

tion was mainly of the seedless kind, we thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of eating as many as possible. In fact, one or two of us went too far, and to this day have felt the acid effects of the rich juicy flesh upon the sensitive summer bowel.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the party thanked Mr. and Mrs. Tang and drove home by the village of Choheng, where we were shown the fine two-storied house dedicated to the memory of the first President, Sun Yat-sen. Inside was a large hall containing portraits of the President's parents as well as himself marking important periods of his career.

We reached Macao at 6.30 p.m. and stayed overnight at the President Hotel, an up-to-date hostelry, of which Mr. Hsu-chiang is the managing director. Thus was passed a most interesting day not easily forgettable by anyone of the party who had the opportunity to be entertained at Tang Ka Wan.

For at 70, our aged statesman was as keen, up-to-date and sympathetic toward young China's aspirations as the early Tang Shao-yi, who in 1884 served in Korea as the right-hand man of Yuan Shih-kai and was the first returned student to occupy a high post in the government service.

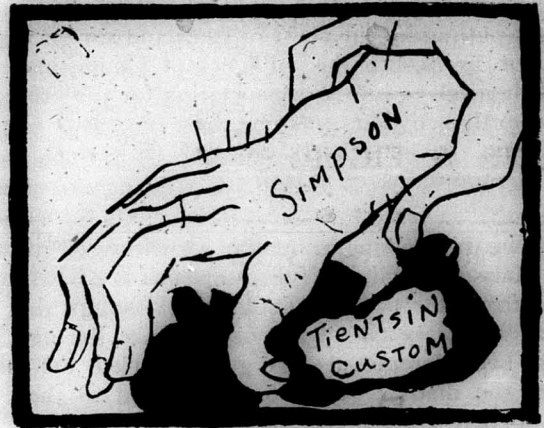
THE LITTLE CRITIC

Edited by Lin Yutang

In view of the fact that the word "little" may give rise to various serious misapprehensions, we may say a few words here to remove them, in lieu of the formal foreword. It would seem that in the eyes of editors of the "big" papers, they have a monopoly of all the serious topics of human affairs, from the London Naval Conference to the progress of Nationalism in China. When respectability must have a word to say about the summer weather or the importance of unity for China, they say it, and when somebody must offer reproductions of official war despatches *gratis*, they offer them. In return for their services in reprinting and distributing official war news *gratis*, they are allowed the privilege to exist and render service to society by becoming a system of Want Ad. exchange. The price respectability pays for this strange privilege, however, is quite considerable. Mr. Christopher Morley has shown in his delightful little book *Where the Blue Begins* that respectability always wears a dog-collar. The thing has gone so far now, that they have put a few censors to see that a few natural human barks issuing from the dog-collar be neither so loud as to disturb the extremely sensitive nerves of the censors' masters, nor should they take place when all villadom and officialdom are getting ready to sleep. The net result is, of course, extremely disgraceful. Such low, inaudible

whining and wheedling is really unbecoming for grown-ups, and now they have lost even the capacity to pronounce a 'damn' as humanity ought to pronounce it. We do not mean to say that we are going to bark louder but let us bark more humanly. After all a man can be quite a human being when he takes off his dog-collar and his stiff shirt, and comes back home sprawling on the hearth-rug with a real relief. In our unbuttoned moods shall we speak.

Mr. Lennox Simpson in the Chinese Mosquito Papers



The Lung Pao, June 27.



The Bell, June 26.

With the advent of the summer weather, all this talk about the dog-collar, both in the figurative and the literal sense, is becoming very real. He would be a rare bird indeed who did not utter a few curses while trying to put on a "fourteen" collar with big drops of sweat coursing down his spine. One begins to develop real sympathy for the Chinese editors who must be suffering in spirit something very skin to this. Is it not time that we learn something from the coolies? Must a man's bust be considered obscene and a secondary sex-appeal just because he makes over a hundred dollars per month, while those of the rickshaw coolie and the laborer are considered socially presentable be-

cause they earn less than a hundred? There is no doubt that in this respect the foreign gentleman and the Chinese ladies are the worst victims of the dog-collar, while Chinese men and foreign ladies have won a measure of freedom for themselves. There is no sign whatever that our prim and priggish Shanghai Chinese missie is going to be sensible and let down her high and stiff dog-collar. Why all this talk about mankind having a proportionately so many times larger brain than the chimpanzee? I begin to see that Lord Balfour is right: the human mind, being a product of struggle for existence, is essentially a food-seeking system and no

more necessarily a truth-finding apparatus than the snout of the pig. If mankind—and womankind, ever uses his or her brain, the occasion is rare indeed. The Arabian woman considers the upper part of her face presentable while the lower part is obscene, and now we have the Shanghai missie telling us that she has not enough courage to expose the lower part of her neck just because no other lady of her class does so! Well and good: why talk about the larger issues concerning the emancipation of women and other such rot?

L. Y.

FACTS & FIGURES

1929 CROP STATISTICS

With the cooperation of over one thousand volunteer crop reporters who are mostly farmers and school teachers, the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative

Yuan collected much data of the crop conditions in the country. The summaries were published sometime ago in an article in this paper (Vol. II, P.1030) and the following are the detailed reports for the summer and fall crops of last year. A separate table shows the causes of crop failures and partial failures during 1929. Although not all districts reported on these matters, those which reported were scattered all over the seven regions of the country, and the figures

therefore are fairly representative of the whole country. They show that the summer crops averaged from 90 to 92 per cent of normal years, while the fall crops averaged from 86 to 99 per cent. Rice, wheat, barley, corn, cotten seed, and groundnuts had rather good crops last year, but soy bean and kaoliang were not so good. The principal causes of crop failures were drought and locusts. It took much time to have these data organized, and that explains the delay in their publication.

AUTUMN CROPS, 1929

Region	Province	Rice			Soy Bean			Corn			Kaoliang			Millet			Potatoes			Cotton			Groundnut			
		No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	No. of Districts Reported	No. of Reporters	Percentage of Normal Crops	
North-east	Heilungkiang	2	4	94%	8	16	79%	3	3	92%	5	9	87%	7	13	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kirin	2	3	100%	13	29	84%	5	13	74%	11	20	79%	9	19	69%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Liaoning	10	16	99%	28	77	98%	19	45	98%	29	75	97%	26	51	99%	—	—	—	—	2	2	100%	1	1	117%
	Jehol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100%	2	2	131%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chahar-Suiyuan	Total	14	23	99%	49	122	86%	27	61	90%	46	105	87%	44	85	87%	—	—	—	—	2	2	100%	1	1	117%
	Chahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	100%	3	3	93%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suiyuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	95%	2	2	59%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow River Valley	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	95%	5	5	76%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Shensi	2	2	85%	1	1	100%	4	4	58%	1	1	45%	3	3	82%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Shansi	1	1	100%	16	22	95%	28	47	99%	39	58	89%	46	101	72%	1	1	116%	1	1	100%	—	—	—	—
	Hopei	1	2	110%	35	58	91%	44	103	93%	52	127	85%	60	142	130%	9	12	90%	25	36	95%	14	17	86%	
East	Shantung	—	—	—	39	72	91%	24	52	113%	39	91	106%	43	100	88%	6	7	85%	11	16	84%	6	7	99%	
	Honan	—	—	—	2	3	110%	4	7	99%	8	12	74%	8	11	98%	1	1	60%	—	—	—	1	1	67%	
	Total	4	5	94%	93	156	92%	104	213	95%	139	289	93%	160	357	101%	20	27	95%	35	50	95%	23	33	87%	
	Kiangsu	21	47	77%	17	30	112%	4	4	132%	6	14	91%	3	5	78%	6	7	85%	11	16	84%	6	7	99%	
Central	Anhwei	12	16	60%	8	13	54%	1	1	107%	3	4	81%	1	1	67%	2	3	106%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chekkiang	22	49	76%	13	16	53%	8	9	83%	1	1	100%	1	2	75%	2	2	48%	3	3	62%	—	—	—	
	Total	5	112	74%	38	59	97%	13	14	127%	10	19	88%	5	8	77%	10	12	79%	14	19	84%	6	7	99%	
	Hupei	11	18	77%	4	6	106%	4	6	73%	1	1	100%	1	3	77%	2	4	100%	—	—	—	1	1	100%	
South-west	Hunan	5	8	74%	2	2	100%	1	1	80%	1	1	90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kiangsi	16	29	75%	9	10	90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	52%	—	—	—	—	2	2	86%	
	Total	32	55	75%	15	18	97%	5	7	73%	2	2	91%	1	3	77%	4	6	99%	—	—	—	4	4	98%	
	Szechwan	15	19	100%	12	17	100%	7	7	93%	6	6	99%	2	3	100%	3	3	84%	—	—	—	—	3	3	100%
South-east	Yunnan	14	14	121%	13	13	94%	13	13	100%	2	2	100%	—	—	—	2	2	102%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kweichow	4	4	100%	4	4	82%	4	4	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	33	37	101%	29	34	97%	24	24	100%	8	8	100%	2	3	100%	6	6	86%	—	—	—	—	3	3	100%
	Fukien	13	30	82%	4	7	99%	1	2	100%	—	—	—	2	2	90%	5	17	86%	1	1	100%	1	1	85%	
Grand Total	Kwangtung	7	7	68%	4	4	60%	1	1	107%	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	100%	—	—	—	—	1	1	86%
	Kwangsi	4	5	100%	3	3	96%	2	2	85%	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	86%	—	—	—	—	1	1	103%
	Total	24	42	82%	11	14	93%	4	5	91%	—	—	—	2	2	90%	9	21	86%	1	1	100%	3	3	89%	
	Grand Total	172	274	96%	235	403	86%	177	224	91%	209	428	87%	219	463	89%	49	72	88%	52	72	90%	40	51	99%	