow. Full colors on silk. Size 10' x 4'. By an unsigned artist of the Yuan Dynasty. About 1300. Imperial seal.

No. 11—Landscape, full colors on silk. Size 5'1. x 1'4. An unsigned work of the Yuan Dynasty. About 1300. Imperial seal.

No. 12—Landscape, in ink on silk. Size 5'10 x 1'4. By Hsieh T'ing-yang of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400. Imperial seal.

No. 13—Hermit Among Pine Trees, in ink on silk. Size 10'2 x 3'4. By Wang Chih of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400. Imperial seal.

No. 14—Landscape, in colors on silk. Size 6'5 x 1'4. By Tai Chin of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400.

No. 15—Landscape, in ink on silk. Size 9'4 x 2'4. By Hsu Fen of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400.

No. 16—Mountains and Palaces, in full colors on silk. Size 10'5 x 3'11. By Wang Chen-p'eng of the Ming Dynasty. About 1450. Imperial seal.

No. 17—"Filial Deeds and Other Ritual Examples." A set of 24 paintings in full colors on silk, together with 24 descriptions. Folio form. Size, each, 1'4 x 1'2. By Ch'en Yang of the Ming Dynasty. About 1450.

No. 18—Lo Han, Buddhist Immortals; set of 20 paintings in full colors on silk. Folio form. Size 1'4 x 1'2. By Chou Chao-pi of the Ming Dynasty. About 1500. Imperial seal.

No. 19—Landscape, in full colors on silk. Size 8'6 x 2'2. By Wen Chen-ming of the Ming Dynasty. About 1500. Imperial seal.

No. 20—Landscape, in full colors on silk. Size 9'8 x 2'2. By Lan Ying of the Ming Dynasty. About 1600.

No. 21—Landscape, in full colors on silk. Size 9' x 2'2. By Wan Yun of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1650.

No. 22—Old Fisherman, in ink on paper. Size 7'11 x 2'9. By Huang Shen of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700.

No. 23—Birds and Flowers. Cut out and pasted silk—painted on silk. Size 10'5 x 3'10. By Chiang T'ing-hsi of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700. Imperial seal.

No. 25—Bamboo and Peach Blossoms, in full colors on silk. Size 8'6 x 3'. By Chiang P'u of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1750.

No. 26—Falcon and Plum Blossoms, in full colors on silk. Size 6'6 x 1'7. By Chiao Ping-chen of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700.

No. 27—Bamboo, in ink on paper. Size 8'5 x 2'. By Cheng Hsieh of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700. Also known as Cheng Pan-ch'iao.

No. 28—Landscape, in colors on paper. Size 7'5 x 2'6. By Ming Fu of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700.

No. 29—Landscape, in colors on silk. Size 11' x 2'7. By Wang Huei of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700.

No. 30—Landscape, in full colors on silk. Size 8'7 x 2'5. By Wang Ch'eng-feng of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1800.

No. 31—Landscape, in colors on paper. Size 10'4 x 2'8. By Ma Ang of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

No. 32—Parrot and Peach Blossoms, in full colors on silk. Size 9'2 x 2'2. By Ch'en Wen-ch'uan of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1700.

No. 33—Landscape, in ink on paper. Size 8' x 2'2. By Ch'en Yueh of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1750.

No. 34—Lo Shen, or Goddess of the Lo River, in full colors on silk. Size 8'8 x 2'. By Chow Chih-ming of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1750.

No. 35—Landscape, in ink on paper. Size 9'3 x 3'6. By Tsung Wei of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1800.

No. 36—Cranes Under Banana Tree, in colors on silk. Size 9'5 x 3'7. By Ssu-ma Chung of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1850.

No. 37—Landscape, in colors on paper. Size 8'10 x 3'. By Kuan Hsi-ning of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1800.

No. 38—Landscape and Flowers. Set of 12 paintings in full colors on silk. Folio form. Size, each, 1'4 x 1'. By Hua Yueh of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1850.

No. 41—Birds and Flowers, in full colors on silk. Size 7'4 x 2'. By Lu Chih of the Ming Dynasty. About 1500.

No. 42—Humming Bird and Lotus Flower, in colors on silk. Size 5'10 x 1'1. By Chin Po-lin of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1800.

No. 43—Flowers and Insects, in full colors on silk. Size 6' x 1'5. By an unsigned woman. Recent.

No. 44—Two Ladies and Landscape, in full colors on silk. By an unsigned woman. Recent.

No. 45—Flowers and Lady, in full colors on paper. Set of four scrolls. Size, each, 3'9 x 10'. By Lady Ch'u Fu-hsing of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1900.

No. 46—Flowers and Lady, in full colors on silk. Set of four scrolls. Size, each, 4'1 x 1'5. By Students of the Normal College for Women in Kiangsi Province. Recent.

No. 51—Portrait of Emperor Kao-tsung of the Southern Sung Dynasty, in full colors on paper. Size 10'9 x 4'5. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 52—Portrait of the Empress Ying-tsung of the Yuan or Mongol Dynasty, in full colors on silk. Size 5'9 x 2'3.2. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 53—Landscape, in ink on paper. Size 6'3 x 1'5. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 54—Red Plum Blossoms, in colors on paper. Size 7'2 x 1'9. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 55—Mountain Tea Plant, in colors on paper. Size 7'6 x 1'9. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 56—Chrysanthemums Against Fence, in colors on paper. Size 7'3 x 1'9. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 57—Brass Bell and Hyacinths, in full colors on paper. Size 6'9 x 1'4. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 58—Peach Blossoms and Water Bird, in colors on paper. Size 7'3 x 1'1. By Miss Yang Ling-fo.

No. 59—Pine and Bamboo Trees Surrounding a Pavilion, in ink on paper. Size 7'3 x 1'1/2. By Miss Yang Ling-fo.

No. 60—Eagle and Chrysanthemum, in colors on paper. Size 7'6 x 2'1/2. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 61—Peony, on paper. Size 5'10 x 1'10. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 62—Citron, in colors on paper. Size 7'3 x 1'1. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 71—Flowers of all seasons, in colors on paper. A set of 12 scrolls. Size 5'7 x 1'8. By Cha Wu of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1800.

No. 72—Landscape, Palace and Human Figures, in full colors on silk. Size 7'8 x 1'9. By T'ang Yin of the Ming Dynasty. About 1450.

No. 73—Self-Portrait of the Artist, in colors on silk. Size 7'4 x 3'2. By Yun Shou-p'ing of the Ch'ing Dynasty. About 1750.

No. 74—Eggplant, in full colors on silk. Size 6'3 x 1'5. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 75—Horse, painting in ink on silk. Size 5'9 x 1'1/2. By Miss Yang Ling-fo. Recent.

No. 76—Landscape, in colors on silk. Size 4'8 x 2'8. By Hsieh T'ing-chih of the Ming Dynasty. About 1400.

CHINESE DYNASTIES—CHRONOLOGICAL DATA

Hsia Dynasty	B.C. 2205—	1766
Shang Dynasty.....	B.C. 1766—	1122
Chou Dynasty	B.C. 1122—	255
Ch'in Dynasty.....	B.C. 255—	206
West Han Dynasty.....	B.C. 206—A.D. 25	
East Han Dynasty	25—	221
Three Kingdoms.....	221—	265
Chin and the Six Dynasties.....	265—	618
T'ang Dynasty	began 650, ended	905
The Five Dynasties	began 907, ended	959
North Sung Dynasty.....	began 960, ended	1126
South Sung Dynasty.....	began 1127, ended	1276
Yuan or Mongol Dynasty.....	began 1277, ended	1367
Ming Dynasty.....	began 1368, ended	1643
Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty.....	began 1644, ended	1911

1. Reign of Emperor Shun-chih	1644-1661
2. Reign of Emperor K'ang-hsi.....	1662-1721
3. Reign of Emperor Yung-cheng.....	1723-1734
4. Reign of Emperor Ch'ien-lung.....	1736-1794
5. Reign of Emperor Chia-ch'ing	1796-1819
6. Reign of Emperor Tao-kuang.....	1821-1850
7. Reign of Emperor Hsien-feng.....	1851-1861
8. Reign of Emperor T'ung-chih.....	1862-1874
9. Reign of Emperor Kuang-hsu.....	1875-1908
10. Reign of Emperor Hsuan-t'ung.....	1909-1911
The Republic of China began 1912.	

DR. KIANG KANG-HU of China, the owner of the collection of Chinese paintings, ancient and modern, now in San Francisco, is an outstanding personality of his country, and carries with pride the heritage of traditions and culture of a family which can be traced back to the time of Confucius, in the Shou Dynasty.

The cradle of the Kiang family is in Anhwei Province, and the family name comes from the fact that one of the early founders of the family was a king whose estate was bordered by the Yangtse River, the Chinese word for river is "kiang."

No less than ninety-six generations of the Kiang family lived in Anhwei Province, and only at the time of the Taiping rebellion did the family move to Kiangsi Province, where four generations can be traced.

For three generations before the overthrow of the old regime, members of Dr. Kiang's family were awarded the title of "Han lin," the highest literary title which could be bestowed upon a Chinese who had gone through the deepest learning of the Mandarin.

As with every "Han lin" family, that of Dr. Kiang has owned for many centuries valuable Chinese paintings. It is only a part of the Kiang family collection which is now exhibited at the East West Gallery of Fine Arts. But this constitutes a collection of extreme value and unusual interest.

Several of the paintings have no parallel in the museums of this country. Two paintings of the Sung Dynasty are, according to data available, the finest and probably the only examples of painting of that period now in America.

One of these two paintings is a portrait of Kuan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy (reproduced on this cover). It is painted in ink on silk and dates from about 1100 A.D.

It is interesting to remark that this painting, which is at once a religious monument and an art work of incomparable purity, combines elements of the highest spiritual emotion, delicacy of detail and sweeping, finely graded masses of light and shade which carry one away with their powerful rhythm.

The Goddess Kuan Yin plays in the religious history of China a unique part, and she is represented in the temples and monasteries of both Buddhist and Taoist religions in infinite variety of attitudes and human forms. She is sometimes depicted with a great many arms and a great many eyes, to symbolize the all-embracing attribute of mercy. Sometimes she is seen with several faces searching in every direction for the unfortunate or the sinner. Yet nowhere could ever be found in China a more dignified, a more complete representation of the holy mother of the Chinese than this Kuan Yin of the Sung Dynasty as she walks lightly over the clouds, her face bent toward the earth with an ineffable expression of human love detached from human materialities.

—JEHANNE BIETRY SALINGER,
Editor of *The Argus*



East West Gallery of Fine Arts

SAN FRANCISCO WOMEN'S BUILDING

CORNER SUTTER AND MASON



SPECIAL NOTE: *The extended Budget Plan of payment covering a year's time, is effective during this notable exhibition.*

GUION M. GEST
233 BROADWAY

New York City,
Nov. 25, 1927.

Colonel Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Colonel Bovey,

This is in acknowledgment of your
kind letter of the 19th inst.

It is very unfortunate indeed that
Dr. Roese's illness makes it necessary for him to be
absent from the Chinese Library at this time.

The work outlined for him has been,
of necessity, quite exacting, especially when we
realize that the method of indexing and cataloguing a
Library of this kind is quite different from the usual
procedure; that it is in a language such as Chinese,
makes the work particularly difficult.

The unfortunate episode with Mr. Liu
did not help to relieve the strain under which Dr. Roese
was working. In my observations, I find that men of his
type seem to be quite temperamental, and while he, undoubt-
edly has his faults, he has been most loyal to me and is
attempting to carry out my wishes in every particular.

There is a great amount of work piling
up on him in connection with shipments which will come

Col. Bovey,
Montreal,
Canada.

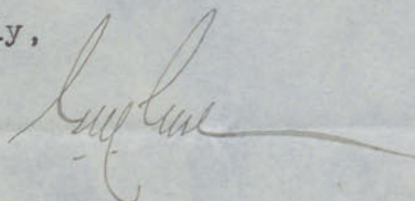
Nov. 25, 1927.

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regularly for many months, and it would seem most desirable if every effort could be made by those with whom he comes in contact to make his position as pleasant as possible.

The Library is growing very rapidly, and I think it will be difficult for those who are attempting to build up a similar institution to come anywhere near establishing as valuable a library as is now in our possession.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. J. Lane", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

GMG:MS

with the Compliments
of

Dr. A. B. Macallum.

DR. HUME IS NAMED HOSPITAL'S DIRECTOR

*Ex-Head of Yale-in-China Also to
Head the Post-Graduate
Medical School.*

Dr. Edward Hicks Hume, former President of Yale-in-China, has been appointed to the newly created post of Director of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, it was announced yesterday by the Board of Directors of that institution. The appointment was made with a view to centralizing control of the hospital and reorganizing and improving its educational facilities, the announcement stated.

Dr. Hume has been working on a survey of the personnel and resources of the hospital and medical school for ten months, preparatory to taking up his work in his new post. He said yesterday that the changes which he planned to inaugurate would be entirely administrative and no changes in personnel were contemplated.

Under the new organization, the Dean of the medical school, the Superintendent of the hospital, and the Principal of the school of nursing will all be responsible directly to Dr. Hume, who in turn will be responsible to the Board of Directors.

Dr. Hume was born in Indian in 1876, graduated from Yale and studied medicine at Johns Hopkins. He was associated with the United States Public Health Service in Indian for two years, and since 1906 has been almost continually engaged in medical education work in China. He was the founder and organizer of the medical college connected with Yale-in-China.

TOPICS

(Continued from page two.)

currents that are after all at the bottom of the whole thing.

If you ask them about the history and politics of the present Nationalist Movement, most probably you will get your satisfaction. But should you want to know what the Chinese people are thinking about in this particular movement and why and with what effects, then only disappointment is your share. This would seem to account for most of the mistaken notions on their part even about Chinese politics.

Back a dozen years ago, when Yuan Shih Kai started his monarchist fiasco, all the American intellectuals on the spot predicted a most wonderful success for him: they thought that a democratic form of government was altogether too alien to the Chinese to be workable and that Yuan was just staging a "back to nature" process. And one of them even went so far as to present a memorandum to Yuan asking him to assume the imperial title.

Had they known that the Chinese ways of thinking were essentially democratic and that China really had never known any autocratic government as the West had known it, they could not have committed themselves so unflinchingly to a blunder which still remains to their disgrace. Unfortunately this notion, the notion that the Chinese are unfitted for democracy, still remains in the minds of the peoples of the world and this has a great deal to do with the present-day chaos and troubles in China.

New Attitude Essential

I do not think it necessary to name all the mistaken notions of the Western peoples about China, but I like to point out that should they not be eradicated root and branch, it is impossible to see peace in the Orient. The meaning and inspiration carried by the establishment of a Department of Chinese Studies at McGill lies precisely in the fact that it furnishes us a chance, a much-needed chance, to steep ourselves into a study of the Chinese culture, not the ancient classical culture (although a brief general survey is also necessary of that), but the modern and living culture, which has for the last thirty years swayed the Chinese and, in a way other related peoples, like so many pawns on a chess board.

In outlining the aims of the Department I have to borrow the ideas of our familiar friend Col. Bovey and they are four in number:— (1) to give our students here a close touch with the educative influence of ~~Western studies~~ ^{ideas and a world-wide cultural background} to a better account in the future; (2) To achieve a better understanding between the two countries bordering the Pacific and thus lay a stable corner-stone in the structure of world-peace; (3) To give the youth of Canada an adequate training so that they can make their living with and among the Chinese, if they so desire; and (4) To make good use of the rare sources of knowledge at our disposal like the Gest Chinese Research Library and the growing collection of books on China and so on.

NOTE: A new course has been inaugurated at McGill on Pacific Relations and this new course is under the charge of Prof. W. W. Goforth. I have had a happy discussion with him as to how to avoid over-lapping and to secure co-operation and co-ordination between his course and the Department of Chinese Studies. The conclusions we have reached seem to be two, namely, (1) that he will deal with all the countries on the Pacific and with their inter-relationships, whereas my duty is to pick up one of these countries, namely, China, and deal with it intensively, and (2) that he will approach the subject from an economic and political point of view of international relations, whereas I shall do so from the standpoint of culture of thoughts, and of history.

In regard to the subject-matter of my own course, I intend to conduct a class in the nature of a seminar with a number of students really interested in the subject of Chinese Studies and also to give a series of lectures, probably once a week, which will be open to the public as well as to the students, and which, so far as the students of the course are concerned, will serve as a sort of making-up and will also prepare them for an appreciative understanding of what they will be doing in the seminar. The lectures will be on the following tentative subjects:—(1) China in Ideas and Ideas, (2) The Foundation of Recent China, (3) The Reform Movement, (4) The Constitutional Movement, (5) The Revolution of 1911, (6) The Monarchist Movement, (7) The Restoration Movement (8) The New Culture Movement and (9) The Nationalist Movement. Inasmuch as these are rather long lectures it will probably take two periods to finish up one.

Both the Staff and Faculty members are giving the generous help to put the new course into shape but we have found it rather hard to get things started right the middle of the term and probably we shall find ourselves more at ease at the beginning of the next term. While my agreement with the University secures me nothing like security or permanence of tenure, my intense interest in the sub-

ject and my gratitude to McGill would seem to dictate that I should at least lay out a good foundation for the Department so that a better qualified man than myself would be able to take over the work without suffering from any initial torpor, whenever he comes. It is needless to say that the success of a failure of this long intellectual hop into the Orient depends in a very large measure upon the support or lack of support of the students, the graduates, and the friends of all classes of McGill. Let us hope for the best when we are about to embark upon the great adventure.

Finally, I must say that the above-outlined plan is a purely personal one, for the ratification of which I have to depend at present upon the decision of the Department of Economics and Political Science and the ultimate authority of the University. And I must also say that I reserve the right to change or withdraw any part or the whole of the above programme in case of necessity. It is, however, my intention to stick to it as long and as far as possible.

W.T.H.

China's Unlucky Thirteen

Thirteen Would-be Independent States Constitute China's Drawback—Moral Power Alone Will Make New China—McGill Taking Lead in Studying China—World Peace, says Chinese Authority, Dependent on Correct International Conception.

By T. W. Hu, Lecturer, Department of Chinese Studies, McGill University

Napoleon once remarked that "When China moves, she would move the world," and there is every sign that China has begun to move. Being watered by the same big oceans as China is, Canada can not but have a most profound interest in this great movement. As Sir Arthur very well observed in his speech on Pacific Relations, Canada's trade with China has nearly doubled itself with the last year or so, despite the tumultuous and chaotic conditions in the latter. This single fact would seem to speak volumes for the importance of the future relations between the two countries.

Canada's interest in China will grow in direct proportion to the growth of her influence in the Pacific, and her interest in the Pacific will grow in direct proportion to the growth of her independent nationhood. That her independent nationhood is growing and growing fast is attested by such important facts as her election to the Council of the League of Nations and her exchange of diplomatic representatives with a country of the importance of the United States. Today Canada is one of the most important members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; tomorrow she may be the most important member, and what the day after tomorrow will reveal is rather hard to tell, but I venture to say that it will not be at all astonishing if she should cut herself entirely loose by a peaceful revolution from her already nominal affiliations with the British Empire. If Edmund Burke was right in saying that the Thirteen American Colonies along the Atlantic seaboard were born an independent country in view of their great size and self-sufficient position, how much more pertinent would the remark be in its application to Canada today, a country with one of the world's richest plains in its possession and one of the world's brainiest peoples within its fold and which has traversed a great part of the North-American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It may still be a long long way to Tipperary, but the direction in which Canada's political life is evolving is quite plain and we have no doubt that it will be successfully consummated if not arrested by unforeseen circumstances.

China, of course, is quite a different country from Canada. But China is like Canada in that she also is a nation of tomorrow. The monster that China has to fight against in order to make herself a completely independent nation is necessarily many-headed. For instance, she has to get the unanimous consent of thirteen nations to be able to raise a penny's duty on a yard of table cloth, and other such illustrations we need not go into. But the encouraging spectacle of today is that this intolerable regime of foreign control is about to fall; and if the elderly gentlemen in Downing Street and in the White House and its nearby adjunct really believe in what they profess, it will fall also by a bloodless revolution. The day for China to come to her own can not be distant. Much as we may feel discouraged about the seeming failure of the Nationalist movement, the ball it has set rolling will not stop until its job is done. The moral force it has liberated with the Chinese masses is at once tremendous and irresistible, and is bent upon the destruction of evil forces, whether of an internal or external origin. If there is ever to be a new China, this moral power is to make it.

China, Canada's Friend Now

The significance of this budding into completely independent existence of two sister-nations on both sides of the Pacific can hardly be overstated. The relations between these two countries may be said to begin with a clean slate, and if they are to develop along proper lines in the future, we should bring them within our careful control and regulation right at the start. This is a fact of which the leaders in Canada and in China can not afford to fail to take cognizance. Such being the case, is it not, therefore, fitting and proper that McGill University, one of the leading pillars of Canada's intellectual life, should take the first step in preparing a smooth way for the future intercourse of our two countries? The intense and statesmanlike interest taken by the authorities of the University in the Pacific relations in general and in the Chino-Canadian relations in particular is doubtless a happy augury for our mutual welfare.

The establishment at McGill of a Department of Chinese Studies represents an attempt on the part of the Canadian people to understand the culture, the thinking processes of another people with whom they are sure to have increasing intercourse. This very fact deserves to be writ large in the calendars of the two countries and commemorated with bonfire by their future generations. It means that the Canadian people are not thinking of international relations merely in terms of the old mighty dollar. The mania of tangible interests,—commercial interests, territorial interests, and one

million and one other interests—has killed half of mankind; and it shall kill no more! I do not for a moment underestimate the importance of economic interests, but may they not accrue to us incidentally and naturally from our understanding of each other's position, of each other's problems, of our each other's cultural background? Instead of fighting to guard and increase our economic interests, would it not be possible for us to co-operate so as to get all our mutual desires satisfied and have peace withal?

Misunderstanding Caused 1840 War

If we only had had breadth enough to understand each other's thinking processes, most of the wars in modern history might have been avoided. To take a familiar illustration, around the year of 1840 the Chinese fought their first war with a Western Power, in this case, Great Britain, as the result of their attempt to stop the importation into their country of that killing narcotic, opium. The Chinese fought this war of a crusader's spirit—in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, because they were fighting an injurious institution; but the British fought in order to uphold their principle of free trade (the doctrine of free trade as imposed upon China by Great Britain is, of course, a peculiar one). Now, if the minds of the Chinese and of the British had not been hysterical by the heat of their controversy, there could have been no war; and if there had been no war, could any one believe that the British gains in China could have been any less than they are today? Human beings are just working at cross purposes all the time like the British and the Chinese in 1840. If we could only get a correct conception of each other's point of view, the world may yet be well.

It is a lamentable fact that history does not reveal even a single instance wherein the political relations of two nations are preceded by a mutual understanding of each other's culture. Ever since the famous Burlingame mission of the mid-nineteenth century, China has been eagerly seeking knowledge about the Western countries and the students she has sent abroad count by the thousands. In return, the Western countries have sent only merchants and missionaries: the former to graft and the latter to teach. It is needless to say that the grafters are great stumbling blocks in the way of international good-will, but even the teachers too often come to us with an overbearing attitude to teach us the "superior" ways of their own. As our Mencius very well said, "the trouble in the whole world comes from man's desire to teach." If the Western peoples can see their way clear to contracting a little of the Chinese receiving mood, they may be said to have met the Chinese already half way.

U.S.A. on Wrong Track

Of all countries the United States has perhaps made the most extensive attempt to understand China, but there men are too much absorbed in the superficial phenomena of the political world, and the college instructors persistently refuse to go a step beyond and look into the subtle intellectual

(Continued on page four.)

THE NEW CHINA

(This is the fourth of a series of articles by T. W. Hu, of the Gest Chinese Research Library, McGill University. The writer, who will give in the near future a series of open public lectures at McGill University about China and things Chinese, is the author of "The Case for China: the Abolition of Special Foreign Privileges and Immunities," a monograph responsible in part for the passing of the Porter resolution in the American Congress urging President Coolidge to revise treaties with China on the basis of equality and mutual right. He is a graduate of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and has studied extensively in a number of leading universities in the United States. The views set forth by Mr. Hu are, of course, his own, and are presented as such in the publication of his articles, of which the first appeared in The Gazette of January 28th, the second on February 4th, and the third on February 11th).

IV

Chinese Nationalism and International Relations.

Altogether there are thirteen nations (if we except Belgium, Mexico and Spain, whose treaties have been abrogated and have not yet been replaced by new ones) whose relations with China are in a peculiar state, in that they are based on treaties of an unequal and non-reciprocal character, namely, Brazil, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, France, the United States, Japan, and Great Britain. The first mentioned eight are not so important in China-foreign relations, just as they are not important in world affairs at large. Neither are Italy and France so important, on account of the smallness of their interests in China, and I am even inclined to relegate the United States to an inferior position in my discussion, merely because there is not much prospect of a war between her and China. It is true that, as the recent adventure of the State Department in Nicaragua well evinces, the American Republic is embarking more and more upon undertakings of a morally hazardous character; nevertheless, I think that there is still enough of the old-time idealism left in the Yankee's bosom to make his identical interests with Nationalist China count in determining the status of China-American relations for some time to come. I have not forgotten about the American share in the ultimatum of 1925 on account of the Taku Incident, nor her part in the bombardment of Nanking in 1927, but it can hardly be denied that the traditional friendship, amounting to a passion at times, between the two sister republics on both sides of the Pacific, is too strong, too great, too beautiful, too charming, too unique, to be so easily dissipated amidst a few ripples in the big ocean of international diplomacy. Of all the elderly gentlemen at the helms of various Governments last spring, Mr. Coolidge was probably the only one really scared at the spectacle of the "murderously anti-foreign uprisings," but his New York declaration that he would pull nobody's chestnuts from the fire was most timely to thwart the well-propagated chauvinistic plan of an "international co-operation" to crush "a young and chaotic nationalism" in China.

In China-foreign affairs, Japan, of course, occupies a very important position, partly because of her geographical proximity, and partly because of her interests in China. The Japanese policy towards China is, in the following way: "While the Wakatsuki policy of 'Hands off China' in 1926 and 1927 is in very marked contrast to that of Okuma and his 'Twenty-One Demands' in 1915, yet Baron Tanaka's statement of April 22, 1927, and the statement issued by the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs on May 28, 1927, indicate a number of qualifications and reservations, including: (a) The right to protect her subjects in China by military strength; (b) That the 'right to preserve peace in the Orient generally' vitally concerns Japan (seeds of a Far-Eastern Monroe Doctrine!); (c) Insistence upon the consequences of 'Japan's legitimate economic development' as far as China is concerned; (d) 'Japan cannot remain indifferent to Communist activity in China'; and (e) 'Japan is willing to co-operate with the Powers, after taking into consideration the character of the particular problems involved, the appropriate time, and the proposed measures to be taken'."

The unpleasantness of her relations with China during 1915-1922 has led Japan to resort to an ostentatiously generous policy in regard to China in general; but on the other hand, she seems firmly bent upon strengthening her iron grip on Manchuria, which she has from time immemorial regarded as a heaven-sent sphere of influence of her own. Resting her claim on the infamous Twenty-One Demands, which lack even to this day the legal sanction of the Chinese, Japan has persistently refused to return, upon the expiration of their leases, Tiaotung, with its great ports—Dairen and Port Arthur—and the railways of South Manchuria, and has continued to enjoy a monopoly—in fact, if not in name—of the Fengtien coal and iron beds. Although she had conceded in the Washington Conference that the right to build railways in Manchuria should be shared with a Consortium of the Powers, she nevertheless caused rails to be laid, in connection with the South Manchuria Railway, north from Taonanfu for a line specifically fixed as one to be built by the Consortium. By thus concentrating her energies in the exploitation of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and meanwhile supporting China's nationalistic wishes elsewhere, Japan is hoping no doubt that she may recover the confidence of the Chinese without losing any material gains in the long run.

Her abolition of postal service in China, her restoration of Tsingtao and the Shantung railway and other privileges in that province, her tacit acceptance of the abolition of the various spheres of influence, her withdrawal of Group V. of the Twenty-One Demands, her lending of moral support to China in the Geneva Opium Conference and on certain issues in the Tariff Conference, and a few friendly gestures in the form of

public utterances and diplomatic statements—these constitute about all the price which Japan has paid in this endeavor to seek a measure of cordiality in Chinese sentiments; and for this she has cast around to look for fat compensations in the Eastern Provinces, where she has maintained with consistent efforts, even at the cannon's mouth, a puppet "dictator" to facilitate the carrying out of her grand scheme. But, "in the development of Chinese sovereignty there will not be room for the obvious political corollaries of the sweeping economic activities which Japan now exercises in that region. Either Japan will have to restrict herself to purely economic enterprises or she will have to annex that region. So long as the Chinese continue to believe, as they do today, that Japan contemplates—given the time and circumstances—the annexation of a portion of Chinese territory, Japan will find it difficult to bring about that cordiality of relations which today she is seeking so consistently." And at present she has definitely put herself a step backward from that goal of cordiality by forcibly halting Nationalist advance in Shantung last summer during the campaign for the capture of the northern capital of China, and the boycott, as a result of that "unavoidable measure of self-defence," is still on, though not in such grave dimensions as in 1915 to 1919. With an ultra-conservative party dominating the councils of the Tokio Imperial Government and with a notorious Japanese protégé safely deposited within the sacred precincts of a Peking Palace, there is every temptation for the old-time "Twenty-One Demands" policy to crop up again; and, as the newspaper reports have it, the Japanese are pressing hard upon the Chang Tso-Ling "Government" with the Twenty-Second Demand for the fulfillment of whatever portions of the old series have been left intact on the docket in face of an unfavorable world opinion. The futility of such efforts, I have no doubt, will be declared by the Chinese Nationalists sooner than the Japanese ever can realize; but a China-Japanese rapprochement, on any assured basis, will have to be the affair of the next generation, when Japan shall have awakened from her subjectively sweet dream (in which she has indulged too prodigally in the past!) of militaristic imperialism and machiavellian diplomacy.

No less important a contender for the Chinese pork-barrel is Great Britain, and she deserves this place of honor, not only by virtue of the foremost position in the China trade which she has been able to hold ever since the seventeenth century, but because of her ever-readiness, in her dealings with that country, to take her first and last refuge in the gunboats and in the shelling of unfortified and defenceless cities. British diplomacy in China has found no severer and yet no juster critics than the British themselves. Mr. J. R. Clynes, a noted progressive thinker in the conservatism-stricken Isles of Great Britain, said: "If the British Government had used its brains more and its naval and military power less, we might by this time have had a settlement of the Chinese difficulty." But they had not; and so the "Chinese difficulty" remains.

When the famous East India Company was enjoying its sway in the Far East, it forced opium upon China against the protests of the Chinese Government. At an estimated £6,000,000 per annum revenue from this illicit trade was flowing into England. When China sought again to prevent the importation of opium, British warships were placed at the disposal of the East India Company to enforce its purposes in the ignominious war of 1840-1842, and again in a similar war of 1856-1861. Thus amidst cannon-booms and fires was ushered in the modern era of close relationships between China and Great Britain; and the latter's policy during this whole period, which endures even to this day, has always been "Commerce (whether legitimate or illegitimate!) and Force to Enforce Commerce." And ever since the wave-ruling Britannia showed herself to be stoutly determined to rule the waveless Yangtze, the indignities that she has chosen to heap upon China are of a sort that have left a bloody wound in every Chinese heart.

Simultaneously, she has pursued a parallel policy of diplomatic quibbles, culminating in the now famous memorandum which Sir Austen Chamberlain made public in London on the Christmas day of 1926. This document, being the last and latest public announcement of Great Britain's China policy, deserves our close analysis. It advocates practical recognition of the Nationalist Government, elimination of foreign control, readiness to negotiate a revision of the treaties, amendment of the extra-territoriality system and immediate levy of the Washington Conference surtaxes for the benefit of China. Sir Austen, with child-like innocence, annexed for it the name of "A New Policy"; but, as a policy, it is very old; indeed, it is the sail-trimming policy of making ebullient promises with no promise for their liquidation. With monotonous consistency it has been pursued in the past; and whenever a new lip-service is rendered it, it is called new policy. When the enlightening Emerson put forth the curt remark that there is in this world "nothing new, nothing true, and nothing matters," he must have meant exclusively the British type of China policy. And I have no doubt that when it is called new again, there will be a world-war going around us.

"The past twenty-five years may be called the period of 'international quibbling.' After a century under the foreign heel, the Chinese, in the Boxer uprising of 1900, showed that the worm was turning. The British were the first to heed. Even at a time when the British brass-caps were burning down palaces and maltreating women in Peking, the British Government was proclaiming an 'open door' policy to 'maintain the territorial integrity and administrative sovereignty' of China. But the peace protocol of 1901, drafted by the powers that had intervened to subdue the Boxers, imposed large indemnities and huge humiliations upon the Chinese; and 'the British Mackay Treaty of 1901 was a quibble, as were similar American and Japanese treaties the next year. They promised relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges when the Powers felt warranted in surrendering them. But the Powers did nothing then or later." Again, in 1917, a frenzied endeavor to get China into the European War, or, as they said, "to counteract German propaganda in China," caused the British Government to make another series of promises, and this despite the fact that she had shortly before made a secret treaty with Japan guaranteeing her a paramount position in Shantung and a train-load of special interests in other parts of the

country. Having sold China exactly to Japan at Versailles in conjunction, of course, with other powers and in accordance with President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points, which they had agreed upon as a basis of peace-making in the Conference! Great Britain came to Washington and made her next last series of diplomatic promises in the treaties of 1922.

"They made promises for a future but did next to nothing. For years later, when a partial lifting of restrictions on Chinese tariff administration was undertaken, the proposals not only were inadequate but came too late." Finally, quibbling of her own handiwork—such notorious incidents as the Shanghai massacre, the Shameslaughter, the Wanshen bombardment (all of which took place within a year and a half!), she turns around and spent another five pounds in sending her yearly message of "goodwill to men." The significant silence that the British Foreign Office has maintained in regard to that Christmas document ever since the split of the Kuomintang has established its opportunist character beyond the peradventure of a doubt; and the fact that other governments may have been equally guilty in this respect does not at all change that character of the China diplomacy of Great Britain, as "the senior author of our unequal international status and the guide of the diplomatic body in maintaining it." The familiar enough argument that the Chinese have only themselves to thank on account of their internecine warfare for the unfulfilment of past promises need perturb no one, as there is every sober reason to believe that the Chinese, a race of magicians as they were, could not have had the magic power to prevent the British Government from giving up whatever it wanted to give up.

The unexcelled Mackay Treaty of 1902 has given to every British Foreign Minister a legacy of opportunist policy—and the Chinese of growing diplomatic intelligence have at last become aware of it, so that when Sir Austen's empty cannon-shot came forth in December, 1926, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of that policy, they not only regarded it with a lukewarm attitude, but even dared to suspect a definite manoeuvre of British imperialism. The fact that that document was issued under the pressure of a devastating boycott that had been going on in Canton for two previous years, and said to have cost the Hongkong merchants a million dollars a day, together with the fact that the immediate beneficiary of the increased surtaxes would have been Sun Chuang-Tang—a redoubtable pattern of virtue with the British, whom he had unflinchingly favored, then in control of the lower Yangtze provinces, including the greatest Oriental port, Shanghai—undoubtedly renders the Chinese suspicion more than plausible. If suspicion has become a tradition with the Chinese in re British policies, then the main-spring of that tradition will not be found in the imputed Chinese ignorance of the docket-contents in No. 9, Downing street, but in their undoubted acquaintance with the overt acts of that stately mansion's average human occupant.

Now, how far away the unexploited child of Chinese nationalism at present stands from the apparently obliging but really invidious fold of British and Japanese imperialism can, I trust, be somewhat gathered from the preceding passages. But before taking leave of this article, let me make yet another point. During the anti-British boycott referred to above, the strike committee in Canton inculcated most diligently a lesson to the British people, the Chinese

fact that the British people, who are our friends, but merely against the British imperialists, who are our enemies." With the same spirit that inspired that boycott, I have written this article—and I hope that my foreign friends will not find it necessary to frown at a man who never believes in using words to conceal his thoughts for a frank and unflattering statement of the truth, I mean the true status of Chinese Nationalist feeling. What I have said is what I have to say—not what I like to say.

Furthermore, it is by knowing the true Nationalist sentiment that we may hope to solve the problems presented by that sentiment. The redeeming feature in the whole situation is the Nationalists' knowledge of the growing consciousness on the part of the foreign Powers that a strong, united, satisfied and confident China would be of far more fundamental benefit to them, and of the fact that the majority of the foreign peoples, as individuals, are and have always been sympathetic with their legitimate aspirations. It is by no means a herculean task for the Powers to reshape Chinese sentiment into something favorable to them. It rests entirely with them through a mere change of point of view (and I shall dwell upon this point at some length in my last article). To enlist the friendship of Nationalist China, Japan has the unique advantage of a common culture; and today, as in the past, her people are studying the Chinese civilization more studiously than the Chinese themselves do. There is, perhaps, no sounder and more solid basis of amicable intercourse than that of a mutual cultural understanding. With a new-enfranchised democracy, Japan should have no difficulty in turning the enthusiastic esteem of the liberal Chinese Nationalists to good account, both from her own and from the world's point of view. As Mr. Teurunt, a noted Japanese publicist, has well pointed out in his speeches in Montreal, the only solution of Japan's manifold problem lies in industrialization, the old attempt at colonization having proved a dismal failure, as evidenced by the comparatively stagnant character of the Japanese population in Korea, Formosa and other such places. For the purpose of industrialization Japan would have to procure from China minerals and foodstuffs; and both of these she could get without any resort to an offensive policy of political imperialism for which she has displayed such an amazing predilection in the past. There is no essential difference—far less fundamental hostility—in interest between the two most hopeful countries of Asia.

In regard to Great Britain, the Chinese Nationalists remember with gratitude that to her they owe the inspiration for the first Reform Movement of 1898, the inception of modern China; that to her they owe the life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of our Nation; and that it is

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

May 30th 1929

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed, please find short report on the accessions
and activities of the Gest Chinese Research Library
from May 1st 1928 to May 1st 1929.

As there are several matters of importance, which
are urgent and which I would like to bring to your
attention and discuss with you, I would be very
grateful if you would let me know when it will be
convenient to you to see me.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rose

Enclosure

June 11th, 1929.

Dr. R. De Resillac Reese,
The Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Reese:-

I have been looking over the list of accessions to the Chinese Library that you left with me. I cannot tell you how gratified we are to know of the valuable contributions which have been made in this short space of time.

I hope in the near future to come over and see the Library and make a special inspection of the books which have been added, and also to see what further can be done to extend the usefulness of the Library.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Report on the Accessions and Activities of the Gest
Chinese Research Library from May 1st 1928 to May 1st 1929

On May 1st a.c., the following number of works had been identified, classified, catalogued, doubly card-indexed, labeled and inscribed, and placed on the shelves in their proper classification sequences:

1,325 main works, consisting of approximately 55,000 volumes(ts'ê), embracing all four classes of literature, i.e. (A). Classics; (B) History; (C) Philosophy; (D) Belles-lettres. The Library is especially strong in Dictionaries, History, Catalogues, medical works, encyclopedias and general collections of belles-lettres.

Lately we have acquired another famous private Chinese Library, consisting of about 10,000 volumes; valuable works will be continually added.

Rare and old editions.

1 Sung edition of the prose and poetry writings of Han Yü (768-824), with commentary by Chu Hsi (1130-1200), printed in A.D. 1227.

2 Yüan editions: 1) Poetry and Prose works of Tu Fu (712-770), one of China's most famous poets, printed A.D. 1291
2) The T'ung Chih, i.e. History of China from the remotest times to the end of the T'ang Dynasty (A.D. 907), by Chêng Ch'iao, printed A.D. 1322, in 200 vol. Only 50 copies were issued of this edition.

520 bona fide Ming editions (our Library has a greater number of these Ming works than all the Chinese libraries of the United States and Europe combined).

48 Palace or Imperial editions, printed in only 50 copies on special paper for some emperor of the Ming or Manchu dynasty, all volumes bound in the imperial color, i.e. yellow.

During May 1st 1928 to May 1st 1929 the following important accessions were made:

1) Two copies of the Wu Ying Tien chü chên pan ts'ung shu, a collection of 139 works selected by Emperor Ch'ien Lung, reprinted during the years 1773-1794; the first large Chinese work printed with movable wooden type, in 811 resp. 600 volumes. Only six complete copies of this work are said to be in existence.

2) The original edition of the great Chinese encyclopedia T'u shu chi ch'êng, that contains about five times as much reading matter as the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, compiled on order of Emperor K'ang Hsi and printed between the years 1686-1726, in 502 t'ao (covers) and 5,020 volumes. Every volume of this stupendous work, printed on brown paper, is in the best of condition, without a single defect. This is the first big Chinese work printed with movable copper type, the actual number of types being 230,000. The only other known extant complete copy of this work outside of China is in the British Museum, London. The Royal Library at Berlin has about four-fifth of the work, while the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has a nearly complete copy printed on white paper, the missing portions filled up from the reprint of A.D. 1862.

3). 48 Catalogues in 575 volumes, principally of Sung, Yüan and Ming works, especially important to us for verifying the authenticity of the large number of our Ming works.

- 4). The Tripitaka, a collection of the extant Buddhist scriptures in the Chinese language, in a modern Japanese(Kyoto) edition.
- 5). A complete set of the Chêng-Tung Library of Taoist Literature, reproduced from the only existing collection of Taoist literature from the Taoist Temple Pei Yun Kwan(The Temple of the White Cloud) in Peking, all the other collections being burned during the Boxer Rebellion in A.D. 1900. This set consists of 1,200 volumes, printed between 1923-1925.
- 6). The Shih san ching, i.e. Rubbings (photostated in A.D. 1927) from the stone tablets in the Hall of Classics connected with the Confucian Temple, Peking, of the Thirteen Classics, the text of which, consisting of more than 800,000 characters, was written during 12 years and completed A.D. 1740 by Chiang Hêng (1672-1743) and on order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung was carved in stone and completed A.D. 1795. The rubbings are on very heavy paper, in 208 vol.
- 7). One set of rubbings from clay statues of the 500 Lohan, or Arhats, Buddhist Saints, taken from the statues on the "Rock Bridge" on the T'ien-t'ai-shan mountain in Chekiang province, These rubbings are in white on black background on thick cardboard; 500 figures, 50 in one folio; bound in mahogany covers.
- 8). The original manuscript of the P'ei wên yün fu, i.e. a dictionary of Chinese terms and phrases, which was compiled by a Board of 76 scholars under personal supervision of Emperor K'ang Hsi during the years 1704-1711, the largest dictionary ever published, containing about 18 million characters. This manuscript is in 105 volumes.

9). Our greatest treasure, only acquired per cable last week, is a collection of 5,200 sutras, which our collaborator Mr. I.V. Gillis succeeded in obtaining from the priests of a Buddhist temple outside Peking in the hills; 3,200 of these dating from the Yüan Dynasty period (A.D. 1280-1368). No other Library of the whole universe has such a collection.

Aside from the identification of new works, done at present by Miss Swann and Mr. C.B. Kwei, M.A., whom I engaged last year in June, the former librarian of the Chinese Department of Columbia University, Miss Swann is going carefully over all the index cards of our Library, correcting mistakes in phonetic translation, etc.

Many inquiries in reference to many subjects were made during the past year from all kinds of sources, not alone from universities, private persons, large business concerns, etc. in Canada and the United States, but also from Europe. To instance, information was requested re Chinese tunnels, the history of spectacles, history of paper, history of paper money, about certain plants, diseases of the eye, prescriptions for sclerosis, etc., etc. At present we are working in the interest of the Harvard Observatory, resp. for Prof. Dr. Shapley, on the history of meteors, Leonids, etc. as mentioned in historical and astronomical works and Gazetteers.

McGill University professors have applied for research work in the following: 1) Prof. emeritus Dr. Frank D. Adams wishes information in reference to geology, etc, for his contemplated History of Geology of the Universe up to A.D. 800. 2) Prof. R. Del French, Highway and Municipal Engineering, contemplates the writing

of a History of Engineering, in which the achievements of Chinese as engineers previous to the time when it began to be influenced by Western civilization, will be described at great length.

May 30th 1929

Dr. Robert de Résillac-Roese

January 26th, 1931.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Beatty,

I have just spent an hour with Mr. Gest, who, you probably know, is the donor of the Gest Chinese Research Library. In his mind, the Library really seems to be something like a sword hanging over our heads, with which he threatens us when he wishes to stir us up to give him more publicity.

However, and aside altogether from his motives, one of his proposals should perhaps interest us. I believe he has talked a good deal about it, along with other things, to Dr. Martin, - i.e., that on the Chinese New Year (February 17th) next there should be broadcast from the Gest Chinese Library through the Northern Electric Company and their hook-up with International News at Schnectady, New York, a message of goodwill, etc. etc. to Shanghai, and Tokio as well. Someone would have to do

the talking, and Mr. Gest suggests you (please do not blame me for this).

You will see that at the moment I incline heavily to the advertising point of view about radio!

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

J anuary 30, 1931.

Dean C. F. Martin,
Faculty of Medicine,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Martin,

I have received your note about the
Broadcasting. This is what I wrote Mr. Gest
yesterday before yours came:-

"I have a note from Mr. Beatty this morning
saying that unfortunately he will be absent
in Western Canada at the time of the New
Year, so that he cannot speak over the
broadcast as you suggest. His suggestion
is that you yourself deliver this address
from the Library.

Since Dr. Martin has arranged for you all
the details in the International Hook-up,
I take it that there is nothing further
that I can do for you in this matter."

Yours faithfully,

CWS

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 28th,
1931.

Professor Carleton Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Stanley,

Re: Mr. Gest's Broadcasting Proposition.

Thanks for your note. I met Mr. Sise by accident in Dr. White's office, when we were both getting our lives saved through his intervention, and I casually mentioned to him, while waiting, that there was a desire on the part of Mr. Gest to broadcast to China, and was such a thing possible. He said it was, and if I wished he would speak to somebody closer to the broadcasting authorities than he was. I replied to him, however, that he had better wait for further instructions from the authorities before doing anything, and there the matter lies.

All good luck!

Sincerely yours,

C. Martin

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

28th January, 1931.

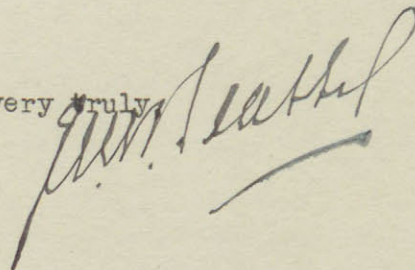
My dear Stanley,-

I have your note of the 26th instant.

Unfortunately, I will be in Western Canada on the 17th proximo, and, therefore, will not be available to speak over the broadcast which Mr. Gest suggests should be arranged. I am inclined to think you will have difficulty in interesting the essential companies in this proposed hook-up unless they are willing to do it for demonstration purposes.

Any member of the University staff could, of course, deliver the goodwill message. Perhaps Mr. Gest would like to do it himself.

Yours very truly

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Seath", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Professor Carleton W. Stanley,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

January 29th, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Gest,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Gest,

I have a note from Mr. Beatty this morning, saying that unfortunately he will be absent in Western Canada at the time of the New Year, so that he cannot speak over the broadcast as you suggest.

His suggestion is that you yourself deliver this address from the Library.

Since Dr. Martin has arranged for you all the details in the International Hook-up I take it that there is nothing further that I can do for you in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

CWS

3504 MOUNTAIN ST.
MONTREAL

7.1.30.

My dear Professor.

I have been laid low for some days with "Laryngitis"! plus Ear & Antrum & so could not see you re Mr. Jett's proposal herewith enclosed.

He telephoned from my, yesterday asking what would be done -

I told him that the f.f. could not possibly come to the library - but that the Broadcasting of a message might be arranged - & he asked that Mr. Bennett or Mr. Beatty might be approached -

all this is I think more your function than

mine - so may I leave it with you
to do what is best & notify Mr. Fisk?

I hope you are OK. by now -

We still must confer on the other matter
re Social Science &c - concerning which
I have again had inquiries from Toronto -

all good wishes for 1931.

Yrs Ever

Ch Martin.

Excuse scrawl. am still in bed.

January 8, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Gest,
Woolworth Building,
New York City. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gest,

Dr. Martin is ill and has sent me your letter of December 26th, with a note asking me to reply. I am very eager to do anything I can for Dr. Martin in his illness, and hope that what I say may be of some service to you.

The Governor General of Canada is leaving the country on or before the day you mention, to take up his new duties in India, so that this excellent suggestion of yours cannot be carried out.

You will be pleased to know that Sir Arthur Currie intends to visit in China and Japan as extensively as possible and that in his brief farewell address to members of the University he spoke of the unique links between McGill and the Far East. I think we all feel here that with your excellent Library in our midst and with Dr. Kiang, our new Professor of Chinese Studies, we are more and more obliged to turn our thoughts in the direction of the Far East. I shall bring your letter to the attention of our Chancellor, Mr. Beatty, and if anything occurs to him, or if I hear further suggestions from the Curator of your Library, I shall communicate further with you and let Dr. Martin know of it without delay.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant to the Principal.

January 8, 1931.

Dr. C. F. Martin,
3504 Mountain Street,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Dr. Martin,

I am very sorry to hear that you have "it". Mrs. Martin seemed to think you were better this morning, and I hope you get quite clear soon.

As to Mr. Gest's letter, I am writing - and herewith is a copy, which I hope will meet with your approval. It is not the easiest sort of letter to do anything with, because one is not sure just what is wanted by the writer. At any rate, at this time you will be glad, perhaps, to have it taken off your hands.

We were very pleased with your Christmas message, and I am sorry that I have had no opportunity to reciprocate before now. It is just the last day or so that I have felt really fit. Please accept my very best wishes for a happy 1931.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to the Principal.

October 28th, 1929.

Dr. Berthold Laufer,
Field Museum of Natural History,
Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Laufer:-

25th. Thank you for your note of October

We are very proud of the Gest Chinese Research Library and regret that up to the present we have had no success in picking upon a suitable man to lead the Department of Chinese Studies which we would like to set up.

I am sorry to say that Dr. Reese is not enjoying the best of health at the present time. I think he works too hard.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO

October 25, 1929.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am very pleased to receive my notice of the Gess Chinese Research Library brought out by McGill University in so dignified and attractive a form. The value of this little publication is considerably enhanced by your Foreword which I profoundly appreciate and of which I am very proud. Please accept my very best thanks. Let us hope that your sympathetic message, as you say, will prove a real factor in the drawing together of East and West.

Yours very sincerely,

Berthold Laufer

local papers

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR KIANG KANG-HU ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COMMERCIAL PRESS
AND THE ORIENTAL LIBRARY IN CHAPEI, SHANGHAI.

In the recent calamity of the Japanese attack on Chapei, the northern section of Greater Shanghai, apart from the wholesale destruction of Chinese private property and the massacre of innocent civilians, women and children, an even greater loss to China and to the world at large is the bombardment of the Commercial Press Company and the Oriental Library.

The Commercial Press Ltd. is purely a Chinese business concern and is known as the largest publishing house in the world today. It is the largest, not in the sense of its capital which is less than ten million silver dollars, but in its size - employing 15,000 men and women - and the quantity of its annual output of text books and other literary works amounting to many million copies or volumes.

This Company celebrated its 35th birthday last Spring. All the shareholders, the chief officials and the great majority of the workers are Chinese. The headquarters of its managing and editorial departments, together with its main printing plant, are on Paoshan Road, Chapei, while its sales department is in the foreign settlement in Shanghai Proper. The printing plant covers 20 acres of land in the most congested part of the city, with fourteen groups of modern buildings. It consists of all working divisions related to the art of printing and bindery, all done by up-to-date machinery imported chiefly from America and Germany. With the Chinese more than one hundred foreign experts are employed, including Japanese.

The Oriental Library was at first attached to the Commercial Press and was known as the Han Fen Lou Library. Ten years ago the Company, with the help of the local self-government, provided a special fund and erected a large modern building of six stories as its new home. The entire collection of the Han Fen Lou was then moved into it and the library was renamed with an elaborate opening ceremonial. Thenceforth the library has been open to the public and has received many large donations of both official and private publications. It handles also the safe

deposit of rare editions and manuscripts for outsiders. This is the only fire-proof library building in the whole of Shanghai and no doubt the largest modern public library in China. According to its last year's report, the library has on its shelves 360,000 volumes in Chinese and 100,000 volumes in other languages. It contains 700 works of the early and rare Sung editions dating back to the tenth century and about 10,000 volumes of unpublished manuscripts.

Both these cultural centres were burnt down to the ground by the fire of the first Japanese attack on Chapei. From news reports, Chinese and English, it is apparent that the Commercial Press was ruthlessly destroyed on January 29th and the Oriental Library, situated just across the street, was totally destroyed the next morning, shortly before the Japanese were forced to retreat.

Being personally familiar with both these institutions and knowing their cultural value, I, as a Chinese citizen and college professor, deeply lament this great, irreplaceable loss to China and to the world in the field of Chinese studies, and strongly protest against this barbaric vandalism, especially from a nation which from the beginning of its history has shared the glory of our civilization.

Kiang Kang-hu,

Professor of Chinese Studies,
McGill University, Montreal,
February 4th, 1932.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

NANCY LEE SWANN, M.A., PH.D.
CURATOR

I. V. GILLIS, PEIPING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

葛思德華文藏書庫

The CHINESE NEW YEAR (O.S.) celebration comes so soon after the unexpected death of Sir Arthur Currie, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill University, that, upon the request of Mr. Guion M. Gest, Founder of the Gest Chinese Research Library, it has been decided, out of respect to the late Principal, to omit this year the tea customarily held in the Library.

It was upon the occasion of the Chinese New Year's Day (O.S.) on February 13, 1926, that the Gest Chinese Research Library was first opened to the public, and since that date, upon the recurrence of the old Chinese festival season, a tea has been held each year in the Library.

Chinese New Year's Day (O.S.),
February 14, 1934.



THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL


CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

February 9th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

A copy of the enclosed cablegram came to me through a group of my friends located in Shanghai. Although of a confidential nature, I thought it would be of interest to you.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of Lady Currie's and your co-operation and assistance in the celebration of the Chinese New Year in accordance with the pleasure, and upon the request of, Mr. Gest? I hope that you will not forget your promise to drop in at the Library some afternoon, en route to your office, in order that you may see the arrangement on the mezzanine since Dr. Lomer has been so considerate as to give the use of the entire floor to the Gest Chinese Research Library.

Very sincerely yours,

Nancy Lee Swann

Nancy Lee Swann.

NLS/T
Enclosure.

葛思德華文藏書庫

COPY OF CABLEGRAM

(CONFIDENTIAL - DO NOT PRINT)

SHANGHAI

JANUARY 31, 1932.

STRONGLY PROTEST JAPANESE OCCUPATION CHAPEI BOMBING DENSELY
POPULATED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CHINAS COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE
ULTIMATUM STOP ANOMALY JAPANS BEING CHINAS ENEMY AND LEGITIMATE
CODEFENDER SETTLEMENT STOP HAS PROVIDED JAPAN OPPORTUNITY USE
SETTLEMENT AS BASE AND SPHERE MILITARY OPERATIONS VIOLATING
INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS STOP WE INTERPRET JAPANS ACTIONS AS
DIRECTED TOWARD FORCING CHINA ACCEPT MANCHURIAN OCCUPATION
AND POSSIBLE SECURING TERRITORY SHANGHAI STOP APPRECIATE
YOUR SUPPORT STOP STAFF CONCENTRATED NANKING ROAD

Mr. Gest raised again the question of an assistant to Dr. Stehle to study Chinese drugs. He said that Stehle told him he had two men in view, either of whom would be satisfactory.

Mr. Gest asked me if I thought that any money could be obtained from the Chinese Research Committee of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, and I promised to write to Dr. Shotwell about this.

Mr. Gest also suggested that some investigation be made in Canada regarding the adaptation of Canadian foods for Chinese consumption, and I said I would take it up with the Dominion Research Council. This seems to be a matter worthy of considerable investigation. The consumption of wheat or wheat products by Chinese may be an important factor in the disposal of the Canadian wheat crop. This is an investigation that might be carried on at Macdonald College if money could be found for the purpose.

AWC:DM.

RE MR. GEST AND THE GEST CHINESE LIBRARY.

June 20th, 1930.

Had an interview today with Mr. G. M. Gest, who was accompanied by Dr. Reese.

Mr. Gest told me that the number of volumes now in the Library was 101,000 with seven cases still to be opened, which would bring the number up to 109,000. There are no duplications. In the Congressional Library at Washington there are 115,000 volumes, of which 10% are duplications and there are 12,000 Japanese volumes. So that both in quantity and in quality we excel any Library on this Continent or any other Chinese Library outside China.

He was very pleased with the appointment of Dr. Kiang pointing out that he had heard nothing but the best reports regarding his scholarship, though he drew my attention to the fact that Dr. Kiang was at one time very prominent in support of the Kuomintang party, that he had been to Moscow to investigate Bolshevism, and at one time he was thought to be slightly Communistic. I informed Mr. Gest that I had discussed this matter with Dr. Kiang, who told me that when the revolution in China came all Chinese became interested in all revolutions; that there was a great deal of Communistic propaganda in China and that he went to Moscow to study Communism for himself; that he came away with the opinion that it would not do for China.

I asked Mr. Gest if he had any objection to Dr. Kiang being known as the Gest Professor of Chinese Literature and Philosophy, provided Dr. Kiang turned out well.

The young Chinese student, Miss Liang, is giving up her work in the Library tomorrow and I have authorized Dr. Reese to take on Mr. Quong for the summer months at \$90 a month. I told Mr. Gest that I would prefer to engage in that capacity someone whom I could look forward to having with us for a certain number of years. He told me that Mr. Gillis wished to recommend a man, a Chinese scholar, who spoke English sufficiently well to hold a conversation and who is now employed with Mr. Gillis making notes on the Library in China at a salary of \$20 a month. He is willing to come to Canada but there is the question of his transportation, head tax and the salary he would receive here, to be considered.

(consult Bovey regarding his admission without payment of head tax and Mr. Beatty regarding his transportation)

Mr. Gest is to wire to Mr. Gillis to find out what salary he would expect.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

Dear Sir Arthur:

At Mr. Gest's suggestion that we show you this letter to him from Mr. Hamilton of Oberlin College, I am sending you over a copy of the same. You remember that Mr. Hamilton called at your office upon the occasion of his brief residence in Montreal before sailing for Europe on July fifth.

Very sincerely,

Nancy Lee Swann.

To Sir Arthur Currie, Principal
McGill University.

C O P Y

July 11th, 1933.

My dear Mr. Gest:-

Let me express to you my great satisfaction at being able to work in the Gest Library for several days before my boat sailed. Dr. Swann did everything possible for my convenience and comfort, being at pains to show me thoroughly both library and museum. The collections are most impressive, offering a wealth of data for future scholars. I was particularly interested in the Buddhist section, and was greatly pleased to have access to a sixteenth century manuscript copy of 唯識二十論, the Buddhist text which I am translating. It was a joy also to use the new Japanese edition of the Tripitaka.

My errand to Europe this summer is to read Chinese Buddhist texts with Louis de la Vallee Poussin. He will be interested to know of this centre for Chinese Studies in America, as he is at the head of one himself in Belgium. I am bringing him pictures of the library and copies of essays by Dr. Swann and Captain Gillis. It may be that he will want to come some day to America and see the facilities for Chinese Studies, Buddhological and otherwise.

My address until about August 15th will be Montroc-sur-Argentieres, Haute Savoie, France, c/o Hotel Bel-Alp. I shall be returning through Montreal in the early part of September.

Assuring you once more of my^ost hearty appreciation of the good services of the Gest Chinese Research Library, so happily situated on a highway of European travel, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) Clarence H. Hamilton.

Mr. Guion M. Gest,
1336 Woolworth Building,
233 Broadway,
New York City.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESULAC ROESE PH.D.
CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA,
COLLABORATOR

Dear Sir Arthur: These citations from Mr. Gest's letters seem the best way to give you this information about Mr. Gest's efforts to add some material from the vast amount in Russia anent Chinese Studies, and Buddhism.

It will be interesting to follow the beginning which he seems now to have in mind to make.

Very sincerely,

Nancy Lee Swann.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

CITATIONS FROM LETTERS FROM MR G M Gest

June 26, 1933.

" Sometime ago I told you that I was discussing connections in Russia with the view of extending our facilities in that direction, and of obtaining books or articles that would have a relation to Tibet and China. There is an immense amount of material to be obtained that would be helpful in future research work that we will do. My friend sails for Russia within the next ten days. I reviewed with him some of my wishes.

" If you refer to your notes by Mr. Pelliot on the Mongol and Manchu** Kanjurs, you will note that a report was made in Russia on the Mongol Kanjur deposited in Paris. While a Russian scholar was sent to report on same, his report was never published. I have asked my friend to try to obtain this.

" --- I am anxious to get any works that deal on the Buddhist Religion either of China or India as well as any translation they have on medical works, scientific discussions, or research work on any of the subjects of this sort that were referred to by them or translated by them from Chinese into Russian.

" I know that this covers a very large field, but we must help*** this man so when anything is brought to his attention he will have as many references as possible for guidance"

June 27, 1933.

" It is rather difficult to get those who have lived in the West to give any credence to the usefulness of Buddhistic thoughts, and I find this is equally pronounced amongst some of our later day scholars. One does not have to lose faith in Christianity to be appreciative of what Buddhism has to offer."

July 6, 1933.

" Relative to the Russian matter, I have read with much interest *** your report, and the copy sent to me will be given to my friend to carry with him."

" Regarding the books to be suggested by you for Dr. Lomer to acquire, I will handle matters so they will be added to my own collection."

" I am firmly convinced that there is very much hidden material in Russia which would be great help to our knowledge of matters pertaining to China in the various fields which the Russians have put in their own language for future scholars to take advantage of. These additions by me primarily are made to build up my own Library, and at the same time they will broaden the field for students who are doing work of this kind at McGill.

" I am sure that Sir Arthur would be glad to know this."

** Mr. Gest has a copy of the Mongol Kanjur here in Montreal; and the copy of the Manchu Kanjur has recently been put into the possession of Commander Gillis.

*** A suggested bibliography, and point of contact, made here by NLS.

NOTES RE Dr. Berthold Laufer

[From "Who's Who in America"; "Encyclopedia Sinica" (Couling),
etc., etc.]

Anthropologist; Orientalist. Born Cologne, Germany, 1874. 1893-1895 University of Berlin; 1894-1895 Seminary for Oriental Languages, Berlin; Ph. D. University of Leipzig, 1897; came to U.S. 1898. Member Jesup N. Pacific expedition to Saghalin Island and the Amur region of Eastern Siberia 1898-1899; member of Jacob H. Schiff expedition to China for cultural historical exploration, etc., 1901-1904; assistant in ethnology at American Museum of Natural History, N.Y. 1904-1906; Lecturer at Columbia Univ. on Anthropology and East Oriental languages, 1904-1907; Curator of Anthropology, Field Museum at Chicago since 1915. Blackstone expedition to Tibet and China 1908-1910; Field Museum expedition to China, 1923; member of all societies relating to East Asiatic studies and research work.

His works are numerous and important [Redpath Library, McGill University, has quite a number of these]: "Contributions to Popular Religion in Tibet"; "The Decorative Art of the Amur Tribes"; "Chinese Pottery of the Han Dynasty"; "Romance of a Tibetan Queen"; "China Grave Sculptures"; "Jade, a Study in Chinese Archaeology and Religion"; "Notes on Turquoise in the East"; "Chinese Clay Figures"; "The Diamond: A Study in Chinese and Hellenistic Folk Lore"; "Beginnings of Porcelain in China", etc. Besides a great number of monographs, articles and reviews on archaeology, religion, Tibetan literature, ethnology, etc., in English, German and French.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital

303 EAST 20TH STREET

New York

JAMES F. MCKERNON, M. D., HONORARY PRESIDENT
EDWARD H. HUME, M. D., EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

October 24, 1929

My dear Sir Arthur,

I have just read with great delight the sketch by Dr. Laufer dealing with the Gest Chinese Research Library. I think your introduction launches it into the library world very effectively. I am so grateful that McGill is leading in this field and that it has brought together so remarkable a collection which should be a stimulus as well as a spring of knowledge for the entire continent.

I am sure you join with me in regret that neither of us is able to be at Kyoto this coming fortnight.

With cordial regards for yourself and Lady Currie,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
Principal of McGill University
Montreal, Canada

EHH:dh

October 28th, 1929.

Dr. Edward H. Hume,
303 East 20th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Hume:-

Thanks for your note of the 24th
of October.

While we are gradually, and I may say rapidly, accumulating a good Chinese Library, we have had as yet no success in fixing upon a suitable man to head a Department of Chinese Studies. We have several Chinese students working in the Library, also Miss Swan, who will receive her doctorate from Columbia when she publishes her thesis, which has been approved.

The conference at Kyoto opens this morning. I saw much of the British delegation when it passed through here. It is a good delegation headed by Lord Hailsham. Malcolm MacDonald was with them and Malcolm, I think, has developed greatly in the last couple of years. Curtis spent some days with me on his way through, he having preceded the regular delegation by a fortnight or so. I am sure much good will come of the meeting this year.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

PROFESSORS

H. M. MACKAY,

CIVIL ENGINEERING

E. BROWN,

APPLIED MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS

R. DEL. FRENCH,

HIGHWAY AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

McGill University

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND APPLIED MECHANICS

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

G. J. DODD,

CIVIL ENGINEERING

R. E. JAMIESON,

CIVIL ENGINEERING

MONTREAL

18th May 1929

Dear Dr de Risillac-Roose:

I am attaching a very rough outline of the field which I think might be covered by a book dealing with the achievements of the Chinese as engineers. I should not wish to discuss the modern period at all, but would confine the work to the period in China's history previous to the time when it began to be influenced by Western civilization. Modern Chinese engineering is no different from the art in other parts of the world, except insofar as ancient methods still prevail.

Of course, it is very difficult, as you will realize, to prepare an outline which is at all adequate with no knowledge of what is available in Chinese literature, particularly in the Gest Library. The final form of the book would depend almost entirely upon what information and data you and your assistants were able to find. I imagine that there will be a vast lot of it, but there may be nothing at all on some of the subjects which I have included in this outline, and, on the other hand, there may be a good deal on subjects which I have not included.

As I see it, my position in this project would be that of an editor, whose task it would be to arrange the information supplied by you and your assistants in a more or less logical way, and to present it in English which would, at least, be intelligible to engineering readers. Of course, I feel that credit should be given the Gest Library and its organization in the title.

I am told by the publishers of engineering literature that a book such as this would probably meet with a ready sale, as there is an increasing demand for works dealing with the historical and human sides of the art. If this book proved to be even moderately successful, we might try to issue similar ones dealing with the engineering achievements of other ancients - Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and so forth.

If this project appeals to you at all as a method of making the Gest Library of some use to the public, I should be happy to discuss the details with you.

Yours sincerely,

R. Del. French

Dr Robert de Risillac-Roose,
Gest Library, Redpath Library,
McGill University, Montreal.

ROUGH OUTLINE FOR
BOOK ON CHINESE ENGINEERING.

A. Chinese ideas of fundamental engineering sciences:

Mathematics - arithmetic, algebra, geometry, etc

Physics - mechanics, hydraulics, strength of materials, etc

Chemistry

B. Chinese accomplishments in the engineering field:

Excavation - the Grand Canal, drainage

Heavy construction - the Great Wall

Ship building - harbours

Bridges - the engineering side of architecture

Tunnelling - mining

Highways

Mechanical devices

Surveying - the construction of mathematical instruments

Fortifications

Heat utilization - pottery kilns, furnaces, etc

Hydraulics - water supply, sewerage

Agricultural engineering - implements

Metallurgy

STATEMENT FOR PRESENTATION TO
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

1. Leather bound copy for Secretary General
2. Cloth bound copy to International Institute, etc. *Transportation Committee*
3. Folder copy to L.C. Tombs, *League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva*
4. Folder copy to L.C. Tombs' Chief
- 5.
6. 3 Folder copies to three Canadian delegates
- 7.

~~Route De M.~~

27th October, 1927.
(Dict. October 26th)

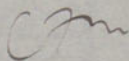
Dear Dr. Reese,

Ever so many thanks for your
kind telegram. It was much appreciated.

I was terribly sorry to hear of
your not being well, and regretted that I
could not get away to see you. I have
already notified Mr. Gest that I think you
need a holiday, and I hope that he will
arrange it without any further comment.

With renewed thanks, believe me

Sincerely yours,



Dr. de Resillac Reese,
Gest Chinese Library,
McGill University.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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REGINAE MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO THE WELL DESERVED HONOR
BESTOWED UPON YOU

DR DEROESE

510PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

THE G. M. GEST ORIENTAL COLLECTION

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL May 19th 1926

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

Referring to Professor Paul Pelliot, of whom
Mr. Gest spoke to you the other day, the latter
asked me to forward to you the enclosed data re-
garding Pelliot.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. R. de Resillac-Roese

Enclosure

May 20th, 1926.

Dr. Robert De Resillac-Roese,
Assistant Curator,
The G.M. Gest Oriental Collection,
University Library.

Dear Dr. De Resillac-Roese:-

Thanks very much for the
memorandum with reference to Professor Paul Pelliot.

He was the representative
of one of the French Universities on the occasion of
our Centennial Reunion in 1921.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Biographical Data re
Prof. Paul Pelliot, Paris, France

Pelliot, Paul

Professor of Languages, History and Archaeology of Central Asia at the College of France since 1911. Member of the French Institute (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres) since 1921. Officer of the Legion of Honor. Many degrees conferred on him by Universities and Learned Institutions. Degree of LL.D. received from McGill University, Montreal, in 1921.

Born May 28th 1878. Went to Indo-China in 1899. In 1900 at Peking during Boxer Rebellion. Appointed by the French Geographical Society and the Academy to conduct an archaeological exploration of Chinese Turkestan. In 1908 went to Tun-huang in the province of Kansu, where in the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas a mendicant Taoist priest had accidentally discovered in 1900 a secret walled chamber filled high with manuscripts. Pelliot procured for France three thousand books and rolls, together with five or six thousand attached pieces and fragments, most of the books being in Chinese. --- Discoverer of the first "rubbing" taken from stone inscriptions. --- Discoverer of several hundred fonts of the first movable Chinese wooden types, dating from about A.D. 1300. Etc., Etc.,

Author of numerous works on Chinese literature, art, painting, archaeology, etc. and the most frequent contributor of articles on these subjects to the following publications:
Bulletin de l'Ecole Française de L'extrême Orient.
"T'oung Pao"; Archive pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire, des langues, de la géographie et de l'ethnographie de l'Asie Orientale.
Journal Asiatique.
Bulletin Critique, etc.
Revue de l'Orient Chrétien.
Etc. Etc.

From T.F. Carter's "The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward":

---But deepest of all is my obligation to Prof. Paul Pelliot of the Collège de France, who has set a new standard of accuracy and acumen in Chinese research to which all investigators are indebted, and whose researches in literature and archaeology furnished a mass of facts on which many of the conclusions of this book are based.---

Mr. Geo. East
with best regards of
Wm. Brewster

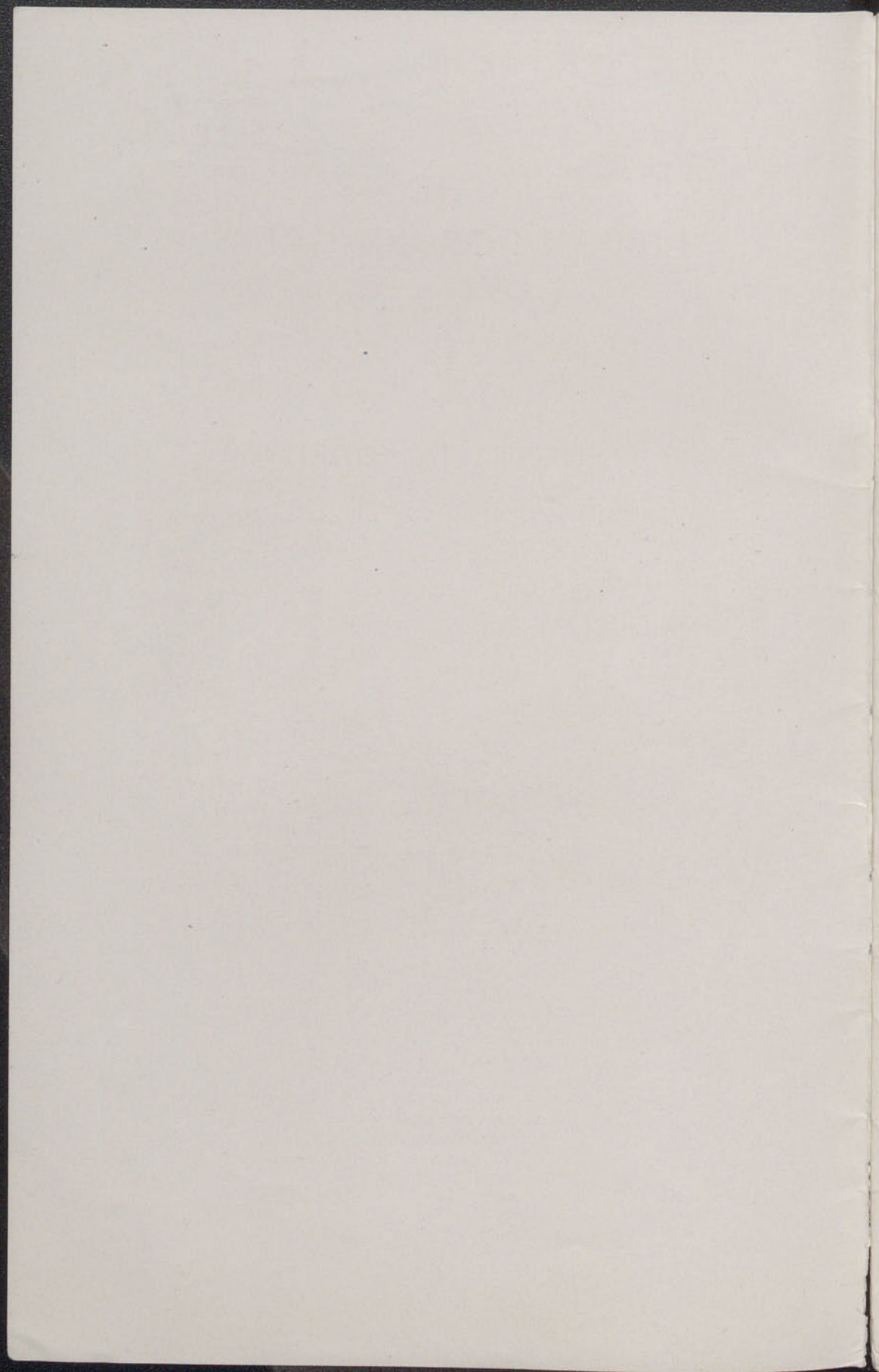
THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

8

ORIENTALIA ADDED
1926-27

8

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927





ORIENTALIA: CHINESE SECTION

Study room



ORIENTALIA: CHINESE SECTION

Central aisle

PREFATORY NOTE

The collection of East Asiatic literature, now numbering more than 100,000 volumes, occupies all the shelf area of an entire story (the twelfth) in the new northeast bookstack. These commodious and well-lighted quarters (see floor plan, facing p. 245) include also ample desk space for research work, as well as abundant shelf room for expansion of the collection. (See illustrations facing pp. ii and iii.)

In presenting his report of the year's accessions in this field, Doctor Swingle, to whose enthusiasm and exertions all recent developments of the collection are due, transmitted the following reflections of such pertinent general interest as to warrant their inclusion here in full:

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF CHINESE BOOKS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THEIR CIVILIZATION

At this time, when the Chinese people are going through a very troublous period and when many of the old traditions are rapidly losing force and the newer ideas being taken over from western countries have not yet been sufficiently mastered to give a stable administrative procedure, it is perhaps worth while for thoughtful people the world over to pause for a moment and inquire just what are the qualities of the Chinese people and what have been the methods that have enabled them to maintain for many thousand years, almost uninterruptedly, a very high standard of civilization. Had the Chinese been a barbarous people without printed records they would long ago have been completely studied and thoroughly understood by western peoples, but instead of being barbarous, they are a highly civilized people having a well-developed historical sense and probably the most magnificent set of records to be found in any country in the world. The enormous number and wide scope of these records has operated to keep them practically a sealed book to the western world. Here, indeed, we are in the presence of an embarrassment of riches—a mass of documents and of records so colossal that the

human mind is appalled in any effort to take an inventory of this gigantic accumulation of records, annals, biographies, practical and scientific treatises, encyclopedias, literary and dramatic works, bibliographies, etc.

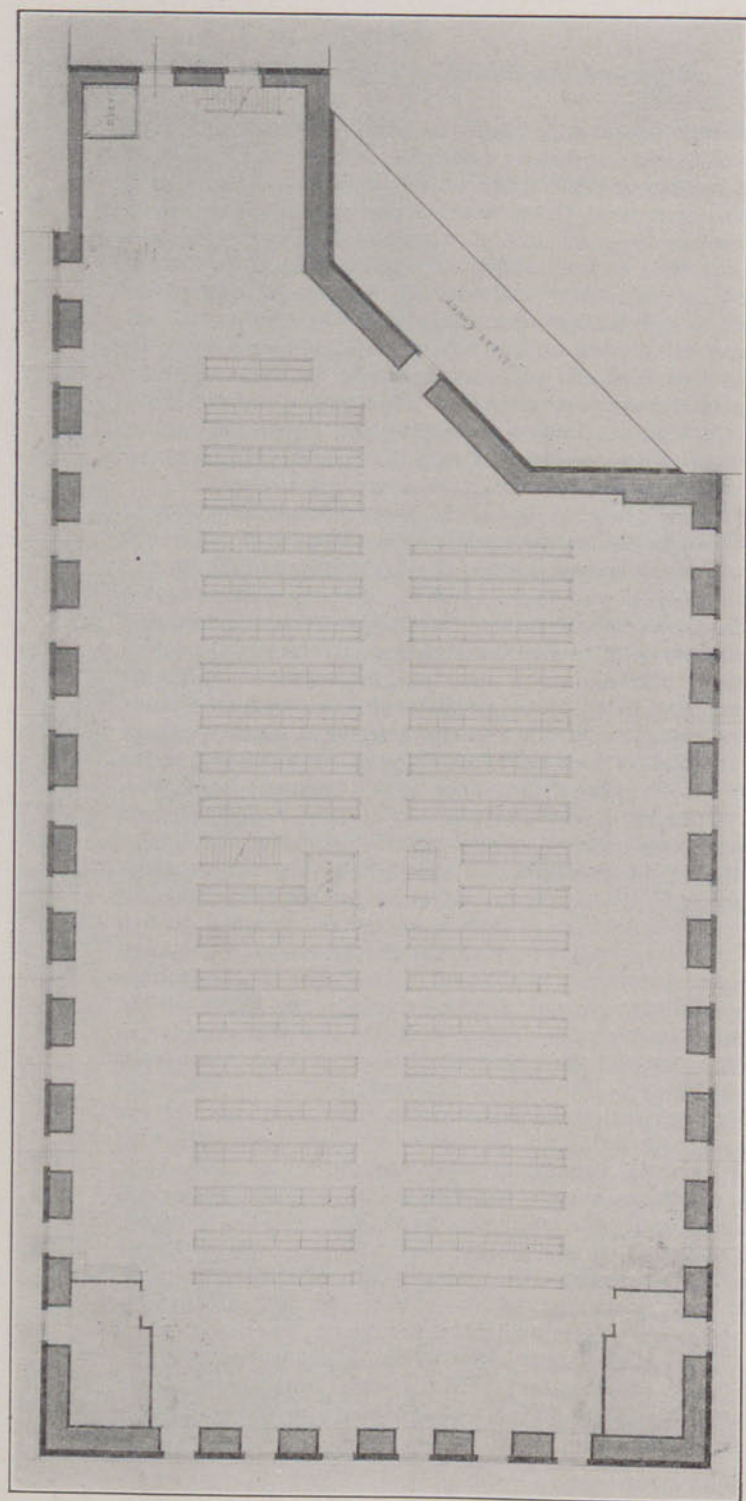
Furthermore, Chinese civilization has shown certain marked elements of permanency which are conspicuous by their absence from the great civilizations of the west. The great Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations of the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, the Sabaeen civilization of southern Arabia, that of Egypt, of ancient Greece and finally that of Rome, have collapsed and largely disappeared from the face of the earth. It is only in China that a truly permanent civilization was ever developed, that is, permanent in the sense that it would doubtless have persisted for indefinite millenia had not the western world invaded China both by force of arms and still more effectively by force of ideas, and caused, first the decay and finally the rapid disintegration of the whole Chinese civilization. It would seem worth while, while this ancient civilization still persists, while old-style Chinese scholars, steeped in the lore of past ages, still live, for the world to concern itself actively with the unsurpassed records to be found in China which, if studied by properly qualified scholars, would enable them to present a clear picture of just what were the vital principles of Chinese civilization.

Many of the basic discoveries utilized by all modern civilized people were made by the Chinese. The printer's art in its entirety from manufacturing of paper, printer's ink, blocks for printing and movable type, both engraved and cast, to the printing presses themselves, are all without doubt Chinese inventions. Is not printing on paper the basic art of civilization? The art, indeed, which renders civilization possible without which it could not persist in its present form?

Centuries ago the Chinese faced, and to a certain extent solved, the problems arising from pressure of population, that nightmare of statisticians and far-sighted statesmen. They have, unlike most other peoples, been able to maintain a stable and orderly society with a relatively high level of intelligence and culture in spite of a pressure of population probably not equaled anywhere else in the world. Doubtless one of the means which permitted them to maintain their relatively high civilization in the face of such an ominous pressure was the adoption, centuries ago, of a truly democratic civil-service system which actually opened all careers, even the highest administrative positions, to any young man, however humble his birth, provided only that he possess sufficient talent. The old-style Chinese examination has been contemptuously dismissed by many western educators who have not taken the trouble to investigate its action carefully by the statement that it did not give adequate training and was occupied with a stereotyped copying of the old traditions as embodied in the classical literature. As a matter of fact, the

candidate who passed with honor the great old-style examination held every 3 years at Peking had been engaged for at least 12 years in a very careful study of the historical, literary, and philosophic records of China, and in order to pass these examinations, must have acquired a first-class knowledge of these records together with an ability to express himself in literary Chinese of a high order, free from all mistakes of composition, grammar, or even calligraphy. Only what the Chinese call superior men could pass such an examination, and they were immediately given high and important positions. In the old Chinese Government they automatically established among the vast army of civil servants of China a respect for the lessons learned by several thousand years of experience that might well be envied by the administrators of many modern western nations.

What is most needed in the world to-day is a credit balance in China's favor in the public opinion of the leaders of the world which will permit a calm and considerate study of what China's actual and future needs are and of her proper relations to the rest of the world. At the present time, when diplomatic, business, and missionary relationships have been pretty largely disrupted, it is perhaps a good time to undertake, in cooperation with the leading minds of China, a new appraisal of China from an entirely different standpoint; in other words, attempt to make a dispassionate appraisal of just what China has to teach the rest of the world as well as what China could, with advantage, learn from the rest of the world. Such a study would not be without obvious advantages to the western nations, provided the secret of China's apparently permanent civilization and orderly Government, maintained with a minimum of force, could be found out and elucidated. At any rate, the problem of how to understand and how to live in good neighborly relations with the Chinese people is of more than passing importance in view of the fact that they constitute nearly a third of the human race and occupy a vast region replete with natural resources of every description and still more so in view of the fact that they have an enviable reputation for hard work, sobriety, technical skill, and business ability. It goes without saying that one of the best ways to learn about the Chinese is to use the methods they themselves have used for ages with such good results, namely, to study the records of their illustrious past. These records, fortunately, are still obtainable and, furthermore, obtainable at very moderate cost. They are written in a language which has changed less since the time of Christ than the English language has since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It would seem, therefore, that the obvious and proper thing for this country and other western countries to do would be to obtain these records, study them critically and sympathetically with the idea of obtaining thereby a new basis for a proper appraisal and sympathetic understanding of the Chinese people and their attainments.



NEW BOOKSTACK FOR NORTHEAST COURT PLAN OF TWELFTH STORY

APPENDIX III

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1926-27

By WALTER T. SWINGLE, United States Department of Agriculture

During the past year unusual opportunity was afforded to secure new works for the East Asiatic collection in the Library of Congress because of a trip to Japan made by the writer as a delegate of the United States Government to the third Pan-Pacific Science Congress held at Tokyo, Japan, in October and November, 1926. Some time was spent in Japan before and after this Congress and then Korea and China were also visited for a few weeks. As a result of this fortunate circumstance it was possible to add a large number of worthwhile Chinese books to the already large collection in the Library of Congress.

Of the year's acquisitions of Orientalia, the Chinese (which far outnumber all the others) totaled 232 works in 4,893 volumes. In other languages the additions numbered as follows: Japanese, 33 works in 214 volumes; Korean, 103 works in 557 volumes (37 rubbings were also received); Tibetan, 48 books and one manuscript; one work each in Manchu, Mongol-Chinese, and Mongol-Manchu-Chinese (triglot). Thirty small volumes of Nashi pictographic manuscripts were acquired. No annamite books were secured this year.

In all 18 official gazetteers were acquired during the past fiscal year—1 provincial, 3 prefectural, and 14 district gazetteers. This brings the total number of official gazetteers in the Library of Congress up to 1,383 and there are also 118 duplicate copies.

Although only a few official gazetteers were secured, several of them were of unusual interest because they were old editions which have now become very rare, even in the Orient. For example, *Chung hsiu Ssu shui hsien chih* compiled by Chiao Yün-hsiu. This work, in 12

books bound in 4 volumes in 1 case, was apparently printed in 1597. It is apparently collated from at least 2 different editions to make this copy as complete as possible. In book No. 8 there are a few extra pages that belong to a Manchu dynasty edition dated 1684. It is apparently an incomplete copy of a Ming edition that has been completed by pages taken from a later, probably a Ch'ing dynasty, edition.

A number of other geographic works were secured in addition to the above-mentioned official gazetteers. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the *Kuang yü t'u* by Lo Hung-hsien (*tzu* Ta-fu, *hao* Nien-an) published in 1579. This is a Ming dynasty reprint of a work giving maps of China originally compiled in the Yüan dynasty. The work has no fewer than seven prefaces; two of them dated 1551, two 1566, and one, the last, in 1579; the preface to the original work, *Yü t'u* by Chu Ssu-pên of the Yüan dynasty is not dated, and one other preface is not dated. Works of this character are extremely valuable in the study of Chinese history and Chinese geography.

Other geographic works.

The *Huang yü k'ao* compiled by Chang T'ien-fu, revised by his son Chang Yuan-pien is in 18 books, bound in 8 volumes in 1 portfolio. This work is somewhat similar to the *Kuang yü t'u* just mentioned but has a descriptive text, as well as maps. The first edition was published in 1557 A. D., the present revised edition was apparently issued in 1588, the date of the last preface. It is in eight parts of which the first six describe the Provinces of China, the seventh consists of maps, and the eighth is an account of foreign people living in all directions about China. An attentive reading of this chapter on the foreign people might bring to light interesting information about the Europeans just beginning to visit China in large numbers in the period between the issuance of the first and second editions of this work. There is another copy of this work in the Library of Congress printed from different blocks and in 10 books instead of 12.

Still another general geographic work of a somewhat later date is *Ts'êng t'ing kuang yü chi* compiled by Ts'ai Fang-ping (*tzu* Chiu-hsia, *hao* Hsi-kuan) in 24 books

bound in 12 volumes in 2 portfolios. According to the title-page this is an enlarged edition of this work originally published in 1686. It is a comprehensive geographical work embracing all the Provinces of China, the borderlands, and foreign countries. This work is an enlargement of the *Kuang yü chi* of Lu Ying-yang published near the commencement of the seventeenth century.

Among the works of general geographic interest secured last year is the *Wan shan kang mu* compiled by Li Ch'êng (*tsu* Shih-lin, *hao* Ching-hsien) literally, descriptions of the myriad mountains of China in 21 books bound in 8 volumes in 1 case. The author of this work held office in several places in Yünnan and was appointed reviser of the general gazetteer of that Province by the famous scholar Yüan Yüan when he was governor general of the Province. The present work is a reprint made in 1900.

The Library of Congress has a very good collection of works of this character describing the Chinese mountains and other striking scenery.

Another work on the mountains and scenery of China is the *Yen shan tsa chi* by Sun T'ing-ch'üan (*tsu* Po-tu, another *tsu* mei-hsien, *hao* Chih-t'ing) in four books bound in two volumes in one portfolio. The author was a famous man, having been premier during the reign of the great Emperor K'ang Hsi. The author's preface is dated 1665 and a postface by his son is dated 1666. The work consists of a record of the mountains, valleys, springs, thoroughfares, official buildings, schools, local customs, ruins, etc., of the district called Yen shên chên in I-tu District. The copy secured by the Library of Congress is beautifully printed and is a good example of the printer's art of the K'ang Hsi period. There is also a manuscript copy of this work in the Library of Congress.

Another geographic work of unusual interest is the *Shui ching chu shan hai ching*. This work really consists of two parts, the first being the *Shui ching chu* or commentary on the water classic by Li Tao-yüan of the posterior Wei dynasty. It is in 40 books. The second

part is the ancient *Shan hai ching* or mountain and river classic in 18 books. These two works were reprinted from the Wu family editions by Hsiang Yin in 1715 and are beautiful examples of Chinese topographic art, being imitations of a very fine Sung edition. The two works are reprinted together because they were originally published together by the Wu family. This Wu family edition was found in an old family library near Soochow and at the end of the volume was a statement that it had been published by Ch'ien Tsêng of Yü-shan in Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu Province, and was based upon the revised and corrected Sung edition.

A privately published collection of reprints, the *Kuan Hsiang Lu ts'ung shu*, that contains several interesting geographic works, is noticed below under Collectanea.

Collections of
reprints or ts'ung
shu.

A number of important collections of reprints were secured last year. In all, 20 *ts'ung shu* were added during the past year, bringing the total number of collections of reprints in the Library of Congress up to 454.

Although only a few *ts'ung shu* were acquired during the past year, several of them were of unusual value, and at least one of them is of unusual size. The total number of *ts'ung shu* now in the Library of Congress is therefore just over 450 and represents undoubtedly the best collection to be found in the western world and one that would be noteworthy even in China or Japan. These 454 collections of reprints contain, altogether, an enormous number of Chinese works, probably between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand in all. Of course, there are many duplicates, as important works have been reprinted in many different Chinese *ts'ung shu*, but a great number of distinct works are included in these great collections of reprints. As some 22,000 of these works are already indexed and classified on cards, it is possible to consult with very little loss of time any work contained in these Chinese *ts'ung shu*.

Perhaps the most interesting of the *ts'ung shu* secured during the past year is the *Han hai* collection of reprints compiled by Li T'iao-yüan (*tsu* Yü-ts'un, *hao* Mo-chuang). This edition consists of 20 separate collec-

tions, including in all 140 works in 134 volumes bound in 20 cases. This is the original edition of this famous work published in 1782 A. D. It long ago became rare, and in 1882 a revised reprint was issued, which is also in the Library of Congress.

Many rare and interesting works are reprinted in this collection, and parts 15 to 20 contain the writings of the compiler of the *Han hai*, mostly commentaries on Chinese classic writings. The compiler states that he took advantage of permission to consult books in the Imperial Library and copy rare works found therein. The work of copying lasted for more than a year.

The most bulky *ts'ung shu* acquired last year is the *Wu Ying Tien Ch'ü Chên Pan ch'üan shu*, that is the collection of works originally published with a set of movable wooden type called *Ch'ü Chên Pan* and stored in the Wu Ying palace. These movable type were made by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1774 A. D. and were used to print some 148 works.

The original edition long ago became rare and is seldom seen to-day, and several Provinces made reprints by block printing. The present copy is a revised and augmented edition, made by the Kuang Ya Shu Ch'ü, a literary institution established at Canton by Chang Chih-t'ung, the well-known scholar, author of *China's Only Hope*, when he was Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kuangsi Provinces.

The *ts'ung shu* in question was printed in 1899 in 800 volumes, bound in 100 cases. This edition contains 148 individual works, some of them such as the *Nung shu* of Wang Chêng (noted elsewhere), not contained in the earlier provincial reprints nor in the original Wu Ying Tien edition.

The Library of Congress has the Fukien Province reprint, which is the most complete of the provincial reprints, but it does not contain the *Nung shu*, and probably does not contain any works not included in the original edition.

A very interesting acquisition in this field is the *Hui pi chi* compiled by Ch'en Chi-ju (*tsu Chung ch'un*, *hao Mei kung*) and the *Ku'ang pi chi* by the same author. These two works are parts of a great collection of reprints,

entitled *Pao Yen T'ang pi chi*, which was issued in six parts during the latter part of the Ming dynasty. The Library of Congress already had more or less of two of these six parts, and with the two parts secured this year it is hoped that a fairly complete set of the original edition will be available. Fortunately, the Library of Congress has a photolithographic reprint of this entire *ts'ung shu* which is complete, so it will be easy to collate the parts of the original edition now available. The author was one of the most famous scholars of the Ming dynasty.

*A ts'ung shu
rich in geo-
graphical works.*

A *ts'ung shu* of unusual interest is the *Kuan Hsiang Lu ts'ung shu* compiled and privately published by Lü T'iao-yang of P'êng hsien, Chêng-tu Prefecture, Szechwan Province. It contains 22 works in 114 books bound in 64 volumes, in 6 cases. It has no preface or table of contents, and the date of publication is not given, although one of the latest Chinese bibliographical treatises on *ts'ung shu* says a collection of reprints of this same title but containing 18 works was published during the Kuang Hsü period, 1875-1908.

Six of the works included in this collection are explanations of geographical names; they comprise 23 books and occupy 21 volumes. Another geographical work in 22 books discusses the ancient and modern maps of China and the countries to the north. Perhaps the most interesting geographical work included in this *ts'ung shu* is the *Yüeh nan ti yü t'u shuo* by Shêng Ch'ing-fu, a native of Yung-hsin, Kiangsi. It is in 6 books bound in 3 volumes. It is a treatise on South China, and particularly Annam. It treats of 30 territorial divisions in 4 books and has 1 book giving a historical account of Yueh-nan and another on routes into Yueh-nan, roads, distances, etc.

There are at least three other geographical works and, in addition, many other interesting items, such as *Ch'i min yao shu*, an ancient agricultural treatise by Chia Ssu-niu, an author of the Posterior Wei dynasty, 386-534 A. D., also treatises on mathematics, on ethnology, on music, etc.

*Rare Chinese
herbals.*

One of the outstanding acquisitions of the year is the hitherto unknown third edition of the famous *Pên ts'ao*

kang mu by Li Shih-chên, first published in 1590 A. D., and still to-day the standard Chinese treatise on materia medica. The original edition is very rare. No copy was known even in China or Japan until some 12 years ago, when Dr. M. Shirai, the well-known mycologist and phytopathologist of the college of agriculture of the Imperial Japanese University of Tokyo, found a copy on sale that had long been in the possession of a family of Japanese physicians.

Professor Shirai supplied the Library of Congress with a manuscript copy of certain parts of this work in 1918 and had a photograph made for Dr. B. Laufer, of the Field Museum, of Chicago, of the description and figure of maize, the first known record of this American plant in the Far East. Repeated search in the book markets of China and Japan in 1915, 1918, and again in 1926 failed to bring to light any copies of the original 1590 edition of this great work. In the meantime the copy found by Doctor Shirai was purchased by the botanical library of the University of Kyoto, Japan. Recently Doctor Shirai located another copy of this edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* in the Cabinet Library in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo.

In November, 1926, there was offered for sale in Tokyo a copy of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* that differed from any in the Library of Congress, and it was accordingly purchased at a very moderate price, as the last two books were missing. This edition purported to be a new revised issue edited by Ch'êng Chia-hsiang (*tsu* Shao-ch'i), whose preface was dated 1640 A. D., just at the end of the Ming dynasty.

In this preface Ch'êng Chia-hsiang states that he "deleted, added, revised, and corrected" the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên. He added one paragraph to the detailed bibliography of Chinese herbals given by Li Shih-chên and, contrary to the Chinese custom, wrote an account of himself and of the reprint. He says of himself: "He was a man of extensive learning, and had a large collection of books and was clever at searching out hidden meanings," and goes on to say, "He also liked the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* which Li Tung-pi [Li Shih-chên]

of Hupeh published, but was sorry that it contained typographical errors, so he very thoroughly revised and corrected it and reprinted it to make it convenient to use."

Although Ch'êng Chia-hsiang states in his preface that he had written a treatise, Secret Remedies for Smallpox, in five books, his name is not given in the Chinese Medical Dictionary published in 1922. However, Ch'êng Kuo-hsiang, who wrote the first undated preface to this edition, is included in the latest Chinese biographical dictionary, *Chung Kuo jen ming ta tzu tien*, published in 1921 by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

At the time this work was purchased it was noticed that the text was mostly printed in small Chinese characters, unlike any of the other editions printed early in the seventeenth century. A comparison was at once suggested with the first edition printed in 1590, which also had similar small characters. When this 1640 edition was compared with the original edition in the Imperial Cabinet library in the Imperial Palace grounds at Tokyo through the kindness of Dr. M. Shirai, it was found that *both were printed from the same blocks*. In other words, the so-called revised and corrected edition put out by Ch'êng Chia-hsiang in 1640 was in reality printed from the blocks then 50 years old from which the first edition had been printed.

Fortunately, it was possible through the friendly cooperation of Professor Shirai to secure photographic copies from the original edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* preserved in the Cabinet library in the Imperial Palace grounds at Tokyo. These photographs reproduce the preface, list of compilers, and the first pages of several books of text and illustrations, as well as the full text and the illustration relating to maize. The item on maize was also secured in photographic copy from the only other known copy of the first edition now in the library of the botanical department of the Imperial University of Kyoto through the kindness of Dr. B. Laufer, of the Field Museum of Chicago. Inasmuch as the text proper of the first edition is reproduced from the same blocks as the 1640 reprint just secured, it is now possible to reconstruct the first edition from the material in the

Library of Congress, since the photographs from the first edition cover all folios that have been found to show deliberate changes from the original text in the 1640 reprint.

A careful comparison of a large number of the folios of this work with the original edition showed that almost all of the so-called revision of 1640 was printed from the blocks of the original edition, and, furthermore, these blocks were in very much the same state when the 1640 reprint was made as when the two known copies of the first edition were struck off. In other words, the blocks were slightly worn but still good enough to print a perfectly legible text. Of course, it is probable that a very few blocks of the first edition were lost during the period from 1590 to 1640, and Mr. M. J. Hagerty thinks he has located at least one and possibly three such blocks recut in inferior style for the 1640 reprint. Perhaps the most significant change of all is found on the first folio of each of the two books of illustrations which accompany this work. The original edition gives a three-column list of compilers of the illustrations—Li Chien-chung, Li Chien-yüan, and Li Shu-tsung, the first two being sons and the last a grandson of the author, Li Shih-chên. In the 1640 edition, although the original block is preserved, these three columns have been cut out completely and a piece of wood inlaid in both the original blocks substituting the names of three other men—Ch'êng Chio-hsiang, Ch'êng Shih-yü, and Sung Tsung-yin—to whom these illustrations are credited.

Since these illustrations are without doubt the original illustrations, printed from the original blocks with very slight changes, due entirely to the slight wearing away of the blocks, this act of Ch'êng Shao-ch'i would appear to justify the use of the ugly word "piracy," and certainly it is not a carefully revised edition as indicated in the preface. It is just possible that very careful comparison will bring to light a few corrections of characters, although those that have been observed so far were made in the original blocks and not by Ch'êng Shao-ch'i.

What probably happened is that the original edition published in 1590 became at once very popular, so much

so that in 1603 a much more legible printing in larger characters was issued, which probably resulted in stopping the sale of the first edition printed in much smaller characters. However, the popularity of the work steadily increasing, the blocks of the second edition were doubtless soon worn out, so that 50 years after the first edition was published the original blocks of this edition were in better condition than those of the 1603 reprint. Ch'êng Shao-ch'i himself or some enterprising bookseller possibly bought the old blocks, pretended to revise them, and put this pirated reprint on the market.

The copy of the 1640 spurious edition secured for the Library of Congress has the original preface by Wang Shih-ch'êng, dated 1590, but only one of the three folios it covers is printed from the original block, the other two folios being from different blocks, having characters engraved with heavier strokes. There are two new prefaces in this edition and an entirely new list of compilers, all, of course, printed from new blocks. Unfortunately, books 51 and 52, treating of animals and man, are missing from this copy, which is otherwise in good condition.

First edition
of the *Pen ts'ao*
kang mu of 1590
A. D.

Of the very rare first edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* published in 1590 the Library of Congress now has a nearly complete copy, the lacking preface, list of compilers, and several folios deliberately changed in the spurious 1640 reprint being supplied by photographs, the text of books 1 to 50 and two books of illustrations being printed from the original blocks in the 1640 reprint.

As was noted in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1924-25, this first edition contains the earliest known mention of the American cereal maize growing in China. It reached the wild regions of western China less than a century after the discovery of America. Li Shih-chên's detailed description and crude figure given under *yü shu shu* leave no doubt as to its identity with maize.

In addition to the very valuable reprint of 1640 and photographic copies of the parts of the original 1590 edition, a very good early Japanese reprint of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* edited by Jakusui To was secured last year. This revised edition was published in 1714 A. D. and has two supplements written by Jakusui To, one

of them giving excellent illustrations and the other describing plants and animals used in materia medica but not mentioned by Li Shih-chên in the original edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*. This item is noted also under Japanese accessions, although it is written entirely in Chinese, as was usual at that period.

The Library of Congress now contains 8 editions of this great Chinese materia medica and also photographic copies or reprints from the original blocks of almost all of the first edition, making 9 editions in all. One other Japanese reprint is in the library of the United States Department of Agriculture, making 10 editions available for study in Washington.

A noteworthy addition to the collection of Chinese herbals in the Library of Congress is the *Shao Hsing chiao ting ching shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* compiled by Wang Chi-hsien, Chang Hsiao-chih, Tzu Yuan, and Kuo Shao-kung in 1159 A. D. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is a facsimile copy of a Japanese manuscript filed in the Palace Museum Library of the Forbidden City in Peking; it is incomplete, having only the preface, table of contents, and 404 plates bound in 5 volumes not divided into books. The complete work is said by the imperial catalogue to contain 33 books, although imperfect manuscript copies containing 22, 19, or even 5 books are reported by Chinese and Japanese bibliographers. Apparently only manuscript copies are now known, although the work was doubtless printed in 1159 A. D., the date of the preface, or very soon thereafter.

A Japanese manuscript copy of a lost Chinese herbal found in the Forbidden City in Peking.

The compilers mention a few ancient herbals, then go on to say, "When our glorious Sung dynasty arose, the immortal emperors came to pacify the world. Their benevolent influence extended to the four seas, while their love for their people was as great as heaven itself," and then lists four herbals, including the great *Ch'êng lei pên ts'ao* of T'ang Shên-wei, of which the Library of Congress has many reprints, all of which they damned with faint praise but apparently utilized to the full in making their own compilation.

The outstanding feature of this herbal supposed to have been the standard work of its class during the Southern Sung period is the size and excellence of its illustrations, far better than those of any other ancient herbal that has been preserved.

Wang Chi-hsien and his collaborators say merely, "The pictures and figures are largely based on the old drawings and presented in outline." They are large, bold, and well executed though semidiagrammatic, doubtless because they copy old conventional figures; they show a surprisingly high level of woodcut illustrations, far better than most other famous Chinese herbals and far better than most European herbals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several manuscript copies of this work, seen in various libraries in China and Japan, all showed the same high standard of pictorial art and prove that this is no chance copy changed and bettered by the copyist but merely a true copy of the work as originally compiled and printed by Imperial edict. Several notices by Chinese and Japanese bibliographers note the superior character of the illustrations but state that the text is often greatly contracted, which is true of the copy secured for the Library of Congress. More than any other early Chinese herbals that have been preserved, this one awakens a respect for the accuracy and artistic skill of the illustrators. It is very possible that if ever the original printed editions of the early Sung herbals are discovered by some lucky chance, they will be found to have excellent illustrations as well as well-printed texts. Even in its imperfect state this herbal is one of the treasures of the Library of Congress.

There is a chance that this herbal, the only one of which the illustrations have been considered to be of such merit as to justify their perpetuation in manuscript copies apart from the bulk of the text, may prove to be based on the great *T'u ching pên ts'ao* of Su Sung published in the second half of the eleventh century less than a century before the *Shao Hsing chiao t'ing ching shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* which is confessedly "largely based on the old drawings" which must have been of superior merit to be so good in copies. The *T'u ching pên ts'ao* from its

very name, "Illustrated classic herbal" must have stressed the figures more than was usual in previous herbals. Doubtless a study of the rich materials now available in the Library of Congress Chinese collection will do much to elucidate the history of this interesting field of materia medica and botany in which the Chinese occupied a position superior to that of the western world up to the birth of modern medicine and scientific botany.

The copy secured by the Library of Congress was made from a manuscript in the Imperial Museum Library in the Forbidden City, Peking, and was according to a note written in red ink on a fly leaf brought from Japan to China by Yang Hsing-wu (*tzu* Hsing-lao), a well known Chinese bibliographer, the compiler of the *Liu chên p'u*, a well-known work containing reproductions of folios from Sung and Yüan printed books.

The work as received consists of preface, 7 folios, table of contents, 25 folios, and 404 illustrations (often with scanty text on the verso) bound in 5 thick volumes with no subdivision into books.

This copy was secured for the Library of Congress through the kindness of T. L. Yüan who for three summers worked in the Library of Congress Chinese collection and who is now librarian in chief of the new Metropolitan Library in Peking and also one of the official custodians of the property of the Ch'ing imperial family (the former Manchu imperial family) in which capacity he has access to all the numerous palaces, museums, and libraries of the Forbidden City.

This Japanese manuscript in the Palace Museum Library in Peking is very probably identical with the Japanese copy described by Shibuya and Mori (two Japanese authors) in the *Ch'ing chi fang ku chih* a bibliographic work published in China in 1885. This work mentions two copies of the *Shao Hsing chiao ting ching shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* found in Japan, in the Isshu-Do library in 19 books lacking part of the herb section and another copy kept by Mr. Naose in his study called Kai Sen Koku which is divided into 5 books. This copy is said to have fine drawings the same as the original edition but the text is greatly reduced. It is supposed to

be a copy made by a Japanese. The copy secured by the Library of Congress of the manuscript in the Palace Museum Library in the Forbidden City in Peking likewise has five books, has excellent plates and greatly curtailed text. It is probably the same thing. Another Chinese herbal secured last year is a revised edition of the *Pên ts'ao pei yao* of Wang An (*tsu Jên-an*) in two volumes (not divided into books). This edition is beautifully printed on good paper and a note on the title-page states that it was revised and published by the *Ping Hua Shu Wu* (a publishing house) in 1845.

It was originally written in A. D. 1694, and has been republished several times in combination with the *I fang ch'hi chieh* of the same author under the general title *Pên ts'ao i fang ho pien* which was noticed in last year's report of the Librarian of Congress.

Another interesting acquisition is the *Pên ts'ao kang mu shih i* by Chao Hsüeh-min (*tsu Shu-hsin*) in 10 books bound in 10 volumes. The author's preface is dated 1770, which is probably the date of the original edition. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is a reprint published at Tung Chih in 1871 by Chang Ying-ch'ung, a fellow townsman of the author, who was a native of Ch'ien t'ang near Hangchow. This work is the last one of a series of 12 medical works by Chao Hsüeh-min issued as a *ts'ung shu*, which has become very rare, although Chinese bibliographers know both the old and new editions of this herbal. As its name indicates this work is a sort of supplement to the famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên, the standard work on materia medica in China. Especial attention is given to the classification of drugs and some new remedial agents are added and fuller explanations given for some old medicinal substances. The Library of Congress had already a manuscript copy of this work, and now fortunately secures a printed copy.

An interesting addition to the very good collection of the Chinese medical works in the Library of Congress, many of which were mentioned in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925-26, is the *Shih shan i an* by Wang Chi (*tsu Shêng-chih*) and his disciple Ch'ên

T'ung in three books bound in two volumes. The latest preface is dated 1531, which probably represents the date of publication, as the paper and style of characters are those used about the middle of the sixteenth century. This work is a record of interesting medical cases treated by Wang Chi, which text was corrected and printed by his pupil, Ch'ên T'ung. The work contains a supplement, giving a biography of Wang Chi and two other supplements, one by Wang Chi and one by Ch'êng Chiao, in which they discuss in some detail the Chinese drug commonly called *Huang ch'i* (*Astragalus Hoantchy*, Franch.) and its use together with ginseng.

This work is included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library prepared by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, which shows that it must have been considered a work of permanent value.

Wang Chi is the author of the Chinese herbal *Pên ts'ao hui pien*. It is quite probable that an attentive study of the *Shih shan i an* will bring to light very interesting notes on Chinese drugs and their use in medical practice. This work was picked up in a small, dilapidated Chinese bookshop in Shanghai, where at first sight one would not suppose it possible to find any rare old books, as most of the books on sale were of very little if any value. This merely shows how during the present upset conditions in China works of great value are sometimes found in the most unexpected places.

In the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925-26 mention was made of the collection of texts of the *Li chih p'u* by Ts'ai Hsiang, the earliest scientific work on fruit culture known in any country, written during the Sung dynasty in 1059 A. D. It is a monographic study of the lychee, the favorite fruit of the Chinese.

*Monograph of
the lychee, the
first scientific
treatise on pomology.*

As a result of investigations made by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture five additional early texts of this famous work were secured last year, one in manuscript and four in photographic reproduction, of which extra prints have been filed in the Library of Congress. Three of these texts are from three editions of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai*,

a collection of works first issued in the Southern Sung dynasty in 1228 A. D. and reprinted many times. The Library of Congress has a late Ming edition of this collection that would now be called a *ts'ung shu*. Thanks to the hearty cooperation of Dr. M. Shirai, it was possible to get photographic copies of the text of the *Li chih p'u*, a monograph of the lychee, the favorite fruit of the Chinese, from two editions of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* from the Lo Hsin-yüan collection of Sung and other ancient Chinese books now owned by Baron Iwasaki and housed in the great Seikado Library in the outskirts of Tokyo. A third text secured with the potent help of Doctor Shirai was a good early edition of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* from the great Imperial Household Library, which is very rarely opened to visitors. This third text seems to bear marks of being a genuine Sung edition, and preliminary studies by Michael J. Hagerty show that this is the best text extant of the *Li chih p'u*. It may prove to be from the original edition of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* printed in 1228 A. D. Fortunately the original preface was photographed along with the text of the *Li chih p'u*.

At the time that this very good text of Ts'ai Hsiang's monograph on the lychee was found, Doctor Shirai learned of the existence in the Imperial Household Library of the second half of a printed copy of the *Ch'üan fang pei tsu* of Ch'ên Ching-i, a Sung encyclopedia of flowers and fruits (noticed in the Annual Report for 1925-26) not now known to exist in printed form in China, although manuscript copies are occasionally found and one such is in the Library of Congress.

Unfortunately a study of the partial text of the *Li chih p'u* contained in this work showed that this fourth text was very corrupt, almost as bad as that in the manuscript copies of the *Ch'üan fang pei tsu* now found in China. It would seem that this printed edition, although seemingly a very old one—perhaps a late Sung dynasty edition—must have been based on a corrupt manuscript copy and can not be the original work of Ch'ên Ching-i.

The fifth text is a manuscript copy of the volume of the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library contain-

ing the *Li chih p'u* of Ts'ai Hsiang. This copy was made through the cooperation of T. L. Yuan, librarian of the Metropolitan Library, Peking, from the original set of the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* filed in a wonderfully beautiful special palace, the Wên Yüan Ko, in the Forbidden City at Peking for the personal use of the great Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung by whose order this enormous manuscript library was compiled by a commission of scholars in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The Library of Congress now possesses a facsimile copy of one volume of this great collection—the largest ever assembled in China or any other country, including over 3,000 of the leading Chinese works of all ages copied in beautiful, uniform calligraphy in some 40,000 volumes that fill an entire palace.

Including these 5 new texts the Library of Congress now has about 20 texts of the *Li chih p'u*, 5 of them in photographic copy, 1 a manuscript copy, and the rest printed copies or rubbings made from stone or wood carved in the style of inscriptions. Every one of these texts differs from all of the others in some point and it is only by a study of all of them that a reasonably correct text of this great agricultural classic can be restored.

Incidentally the lychee is beginning to show promise for culture in the warmer parts of the United States and the information secured from the *Li chih p'u* and other Chinese treatises on this, the queen of all Chinese fruits, are proving a potent help in acclimatizing it in this country.

In the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921-22 mention is made of the very important record concerning the manufacture and use of movable type for printing given as an appendix to the *Nung shu* or Book of Agriculture written by Wang Chêng in 1313 A. D. Additional mention of the Chinese records of movable type is also made in the report of the Librarian of Congress in 1924-25 wherein is noted a work entitled, "History of Movable Type Used in the Wu Ying Palace," a work printed with movable type in 1773. This important evidence was quoted at some length in the work of the late Prof. Thomas F. Carter, "The Invention of Printing in

The Nung shu
record of mov-
able type print-
ing.

China and Its Spread Westward." Professor Carter, in the appendix to his work, notes that the chapter of the *Nung shu* giving records of early manufacture and use of movable type was apparently lacking in the Ming dynasty edition of this work found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and also in the Ming reprint found in the Provincial Library at Nanking, China.

Several copies of the Ming reprint of the *Nung shu* were found by the writer in China last year and the appendix on movable type was found in all of them. It should be mentioned that the copy of the *Nung shu* now in the Library of Congress mentioned in the report for 1921-22 was not an ordinary reprint but was made by collecting together from the *Yung Lo ta tien* the various scattered fragments of this work. Only 22 books were thus collated while the original edition contained 36 books. The Ming edition reprint contained 36 books and is probably a verbatim reprint of the original edition.

Because of its importance the account of the early manufacture and use of movable type (including a mention of metal types cast in matrices) was photographed through the cooperation of Prof. M. Shirai from a copy of a Ming dynasty reprint found in the great Seikado Library of Baron Iwasaki near Tokyo. The preface by Yên Hung dated 1530 A. D. was also photographed for the Library of Congress. This reprint of the *Nung shu* is entitled "*Hsin k'o Tung Lo Wang Shih Nung shu*," and is apparently identical with the one contained in the Provincial Library at Nanking, China, which also contains the account of movable type at the end of book 20 and not at the end of the work.

A modern reprint of this *Nung shu* is now to be found in China, and it was originally included in the Canton edition of the *Wu Ying Tien Chü Chên Pan ch'üan shu* (secured for the Library this year) a very voluminous *ts'ung shu* bound in 800 volumes in 100 cases. This Canton edition was published in 1899, and this particular edition of this *ts'ung shu* includes a reprint of the Ming edition of the *Nung shu*, although the *Nung shu* is not contained in the original edition of this *ts'ung shu* printed from movable type in the Wu Ying Palace at Peking

about 1775, nor was it included in the Provincial reprints of this great *ts'ung shu*. Besides being included in this collection of reprints the *Nung shu* was also published separately from the same blocks and copies of this modern reprint are not uncommon in China and are perhaps the source of the erroneous characters found in some of the recent quotations in Chinese works of the original account of the manufacture and use of movable type written by Wang Chêng in 1313 A. D.

As matters stand, therefore, the Library of Congress now contains a complete copy of the 1899 Cantonese reprint of the *Nung shu*, a photographic copy of the preface, and of the account of the manufacture and use of movable type from the Ming edition of 1530, and also the reprint made by assembling the scattered parts of the *Nung shu* in the *Yung Lo ta tien* and printed in the Wu Ying Palace in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It is now possible for scholars in this country to discuss with confidence the evidence brought forward in this book going to show the early use in China of movable metal type cast in matrices. Until now there has been some doubt as to whether the chapter relating to the manufacture and use of movable type was in fact a part of the *Nung shu* as published early in the fourteenth century, since it was supposed that this particular chapter was omitted from the Ming dynasty reprint of the *Nung shu*. The very great importance of establishing definitely whether or not the Chinese did invent the use of movable type, including metal type cast in matrices, was held to be ample justification for going to much trouble to secure definite evidence on this point.

This work is also of fundamental importance in the study of Chinese agriculture, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the Library of Congress has now obtained a reprint of it in its original form in 36 books. It is especially valuable because of its beautiful illustrations, showing agricultural implements and machinery in use in China in the early part of the fourteenth century. The *Nung shu* consists in reality of three distinct works, each having a separate title, all three works being printed

together under the general title of *Nung shu*, or Book of Agriculture.

The two greatest Chinese encyclopedias.

The bulkiest work secured during the past year was the *Ch'in ting ku chin t'u shu chi ch'êng* compiled by Ch'ên Mêng-lei and others. This famous work, commonly called the Imperial Encyclopedia by western scholars, is in 10,000 books and was originally published in 5,000 volumes in 1726 A. D. The present edition is the smallest one ever issued and is bound in 1,628 volumes, which fill 320 portfolios. This edition was printed with movable metal type by Major Bros. in Shanghai and is said to have been begun in 1885 and finished in 1888, but the date of printing given on the back of the title-page is 1884. Fifteen hundred copies of this edition are said to have been printed. The Library of Congress has already the so-called Ts'ung Li Yamen photolithographic reprint of this work, made in Peking by the Chinese Government near the end of the nineteenth century which was presented to the United States Government by the Empress Dowager during the administration of President Roosevelt. The present small-size edition is more convenient for everyday use and will permit the large size Ts'ung Li Yamen copy to be set aside for reference only, as it is one of the most costly works in the Library of Congress.

During the past year four additional volumes were secured of another still more famous encyclopedic work, the *Yung Lo ta tien*, which was discussed at some length in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1922-23. Two of the four volumes are originals, containing books 15142 and 15143.

Another volume, the gift of the Metropolitan Library at Peking, has been reproduced in facsimile by photolithography and is printed on paper similar to the original and bound in cloth resembling that used on the original volumes. This volume includes book 2610-2611 and was reprinted by the scholar who conceals his identity under the famous pseudonym Ts'ang Yüan Chü Shih—literally, "scholar secreted in a garden." The work was printed in 1926 and contains two very important works of the Yüan dynasty concerning the censorate of that period.

These two works, the *Nan T'ai pei yao* (Essentials Regarding the Censorate) and the *Wu T'ai pi pu* (Supplementary Notes Regarding the Censorate), do not show names of their authors, but the *Nan T'ai pei chi* is credited to Su Yüan-t'ai in the official history of the Yüan dynasty. However, this title does not agree exactly with the work reproduced in the *Yung Lo ta tien* and the number of books does not agree. But the anonymous author of the manuscript note inserted at the end of the volume reproduced by photolithography thinks the chapter here included is an abstract of Su Yüan-t'ai's work. There is no hint as to the author of the *Wu T'ai pi pu*. These works are of very great importance, supplementing the fragmentary official history of the Yüan dynasty. Certain chapters—for example, the one giving the regulations covering issuance of paper money and the control of salt and tea—were omitted from the *Yüan tien*. The anonymous publisher of this volume says: "For years I have sought and seen many fragmentary volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* handling no less than 100 volumes, but in general they were insignificant notes and trifling materials of no great importance. But this work is complete in itself."

Laus and ordinances of the Yüan dynasty.

The fourth volume of the *Yung Lo ta tien* secured for the Library of Congress is a manuscript copy of a volume contained in the National Library at Peking. It comprises book 7963, containing the first part of a description of the prefecture of the Shaohsing Fu in Chekiang Province, which fills 10 books in all.

It is to be hoped that methods can be worked out for making manuscript copies or photolithographic reproductions of all the volumes still extant of this remarkable work, which embodied the complete text or at least a very full abstract of all important works extant in China at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

It is interesting to note that manuscript copies in facsimile can be prepared in China at about the same cost as natural-size reproductions by means of the photostat in America. It may prove possible to make photostat copies of the volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* which are found in American, European, and far eastern libraries

and have them reproduced in facsimile manuscript copies, like the volume secured this year from Peking. This would have the great advantage of permitting libraries to have all of their volumes of exactly the same general appearance and would perhaps permit ultimately the re-assembling of a nearly complete copy of this monumental work probably in some great library in China.

*A monograph
of Chinese incense.*

Among the miscellaneous treatises secured this year, one of unusual interest is the *Hsiang ch'êng*, or Treatise on Incense, by Chou Chia-chou (*tzu* Chiang-tso), in 28 books, bound in 12 volumes, in 2 cases. The author's preface was dated 1641 A. D., just at the close of the Ming dynasty, and the work seems to have been published early in the Ch'ing dynasty, probably shortly after the accession of the Emperor K'ang Hsi to the throne in 1662. It was considered of sufficient importance to be copied into the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript collection of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

A note by the publisher, Chou Liang-chieh, says: "When Chou Chiang-tso died, his son, Chou Hsi-ya, turned over the printing blocks to me in the hope of enlarging the circulation of the work. I published it. I realized that the refined men of the country would want to place a copy of this book on their desks. One need not burn incense in order to detect its subtle fragrance."

*Biographical
sketches of Sung
poets.*

A biographical and bibliographical work of unusual interest and value is the *Sung shih chi shih* compiled by Li O (*tzu* T'ai-hung, *hao* Fan-hsieh) in 100 books bound in 32 volumes in 4 cases. The author in his preface, dated 1746, states that since 1725 he and several friends had been searching for information about poets of the Sung dynasty, especially as to their official literary careers, with criticisms on their writings and stories concerning them. In all 3,812 authors were studied. The author gives as his reason for making this compilation the following statement [translated by Mien Woo and M. J. Hagerty]:

In the Sung dynasty, which arose after the general decline of the Five Dynasties, there was a great revival of culture and literary interest. Its poetry compared favorably with that of the T'ang dynasty period. The literary men of the Ming dynasty imitated the T'ang writers so exclusively that they paid little

attention to the Sung writers. Consequently the Sung writers known to us are very few, numbering only a few hundred. Even the works of eminent men have become lost. Who will endeavor to make known and glorify the works of the lesser known writers? This is really pitiful!

The copy of this work secured by the Library of Congress is in excellent condition, well printed on yellow paper. Although this work is put by Chinese bibliographers in the class "Critiques on poetry and prose," and is, in fact, an interesting work of this class, it is also of great interest for the biographical and bibliographical information it contains.

A very interesting work on the women of China is the *Lu ch'uang nü shih* (no compiler, publisher, or date of printing indicated) in 14 books bound in 10 volumes in 1 case. It has the appearance of a Ch'ing dynasty work of the seventeenth century. The work is a collection of articles on women by many writers. These articles are classed under 10 different heads, such as palace women, women of remarkable talent, female immortals, literary work by women, slaves and concubines, love stories, etc. At this time, when women the world over, including China itself, are taking an ever larger place in public affairs, it is particularly timely to secure this work, giving authentic pictures of the life of women under the old régime in China.

A noteworthy acquisition in the history class is the *Hsin Yüan shih* (New History of the Yüan Dynasty), compiled by Ho Shao-min (*tzu* Shao-chan), in 257 books bound in 60 volumes in 12 cases, published at the expense of ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang, who retired from the Presidency on June 1, 1922, and has been living in retirement in Tientsin since that date. This new history of the Yüan or Mongol dynasty is beautifully printed and is a very good example of recently printed Chinese work in the best old Chinese style.

In its preface, ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang says:

When the Ming scholars wrote the history of the Yüan dynasty they completed the work in a very hasty manner; there were many repetitions and omissions, and readers were very much disappointed. Mr. Ho Shao-min, who took the highest degree and became a member of the Han Lin Academy in 1886, borrowed

*Women of
China.*

*New official
history of the
Yüan dynasty.*

from the library of the Han Lin College the volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* which were kept there. These he read, and selected those parts which would aid him in writing the history of the Yüan dynasty and then recopied them into one large volume.

* * * As an additional source he endeavored to obtain information from Yüan dynasty rubbings, of which he accumulated more than 3,000 examples. He devoted his energies for more than 10 years to compare texts and make researches and then wrote this new history of the Yüan dynasty in 257 books. None of the modern historians could compare with him in extent of knowledge.

Once I inquired of him: "Have not these statements in this barbaric language been translated repeatedly and will you not sometimes find conflicting statements? Are not records compiled by unofficial writers sometimes unreliable material to use in writing an authentic history?" He replied: "As for the conflicting statements, we must search extensively for proofs, and in deciding questions of this kind I never dare to rely entirely upon my own judgment. And the records which are not considered to be based upon facts must be examined in the light of facts, and these are not difficult to determine." From this we may observe how careful and critical he was.

The Emperor T'ai Tsu (Genghis Khan, 1206-1228 A. D.) has a record of brilliant military achievements that have been described in remarkable records in the old works but were omitted by the compilers of the official Yüan history. The present new history describes these events in detail.

From the time of Shih Tsu (Kublai Khan, 1260-1294 A. D.) the laws and statutes were clearly drawn and complete. They included a poll tax, duties, regulation of the issuance of paper money, sea transportation, river conservancy, criminal law, regulation of official uniforms, sacrificial prayers, posthumous titles of Emperors and officials, all of which were omitted from the old history of the Yüan dynasty, but are now gathered together from ancient sources and set forth in different chapters.

It is clear that this new history of the Yüan dynasty is the work of the greatest possible interest in giving us more complete records of the Mongol dynasty, which at one time ruled practically all of central and northern Asia and even conquered Russia and administered it for a period of nearly half a century.

Many of the most important administrative methods of all modern civilized governments, such as post roads, post offices, paper currency, detailed gazetteers, etc., were perfected and used on a large scale by the Yüan Emperors, doubtless aided and advised in all these reforms by their Chinese officials. The unbiased student of the history of

civilization will be deeply indebted both to ~~K~~o Shao-min, who wrote this great work, and to Hsü Shih-ch'ang, who published it in so beautiful a form.

Acting on a petition from the Ministry of Education, Hsü Shih-ch'ang while still President of China issued a proclamation ordering the *Hsin Yüan shih* to be placed among the official Chinese dynastic histories, in accordance with the precedents furnished by the new T'ang History and the new Five Dynasties History. This is the first official dynastic history to be issued for more than a century—the first, in fact, since the Ming History in 1742.

A Ming work of much interest is the *Huang Ming ta chêng chi* compiled by Chu-Kao-hsiang (*tzü Wên-ning*) in 36 books bound in 18 volumes in 2 cases. This work belongs to the class of history called by Chinese bibliographers *Pien nien*, or annals, and consists of a chronicle of events arranged year by year in chronological order. The preface, by Yeh Shang-kao, is undated, and there is no other evidence of the date of publication. The author took his *chin-shih*, the highest literary degree, in 1625, rose to be chancellor of the Wên Yüan Ko, or Imperial Library, and received the posthumous title "Wên Su" from the Emperor; his biography, along with that of other high officials, is given in the official Ming History. Annals of the
Ming period.

This work records events beginning with the first year of the first Ming emperor, Hung Wu, 1368, and ending with the sixth year of the Emperor Lung Ch'ing, 1572. This work is mentioned in the Imperial Catalogue, but is given unfavorable notice, which may not, however, prove to be justified, since the Emperor Lung Ch'ing's commission, which compiled the Imperial Catalogue, was frequently very unsympathetic to works published late in the Ming dynasty, many of which criticized unsparingly the Manchu tribes then struggling for the mastery of China.

It is just such works as these, written by men who held high rank in the latter part of the Ming dynasty, that the impartial historians of the future will be able to utilize in writing the extremely interesting record of China's first large-scale contact with European civiliza-

tion. This work covers the critical period of the first arrival of the Portuguese and Spanish explorers by the sea route, and as it is arranged chronologically it will be an easy matter to see just what mention, if any, is made of these newly arrived "western barbarians."

*Ming imperial
discourses.*

A noteworthy addition to the already large collection of historical source works on the Ming dynasty in the Library of Congress is a voluminous compilation of imperial discourses on government by the emperors of the Ming dynasty from the first emperor, Hung Wu, who ascended the throne in 1368 A. D., to the end of the reign of Wan Li in 1620, entitled *Huang Ming shih fa lu*. It was compiled by Ch'ên Jên-hsi (*tsu* Ming-ch'ing). It has no date of publication, and the two prefaces are not dated, but it is obviously a Ming dynasty work, doubtless issued about 1625 A. D. It is in 92 books bound in 100 volumes and 12 portfolios. Although mentioned in the official history of the Ming dynasty, it is not included in the Imperial Catalogue or other comprehensive Chinese bibliographic works.

The imperial discourses are classed under 10 heads, such as moral exhortation, rites and ceremonies, taxation, military affairs, frontier defenses, coast defenses, education, etc. The following discourse on government, translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty and Mr. Mien Woo, will serve to give an idea of the character of this work:

On the *k'uei ssu* day of the 12th month of the *mao hsü* year [1358] two Confucian scholars, named Fan Tsu-kan and Yeh I, were summoned to an imperial interview. When they arrived Fan Tsu-kan offered His Majesty a copy of the *Ta hsüeh*, or Great Learning. "What is the foremost principle of government?" asked His Majesty. "It is contained within this book," he replied. His Majesty ordered him to elucidate this principle. He then told him that the great principle which an Emperor should follow for his own moral advancement, domestic happiness, national security, and universal peace is to be absolutely fair and just, so that all persons and things in the world will be in perfect harmony among themselves and with each other. This is the only principle of government. T'ai Tsu [the first Ming Emperor, Hung Wu] said: "The principle laid down by the sage has been the standard rule for 10,000 generations. From the time I organized my army I have observed this principle. If anyone under my command was not just in rewarding or punishing, how could I

obtain the confidence and support of the people? All military achievements which have brought order out of chaos and confusion and all cultural movements which have promoted order and peace are really nothing but the truth embodied in this great principle." The Emperor greatly admired these two scholars and appointed them imperial advisers. But Yeh I asked to be allowed to decline his appointment because of ill health and Fan Tsu-kan also on account of the advanced age of his parents. The Emperor granted the wishes of both.

By a lucky chance it was possible to secure in Nanking through the cooperation of Mr. Harry Clemons the librarian of Nanking University and his talented Chinese associates a beautifully printed Yüan dynasty edition of the writings of Tu Fu, a famous T'ang dynasty poet. This work entitled *Chí ch'ien chia chu fên lei Tu Kung Pu shih* is in 27 books bound in 16 volumes and is printed in characteristic Yüan style on typical Yüan paper. This title might be rendered freely as "A Thousand Collected Commentaries on Tu Fu's Poems." It appears from extended notices in several leading Chinese bibliographical works that such a work was compiled by Hsü Chü-jen and Huang Hao (*tsu* Shu-ssu) both of the Sung dynasty and included the commentaries on Tu Fu's poems by no fewer than 156 writers. The original Yüan edition seems to have been issued in 1312 A. D. but the same blocks (with a few deletions) were used for several subsequent reprints. A folio printed from the same blocks as those used to print the copy secured for the Library of Congress is reproduced in facsimile in the *Tieh Chin Tung Chien Lou Sung Chin Yüan shu ying*, where it is given as an example of a printed book of the Yüan dynasty. The main work is in 25 books having 20 large characters or 26 small characters to a column. The appendix *Wên chí* (prose collection) in two books is carved in a different style and has 23 large characters to a column. In these details the Library of Congress copy agrees exactly with the description of the Chinese bibliographers. The text is complete in this copy but the prefaces and other introductory notices are missing. The blocks were still in excellent condition when this copy was printed on typical Yüan dynasty paper, doubtless about the middle of the fourteenth century.

*A notable Yüan
dynasty printed
book.*

The Library of Congress now has a number of books printed during the Yüan dynasty, several of them being large works in an excellent state of preservation. Probably no other collection in Europe or America is so rich in Chinese printed works of the fourteenth and first half of the fifteenth centuries, the period immediately preceding the introduction of printing into Europe.

The *Chi ch'ien chia chu fên lei Tu Kung Pu shih* is not only of interest as an excellent example of block printing of the Yüan dynasty (doubtless of about 1350 A. D.) but is also of intrinsic interest, as Tu Fu is considered to be one of the greatest poets of China, and the present elaborately commented edition of his works is a famous one known to all expert Chinese bibliographers. His scanty prose works are also added in a supplement in two books. Tu Fu (712-770 A. D.) lived during the T'ang dynasty and as a poet was ranked second only to the great Li Tai-po. Besides being one of the most famous poets of China, Tu Fu was an able and conscientious public servant, who about the middle of the eighth century filled the dangerous post of censor under the Emperor Su Tsung. As Herbert A. Giles says (Chinese biographical dictionary, p. 781):

The honest fulfillment of these duties brought him eventually into disgrace with the Emperor, and he was appointed governor of a town in Shensi, which was practically a sentence of banishment. Tu Fu regarded it as such; and on arriving at his post formally resigned, and retired to the wilds of Szechwan, where for a time he spent a wandering life.

He afterwards served six years in the Board of Works but finally went back to his wandering life and finally died as the result of exposure and famine during a flood which overtook him while on a visit which he made alone to certain old ruins.

The revival of
interest in Mo
Tzu and his doc-
trines.

The Library of Congress is already strong in collections of the works of Chinese philosophers and commentaries on these works by late Chinese scholars. During the past year a special effort was made to secure a fairly complete set of the works of the philosopher, Mo Tzu, and especially the newer commentaries on these works. Mo Tzu is one of the so-called heterodox philos-

ophers whose doctrines once dominated China for more than two centuries during the period of the Contending States, B. C. 481 to 221. Later on Mo Tzu's doctrines were supplanted by those of Confucius and his school which have dominated Chinese thought almost uninterruptedly ever since.

Recently there has been a revival of interest in the teachings of Mo Tzu who is considered by the Chinese as the first and ablest teacher of the doctrine of self-sacrifice for the common good. As Mo Tzu himself states, "Our duty is to sacrifice ourselves in order to benefit others"; and again, "Our duty is to perform disagreeable tasks ourselves in order to satisfy the urgent needs of others." These doctrines of Mo Tzu have recently attracted the attention of Liang Ch'i-chao, one of the leading philosophic spirits of China of to-day, whose work, *Mo Tzu hsüeh an*, in one volume, modern style, first published by the Commercial Press (Ltd.), of Shanghai, in 1921, reached its third edition in 1923. This interesting work is in effect a critical survey of the teachings of Mo Tzu and in his preface, Liang Ch'i-chao shows clearly that he frequently has in mind the contrast of Chinese civilization with that of the western nations. He seems to believe that although the essential doctrine of Mo Tzu has not been observed by scholars since the Chin and Han dynasties, "Still they are preserved in the conduct and relations of ordinary men and women."

He gives many instances of self-sacrifice commonly observed in China and states that from one point of view cases like these may injure the development of individuality while from another angle they will give a beautiful exemplification of that cooperative spirit which makes possible social solidarity and continuity.

Whenever we can not benefit ourselves and others at the same time, we should consider the interests of others in the first place and consider our own in the second place. This is what is called "Sacrificing ourselves in order to benefit others." This is Mo Tzu's doctrine. How can the ordinary men and women of to-day read the works of Mo Tzu? How could they know that there was a man called Mo Tzu? Nevertheless, although ignorant of these things their conduct is in absolute harmony with the doctrine of Mo Tzu. While it can not be said that in other countries such

conduct does not exist, still for them this is rare conduct while with us it is the common virtue * * *. This plain virtue is due to nothing else than the teachings of Mo Ti (Mo Tzu) and his disciples, all of whom exhausted their energies for more than 100 years in order to inculcate these moral principles in the minds of the ancient people, principles which have become in the course of time the most important elements in our national characteristics—the fact that our race can persist and continue as long as heaven and earth exist is associated with this fact.

Besides this critical appraisal of Liang Ch'i-chao, seven other works by Mo Tzu or about his doctrine were secured last year, making a very complete collection of his writings and those of his school, just now coming into great prominence in China.

Another important item in this collection is the *T'ing pên Mo Tzu hsien ku*, the works of Mo Tzu with a commentary by Sun I-jang (*tsu* Chung jung). This was published in Chinese style in 15 books bound in eight volumes with a preface dated 1895. This critical commentary of the works of Mo Tzu seems to have caused the recent revival of interest in the doctrines of this philosopher which had been very much neglected by scholars for many centuries past.

Perhaps one of the most interesting works of all is the *T'ingpên Mo Tzu hsien ku chiao pu* or supplementary textual criticism of Sung I-jang's commentary on the works of Mo Tzu made by Li Li (*tsu* Yen-shing). This work, in two volumes, was published in Shanghai in 1925, and is a critical study of the various commentaries on Mo Tzu. There are several other similar works showing that there is an active school concerned with the elucidation of Mo Tzu's doctrines.

New commen-
tary on the
Thirteen Classics.

A gift of unusual interest and value was made by Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze. It consists of a set of the *Shih san ching tu pên*, a new commentary on the Thirteen Classics, the classics par excellence of the Chinese scholars, compiled by T'ang Wên-chih (*tsu* Wei-chih), the former president of Nanyang College in Shanghai, and nine others. It is a sumptuous work published in 1924 at the expense of Doctor Sze by Sze Sao-tsêng, the father of the donor, in 120 volumes. Mr. Michael J. Hagerty

and Mr. Mien Woo, after reading the prefaces, summarize the nature of this work as follows:

In order to counteract the tendency toward the total neglect and decline of the old classical studies, Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze led a group of men to establish an Institute of National Culture and invited T'ang Wên-chih, the chief compiler of this work, to be its president. As a result of this he has, with the assistance of others, compiled this work. Its distinctive feature is an attempt to simplify the interpretations of the previous commentators and writers which are difficult of understanding to the young students. In his preface the author argues that the decline of interest in classical studies should not be attributed to the difficulty of understanding the classics themselves but rather to the fault of the commentators who in interpreting frequently distorted and obscured the classics instead of explaining or clarifying them. This work represents an attempt to remedy this defect and make them clear to youthful minds.

It is fortunate that Chinese scholars are inclined more and more to present copies of important works like this to the Library of Congress, where they will be available to western scholars.

Among such gifts is a beautiful edition of *Hêng p'u wên chî*, the collected writings of Chang Chin-ch'êng (tzu Tzu-shao), a scholar of the Sung dynasty. It is a reprint of a famous Ming edition, apparently dating from 1614 A. D. The author lived during the Sung dynasty and is known principally as the author of a work on the philosophy of Mencius; this work, as well as the *Hêng p'u wên chî*, was considered worthy of being included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* collection. The main collection is in 20 books, but there are four supplements and five folios of correction of errors, etc.

At the end of the last volume there is a postface written by Chang Yuan-chi in 1925, the retired general manager of the Commercial Press Ltd., the largest publishing establishment in China, and perhaps in the entire world, and himself a descendant of Chang Chin-ch'êng. The gift of this beautiful edition of the works of one of his remote ancestors is only one of the numerous friendly acts performed by Mr. Chang Yuan-chi to show his great interest in and sympathy with the Chinese collection rapidly being built up in the Library of Congress. The complete work, with its appendices, is bound in eight

Literary collection of a Sung scholar.

volumes and is printed on *lien shih* white paper, and each folio has been lined before it was bound in order to bring out more clearly the characters by showing them against a clear, white background. This practice of inserting a blank leaf inside of each folio is called *ch'ên ting*.

Large collection of Korean books.

For many years Dr. James S. Gale, of Seoul, Korea, has not only secured rare and valuable Korean works for the Library of Congress, but has also analyzed, indexed, and otherwise rendered available the masterpieces of Korean literature of which he has an intimate knowledge. Doctor Gale was good enough to aid the writer last autumn to secure additional Korean works for the already large collection in Washington. In all, 103 works in 557 volumes were acquired, many of them of very great interest and value. Of these works, no fewer than 54 are not listed in Courant's great work—*Bibliographie coréenne*. Many items of great interest have been found among these works, but as Doctor Gale has recently sent another great collection to the Library of Congress containing 98 works in 312 volumes, as well as 33 rubbings from old inscriptions, which has not yet been received at the Library, it seems best to postpone consideration of all Korean accessions until both collections can be studied together.

As shown in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1924-25, there were in July, 1925, 153 works in 828 volumes. Two works in four volumes were added last year, making a total of 155 works in 832 volumes. The collection already received from Doctor Gale adds more than 65 per cent to the old collection, and when the second shipment is received the Korean collection of the Library of Congress will be more than twice as large as it was in 1924 and without doubt one of the two or three largest Korean collections in the western world.

Professor Naito's jubilee volume.

A number of very interesting Japanese books were secured which have not as yet been given adequate study. Among the items of outstanding interest should be mentioned the jubilee volume, *Naitô hakushi kwanreki shukuga Shinagaku ronsô*, published on the sixtieth anniversary of Professor Naito as head professor of Chinese

language and literature in the University of Kyoto, at which time he retired as required by the new Japanese retirement regulations.

This volume, donated to the Library of Congress by Professor Naito, published at Kyoto in 1926, is a western style octavo of 1,066 pages, with 9 cuts and 1 portrait. It includes a biography and list of 121 writings of Professor Naito and 33 articles contributed by pupils and friends of his, all of them Japanese except three Chinese and Professor Pelliot, of Paris. All of these articles bear on some phase of sinology and many of them are of very great interest.

Another Japanese item of unusual interest secured this year is a reprint of the standard Chinese treatise on materia medica, *Pen ts'ao kang mu*, called in Japanese *Honzo komoku*, revised by Jakusui To (Inau Nabuyoshi) in 1714, in 61 books in 45 volumes in 6 portfolios. This is a reprint in full of the famous Chinese work of Li Shih-chên and for this reason has been noted above in a paragraph discussing the different editions of this famous work now in the Library of Congress. This Japanese edition, edited by Jakusui To, in addition to giving a corrected text of the Chinese work, also contains two original supplements.

A Japanese reprint of a Chinese herbal, with additions.

The first supplement, *Honzo dzuyoku*, consists of excellent drawings made by Jakusui To himself with explanations. These are very different from the crude and conventional diagrammatic drawings that accompany all Chinese editions of this work. Notes are also given as to the time to gather the plants for medicinal use, methods of preparing, drying, etc., and the particular part used in medicine. The author lists 155 Chinese works which he consulted in making this valuable supplement, which, fortunately, is in perfect condition in the copy secured for the Library of Congress, the cuts being as clear as if they had just been printed. This supplement is composed of four books bound in two volumes.

The second supplement is the *Kitsu Mokyo Betsu shu*, also written by Jakusui To, under his pen name *Kitsu Mokyo*, which is, in effect, a supplementary treatise concerning plants and animals not mentioned by Li Shih-

chên in the original edition of the *Pen ts'ao kang mu*. Almost all the plants mentioned in this supplement are those recently introduced into the Orient, such as the peanut, foreign pepper, jack fruit, etc. This supplement is in four books and has a separate preface dated 1714 A. D.

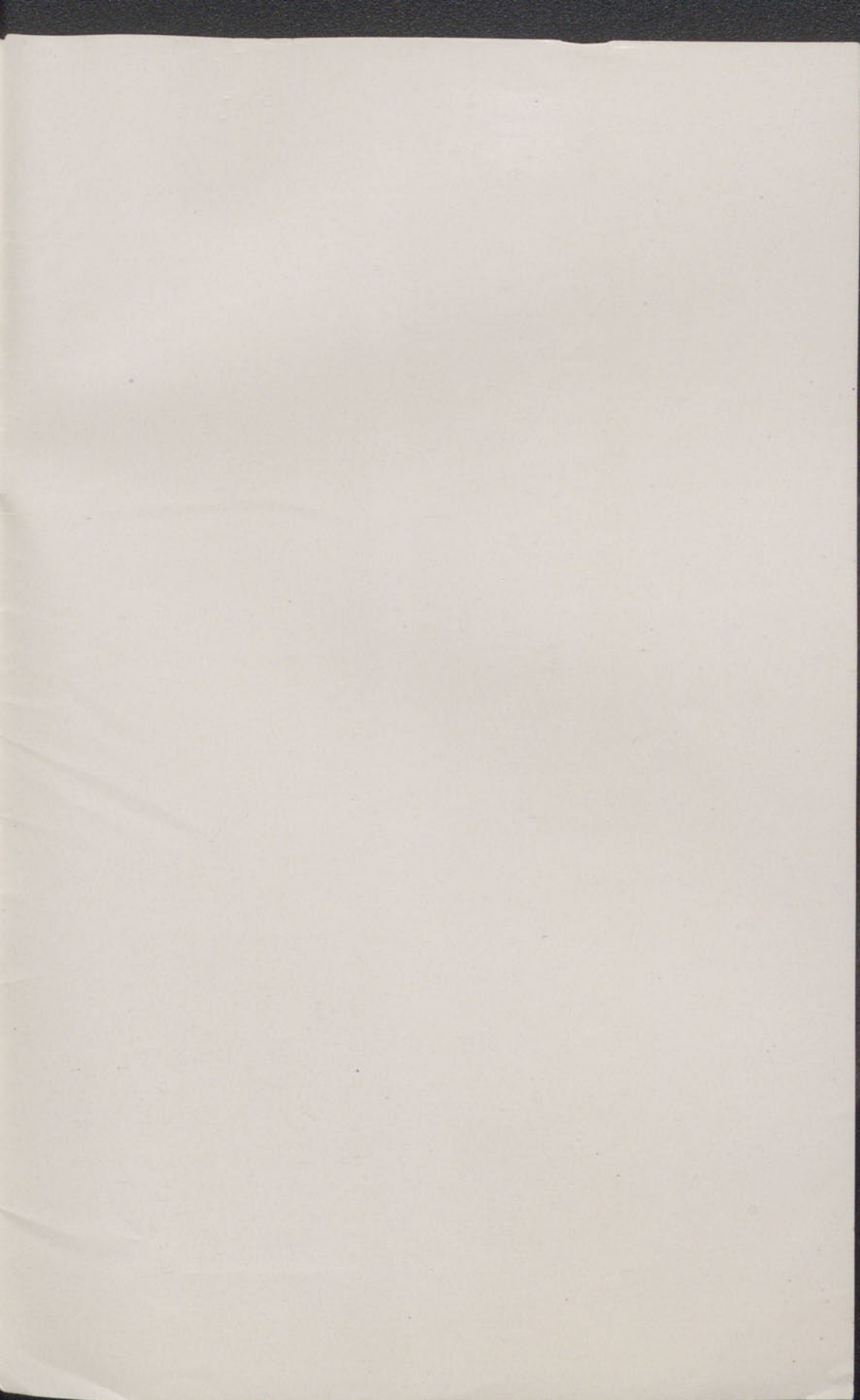
*A rare Chinese
herbal preserved
in a Japanese edi-
tion.*

A very interesting Japanese reprint of a famous Chinese work is the *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching su*, by Min Hsi-yung (*tsu Chung-ch'un*), a native of Ch'ang-shu in the Soochow Prefecture. This work is in 30 books bound in 10 volumes, in two portfolios. The author's preface is dated 1625, and the reprint is said to be an example of early Japanese printing with movable type. The *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching* is the oldest herbal and materia medica known to the Chinese, and this interesting commentary gives perhaps the fullest account yet published on what remains of this ancient work.

Min Hsi-yung's commentary on the *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching* is well known to Chinese bibliographers and is mentioned in the Imperial Catalogue, as it was included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library prepared by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. In spite of this fact it was severely criticized by the compilers of the Imperial Catalogue.

It is highly probable that many other Chinese works that have been lost in China or have become very rare will be found to have been preserved in Japan or Korea, thanks to the very good grade of paper commonly used in these countries for works of this character.

Thanks to the active cooperation of Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, translator of Chinese in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been possible in many cases to present critical data gleaned from the writings of Chinese bibliographers in regard to the works under discussion, and in some cases to give translations that give at least a little of the flavor of the original Chinese. It has, unfortunately, been impossible to print more than a very small fraction of Mr. Hagerty's notes and translations, which were especially complete and thorough in the case of the Chinese agricultural and botanical works included in last year's purchases.



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MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
LIBRARIAN

April 14, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

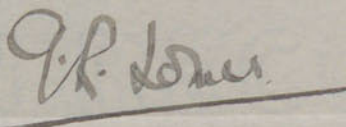
Dear Sir Arthur,

I am sending you herewith a copy of my
reply to Mr. Gest regarding his proposal to co-
operate with Tulane University in Middle American
Research.

Trusting that this reply will meet with
your approval,

I am,

Faithfully yours,



Enc.

University Librarian.

COPY

April 14, 1927,

G. M. Gest, Esq.,
Hotel Roosevelt,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Gest,

I have carefully gone into the matter of your letter of March 29th relative to Tulane University with Sir Arthur Currie, who has given the matter the most sympathetic consideration. He requests me to assure you that only lack of funds prevents a further consideration of your proposal, but that this difficulty is, at the present moment, insuperable. The time is particularly unpropitious for extending the activities of the University in the direction which you propose, and your suggestion of interesting one of the banks here cannot be followed out owing to the fact that this bank has recently made a considerable appropriation to Canadian universities and is on the University list of names for the financial campaign to be undertaken next year.

Neither the Principal nor I have the slightest doubt as to the value of the archaeological researches being conducted by various universities. Both of us, however, agree with many others that a regional distribution of researches is eminently desirable and it seems fitting that Tulane University should deal with Middle American Research. There is a strong feeling in Canada that Canadian universities should pay more attention to the subject of Canadian archaeology, including the North American Indian. We have already progressed definitely

G. M. Gest, Esq.

in this direction at McGill in the David Ross McCord National Museum, which contains a splendid collection of Eskimo and Indian relics. Local interest and the very limited financial support available are at present concentrated into this activity and a division of interests would not prove effective.

I wish to assure you, however, on behalf of the Principal and myself, that such suggestions of yours are always welcomed for consideration and that your interest in all phases of University development is appreciated. I trust that you will not consider this statement of inability to accept this suggestion as any indication of a lack of interest.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

University Librarian.

July 29th,
1927

Mr. Burrell,
Asst. Bursar,
McGill University.

Dear Mr. Burrell:

I have spoken to Mr. Glassco about a grant of \$300. towards the Gess library fund for the purpose of sending Dr. Rosé and Mr. Liu to Williamstown to a conference there, in which there is a Chinese section. Mr. Glassco has consented to the arrangement. Would you please send \$100. to Dr. Rosé today and oblige

Yours very truly,

CFM

DEAN.

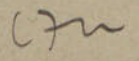
11th August, 1927.

S. R. Burrell, Esq.,
Assistant Bursar,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. Burrell,

Would you please send a cheque for
\$50.00 (Fifty dollars) to Dr. Resillac-Rosse, Redpath
Library, this money to be taken out of the grant of
\$300.00 (Three hundred dollars) that was made for the
purpose of attending the Conference at Williamstown,
Mass.

Yours sincerely,


DEAN.

FOREWORD.

by

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal of McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Berthold Laufer of the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago is an erudite student of the Orient. His expeditions to China and Tibet, his love of anthropological research, the breadth and depth of his culture have made him a world known figure, and when he writes of the Gess Chinese Library, he speaks with authority.

The institution of this remarkable collection coincided with the awakening in Canada of a new interest in China and things Chinese. No change caused by the Great War is more important than that which has affected Canada and China. Canada has acquired new weight in the councils of the nations and in the Empire of which she forms a part; China, freed from the deadening influence which accompanied the Manchu rule is evolving a new national structure and creating new relationships. Both nations come to the forum of world politics with distinctive view points. They are neighbours, joined rather than separated by the Pacific, and their common interests are yearly increasing.

It is recognised that the influence of education tends to create mutual understanding between nations. The great inheritance of the world's literature and culture is the common property of every country. The man who knows something of the history, the environment and the philosophy of another people tends to look upon that people from a friendly point of view, and in the minds of University students national barriers are breaking down.

It was with these thoughts in mind that we at McGill undertook to develop studies bearing on China, and when at the same time we were given the opportunity of adding to our library a collection of Chinese classics, we accepted with enthusiasm, and so in McGill University the books of China have taken their place beside the literature of the western world. We look forward to a time when Chinese as well as western students will make full use of the Gest collection, and we believe that it will prove a real factor in the drawing together of East and West.

THE FERRO ENAMELING COMPANY of CANADA Limited

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HOLBROOK CHAMBERS,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

May 3, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

Thanks very much for your letter of
April 26th, with reference to my father's collection of
Chinese rubbings.

I have received a letter from the Curator
of the Geste Chinese Research Library, and wish to express
my sincere appreciation of your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wilfrid Inawon

WM/H.

April 26, 1927.

Dr. R. de R. Reese,
East Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Reese:-

Enclosed please find letter from Mr. W. Mavor.

It does not seem to be quite clear whether he wishes to present us with these rubbings or wishes to sell them, but this will doubtless come out in the course of correspondence. I might suggest your writing to Mr. Mavor asking him how we might arrange to acquire them.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

April 26, 1927.

Wilfrid Mavor, Esq.,
Room 405, Holbrook Chambers,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for your letter of the 18th instant. I am very interested to hear of the Chinese rubbings and am quite sure that they would be a most excellent acquisition for the Gest Chinese Research Library. I will ask the Librarian to get in touch with you regarding them.

May I express my sincere appreciation of your thoughtfulness in writing me about them.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

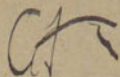
26th April, 1929.

Dear Mr. Burrell,

This is to confirm my request for a grant of \$65.00 for travelling expenses to Dr. Roese in connection with the Chinese Library meeting in Cambridge.

Would you kindly pay this amount out of the fund from which grants in connection with the Chinese Library are paid.

Yours sincerely,



S. R. Burrell, Esq.,
Assistant Bursar,
McGill University.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE

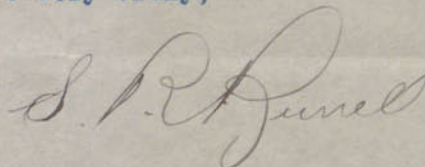
April 25th, 1929.

Dr.C. F. Martin,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine,
Medical Building.

Dear Sir:-

Three or four weeks ago, we sent a
cheque for \$65.00 covering travelling expenses to Dr.
R.Roese of the Chinese Library. If I remember
correctly, you were to send me a formal note covering
this, stating what it should be charged to. I
shall be glad to have this at your convenience as
my voucher for paying the amount.

Yours very truly,



Asst.Bursar.

SRB/L

Lord Beaverbrook had money. He has never lacked energy, and he threw himself into the task of creating a newspaper anew, and soon the public began to realize that a fresh and vivid personality was at work.

If there was one man in England who might have been expected to stand by the Coalition government it was the man who had virtually brought it into being. Yet when the Conservative party, growing restless under the coalition leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, was wavering as to its future, Lord Beaverbrook threw all the power of his personality and his paper into the movement for breaking up the coalition and helped his party—in yet another of his sensational efforts—to restore itself in that independence which put it into the commanding position it has since held.

He was still supporting the Conservative party when Mr. Baldwin came to America to seek the basis of a settlement of the war debt. It was Lord Beaverbrook who had first recommended Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Bonar Law for public office in his government, but he turned against Mr. Baldwin for his settlement of the debt, and his was the one newspaper in England to attack immediately the terms Mr. Baldwin made. This independence of his own party—a readiness to criticize his friends as well as his foes—has made him many enemies, but it has made him into a man who is listened to. He is always interesting even when he is wrong, and because his paper expresses his own views it is read by many to whom party politics are no longer as interesting as they were before the war.

As if to symbolize his aloofness from traditional methods, his office is situated just off Fleet Street itself. The note-paper on which he invites you to see him is headed "Lord Beaverbrook's Office," as if to intimate that if this is a peer, he is a working peer. At the top of his newspaper offices a whole floor is devoted to his personal use. An enormous room with windows on three sides looks toward Fleet Street and the Thames, St. Paul's and the roofs of his competitors. It is a room completely paneled in light oak. Sunshine color curtains brighten the London light as it filters through, and four electric heaters around his desk make the room seem flooded with sunlight and warmth even on a foggy day.

There is no sign that this is an office except for the telephone on the floor at his side. In the alcove behind his chair stands a grand piano, blue-covered lounge chairs occupy other alcoves, and in one of them stands a huge divan. The books on the shelves have nothing to do with newspaper work. They are old leather-backed editions of classic volumes.

Every night of his life Lord Beaverbrook dines here like a workman lunching on the job. Other newspaper owners have kept in touch with affairs by assiduous dining out. Lord Beaverbrook reverses the process and lets the mountain come to Mahomet by dining at home.

Many old newspaper men lifted up by fortune have still found the roar of the presses irresistible. Rich men have bought newspapers and then wondered where their spirit had flown, but few rich amateurs have done as Lord Beaverbrook has done and given their days and nights in a steady application to the work of shaping a newspaper to meet their own ideas.

He rejoices in taking well known writers and making them better known. Arnold Bennett heads his literary page. Dean Inge turned to popular journalism for him. H. G. Wells, at his behest, turns out his latest series of weekly articles, and when he "lambasts" the United States with all the fury of a pamphleteer, Lord Beaverbrook chuckles and grins again. He thinks, indeed, that the United States has heard far too little plain, straightforward speech. The American people, he suggested to me, are a matter-of-fact people, to whom



Lord Beaverbrook

Drawn for the Herald Tribune by S. Werner

candor and frankness are likely to make more appeal than a facile friendliness.

Lord Beaverbrook's policies have more than once puzzled those who have insisted on regarding him as a regular in Britain's political warfare. When I asked him about the basis of his policy recently, he smiled his disarming smile.

"The point about my policies," he said, "is that they are mine. I decide things for myself, and some of the things I have advocated were wrong. I made mistakes, but I constantly make mistakes. You see, I rely on myself. I do not have a staff of colleagues making up my mind for me. I am here alone, and my whole aim is to develop and maintain a consistent personal policy. But human nature breaks out. My own impulses get the better of me, I admit it, and once again I have to learn by experience. It is the only school for the job I have undertaken."

He makes up his mind on the facts as he sees them, and he usually knows more facts than he gets credit for. One

of his most striking reversals of opinion was over Ireland. He had been a constant antagonist of Home Rule for Ireland, yet he was one of the strongest supporters of the settlement with Sinn Fein to which Mr. Lloyd George, backed by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, agreed in the famous treaty.

Again Lord Beaverbrook had been in the place of importance, and, through Mr. Tim Healy, had, as a matter of fact, been consulted by the Sinn Feiners. They thought he understood English public opinion and the mind of the government, so they asked him how to put their case. The government had formed its own ideas as to its reply and at dinner with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, it was suggested that there could be no harm in showing the draft statement of their position to Lord Beaverbrook. "No," he said, "and I can tell you what the other people will reply and the terms in which they will do it."

For his policies, Lord Beaverbrook searches at home, but for new methods

of conducting his newspapers he comes to America. "The Daily Express" and "The Sunday Express" have constantly tried out new ideas imported from America. Lord Beaverbrook once told me that he always considered it worth while to spend a few days in a New York hotel simply absorbing the contents of American papers and studying their methods and their new ideas.

Since Lord Northcliffe died his place has been vacant. The present policy of his brother, Lord Rothermere, is largely one of consolidating a daily circulation of about two million copies. It is a secret that Lord Beaverbrook would like to claim the mantle of a man he always greatly admired. He is preparing plans for rapid development of his own series of brilliant personal leadership. Fleet Street watches with interest the possibility of a great struggle and asks: "Will Lord Beaverbrook do as Lord Northcliffe did thirty years ago and with a few terminated strokes become the unchallenged King of the Street of Ink?"

The Freedom of the SEAS

By James T. Shotwell

Professor of History at Columbia University and Authority on International Policy

THE forests of the Argonne are far away. In spite of the fact that in the last war we made that wilderness our battlefield, nevertheless, to the average American mind, great distances still separate us from it, and there is a deep-seated purpose not to let those distances be diminished. But, while the scene of war on land recedes in the perspective of both memory and imagination, the potential battlefields of the sea powers of the world reach to our very doors.

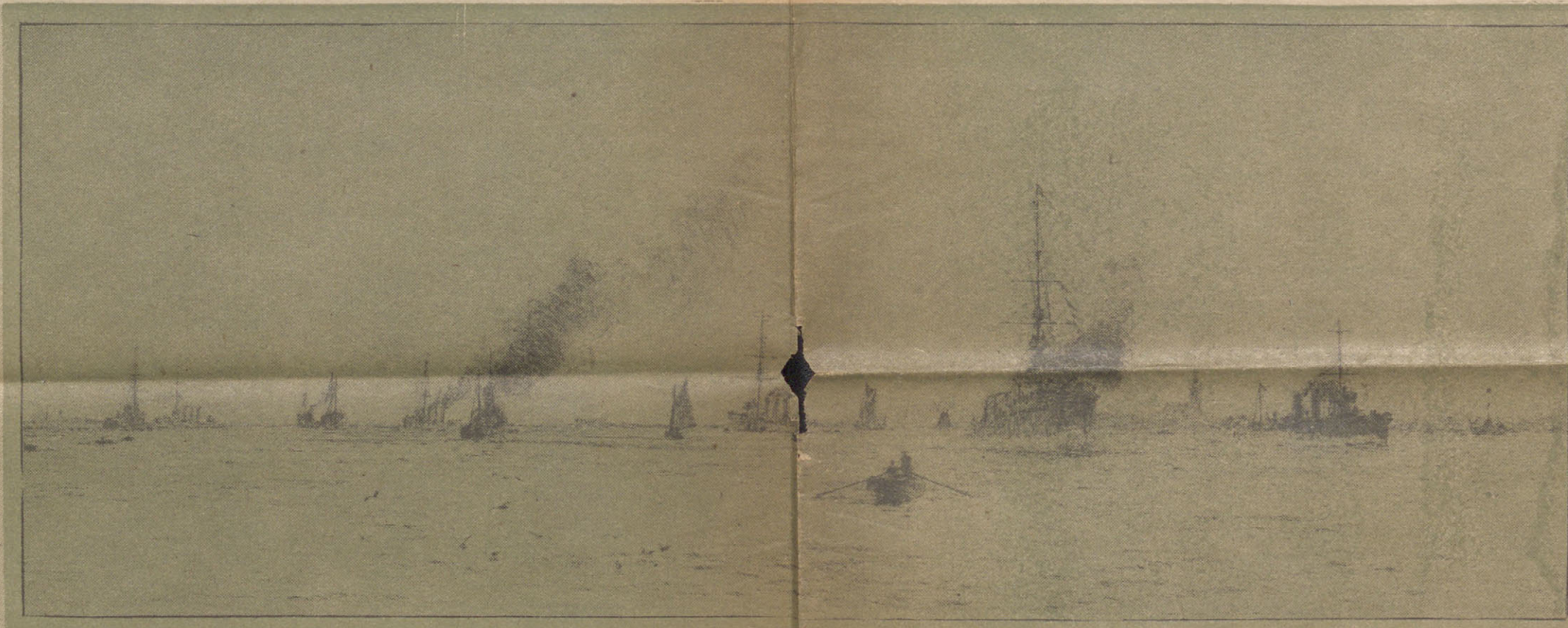
The open seas, which are to navies what the terrain of mountain, plain and river is to armies, are on the flank of every coast. A half hour's sail from any ocean port and we are in the "no man's land" of naval strategy; the thin stretch of territorial water which forms the protective glacis for the shore land behind is less than a cannon shot in width. When, therefore, the Sea Powers begin to talk about renouncing war there is something much more real in the proposition for us than in the pursuance of some far-away ideal in another part of the world. Our own navy is involved; and on the seaways that lead to peace we meet at once our more immediate and still unsolved problem of naval disarmament.

Above all, "the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy" means to the Sea Powers a reformulation in terms suitable for our day of the old, historic doctrines of the "freedom of the seas." Originally, when the high seas were not the secure pathways of commerce that they are to-day, that doctrine was applied to times of peace as well as of war. But for more than a hundred years the peace-time aspects of the problem have practically disappeared and the only question that remains is that of the rights of belligerents and neutrals upon the high seas. It is a question of war-time conditions.

Now the Briand-Kellogg negotiations propose to cut the Gordian knot by eliminating war itself "as an instrument of national policy." If this were really accepted and applied throughout the civilized world, it would at very least so change the problem of sea power as practically to eliminate those nationalist elements which have made belligerency a menace to peaceful commerce on the high seas. It is a new era that is envisaged, which calls upon arbitrary power for a much greater renunciation than that involved in merely recognizing the rights of war-time trade at sea. The greater reform carries the lesser along with it; the elimination of national wars implies the freedom of the seas.

This fact has not been clearly seen as yet on this side of the Atlantic. But the British have begun to see it, coming to it the other way on, from the standpoint of a discussion of the freedom of the seas and through it reaching to the further and wider proposal of the elimination of national war. There is no more striking fact in the international debate now going on than that British statesmen and publicists are coming out in favor of the whole revolutionary proposal, fully aware that it would mean a reversal of the entire history of British naval strategy.

There is no soft streak in this discussion of a problem so vital to Britain, but a frank acceptance of the consequences, which are that the British fleet should never again be used as the instrument of a purely British blockade in a war waged by and for exclusively British aims and interests, but only in case its services were called into action by



An Etching by W. L. Wyllie



Courtesy of Harlow & Macdonald

the community of nations which registers its will to peace in a great anti-war treaty, the Covenant of the League, or other similar commitment. The days of Great Britain's empire of the sea are recognized as over at last, if in its place can be erected a commonwealth of sovereign states equally set upon the maintenance of freedom for commerce upon the high seas.

It is not necessary here to review the whole past history of this doctrine of the freedom of the seas, one of the oldest and most consistent doctrines of American foreign policy, older than the Constitution itself. Benjamin Franklin attempted to insert it in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, urging the adoption of a clause in that treaty that "all merchants or traders with their unarmed vessels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different nations, and thereby rendering the necessary conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely unmolested."

Although Britain did not grant this right, Franklin actually got the principle inserted into a treaty with Prussia two years later. The War of 1812 was largely due to the unsolved problem, which it left still unsolved.

Throughout the nineteenth century the United States continued to urge the case of neutral rights upon the high seas, and when in 1856 the Conference of Paris reformed the law of the sea, the United States brought up again its insistent proposal that not only should privateering be abolished but that private property, when not contraband of war, should not be subject to seizure upon the high seas.

The question came to the fore again at the Hague Con-

ference through the insistence of the American delegation, and no more eloquent and convincing statement of America's case has ever been made than that of Mr. Choate in the Hague Conference of 1907, based not only upon Secretary Root's instructions and President Roosevelt's earnest insistence, but also upon a resolution of Congress of April 28, 1904, which had called upon the President of the United States to secure the "incorporation into the permanent law of civilized nations of the principles of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents." Mr. Choate quoted, on behalf of the American proposal, not only the precedent of his own country but the opinions of statesmen and eminent publicists in almost every civilized land.

The American proposal, however, met with the opposition of the British delegation at the Hague Conference, because it seemed to them to be somewhat self-contradictory, or at least incomplete. While denying the right of belligerents to seize the private property of the signatory powers at sea, the proposal made an exception of contraband of war and the right of commercial blockade. These two exceptions seemed to the British delegation to make the proposal itself an "equivocation capable of misleading ill-informed public opinion." They claimed that the abolition of the right of capture necessarily involved the abolition of commercial blockade, for the object of both measures is the same; and that as long as the term "contraband of war" is not confined to articles that can be used immediately for military purposes, but may include foodstuffs and raw materials as well, the exceptions to the rule might be as large as the rule itself.

Lord Reay described at length the widening field of contraband attendant upon the discoveries of modern science, showing remarkable prevision of the situation which was to develop in the early days of the World War. He pointed out, as well, the complications that would still exist in determining the character of articles of conditional contraband, and of making sure of the ultimate destination of innocent-looking shipments. The British solution for this complicated program was to propose that "contraband be abolished so that neutral commerce should regain the freedom it requires."

There is little more than historical interest now in this debate between the British and the American delegations at The Hague, for President Roosevelt refused to accept the British proposal as the British had refused the American formula. But, looking back over it, it seems to bear a fatal resemblance to the recent Disarmament Conference at Geneva; for in both cases there was a desire upon the part of the governments of Great Britain and the United States to reach the solution of a common problem, and each produced a formula suited to its needs.

What prevented agreement in both cases was an underlying, fundamental difference in naval strategy, employed on the one hand by an island power dependent upon the outside world for its sustenance, and on the other hand to maintain the external interests of a Continent, self-contained and self-sustaining.

This is the Gordian knot; and so far the attempt to disentangle it by playing with both ends of the complicated skein has only added to the complications. The solution is now seen to lie in eliminating the knot altogether by the denial of the right of "private" warfare at sea under the terms of the Kellogg-Briand proposal.

The further history of this problem but emphasizes the points that have been made already. The Conference of London in 1908 left the law of the sea unreformed, and the World War revealed the danger which lay in this situation, a danger so real that it was only the existence of still more vital facts which prevented the involvement of the United States in the effort to make headway against the steady inroads of sea power upon neutral rights.

It was in the heart of this most serious phase of the war that Colonel House, at that time President Wilson's representative in Europe, attempted to revive the principle of the freedom of the seas and to use it as a formula of possible agreement between Germany and Great Britain. But his proposal found little response in England, owing both to the German diplomatic blunders of the hour and to the sinking of the Lusitania, and also to the fact that Great Britain was at that moment developing the blockade of the Central Powers as one of its other weapons of the war. A reform of this far-reaching nature needed peace-time conditions for its fulfillment—or else the overwhelming conviction on the part of the belligerents that in it lay the means of ending their tragic struggle. This conviction was lacking at the time, and the effort failed. Colonel House's insistence was not without effect when President Wilson made the principle of the freedom of the seas the second of his Fourteen Points, but in Paris the President dropped it from his program in the later days of the Peace Conference. With all the world organized in a League of Nations, there



A Squadron Passing Out to Sea

Battle Cruisers Going Into Action



A Glimpse of the British Fleet During Maneuvers

would be no neutrals in the wars to come and, therefore, the protection of neutral rights would no longer be a valid claim.

Although President Wilson's dream of a universal League of Nations was not realized and the greatest neutral claimant to the freedom of the seas still remained neutral, nevertheless the project has been little discussed in these post-war years, either here or abroad. In England only a few pacifist journals or radical thinkers have referred to it from time to time and their advocacy has not counted for much with Britain as a whole.

The dependence of Great Britain upon the protection of its fleet is a conception more deeply rooted in the British mind than any other single fact. Convictions as well as conditions are facts of history; and any proposal, therefore, which seems to hamper or restrict naval strategy is regarded by the average British citizen as a direct attack upon the security of the British Empire, the independence or even the very existence of the British nation.

The battle fleet of Britain, to which it entrusts its safety, was built for free use, under its own command, on those seven seas which bind the empire together. A doctrine which proposes to deny henceforth the legitimacy of the strategy which has prevailed from the days of Drake and Frobisher to that of Jellicoe and Beatty—the heritage of Nelson—can only win its way to serious consideration by sheer weight of inescapable realities. Nevertheless, that is just what is happening at the present time.

The failure of the Geneva Conference on Naval Disarmament was a great shock to British opinion, especially to those, in all parties, of a liberal trend of opinion; all the more so as it was felt that one of the chief underlying causes of that failure, so far as Britain was concerned, lay in the new obligations it has assumed under the Covenant of the League and the Treaty of Locarno to guarantee the peace of the world against violation, even when the war was not its own.

A new and serious re-examination of the whole problem of the security of the British Empire is now under way, and in the forefront of the discussion lies this question of the rights of neutrals (meaning American) on the very seas which are both the nexus of the Empire and the field of strategy in case of League action.

It is recognized now that the conditions of the last war, the alignment of the powers, at least, might not be repeated in a possible conflict in the future, and that if Great Britain had to maintain its food supply in the face of an attack by submarines with wide cruising radius and vastly increased sea coasts for refuge along neighboring countries, it might go hard with a nation dependent upon those supplies for its very life.

Then there is the question of hostile airplanes hunting the cargo boats as they near the ports but are still on the high seas.

The prospect of warfare is rapidly changing for those who look out of European windows; and, whatever the Admiralty may have in mind, the questions which are arising in the field of the technical expert are being taken over into that of politics by those who claim that the only settlement lies in eliminating the cause of the danger and not in attempting to out-top the world in armaments.

So far, most of this political discussion has originated in Labor or Liberal circles, and its thesis is apparently fully developed in the volume by Commander Kenworthy and Mr. George Young, abstracts of which have reached America. Another group is that which has given most attention to the League of Nations.

But if any color of political partisanship is discoverable in these circles, this can hardly be said of a document pre-

Heroes

By Lupton Wilkinson

In a tall corvette on the shores of Heaven
The great sea marshals held converse and laughed;
And they were happy, for the air they quaffed
Was blue, and the gold sun, like leaven,
Lifted their spirits in high dreams of old.
Never a sailor on that vast, white sloop
But once had trod his own bethundered poop
When wave and conflict in bright fury rolled.

A galley captain, tanned for Cæsar's Rome,
Chided a shining Greek from Samothrace,
And Drake was there, scornfully at home.
They all were glad with battles they had won,
But Nelson walked aside and turned his face
And wept to think on Lady Hamilton.

pared as a draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain by specialists in international law, which states the whole case for freedom of the seas in terms consonant with the Kellogg proposal. One of the proponents of this draft is a jurist of world-wide fame, whose name is already attached to documents of lasting historical importance. The text itself, a copy of which lies before me, has not yet been published, but has been somewhat widely circulated in England and referred to in discussions.

But more significant from the standpoint of practical politics is the fact that the "Round Table" devotes a major article to this subject and comes to the conclusion that Great Britain should not merely accept the theory of the freedom of the seas, but should do so without delay, and if necessary take the initiative.

The "Round Table" is a forum of outstanding importance for the discussion of imperial politics and is conducted by a group of men of long and distinguished service in the upbuilding of the British Commonwealth of Nations, men who have had much to do with the constitutional development of India and South Africa and the negotiations which

brought the Irish Free State into existence, and who have had experience as well in the conduct of imperial politics at home.

The fact that the "Round Table" publishes this article does not by any means imply that the British government, let alone the sea lords at the Admiralty, has been won over to the new proposition. There are no signs yet from that direction. But it does mean that the question is now seriously before the liberal section of those most concerned with policies of the empire—or commonwealth—as a whole.

The article in question begins with a frank discussion of the reasons for the failure of the Geneva disarmament conference and finds them in the fact that America, Britain and Japan have each a different problem in sea strategy and, therefore, different needs in naval armament; the result being inevitable disagreement so long as the debate continues in its present terms. There is no likelihood of future conferences succeeding if they are to be held along the line of the Geneva attempt.

The solution of the problem, says the writer, "lies in the acceptance of the new principles of naval warfare, and the chief of these would be the proposition

that Great Britain should not use its fleet in the future for any purely British blockade; that its control of the high seas should never be exercised for itself alone; but only in fulfillment of an international obligation to which the United States and Japan would be co-signatories.

"For Great Britain the issue is comparatively simple. The days of her imperial temptations are over. She is no longer the only sea power in the world. The choice before her is whether she will be prepared, not to relinquish her naval strength or her right to protect her vital communications against improper attack, but to recognize that she must only use it to interfere with the trade of other nations in accordance with international law and in support of peace through arbitration. That may seem difficult. But the long view shows that it is by limitation not of her rights as a belligerent, but of her right to become a belligerent that her trade and that peace which is her greatest interest are secured. If she refuses she will simply impose competition on the United States under conditions which will justify such competition, and in such a contest the greater purse will prevail."

In another place the writer of this article states the issue still more clearly: "It is whether any nation shall have the right to interfere with the trade of neutral nations when it goes to war on its own initiative alone, or whether the

Continued on page thirty-one

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Name

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Buddie and His Friends

By Robert L. Dickey



Metropolitan Newspaper Service

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

November 2, 1928

Professor Wilfrid Bovey
Department of Extra-Mural Relations
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Professor Bovey:

Of course I appreciated the fact that your very kind offer had no thought in it of reciprocal action on our part. I am, however, very desirous of placing the facilities of our various libraries here, in so far as I can, at the disposal of students from McGill. I am sending you a copy of a letter from Professor Worley, who is in charge of our Transportation Library at present, and shall hope to have some specific plan to offer within a month. In the meanwhile, if you have any student or students who desire to come here I am quite sure that similar arrangements to those suggested by you for our students can be made for anyone whom you are willing to recommend.

With kindest personal regards and many thanks for the statement of the extent and opportunities offered by your collection, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C.C. Little

CCL:PF

COPY

University of Michigan
Transportation Library

October 30, 1928

Dr. C. C. Little
President
University of Michigan

Dear Dr. Little:

In the matter of a cooperative effort between McGill University and our own school which has recently been a subject considered by yourself and Mr. Bovey, it seems needless to say that it will receive the whole hearted and full cooperation of the Transportation Library. Personally I always have been and am very much in favor of work of this kind. Upon more careful reading of your note to me and the exchange of letters between you and Mr. Bovey, it did not seem that any further letter was necessary from this department and I therefore am refraining from writing unless I hear from you to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John S. Worley

Correspondence re
University of Michigan and
Gest Chinese Research Library.

October 29, 1928

Dr. Clarence Cook Little,
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Dr. Little:-

Following on my letter to you regarding the possible use by your students of the Gest Chinese Research Library, I send you herewith a note concerning this collection and its place in our scheme for the study of Chinese affairs.

The note which was written last year is already much out of date; the library now includes 40,000 volumes and has a staff of three,- the Curator, an American Assistant and a Chinese Assistant.

I was very glad to receive your letter by this morning's mail.

Yours sincerely,

Wilfrid Bovey,

Director.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

October 26, 1928

Professor Wilfrid Bovey
Department of Extra-Mural Relations
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

My dear Professor Bovey:

I am delighted to have your letter of the 23rd and am today forwarding copies of it to Professor John S. Worley, in charge of our Transportation Library, and to our University Librarian, Dr. W. W. Bishop. I am quite sure that within a very short time I shall be able to offer to McGill University students an opportunity for exchange residence in these two units. I have hope that this will be the beginning of a series of cordial and steadily growing relationships between the two institutions. It may take a short time to bring the matter to a head here, but I shall keep you informed as soon as anything transpires.

Very sincerely yours,

C. C. Little

CCL:PF

October 23, 1928.

Dr. Clarence Cook Little,
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

My dear President Little:-

Returning to one of our subjects of conversation, the East Chinese Research Library, I have now had a long conversation with our Librarian. We shall be very glad to co-operate with you so far as possible, and I have the following proposal to submit to you:-

We will take up to ten students, selected by you, graduate or undergraduate, and supply them with study tables in the Chinese Research Library.

We will provide them with the advice, and so far as is practicable, with the assistance of our Chinese Library Staff.

We will appoint them as research assistants, unpaid, on the staff of the University Library. They will not be required to pay any fees.

The only condition we would make is that these students should be carefully selected and completely recommended by yourself or by the proper member of your staff.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey,

Director.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A. PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

May 15th
1928

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal

Dear Sir,

The enclosed article by Prof. Shotwell may be of interest to you (please retain); also the clipping from the North China Standard, Peking, received yesterday from our collaborator, Mr. Gillis, Peking., for the files of the university.

Enclosed please find letter from Mr. Wensan Wong, Columbia University, for your final decision.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de R. Rose

Enclosures

COPY

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Detroit, Michigan

December 24, 1929

Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer,
Librarian, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Dr. Lomer,

You were kind enough to send me some time ago
your little brochure on the Gest Chinese Research Library.

A man of my limitations will do himself a
distinct service in not commenting upon resources of this
sort of special scholarship but I cannot forego thanking
you most cordially for remembering me, and I would like to
add that your distinguished Principal of McGill University
struck a note in the Foreword that even such as I enjoyed
the ring of.

With happy remembrances of my trips to McGill and
greetings of the season, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Adam Strohm.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

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ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

August 17th 1929

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed, please find "The Tulane News Bulletin", for
February 1929, containing the financial statement of the pre-
sident for the year 1927-1928, which Mr. Gest sent me to give
you, as it might interest you.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rosse

Enclosure

*To Miss C
Ray Thank you
Ans*

August
Twenty-second
1929.

Dr. R. de Resillac Reese,
The Gest Chinese Library.

Dear Dr. Reese:

Will you please convey my thanks to
Mr. Gest for "The Tulane News Bulletin" which you enclosed
with your letter of August 17th.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

August 7th 1929

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G; K.C.B.; LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal,
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclose, please find copy of Dr. Laufer's article on our Library.
If you have any suggestions to make or anything to add or change
in article, please let me know, and it shall be attended to. Please
return article at your convenience for our files.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rose

August
Eighth
1929.

Dr. R. de Resillac Roese,
The Gest Chinese Library,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Roese:

I am returning herewith Dr. Laufer's
article about the Gest Chinese Library. I think it is very well
written and I have no suggestions to make.

Will you be good enough to let Mr. Gest
know that the Royal Institute is really the Canadian Institute for
International Affairs, the purpose of which I explained to him on
the telephone.

If this paper is submitted to the Kyoto
Conference by the above mentioned Body it will receive a dignified
introduction.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

Enc.

July 4th, 1929.

Dr. Berthold Laufer,
Hotel Thorwald,
Gloucester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Laufer:-

Dr. Reese has just brought me
your letter dated July 2nd addressed to him.

Earlier in the day we had wired
Mr. Gest concerning your visit, so it so happens
that last week I addressed a letter to you to
Chicago, saying how glad we would be to welcome you
to McGill, but also pointing out that I was leaving
Montreal on the morning of Saturday, July 6th, and
would not return until the morning of Tuesday the
16th. Your letter to Dr. Reese tells us that you
will be here next Thursday morning to spend two
days. I hope it will be possible for you to post-
pone your visit until the following Tuesday, or
perhaps you could remain longer in Montreal than
you originally planned. I would be sorry indeed to
miss you, but my own plans cannot be changed.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

June 8th 1929

Mrs. Chesley,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mrs. Chesley,

As Sir Arthur intends to communicate in the near future
with Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator of Anthropology, Field Museum,
Chicago, will you be so good and bring the following to his
attention?

(Copy of Dr. Laufer's letter of May 30th to Mr. Gest)

" I am leaving for New York next Monday, where
I expect to stay a couple of weeks busy with the
cataloguing of a private collection. After this
I want to go to the coast of Maine for a while
to rest up, and then I am ready to visit Montreal.
This will probably be in the beginning of July, if
agreeable to you. If you like to get in touch with
me in New York, please address me c/o Dr. Fred
Peterson, 20 West 50th Street".

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rose

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Maharajahs, Native Princes of India

and Governors-General of various

possessions.

This exhibition is now on a

World Tour.

Sir Arthur Currie & Lady,
McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:-

We have the honor to write you to
attend a special showing on Wednesday evening,
February 26th, at 8 P.M., of Madame Bari's Grand
Chinese Exhibition.

It is the only Exhibition of it's
kind in the world, and we are sure that you will
find it most interesting, as well as educational.

The Exhibition will be held at the
Dominion Square Building, Mezzanine Floor.

Hoping it will be convenient for you
to attend.

Yours very truly,

MADAME BARI'S CHINESE EXHIBITION

A. L. Desjardins
Manager.

13th January, 1930.

Dr. G. R. Lomer,
McGill Library.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

Thank you for sending
me Mr. Strohn's letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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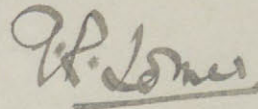
January 11, 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

You may be interested in the enclosed copy
of a letter from Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public
Library whom I brought to your office two years ago.

Faithfully yours,



University Librarian.

L/F
Enc.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

ROBERT DE RESILLAC-ROESE, PH.D.,
ASSISTANT CURATOR

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA,
COLLABORATOR

June 13th 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

Yesterday I received a telegram from Mr. Chie Hirano, the Librarian and Custodian of the Chinese and Japanese Division of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, that he wished to see the books in our Chinese Library. He will be heretomorrow, Saturday.

Mr. Che Hirano is an acknowledged authority on Chinese and Japanese art, sculpture, etc. If you find opportunity to see him to-morrow, I shall be pleased to bring him over to you.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Roose

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CURATOR

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UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

May 15th, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Referring to our telephone conversation
of this morning, I take pleasure in submitting to you
herewith copy of the lectures and seminaristic exercises
at the University of Frankfurt A/Main, during the Summer
semester, A. D. 1931, which will be of interest to you.

Very sincerely yours,

R. de Resillac-Rose

PT*

葛思德華文藏書庫

LECTURES and SEMINARISTIC EXERCISES at the
UNIVERSITY of FRANKFURT A/MAIN during
the SUMMER SEMESTER A.D.1931

Dr. Erwin Rouselle, Director of the China-Institut, founded by the late Prof. Dr. Richard Wilhelm, delivers at the University the following lectures and exercises:

- 1) Mondays 5-7 P.M. (in the China Institut) Sinological Seminary: Exercises to the analytical grammar on prose-texts of the T'ang period.
- 2) Tuesdays 6-7 and Fridays 5-6 (in the University): Introduction in the Chinese Literature-language.
- 3) Fridays 6-7 (University): Introduction in the Manchu language and literature.
- 4). Tuesdays 5-6 (University): Life and Teachings of Buddha.

W.Y.Ting, lecturer and assistant at the China-Institut, will deliver the following lectures:

- 1) 1st course: Introduction into the modern Chinese spoken language (Kuo yü) for beginners. Mondays 3-5 and Wednesdays 9-10 A.M. (University)
- 2) II. course: Introduction into the modern Chinese spoken language (Kuo yü) for advanced pupils. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays 8-9, Fridays 7-8 (University)
- 3) III. Course: Introduction into the Chinese Literature-language (Kuo wên) as well as Kuo yü. Mondays to Thursdays 7-8 A.M.
- 4) IV. Course: Reading of selected pieces from the Chinese Classics and newspaper articles. Mondays and Fridays 8.30-10 (China Institut)

- 5). Exercises in calligraphy with the Chinese brush for all students. Saturdays 8-9 (University)
 - 6). On the development and significance of the Chinese language. Saturdays 9-10(University).
-

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AUG 6 - 1931

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GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE= MONTREAL QUE=

I REFERRED YOUR LETTER RECEIVED LAST NIGHT TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE SIAMESE MINISTER WHO SAID THAT THEIR MAJESTIES
APPRECIATED VERY MUCH YOUR SUGGESTION BUT THAT THEIR
MAJESTIES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO VIEW THE CHINESE COLLECTION
PRINCE AMORADAT IS COMMUNICATING WITH YOU=

HOWARD MEASURES=

1139and

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

August 5, 1931.

His Serene Highness
Prince Amoradat Kridakara,
Laurentide Inn,
Val David, P. Q.

Your Excellency,

Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen of Siam are coming to Montreal on Friday, I understand, to witness a Lacrosse Match to be played at the McGill Stadium at four o'clock. I have the honour to suggest that on their way to the Stadium they should pay a brief (unofficial) call at the Gest Chinese Research Library.

This collection is housed in the McGill Library and contains 109,000 volumes, said to excel in quality any other Chinese Library outside China. My reason for making the suggestion is that we have set up at McGill University a Department of Oriental Studies, presided over at present by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, an eminent Chinese scholar. Besides giving instruction in the Chinese language, philosophy, history, and literature, he lectures in a general way on all Far Eastern affairs. We have established this Department because of our conviction that it is wise for us to know something of the civilizations of the Far East, their history and development. I venture to think Their Imperial Majesties would be interested in seeing the Library, and we would regard it as a great honour to McGill.

Their visit need not occupy more than fifteen minutes, and could be very easily carried out on their way to the Stadium.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

August 5, 1931.

W. H. Measures, Esq.,
Representative of the Department of State,
Care Laurentide Inn,
Val David, P. Q.

Dear Sir,

I understand that Their Imperial
Majesties the King and Queen of Siam are coming to Montreal
on Friday to witness a Lacrosse Match which is to be played
at the McGill Stadium at four o'clock.

I have the honour to suggest that on their
way to the Stadium they should pay a brief (unofficial) call
at the McGill Library to view the Geste Chinese Research col-
lection. This Library is said to excel in quality and quan-
tity any other Chinese Library outside China and I venture
to think that Their Majesties would be genuinely interested
in it.

My reason for making the suggestion
is that we have set up at McGill University a Department
of Oriental Studies, presided over at present by Dr. Kiang
Kang-hu, an eminent Chinese scholar. Besides giving in-
struction in the Chinese language, philosophy, history,
and literature, he lectures in a general way on all Far
Eastern affairs. We have established this Department
because of our conviction that it is well for us to know
something of the civilizations of the Far East, their
history and development, and we feel that because McGill
has shown this interest it is not asking too much that
Their Majesties lend this encouragement.

Their visit need not take up more
than fifteen minutes and can be conveniently carried
out on their way to the Stadium. It can be announced
as a visit to view this special collection, and there is

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Office of the Principal
and Vice Chancellor.

2.

no reason to fear that the University of Montreal
would take any exception to this, for in this respect
they are not our rivals.

I have not taken the matter up
with you directly before this, on account of the
fact that I had been speaking to General E. deB.
Panet about it, but I most sincerely hope that you
can telegraph me that we may be honoured by this
brief visit.

Yours faithfully,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

Mail; Box 403
Mt Kisco, N.Y.

C O P Y

SPRING HOLLOW,
Fox Lane, Bedford,
Westchester County, N.Y.

June 4th, 1933.

G. M. Gest, Esq.,
The Gest Chinese Research Library,
McGill University Library,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Gest:-

Your kind letter of May 10th has just reached me here. Of course I have heard a great deal about your wonderful Chinese collection. I regard it as perhaps the most important contribution that has been made toward making up for the deplorable lack of attention to Far Eastern civilization in American universities. This is a point to which I have been giving much attention during the last few years, in collaboration with the American Council of Learned Societies and Harvard and Columbia Universities. I started the Society for Japanese Studies in 1929 and suggested to the A.C.L.S. the formation of a committee on Japanese parallel to their committee on Chinese. The two are now quite properly to be combined, with a salaried Director, and I have strong hopes that a programme of research, translation and language teaching will soon be inaugurated in co-operation with the two universities I have mentioned, and perhaps with others.

Only the accident of an unexpectedly long visit to this country this spring and summer has involved me to some extent in these plans, but from now on I shall not be able to do much as I have established my residence permanently in Great Britain. My place has been more than filled by Mr. Louis V. Ledoux as Chairman of the Society for Japanese Studies and also as Chairman of the Townsend Harris Committee of the Japan Society and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Institute of Japanese Studies at Columbia University. Both Mr. Ledoux and I recognize the essential unity of Chinese and Japanese studies, not only because Japanese culture is derived from the Chinese but also because Japan is now the most active center of scholarship in essentially Chinese studies, especially in the fields of religion, philosophy, literature, philology and art. It is too early to claim any substantial accomplishment in these directions on the American side, except perhaps in the field of art, but I believe the movement has a real start and that great things will come from it.

I should be delighted to receive any descriptive material about your Library that you care to send me and I have hopes of visiting it toward the end of July if I may be permitted to do so.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JEROME D. GREENE.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MONTREAL

GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

~~REDACTED~~
ASSISTANT CURATOR
I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.
COLLABORATOR

March 21st, 1932.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

On March 3rd, at the request of Mr. Gest, we sent the enclosed pamphlet entitled: "Japan's Reimposition of the Gold Standard", to Dr. Donald M. Marvin, Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada here in the City. On Saturday Dr. Marvin returned the pamphlet to us and expressed his appreciation for material on a subject in which he is very much interested.

At Mr. Gest's request that this pamphlet be sent to you on its return from Dr. Marvin, we are enclosing it herewith. After your perusal of the article we would appreciate its return for our files in the Library.

Very sincerely yours,

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY,

Nancy Lee Swann

p.p. Nancy Lee Swann
Acting Curator.

NLS/T
Enclosure.

March 21, 1932.

Miss Nancy Lee Swann,
The East Chinese Research Library,
McGill University.

Dear Miss Swann,

I am returning herewith the pamphlet "Japan's Reimposition of the Gold Embargo" which I read with interest. I am also returning the list of book publications in which I am very glad to see reference to the book on Pan Chao written by yourself. When it appears in the Library I should like very much to read it. I congratulate you.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 7, 1933

My dear Sir,

I have been appointed a delegate from the Philippine Islands to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Banff, Canada, August 14-28, next. After the conference, Mrs. Dyson and I shall return across Canada to the Atlantic coast so as to visit Montreal and other interesting Canadian cities. While in Montreal I shall certainly visit McGill University and The Gest Chinese Research Library as I am interested in Chinese studies. I had some correspondence a few years ago with Dr. Lomer and Professor C. B. Kwei. Although the University will not be in session, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting yourself and Dr. Lomer while I am in Canada. No doubt your institution will be well represented at Banff. If convenient, will you kindly advise me if The Gest Research Library will be open during the first week in September and give me the name of one of your delegates to the Banff conference.

With compliments,

Sincerely yours,

Verne Dyson

(Prof.) VERNE DYSON

VD/fd

By *James S. Fox*

February 14, 1933.

Professor Verne Dyson,
University of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.

Dear Sir,

Let me acknowledge your letter of the 7th January, in which you say that while in Canada attending the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Banff, August 14-28, you will visit McGill and The Gess Chinese Research Library.

The Library will be open in the month of August and also in September and we shall be glad to have you spend as much time as you can in an inspection of the Gess Collection.

Delegates from McGill to the Conference at Banff have not yet been appointed. At the time of writing I do not know at all who they are likely to be, but I suppose later on we shall send a representative.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

THE LIBRARY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

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MONTREAL

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GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,
LIBRARIAN

February 9, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

G. M. Gest Oriental Collection

Dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose a copy of a letter regarding the
Gest Collection written by Dr. Laufer, who is regarded
as the foremost sinologist on the continent.

Faithfully yours,

G. R. Lomer

Enc.

University Librarian.

COPY

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan
CHICAGO

February 5, 1926

Mr. Gerhard R. Lomer,
University Librarian,
McGill University Library,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of February 1. and your kind invitation to attend the opening ceremony of Mr. Gest's oriental collection on February 13. I profoundly regret having to forego the pleasure of being with you on that day, as I am without assistants in my department at present and my manifold duties do not permit me to get away. Mr. Gest's intentions are admirable, and I congratulate you on the acquisition of this fine collection of Chinese literature. It is certainly gratifying that interest in this subject is growing in Canada. I am pleased to learn that a catalogue is in progress and that the library is intended for use and not as a mere repository. I hope that if occasion should arise I may be privileged to avail myself of your books.

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Berthold Laufer

Curator of Anthropology.

COPY

October 1, 1925.

G. M. Gest, Esq.,
The Power Building,
Craig Street, West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Gest:

As I know you are anxious to have a definite arrangement made as soon as possible for the accommodation and use of the G. M. Gest Oriental Library, I am enclosing a tentative memorandum on this subject which you may wish to discuss with Mr. Glassco and myself.

Permit me to take this opportunity of congratulating you once more on the difficult task which you have accomplished in thus obtaining so valuable a collection and of expressing my appreciation of your farsightedness and public spirit in wishing to make these otherwise inaccessible volumes of the greatest public value. I do not need to assure you that I am thoroughly in sympathy with the whole project and will do my utmost to carry out your wishes. I shall look forward to the day when you will have the leisure to make use of it yourself.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

University Librarian.