

中華民國十七年（即西歷一千九百二十八年）二月

東省文物研究會報告書



第三號哈爾濱出版

東省文物研究會出版部

- 一、關於東省問題之文字，係用俄文出版，其中大意與圖表之附註，則用英文，共分自然歷史與人類歷史等，在（東省雜誌）發表，並印有單行本，編有號數。
 - 二、本會之科學著作，用俄英或俄德發表，其中大意則印中文，共分植物學動物學人類學歷史與考古學，此外尚有松花江水上生物研究所植物園，農學試驗所與東省之記述，均有名者發表每書出版編有號數，候材料稍多即行付印。
 - 三、東省文物研究會年報，內容係記述本會主席團，各科，各委員會，與科學團體之工作，此外刊登各科報告之概要與東省之科學消息，用中俄英三國文字，每年出版一次。
 - 四、關於北滿與隣近區域之經濟文字，亦編號單獨出版，大都用俄文出版，一部分印成中英文。
 - 五、因組織展覽會，臨時出版報告，旅行指南與目錄等。
 - 六、出版教科書與參攷書。
- 出版委員會主席團會員：·伊里春·賈鴻輝·諾維茨基·拉切谷輔斯基與斯克沃祝夫·委員長為伊里春·秘書為斯克沃祝夫
- 學者如有上列問題之文稿，可直接寄交出版委員會，原著出版以後即酬著者五十本，至於本會之出版物與其他科學團體之刊物交換，訂購本會之出版物，請向下列地點接洽：·哈爾濱·莫斯科商場第十七號。

穆稜煤礦公司

廣告

本公司鑛產品質優良·價值低廉·燃燒鍋爐·最爲適用·各處均有代銷之所、

本公司建築之穆稜鐵路、橫貫穆稜縣境、與東省鐵路下城子車站銜接、已與東省鐵路商定聯運、凡由本路各站運往中東、南滿、烏蘇里、各路沿站、或由上開各路運往本路沿站之貨物、均可裝運、此項辦法、請詢本路各車站、或哈爾濱總公司、自當詳告一切、如荷賜顧、無任歡迎、

△△ 東省鐵路廣告

理事會座落哈爾濱南崗霍爾瓦特大街第四十號、電報掛號爲哈爾濱、理事會、管理局座落南崗大直街

路線係滿洲里—哈爾濱—綏芬河及哈爾濱—寬城子

本路爲蘇俄與西歐、及遠東各邦與太平洋間往來最便之交通

聯運旅客路線如下即(一)滿洲里—綏芬河—海參崴(二)滿洲里—寬城子—釜山—敦賀

—東京(三)滿洲里—寬城子—大連(四)滿洲里—寬城子—奉天—天津—北京及上海

售賣車票及收運行李直達中日國有朝鮮及南滿各鐵路

各路線均開有一二三三等臥車及膳車所有零星運載得以客車在本路運送及與中日國有朝鮮南滿各鐵路車站聯運之在本路及與烏蘇里日本國有朝鮮南滿鐵路各站聯運之一切貨載之運輸並發給直達載紙其有效期限至到達地點爲止運費低廉發送迅速完全保無危險對於出口貨載定有特別便利方法即准由松花江各碼頭倒載接收混合保管之黃豆在海參崴如數發交及用油槽車運輸豆油及煤油

接收一切貨載予以保管並發給貨款茲爲便利運主起見本路先在遠東各大商埠分設商務代辦所經營一切事務如有訊問事件可向本路理事會及管理局接洽可也

蘇聯織紡新地卡脫哈爾濱支部

廣告

逕啓者敝支部隨時存有蘇聯各工廠出產之各種布疋及縫紉機器上應用之線球等種類極多隨意選擇批發價格格外從廉

地址哈爾濱中國大街第二一七號

電話 經理室 四三〇 批發部 四五一 八九號

每日自早九時至午後五時爲營業時間

遠東銀行

開設哈爾濱中國大街一百八十四號

一九二三年根據中國法律成立

資本大洋伍百萬元

總行開設哈爾濱

分行分設

北 京 哈 爾 濱
上 海 海 拉 爾 斯
天 津 滿 洲 里
等 處

歐美遠東及中俄兩國金融區內

均可通訊辦理一切銀行事務

電報掛號哈爾濱遠東銀行

東省鐵路工務處照像館(設在東鐵管理局)

本館承辦照像上
一切工作即合撮
像單人像山水像
技術圖片電影片
均可照洗顏色聽
便本館現有大宗
山水照片出售可
任主顧選擇



赫利斯齊安霍利泰因公司廣告

逕啓者敝公司開設哈爾濱日本街第一四一五號電話四九八一號代表德國各大工廠辦理進出口貨營業備有下列各貨歡迎主顧

- (一) 喀斯太利牌法別拉式鉛筆
 - (二) 染料顏色 (代理德國衛別利染料公司批發德國留德維格斯嗎芬製造染料公司之產品)
 - (三) 醫學用具 (代理德國列維爾公盛製造顏料器具股份公司批發各種醫學用具均係該公司自設工廠四處之產品)
 - (四) 照像用具 阿格發及白也爾牌之各種玻璃片膠捲電影片並阿格發牌之照像機及各種化學用品
- 本公司開設地點、中國、哈爾濱、大連、德國、乾布格、日本、東京、神戶、

雙合盛商號

本號分設哈爾濱北京雙城堡
 總張房設在哈爾濱道裡買賣街三十二號
 電話第三九一八三號
 本號主人辦公室電話四七七八三號
 火磨設在道裡電話第三九一八三號
 皮工廠設在傅家甸電話第六一三二號
 皮革商店設在道裡石頭道街特別市百貨商場電話第六一八九號
 油坊設在香港電話第三〇一六六號
 北京設有啤酒玻璃各廠
 東省鐵路雙城堡站設有火磨一家

哈爾濱勃里聶爾轉運公司

本公司辦理水陸運輸、接收一切運輸物、經理火險事宜總公司在哈爾濱商務街九號電話二一九〇代辦所地點如左

海參崴勃里聶爾轉運公司

航線：荷蘭至東亞

航線：格列伊至薩伊爾

美賽裁里馬利基姆洋行

多勒線

東亞各口岸

坎拿大太平洋鐵道

航線：中國瓜哇與日本間

紐約大陸保險公司

荷蘭運輸公司

代理直接運輸經過海參崴大連不列顛西大陸諸口岸並往美國與坎拿大等處

蘇聯商艦股份公司

總公司設在俄京莫斯科哈爾濱分公司設在中國五道街西頭路北第九號電話四九八五號及四八八九二號本公司專辦全球水陸路出口入口運輸凡運往中國日本出口糧石如高糧包米小麥及各種雜貨布疋由大坂上海定期運輸並代貯存及經營保險貸款抵押等業務並為便利華商起見特設分公司於哈埠

蘇聯石油新地喀特北滿分銷部開設哈爾濱二道街第九號

經理辦公室 四-八一
電話 營業部 二六〇五

出售 煤油、并進油、

其他各種油料

各種油料均屬最上等者

歡迎主顧

葛瓦利斯基賬房

開設哈爾濱藥鋪

街第十五號門牌

自備林場

及

木工工廠

謝結士賬房

木料

嵌木、木箱、

電話

32-85

48-81

46-83

在所有的廉價汽車中以『赦勿羅列』牌爲
最堅固最美觀並且使用時最節省

美國駐哈巴試基羅夫公司啟

地 址

南崗霍爾瓦特街電話三二一

一八四號

道裡中國大街及商務街拐

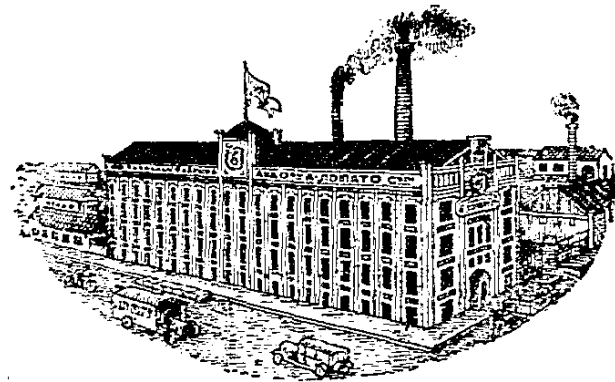
角電話二三一六七號

本公司之工廠及汽車附
屬品堆棧設在道裡永道
街及透籠街拐角電話二
七一九二號



蘇俄國家貿易部遠
東支部開設哈爾濱
商市街三十三號辦
理元豆油豆餅等
運往日本及歐洲各
地之轉運事項如蒙
賜顧無任歡迎

老巴奪煙草股份公司廣告



歡迎主顧



本公司製造在遠東最優良之紙煙及雪茄煙各處均有出售

東省鐵路空氣療養台設置在哈爾濱、松花江內太陽島上及東路沿線各站如興安、巴林、愛河、札蘭屯、老少溝等處，備有單所別墅單間房舍種種休養設備如日光沐浴、水治療法、騎馬、游泳、馬乳、散步及其他各種運動無不週備隨時有醫生護視所備飲食亦屬最上等者每年自六月一日起開辦願受該項療養者請向東省鐵路醫務處空氣療養台管理科詢問電話二六一四二號

哈濱
大連

輔隆有限公司 南北滿總經理下列各家出品

福特汽車公司大小福特汽車 火犁 林肯汽車

費爾板莫司公司煤油發動機 戶用電燈機 戶用磅水機 油力輪船

各種水筒氣筒 起重機 氣壓機 電機電滾及各種磅稱 鐵路用

俱電車押車平車壓鋼車輪 水管油管 電車轉盤 鐵路用磅稱

固異得公司裡外膠皮帶

約翰地爾公司各項農具

哈爾濱總行——南崗大直街六號——電話二四·八二

哈爾濱分行——道裡斜文街十號——電話四九·九五

秋林洋行廣告

本行自一八六七年起開設在哈爾濱南崗及道裡兩處為遠東惟一大商店出賣各種貨物批發零售各貨俱全自設工廠



並代表歐美各國有名工廠三十餘家設有專部辦理各該工廠之批發貨品本行並設有技術部能代為安置油坊磨坊及電燈廠等技術上之設備再有汽車部出售上等輕便汽車「帕卡爾得」及「客拉衣斯列爾」等牌並有運貨汽車「利沃」牌及各種農業用具等類如蒙賜顧無任歡迎

本公司現在倉庫存有 汽車 磨刀器
分乳機 火油發動機 拉渣子磨 拉
麵子磨 機器麵磨 農業機器拖車
(機頭) 機器犁 馬力犁 彈簧齒耙
釘齒耙 圓盤式耙 撒糞車 播種機
鋤地機 割草機 搜草機 捆草機
割莊稼機 割捆機 用繩團 打場機
(打穀機) 以及其他各種農具農機一
概俱全所有以上各種機器之零件本公
司皆存有現貨以備願主添配之用

萬國農具公司謹啓

地址 哈爾濱南崗長官公署街與甯射街拐角門牌壹號

自動電話

華賬房 四八八五號
洋賬房 四〇九四號
倉庫 四三六二號

東省鐵路獸醫衛生科電話第四三三二號及
 哈爾濱防疫廠電話第三四一三三號及第四七一
 三三號精製獸醫血清及其他注射材料
 獸醫衛生廠設在哈爾濱電話第三二一三三及三
 〇一三三號專治牲畜各傳染病症
 哈爾濱皮革製造部電話第三二一三三號製造晉
 進皮革羊皮及狗皮
 洗毛廠設在海拉爾裝有水力壓榨機專洗各種毛
 品加以分類而壓榨及包捆毛皮羊皮等項
 在富拉爾基及扎蘭屯各站設有處所製造馬乳及
 酸牛奶
 海拉爾及滿洲里站各設消毒室

聯 司
 公 拉 脫 司
 保 險 公 司
 蘇 家 斯 斯
 國 郭 總 開 設
 莫 斯 科 城 庫 茲 基 莫 司 脫
 第 六 號
 承 保
 火 險 壽 險 貨 險 意 外 危 險 等

西 比 利 鐘 錶 首 飾 鋪
 (店 主 利 潑 闊 夫 斯 基)
 開 設 哈 爾 濱 上 海 兩 處
 備 有 各 種 鐘 錶 鑽 石 金 器
 特 質 玻 璃 器 皿 及 包 金 物 件
 歡 迎 賜 顧

維諾庫洛夫商行
 運 辦 進 出 口 貨 運 料
 原 料 交 易
 收 買 小 麥 及 各 種 工 程
 代 客 辦 理 各 項 工 程
 包 辦 各 項 工 程
 批 售 各 種 貨 料
 總 行 開 設 哈 爾 濱 石 頭 道 第 二 十 五 號
 分 行 開 設 天 津 廣 東 路 第 二 十 二 號
 本 天 千 代 田 通 第 二 十 九 號
 海 拉 爾 羅 滿 諾 夫 斯 喀
 牙 街 第 二 十 九 號
 在 哈 埠 並 設 有 製 練 生 皮 工 廠
 及 製 做 衣 服 工 廠
 電 報 掛 號 哈 爾 濱 維 諾 庫 洛 夫 商 行
 (本 行 自 1870 年 起 即 在 西 比 利 開 設)

列寧堡國家煙草公司廣告
 本 公 司 採 用 北 高 加 索 及 瑪 衣 潤 潑 斯 基 與
 索 城 斯 基 等 處 之 最 上 等 煙 葉 製 造 上 等 紙
 煙 品 質 優 良 為 遠 東 及 中 國 各 處 之 最 上 等
 紙 煙 請 各 界 人 士 認 明 各 種 烟 牌 隨 時 惠 顧
 無 任 歡 迎

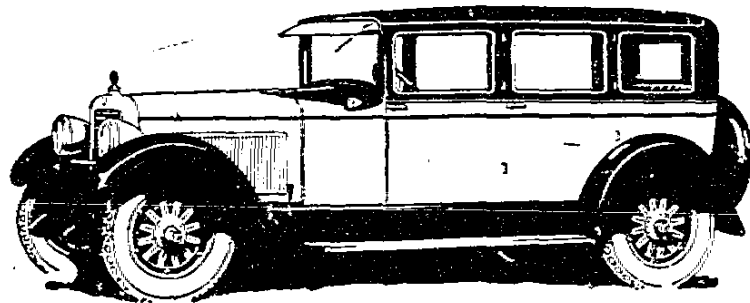
商標

列夫崔克滿商行
開設

哈爾濱道裡石頭道

電話 { 32-67
47-29
44-83

本行存有各種上等
等塊糖沙糖及印
度運來之糖等願
袋歡迎各界賜顧



爾卡勃爾金汽車行啓事

本行經售古特仲牌
與埃賽克斯牌汽車、
與番台拉爾運貨車、
並經售穆里斯牌與
倍爾里埃脫牌汽車
與運貨車、

總公司：道裡俄
國街二十號電話
四三一八七
零售支店：中國
大街十二號
修理工廠與車場
：鐵嶺街八號電
話二九一〇〇

中華民國十七年（即西歷一千九百二十八年）二月

東省文物研究會報告書



第三號哈爾濱出版

東省文物研究會、民國十五年及十六年上半年份即本會成立以來第四五兩年間內之成績報告、本會成立以來最初三年期內工作大概情形、業經在七期報告書內發表、故此大報告所及者、祇爲第四五兩年期內之工作成績、作一簡畧之歸納

查本會於經過之二年期間、事事積極進行、對於各學股之計畫則力求發展其搜羅研究與出版等工作、對於陳列所則不特繼續搜羅各種陳列物品、以求多多益善、而尤注意以前所集物件之審核鑑定及標誌等類計陳列物品現在已達四萬件之多、洵屬可驚之數也

現當統計本會工作之時、有不得不預加聲明者即本會之工作成績與預定之計畫、實相去尚遠、其最大之原因爲經濟方面之困難、緣正當夏季可以旅行研究之際、而經費深感缺乏、種々計畫遂大受影響焉雖然若以現在之成績與往年相較、則因本會抱定一定方向、進行不懈之故、引起各方面研究東省文物之興趣、即以會員人數一項而論、業已遠過於往年之數矣

本會之組織

本會會員共四百三十二人、內中有名譽會員九人、終身會員二十一人（內有團體十二個）

去歲全體會員大會因俄學者明試濶夫君在北滿作學術上之研究適滿二十五年之久、經推定爲本會名譽會員、當時同經推定爲本會名譽會員者計有阿爾辛尼也夫君、奪色脫君、及別爾格與王文豪兩博士、此數人者對於北滿各種問題、均各有其學術上之著作者也

本會幹事會及監察委員會之幹事及委員

民國十五年。(西歷一九二六年)四月十一日全體大會選定之幹事爲果爾結也夫·滅試撒爾斯基·李紹庚
劉澤榮·何守仁·潑格列別次基·賈鴻輝·傅養年·夏仲毅·布托夫·維畧獨夫·費爾晴格爾特·濶茲洛夫斯
基·費力伯維赤·利滿諾夫·諸君此外各學股選定之股長亦均選人本幹事會爲幹事，計有自然學股股長伯
夫洛夫，地質學股股長阿耐爾脫，醫學衛生學及獸醫學股股長魏立功，旅行觀察股股長拉赤濶夫斯基，歷
史人種學股股長巴蘭諾夫，發展當地文化股股長達尼也爾，實業股股長吉氣，攝影學股股長羅作夫諸君
民國十六年(西歷一九二七年)全體大會選定之幹事爲未召棠·滅試撒爾斯基·呂渭東·潑格列別次基·李
紹庚·拉赤濶夫斯基·傅養年·阿勃爾金·劉澤榮·費爾晴卡爾特·張廷國·郭爾申寧·賈鴻輝費力波維赤·
布利凱維赤·諸君，候補幹事爲葉博文·任玉山·列別結夫·呂泰·馬拉庫次也諸君。

因執行職務上之關係而被舉入幹事部爲幹事者有陳列所自然科主任郭爾結也夫，陳列所人種科主任試
庫爾金，陳列所當地出版物收藏科主任秋寧，植物園主任斯克沃爾錯夫，松花江水產生物所主任伯羅托
夫，編輯出版物委員會委員諾惟次基，東省鐵路管理局代表明試濶夫·費多謝也夫，哈爾濱貿易公會會長
喀巴爾金，哈爾濱中國商會會長穆慰堂，東路運費標本陳列所所長喀惟爾濶夫。諸君，統計民國十六年度
(西歷一九二七年)本會幹事部幹事共爲三十四人

同時經全體大會選舉監察委員會各會員如下，會長伊里春，副會長亞什諾夫，秘書格列伯夫，會員王守
先·惟試基濶夫斯基，候補會員列伊諾夫盧特試吞諸君，

本會各職員經幹事部選舉如下會長張召棠副會長李紹庚·滅試撒爾斯基，會計潑格列別次基，總務主任

及出版物主任拉赤濶夫斯基、秘書斯克沃爾錯夫、葉博文、郭爾申寧、幹事員傅義年、郭爾結也夫、張廷國、費爾晴格爾特、賈鴻輝、費力波維赤、諸君。

本會一切事務均由幹事部執行，所有幹事諸君均為全體大會就熱心社會事業諸公中推舉者，再有各種科學專家則由學股推舉為本會幹事，本會事務大別之，分為管理會務、研究學術、啓發文化、出版書籍，及與其他各社會團體聯絡等項。

本會辦事成績

在本決算期內幹事會共開會十一次，幹事部共開會二十四次，議決關於本會工作之問題共四百三十八起，在此期內，本會與各方面研究學術之團體交換意見與出版物往返之信件不下二千餘封，內中一千二百一十一封為本會收到之件，九百二十八封則為本會發出之件。

本會幹事會與幹事部討論之問題如一年來之工作計畫、經費上之預算、籌款之方法、各學股之工作計畫、游行場求除之組織、陳列所圖書館植物園及松花江水產生物調查所之擴充計畫、出版物增多與交換、化驗所之組設解剖所之擴充、攝影學傳授班之開設、與北滿農產公會及北滿狩獵公會之合併工作，以及派員參加各種學術上之會議等項，均為本會辦事方面之主要問題也。

本會之經費

本會籌款之結果可於本報告末，所附之經費一覽表內得其概況，本篇所及祇係本決算期內本會入之各種

款項。其他機關有託辦事項交來之款項亦在其列。總數約在大洋二萬八千元之數。本年大會通過預算時預計收入之款約在二萬一千四百五十萬元之數。故實收之數較諸始料之數。實多出百分之三十也。茲將本會歷年收入之數列表如下

年	份	收	入	出	支
一九二二	二	一千一七二	元	八百八十七	元
一九二三	三	一千四百三十四	元	一千零八十一	元
一九二四	四	二千二百六十六	元	一千七百八十七	元
一九二五	五	二千二百四十一	元	一千九百五十八	元
一九二六	六	二千二百七十五	元	二千一百六十七	元

本年度之收入。仍似往年成例。以中東鐵路之補助金。各方面之特別捐款。及本會會員之會費。與音樂會售票之收入為經費方面之來源。茲將本年度之收入分類作成百分比之比例如下

(一) 中東鐵路之補助經費

	百分比
(甲) 上年餘款	百分之十五
(乙) 出版物之售出及所收廣告費	百分之十三
(丙) 音樂會收入	百分之十六
	又百分之六
	百分之四
	十

滿洲實業調查會第一九三三年
選舉會主席維摩羅維會人員



Illustr. 2. Manchuria Research Society Members of the Committee and Rev. annual Committee, elected in 1937.

(二) 本會固有之收入

(丁) 會員會費	百分之五
	又十分之一
	五十八
(戊) 捐款	百分之二
	又十分之五
(己) 陳列所入門費	百分之五厘
(庚) 其他收入	百分之四
	又十分之五

(三) 其他機關託辦實驗事之收入

百分之二

以上為本會之收入情形至于本會之開支、則一九二六年度共支出大洋二萬三千八百五十九、細賬可在本報告末所附之經費一覽表內得其概況、茲將開支各款之百分比列、列表如下、

(一) 普通開支、(如本會各學股及股植物園生物園之經費、出外調查及旅行經費、開會演講用費、印刷費、郵費、辦公費、等均左內)、百分之二十三又十分之三

(二) 陳列所開支、(購置陳列品之用費、陳列所職員之薪金、購置各項、用具及雜費等均在內) 百分之四十一又十分之七

(三) 出版物用費 百分之三十一

(四) 圖書館之開支(圖書館職員薪金、交換書本所之郵費、購置書籍、及裝訂用費均在內) 百分之四
就以上比例表內所列各項開支而論、足見陳列所之經費、實佔去本會支開總數之一小半、緣本會設立之

初、即以在哈埠創設一陳列所爲其最要之目的，故對於該陳列所之擴充計畫、進行不遺餘力、此外尙有堪加注意者、即爲本報告期內之出版事項、漸見增加、故出版物之用費、亦大見增多也。

本會對於收入款項、並無一定把握、故亦無一種堅定之收入預算、所有各種工作計畫、均視收入經費之多寡而定其實行之範圍、本會之往往不能充分發展其計畫者、職是之故、即於本年六月底正當旅行研求之最好時光、而經費適感缺乏、乃不得不將預定之計畫、酌減實行、且因此引起極劇烈之爭辯焉、雖然收入之缺乏、定數、及籌款之困難、尙非本會經費不足之惟一原因、本會工經計畫過於遠大以與財力相較、相去過遠、因之經濟之供給、終不能符工作之需要、亦爲最大之原因也、

本會幹事部有鑒於此、一方面極力樽節各種辦事用費、一方面盡力於籌劃款項、結果哈爾濱特別市市政局將其每年補助經費自大洋三百五十元加至一千二百元、哈爾濱遠東銀行亦表示願加協助、並已助款大洋一千五百元、東省鐵路方面原定每年助款金魯布一萬元、並免費借用房舍供給燃料、此次先將一九二七年度補助經費增至金魯布四萬五千元、惟此數尙未領到、以致本會研究學術之計畫、乃不得不縮小其範圍矣

本會對於東省鐵路理事會、東省鐵路管理局、哈爾濱特別市市政局、遠東銀行之董事會、遠東貸款銀行、東路職工消費組合會、以及各團體及私人之助款本會者、或在本會出版物上登載廣告使本會增加收入者、均深致謝忱

本會應深爲致謝者、尙有熱心公益之各界女工、哈爾濱音樂專門學校教職員、及各戲院之藝員等、當本會

經缺乏之時、均各熱心相助、至可感謝、即以女士於本會二年紀念日所開支音樂會而論、收入之款已在六千元以上也

陳 列 所

本會決算期內、陳列所之陳列物品增多三千九百四十六件、價值大洋六千八百七十七元、內中二千八百五十七件爲本會以三千八百七十五元自行購置者、其餘各件則爲借用者、在已過之一年期內、陳列所各種傢俱亦見增加傢俱之中最注意者爲裝置各種陳列品之用具、計用去購置費大洋一千五百元、

陳列所內特注意者爲各種標籤之設備、其爲用、一方面足爲參觀者之解釋、爲研究東省文化之一助、一方面可以免去陳列所職員等之親自解釋、俾得節省時間、致力於其他工作、惟該項標籤之設備未能在本決算期內完竣、且已經製成者亦未能完全譯成華文、蓋欲求正確之譯文、需用一定之繙譯用款、在本會經費困難之時、本決算期內實未備有此款、惟於無可奈何之中、仍能收得一部分之成效、現在陳列所內農業科、地質科及動物科內之標籤、大部分業經譯成華文矣、

當地出版物收藏科

當地出版物收藏科及圖解科、現均附設於本會陳列所內、在本決算期內、所收藏各種材料、均見增多、當地出版物收藏科內新添之書籍、雜誌、圖畫等類、共二千二百零三件、價值大洋六百九十二元、中東鐵路方面經本會向路局聲請、由局長命令各處、所有出版物均檢送兩份、由該科收藏、故該科新添材料之中、東路出版物亦不在少數、本決算年終、該科收藏之出版物、共有一萬一千三百三十二件、價值大洋三千五

百零一元、各報館每日將其出版之報紙、免費派送本會、以爲該科收藏之需、上年所缺各號、亦經補送、熱心之處至可感謝一

圖 書 館

本決算年內、圖書館之書籍、或由各方面捐助、或與各方面交換、故得繼續增多、一九二六年一月一日、圖書館內共有書籍四千一百六十八件、本決算年度新添之書籍一千八百五十件、共爲六千零十八件、現在該圖書館正在改組期間、並經遷入新館舍內、新添書架多具、各種書籍均在清理之中、本會組織圖書館之目的有五

- (一) 將關於北滿之書籍均應列成一表、籍便稽考、其非本會所有者、應註明該書現在何處、或屬於何人作一種有統系之登記
- (二) 選各種學術中切於實用之書籍、收集館內、以供本會會員作學術上之研求
- (三) 收集當地出版之各種書籍雜誌圖畫地圖報紙等項、創設一種當地出版物收藏科、現經特區當局熱忱維助、尤爲通令各印刷所、所有北滿印刷出版物、均檢送本會兩份、以便收藏
- (四) 創設一種圖表科、現該科已有圖表一千五百件
- (五) 收集各種關於北滿風俗人情之像片圖片等項、以便創設一種圖解科、供人研究

植物公園

本會擬創設一種植公園、業經上年會議通過、並已領得東路補助之開辦費金魯布一萬五千元、惟因指撥

蘇聯文藝界之發展

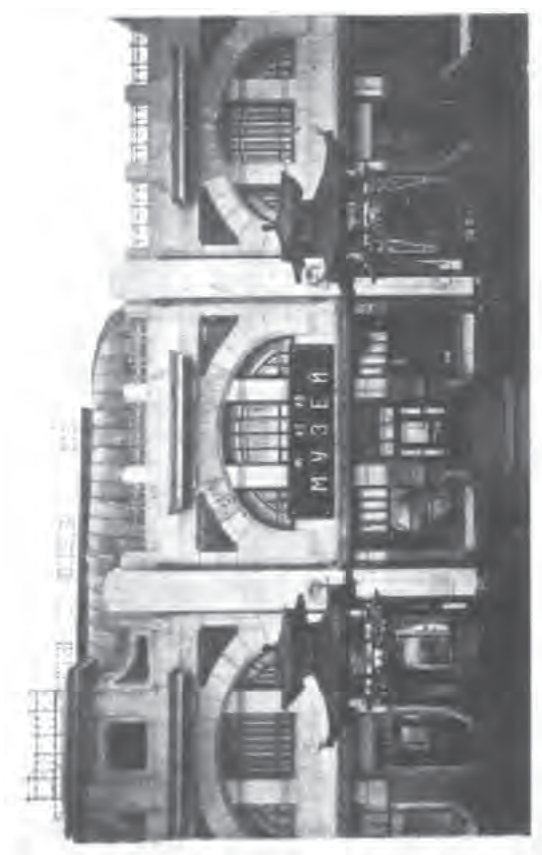


圖 3. 列寧格勒馬克西姆高爾基社會學博物館。

地段一層、尙未能與官廳方面接洽妥洽，以致本決算年內未能着手組織

北滿農產公會之歸併本會

北滿農產公會上年曾來提議，願歸併於本會，以便合雙方之資力，盡力發展研究文化之事項。本會對於是種提議，當然深表歡迎，並經即與北滿農產公會，訂立一種臨時合同，規定所有該農產公會會員均應加入本會爲會員，組成本會之農產學股，該學股之工作大綱，即以北滿農產公會之會章及工作計畫爲標準，所有北滿農產公會之財產，如地段、建築物、書籍、器具等項，均由本會農產學股接收經管，一候轉讓之地段等類，登記手續完備後，即當訂立正式合同也。

本會與各學術團體之關係

本會爲求學術上之互助起見，與國立之各種學術機關、高等學校、私人之學術團體，及研究當地文物之機關，均有一種學術上之聯絡。互助之道，不出於下列各項、

- (一) 交換出版物、
- (二) 交換收集之標本、作學術上之論斷、
- (三) 學術上、方法之指導、
- (四) 派遣代表參加學術會議、
- (五) 延請學術專家與本會會員研究學術方面之專門問題、

(六) 其地學術機關之會員代表等來本會參觀、

在本決算年內、本會送往其他學術機關作為交換品之書籍共二十八種計二千四百八十五冊交換得來之書籍共七百種計一千八百五十冊

本會會員本年旅行搜索所得各種標本、均經送往俄國列甯堡第一植物園巴黎學術院、芬蘭京城司托克霍爾門學術院、海參崴遠東地質學會及北京地質學會等處、請其加以斷定後、再行送還本會、在去歲一年中、本會代表參加之學術會議多次、茲特分列如下、

會員阿耐爾脫君經本會派往東京參加第三次汎太平洋學術會議、曾在會議席上演講題為「俄屬遠東及北滿之地質、形態、地皮之成分、及其地質之歷史、」會員巴夫洛夫經派往伯力參加遠東自然界生產力之會議、曾在會場演講、題為(一)「東路氣象台之略史、」(二)「利用氣象上之現象、以為生產力技術方面之助力、」(三)「一九二零年及一九二一年之鼠疫、與氣象學之關係、」

會員郭爾結也夫曾往列寧堡參加全俄地質學會議、經以下列各題在會場演講、(一)「東省文物研究會在東路沿綫考查地質之成績、」(二)「北滿之植物學區域、」(三)「中東鐵路綫之數種土質特性、」本決算年內、各處學者之來訪問本會者、計有下列諸君子、俄國遠東大學博士薩維赤、經本會專誠請來、與自然學股討論創辦植物公園之計畫、西烏利大學博士莫利、曾來本會審核魚類之標本、美國農業廳調查員獨塞脫曾與本會會員旅行調查、並在本會演講其在華調查之成績、此外並有日本地質學博士加藤熊及村上、俄學者喀瑪落夫、別爾格、施米脫、及尼基佛洛夫等、於經過哈爾濱前往參加汎太平洋學術會

時曾來本會議參觀、會議完畢、歸途過哈埠、又重來本會、喀瑪洛夫曾在本會演講其調查北滿之成績並屢次參加本會植物學之會議、幫同本會會員規定在北滿工作之計畫在陳列所標本內並曾審定植物三百餘種、施米脫博士曾在本會演講其調查琉球島之成績並曾與本會研究動物學各會員會議、在北滿一帶研究動物學之計畫、

發展當地文化之成績

在一九二一年間、本會各學股曾作公開之演講九十三次、每次演講之後均由聽者討論質問、聽講之人頗見踴躍、一年之間、到會聽講者約二千七百餘人、來會參觀者、當地學界四千二百四十七人、私人及各機關人員一千九百一十八人、以上兩種來陳列所參觀者、入門均優待免費、入門收費之參觀者、計當地人士三百二十四人、外埠來者五百四十人、此外植物學試驗場之參觀者約近二千人、凡來本會陳列所參觀者、均由本會會員將各種標本、詳為解釋、

本會既往之工作、均荷當地各官廳及報界同人維助提倡、(本會各種消息、均經哈埠各報紙各雜誌隨時登載) 茲當綜合一九二六年度成績之際、本會幹事會對於哈埠各團體機關及私人方面之助款本會、或贈送標本書籍等類者、以及隨時贊助本會之諸君子、均深致其感謝之忱、抑更有進者、本會既往之工作既荷各界人士熱忱維助、幸免隕越、則將來會務之進行、定蒙不找避棄惠加協助、俾臻於完善之境、尤可深信不疑、而預為本會前途慶幸者也、

本會監察委員會稽核本會賬目後之記錄

一九二七年三月二十五日東省文物研究會監察委員會簽立記錄如下、查東省文物研究會一九二六年度決算內所列各種賬目、均經本委員會於前數次及本日會議時審核、並無不合之處、凡賬內所有開支、均有各種文件證明、東省文物研究會一年以來之收入與支出情形、除上年餘款及其他機關有托辦事項交來之款項不計外、入款共爲金票二萬二千三百二十九圓上年入款共爲金票二萬三百六十九元、故本年之收入較諸上年之收入實多出百分之九、本年開支共爲金票二萬二千六百八十六元、較諸上年之開支、(金票一萬九千九百五十八元)亦超過百分之十四、其他機關有托辦事項交來之用款收入共金票一萬六千五百零四元、(開辦植物公園之補助金、金票一萬五千九百一十一元亦在其內)支出共金票一千五百四十五元、(籌備植物公園之開支、金票一千零六十五元亦在其內)本會之餘款至一九二六年一月一日止、共爲金票四千二百五十三元、本會固有之財產現金及傢具等項均合計在內、業自三萬六千三百三十七元增加至六萬零六百三十九元、約共多出百分之六十七、而較諸上年則多出百分之五十也、本委員會應爲標明者不特本會陳列所圖書館等財產方面之增多、即其設備上亦大見進步矣、陳列所內屬於本會及不屬於本會之陳列品、價值現在已自金票四萬九千五百八十八元增多至金票五萬五千六百九十五元、故本會之陳列所業已逐漸成爲東省一極有價值之設備矣、惟本會之經費極感缺乏對於擴充陳列所一層、殊有力不從心之苦、本委員會以爲倘當地之各種學術團體及經濟機關如鐵路商行各種製造業及中國各種社會能多加協助、則陳列所之設備不俟多費款項、即可日臻完善也、審核結果、理合繕製記錄以資證明、

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Mostr. 4, 5, Exhibition of pictures at the Museum by the Chinese painter
Yung Lung-hs. 1927.

研究學術之成績

會長	伊里春	押
副會長	亞試諾夫	押
秘書	格列伯夫	押

本決算年內本會之自然學股地質學股歷史人種學股實業股攝影學股發展當地文化股及醫學衛生學獸醫學股旅行觀察股等、均各搜求各種材料、用作學術上之研究

本會所有之各學股內、原有一美術股、經上年會議議決取消、再有旅行觀察股亦經本會於本決算年初議決改組爲各學股聯合之旅行觀察股、同時並經將自然學股及地質學股改組、分出動物學股、植物學股及地質與地勢學股等、除改組之各學股外並經組設新學股數種。(一)農產學股、(二)攷古學股、(三)股方言研究、(四)當地法律研究股、(五)養馬學研究股、

自然學方面之成績

自然學股內之動物學研究系、研究北滿一帶所有之禽類、而尤注意於其分類及生物學上之結構、每年各種禽類之飛往何處、亦均隨時注意觀察、上年自二月至十二月間、該動物學研究系計共出外旅行在北滿各地分區研究十三次、每次期限自三天至兩個月不等、經該研究系獲得後送至本會陳列所陳列之物品、計有地鼠一隻、爲向少研究之齧齒類、尙有北滿平原一帶所產之鷹子二隻、野山羊各種年齡之角、

獾及黑兔之皮等類，禽類之添入陳列所者近百種，如黃嘴之鴨、東方之鸚及極大之貓頭鷹等，均係陳列所內從前未有之陳列品，爬行類之標本亦新添甚多，魚類均從北滿各地搜集而來，內中一部業經分類列入陳列品內，各種蟲類標本新添者亦不在少數，尤以高嶺子一帶搜集者為最多，因各會員等曾在該處搜羅兩個月之久也。

自然學股內之植物學研究系，在本決算年內仍繼續搜集各種學術上及陳列方面應用之標本，計共出外旅行搜集十九次，一夏以來收集之標本甚多，如關於北滿森林生物學方面之標本（由本會會員郭爾結也夫指導收集）及當地各種樹木之奧實種子標本均是，此外並經搜集各種木樹種類以便作成一種樹木學之標本，同時並經製造一種形如書籍之木匣多隻，裝盛當地出產各種樹木之樹皮苗芽種子斷塊等類，名之為「樹木學專書」，以其匣形如書籍也。

此外附屬於自然學股者，尚有松花江水產生物調查所及植物學試驗場各一處、

松花江水產生物調查所

松花江水產生物調查所成立已有三年，一九二六年度之工作分為數種，夏間在野外搜集材料，冬季則將搜集之材料分類研究、

植物學試驗場

植物學試驗場成立亦已三年，本決算年度經本會與北滿農產公會共同派員組織委員會以主其事，自五

月迄十一月會僱專人司其事、工作時則臨時僱用工人按日給食、該試驗場內種樹二千棵、種類不一、均從石頭河子站大樹林中檢其初生小樑移植而來、在該場果木區內種有杏樹甚多、均從二層甸子站移植而來、該植物園內有水灘一處、所用土質均係派專人至松花江流域各小湖內撈掘運來者、故該灘所植各種水產植物、如睡蓮等類均十分茂盛也、會員斯克沃爾錯夫根據試驗場所有之材料著有專書二種、一名「北滿田野間之植物」一名「東亞之醫油」自然學股之各會員現在正在籌備各種出版材料、以便在該植物學試驗場之出版物內刊印、

地質及地勢學股之各會員在本決算年間共出外旅行七次、搜集關於岩石學地質學動植物區系之材料及發掘之有益物品甚多、並經攝有影片多種、該股主任阿耐爾脫曾出外調查開採石塊之區域四次、現擬出版一書、名爲「北滿發掘之有益物質」該股副主任郭爾結也夫仍繼續進行其地質上及植物區系方面之研究、擬製成一北滿之地質地圖、附入各地之植物區系、

本決算年內陳列所地質學科新添標本甚多、內中有經郭爾馬作夫自巴爾嘎地方送來者、有經托克馬澗夫自海拉爾區內送來者、有經伯羅夫斯基白哈倫哈爾興阿爾山送來者、有經工程師阿明諾夫自諾明河流域山岩之地送來者、贈送該項標本之人甚多、不及備述矣

本年醫學獸醫衛生學股之工作以演講爲主體、本決算年內共演講十次、

歷史學方面之成績

在本決算年間歷史人種學股擬極力擴充其範圍，凡通曉當地語言文字之人士，或其地位足以有益於該股之工作者，多經招致加入該股爲會員，爲招致會員起見，該股主任巴蘭諾夫及副主任試庫爾金，均曾在華文研究班演講當地人種學之研究方法及其研究之目的，以資提倡迨各學員分往北滿各地實習時該股會印送書信多份，分致各學員，教以在各地搜集人種學材料之方法。

該股股員秋寧君曾往海拉爾調查一頽毀之古城，該城之遺蹟經秋寧君攝影携歸，其地勢經秋寧君繪成一圖，其斷牆遺壁間建築材料，可以携來者，亦經秋寧君送至陳列所內，關於調查之結果，秋寧君已著成一書，擬公諸於世，現在正在籌備印刷之中。

該股股員托爾馬錯夫曾重往調查白城遺蹟，研究該城之建築材料，歸後曾作「白城」一文，述其研究之結果，載在新近出版之東省雜誌內。

各會員盡力不倦，故該股本年度所添之陳列品約在二千餘件，堪加注意者爲一八角形之石碑，上鐫奇文，尙未經識明，再有屬於布特別爾格男爵女公子之古物甚夥，借給本會暫時陳列內中有磁製觀音像一尊尤堪研究，尙有姜其福君借來之古物及古畫多幅亦屬不易多得之物也。

上年在陳列所人種學科內曾開始製造北滿之各種人種木像，以作標本，業經製成者現祇二像一爲滿洲人之官吏像，一爲滿洲人之武官像，均塑在大玻璃櫥內。

發展當地文化股之成績，亦已逐漸進步，該股各會員仍繼續調查當地之各種文化機關，始而調查其名稱，繼而調查其內容，關於北滿教育歷史之調查，在本決算年初祇調查至一九二零年份，現在業已調查至一

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Photo 6. In the Museum, Chinese delegates opening ceremony. Guests in front, headed by the General Governor of the Tibetan province—Wu Chiao-shan and Governor of the S. R. E. P.—Chang Huang-hwang.

九二五年份矣。關於當地出版物之搜集及當地名人略傳之編纂，仍繼續進行，同時並攝取哈爾濱各種生活狀況，以供參閱。

秋寧君現已著成一書，名『一九二七年一月一日以前在北滿出版之各種歐文俄文書籍一覽表』。

關於經濟學方面之成績

本會實業股之惟一目的在研究當地經濟上之利益，曾屢次開會演講，並多方討論，該項演講辭經印入書內刊行發表者，亦有多種，屢次開會討論時，到會之會員及來賓等前後約共有五百餘人，該股最注意者為農業問題就中尤注意於製造醬油之大豆，因農業問題為北滿之惟一富源也。

陳列所內之實業科，近來致力於整理以前收集之材料，加以標誌，並製成各種統計圖表，以供研究，新添之標本計有北滿之小麥、中國之化粧品、各種手工業製造品、巴爾噠及千珠廟會之漁業陳列品、北滿所產之技術上有用之植物、及土豆製成之綫糊產品等類、

一年以來，該股附設之製造醬油大豆分科，經伯波夫協助進行，陳列之標本，已有六百四十四件，該項大豆亦經用多種方法，加以化驗。

攝影學股

攝影學股，仍照往年成例，開設一種傳授照像學之夜班，並隨時與本會會員實地試驗，各會員出外調查時攝取之各種像片，已大見進步，夜班之成績，亦復可觀，該股並曾開攝影競賽會，以提倡攝影術之進步。

本決算年終、該股曾刊印照像感光表一種、予攝影者以莫大之便利、照像化驗室內亦經新添化驗用具多種。

出版事業之成績

本會出版事業與研究學術成績有密切之關係、前經本會幹事會議決在本會出版之雜誌內招登各種廣告、籍以增進收入、故出版物用費之預算預定為大洋一千六百五十元、嗣後竟增多至大洋七千元、一年以來、出版事業遂因之而大見進步、本決算年度出版之書籍共有十四種、約共五百九十四頁、附圖一百另五張、銷售之數、自八百冊以至一千二百冊、本會現有自備之照相化驗室一處、所洗底版均極清晰、再加與各印刷所、訂有合同凡鉛版銅版均用特別手續印刷、因之出版物之技術方面遂大見進步、本決算年度出版之書籍為東省文物研究會週刊第六期、華英文共一版、俄文另一版、松花江水產生物調查所出版物第一三兩期用英俄文合刊、內有論文七道、此外重版者為攝影指南與本會之簡章等類、本決算年度經本會與東路出版之東省雜誌商定、該雜誌內關於當地文化一欄、應純由本會會員投稿刊印之該項稿件之審核責任、亦統由本會出版物審查委員會擔任之、根據是種協定而出版之稿件已不在少數、該項稿件凡在東省雜誌內出版者、均另以單行小冊刊印、以為本會與其他機關之交換品。

本決算年度、本會出版物審查委員會由本會會員劉澤榮諸維次基·斯克沃爾錯夫·及拉赤郭夫斯基等四人組成之、一九二六年底、劉澤榮君因事冗不克兼顧、遂由本會選伊里春君以代之、一九二七年

度復經選舉黃鴻輝君爲該委員會委員、本會歷年出版之書籍、茲并開列如左：

一九二五年度出版之書籍、(以俄文刊行附以簡畧之英文)

- (一) 巴依濶夫君著「北滿之虎」 附 插 畫
- (二) 斯克沃爾錯夫君著「松花湖內之大睡蓮」 附 插 畫
- (三) 伯羅托夫君著「阿穆爾河及其流域」 附 插 畫
- (四) 斯克沃爾錯夫君著「北滿之南瓜」 附 插 畫
- (五) 巴依濶夫君著「葡萄及其種植方法」 附 插 畫
- (六) 洛巴金君著「後貝加爾湖左近之民族沃羅齊乃滿人之一種」
- (七) 斯克沃爾錯夫君著「北滿之李樹」 附 插 畫
- (八) 普林君著「電氣氣象學」附 插 畫
- (九) 托爾馬錯夫君著「北滿古蹟中之白城遺蹟」 附 插 畫

一九二六年度出版之書籍

- (十) 雅各夫列夫君著「東省文物研究會陳列所內之北滿哺乳類動物」 附 插 畫
- (十一) 巴依濶夫君著「人參」 附 插 畫
- (十二) 喀茲洛夫君著「北滿之菰」

(十三) 巴夫洛夫君著「東省文物研究會陳列所之北滿穴居類及爬蟲類動物」 附 插 畫

(十四) 斯克沃爾錯夫君著「北滿之田野植物」 附 插 畫

(十五) 巴蘭諾夫君著「北滿之行政建設」 附 北 滿 地 圖

一九二七年度出版之書籍

(十六) 巴蘭諾夫君著「中國之新年」 附 插 畫

(十七) 托爾馬錯夫君著「白城」 附 插 畫

(十八) 斯克沃爾錯夫君著「北滿之小麥」 附 插 畫

(十九) 潤爾馬作夫君著「一九二三年至一九二六年間巴爾嘎之漁業」 附 插 畫

松花江水產生物調查所出版之書籍

松花江水產生物調查所週刊第一期 (第一號) (價每冊一元) 內容列下

巴夫洛夫君稿「松花江水產生物調查所」

雅各夫列夫君稿「阿穆爾河流之開凍與封凍」

哈爾洛夫君稿「化驗松花江水之經驗談」

哈爾洛夫君稿「蒙古地方哈拉根哈倫阿爾善地方療治疾病泉水之化學化驗」

斯克沃爾錯夫君稿「Vivocates種之新支派」

中華民國二十九年五月二十五日



Figure 2. Group photograph of the Chinese Engineers' Board of Directors.
 Mr. Leifevich surrounded by members of the Aluminum Bureau's
 General Committee after having visited the Shanghai.

雅各夫列夫君稿「松花江流域內之 *Percottus blehni Dybowski*」

松花江水產生物研究所週刊第一期 (第一號) 價每冊二元五角 本號週刊係德文作品其內容如下

斯克沃爾錯夫君著 *Die Euglenaceengattung Trachelomonas Ehrenberg*

松花江水產生物研究所週刊第一期 (第三號) 價每冊一元 本號週刊係英俄文作品其內容如下

巴夫洛夫君稿「一八九八年至一九二五年間哈埠松花江之封凍開凍時期」

伯洛託夫君稿「哈爾濱松花江冰層之研究」

伯洛託夫君稿「松花江河身之變遷」

東省文物研究會雜誌

本雜誌俄文已出版六冊華文已出版二冊英文出版現祇一冊

本會實業股出版物

一九二三年度

(一)「北滿之森林」(二)「北滿之糧業及磨坊」

一九二四年度

(三)「北滿市場中之石煤」(四)「東蒙古及蒙古之原料」(五)「中國內地及北滿之牛乳業」

一九二七年度

二二

- (八) 伯格列別次基君著「現代之日本經濟狀況」附圖表 (九) 馬拉庫也夫君著「中國之對外貿易及其國際商場上之地位」附圖表 (十) 書同上惟係英文版

雜類

- 東省文物研究會及東路展覽會之紀念冊兩本
東省文物研究會發給北滿實業及商業之獎牌 (俄文版)
中俄兩國通商貨品之聯合展覽會紀念冊俄文十一本華文二本
俄文東省文物研究會簡章
華文東省文物研究會簡章
伯格列必次基君著「遠東革命戰爭時代一九一四年至一九二四年國法弊制調查出版物」
攝影學股出版之攝影感光表等類
業經脫稿而因缺乏經費未能付印各書
- (一) 『北滿地下發掘之有益物品』
 - (二) 『研究松化江之成績』
 - (三) 『東省文物研究會會員研究動物學之成績』
 - (四) 『研究北滿八種學之成績』
 - (五) 『北滿之皮業』

東省文物研究會一九二六年決算表

前數年之入款				入款類別	款數			前數年之開支				支款類別	款數		
1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實收數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計	1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實支數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計
金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋	金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋
—	285.85	2343.10	3872.64	第一項) 普通入款	4000.00	4258.49	2600.00								
578.37	1287.62	791.18	1075.44	1. 上年餘款	1150.00	1395.82	1500.00								
—	5114.40	6635.10	12257.75	2. 會員會費	10000.00	10620.32	10000.00								
304.70	4039.08	3861.00	1677.24	3. 補助經費	2000.00	715.60	600.00								
—	57.30	25.60	52.61	4. 捐款	50.00	132.07	165.00								
291.34	3387.90	2854.74	98.56	5. 陳列所入門證出售所入	1250.00	3622.86	8900.00								
—	—	2713.10	3132.25	6. 出版物售款	2500.00	4527.22	2600.00								
—	60.47	96.45	163.95	7. 音樂總錄等會收入	100.00	153.37	175.00								
—	—	867.96	95.99	8. 存款利息	—	277.40	1885.00								
—	—	—	471.14	9. 自各方面收回之欠款等	—	501.51	—								
2.47	78.09	522.95	404.92	10. 出售本會之標本書籍等類	400.00	313.22	1000.00	622.21	1471.30	3067.64	4626.61				
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	11. 類其他收入	21450.00	26582.79	29425.00								
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	轉入下頁.....	21450.00	26582.79	29425.00	—	11344.98	11282.03	12226.40	8925.00	9445.21	9425.00	

第一項) 普通開支
 1. 本會辦公費用
 甲) 職員薪金
 乙) 辦公費
 丙) 郵電費
 丁) 印刷費
 戊) 翻譯各國文字費
 己) 車馬費
 庚) 電話用費
 辛) 其他各項開支

2. 陳列所經費
 甲) 職員薪金
 乙) 製造各種玻璃器等裝盛標本
 丙) 購買標本
 丁) 標本之裝配標誌用費
 戊) 購置各種用具用費
 己) 製造圖表用費
 庚) 編譯各國文字用費
 辛) 辦公用費
 壬) 郵電費
 癸) 印刷費
 子) 出外旅行用費
 丑) 職員出外調查用費
 寅) 電燈電話費
 卯) 標本保險費
 辰) 衛生清潔用費
 巳) 雜費

東省文物研究會一九二六年決算表

前數年之入款				入款類別	款數			前數年之開支				支款類別	款數						
1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實支數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計	1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實支數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計				
金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋	金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋				
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	由上頁轉來	21450.00	2682.79	29425.00	12.50	488.00	160.67	1334.83								
				/	/	/	/	252.92	2780.00	2515.95	565.23	圖書館經費...	1424.00	919.11	1645.00				
								264.82	3265.09	2676.62	1906.06	出版物經費...	3143.00	7180.83	11242.07	二種共計...	4566.00	8100.24	12887.07
								-	-	-	-	當地出版物收藏科經費	100.00	229.85	120.00	圖解科經費...	150.00	-	50.00
								-	-	-	-	植物園經費...	400.00	180.00	300.00	生物等調查所經費...	200.00	25.73	200.00
								-	-	-	-								
								-	-	-	-								
								-	-	-	-								
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	第一項共計	21450.00	2682.79	29425.00	887.03	16081.37	17887.64	19958.10	第一項支款共計...	18642.00	22855.59	28817.07				
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	轉入下頁.....	21450.00	2682.79	29425.00	887.03	16081.37	17887.64	19958.10	轉入下頁	18642.00	22855.59	28817.07				

東省文物研究會一九二六年決算表

前數年之入款				入款類別	款數			前數年之開支				支款類別	款數		
1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實收數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計	1922年	1923年	1924年	1925年		一九二六年 預算數 以大洋計	一九二六年 實支數 以金票計	一九二七年 預算數 以大洋計
金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋	金票	金票	金票	金票		大洋	金票	大洋
1172.88	14341.31	21266.65	24241.76	由上頁轉來	21480.00	26582.79	29425.00	887.03	16081.37	17887.64	19058.40	由上頁轉來	18642.00	22655.89	28817.07
				2、特別入款								II、特別開支			
				關於調查及組織傳								關於調查及組織傳			
				習所與陳列所之								習所與陳列所之			
				特別收入		16504.30	17710.00		10093.73	3474.39	15142.57	特別支出		1545.39	18318.00
				第二項共計...		16504.30	17710.00		10093.73	3474.39	15142.57	第二項共計...		1545.39	18318.00
												III、匯水之差別		2725.95	
												第三項共計...		2725.95	
1172.88	25518.21	25234.12	39354.88	總計.....	21480.00	43087.09	47135.07	887.03	26175.10	21362.03	35100.97	總計.....	18642.00	26957.23	47135.07
												本年剩餘應歸入下年之款		16129.86	
				平均數		43087.09						平均數		43087.09	

東省文物研究會幹事部副會長 { 李 紹 庚
瀧 試 櫻 爾 斯 基

幹事部幹事 { 穆 查 拉 亦 菲 夫 斯 基
會 計 伯 格 列 列 次 基

監察委員會 { 會 長 伊 里 泰
副 會 長 雅 試 諾 夫
秘 書 格 列 伯 夫
司 帳 瓦 西 利 夫

款數	款目	款數
一九二六年一月一日之賬	(款均以金票為單位)	一九二七年一月一日之賬
	1、會計處之賬目	
4253.40	現金	16129.80
	2、陳列所之賬目	
49517.88	陳列品之價值	55065.66
	3、圖書館之賬目	
3706.19	書籍之價值	7546.57
	4、出版物之賬目	
3253.02	出版物之價值	6933.53
	5、產業之賬目	
11637.46	產業之價值	13143.13
171.50	6、私人及各機關短欠之賬目	2185.16
74589.45		101633.37

款數	款目	款數
一九二六年一月一日之賬	(款均以金票為單位)	一九二七年一月一日之賬
	1、短欠各人及各機關之賬目	
37570.66	甲) 轉入陳列所臨時陳列之陳列品價值	49260.71
	乙) 短欠各人之債務	703.80
	2、資本金之賬目	
36337.05		60638.76
74589.45		101633.37

東省文物研究會幹事部副會長 { 李紹庚
 張試微爾斯基
 幹事會幹事 { 穆吉拉赤鄂夫斯基
 會計格列別夫基

監察委員會 { 會長伊里泰
 副會長雅試諾夫
 秘書格列伯夫

司賬瓦西利夫

全球最少經人研究之北滿

阿列爾特博士

東省文物研究會者，研究東省各地文物上一切事件之組織也，顧名思義，殊屬顯然，其組織章程內亦曾詳述之，然茲事體入，包羅彌廣，欲費少數之金錢人力，而謀各種事務研究之適宜，非用逐漸而有統系之進行方法，殊難有功，但欲達到此種目的，必須具備一定之條件，而搜羅人才，籌集款項，尤先着也。

若不具備此種條件，計惟有利用臨時在各地考查之所得，為研究之資料，現所在會中從事者，即此類也，前以範圍過窄，曾與中國及蘇俄各種文化機關密切聯絡，意以他山之石，攻我之錯，自今以往同人誠能各盡棉薄，從事於各種文物之研究，則裨益地方及科學界者，當亦匪細，而鑿者所未具體規定之計畫，及惟當之統系，及今急起直追，亦止不可失之時機也，嘗謂根據確定之計畫，自當按照前輩研究之所傳，以為圭臬，然後再進而分別推考之，此等步驟，詢謀僉同，茲後吾人所欲實行者其在於斯乎。鄙人今茲報告，即為吾人籌備之工作，而力量所能達到者，用詳述於下。

查中國西部·西藏、蒙古、中央亞細亞，及阿非利加大陸之一大部，久為世界文人學士所注目，三五十年前，已成研究之焦點，蓋此種地域，常為旅行遊歷之學術團體所必經，其天時氣候，以及財富之處，多所目歷也，此種調查團體，多為各國之地質家、生物學家，或旅行而考察各種材料者，至中國

土地、除歷史及各種行政典籍所記載者外、關於森林鑛產動植物及人民風俗之記載、亦復不少、俄國則雖遠東地方、已在十八世紀經各種私人旅行團體及機關所調查明晰、至十九世紀末葉、愈益昌明、獨滿洲部分其受人研究也最緩、而北滿特為尤甚、雖間有經過之者、但亦少所注意、南滿情形、則差勝一籌、在十九世紀時、已有多數歐洲著名學者從事調查、至二十世紀、日本私人旅行家、及考察團體尤多方注意研究、北滿則僅一八九六年至一八九八年之地理學會調查團、與一九零一年之地質學會調查團、並各種私人旅行考察外、其他無聞焉、且彼等考察範圍祇限於東鐵沿線一帶、既考查焉、亦從無任何人有研究之著作、而中國書籍關於北滿之記載、亦絕無僅有、有之亦不過零星片段、未嘗得窺前豹也、茲附圖一以示調查區域之範圍如下、

地 域	已 經 調 查 者		完 全 未 調 查 者
	詳 細	大 畧	
俄 國 遠 東	百分之六又九	百分之三十一又一	百 分 之 六 十 二
北 滿	千分之一	百分之三十二又九	百 分 之 六 十 七

且所調查、均以科學為目的、故前項兩調查、亦僅記載其風土（茲列圖二如下）所得者既屬太倉粒黍、而大部分猶未為遊蹤所及、尤以極北為最、蓋全面積中為外人所未到者、尚十之八九也、安得聞人學者、對此隣邦之廣漠區域、從事詳密之調查、以發其奧蘊乎、鄙人亦叨在研究份子之一、兀兀孜孜、已非一日、近日以來、小有所得、不揣蠢測、茲將所得大概情形而未經、調查者分別述之、

北滿及各部分之概畧

北滿位於北緯五十三度三十一分至四十一度五十五分、與東經一百一十五度二十八分至一百三十四度四十七分之間、各省面積、及人口數目列表於下、

面積及人口數目

面積	方公里	民國十一年	
		每方里	人口數
北滿總面積	一〇〇八・四九七	九・二五八・七〇〇	九・一八
其中黑龍江省	七三四・一〇八	二・八五二・七〇〇	三・八九
其中巴爾憂	(一九五・一一三)	(五五・三〇〇)	〇・二六
其中吉林省	一七四・二八九	六・四〇六・五〇〇	一三三・三一
日本十一年全領土	六七五・一七二	七七・〇〇七・五〇〇	一一四・〇六
德國	五四〇・五一九	六四・九〇〇・〇〇〇	一二〇・八一

爲比較起見茲將日德兩國面積及人口列表於下

版圖之鉅、幾廣於日德者倍、擁此廣漠之區域、而殖民事業、僅南部較著成效、從知將來之進展、正未有艾、又因地方之廣漠、故氣候地質、及其他條件、均不一致、茲列第三圖如下、

地質表	占全面積 百分數	高度 (以米突為單位)	
		山頂	最低山坡
(一) 高原及巴爾曼丘陵	一三	六〇〇—九〇〇	五〇〇
(二) 大興安嶺	二一	一五〇〇—一七〇〇	一〇〇〇—一三〇〇
(三) 小興安嶺	一六	九〇〇—一三〇〇	六〇〇
(四) 滿洲平原	二四	—	三〇〇—一〇〇〇
(五) 滿洲東部山地	二〇	九五〇—一四九四	六〇〇—一七〇〇
(六) 松花江烏蘇里江低地	五	九〇	三〇
(七) 興凱湖低地	一	九〇	三五
高原平原及低地	四三	六〇〇—一九〇〇	五〇〇—一三〇〇
山地	五七	九〇〇—一七〇〇	六〇〇—一三〇〇

據他種記載、(民國十年)黑龍江省人民有二百九十六萬、其中巴爾曼部分占七萬、但此係官家調查

北滿氣候表 溫度及雨量

東鐵車站名都 有氣候調查 所者	平均溫度						降雨數量					
	冬	春	夏	秋	一月	八月	年	冬	春	夏	秋	年
滿洲里 . . .	-24.0	-1.1	+18.7	-1.9	-26.2	20.8	-2.1	6	21	177	42	246
海拉爾 . . .	-26.2	-1.6	+18.6	-1.7	-28.8	20.8	-2.7	12	35	207	62	316
免渡河 . . .	-25.5	-2.4	+17.0	-2.3	-28.1	19.1	3.3	13	39	231	80	363
博克圖 . . .	-20.3	-0.6	+16.8	-0.9	-24.9	20.1	-1.3	7	44	284	53	388
扎蘭屯 . . .	-16.8	-3.1	+19.7	+2.1	-19.1	21.6	+2.4	9	58	321	98	486
齊齊哈爾 . . .	-17.9	+3.6	+20.8	+3.0	-20.4	21.6	+2.4	6	44	264	56	370
哈爾濱 . . .	-17.2	+4.6	+21.3	+4.1	-19.6	22.9	+3.2	14	79	358	97	548
密門	-15.6	+5.0	+21.9	+4.7	-19.5	23.8	+4.0	12	73	376	120	581
一面坡 . . .	-16.9	+4.0	+20.1	+3.9	-19.2	21.4	+2.8	26	98	420	139	683
牡丹江 . . .	-17.8	+3.6	+20.1	+3.5	-20.6	21.7	+2.4	12	81	303	123	520
太平嶺 . . .	16.2	+2.0	+18.2	+3.0	-18.7	19.6	+1.8	13	86	308	148	556

關於人口數目，每比實在數目爲少，恐非信史也。境內山嶺以長白山爲最著，又名白頭山，高出海面二千四百四十米突，而北滿地勢，就前列之第三圖及列表觀之，山地較平原卑濕之地爲多。

河流

北滿附近河渠之系統，除海岸及薩哈連外，餘爲黑龍江流域，占地約一萬公里。江之東半可行巨輪，西半可行民船，故吉人在地尙未十分進化地方，大可利用水路交通，視陸行之山嶺層疊，坎坷不平者，便利多矣。惟江流甚急，故舟楫上行，非藉拉繹之力不爲功，凡巴爾圖後貝加爾沿海洲及北沿海州，各處河流，每年航行之期間，至多五個半月，（四月底至十月中）至滿洲與南沿海洲，則約有七個半月。三月底至十一月初）水量最平之時，爲七月至八月，最低時爲三月至五六月，水量高時常患水災，雨量多時，往往山洪暴發，旅行者偶居低地，常有淹沒之虞。

氣候

氣候與人生及地方各種事業極有關係，故不厭求詳述之如下。

查大陸氣候如巴爾圖及後貝加爾，不能與沿海洲及薩哈連相比擬。又高原地方之氣候，與平地者有異，此夫人所深知也，換言之即位於五十五度地方當然不同於四十三度地方之氣候，茲篇所述，注重於氣候度數及雨量之多寡，故詳細列表如下以資參考。

此處有長表就上表以觀可見除滿洲外，由大興安嶺迤東南沿海洲由伯力至大黑河之間氣候，均甚寒

冷、(每年平均溫度均在零度以下)春季尤甚、夏季則甚溫暖、有時且極熱、惟因溫暖時季、多半降雨、故每年平均之溫度、仍在寒度以下焉、大概東亞冬季空氣壓力甚高、夏季甚低、冬季多東北風、夏季多西南風、冬季乾燥、夏季潤濕、附近海岸、濕氣更甚、故一日之間、早晚氣候常不相同、距海岸不遠地方其氣候多有大陸性質、

動物

北滿及沿海洲一帶、隣接西伯利亞高麗邊界地方、獸類較多、昔時森林被燒時、常遇北鹿及虎類、東南部除鹿虎外、尚有蒙古之駱駝、植物種類比動物尤甚、不僅可供研究之材料、且為吾人開始調查所必備之條件。(參閱第四圖)產地多在西南部、叢林密樹、渺無邊際、惟谷最高山坡、則濯濯耳、獨東部山地各高山因氣候較暖、白頭山及東鐵南部山地各高原亦皆婆婆菁密、其大較也、計滿洲植物樹木有高麗白菓松、魚鱗松、樅松、各種榆樹、滿洲柞樹、椴木樹、滿洲胡桃樹、色木、楊木、黑白樺樹、槐樹、刺楸樹、柏樹、野葡萄樹、等穀類有高梁玉米蕎麥稻米、並最近栽種之蔗、

民族

滿洲民族不僅風俗人情為吾人亟應研究、即種類之複雜、及其所經營之事業、亦無不有注目之價值、蓋此種限度、歐洲人迄今茫然無所曉也、北滿人口之稠密、以吉林省之極東北部為最、黑龍江省呼蘭河流域哈爾濱北部次之、附近鐵路及通航各河道之旁又次之、各地人民、大部分為中國人、昔年滿族

部落、如黑龍江附近松花江下游、及順嫩江由嫩江至墨爾根一帶、現均密布漢人、滿洲土著已甚稀少、雖邊僻之地、間有居住、仍保有其語言習慣、但爲數之少、祇可當晨星碩果看矣、附近烏蘇里江、在松花江黑龍江及黑龍江低原、與黑龍江支流各即仍居有郭里德種人、大小興安嶺北部有鄂倫春人、及索倫人、嫩江上流流域自十七世紀起即有大烏里人、(種地者)之移居、嫩江至中下部之沙地、與巴爾蔓之兩半、均爲蒙古遊牧民族、鐵道線極北部大部分爲俄倫春及索倫之遊牧民族所棲止、各民族連同滿洲在內、均爲通古斯族之遺裔、

除土著外、滿洲現有之人民、多爲內地移民、自東省鐵路興修後、沿路線一帶來有俄人約十萬、亦人五千、歐美人數千、自俄國革命後、附近瑗瑗一帶、尤以三河地方、(甘河·得爾布洛河·哈烏洛河)爲最、到有多數之後貝加爾哥薩克人、組織村落而生聚於此、自高麗爲日人吞併後、滿洲東部一帶日遷來多數之高麗人、

以上所述、爲滿洲俄國及黑龍江流域一帶地方之大概情形、掛漏雖多、頗足爲吾人明瞭研究之綱領、後之學者如欲進而深考之、或可有所借鏡也、

東省文物研究會之使命、其着眼點尤在東省北部廣漠地方、此種使命及北滿研究之計畫、自當就其力之所能及、廣攬會外人材、以期達到目的、良以會中既無充分之調查人員、復無充實之財力、以從事於東省鐵路利益以外地方之研究、此最引爲遺憾者也、年來迭與各方聯絡深得各種調查機關信任切

錯之益、將來仍當函請各機關參加調查、以期日即於具體、衆擎易舉、獲益豈淺鮮哉、

當第三次太平洋會議時曾與中國地質學會會長翁博士談及、博士謂全世界各種調查機關、對於北滿大部分、迄未注意、所調查者、僅局限於邊界地方、及沿鐵路線左右、是宜共同組織大規模之調查團、將從未經人調查之地方、如小興安嶺及大興安嶺之北部、加以考查、羣策羣力、俾有所樹立云云、未嘗不嘆爲先得我心焉、查文物研究會、對於實地調查、曾有路徑計畫之擬議、見附記之第七八兩圖、此項計畫之科學調查、必能次第實行達到目的、惟每次路徑均不相同、除第二次所舉者須超過一年外、若在滿洲境內、每次祇須四個月(北部)至七個月(南部)即可完竣、計有半年之期間、則兩期之調查可以粗告成功、惟組織時必須分配周詳而後可、因每一調查員調查植物者、同時不得調查動物、調查之性質既各有不同、而各次調查時、又必單獨參加地質學家動物學家人種學家、計共須調查 *Scientist* 四十八次、始克蕆事、設某種機關連續此項工作、而僅用調查員四人、(每處用一專家)、則八次行程共須十二年之久、若求迅速而於北滿未經人跡地方有所涉歷、則惟有增加新員矣、

鄙人所具之調查程序、亦係將未經調查之北滿北部地方入手、爲一普遍大概之調查、不過藉以明瞭該地之氣質以爲將來詳細調查之準備、僅有此種方法、始能將全世界最乏調查地方予以研究也、

德國文學家施特茨聶爾墨爾根(嫩江)東北遊記

世人凡覽亞洲地圖、而懷尋覓未經世界文人旅行之地方之願者、必謂蒙古、西藏、及此大平原之東北部、至若附近東省鐵路一帶地方、在北滿領域以內、廣袤約一十五萬方公里之地、從未經人談及、則其地之至今尚無任何國人探訪漫遊、可測而知也、

予漫遊該地之志、動於民國十五年秋維時黑潮澎湃、以爲藉此得與該地通古斯族遊牧人民鎮日把晤、俾探探其人情風俗、並調查中國移民滿洲狀況、與乎兩者同化情形、懷之而未由路、蓋一年於茲矣、不謂多時夢想、一旦相酬、煮與遺飛、詎能言喻、閱斯篇者、亦當可想像余之愉快爲何如矣、予此行除受德列茲登國家博物院之介紹外、復邀富里特石君作旅行之伴侶、惟因旅行地方、動物異常稀少、殊非始料所及、故動物標本探得極少、除富君外同行者、尚有瑪伊耶爾博士、曾與之商定、探獲嫩江之源流、並勘定嫩江上源之支流、以歸供獻於學術界、不幸博士忽染熱病、中道折回、惟其歸也、仍由墨爾根經哈利屯迂迴前往七站、其路程約有三百公里、沿途攝取形影、凡由墨爾根至七站一路地勢、詳探無遺、此地迄今從未經外人查考、故其搜得之行徑、殊足多也、

富里特石君外、予臨行前又聘郭特里布君與俱、爲攝影伴侶、就予所指示、以電影方法攝取索倫全部生活科學影片焉、

予在瑪博士之先、亦染熱疾、(瘧疾)情形較瑪博士尤重、此時頗以葬身異域爲念、至今思之、恍如

一夢、當予病時、幸遇一年老沙門、(即喇嘛術士)爲之治療、得克全愈、沙門極可愛、又善獵、其獵取禽獸之法、一如索倫人、及既其盡、始舍此之他、其治予病初不服藥、而所謂滿洲之跳神也、法令予肉袒上身、臥露天庭院中、彼復請女術士二協助之、沙門步呪跳躍於其旁、其勢若甚急促者約一小時餘、跳躍愈久愈暴、其急躁之狀態、使予不省人事者數次、當時予固一無所知、而一任之也、至施術後、繞予左右之索倫人、呼予起、予乃起立、而病已霍然、回憶當時至今腦海中、猶認爲長途旅行中一趣事也、自是以後、予乃得安眠、並每日乘馬約七十公里、一星期時、達嫩江江源、即予旅行之重要地理目的地、惜此行所得無多、因瑪博士行時、已將攝影用器携之俱去也、

旅行之途徑

曩因外國調查團之調查中國者、輒採取中國有價值之古物、運往外國博物館陳列、故近中國學者、如北京中國科學會等建議於政府、請於彼等來華時、須與訂立合同、旅行者應出具甘結、不繪軍用地圖、不挖古物、並許中國學者參加、且將探得之物、以一部分轉交中國境內之博物院、予之合同雖聲明所欲探求者、爲人種學、動物學、及地理、並不旁及於中國古代文學上之一切紀念物、然在哈爾濱逗留三個月、奔走絕無結果、後幸東省文物研究會諸幹事之協助、始得與該會訂立、惟以不諳俄文、故始終由東省文物研究會會員阿列爾特博士居中斡旋、獲益良多、感銘心版、後抵龍江省城、復經于省長厚意殷拳、派宋甘君爲之輔、至七月底得由龍江啓行、直到墨爾根、一途皆循水路、行程計



士德斯那先生志存

黑龍江省于省長

民國十六年九月于

No. 1. The Civil Governor of the Heilungkiang province — Yu Te-shen.



黑龍江省特派員徐康先生曾隨同考查團出發

No. 2. Mr. Hsu Kang, delegate by the Governor of Heilungkiang to accompany the expedition.



嫩江縣縣知事與其家

No. 3. The district chief of Mergen (Nuo-shen-shen) in the bosom of his family.

No. 4. River Nonni—between Taitihar and Mergen.



善所哈爾與德爾根間
之維江地方

No. 5. Salan officer and two Jolon soldiers, — escort to the expedition throughout their journey.



薩倫軍官與德爾根
名將之保通考者爾

No. 6. Valley of the Nonni river between Sam-shang and Jau-chung left bank of the stream in the road from Mergen to the north.



那爾鎮北
岸之三
四結河左

ТАБЛИЦА III

No. 7 Oak trees, characteristic of the region, to be met with on most of the mountain ridges to the east of the river Nonn.



嫩江以東山脈常見此種橡樹



吉里爲數千年前高山塌後之遺跡其區傍亦形成平原

No. 8 Rocky peak the remains of an erodable high bluff, that being broken up and subjected to weathering during thousands of years filled in the surrounding country, and created the present plateau.

No. 9 Salix (summer light) - these are covered over with the long strips of birch bark (striated) - over a skeleton of staves.



蒙倫民族夏季之房屋將白樺樹皮變後包在六椽桿子上蓬光處在下部

十有一日、爲日既久、且常遇暴風、較少興趣耳。所可紀者、則十一日之水程、瑪博士曾經作有圖形、其斷定之處、與現時發行之地圖大有變易是也、途中獸類至少一、但予獵獲八小野禽多種、富里特石君分門別類者多時、

達墨爾根後、予等即携帶行李、小住一屋室、極潔淨而美麗、嫩江縣知事宋海博君復殷勤招待、因在未到期、省長公署已將予等前往旅行之原因、通令保護也。

墨爾根北部人民、幾全部爲索倫族、旅行之危險與西伯利亞之有通古斯族同、故予在未離墨爾根前、即設法與之周旋、傭數人爲予服務、出發時携之同行、以期保護周到、宋知事意見亦與予同、因往索倫、僅能與索倫人同行也、臨行前宋知事建議先赴墨爾根北部九十里地方之哈利屯、予余介紹信一、並一職員隨往、爲通款於索倫長官、請求派兵護送、並給索倫護照、予皆從之、及期、予將所帶之駱駝隊留嫩、僅一人北行、宋知事並謂行李緊要、宜僱大車十輛、前程張幕、候予於途、翌日下午予等同鄉導前進、所經完全爲無人煙之沙漠、山嶺甚少、此間似可移民十萬、牧牲畜百萬、今猶榛榛遍地、是可惜也、此後則山嶺層疊、至夜及達漠洛河地方、該處有索倫居戶七家、中國商人兩名、

索倫長官、對於予等回護至殷、殊爲銘感、遣新軍官一、軍士二、隨予左右、至旅行終了時始去、並以滿文書傳諭各索倫、毋得相犯、隨予之軍官、問予曰、余等件君將循大路瀏覽乎、抑繞路參觀索倫民間景物乎、予以參觀索倫民間景物對、

第一日夜於暮間，過哈利屯，此間人民，多住帳幕，上焉者爲茅屋，餘者皆住地洞之中，狹窄，獨予等所住室甚華美，由此而北，均住尖形之移動帳幕內，夏季以樺樹皮張蓋，冬季則用麂皮遮蔽之，良以索倫民族，以遊牧爲生，當一地之野禽獵盡時，即移居他處，雖境內曠野荒郊，皆宜牧畜，惟迄今仍事野獵，其人一生食物，幾完全爲麂子，然亦有以家禽魚類及少量之黍稷，與達烏爾人易取麂皮衣服者，惟絕不多見，飲料全爲生水，飲茶者僅間有之，而最嗜燒酒，人民程度僅知利用樺樹皮，每用樺樹皮及麂皮製造用具，沙門法術，自古迄今，未嘗浸衰，今仍有過之無不及也。

予因索倫軍官之助，幾將索倫人民所有及所用之器物，搜集靡遺，且獲識普通常用之字甚夥，據索倫人云，索倫人與馬昂格爾人毫無區別，查馬昂格爾人，不僅居於阿穆爾河岸，大部分亦居內地，與索倫人同，亦以遊獵麂子爲生，二者言語且亦相仿。

余等自抵二里哈得拉嶺後時，郭特里布君尙留七站，當即囑其前來，將索倫人起居生活，並該處探金方法以電影方法攝取影片既畢，偕郭特里布君前往距七站東七十公里地方之木赤河，該處有規模宏大之中國探金公司賬房，彼等知予等來，並知予等純以科學爲目的，並非外國之探探金鑛者流，故招待十分周至，余等攝取影片時，盡力指導，從挖鑛探金起，以至淘獲純金止，得窺全豹，查該處產金最富，開採亦最早，所歷各處恒見鑿開之洞上痕迹，與傾倒之房屋及深坑甚多，大約係探金後遺留之殘迹也。

ТАБЛИЦА IV



索倫人穿本地馴鹿皮料全
爲鹿皮攝影時正預備出發

No. 10. A Solon tribesman attired in typical national costume, made entirely of reindeer skins. Photographed just before going out hunting.

No. 11. An old shaman (with doctor) from Pylhanderöung. His assistant is seen standing to the right - his arm being held. The outfit, gift from Sweden, is seen in the background.



年老之薩門其右爲助手更右
爲瑞典之了最回者回來者



索倫人夏季克育所在此
圖上索倫女子在煮鹿脂

No. 12. A Sitor kitchen, placed outside the tents in summer. The housewife in the picture is preparing a reindeer head for boiling.



索倫民族婦女之側面形

No. 13. Typical profile of a Salou female type.

No. 14. A Salou from the Erhürenderrang camp.



艾爾汗特爾你村之索倫人

ТАБЛИЦА VI.



東
珠
河
之
淘
金

No. 15. Washing gold on
the M-ch'u-ho

No. 16. Offices of the
gold mining
company.
The office it-
self is behind
a high strong
wall covered
with loop-ho-
les for rifle
fire.



很
高
之
公
司
之
辦
事
處
四
圍
有



淘
金
工
人
住
房
之
內
部

No. 17. Within the fan-
za (living premis-
es for workmen
on the gold mi-
nes)

距墨爾根北方四十五公里地方，出產煤炭，當予等離卜爾曼里屯時，有華人數名，告知瑪博士謂該地亦有煤坑惟成色不佳。

該地植物亦為吾人所亟欲考察者，方余等未到時，意必有叢林茂樹，為索倫人遊牧棲息之所，及抵此所見並無大樹，平原亦無森林，惟有野花遍地燦爛可愛，僅山谷間每見榛之屬，亦不甚高，蓋當地之氣候，宜於此種樹木之生長也。

禽獸之採取。原亦吾人預定之計畫，當在哈爾屯時索倫人即為予言途，僅有麝子，間可遇見獾類，麋鹿所見亦多獨較小之獸類不惟狗熊等未嘗寓目，兔狐亦完全絕跡，是以該地索倫人不特採取皮張為生，鳥類亦絕少，以後遂未從事鳥類之探尋，而逕由七站順大道抵墨爾根返吟矣。

東省刊物料之工作

在每一大城市內多數書籍報告書之刷印與夫雜誌之新聞紙等項之發刊官署公告之頒布戲院廣告之張貼皆屬常有之事此類印刷品大都在任一書舖中或在十字街上之販報者處隨時購置然事過境遷此項印刷品已如廣陵散矣姑無論一年前或一月前之刊物不可得即一年期前之出版物亦常有不能搜集其全份者因發行者將所印之件均已售罄一般人閱後亦作隨手廢物拋棄矣至於書籍雖有保存久遠者亦常有閱時不謹慎書頁損污頗多遂於用後拋棄者故每經過若干時前會印刷千份以上之書籍現已成爲圖書館之珍品矣

此外如官廳及各公共團體所有各種印刷品與夫手錄文件均經編號貼齊作爲卷宗登入簿冊妥慎保管也

經過相當時日已過保存期間因於本機關無用遂作廢紙售出

三六

上項書籍報帳與夫文件等項均經消滅毫無遺跡可尋但前記印刷品實於該時代生活狀況真實之攝影足爲將來考據之確証日後歷史家編修某處文誌或其全國史乘必須根據此項材料以覘過去商業之盛衰與夫教育之興廢故此貴重之印刷品應妥慎保存留供將來歷史上之參考但此項繁難工作斷非私人保藏家所能勝任非由政府或社會公共團體備有充足之經濟及相當之人才且熟悉此項事件者不可私人收藏家對於此項工作亦應有相當之貢獻以觀厥成東省文物研究會認爲分類妥慎保存印刷品爲現代必需之事業故對於哈爾濱及滿洲地帶所有一切印刷品均應收集當在成立後一年即附設東省刊物收藏一切東省之印刷品同時組織東省文件科搜集一切舊有文件檔案卷宗本會目的既在研究東省文化因哈爾濱無書籍收藏所與公共文件庫收藏一切印刷品與文件遂決定担任收藏文書之責

本會曾發出宣言致官廳社會團體報社與私人請將所有一切印刷品送交該科收藏各團體除極少之例外大都頗表同情自一九二五年起本埠報章與雜誌逐回寄交該科故該科所有之本埠刊物現已畧具大觀有數報社知本會對於搜集之印刷品必能妥爲保存故將前數年積存之電報全份交本會刊物收藏將來遇有需要時又可前往參考如著作家亦將其出版之書籍送該科代爲收藏東報除送有印刷品外並將前數年出版之俄文波蘭文報章捐贈其中大部份頗有歷史上之價值一九二五年春季曾組織舊書日從事收集各種書籍及印刷品而舊有出版物之收存遂較往年日益增加截至本年一月一日止刊物所收藏者已有左列數目

書籍	三五二五份
定期刊物(雜誌)	三〇三九份
報章	二四〇三份
廣告與傳單	二一八九份
統計表	一一五份
照片	三九二份
圖冊	九二份
地圖	一三四二份
樂譜	二五份
總計	一三〇五六份

由此可知該科所搜集之材料已有科學上重大之意義惟吾人應加注意者即現在搜集之書報大都限於俄文絕少中文之作品俟將來通曉中文者加入該科合作時自當設法將此項缺憾予以更正

東省文件科搜集工作之進行較爲遲緩不無遺憾其中一部分原因由於各機關所存檔案一時尙少拋棄者至於現在所存之材料中最有趣味者厥爲哈爾濱監獄之卷宗此舉幸承高等審判廳要人之贊助方得交該科保藏去年曾籌得一部份款項將所存雜誌與報章等分別加以裝訂其中有送來之一部分雖經裝訂成冊但因

過於腐舊或原訂不甚堅固如仍不加裝訂保存將來恐不免有遺失之虞現在該科所存之報章均已裝訂完畢極俾於一般人之參考就中有一部份之印刷品在本埠已成爲孤本矣東省文物研究會刊物科最近亟須之任務厥爲搜集中西文最新出版之印刷品此種印刷品內包含書籍統計表官廳公署之通告定期刊物新聞紙雜誌總括言之即本區域內之一切印刷品均含在內本埠各機關如存有前數年之檔案卷宗均請送交該科保存因此與哈爾濱歷史之關係頗有價值至文件科之工作應使各種應行銷毀之檔案均歸該科保存如在未經檢選與哈爾濱歷史有關係之材料以前不使其消滅於無形及作廢紙售於小販該科希望將前俄之各機關如邊界地方審判廳俄國郵務局等是凡此各種印刷物品之搜集與夫文件之收藏不得當地官廳之協助自不能奏相當之效本會深知地方官廳對於本會研究東省歷史搜集各種陳列物品極表同情對於此項工作自必能爲相當之贊助也

by their editors, with the understanding that they would be kept in such order as to provide a ready source of information when required. The authors of printed matter, likewise, forwarded their works to the care of the Society.

A "Book Day" organized by the Society in the spring of 1925, was fruitful of result, whereby a large number of books was added to the Society's collection, providing us with the following sum total up to 1 January 1928:

Books and monographs	3.525	items
Periodicals	3.039	"
Newspapers	2.403	"
Hand-bills and posters	2.189	"
Tables	115	"
Photographs and engravings	392	"
Atlases and albums	92	"
Maps	1.342	"
Music	25	"
<hr/>		
Total...	13.056	items

Therefore it may be said that noteworthy material of social and scien-

tific value, has already been placed in the care of the Society.

Some considerable outlay has been expended during 1927, disbursed in covering the cost of binding both magazines and newspapers into complete sets, some of the newspapers delivered having to be rebound in order to keep them in a fit state of preservation, all the more so that many of the editions held are now unique.

As already stated the object of the Society in inaugurating a Local Press Department is to secure and safeguard everything that may at whatever time appear in print at Harbin and in Manchuria.

The above cannot be brought into effect without public cooperation or without the support of the press, public institutions and of private individuals. In this matter, however, experience has already provided us with positive proof that this assistance will not be denied us, and that both collective institutions and private persons will continue helping us in the task of getting together every and other material in printed form, characterizing the animating principles, intellectual and self-conscious properties and nascent culture in Northern Manchuria.

M. S. Tuin.

Review of the Local Press Department attached to the Manchuria Research Society Museum.

A large number of books, sundry reports, various magazines, publications of a varied order, daily newspapers, statutes, enactments and by-laws made public by the local authorities appear from time to time in every large town, together with numerous theatrical, a miscellaneous advertisement matter, theatre and cinematograph bills et al.

The former may be purchased at the time, at any book shop or newspaper boy on the street. But after the expiration of a certain period of time, it is not so easy to lay hands on printed matter published say a week a month or a year ago. For instance, a complete month's edition of a certain newspaper is not so easy to get, as it may have been sold out at the printing office. Books, perhaps, do not always suffer a like fate, but it is on record that some books, after having been printed in the thousands, when wanted for reference, cannot be readily obtained only but a very limited number of copies remaining as bibliographical relics in the hands of the few.

Year after year manuscripts, enactments and other printed matter are carefully collected, tabulated and listed by various government institutions and public societies or associations—that at length find a resting place amongst others in the archives of certain institutions, to be consigned to the dust heap or sold as waste paper when their lawful time-limit has at length been reached.

All the above, however, are of historical value, reflecting as they do with kaleidoscopic intensity the existence of days already past and gone. They provide any future historian and investigator with specific data of intrinsic worth covering any town

and district upon which, at any future moment, either one or the other might have his mind and attention focussed.

It is therefore of primary importance that all this published matter should be preserved and be available for reference in the future.

With a view to and appreciating the necessity of the above, the Manchuria Research Society, following upon the second year of its inauguration, set on foot and brought into immediate effect the systematic collection and tabulating of all printed matter appearing at Harbin and in Manchuria in general. This was centred in the hands of a Local Press Department attached to the Museum, inaugurated for this special purpose, whose activity lay in the preservation and filing of all documentary and printed evidence of general and local interest dealing with the country at large.

The necessity of the above was further enhanced by the fact that no other institution at Harbin had hitherto devoted itself to the matter as portrayed, there being no General Archives or Chamber of Books in the city.

An appeal formulated by the Society to all those interested, to wit, the local authorities, sundry social institutions, publishing and newspaper offices, the press and private persons in general, was accepted with some sympathy and, in most cases, had immediate response.

Papers, magazines and other publications appearing at Harbin were punctually forwarded to the care of the Museum, and since 1925 the section has been possessed of every periodical published.

Besides which, former copies of the newspapers that had seen the light prior to the appeal, were supplied

Let us hope that by means of con-joint effort displayed by the varied organizations and individuals interest-ed in the project, the Permanent Con-ference will be firmly and securely placed on its feet, and that by cor-porate activity, impartial and authori-tative investigations, method of orga-nization, scientific and commercial

relations with the places of production and manufacture abroad as well as with the markets of demand for vega-table oils throughout the world, the said Conference will be enabled to extend essential and vigorous aid to the basic industry of Manchuria--beans and their by-products.

A. Lissienko.

Beans and their by-products carried by the C. E. R. from 1 Oct. 1927
per 1 Jan. 1928. (Metric tons).

DESIGNATION	Beans	Bean cake	Bean oil
Eastern route	1.086.553	371.275	17.313
Southern route	767.387	19.613	19.677
	1.853.943	390.888	27.980

their description and designation of individual varieties.

i) To establish a standard regulating the varieties of the soy bean cultivated in Manchuria, as well as popularizing the best methods of sorting and cleansing beans prior to sale in the markets of the world.

g) Thorough investigation covering privalling economic conditions relative to the cultivation of beans in Manchuria, the marketing of the latter and of their by-products.

h) The study of a rational system applicable to the cultivation of beans and allied to alternative sowing in Manchuria as well as in any territory contiguous thereto.

i) To further the inauguration of experimental stations, conferences, exhibitions and competitions.

j) The publishing of printed matter in Russian, English and Chinese of intrinsic value relative to the soy bean industry and making translations of such should they appear in any other language.

k) The investigation and bringing into effect of every and other question closely allied with the study and utilization of the soy bean plant.

The Conference shall
Membership. primarily be formed by the Organization Bureau and the following organizations,

represented by two delegates, the latter being members of the M. R. S.

1. M. R. S. Presiding Committee.
2. — Commercial—Industrial Section.
3. — Natural History Section.
4. — Agricultural Section.
5. Harbin Exchange Committee.
6. Chinese Board of Trade.
7. Commercial Department of the C. E. R. Board.
8. Commercial Department of the C. E. R. Administration.
9. C. E. R. Economic Bureau.
10. C. E. R. Territorial Department.
11. Territorial Department of the Three Eastern Provinces.
12. Local Banks.
13. Exporting firms.
14. Oil-mill associations.
15. Pin-Chiang Agricultural Society.
16. Medical-Sanitary Dept. of the C. E. R.
17. C. E. R. experimental stations.
18. Experimental stations attached to the Territorial Dept. at Ninguta and Tsitsihar.
19. C. E. R. Agricultural Laboratory.

Later all physical and juridical units may become members of the Permanent Conference, who are accepted and confirmed by the Presiding Committee in accordance with the statutes of the Manchuria Research Society.

Freight carried by the C. E. R. via eastern route: from 1 Oct. 1926 per 1 Oct. 1927. (Metric tons).

Place of departure	Beans	Bean cake	Bean oil	Wheat	Flour	Grain in general	Timber	Other freight	Total to Vladivostok
Western division . . .	227,399	113,550	9,226	3,445	1,145	102,834	—	707	460,306
Eastern " . . .	344,954	17,606	867	3,225	5,885	3,413	33,655	23	419,728
Southern " . . .	89	—	—	—	—	7,354	—	—	7,443
Harbin sector . . .	126,211	364,789	33,433	378	3,405	9,078	1,901	1,364	540,559
Total..	698,653	496,045	43,526	7,048	12,435	122,679	35,556	2,094	1,418,036

Ratio of beans and their products carried via the eastern route is equal to 87.3% of all freight transported by the C. E. R. in this direction.

Freight carried by the C. E. R. via the southern route: from 1 Oct. 1926 per 1 Oct. 1927. (Metric tons).

Place of departure	Beans	Bean cake	Bean oil	Wheat	Flour	Grain in general	Timber	Other freight	Total via Dairen
Western division	389,147	—	110	4,630	—	90,485	1,027	2,057	487,456
Eastern "	629	—	—	144	486	239	61,572	222	63,292
Southern "	332,134	399	—	840	1,590	57,228	12,638	951	405,780
Harbin sector . . .	400,381	21,736	3,804	871	39,927	9,858	12,168	5,371	494,116
Total...	1,122,291	22,135	3,914	6,485	42,003	157,810	87,405	8,601	1,450,644

Ratio of beans and their products carried via the southern route is equal to 79.1% of all freight transported by the C. E. R. in this direction.

Finally, injury caused by insect pests. Is a most difficult matter to assess losses caused the bean crop in Manchuria owing to the above. And this is due in part, to communal inertia and want of cohesion.

At one of the sittings of the organization Bureau the vice-president of the Permanent Conference supported by delegates from the C. E. R. pointed out the evil attendant a want of corporate action in the matter of shipping beans through the tropics. Observations in this matter have not been systematized and do not present a picture as a whole, every exporter, subject to personal investigation, conducting his business at his own risk. Consequently, conclusions arrived at by one man may be gainsaid by practical determinations reached by another.

Latterly the necessity of constructing a system of elevators to deal with the annual crop of beans along the line of the road and at ports of departure has more and more impressed itself upon the mental vision of commercial groups in Manchuria at large. This question might be put before the Conference for discussion, and the latter would not only be in a position to elaborate the matter in every detail, but would aid in bringing it to fruition, once it had been decided that the proposition gave promise of eventual advantage and for practical purposes was fit and desirable.

One of the tasks set the Conference is to establish a standard governing

varieties of the soy bean intended for export, no such, as yet, having been determined at the markets of demand. "Average market price of beans harvested in such a year", applicable to deals with British merchants cannot be said to be of serious moment or of reliable result. In fact this qualification comes under the term of being "unsatisfactory". The standardization of the product, so very necessary to a successful issue being attained in the matter of bean export, requires that both definite and radical measures be undertaken in the matter.

We have purposely put problems of an export-commercial character well in the foreground. Although these in themselves stand the test of actuality, they are nevertheless open to wordy war and heated controversy, and, in setting typically Manchurian, their decision, with the aid of organized and amalgamated endeavour, would be more complicated than the solution of problems of a purely agricultural character, that would not be subjected to such heated debate—although of not less importance. In their turn problems of an agricultural character suffer again from many and manifold weaknesses—work done twice over or covering too great an area, inter-departmental disunity poorly developed sources of information derived from foreign agricultural institutions and organizations—those are but a few of the ailments that could be successfully doctored by efficient methods put in practice by in Conference.

Aims and purposes of the Conference.

a) The amalgamation of all physical and juridical units concerned in investigation devoted to the cultivation, distribution and utilization of the soy-bean in the interests of mutual co-operative, systematic and co-ordinated effort.

b) To forward and further an all round investigation relevant to the soy-bean cultivated in Manchuria and other areas of China.

c) To assist in the work of selection in the matter of different varie-

ties of the plant most suited to conditions inherent to Manchurian soil, of hardy genus responding to specific industrial ends.

d) To provide proper aid in the matter of the study of fungus diseases, insect pests and how to battle with them.

e) To excite the interest of the local peasantry in the matter of proper seed selection, the affording of premiums for the best seed, the distribution of the best varieties of seed,

Anxiety experienced by a certain number of exporters in connection with some stoppages in the markets of the world, especially as regards a demand for bean cake in Japan, has given cause for serious thought to those exporters and mill owners gifted with far-sight. It is true, that from time to time, some slight anxiety is felt by producers in Manchuria owing to competition set up by some new territory that has but lately initiated the cultivation of beans—the production of which is not debarred the world over—but those forebodings have become more deeply rooted owing

to the fact that here and there, bean oil has been superceded by some other vegetable oil with which it is no easy matter to compete. As a result a paper was read by Mr. Plotnikoff at one of the sittings of the M.R.S. dealing with the matter. Some of the figures cited in the above paper gave cause for serious reflexion and deep thought.

The lecturer annotates a marked falling off in bean imported into England and Germany, the latter being superceded by ground nuts, these being cheaper. An increase in the import of cotton seed was likewise noted.

Imported into England				Imported into Germany			
Year	Cotton seed	Beans	Total oil raw materials	Year	Ground nuts	Beans	Total oil raw materials
First half of 1925	313.110t.	112.412t.	726.925t.	First half of 1925	181.172	200.083	677.663
	or 43%	or 15%			27%	30%	
—1926	306.897	280.656	575.883	--1926	243.269	175.818	651.161
	or 53%	or 5%			37%	27%	

Want of consolidated action exerted by exporters and producers may lead to such a state of affairs that the export of beans may essentially be harmed by competition of other vegetable oil products. Only combined effort displayed by agronomical, industrial, export and transport organizations will facilitate bean producers and the trade in and export of the product to adopt themselves to the many vicissitudes paving the way of supply, to avoid the ruts and jostle of demand and thereby win a way out of a somewhat distressing situation.

The practical man knows full well the many inconveniences caused by the absence of an authentic form of association empowered with the proper authority. No existing organization, be it commercial or confined to transportation alone, can boast of the fact that it possesses absolute and up-to-date information regarding harvest pos-

sibilities; as a rule, correspondents on the spot being prevented, owing to some reason or other, from supplying accurate information based upon actual facts.

A Permanent Conference, owing to its neutral position, may hope to get into touch with a wider circle and more accurate set of correspondents, in which event, prior to entering upon a campaign, the exporter himself will be supplied with more exact data, and will not have to base his deductions and calculations upon mere conjecture—as is often the case at present. Commercial undertakings as a whole are now sundered from the markets of demand, do not enjoy the benefits derived from a secure and well-maintained system of information allowing them to assess the state of the markets of the world that, without question, reflects, to more or less degree, upon the state of their financial prosperity and affluence.

Designation	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Beans	876.881	978.868	1.125.144	1.373.357	1.517.195
Bean cake . . .	208.819	300.828	400.044	363.483	427.334
Bean oil	15.824	23.162	33.695	33.842	40.214

Statistics as portrayed above tend to prove that a Permanent Conference as projected is provided with self-existent precedents that should attract the close and unremitting attention of the whole region for many years to come.

And not only of Manchuria alone. If the said Conference be enabled to set out in the right direction and place its activities on a practical footing, it is provided with the same advantages of an authoritative organ in the markets of the world, it is a well known fact that half the world's demand for beans is supplied by China, whose mainstay is—Manchuria.

Districts lying contiguous to the region will doubtless pay close attention to the work performed by the Conference, as statistics cited below—the result of the very latest enquiries in this field—provide the best argument as to the grave importance, and significance attached the transit of beans in so far as the principal outgoing ports in the Far East, Vladivostock and Dairen, may be concerned.

If we refer to particulars that have appeared in print we find that even in former years the transportation of beans was of exceptional significance to the existence of the aforementioned ports:

Year	Transit export via Egersheld			Year	Arrival by rail at Dairen		
	Beans	Bean cake	Pea oil		Beans	Bean cake	Bean oil
	(thousands of pods)				(thousands of short tons)		
1924.5	35.467	5.680	1.899	arrived	1.908.1	352.2	2.1
1925.6	37.473	0.585	106	exported	892.1	1.289.6	119.6

From the above we see that in 1925.6 transit export of beans via Egersheld was equal to 56% of total freight in transit, bean cake being 31%, whilst bean oil was equal to 5%, or in all—92%.

In so far as Dairen is concerned the figures are not so striking, but even here beans and their by-products assume a place of some significance in the general freight returns of the port.

Figures for 1925 are given as follows:

Beans, received 31.8%
 exported 16.7%
 Bean cake 24.2%

It may therefore be safely concluded that the zone of interest in a Permanent Conference would not be confined within the limits of Manchuria alone.

Bean amalgamation—is of paramount necessity, and the idea has taken a fast hold in the minds of several institutions and not only have arguments of a positive order brought the idea into life.

"approximate fact" will develop into definite actuality, as indispensable and essential to the commerce of the region as is air to humanity at large.

In point of fact, commercial conservation combined with an unwonted habit in associating practical and efficient work with methods of economic profit be at the basis of and provide us with an explanation why the commercial circles of Manchuria are only now approaching the inception of corporate action.

Activity to be displayed only towards end of the second decennial in the matter of the export of beans abroad, a business with which the material well-being of a huge area of this prolific territory is most closely allied.

It is unnecessary to refer to individuals working in this particular field of endeavour. Both in matter of

practice and by experience are these aware of the potential capacity and telling force exerted by this plant and of its significance in the region. But other business circles have evidently not paid proper attention to statistics depicting the matter as it stands, although the latter are open to all and every one, being fully featured in the Commercial-Industrial section of the Museum attached to the Manchuria Research Society. Otherwise it is no easy matter to find a reason why concerted action in the traffic of beans has remained stagnant and inert for so long a period.

Let us rest for a moment upon the ratio of area devoted to the cultivation of the soy bean in Northern Manchuria in relation to the whole area of territory under cultivation and its correlation to the quantity of the total crop raised:

Year	Area under cultivation			Crop raised		
	Total area under cultivation	Area devoted to soy beans	% ratio in comparison with total area	Total crop	Soy bean harvested	% ratio in comparison with total crop
	(thousands of shan)			(thousands of metric tons)		
1922	9.250	2.305	26%	8.764	2.293	26.2%
1923	9.390	2.450	26.9%	8.355	2.211	26.4%
1924	9.400	2.730	29%	9.714	2.785	28.6%
1925	9.745	2.995	30%	10.617	3.080	28%
1926	10.565	3.270	31%	—	—	—
1927	11.125	3.540	31.8%	—	—	—

A region, the economy of which is almost totally based upon agricultural production and farming, one third of which being provided by soy-beans, must of needs pay the most meticulous and serious attention to a thorough study of the "bean question".

All the more so, that the export of beans is steadily increasing in volume.

According to data published by the C. E. R. statistical Annual, during 1922—26, the quantity of beans, bean cake and bean oil transported by the line was featured by (in metr. tons).

A Scheme Approaching Maturity.

In re the organization of a permanent conference embracing the study and methods of utilizing the soy bean.

The idea of creating a Bean Conference was never one dependent upon fortuitous circumstance. It must be deplored and considered as being a great mistake that the matter in question has not, ere-this, been originated and brought to fruition in a region wherein $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cultivated area is devoted to the soy bean, and wherein processes of manufacture and export of the ready product comprehend in themselves one of the most serious basic problems in the territory.

The idea of such a conference has been under discussion amid the business circles of Manchuria for some time past, but as often happens, it was necessary that some one should provide the requisite impetus to bring the matter to a head. This was effected by the Manchuria Research Society—an organization embodying a number of persons representative of the scientific and industrial world domiciled in the region.

A move was made followed almost immediately by definite action. Responsible men answered the call to take a hand in active work, despite the fact that their time was fully occupied in attending to their professional and business duties. First and foremost was the idea sponsored by the Chinese Eastern Railway, that in answer to an appeal by the Organization Committee delegated the best of its bean experts to be members of the above.

The attitude assumed in this matter by the C. E. R. may best be depicted by citing the words of a letter of greeting sent by the Commercial Department of the Board of the Road: "The Commercial Department of the Railway's Board warmly supports the inception of a Permanent Bean Conference, in which it describes a means of furthering the progress of one of the most important branches of eco-

nomie existence in the region, and is ready, whenever called upon, to put forward every effort towards its successful fruition".

At a session of the M. R. S. Presiding Committee, held 14 December 1927, an organization Bureau was created and further "Statutes regulating the formation of a Permanent Conference embracing the study and methods of utilizing the soy bean in Manchuria" were accepted and passed. The following were initiated into the organization Bureau: Mr. Chang T'ing-ko, President; Mr. A. A. Neopihanoff and Mr. J. R. Kabalkin, vice-presidents; Mr. A. V. Marakueff, and Mr. M. K. Gordeeff, members of the Presiding Committee; Mr. A. P. Lissienko, secretary.

The Organization Bureau entered upon its duties by undertaking all work necessary towards inaugurating a General Meeting. The text of a declaration circularized in Russian and Chinese, was formulated addressed and sent to all potential members of the Conference. Furthermore, the local Russian, Chinese and Foreign Press were made acquainted with all particulars relative to the object and aims entertained by the latter. At consecutive sittings of the Organization Bureau the desired form of activity to be actuated by the Conference was thoroughly elaborated, to be initiated when the first General Meeting should empower the Presiding Committee with the fulfilment of the task as prescribed i. e. when activity to be displayed by the Conference should have passed from a phase of organization into that of actual work.

Consequently it may be acknowledged that the idea of a "Bean association", for long in a pro-creative state—accepted nevertheless as necessary, useful and of worth but irresponsive, and stagnant—is on the verge of finally being brought into a state of actual existence. Just a few more tokens of strenuous endeavour, a little more care, attention and applied energy and an

progress towards reaching a more cultured method of existence, preferring to stagnate as a tribe of hunters and nothing more. During the whole period of their lives their sole diet is provided for by antelope meat. Feathered game, fish and a small quantity of millet they exchange for rude deerskin clothing made by the neighbouring Daurians. Their usual drink is fresh water and sometimes tea. They are very fond of spirits. Their domestic wants are amply provided for by utensils made of birch bark. They revere shamanism as a religious cult, and demon worship is as much in vogue now as of yore.

With the assistance of the Solon officer attending me I was enabled to make a list of all articles and utensils utilized by them, as well as tabulate a large number of words in daily use. In so far as I could judge the Solons differ but little from the Manegri.

These latter likewise not only inhabit the banks of the Amur, but similar to the Solons are to be found more inland supporting themselves by the proceeds of the chase. Their language, according to information supplied by themselves, is similar in character to that spoken by the Manegri.

At Erhlhaderraning I gave instructions that Gotlieb, who was then waiting for me at Chih-cheng, should make his way to join me, and we did not leave this large camp until every phase of existence led by the Solons had not been cinematographed.

In order to become acquainted with the ancient methods of washing gold employed by the Chinese, together with my film operator we travelled to the Michu river, 70 versts to the north of Chin-chang. Here one of the largest Chinese gold mining companies had their offices and the washing of gold-bearing alluvium was in full swing. The Company were already aware of the fact that I was travelling in the district and that my aims were purely of a scientific character, and therefore offered no obstacle to our taking mo-

tion pictures of the different processes employed in securing the gold, from beginning to finish.

The whole territory is and has been for long famous for its gold bearing properties, and wherever we happened to travel we came across unmistakable signs of prospecting work, at one or another time having been effected: the remains of old test pits, ruined cabins and shacks, dump heaps overgrown with a fresh coating of vegetation—the relics of an erstwhile fevered activity.

Coal is to met with 45 kilometres to the north of Mergen. When we were leaving Purgalitung, some Chinese called the attention of Doctor Meyer to a hole in the ground from which coal of little or no value, was being extracted.

I was greatly disappointed in the flora of the territory. We had anticipated coming across dense virgin forests with a growth of century old trees—a suitable hunting ground for such expert lovers of the chase as are indeed the Solons. The plains were likewise destitute of trees, but these provided magnificent pastures with a most wonderful and varied growth of flowers. The mountain slopes were sparsely covered with stunted oak and hazel nut—a characteristic feature of the region.

The animal life of the district did not likewise come up to expectation. When we reached Haritung, the Solons accompanying us assured us that we should meet only antelopes and perchance an isolated badger or two. In point of fact we saw multitudes of the former, but other forms of animal life such as the bear, the elk, and smaller fry—the fox or the rabbit were totally absent. Consequently it may be averred that the Solons in this particular district do not hunt fur-bearing animals. Birds were likewise poor in number and variety, in consequence of which seeing that we could make no addition of worth to our collection, I decided to return to Chih-chang and from there via Mergen to Harbin.

V. Shtezner.

of Tsitsihar close to the river is to be seen intersected by deep furrows left by the ancient river bed.

Owing to the fact that the river often overflows and inundates its banks, habitations are only to be met with on high ground above the zone of danger. All villages, more or less densely populated are situated at some distance from the river, consequently, as viewed from a boat, the surrounding country appears to be but sparsely populated. The principal inhabitants of the region are not the Chinese, they are mostly Daurians, who possess a language of their own, but whose level of existence, house decorations and clothing differ out slightly from and are closely allied to the former.

We were comfortably domiciled in nice clean quarters (together with our luggage) immediately upon our arrival at Mergen and were received with kindness evinced by the Chief of the District who had already been informed of our aims and intentions from Tsitsihar.

It may be said that animal life, in general, in the district is but poorly represented. However, we shot such a very large number of different species of birds that Mr. Fritsch's time was well occupied in skinning and dressing them.

Members of the Solon tribe, the only inhabitants of the region to the North of Mergen, are not to be depended upon to such an extent as the Tungus and allied tribes of Siberia. I was primarily obliged to earn their friendship by employing several of them as guides, and only then set out on my journey into the hinterland. By this means I thought that I would secure their protection, the idea being supported by the Chief of the District. He suggested that I should, first of all, make my way to a place called Haritung, some 90 kilometres to the North of Mergen, and supplied me with a letter of recommendation to one of his subordinates living there.

I was to be supplied with a passport and be afforded the protection of a guard of soldiers to be placed at my disposal by the local Solon headman

i. e. an official of Solon nationality appointed by the Chinese authorities.

I cut myself away from the main caravan and alone made my way north, the Chief of the district seeing to it that I was supplied with 10 carts to carry my heavy baggage. These were given instructions to follow the one and only cart track as far as possible, and pitch camp in anticipation of my arrival.

Up to midday of the second day my guide and I traversed an almost desolate steppe country interspersed with but few hills. The area crossed would provide living room for hundreds of thousands of Chinese emigrants and a million head of cattle. Later we reached more uplifted territory, the foothills of a mountain range and towards evening we reached the valley of the river Moloho, the habitat of six Solon families and residence of two Chinese merchants.

The Solon official in charge afforded me every possible kindness and attention. He gave me a guard of a Solon officer and two soldiers, who attended me until the end of my journey.

The officer in charge put the following question to me: "Shall I lead you by a direct route to the main road, a three days journey when we shall not come across any of the Solon nomad camps, or shall we take a more circuitous route taking more time from one Solon camp to another?"

Very naturally I accepted his last proposal. We spent our first night, some distance from Haritung in the house of a Solon family surrounded by others living in tepees.

At our next stopping place we found that an abode of caked earth was placed at our disposal for the night, but further to the North the natives lived in conical shaped tepees, covered with birch bark in summer and antelope skins—(with the fur outside) in winter.

When any surrounding game has been hunted down the Solon pack their goods and chattels on horses and treck to another camping ground more prolific in game. All the vast pasture land of this huge territory is eminently suitable for raising cattle. The Solons however have made but little

in the open air, my body being bared to the waist, on a spot where the healing dance was to take place. To assist him in his rites the old witch-doctor had two assistants both of them—women. The whole ceremony lasted a little more than an hour. The "shaman" performed his dancing with such extreme fervour, that at times, when regaining his breath, he had to be supported and appeared as if ready to fall into a swoon. I cannot say that I experienced any particular sensation during the performance of these rites, I can only aver to the fact that when informed by onlookers that the cere-

mony had come to a close—I was enabled to rise from my couch every trace of fever having left me for good. Very soon after I regained strength and normal health, being able to cover a distance of 70 kilometres on horse-back during the course of the day.

A week after, I might have easily reached the sources of the river Nonni, the main goal from a geographical standpoint of our expedition. To attempt this was, however, useless, as Dr. Meyer had taken all surveying instruments with him after he had decided to make his way back to Harbin.

Details of the trip.

The precedent of foreign investigators having discovered and exported ancient Chinese relics to be exhibited in the Museums of their own countries has reacted unfavourably upon a certain class of the Chinese, especially those allied to one or another of the different scientific groupings that have of late sprung up at Peking, and especially upon that styled "The Chinese Union of Scientific Research". These latter have impressed upon the government the necessity of binding all foreign investigators by agreement 1) not to prepare maps of a military purport or significance, 2) not to undertake any work of excavation with purpose of unearthing relics or mementoes of the past, 3) to include men of science of Chinese nationality in any expedition undertaken, 4) to hand over part of their collections to Museums within the boundaries of China et. alt.

In order to be enabled to sign an agreement of the above tenor and so that I might impress upon the Chinese authorities the idea that my purpose was limited to investigations of a purely ethnographical, zoological character, and that I had no intention of seeking for or obtaining possession of any ancient Chinese mementoes belonging to an age of culture long since passed, I was unfortunately obliged to spend three long and fruitless months at Harbin, time that was practically

wasted in waiting for the required permission to set out in fulfilment of the task as projected. Owing to the kindness manifested by the Manchuria Research Society—the only scientific Institution in the region, I was finally enabled to reach an agreement in this matter with the latter. Prof. Albert, a member of the Society very kindly supplied the deficiency evidenced by my not knowing a single word of Russian by acting throughout and everywhere as the interpreter of my thoughts. Later at Tsitsihar, His Excellency Wu-Chen-Shen, Governor-General of the province invariably offered me evidence of his good-will and earnest co-operation by providing me with an assistant in the person of Mr. Hsu-Kang, with whom, at the end of July, I was eventually allowed to leave Tsitsihar and undertake the task as contemplated.

We made the trip from Tsitsihar to Mergen by water. This took eleven days the wind being unfavourable or against us. Nevertheless the trip provided us with some result, Dr. Meyer being enabled en route to make some most important geographical determinations, with consequent alterations in maps of the district hitherto published. The river for a stretch of 200 kilometres is cut up into a number of main and secondary channels, that very often curve very acutely. Consequently the river very often changes its channel, and the valley to the north

A Journey to the North-East of Mergen.

Whoever may glance at the map of Asia with the purpose of discovering tracts of territory hitherto unvisited by scientific expeditions will find such primarily in the wilds of Mongolia, Thibet and in the North-eastern sector of this huge continent. As regards territory lying contiguous to the Chinese Eastern Railway, we can place our fingers upon a tract of land situated in the uppermost northern sector of Manchuria, some 150 thousand square kilometres in area, that is absolutely unknown and that has apparently remained concealed from the searching gaze of investigators allied to any or other nationality.

In the autumn of 1926, when still in Germany, the idea entered my head of visiting this particular tract of country with purpose of spending some little time amid the Tungus race of hunters inhabiting the region, and with the further intention of collecting ethnographical material distinctive to this particular tribe as well as making a study of the same prior to incursion by Chinese colonists, an invasion that in many ways would deprive the nomad Tungus of some of their national characteristics. It may be said that eventually I succeeded in reaching my goal.

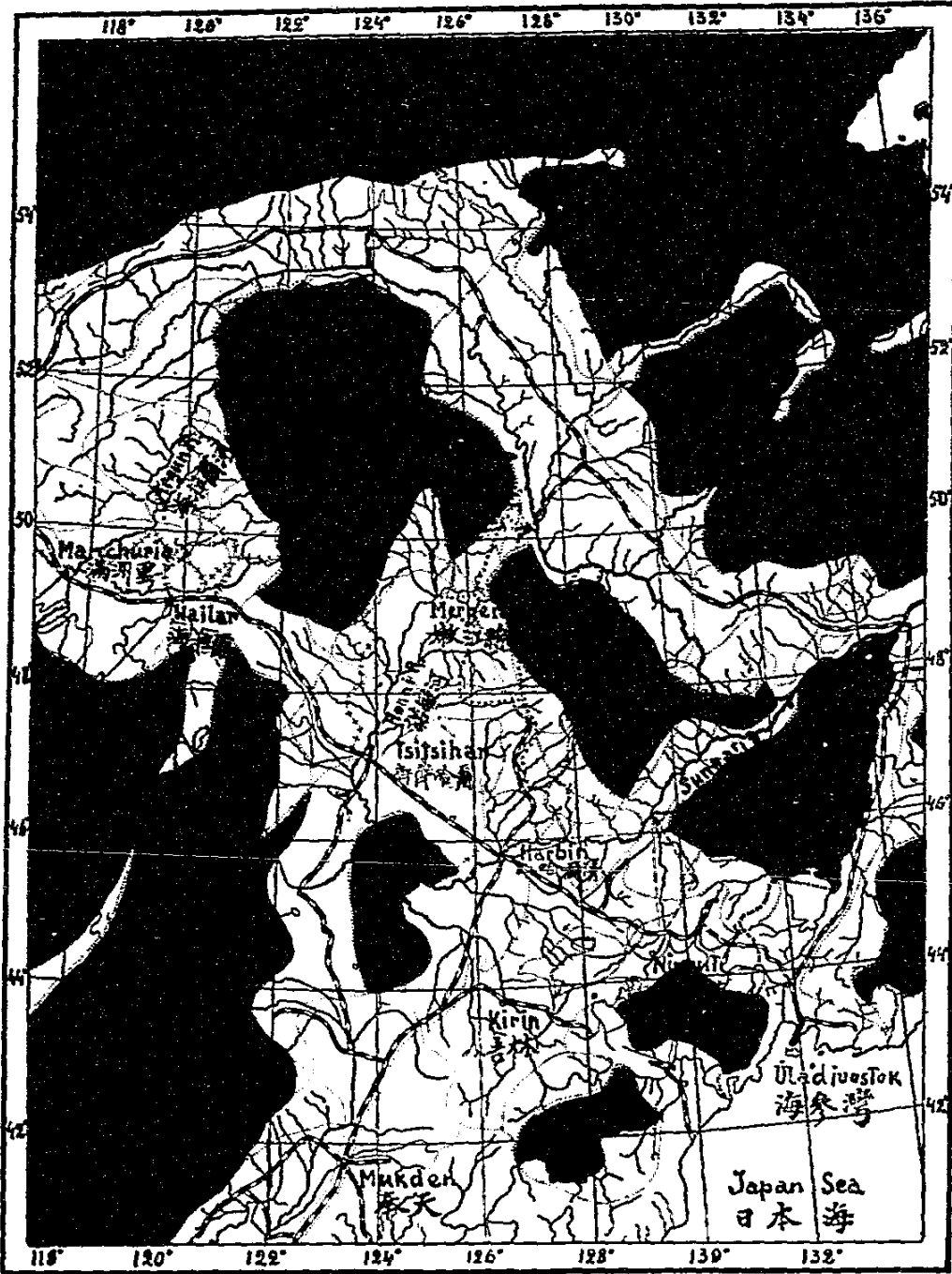
The Dresden State Museum of Zoology and Ethnography suggested that I should take with me Mr. Walter Fritsch to fulfil the duties of prospector. As contrary to expectation the territory chanced to be exceptionally lacking in animal life, our zoological collections in the main proved to be insignificant and of indifferent value. Besides which, I was accompanied by Dr. Meyer, with whom I had arranged to search for the source of the river Nonni and establish the exact water course taken by some of its upper

confluents. But he fell sick of malaria, and in the interests of his health considered it of greater advantage to return home. Nevertheless in the interim Dr. Meyer succeeded in mapping out a survey of our route over an extent of 300 kilom. from Mergen through Haritung and by a direct road to Ch'i-chang. The above, together with geographical observations taken along the whole line of route betokened a very valuable and important step towards elucidating some knowledge of a region that had hitherto remained a terra incognita to the world of science.

A fourth participant in the expedition was acquired in the person of Mr. Gotlib, a film-operator, who was instructed by me to take moving pictures depicting the life led by members of the Solon tribe.

However, even prior to Dr. Meyer, I was laid low by the same type of fever, of an even more virulent form, that forced the latter to make tracks for home. At one time I was so very ill that I feared that the disease would carry me off. During my illness I was domiciled in a tepee (iurta) belonging to a witch-doctor (shaman) renowned throughout the district for the marvellous cures of every form of sickness that he had effected. As all the game in close proximity to the camp had been hunted down, the shaman as well as other members of the tribe, wished to migrate to another spot, but were prevented from bringing this into effect owing to my extreme weakness. The solons therefore begged me to yield to the ministrations of their "shaman" who would attempt to cure me of my complaint with the assistance of incantations, holy dances and the beat of the drum. I was faint to accede. I was placed in a reclining position

PROPOSED ITINERARY TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN OPENING UP UNINVESTIGATED TERRITORY IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA AND REGIONS SUBDIVIDED ACCORDING TO METHOD OF EQUIPMENT. VII.



北滿未調查地域之測量路線與以測量用品分區

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

VI.

Proposed itinerary to be followed when opening up uninvestigated territory in Northern Manchuria and regions subdivided according to method of equipment.

Conventional signs:

1. Side-saddle, heavy type.
2. Side-saddle, light type.
3. Equipment by camel, on two-wheeled carts and automobiles.
4. Equipment on two-wheeled carts.
5. Proposed itinerary.

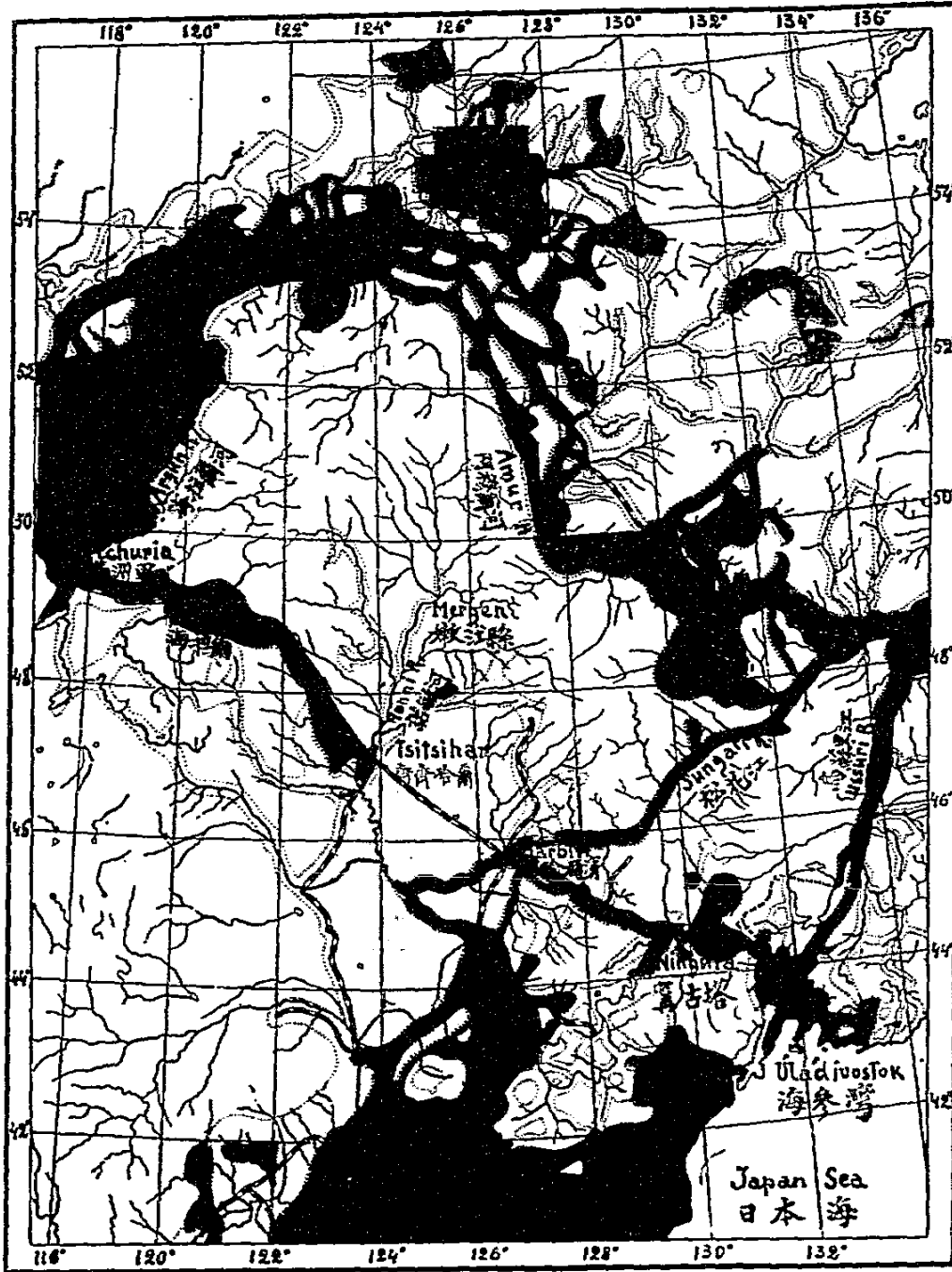
- | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|----|
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 例圖 |
| 預定路線 | 用雙輪車運輸 | 用駱駝雙輪車與汽車運輸 | 測量時可少帶用具 | 測量時應帶許多用具 | |

北滿未調查地域之測量路線與以測量用品分區

VI

TYPES OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 (According to different grades of accuracy).-

V.



地質學調查上之等級

各種測量上之正確程度

- 1 ■
- 2 ■
- 3 □
- 4 □

V.

Types of Geological Survey.

(According to different grades of accuracy).

Conventional signs:

1. Detailed geological survey.
2. Geological reconnaissance (dense net of routes).
3. Occasional route observations (sparse net of routes).
4. Unsurveyed areas.

4 3 2 1

未	測	測	詳	例	各	地
測	量	量	細	圖	種	質
量	路	路	測		測	學
地	線	線	量		量	查
點	極	極			土	上
	少	多			之	之
					正	等
					確	級
					程	
					度	

V

not earlier than during a period of 12 years. Expedition in this matter could only be reached by the acquisition of a fresh body of men trained to the work.

The routes as projected or variants thereof are intended to supply the need of merely throwing light upon the huge area of unexplored territory in N. Manchuria, hitherto lying outside the ken of science. They purport to verify conclusions arrived at as to the natural features existant in these areas

dependent upon superficial suveys of their marginal boundaries. They further consummate the gaining of a basic knowlege to be laid as the foundation of fresh and novel programs covering a detailed and thorough investigation of the areas in question, in which case, these latter when brought to a close would release Northern Manchuria from the odium of being classed as one of the least investigated corners on the surface of the earth.

E. E. Ahmert.

I have already depicted specific features allied to both Russian and Manchurian sectors of the Amoor basin and river bank, a knowledge of which allows one to portray these natural features in the form of a sketch, of some particular import to any one desirous of undertaking investigations of whatsoever kind in the region (see chart No. 5.).

Our Society has for its object the investigation of Manchuria, paying particular attention to the huge northern sector of the region. This necessitates the elaboration of a plan of work and the acquiring, in so far as possible, of a sufficient staff to perform the same, although and howbeit members of the said staff be not allied to our Society.

The personell and funds at our disposal are altogether insufficient to carry out this work at any great distance from the zone of influence exerted by the Chinese Eastern Railway. We have, however, managed to enter into reliable relations with countries both far and near and are in contact with and have already secured the confidence of institutions specially devoted to the work of investigation and research. It may therefore be no vain hope that we may succeed in inducing the members of such to take a part in conjunction with ourselves in the important task set us. In this matter when present at 3rd. Pan Pacific Congress a conversation between myself and Dr. Wong, director of the Chinese Geological Institution, president of many other scientific bodies in China, amongst others the "Scientific Society", may be cited as providing a symptom of some specific promise. Dr. Wong, recalling to mind our previous conversations in which mention had been made that Northern Manchuria had hitherto been bereft in major instance of investigation or work of research carried out by institutions belonging to any or every other country, and that work of investigation hitherto brought into effect had merely touched the boundaries of the region and a tract of territory lying contiguous to the railway zone, expressed the idea

that it might be advisable to undertake mutual steps towards organizing an expedition on a large scale with purpose of throwing light upon sectors of the region that to the present had remained unvisited and unexplored, to wit: the northern sector of the Large and Small Hingan range. He further expressed the hope that by mutual good will and concerted action the project might be brought to fulfillment.

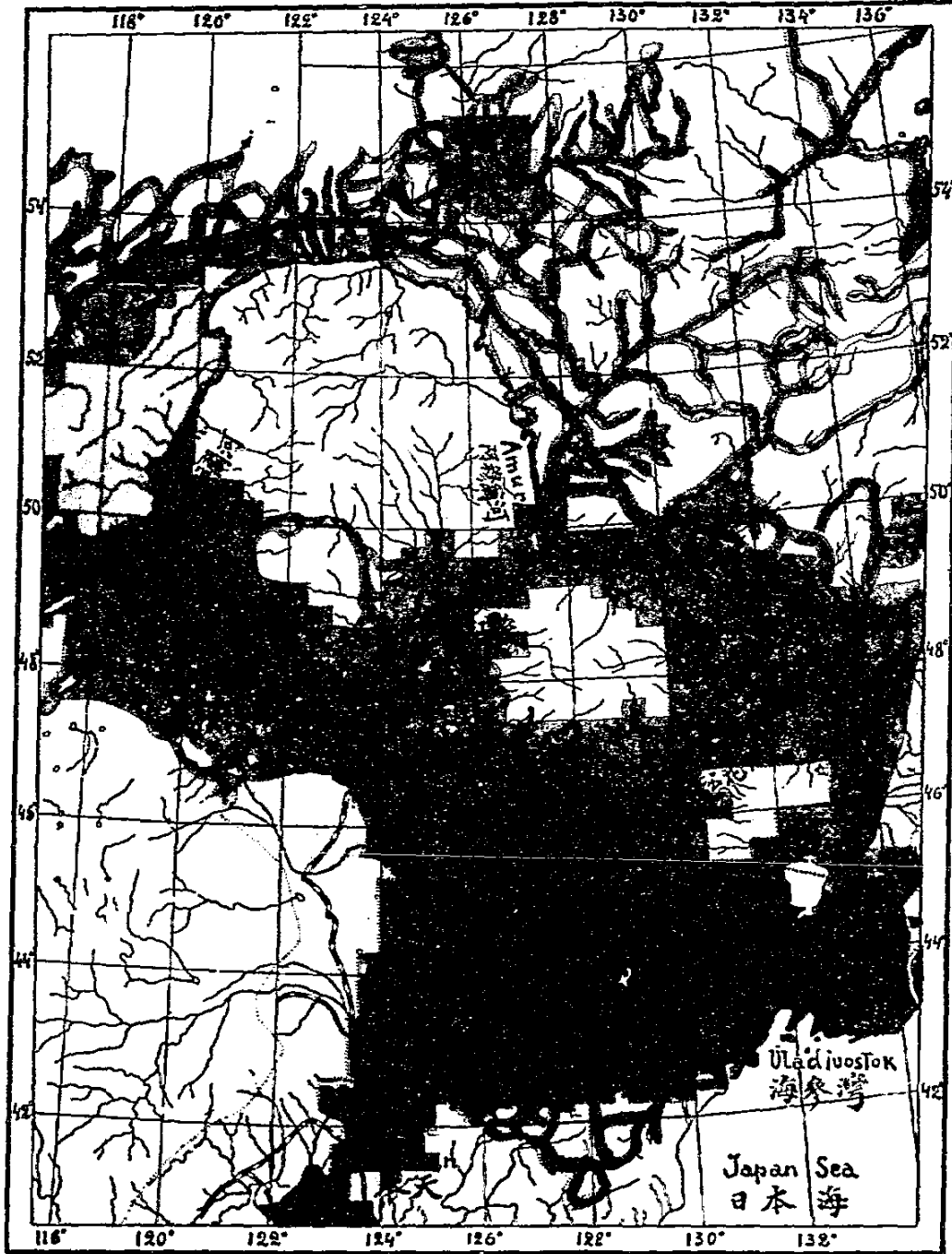
Routes to be followed by an expedition as projected are mapped out in charts 7 and 8 appended hereto. These, in my opinion, if followed, would further and bring into effect the scientific task imposed upon our Society.

Every projected route possesses its own individual features, differentiating it from others, and as a consequence is thereby to some extent particularized. All routes, with exception of No. 3, exceed the time limit set for the investigation of any particular sector during the period of one season, this same being restricted within the confines of Manchuria to 4 months (in the north) and 7 months (in the south). Consequently the task to be performed will cover a period of two seasons, which must be taken into account when organizing and fitting out the expedition.

As one and the same explorer cannot be expected to carry out work of investigation embracing live and dead natural features with the required degree of care and precision, and, on the other hand, as it would not be judicious to combine experts in the different branches of Natural History and other sciences in one body, it would be found of greater advantage to send out separately, a geologist, a botanist, a zoologist, an ethnographer over one and the same route to report individually upon results attained in his special domain. In consequence of which, when calculating the time required to perform the work over the different routes as projected this would be represented by $8 \times 1 \times 4 = 48$ investigation seasons. If any institution has but 4 investigators to fulfil the above (one for each branch of science) the projected 8 routes would be covered

CARTOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE OF
 NORTH MANCHURIA.-
 (Relative reliability Diagram).

IV.



重要之地形測量
 之指明測量地域
 之正確程度

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

IV.

Cartographic Knowledge of North Manchuria.

(Relative reliability diagram).

Conventional signs:

Surveys based upon theodolite traverses or triangulation.

1. Surveys by Russian General Staff.—Scale: 1:84,000 and 1:42,000.
2. Surveys by Russian General Staff.—Scale: 1:210,000.
3. His Majesty's "Cabinet" surveys.—Scale: 1:84,000.

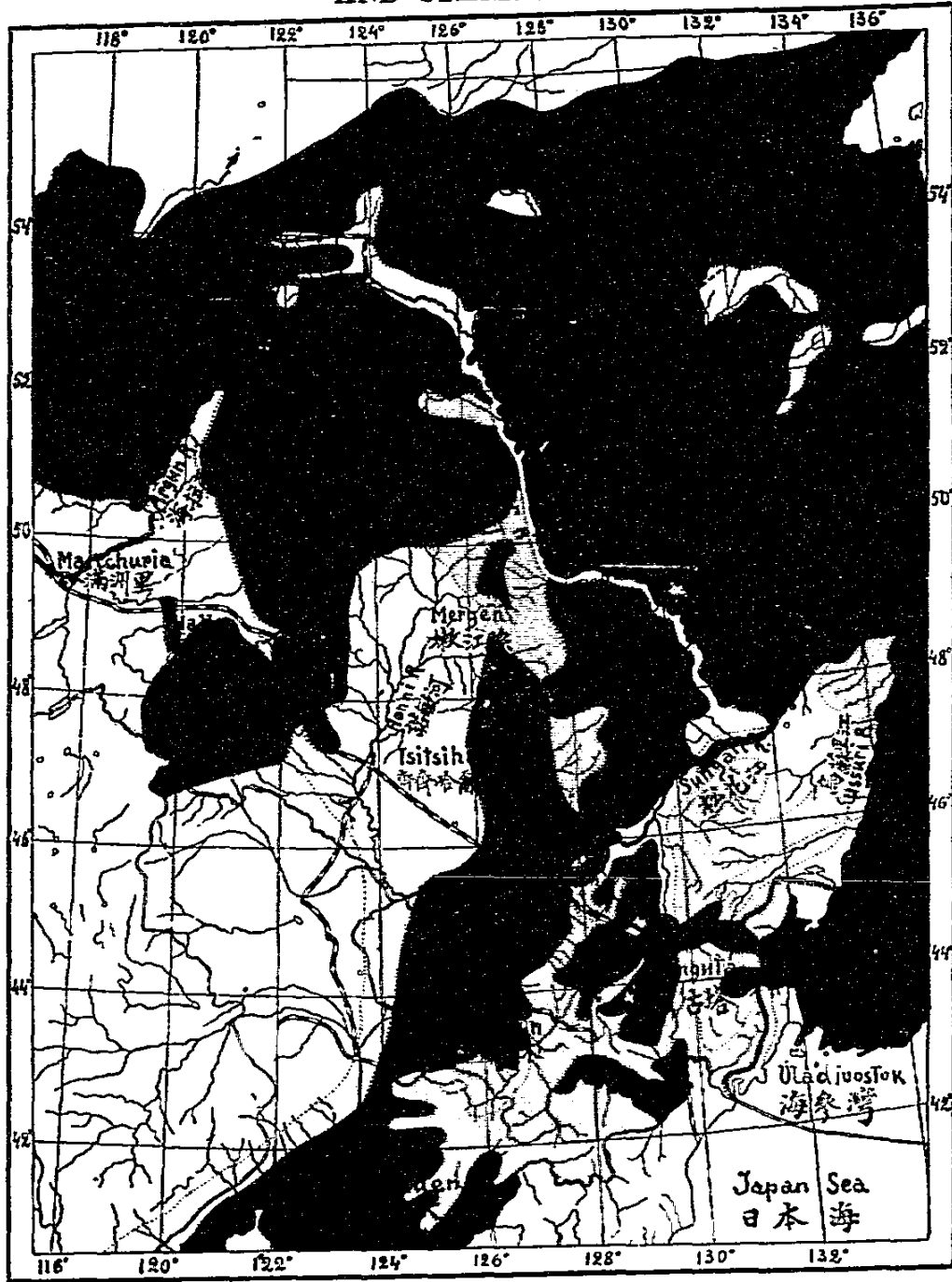
Surveys based upon some insufficient fixed points.

4. Different Admiralty and Forestry Surveys.
5. Sketch-surveys by various expeditions.
6. Japanese surveys.
7. Unsurveyed areas.

6	5	4	3	2	1	
或 測 量 區 域	日 本 測 量	各 種 探 險 隊 之 目 光 測 度	海 林 部 所 測 量 之 路 線	並 非 全 根 據 天 文 台 之 測 量	皇 室 官 吏 之 測 量 比 例 尺 1 : 84,000	俄 國 總 司 部 之 測 量 比 例 尺 1 : 120,000
						量 比 例 尺 1 : 210,000
						俄 國 總 司 部 與 皇 室 特 別 官 吏 之 測 量
						根 據 天 文 台 或 三 角 法 之 測 量
						例 圖
						指 明 測 量 地 域 之 正 確 程 度
						重 要 之 地 形 測 量

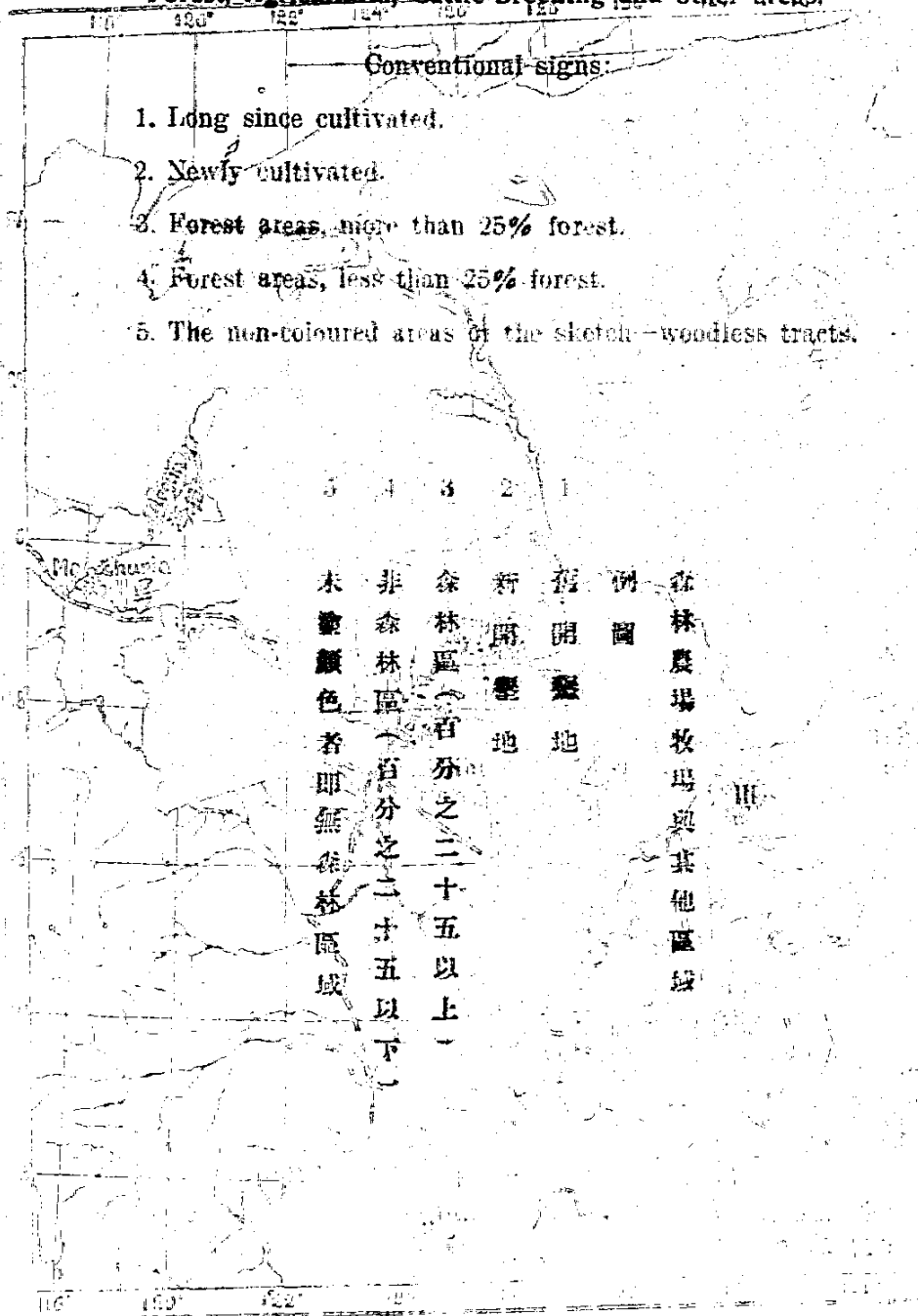
FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, CATTLE-BREEDING.
AND OTHER AREAS.

III.



森林農場牧場與其他區域

III.
 FOREST, AGRICULTURAL, CATTLE-BREEDING
 AND OTHER AREAS.
 Forest, Agricultural, Cattle-Breeding and other areas.



1 2 3 4

to but a few lines.—Northern Manchuria and the Maritime provinces from the boundary line between the animal kingdom inhabiting Siberia and the Manchurian-Korean sectors of the region. Consequently the tiger and the moose were to be met with here prior to the onrush of civilization and devastation caused by forest fires, whilst to the south-west these same were to be seen together with the Mongolian Camel.

Greater space must be allowed the flora of the region, as this not only provides a subject of particular interest for study, but supplies conditions of some influence in the matter in investigation. (see chart 4).

Manchurian flora is subdivided into two particular classes—that indigenous to the uplands and to the steppe country. Besides which, mention must be made of plant life growing on high mountain peaks absolutely denuded of a growth of timber, a phenomenon to be met with in any high mountainous region, exception being given to the high upland regions of Eastern Manchuria wherein, owing to a warmer climate, this particular species is to be found contiguous to the Pai-tao-shan volcano and in the topmost region of the central chain of mountains extending to the south of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The above includes: Korean cedar, Ayang pine, spruce pine, different varieties of the elm, Manchurian oak, lime-tree, Manchurian walnut, philodendron amurensis, maple, poplar, black and white birch, acacia, witch-elm, yew-tree and others, besides which winding plants such as wild grape and others are found growing in abundance. In consequence of which the flora of the region may be said to be combined of both northern and sub-tropical varieties, and species. Cereals cultivated within the region are-kaoliang, maize, buck-wheat, and latterly rice and hemp.

The people inhabiting the region and their occupation cannot but prove of interest to us, the ethnographical structure of the population, their occupations and density being most

varied; this differentiation being of such an acute character as to be quite-unknown in the annals of Europe.

The Kirin province (with exception of its furthestmost north-eastern sector) is most densely populated, followed by the Tsitsikar province in the basin of the Hu-lan-ho (to the north of Harbin) and lastly certain sectors contiguous to the line of railway and navigable rivers. The Chinese form the majority of the population in this part of the country, the same being observed in the settlements lining the Amur, lower Sungaree, and Nonni (from Tsitsikar to Mergen), the native Manchus—a small minority in the most outlying districts—still retain their native language. An indigenous tribe, the Golds, inhabit the banks of the Ussuri river, the lower reaches of the Sungaree, the Amur and its tributaries. Other indigenous tribes, the Orochons and Solons inhabit the northern sectors of the Large and Small Hingan mountains, whilst the upper reaches of the Nonni (since the XVII century) have been occupied by the Daurians (a race of farmers). Bands of nomad tribes of Mongolian origin rove with their herds over the wide steppe land situated in the central and lower reaches of the Nonni and southern half of Barga territory whilst, finally, the latter to the north of the railway, is occupied by nomad tribes belonging to the Orochian and Solon groups, these together with the Manchus being the congeners of the Tungus.

Besides the above, mention must be made of other inhabitants of Manchuria, who have latterly migrated into the country: more than 100,000 Russians have settled on territory lying contiguous to the Chinese Eastern Railway since its construction, 5,000 Japanese and several thousand people belonging to other nationalities being likewise domiciled here. Since the revolution in Russia thousands of cossacks have settled down along the banks of the Argun and especially in Trehechie (Tian, Derbul, Haoul), and finally, since Korea has been annexed by Japan, a large number of Koreans have migrated to certain spots in the Eastern section of Manchuria.

Provinces	Meteorological stations	Geographical			Relief and Heights			Average temperature						Rainfall in millimetres						
		Latitude	Longitude	Plateaux	Upland valleys	Plains	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Jan'y	August <i>July</i>	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Minimum J.M.	Maximum <i>Sept.</i>	Annual
N o r t h e r n M a n c h u r i a	Manchuria	49°35'	117°26'	—	661	—	-24.0	-1.1	+18.7	-1.9	-26.2	20.8	-2.1	6	21	177	42	2 F.M.	80	246
	Hailar	49°13'	119°44'	—	—	632	-26.2	-1.6	+18.6	-1.7	-28.8	20.8	-2.7	12	35	207	62	2 J.	82	316
	Mianduho	48°59'	121°12'	—	721	—	-25.5	-2.4	+17.0	-2.3	-28.1	19.1	-3.3	13	39	231	80	2 J.M.	88	363
	Buliedu	48°46'	121°55'	—	693	—	-20.3	-0.6	+16.8	-0.9	-24.9	20.1	-1.3	7	44	284	53	2 J.M.	106	388
	Chalantun	48°01'	122°44'	—	339	—	-16.8	-3.1	+19.7	+2.1	-19.1	21.6	+2.4	9	58	321	98	3 J.	141	486
	Tsitsihar	47°21'	123°57'	—	—	164	-17.9	+3.6	+20.8	+3.0	-20.4	21.6	+2.4	6	44	264	56	2 F.	114	370
	Harbin	45°45'	126°38'	—	—	142	-17.2	+4.6	+21.3	+4.1	-19.6	22.9	+3.2	14	79	358	97	4 F.	148	548
	Yaomen	44°32'	125°43'	—	—	192	-15.6	+5.0	+21.9	+4.7	-19.5	23.8	+4.0	12	73	376	120	3 F.	175	581
	Imianpo	45°04'	128°05'	—	233	—	-16.9	+4.0	+20.1	+3.9	-19.2	21.4	+2.8	26	98	420	139	7 J.	176	683
	Mutanchiang	44°36'	129°36'	—	—	259	-17.8	+3.6	+20.1	+3.5	-20.6	21.7	+2.4	12	81	303	123	3 J.	116	520
	Tai-ping-ling	44°33'	130°36'	563	—	—	-16.2	+2.0	+18.2	+3.0	-18.7	19.6	+1.8	13	86	308	148	4 F.	118	556

Chart No. 3 and the table as above tend to show that the mountainous regions predominate over the plains and lowlands.

River systems of the whole region, with exception of the sea shore and Sahalien, belong to the basin watered by the Amur. Almost 10,000 kilom. of the rivers in this basin are navigable, and half again of the above can be negotiated by boats, the outcome of which being that a large area of territory is opened up, especially in the back-woods of the region, by a whole system of natural waterways. But as the territory under description is mostly of a mountainous character, the adaptability to use these methods of communication is often obstructed by either rapids or to oswit a current, in consequence of which boats finding their way upstream must either be towed or poled. We must also make mention of the fact that in Barga territory, Transbaikalia, the Maritime provinces, in the North of the Primorsk district the season open to navigating the rivers lasts only for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months (from the end of April to the middle of October), this period in Manchuria and southern sector of the Primorsk district being extended to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ months (end of March—beginning of November, high water being experienced in July August, whilst the level of the rivers is lowest for the most part in March, in the autumn and, at times, in May, and even June). During the period of high water it often happens that broad river valleys are often submerged, this, at times, being extended to the surrounding lowlands; often and again heavy rainfall is the cause of a sudden rise in level, bringing disaster to unexperienced travellers who may, at the time, have pitched camp in a hollow.

As the climate of any region is of paramount significance in the level of existence and habits displayed by its inhabitants, as well as being of great token as affecting the agrarean wealth of the region—it may be of value to rest on this important factor in more or less greater detail.

Climate. It may well be understood that the climate of any region, such

as Barga or Transbaikalia, situated as the latter are in the centre of the mainland, cannot coincide with that of the Primorsk province or of Sahalien. The same may be said of the climate holding sway in the table and uplands of the territory if compared with that in the valleys and fen country of the region. Climatic conditions existant on the 55th line of latitude are in no way similar to those prevailing in the 43 rd. As **Temperature** and **rainfall** are factors of the greatest import in this matter, below will be found a table depicting conditions as they stand (see table).

This table tends to show that climatic conditions prevalent in Manchuria to the East of the Big Hingan Mountains, in the southern sector of the Primorsk region, and most southern sectors of the Maritime province (between Habaroffsk and Blagovestchensk) are, generally speaking, cold—with an annual temperature below zero. But as these conditions are dependent in the main upon a very cold winter and a somewhat frigid spring, and as the summers are hot and even very hot, as far as the vegetation period is concerned the climate in itself cannot be classified as being cold.

As the warmest season of the year coincides with the period of heaviest rainfall plants of a subtropical species are found growing in these sectors of the region the mean temperature of which has been classified as being above zero. It is a well known fact that high pressure of the air is a prevalent condition in winter on the mainland of Eastern Asia, whilst in summer it is lower; that in winter prevalent winds blow from the north east and in summer from the southwest; out that the winter is dry, almost without snow fall, and that the summer is moist, close to the seashore being very damp; that differentiation of temperature at night and during the day is very great, and in general, the climate in sectors not too far distant from the sea-board may be described as that of a continental character.

My remarks with regard to the fauna in the region will be condensed

A R E A S	Sq. kilom.	I n h a b i t a n t s	
		in 1922*	to the sq. kilom.
Heilungkiang (including Barga)	734108 (195113)	2852700 (55300)	3,89 (0,26)
Kirin	274389	6406500	23,31
Total...	1008497	9258700	9,18

For purposes of comparison the following statistical figures may be cited in regard to Japan (all territorial domains 1922) 675172 77007500 114,06
Germany (prior to the war) 540519 64900000 120,81

As may be seen from the above we come face to face with a country that is more or less thickly populated in its southern sector alone. varied climatic, orographic and other conditions must surely be met with in a country covering such a very huge area (see chart No 3).

The above portrays, that most

Orographical conditions may be summed up as follows:

No.	DESIGNATION	Area. Ratio as to total area	Highest altitude in metres	
			Mountain peaks	Lowest height of passes
1	Table lands and hilly steppe country (Barga)	13%	600-900	(500)
2	Large Hingan	21%	1500-1700	1000-1300
3	Small Hingan	16%	900-1300	600
4	Manchurian plain.	24%		300-110
5	Eastern Manchurian mountainous region.	20%	950-1494**	600-700
6	Sungari-Ussuri lowlands.	5%	90	30
7	Hanka lowlands	1%	90	35
	Table lands, valleys, lowlands	43%	600-900 M.	500-30 m.
	Uplifted regions.	57%	900-1700 jm.	600-1300 m.

* According to another source of information in 1921, the population of the Heilungkiang province was assessed at 3,960,000 (including Barga 70,000). Generally speaking an official census is always lower than that in point of fact.

** The summit of the Pai-tao-shan volcano, rising to a height of 2,440 metres above sea level, reigns supreme over the whole contiguous territory of Manchuria and Korea.

tund of information covering the mineral wealth, the flora, fauna and native tribes inhabiting the region. The territory of the Russian Far East since the XVIII century had been investigated by a number of detached expeditions and towards the end of the XIX century was surveyed by a whole number of consecutive expeditions sent out by responsible institutions and organized groups.

For a long time, Northern Manchuria escaped the notice of any investigator. These travellers who happened to pass through the territory supplied us with but scant information as to natural conditions prevalent in the region. Southern Manchuria, however, may be said to have been favoured with some greater consideration, during the XIX century being visited by a number of European scientists, some of these being world-famous, whilst towards the beginning of the XX century, Japanese investigators

and special institutions of research made a point of becoming closely acquainted with the natural resources of the region. As regards Northern Manchuria (towards the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries) besides some work of investigation performed (in 1896-98) by an expedition sent out by the Geographical Society and another dispatched by the Geological Committee in 1901--and not taking into account desultory investigation of small tracts of territory along the frontier line and of districts lying more or less contiguous to the line of railway, no important work of investigation or research had been consummated throughout the region. Chinese chronicles likewise contain but fragmentary information in this matter.

Chart No. 1 depicts (comparatively) the relative extent attained by investigation in the region, expressed in per centum ratios.

R E G I O N	Investigated		Not investigated
	Thoroughly	Superficially	
Russian Far East	6.9%	31.1%	62.0%
Northern Manchuria	0.1%	32.9%	67.0%

Topographical surveys, undertaken in both regions provide us, however, with somewhat better results (see chart No. 2).

Consequently, a review of investigation conducted in the region points to the fact that the major area of the territory is of an unknown quantity, and that the remainder (especially applicable to N. Manchuria) has been but partially and insufficiently investigated.

Therefore it may be concluded that 80-90 % of the area of Northern Manchuria is still open to scientific investigation.

But despite the huge area of continuous territory lying undiscovered, investigations carried out in neighbouring provinces may lead us to some

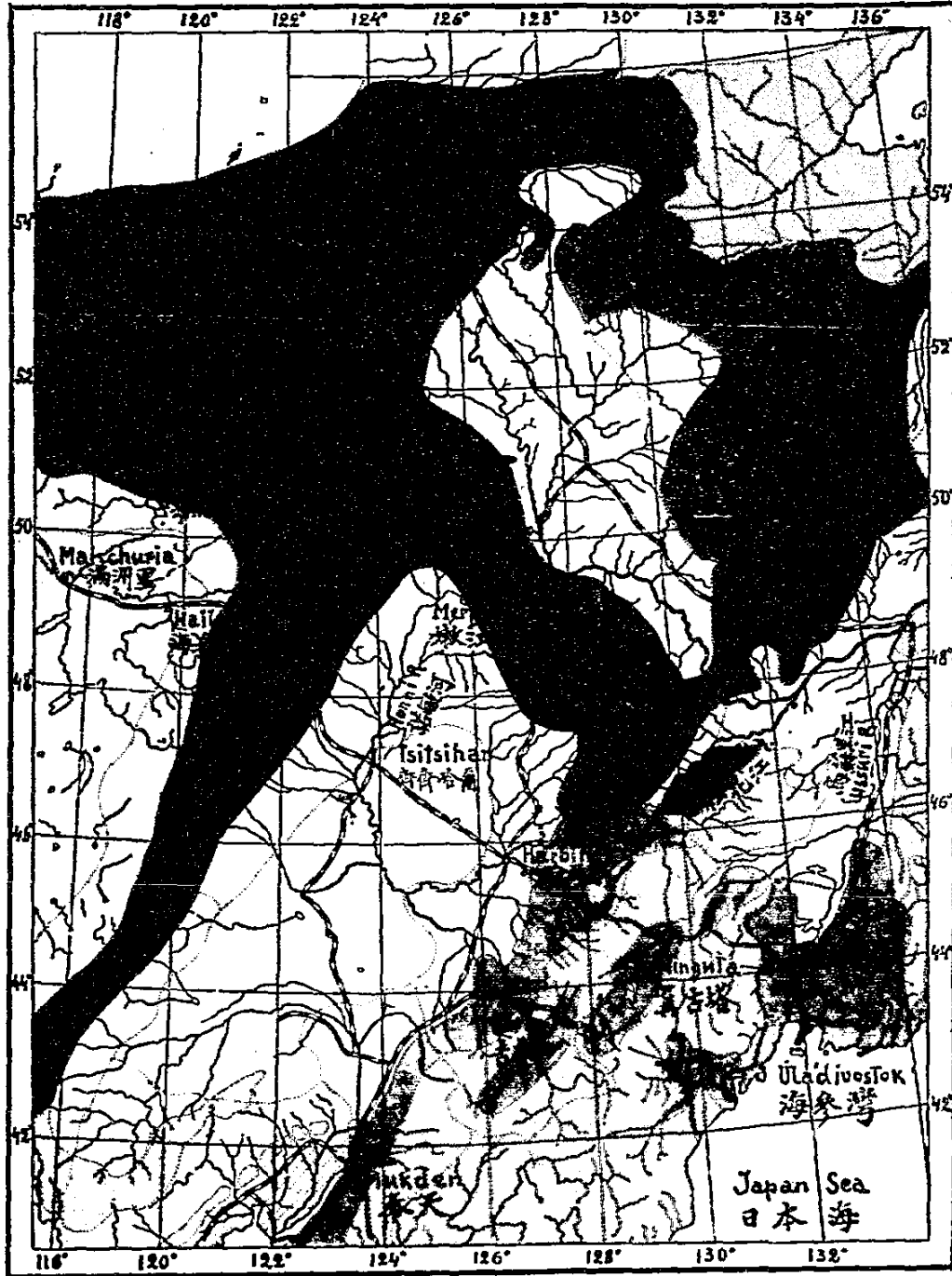
knowledge of those facts that a future explorer may be expected to become cognizant of, and consequently apprise us of the best method of approaching the task to be undertaken.

Let us rest for a moment on the general characteristics of the region at large and the possible specific features of those sectors that have hitherto remained untouched and undiscovered, in so far as investigations conducted along any marginal territory might allow us of so doing.

General information in regard to the territory and its sectors. North Manchuria lies between 53°31' to 41°55' Northern latitude and 115°28' to 134°47' longitude. Within these limits various provinces are accounted with the following areas and number of inhabitants:

„Nature - complexes“

III.



地
勢
圖

II.

"Nature-Complexes".

Conventional sings:

Highland types:

1. Amur-Dahurian, dense forests.
2. Transitional zone, open forests.
3. Small Khingan, open or dense forests.
4. East-Manchurian, open or dense forests.
5. Old cultivated hill-land.
6. Uda—East-Siberian.

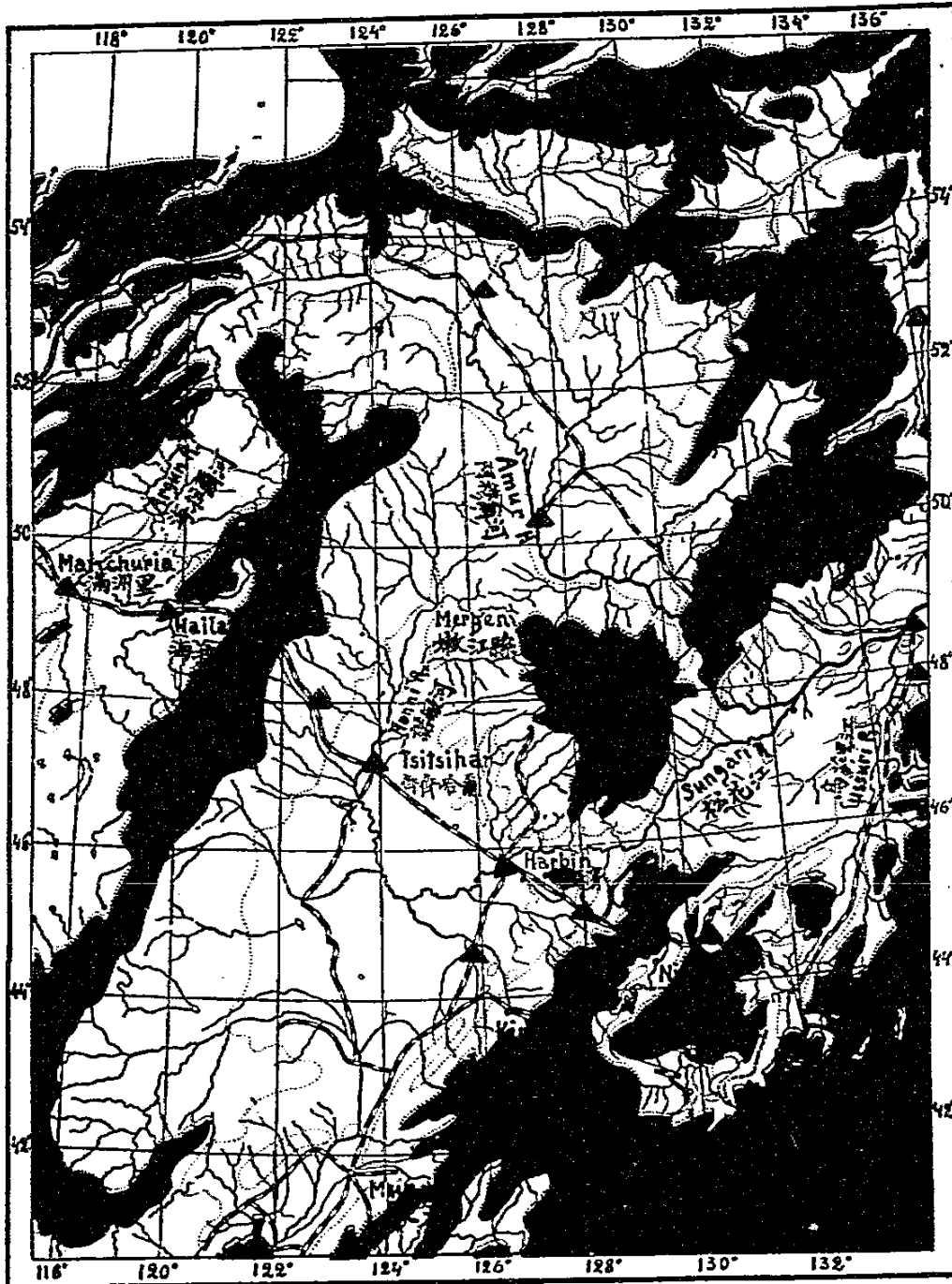
Plain types:

7. Plateau, steppe and semi-desert.
8. Plains and transitional zones.
9. Amur and Liao-ho lowlands.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				
低地	平原與過渡地帶	高原沙漠與半荒地	平原形	烏達東西伯亞	舊開墾地高原	京三東東部森林嚴密或稀少	小興安嶺森林嚴密或稀少	過渡地帶森林稀少	阿穆爾大烏爾森林嚴密	山形	例圖	地勢圖

Sketch in relief

II.



明
顯
圖

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

1.

Sketch in Relief.

Conventional signs:

1. Mountain systems and secondary highlands.
2. Barga and Mongolian plateau.
3. Plains and lowlands.
4. Meteorological points in our table.

4	3	2	1		
氣象台地點	平原與低地	高原	山陵	例圖	明顯圖

Northern Manchuria: one of the least investigated countries in the world.

The title held by our Society portrays the course of proceedings coming within the bounds of its endeavours.

Investigations of any kind afford a maximum result and are most productive if carried out with a minimum expenditure of effort and outlay, if conducted upon a systematic and well regulated plan of campaign. But in order to attain the above suitable conditions must of needs be a necessary adjunct--the occurrence of sufficient funds plus the assistance of a suitable scientific staff of coadjutors.

Whenever these necessary conditions may prove to be non-existent--investigations of a sporadic character and of limited scope needs follow, activity engendered in conformity to favouring circumstance and money to hand.

Up to the present year, our Society has been enabled to carry out its mission within the limits as portrayed above.

Now, however, we foresee the possibility of our activities in this particular assuming wider scope owing to a larger supply of funds being placed at our disposal.

Furthermore our relations, with the scientific world of China, the USSR and other countries, that have latterly assumed a more far-reaching character and have become more intensified, give promise of invigorating our modest and unpretentious staff of investigators by collaboration with others of greater merit in the cause of science and to the benefit of the country at large.

If, up to now, no prescribed plan and systematized method of work, has been considered as being of no

special importance, the present moment points to the fact that such is of the most vital consequence.

The following must provide the foundation of any plan to be entertained--the tabulating of any work performed in this matter by our predecessors and by ourselves, the volume and tenor of any proposed activity to be consummated, the defining of ready and possible funds and workers required in the fulfilment of the above. As a result we should arrive at the plan of work dealing with the matter in hand.

The present thesis must be looked upon as an introduction to the organizing of any such plan of work, the same being in conformity to any results hitherto attained in this special sphere of action.

The western sector of China, Tibet, Mongolia and Central Asia, a significant portion of the mainland of Africa, countries that some 30--50 years ago were absolutely unknown to and untried by the ordinary explorer, nevertheless for a long time past have been a source of interest and have attracted the attention of scientists and others throughout the world. The above gave cause that these same became interlaced by the routes taken by scientific expeditions and investigators interested in the natural resources of these countries.

Amongst the latter might be reckoned quite a number of geologists and students of natural history, or the names of travellers in search of material of interest to the former. As regards those domains under the suzerainty of China, both chronicles and reports by their local administrations contain no small

SHEET

RESEARCH SOCIETY

January 1927.

C-t

AMOUNT	DESIGNATION	AMOUNT
p 1 Jan. 1926 YEN		p 1 Jan. 1927 YEN
	1. BY DIFFERENT PERSONS and INSTITUTIONS ACCOUNT.	
37570.66	a) Exhibits turned over to the Museum for temporary use and press matter on commission	40290.71
691.74	b) Creditors	703.90
36337.05	2. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	60638.76
74599.45		101633.37

Audit Committee: { President—I Li-chun.
Vice-President—E. Iashnoff.
Secretary—M. Gleboff.
Bookkeeper - M. Vasilieff.

BALANCE
of the MANCHURIA

D-t

as per 1 Ja

AMOUNT	DESIGNATION	AMOUNT
p. 1 Jan. 1926 YEN		p. 1 Jan. 1927 YEN
4253.40	1. TO CASH ACCOUNT in hand	16129.86
49517.88	2. MUSEUM ACCOUNT cost of exhibits	55695.06
5766.19	3. LIBRARY ACCOUNT cost of books	7546.57
3253.02	4. PUBLISHING ACCOUNT cost of press matter stored	6933.53
11637.46	5. PROPERTY ACCOUNT cost of same	13143.19
171.50	6. DIFFERENT PERSONS and INSTITUTIONS ACCOUNT Debtors	2185.16
74599.45		101663.37

The Committee of the Society

Vice-Presidents: { Li Shao-gen.
A. Meshérsky.

Members: { Secretary—A. Rachkowsky.
Treasurer—A. Pogrebetsky.

L I S T

Of foreign institutions which sent their publications to the M. R. S. Library in 1926.

Akademie der Wissenschaften, "American Bee Journal", "American Exporter", American Geographical Society, American Museum of Natural History, American Oriental Society, Arnold Arboretum, Bank of Chosen, "Bankers Weekly", British Museum of Natural History, Philippine Bureau of Science, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Central China University, "China Express and Telegraph", Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Commercial Press, Ltd., University of Allahabad, Deutsche Reichsbahn Gesellschaft, Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Directorate General of Posts (Postal Supply Department), Faculte des Sciences de l'Univesite Masaryk, "Far Eastern Review", Forestry Experimental Station (Government General of Chosen), Geological Institute (South Manchuria Railway Company), Geological Society of China, Geological Society of South Africa, Geological Survey of Great Britain, Geological Survey of China, Geological Survey of Chosen, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, Government Fishery Experimental Station, Iwata Institute of Plant Biochemistry, Japan Tourist Bureau, Jardim Botânico de Rio de Janeiro, Knihovna Narodniho Musea, Laivijas Universita-

tes, Lingnaam Agricultural College, Canton Christian College, "Monde Oriental", Musci Nationalis Hungarici, National Research Council of Japan, Nederlandsche Botanische Vereeniging, New Zealand Board of Science and Art, "Ostasiatische Rundschau", Pan-Pacific Science Congress, Pai-Yang University, Polskie Towarzystwo Orientalistyczne, Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodnikow im. Kopernika, Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch), Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Royal Society of Victoria, Seminar für Orientalischen Sprachen an der Universität Berlin, Shantung Christian University, Soochow University, St John University, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, Statni Urad Statisticky, Students, Society of the Utsunomiya College of Agriculture and Forestry, Tokyo Botanical Society, Tokyo Geographical Society, United States Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa (Department of Agriculture), Universitet Komensky, University of Nanking (College of Agriculture and Forestry), Washington Chamber of Commerce, West China Border Research Society, West China Union University, Wirtschafts der Wissenschaften für Russland und Potstaaten Yen-ching University.

PROTOCOL

of a Meeting of the M. R. S. Audit Committee held
25 March 1927.

We, the herewith undersigned members of the Audit Committee elected thereto by the Manchuria Research Society have drawn up the present protocol in the following:

On the date present and at a preceding sitting of the said Committee we audited accounts of the Society for 1926 and found the same to be correct and in order, with all necessary vouchers attached and with all necessary entries made in the Society's books.

The annual turnover of funds at the disposal of the Society, not taking into account funds set aside for a special purpose and the balance in hand from the preceding year, is assessed at an income of yen 22,329 as against yen 20,369 derived the year before, representing an increase of 9%, total expenditure being equal to yen 22,686, exceeding that of last year (yen 19,958) by 14%. Funds assigned for special purpose are assessed at an income of yen 16,504 (including yen 15,911 appropriated for the construction of a Botanical park) total expenditure for this account being yen 1,545 (including an outlay of yen 1,065 on the said Park).

Balance in hand as per 1 January 1926 was found to be yen 4,253.

At the same time capital funds in cash and property have risen from 36,337 to 60,639 yen, an increase of

67% (as against 50% during the preceding year). Together with the above the Committee finds it meet to call attention to the fact that not only has property in the Museum and Library belonging to the Society been augmented but has been further improved as to quality. It may be constituted that the Museum, the value of the exhibits in which—the property, in part of the Society and of private persons, formerly assessed at yen 49,518 and now being equal to yen 55,695—is gradually being transformed into one of the most valuable scientific depositories in the region

Paying note to the fact that owing to a lack of funds insufficient appropriations have been set aside to supplement the Museum, the Committee is of opinion that such additional provision is most desirable and may be attained, without the expenditure of any special funds, by an energetic appeal to local economic and scientific organizations, to wit: the railway board, commercial, industrial and trading concerns, especially those of Chinese origin, and by applying to different societies, irrelevant of their notionality.

President I Li-chun.

Vice-president E. Yashnoff.

Secretary M. Gleboff.

gratitude to all organizations at Harbin that have forwarded the work undertaken by the Society either by subsidy or donations, and to all individuals who have assisted by personal effort or by the donation of books, exhibits etc. in tending to

bring the endeavours of the Society to more or less satisfactory culmination.

Member of the Committee,
Secretary,

A. Rachkowsky.

Members of the Society were present and took part in the following scientific conferences and meetings:

E. E. Ahnert was delegated to Tokio to represent the Society at the 3rd Pan Pacific Scientific Congress, and read a paper on the "Morphology, geological and tectonic history of the Russian Far East and of Northern Manchuria.

P. A. Pavloff (senior) took part in the work of an assembly at Habarovsk dedicated to the Natural Productive Power of the Far East, at which he read a report on: 1) A short historical sketch depicting the development of a series of meteorological stations along the route of the Chinese Eastern Railway. 2) Taking advantage of climatic conditions with purpose of furthering economic and mainly technical requirements. 3) Dependency upon meteorological conditions of the course taken by the pulmonary plague in 1911 and 1921. 4) As regards a subsiding language assisting international relations in the Far East.

M. K. Gordeeff went to Leningrad to be present at a United Agrarian Conference, at which the following papers were read by him: 1) "Excursions organized by the M.R.S. to study soil conditions existant along the line of the C.E.R.; 2) Botanical-geographical regions in Northern Manchuria; 3) Characteristic defined by certain conditions of soil on the western division of the C.E.R. (alkaline lands).

The following scientists paid a visit to the Society at Harbin: prof. V. M. Savitch (Far Eastern University), by special invitation to take part in a discussion with the members attached to Natural History section—to organize and construct a Botanical park; prof. Mori (Seoul University) who verified collections of fish; P. H. Dorsett, investigator delegated by the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture, who took part in several excursions instituted by members of the Society, and who read a report later in China covering results attained; prof. Kotocuma and Dr. Murakami (Japanese geologists); the academician, V. L. Komaroff; professors L. S. Berg, P. J. Shmidt and N. P. Nikiforoff, who visited the Society on their way to the Pan Pacific Scientific Congress. On his return from the said Conference V. L. Komaroff read a paper devoted to results of expeditions throughout Manchuria, took part at sittings held by the Botanical section, and assisted in perfecting a plan devoted to the botanical investigation of Northern Manchuria, besides which he looked through the herbarium attached to the Museum and established the species of over 300 different plants. Prof. P. J. Shmidt read a paper dealing with an expedition to the Liu-Kiu islands and took part in a conference inaugurated by the zoological section to devise a program covering the investigation of Northern Manchuria from a zoological view point.

Conclusion.

During the course of 1921 members attached to the various sections of the Society submitted and read 93 reports, these meetings being open to the public at large, and at which any matter submitted was freely discussed and debated. In all over 2,700 people were present at the different meetings held by the Society.

During the same period the Museum was visited by over 7,000 people, of which 4,247 were local school children and 1,918 adult visitors, entrance being free.

Admittance by ticket was taken advantage of 324 people (belonging to the local community) and 540 (the inhabitants of other towns).

Full explanation of the exhibits viewed was given by the Museum superintendent.

The Botanical plot was visited by more than 2,000 persons.

Concluding this short sketch covering activity displayed by the Society during 1926. The Committee considers it its duty to express the sincerest

publications was greatly improved owing to the excellence of the work performed by the photographic-laboratory attached to the M.R.S., and consequent to new arrangements having been concluded with the printers, whereby new and special plant was installed to deal with the work.

The following publications saw light during the current year: Review of the Manchuria Research Society No. 6. in Russian, the same (somewhat abridged) in English and Chinese; Animal life in Manchuria according to collections in the M.R.S. Museum (mammals) by B. P. Yakovleff; Djen-cheng, the Root of Life, by N. A. Baikoff; Animal Life in Manchuria (reptiles and amphibians) according to collections in the M.R.S. Museum, by P. A. Pavloff (junior); the Manchuria Tuscarora or broad leaved *Zizania latifolia* Turcz, by I. V. Kozloff; Field cultivated plants of N. Manchuria, by B. W. Skvortzow; Administration of Northern Manchuria, by I. G. Baianoff.

Series D: The Fishing Industry in Barga, by V. A. Kormazoff.

An arrangement was concluded with the "Manchurian Monitor", published by the Chinese Eastern Railway, whereby the Department devoted to Research provided space on its pages

for any literary labour performed by members belonging to the Manchuria Research Society. The editing of these articles was charged to a member of a special Committee formed by the M.R.S. As a consequence of the above the following articles were published (under series A. and D.—9 articles) in the "Manchuria Monitor", later published in the form of printed monographs (800 in all) for purposes of interchange of printed matter.

At present the Publishing Committee is engaged upon the edition of "Activity displayed by the geological section and that devoted to physical geography" (1-st vol.), and the "Mineral Resources of Northern Manchuria", by E. E. Ahnert. The Committee has likewise to hand: 1) Annals of the M.R.S. 2) 3 editions of work performed by the "Sungaree river biological station", 3) 2 editions "Material embodied in the Bibliography of Manchuria", 4) 2 editions of "Work performed by the Zoological section. 5) edition of Activity displayed by the Ethnographical section, 6) 16 illustrated articles published in the Manchurian Monitor, "The Fur Industry in Northern Manchuria", 8) The Soya Bean—food and cattle feed, by A. A. Horvath, 9) a number of articles relative to the Soya Bean, in general.

Relations with other societies and institutions.

Relations with State Scientific Institutions, Schools of Higher Education, Scientific Societies, and Regional Investigation Societies were upheld and developed by method of: 1) interchange of printed matter, 2) the sending of collections with purpose of determining the same, 3) receipt of instructions and advice relative to method, 4) the taking part in different scientific conferences etc. by the Society's delegates, 5) the invitation of specialists to assist in the solution of certain problems in conjunction with members attached to the Society, 6) visits paid us by the representatives and members of other and allied Societies.

During the current year 28 publications (or 2,485 individual units)

were mailed abroad for purposes of exchange, and during the same period the Society received 700 different publications (or 1,850 individual units).

Collections resulting from excursions were sent to the following institutions and persons for determination, who had kindly acceded to do so and to return a duplicate of the specimen sent:

Principal Botanical Garden (Leningrad)—a herbarium of Manchurian flora, the Academy of Science (Paris), the Academy of Science (Stockholm), the Far Eastern Geological Committee (Peking)—duplicates of Collections gathered by E. E. Ahnert during excursions conducted, 1920—1925.

likewise carried out embodying the photographing of the more interesting aspects of life at Harbin.

The study of local literature was regarded by this section as being one of the primal tasks set it, and the getting together of a bibliographic list of all journals, monographs and other printed matter appearing at Harbin was continued.

"A Guide to periodical works in Russian and other European languages appearing in print at Harbin per 1 January 1926" has been prepared for the press by M. S. Tiunin, whilst N. P. Axtonomoff made ready a "A Systematic Guide to all articles published in the "Monitor of Asia".

In order to carry out the task of primal importance entrusted to it—cooperation in the study and investigation of the economic resources of the region this section held a series of meetings to hear reports with regard to the above and debate the same, some of which, read before a general meeting of the Society have been published. The number of members and guests present at the meetings held by this section exceeded 500. Special attention was paid to the branch of agriculture, this being properly considered by the section to form the mainstay of the region—particular attention being devoted to the cultivation of the soya bean.

Activity displayed by section attached to the commercial-industrial branch of the Museum was confined to tabulating and setting in order all material already to hand and to the preparation of explanatory matter and diagrams having reference to the

above. It may be said that 38 excellently executed diagrams were supplied by the superintendent of this section, G. Y. Maliarefisky, during the current year, besides which the following collections were likewise prepared by him: Manchurian technical plants, Manchurian wheat, the production of potato starch, articles made by Chinese skilled artizans, Chinese perfumery, fishing industry at Barga and Kundjur fair. During the current year products of purely and original Chinese manufacture provided the source for consecutive study.

During the past year A. I. Popoff performed some interesting work in the scientific study of the soya bean, 614 new exhibits having been added to the collections of this sub-section.

A. N. Guliaeff supplied the above with a large number of plaster of paris models of—vegetables, fruit and fish.

Photographic section. As formerly this section continued its courses embracing the study of photography and its practical application—free to the Society's members. Positive results may be said to have been attained by the above, as the quality of illustrated material provided by the members of the Society showed evident signs of improvement. In order to reach even better results the section has organized competitive exhibits of work. Likewise the section has achieved distinctive advantage in the construction of a "photometer".

During the past year the laboratory attached to this section has been supplemented with new plant and apparatus.

Publishing activity.

Press work is closely allied with scientific activity displayed by the Society. During the past year this has considerably increased in volume owing to the Committee having decided to afford advertising space in the Annals of the M. R. S., to those desirous of taking advantage of such. In

consequence of the above estimates have jumped from M. D. 1,650 per annum to almost M. D. 7,000.

During the year current 14 publications aggregating 594 pages with 205 illustrations have appeared in print, sales being from 800 to 1,200. The general appearance of these

Section of geology and physical geography. During the year current seven excursions have been undertaken by members attached to the above, during which collections of specimens relative to petrography, different soils, useful minerals, petrified flora and fauna were secured and a considerable number of photographs taken.

In part E. E. Ahnert, president of the section made four excursions with purpose of investigating stone quarries, and prepared the data requisite for publishing a work to be entitled the "Mineral Resources of Manchuria".

T. P. Gordeeff, vice-president of the section, continued his investigations covering regional soil and flora conditions with purpose of compiling a soil chart of Northern Manchuria including geo-botanical sub-divisions.

A. I. Lavroushine accomplished two expeditions into the middle reaches of the Ashiho river with purposes of securing a collection of "brachiopods".

The Geological section of the Museum received collections from Barga, Halun-Halhin-Arshan, and from volcanic region of the Nomil river by engineer E. I. Eminoff.

Medical, veterinary and sanitary. Work performed by this section was confined to 10 reports read by different lecturers during the course of the year.

Section devoted to historical science. The Historical-Ethnographical section, desirous of widening the scope of its labours in regard to specific investigation of the region, made a point, during the year past, of securing the cooperative services of many persons, who owing to the nature of their professional work or knowledge of native dialects might be of use to the Society. With this purpose in view both the president and vice-president of the section read papers before an assembly of under-graduates attached to the Courses of Chinese on the subject of means and method to be employed when investigating the region from an ethnographical standpoint. Later,

those present, when adventuring upon practical field work, were given specific instructions in regard to the amassing of information in general and in this particular.

M. S. Tiunine made a trip to Hailar to investigate the ruins of an ancient city situated close by. A plan of these ruins was made, and existing ramparts photographed. Specimens of building material used were prepared sent to the Museum, and a full report covering the course of investigation.

Owing to energy displayed by its members, the number of exhibits at the disposal of this section was greatly augmented 2,000 fresh specimens having been secured and supplied during the course of the current year. In detail the most important may be enumerated to include: a large octagonal piece of rock inscribed with chiselled hieroglyphs (as yet undeciphered), a large collection of ancient articles temporarily donated by Baron Bulberg's heirs, amongst which particular attention is called to a marble statue of Huan-ing, a number of old pictures presented by Tsian-tsi-fu.

During the past year work has been commenced upon preparing a number of mannequins representing members of different races inhabiting and having inhabited Northern Manchuria. Two of these have already been finished: a Manchu Mandarin, and Manchurian Warrior, set out on view in separate pavilions.

Investigation of cultural development attained in the region. Was carried out by this section in that its members completed a classified list of all cultural institutions in the district, supplementing the same with descriptive matter and explanatory remarks having reference to the above; they continued their labours upon the investigation of the history of education in N. Manchuria, the same being carried forward from 1920 to comprise the year 1925; work was furthered with reference to the collection of printed matter relative to the region as well as bibliographic details as to men of local renown. Work was

section of Manchuria, the horns of wild goats in different stages of development, pelts of a black hare, badger et alt.

Collections of reptiles were added to: the long tailed Chinese lizard, the existence of which in Manchuria had been hitherto unknown, new sub-variety of *Ankistrodon Blomhoffii* and *Dinodon japonicus* having been secured.

The following were added to the collection of amphibians: an exclusive variety of the Siberian triton, a novel species apparently of the frog family.

Collections of insects were considerably augmented, especially from the Kaolingchan district, in which region investigations were conducted for a period of two months.

A group of botanists during the period under review perfected the work of scientific arrangement and demonstration of collections at the disposal of the Society. With this purpose 19 excursions were organized and effected.

Considerable botanical-geographical material, characteristic to Northern Manchuria, was accumulated whilst unknown plants from the sparsely investigated region of the Halun-Halbin-Arshan region in Mongolia were added to the collections of the Society, and more than 600 photographs were taken of plants indigent to the forest wilds. (Manchurian "taiga").

As a result of excursions conducted during the summer, the following collections were successfully brought to a final state: the biology of North Manchurian forests; collections of seeds and fruit of different trees and bushes; dendritic collections for which purpose specimens of the principal tree species have been mounted, and a special "dendritic library", mounted in large card-board boxes, fashioned in the form of the binding of a book, in which samples of the seeds, shoots, cuttings, bark etc. of different local varieties of trees are collected and placed on view.

The Sungaree river biological station and Botanical Experimental

plot were placed in the charge of the section as designated above.

Has performed service **Sungaree river** for a period of three **biological sta-** years, during the last **tion.** which its activities were directed as follows: during the summer—field work, and in winter—the tabulating and investigation of all material gathered. A. A. Bolotoff confined his labours to investigating the channel and current of the river, whilst A. A. Yakovleff was engaged in studying the question relative to the freezing and opening up of the rivers watering the basin of the Amoor. At present three works referring to efforts carried out by the above appeared in print.

Has likewise existed **Botanical plot.** for 3 years, during the last of which being under the charge of a committee: B. W. Skvortzow, representing the M. A. S., T. P. Gordeeff and M. K. Gordeeff, representing the M. R. S.

From May to November a special man was engaged to superintend work carried out by a required number of day labour.

A new section has been added to the above during the course of the current year; T. P. Gordeeff having systematized a botanical selection of plants peculiar to Manchuria, thereby laying the foundation of a "living herbarium". Thanks to the efforts displayed by M. K. Gordeeff more than 2,000 saplings of mixed forest growth, brought from the Shihtoshetze region, were planted on a section of the aforesaid plot.

Manchurian apricots were planted in that section of the plot assigned to trees and bushes growing wild.

Dependent upon material gathered from the above B. W. Skvortzow published a work entitled "Field cultured plants of Northern Manchuria". The members of this section are now engaged upon specific matter to be published in the *Annals of the aforesaid section.*

have been made, and all printed matter is being revised and tabulated. This has been undertaken with the purpose of creating:

1) General card scheme (covering material relative to the bibliography of Manchuria, depicting—in which libraries or in the possession of which individuals material such as above might be found.

2) A scientific library of practical value designed to be a source of reference for the scientific personnel of the Society.

3) Local press section to which, with the sanction of the local authorities, the functions of a Book Receiving Chamber shall be assigned and in which two copies of anything printed in Manchuria shall be classified and stored.

4) Cartographic section—that even now comprises more than 1500 charts and maps.

5) Illustrations section—in which will be gathered all photographic work illustrating different phases of existence in the region, negatives, clichés, sketches etc.

Scientific activity.

Work of investigation, during the year under survey, was carried out by the following sections: 1) natural history, 2) geology, 3) medical, veterinary and sanitary, 4) excursions, 5) historico-ethnographical, 6) the study of cultural development in the region, 7) commerce and industry, and 8) photography.

Dependent upon a decision reached at a sitting of the Committee held 18 April 1925, the Arts section was closed. Likewise, at the beginning of the present year the Excursions section was also closed, to be replaced by an inter-sectional excursions bureau. The following new sections were inaugurated: agriculture, archeology, languages, the study of local legislation—these having been heretofore-existent as independent groups. Latterly the Committee has sanctioned

Last year the Manchurian Amalgamation Agricultural Society with the M. A. S. Committee with a proposal to amalgamate, pointing out that the two Societies if conjoined would perform better work in the investigation of the region. The M. R. S. Committee, on its part accepted the proposal and came to a temporary arrangement whereby the members of the M. A. S. be merged in the M. R. S. and that they should organize an Agricultural Section.

It was decided that the terms and stipulations enacted in the articles of association of the M. A. S., shall provide the foundation of this new section and the method of its plan of work. All property such as land, buildings, inventory as well as liquid assets shall be transferred to the Manchuria Research Society and shall be under the supervision and in charge of the Agricultural section attached to the same. A formal and final agreement shall be included when the plots of land secured to the M. A. S. shall have been registered by corresponding institutions belonging to the State.

the formation of a group interested in local horse-breeding, to be attached to the Society in general.

Natural history section. The fauna of Manchuria was studied by a group of zoologists, close attention being paid, in the main, to systematic combination and biological organization. Investigation as to the flight of birds was likewise conducted, as well as systematic inquiry into matters of an allied or other character.

From February to December during the past year 13 excursions were carried out by a group of zoologists into different parts of Manchuria, lasting from 3 days to 2 months each. Specimens collected by the above and placed in the Museum are as follows: a specimen of a blind rodent almost unknown to science, two specimens of the "dzeren" antelope from the steppe

having increased its annual donation from 350 to 1,200 mex. dollars, the Board of the Far Eastern Bank at Harbin assigning 1,000 yen, whilst the Chinese Eastern Railway, instead of an annual subsidy of 10,000 gold roubles and the affording of premises free of rent (6,500 gold roubles) and free heating of the Museum, has decided, commencing with 1927, to increase its annual subsidy to 45,000 gold roubles.

The Committee considers it its duty to express its sincere gratitude both to the Board of Directors and Railway Administration, the Harbin Municipality, the Board of the Far Eastern Bank at Harbin, Mutual Credit Bank, the C. E. R. employes, workmen's and labourer's cooperative stores, other institutions and individuals, who have tendered assistance to the Manchuria Research Society either in the form of monetary donations or in the form of advertisements inserted in any printed matter published by the Society.

Staff. The Committee calls attention to the fact that during the current year the staff has been increased by the addition of a draughtsman, a professor and correspondent. From time to time and as the case might demand the work of scientific co-adjutors has been invited for a certain remuneration.

Museum. During the current year, exhibits in the above have been supplemented to the number of 3,946, valued at *Noy. D.* 6,887, of which 2,857 are owned (valued at *M. D.* 3,875), the remainder being temporarily loaned, the Museum being possessed in all of 40,973 exhibits valued at 55,095 yen.

New inventory has been purchased chiefly, glass to protect the exhibits at a cost of *M. D.* 1,500.

Special attention has been paid to tabulating and ticketing. Catalogs have been printed intended to serve as a guide to the Museum and its contents, thereby assisting those desirous of viewing the same and becoming acquainted with the region, and at the same time relieving the personnel

from the arduous duty of accompanying visitors and giving oral explanation relative to specific details fully dealt with in the printed matter supplied. These have not as yet been brought to a final state of completion nor has the complicated work been finished of providing a Chinese translation of the names of the exhibits on view. This required a somewhat big outlay, and the Committee did not have the required funds to meet the above in full; however the majority of exhibits in the zoological, geological and agricultural sections have been supplied with designations in Chinese.

Local press section. During the year under survey, material at the disposal of this section has been significantly augmented.

2203 books, monographs, periodicals, albums etc. valued at *M. D.* 692—have been indexed and shelved by *M. C. Tiunin*, superintendent of the above section, by whom it was initiated and to whom its development to great extent is due.

At the end of the present fiscal year 11,332 different printed matter valued at *M. D.* 3,501—was to be found in charge of the said section.

The Committee considers it its duty to express deep gratitude to the editors of all local newspapers specimen copies of which have been forwarded to this section free of charge.

Illustrations. This section under the charge of *F. M. Rosoff*, has not as yet attained a sufficient state of development and is not open to public view, although at present over two thousand exhibits are comprised in it.

Library. Was supplemented with new volumes during the year under survey, either interchanged or donated.

On 1 January 1926 the library comprised 4,168 volumes whilst 1,850 were donated, in all reaching a sum total of 6,018 volumes.

At the present time the library is being re-organized. It has been transferred to new premises, new shelves

(M. D. 21,450) confirmed and ratified by a general meeting held for the purpose.

The table below indicates income and expenditure during the course of a certain period of years.

	Income.	Expenditure.
1922 (3 months)	Y 1 172	Y 887
1923	14 341	16 081
1924	21 226	17 887
1925	24 241	19 958
1926	27 175	23 167

Conforming to procedure evidenced in preceding years, funds placed at the disposal of the society were derived from the following sources: subsidy provided by the C. E. R., the Society's individual resources derived from inbursements from members, donations, proceeds from concerts and other sums under special designation.

The following table depicts the percentage ratio displayed by different sources of income:

1. Subsidy provided by C. E. R. 40%
2. Individual resources:
 - a) Balance remaining over from last years operations.
 - b) Publishing (adv. and sale of press material).
 - c) Concerts.
 - d) Membership tickets. 58%
 - e) Donations.
 - f) Entrance fees to Museum.
 - g) Other sources of income.
3. Sums under special designation (derived from investigation of application of problems proffered by other insitutions). 2%

The gross total expended in 1926 was equal to 23,167 Japanese yen (or about 23,850 mex. dollars) expenditure of which was sub-divided into:

1. General expenses (Committee, sections, botanic plot, biological station, meetings, reports, chancellery, postage and printing etc.). 23,3%
2. Museum up keep (staff, the securing and preparation of exhibits, inventory, domiciliary charges, etc.). 41,7%
3. Publishing (press work). 31,0%

4. Upkeep of library (staff, postal exp., purchase of books, binding etc.). 4,0%

As seen above, half of the total expenditure falls to the lot of the Museum. Efforts undertaken by the Committee in regard to supplementing the above, will be all the more understood, if it be taken into account that the Museum was considered a prime object when the Society was inaugurated at Harbin. But it must be noted that publishing expenses have likewise been somewhat augmented, being 3% higher than expenditure on this count in 1925.

The Committee not being provided with a fixed or regular income is not always able to plan forward activity with any degree of absolute accuracy, being dependent upon funds as they come to hand. The following may be cited as an instance. During the month of June at the height of the excursion season, owing to a lack of immediate funds the Presiding Committee after hot debate was forced to give up a scheme of work that had already been decided upon. Nevertheless, owing to the handsome profit derived from a concert given in November, the fiscal year was brought to a close with a considerable sum of ready money in hand.

Nevertheless, irregular and spasmodic inflow of funds must not be accepted as being the main cause of insufficient appropriations being assigned to promote expeditions and excursions, the two mainstays in the proper investigation of the region. The principal reason lies in the fact that the funds at the disposal of the Society are insufficient in themselves to meet necessary expenditure on this count, if compared with the scale of work undertaken by the M. R. S.

Taking this into account, the Society after cutting down administrative and other expenses, sought out means and methods by which the required sums might be obtained. Its efforts in the matter were eventually crowned by positive result and the new Committee will find it possible to labour under easier and better conditions. the Harbin Municipality

elected in 1926 viz.: P. A. Pavloff (Natural History), E. E. Ahnert (Geology), Wei Li-kun (Medicine, veterinary and sanitary), A. A. Rachkowsky (Excursions), A. M. Baranoff (Historico-Ethnographical), E. W. Daniel (Cultural development of the region), G. N. Dikiy (Commerce and Industry), F. M. Rosoff (Photography).

Likewise the following were enrolled members of the Executive Committee, ex officio: T. P. Gordeeff (superintendent Natural History section), P. W. Shkurkin (superintendent of the Ethnographical Section), M. S. Tiunin (superintendent Local Press Section), B. W. Skvortzow (superintendent Botanical Section), A. A. Bolotoff (superintendent Sungaree Biological Station), A. I. Novitsky (representing the Publishing Committee), P. N. Menshikoff and N. K. Fedoseieff (representing the Chinese Eastern Railway), Y. R. Kabalkin (representing the Harbin Exchange Committee), Chang Tin-go (representing the Chinese Association of Commerce), P. E. Kovirkoff (representing the Tariff

Museum of the C. E. R.). Consequently in the aggregate the Executive Committee of the Society was represented by 34 members.

The following were elected to become members of the Audit Committee: Li-chun (president), E. E. Yash-

noff (vice-president), M. D. Gleboff (secretary), Ian Shi-jen Chijevsky, A. M. (members), and as candidates to the above—N. K. Goriainoff and D. S. Rutstein. Candidate members of the said Committee—A. G. Lebedeff, Liu Tai, Tsui Shui-ian, N. E. Hilkevitch, Tsui Chun-sui.

On the 9 May 1926 the Presiding Committee elected an executive organ—the Presiding Committee, in which 9 persons were incorporated: President He Show-jen, Vice-president Li Shao-gen, and A. S. Meshersky, Secretary A. A. Rachkowsky, Treasurer A. I. Pogrebetsky, members Fu Sin-ian, B. W. Skvortzow, Lu Tse-jun, A. M. Zariadoff.

The following resigned office: A. M. Baranoff, (died 26 January 1927), E. G. Limanoff, A. M. Sariadoff, B. I. Koslovsky (left Harbin).

Activity manifested by the M. R. S., under the guidance of the said Committee chosen from members of the community suited to the work and elected at a General Meeting of the Society and of the representatives of science elected by the different sections is of necessity and naturally defined in the sub-divisions as follows: organization and management, scientific section, publishing, relations with other societies, enlightenment.

Organization and management.

Amongst others the following questions were debated at sittings of the Committee and Presiding Committee: plan of work to be followed during the current year, estimates covering income and outlay, questions relative to sources from which funds might be derived, sectional activity, the organization of excursions, development of the Museum, library, botanical experimental plot, Sungaree river biological station, augmenting of publishing activity, the inauguration of a laboratory, augmenting work shop devoted to the stuffing of specimens, the opening of photographic courses for the Society's members, incorporation with the activities of the Manchurian

Agricultural Society and Hunters Association, the matter of the Society's representatives taking part in various scientific conferences, meetings et. alt.

Results attained by Funds at the the Committee in the disposal of the matter of acquiring Society. funds for the purposes

of the M. R. S. will be dealt with lower. During the present fiscal year 27,175 Japanese yen (or about 28,000 dollars local currency) including sums having a special designation, but excluding 15 thousand gold roubles set aside for the inauguration of a botanical park, passed into the treasury of the Society, exceeding by about 30% the estimate for 1926

RECORD

of activity displayed by the Manchuria Research Society
during 1926.

(4-th year of its existence).

A general review of activity displayed by the Manchuria Research Society during the first three years of its existence was incorporated in Bulletin No 6. The present article aims at presenting a concise and succinct statement covering activity manifested in 1926.

During the past year the Committee endeavoured to widen and amplify activity displayed by the section devoted to pursuits of investigation and to develop work of publication allied to and in connection with the above. With regard to the Museum, the Committee not only concentrated its efforts upon amplifying the same by the addition of new collections and exhibits, but incited the existing scientific staff to look over, determine, describe and tabulate existing collections and exhibits that up to the present have reached more than 40 thousand in number.

Summarizing work conducted during the past year, the Committee notes that the prescribed program has not been carried out in full, in the main, owing to a lack of funds making itself evident at the moment when such were required for the purpose of inaugurating excursions in summer.

Nevertheless the Committee has pleasure in constituting the fact that the course regulating activity in general displayed by the M. R. S. has tended to augment the number of persons interested in the study and investigation of the region, has led

to firmer and stronger ties consolidating scientific effort performed by the Society with that of other such abroad, and finally has brought about a greater influx of funds than hitherto placed at the Society's disposal.

During the past year 95 new members were enlisted, the aggregate membership per 1 January 1927 being 400, of which: honorary 9, life members 21.

The following were elected at a general meeting of the Society held last year: P. N. Menshikoff, in connection with the fulfilment of 25 years of labours devoted to scientific investigation in Manchuria, to be an honorary member, and V. K. Arsenieff and P. H. Dorsett, life members of the Society.

At a general meeting held 11 April 1926 the following were elected to the Executive Committee: M. K. Gordeff, A. S. Meshersky, Li Shao-gen, Liu Tse-djun, He Show-djen, A. I. Pogrebetsky, Kui Hin-chi, Fu Sin-jan, Sia Jun-i, T. W. Butoff, A. M. Zariadoff, B. W. Felzengardt, B. I. Koslovsky, K. A. Philippovitch, E. G. Limanoff.

Besides which the following were automatically incorporated in the above: presidents of different sections duly

Published in accordance with a decision passed by the
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Member of the Committee,
Superintendent, Editorial Dept.—A. Rachkowsky.

EDITORS: Yi Li-chung.
Kui Hung-chih.
A. I. Novitsky.
A. A. Rachkowsky.
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會究研物文省東

REVIEW

OF THE

Manchuria Research Society

March 1928.



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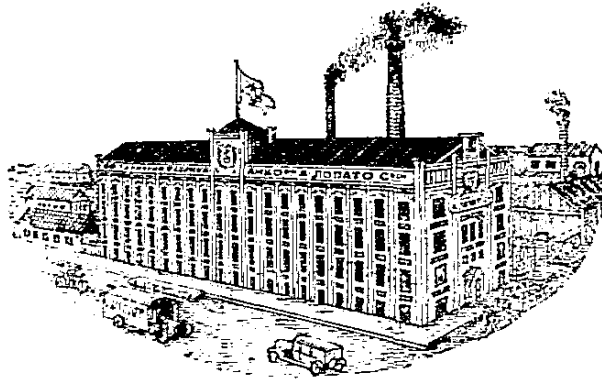
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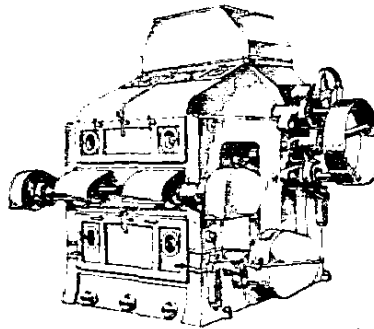
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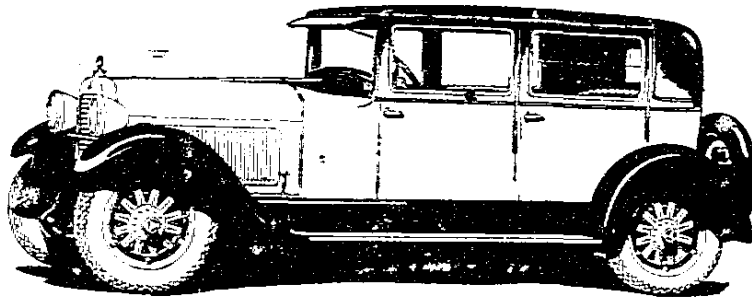
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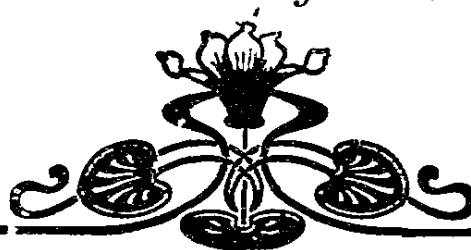
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