

中華民國十五年（即西歷一千九百二十六年）十月

# 東省文物研究會報告書

第二號哈爾濱出版



# 秋林洋行廣告



本行自設行廠專營運售俄國暨歐美各國貨物樣色既多質料又良任憑  
 顧主選購茲將重要貨品部分列下  
 菸絲 菸捲 捲菸紙筒賽會獲有優等金質褒章  
 灌腸 賽會獲有優等金質褒章  
 茶葉 品質揀選裝潢優美賽會獲有優等金質褒章  
 顏料油品  
 香水化妝物品  
 專有窖藏封裝各色名酒  
 精做男女衣帽  
 電氣廠  
 各種貨物極多名目不及細載如蒙  
 駕臨賜顧則知所言不謬也

## 秋林洋行謹啓

本行開設哈爾濱秦家崗及道裡



## 東省鐵路廣告

本路理事會設在哈爾濱霍爾瓦特街第四十號電報掛號（哈爾濱理事會）電話二八二六號

鐵路管理局設在哈爾濱大直街

本路營業綫由滿洲里哈爾濱至綏芬又哈爾濱至寬城子

本路爲俄國及西歐與太平洋及遠東間交通最敏捷之路程客運直達路綫如左

滿洲里經綏芬河至海參崴 滿洲里經釜山下關至東京線滿洲里經寬城子至大連 滿洲

里經寬城子天津北京至上海及漢口等處代售聯運客票轉運行李直達中華日本朝鮮各國有鐵路及南滿鐵路各站各線均掛有一二三等臥車及飯車

本路各綫及與烏蘇里日本及朝鮮國有鐵路及南滿鐵路聯運各種貨載填發聯運運單運費低廉直抵到達地點一律有效

本路對於貨物之完整發交收貨人完全負責

出口貨載特別減價并代運松花江各碼頭卸下之貨物收運混合保管之元豆在烏蘇里及南滿各站交貨並以罐車運輸豆油及煤油

接收保管貨品并在哈爾濱（江沿八站）滿洲里綏芬河營口奉天伯都訥（新城）大連上

海天津吉林等處設立鐵路商務代理店專辦各種業務與發貨商訂立減費條件

遇有不明事務請逕向理事會或鐵路管理局詢問可也

## 東省鐵路管理局廣告

啓者本路爲謀商旅方便起見凡經中國國有鐵路直達各站來去旅客以及轉運零星寄運物行李等項均能承辦茲將條件列下

一、本路承運向中國國有鐵路直達各站零星寄運物如自哈爾濱滿洲里海拉爾昂昂溪綏芬河各站可運於錦縣北戴河天津北京漢口濟南上海青島等處

凡運零星寄運物重量只在六基羅格拉姆(約四鋪得)所有運費比照中東及中國國有鐵路運送貨物行李費率得以減輕兩倍

二、除上開所指各站外並代載運由中國國有鐵路直通下列各站如張家口綏遠浦口杭州(滬甯線)等處直達來去之三等車位旅客與其行李

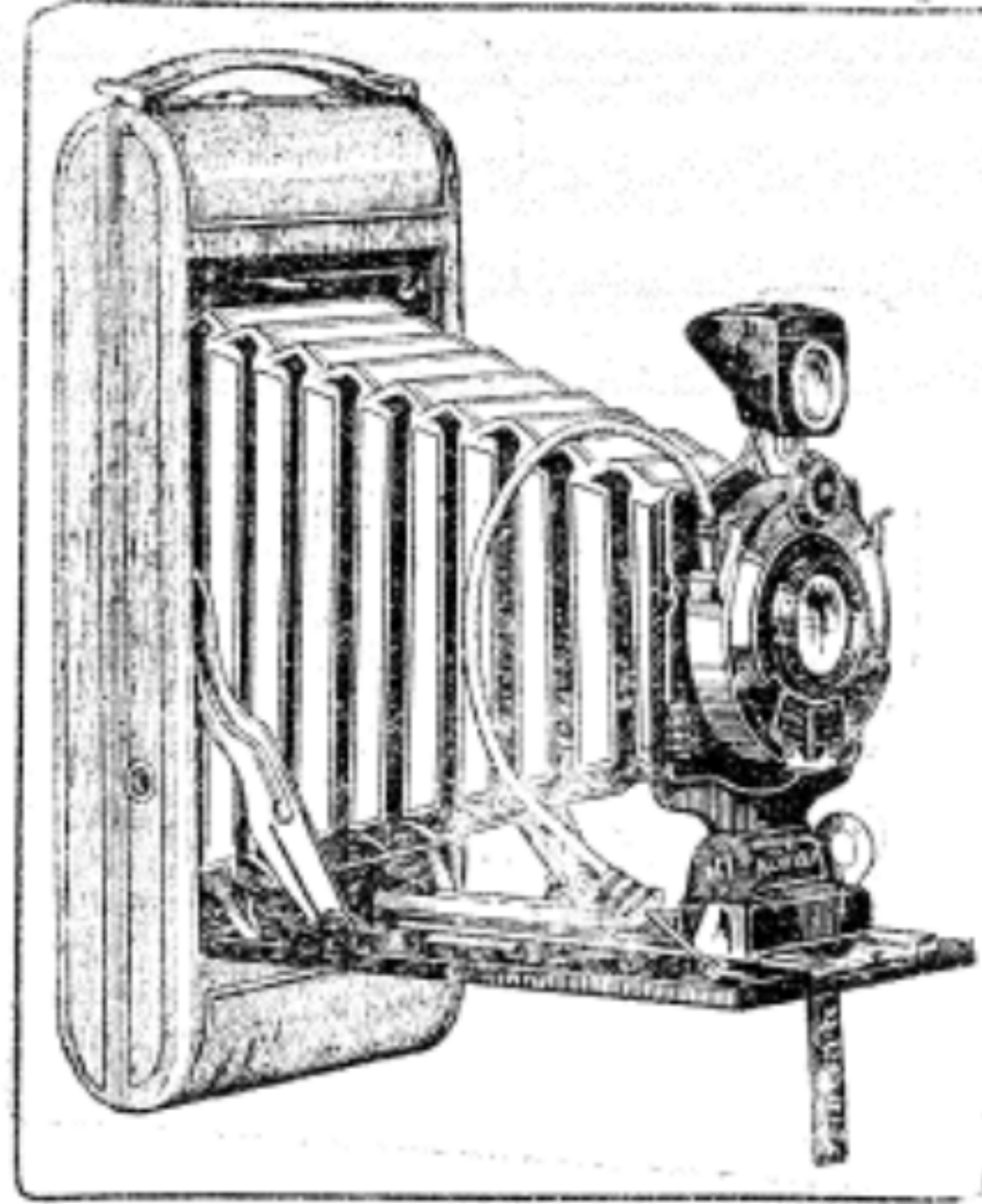
三、旅客搭由南滿及中國國有鐵路火車購買所定各站間往返車票者票費減收二成除中東鐵路各站售賣車票外並在哈埠車站鐵路商務代辦處昂昂溪傳家甸均有售票處所

東省鐵路管理局謹啓

# 伊司特綿照像品商行廣告

啓者敝行對於  
東省鐵路職員願購照像器具以及照像附屬  
物品諸君特別歡迎如承  
賜顧購物價款可以分期交付再敝行設有照

像洗晒  
放大版  
片實驗  
室並依  
定購時  
期預備  
且可付  
郵奉  
上不誤  
務望  
賜顧諸君駕臨是荷



伊司特綿照像品商行謹啓

本行開設哈爾濱道裡中國大  
街六十三號寬羅斯商店便是

瓦鑾措夫兄弟林業賬房  
啓事

敬啓者本賬房設於牙克石  
海拉爾兩處承辦銷售各種  
闊葉林木 電綫桿 枕木建  
築木材 枋木 支柱等料  
並設有製油廠專造乳皮油  
帕里日油及埃克司坡爾  
特油如承  
賜顧無任歡迎

本賬房謹啓

## 東省鐵路管理局佈告

爲佈告事凡在北滿或接近北滿各處經營商業如有需用本局商務代辦所關稅代辦所轉運公司及代辦委員辦理各種事項者請向  
下開各地點就近委託之

哈爾濱 哈爾濱道裡 哈爾濱八站 道外 雙城堡 三岔河 榆樹縣 陶資昭 扶餘 松花江 (老少溝) 塔家溝 密門  
寬城子 長春 滿洲里 海拉爾 富拉爾基 齊齊哈爾 安達 滿溝 對青山 烏吉密河 一面坡 海林 牡丹江 喜古  
塔 五站 大連 營口 (牛莊) 奉天 上海 天津

### 最重要之營業列左

- (一) 往中外各大商埠城鎮轉運貨物
- (二) 以本路貨棧存囤貨物
- (三) 在中途或於貨棧內保險貨物
- (四) 貨物抵押出放貸款
- (五) 代顧主辦各種商業或轉運各委託事項
- (六) 經山海參崴及大連辦理混合元豆保管或運輸事項
- (七) 代辦稅關上各種手續事項

各代辦所附屬於東省鐵路管理局商務處補充營業科電話三五一一五、四四一一五、三八一一五、  
二五一九九、四四一八九、三〇一四七、二八一六七、

勒什司吉接理斯基之後嗣

總賬房設於哈爾濱

電話號碼四八八一

東省文物研究會出版物之預告

啓者敝會不日發行地質礦師 埃埃阿聶爾特  
先生著作地學質及自然地理學第一冊著作品  
內容採掘北滿地下有益物質用華英俄文字  
印成並附許多彩色繪圖統計表插畫以便讀閱  
如承  
賜購無任歡迎

哈爾濱東省文物研究會謹啓

東省鐵路  
地畝處  
附加製造業

訂貨圖樣說明請向路局地畝處接洽

農業改進  
乳酪製造廠

乳酪  
乳油

鐵路沿線農事試驗場  
哈爾濱爾濱香坊站  
愛河站安達站

電話四七四四號



林場開採  
樹油製造廠

樹黑土  
樹油  
樹青

換花木板製所  
換花木板  
換花板之用之木塊  
電話一四七號



中華民國十五年（即西歷一千九百二十六年）十月

# 東省文物研究會報告書

第一號哈爾濱出版

## 東省文物研究會之緣起組織作爲報告記略

夫本記略標的。爲使一般人知東省文物研究會。自設立以迄現時對於作爲之發展與本會之傾向。

本會成立第一年期內。不過爲組織性質。召集當地明達之士。爲本會會員。擬訂作事進行程序規章。經由官廳鑒定。確定成立。

迨成立第二年期內。事事積極進行。以期會務日臻發展。並使社會對於陳列館一層。注意創設。蓋欲樹立研究學藝之基礎。更非立陳列館不爲功也。

至於成立第三四兩年期內。本會幹部對於財政方面。妥爲籌集基金。則爲本會各股從事建設陳列館。並立圖書館。實驗室。閱書處之各學藝補助機關。總之本始初計畫。促進學術上研究之工作焉。

東省文物研究會。創設東省全部陳列館之本旨。認爲必須作到之標的有二。一振興工商業。二助長兩國合辦事業之東省鐵路。故希望創辦大規模之展覽會。以資觀摩。夫然後考究學術得有進益也。

再陳列館之設。始而蒐集多數各類之陳列品。而爲振起滿洲普通生活之呆板狀態。繼而將送到陳列物品揀選剔除。並補充之。蓋陳列館一經建設。則人民生計前途。由是可資活動也。終而舉凡東省歷史動植物內之可開發者。俾便從事研究。且於展覽會閉幕之後。即於一二兩年之間。改設爲常久之陳列館。

本此意旨。遂於一九二三年成立工商紀念展覽會。復於一九二四二五兩年成立照像與美術展覽會。由此籌備建設臨時中華蘇聯相互出口貨品之展覽會。

東省文物研究會陳列館現已設立。作業甚繁。並須時時謀擴充之道。論其名義亦已爲東省法定團體之一。尙望會務日臻鞏固。再地方各團體對於本會。莫不予以維持。此後東省文物研究會。依照研究東省學術廣義之範圍。從事研究。同時並考查經濟問題。是本會學術教育之設備。厥爲陳列館植物園及純萃學術上之松花江水產生物學之一切調查。然所述設備正在建設時代。而全部東省應行研究者。本會會員尙須廣續深加考量。並詳加核對。至本會所有應行

業務。自宜勉爲進行。惟達所抱志願。亦不過登堂。而未入室也。

### 組織之時期

### 東省文物研究會之發起人

東省文物研究會創始於一九二二年。當有簽名於會章之發起人。如前任東省特別區高等審判廳廳長。繼任駐蘇維埃社會聯邦國中國全權代表李家熬。東省鐵路管理局副局長余婷。蒙古消費公社社長祈堅耶什其德坡夫。地質學礦師阿聶爾特。巴拉諾夫。黃福林。技師格洛活夫斯基。俄國地理學會正會員廓吉敏。赤塔商務處副處長馬雷賀。代理東省鐵路商務處長綿什闊夫。俄國國民銀行哈爾濱分行行長馬爾郭伊特。法律家諾維此基。氣象台台長帕夫洛夫。研究東方學術家司皮岑。圖畫美術家謝開。植物學家司克洛爾。磋商夫。東方語學家施庫爾根。

### 東省文物研究會之程序

東省文物研究會之區域。包括北滿及鄰近之各處。按北滿在三十年來。始與世界交通。然其發展至爲迅速。實賴東省鐵路之交通。與中國內地俄國太平洋沿岸各處交換之功也。而在此時期以前。對於東省文物少有研究者。近來不無有識專家。爲啟發北滿生活狀況之著作。然於人民究竟狀態。尙少洞悉。除由個人有志自由研究者外。而大多數對於經濟情形。類多扞格。是以進益不無阻碍也。且北滿向稱閉守。若能引起國際間物質文明之交換時。研究之關係。甚爲重要。並此邦自然生產力量。亦漸啓發。於是東省文物研究會有組織成立之必要焉。本會擬設大規模陳列館。乃積極保存古代種族有價值之耕作品。並學術上草木標本。以資識別。歷代各處地方狀況。如上述各節。顯爲切要問題。因本會各股。均應依照所訂之程序進行。以便識別研究也。(一)建設陳列館與圖書館。(二)搜集當地學術上與社會中之史料。以作詳確研究之標準。(三)設立農事工商美術及其他展覽會。爲引起一般關心此等事業者之觀察。以資改良也。

### 東省文物研究會幹事會之會員

## 一三三兩次之大會

當大會報告之時。宣讀本會幹事會年度之報告。與幹事會辦事之情形。及各股財政之報告。以憑議決。並選新任幹事員及監察委員會會員。除第一次召集大會外。又於一九二四年二月十五日。一九二五年一月二十五日。開會員大會兩次。凡欲作本會教育發展業務者。無論是否會員。均可參與討論。

### 東省文物研究會幹事會之幹事員

幹事會及監察委員會之組織。係由第一次大會內選定。如李家熬。坡格列別此基。施庫爾根。綿什闊夫。王景春。阿聶爾特。司克沃爾磋夫。美士切爾斯基。李紹庚。謝開。嘎該力司特羅木。喀巴勒根。雜倆多夫。卜托夫。福力接爾。根據章程規定行使職權。各股之股長。工商股米海羅夫。歷史人種學股巴拉諾夫。地質學股技師雜伊猜夫。博物學股帕夫羅夫。藝術學股喀西亞諾夫。編纂股諾維此基。本會幹事會之幹事員。如會長王博士景春。副會長美士切爾斯基。李紹庚。會計員坡格拉別此基。秘書謝開。監察委員會會員舒力差。余技師婷。克洛立。王鴻杰。亞闊夫列夫。

一九二四年十一月十五日。第二次大會。提議前次會員李家熬。阿聶爾特。謝開。嘎該力司特羅木。福力接爾。已經出會。另行改選克雷寧。張鳳亭。坡賀瓦林司基。格魯活夫。羅郭日尼闊夫。選補。此外本會幹事員。又另組織。加入各股股長。如發展東省農事股博爾佐夫。飼養馬術股關達基。獸醫衛生股羅什洛夫。游行觀察股拉赤闊夫斯基。社會學股謝開等。又因藝術學股股長阿那司他西耶夫。及地質學股股長雜伊猜夫出會。遺席喀西亞諾夫。與阿聶爾特當選。再本會幹事員。除秘書外。均於初次組織內選定。於一九二四年二月二十五日。將秘書一職。以拉赤闊夫斯基選補。

一九二五年一月二十五日。第三次大會後。新入幹事會會員劉澤榮。魏立功。何守仁。鄒尙友。列別節夫。傅義年。廓咨羅夫。斯基。非黎坡維赤。照像學股股長格爾什闊夫。教育圖書館主任拉滿斯基。印刷並檔案科主任邱寧。陳列館博物科主任郭爾節耶夫。人種學科主任施庫爾根。松花江水產生物學調查所視察員博洛托夫。北滿植物園視察員格魯活夫。本會幹事會會長王博士景春出會。遺席以何守仁當選。

## 東省文物研究會會員之擴充

本會爲發展會務起見。應再徵求會員。一九二二年一百零五員。一九二三年三百三十員。一九二四年三百三十三員。一九二五年四百六十員。

博物科內分自然科學股。地質學股。游行觀察股。衛生醫學股。會員共七十九員。歷史科內分人種學股。社會學股。發展東省農事股。國幣調查會等是也。所有會員共四十五員。經濟科內分工商股。會員共一百七十七員。藝術科內分藝術股。照像學股。會員共三十三員。此外東省文物研究會。並設正會員。如執行事務會員五十二員。終身會員一十四員。名譽會員八員。名譽會員每年經大會會議提出選舉。其終身之會員個人或機關均可取得。但須至少交納一次會費五十元。或經大會認爲於本會著有特殊勞績者。

## 東省文物研究會之使命

東省文物研究會實行各業。可分下列組織。如設立展覽會以備籌設陳列館之基。而償各股原始計畫之願。蓋本會欲會中各股研究事業發展。並籌補助學術設備。爲使關心研究東省及其鄰近各處文化之情形也。

## 一九二三年展覽會之紀念

東省文物研究會幹事會。鑒及陳列館建設不久可成。而籌畫基金爲第一問題。除展覽會略有收入。藉爲籌設陳列館之費外。殊難另行籌畫。適東省鐵路建築二十五年舉行紀念。將有建設展覽會之舉。遂移於本會舉行。而展覽會乃得建設焉。其設此會意旨如下。(子)表彰東省鐵路啓發東省交通之魄力。並可將夙所稱洪荒之地。一振而爲巨大種植要區之指導。(丑)審查東省鐵路歷來之構造。(寅)考查興發東省工商農業之來源。(卯)供獻北滿自然之物產。(植)物動物地下掘出物。(辰)萃集東省人民生活上之情狀。與祭祀上之陳列品。(巳)調查東省社會作爲之組織。(午)搜集東省之文化物品。

本會幹事會。對於建設展覽會舉行紀念一事。自四月二十九日開會集議。經過四十三日議決。於六月十一日始行開

幕。展覽會加入者如公私機關商行工場團體等不下二百餘處。送到之展覽物品計約萬件。其大部分類係工商上物品。數達五千一百六十五種。爲審查展覽會物品計。設有特別鑒定委員會。鑒定委員會接收聲請書五十一件。內有四十七件之物品優良。鑒定認爲應贈金質褒章者二十四座。銀質褒章者十一座。褒狀九份。又有於東省開明切用極大關係者。即哈爾濱市董事會與東省鐵路管理局之作爲是也。而鑒定委員會及本會幹事會對於上兩機關之作爲。不能照一般私人展覽物品度量估計之。公同決定。該兩機關應贈與名譽獎狀。

### 全俄農事家務展覽會之加入

本會願助北滿經濟發達。與溝通國外市况起見。遂向駐哈爾濱組織全俄莫司科一九二三年農事家務與手工展覽會事務所接洽加入。同時並將東省文物研究會之展覽會成立。爲將寄往全俄展覽會物品。有所準備。甚有二十餘家商行及哈爾濱其他機關樂許籌備展覽物品。送往莫司科。而東省文物研究會以既蒙羣衆贊同。其搜集展覽之物。與寄送運費籌畫至再。始有辦法。共搜集展覽物品計約七百種類。裝於貨車兩輛。委託克立什托佛維赤教授。爲押送赴俄展覽物品專員。

### 陳列館之開幕

紀念展覽會之展覽物品。爲備陳列於陳列館者。迨展覽會閉幕。即將該會之展覽物品。從事審查。除其中有無須陳列者別除外。其他各品。及有展覽物主由展覽會展畢各物內。贈送陳列館陳列者。所有物品之種類性質。鑒別完畢。遂於一九二三年十一月十一日。陳列館正式開幕焉。然陳列館雖已成立。而規模幼稚。對於所有各部分。應行開展擴大。爲將來之準備。其陳列館現附設於東省文物研究會原會地址。

### 東省文物研究會圖書館之組織

圖書館之組織。與陳列館同時並進。本會幹事會組織圖書館之意。係因文物研究會各股需要而設。爲研求滿洲文化之各種書籍。陳列於展覽會者。其數計達千種。內有若干經展覽書主轉讓於東省文物研究會所有。查圖書館書籍。爲

數無幾。本不敷各股會員研究需要。只有少數書籍。但雛形已具。圖書館已可得以成立也。

### 第一次美術展覽會

紀念展覽會成立以來。頗奏效驗。因該會重要分子。皆為籌備陳列館之創辦人。東省文物研究會藝術股所作之事。乃為引起當地藝術家觀感。於是搜集圖畫彫刻模像以及手工實用各藝術品。此美術展覽會加入美術家。已逾二十五人之多。此會佔用陳列館廳堂兩處。以著名老收藏家喀西亞諾夫。恩賀索司金。以及他家之圖畫陳列之。同年四月六日閉幕。該會當開放時。除免費參觀者人數不計外。納費入場參觀者。數逾千人。此展覽會閉幕後。有多數美術家聲明認可。將其圖畫暫假於美術研究會。以成藝術股之建設也。

### 照像品之展覽會

東省文物研究會幹事會。竭力糾合美術家。蓋欲詳識當地照像師之力量。以使其加入東省文物研究會。充當會員。本此意旨。着手預備建設照像學展覽會。遂於一九二四年四月二十九日。假陳列館新廳堂開幕焉。加入此會有四十二人。送展覽陳列物品約兩千件。計列屬於美術部分者有四百一十一件。技術部分者三百二十七件。學術部分者一千一百六十二件。大多數展覽物品之人居於哈爾濱地方。而其所有展覽物品。內有強半關於學術方面者。總佔全部百分之八十。但考其內容。亦非僅關於滿洲並有蒙古與中國內地及俄國遠東地方者。

學術部分照像像片之內容。攝取中國蒙古朝鮮生活狀態。與中國古碑文字旅行家姿勢。拍照微細形像。以及其他在展覽會期內。有一日經展覽會會長普耶阿發那謝夫。示一題目。名曰「一九二四年前八十五年即有照像藝術」。此展覽會集有諳於照像美術專家。與文物研究會幹事會首席會員。為照像展覽會評判員。當評定展覽像片等次。凡最優者有四。贈與金質褒章。優者有二。贈與第一級褒狀。次優關於美術或技術能實用者。贈品有四。第二級者。第三級者。褒狀各二。

迨照像展覽會閉幕時。有許多照像專家。向文物研究會聲請。應於會內組織照像股。

## 第一次美術展覽會

第二次美術展覽會。於同年十一月十五日開幕。賡續開會一月。所有照像新展覽品。增有一百二十件之多。加入照像展覽會者。內多美術名家。對於自己展覽之品。一一爲之解釋。所有像片篇幅。亦多爲美術家移贈陳列館美術室者。

## 第二次美術展覽會

嗣於一九二五年設立第三次聯合美術展覽大會（自十一月七日至十二月八日）所有此次展覽會圖畫。一百六十件。爲上年所繪畫者。又於美術室內。另闢一隅。爲故去不久之藝術股會員。建築家別爾那爾達祈之圖畫。展列其間。一查美術展覽成績。除上兩次美術家每會所展各品漸臻進益外。此次展覽由各美術家開導之處。亦復不少。所有送展各美術品。均經專門評判員鑒定。第三次美術展覽會。入會參觀者。較前次人數格外增加。其售出之圖畫張數。亦較衆多。

## 籌設中華蘇聯之展覽會

東省文物研究會內。擬設中華蘇聯民族聯合工商業部陳列館。意爲助長及引起兩大民族。對於東省相互爲實業上之關心。並使兩方親善日益敦篤。且文物研究會工商股。早經有意組一工商問事所。以助經濟發展。惟以財政拮据。又乏各埠工商通信促進工商問題進步之人。故此計畫未克實現也。夫世態變遷。日新月異。必別求敏捷方法。務使人類相互經濟關係。得有正當解決。查一九二四年中華蘇聯北京協定。奉天協定。載明。維護兩國公共利害關係。伸張兩國前程經濟親善。由此觀之。爲滿民衆意思。組織展覽會。而使遠東蘇聯物產暢發輸出。亦應有之舉也。蓋建設類此展覽會。均認爲切要之圖。是以文物研究會幹事會。有鑒及此。着手組織展覽會。賡續籌備。並歡迎關心展覽會之行政機關。與各處工商業家。但中國政界與實業家。以此會之組織。僅爲蘇聯一方面之出品展覽會。而於中國方面。未能涉及。深爲遺憾。旋經提議。茲將展覽會籌備情形修改。並提議考慮展覽會之旨趣意思。使之周備適當。而示中華蘇聯經濟親之真諦。遂決定將來舉辦時。應名之曰中華蘇聯相互輸出貨品展覽聯合會。其展覽會之作爲。中華蘇聯雙方於簡章



內。詳細叙明。如名稱爲中華蘇聯相互輸出貨品展覽聯合會是也。其第一三兩號簡章。係用華文者。

中華民國駐蘇聯全權代表東省文物研究會發起會員李家熬與蘇聯外交總長齊趣林及國內商務總長列札瓦對於東省文物研究會之熱心與展覽聯合會之建設問題接洽交換意見李氏接准答覆意見一致頗表同情。

中華蘇聯兩國政府同等均願建設展覽聯合會以期供獻經濟上絕大利益並籌畫減輕運費要求海關對於輸送手續通融取其簡便也。

東省文物研究會之發端對於建設展覽會累次工作能於人民之生計與工商之便利著有成績故可謂之普世同感之好媒介也。

爲力求擴張籌備展覽會工作起見曾定兩次開會期限初次定於一月間改期於五月一日乃因中國股與展覽協助會請求再於五月一日以後延長期限一因中華蘇聯兩國地大物博搜集物產非短時間所可蒞事二因搜集各物須有經濟上之價值者方壯觀瞻而資觀摩所以展覽會幹事會決定延至一九二五年八月一日開成展覽會惜於是年夏季上海一帶戰端發生延及中國各處紛擾不寧以致東省文物研究會進行主張頗受打擊（一）建設展覽會擬定延至本年秋季開成（二）展覽會開幕新定期限定於一九二六年春季或夏季此雖期限確定然以感受別項情形打擊想展覽會開幕勢必遲滯仍不能如期也。

現時具體辦法未經籌定而於預定期內尙不能籌備中華蘇聯展覽聯合會也。要知展覽會因故遲滯未能於預定期開辦而商務陳列館及商務問事所亦未能組織始而應先詳議設置哈埠植物園圃而後再議會中各股內部之工作。

### 建設植物園圃之旨趣

夫中國全部及滿洲植物。是否於學術上實用上有莫大關係。爲文物研究會之一問題。但其中有可供研究與實用者甚繁。博物股即本此意旨。詳籌建設哈爾濱植物園圃計畫。其建設要旨。係搜集滿洲本部關係地理學上各種植物。如普通之種植品。有益人生之種植品（果實類藥材類以及其他種植等）並徵集風土訓化果實之植物。及鋪地彩色微

細之植物。此類植物擬覓較大揚地栽種。以期蕃殖。並於植物園圍鋪種。而求美觀。惟現未能酌定建設植物園圍問題。應由東省文物研究會向哈爾濱市董事會及東省鐵路管理局接洽合辦。此事如經商妥。即可於本年春季進行。

### 編輯出版物之設備

東省文物研究會。發行出版物標的。係將本會之工作與材料刊行。使人讀閱其出版之內容。即知本會各種情形。評判其報告。並可考查本會所報告之真相。此為本會各股學術工作之重要出版物也。

東省文物研究會幹事會。曾認編輯出版事業。應須銳進。乃以款項支絀。迄今未克充量進行。致出版股預備之各種材料。未能如願以償。而東省文物研究會當時亦僅發行無幾之出版物而已。如第一號之東省文物研究會報告書。已然發行。又於次年發行第二三兩號報告書。書之內容。除論組織東省文物研究會之材料外。且有發行一九二三年建設展覽會情形報告兩冊。名曰東省文物研究會陳列館簡明通告。又東省鐵路建築二十五年紀念展覽會時。著有獎勵北滿之工商單行本一書。復於是年發行小冊論文兩冊。其一名曰北滿之森林與林業。一曰糧食貿易與北滿之磨麪業。此為圖書館工商股首次編著之物也。

一九二四年發行第四五兩冊。東省文物研究會報告。首冊內容為人種學股豐滿之材料。二冊內容為工商股之材料。是年與股分公司「克尼日諾耶接羅」書舖。合刊坡格列別咨斯基著作。名曰革命戰爭時代遠東之圖法與幣制。

次年文物研究會。發行組織中華蘇聯出口相互貨品展覽聯合會小冊。論文十一種。其中有華文者三種。然發行上述各出版物。有一絕大遺憾。即因款項支絀。未能將各書間。加入圖像插畫。或平面圖。此於書之價值。減色不少。

文物研究會。為發行各股會員編輯材料。竟因款不充裕。只可將所有材料。分期先行刊發一部分出版物。遂於上年夏季向東省鐵路管理局之經濟調查局商允。將其滿洲月刊一種。轉讓於該會工商股出版。所有刊印之物八種。其中七種材料為博物學上者。一種為人種學上者。此項列為文物研究會之阿字系出版物。

是年該會幹事會。設法縮減幾項不急之款。而求供給增進出版物品之資。遂增加編輯出版物委員會一千五百餘元。

爲該委員會支配刊發需用。當著有松花江水產生物之調查一書。編輯出版物委員會。擬列下開工作之計畫。

- (一) 發行東省文物研究會學術考究作業之結果。(列貝字系)
  - (二) 刊印研究北滿分科普通學術完滿之報告。(列阿字得字系)
  - (三) 發行東省文物研究工作及其設置並各科股之報告表。(列西字系)
  - (四) 刊印關於東省知識上之書籍與小冊。(未列字系)
- 又刊印建設展覽會之各種情形。(列耶字系)

### 東省文物研究會各股之進行狀況

東省文物研究會研究各種既如上述。茲將本會各股進行狀況。分列於下。

#### 一九二三年設置六股

- 一、博物股
  - 二、地質學股
  - 三、人種學股
  - 四、工商業股
  - 五、藝術股
  - 六、編纂出版物股
- 次年設置各股
- 七、研究耕作發展術股
  - 八、獸醫衛生醫學股

九、飼養馬及牧馬場術股（停辦）

十、游行觀察股

一九二四年幹事會議決組織之各股

十一、社會學股

十二、照像學股

十三、國幣調查會

編纂出版物股。於上年停辦。旋經本會幹事會。認該股與編纂出版物委員會便利之處不少。故應仍舊恢復。所有該股會員。經幹事會選定。迨於報告之時。將東省文物研究會成立辦事情形。暨十一股一會之上年業務狀況。為建設及擴充陳列館各部分之進行。編擬陳列館各部分辦事程序。鑒定揀選品評徵集之陳列物品。此為根據各股辦事之規定也。是以關於將來陳列館記錄。應行擴充該館各項。以便審查送到東省應有盡有之各種陳列物品。而取得最終適當結果也。其陳列館上年建設。不過依據原則。僅具大概而已。而各股尚須對於滿洲研究上而擴大之。

### 自然科學之分類

凡關下列各股。皆歸本科範圍之內。（一）自然科學股。（二）自然地理學股。（三）游行觀察股。（四）獸醫衛生學股等是也。自然科學股。專任研究北滿全部生物。並分兩系。一為植物。一為動物。研究植物系。又分兩大組。即陸地植物。與松花江水產植物也。

查滿洲有一小部分地方之植物。現尚生存於結冰期之前後。對於上項植物。殊有切實研究之必要。至於未經常見之物。如北滿有損糧食微細植物。及各雌雄混合化生之植物。已於二年來。究其源類。同人等於此詳細考查植物之工作。積極進行。蓋因不久將刊發北滿植物園圃之著作故也。

徵集植物。大半為北滿高等脈管植物。此類徵集物。依照品類。而分兩種。一為學術上者。一為傳觀上者。

可惜東省文物研究會。以種種原因。迄未將此志願達到。原擬將所陳列之植物。寄送於中央機關。源源不絕。以期澈底研究。蓋滿洲植物界研究力尙弱。以其植物種類繁夥。植物專家未嘗一一研究。不過對於類似者。而爲之判定也。

陳列高等纖維植物者。爲郭爾節耶夫。聚集下等有用之植物者。爲司克沃爾錯夫。審定化石植物病理學之植物並兼實驗者。爲列寧格拉得城之亞差夫斯基。與日本植物學家米烏拉。

審定徵集苔草者。爲格立新格教授布羅貼盧司。蘚苔類植物者。爲沃洛烏日斯基專門學校教授托敏。海藻類者。爲司克沃爾錯夫。

指示徵集研究本地形狀植物。當一九二四年有分股會員喀咨洛夫。徵集滿洲生物界林木之特種陳列品。然後經郭爾節耶夫揀選審查。北滿纖維樹株。又研究滿洲動物界。係以向有系統生活情形爲最要。又研究各種時期變化禽鳥。徵集哺乳動物。爲會員阿列克三得羅夫。巴依廓夫。與亞圖夫列夫。聚集禽類。爲分股會員闊爾馬佐夫。魯喀什根。施米列維赤等。徵到禽獸兩種。分晰詳查者。爲亞圖夫列夫。又徵集爬行與水陸兩棲動物者。爲帕夫羅夫。格盧活夫。謝苗諾夫等。揀選陳列者。爲帕夫羅夫。編組陳列蟲類動物系統者。爲亞圖夫列夫。托爾馬策夫。闊立求根。及其他人。爲謀引起關心審查動物天然種類起見。各股有多數人。已於近三年間寄發各界徵求述說考究意思之函。數達千件。據接覆函。頗可使各股開始有系統審查。北滿鮮活植物生活溫度之情形。

自然科學股。爲實際考究起見。設有松花江水產生物調查所。與北滿植物園圃。而自然科學股。每於星期五日。在東省文物研究會陳列館。集會一次。會同各股討論自然科學問題。會議大綱。無非研究東省當地學術情形。當會議報告時。有一百一十三件報告。(詳出版附件之一覽表)所有關於宣布陳列品。如圖畫涼乾植物。與鮮活樣品。此外復行會議。爲溝通現代文學通訊。且本股並向學術家教授克立什他佛維赤。教授韓先。教授多爾謝特。馬爾德諾夫。聶仁。霍爾瓦特。技師葉郭洛夫。及其他人。作學術上通訊。

地質學及自然地理學股。當報告時。並於陳列館組織有系統之礦產類陳列品。揀選多數地質之陳列品。搜集者。爲阿

聶爾特、拉夫魯申、帕坡夫及其他人，並研究考記滿洲當地產生有益掘地物，並經阿聶爾特輯有此項著作，其名曰北滿有益掘地物，附有圖畫等項。

東省文物研究會幹事會已經撥付款項，以便刊印華俄文此項有價值著作。

旋經分股會員郭爾接耶夫於一九二五年夏向東省鐵路西南各路線方面考查揀選地層之材料。

同時考究建築上需用之砂礫石塊材料，並加以分析試驗。各股曾經獲有北滿風土學上之材料，此等作業為帕夫羅夫，並將所有材料以一部分載於松花江水產生物調查所著作內，後經博洛托夫以數載功夫考查松花江水產生物學，並將所得者載於松花江水產生物調查所著作，分爲三次出版。近一年來各股會員迭次外出搜索探察應須考究材料，且阿聶爾特時常作短途遊行北滿各區實地考查地質上之關係，並專有遊行考查當地生產褐炭，嗣又檢視穴洞新地層內之所有物，如已查有大體哺乳獸骨是也。

又郭爾接耶夫屢次廣續遊行考查附近東省鐵路沿線各處地面上之植物。

拉夫盧申數次遊行牡丹江一帶考查頗獲許多中古時代植物之關係。

各股會員擬具費用清單作成報告，遊行觀察股之意見，係依東省文物研究會原定計畫徵集充足陳列館之陳列品，並補助居住鐵路沿線勤務會員資財，與徵集材料之器皿，依上標的，分別如左組織。

(一) 採捕蟻類簡單之器皿。

(二) 徵求志願者採集若干種禽類之巢與卵。

(三) 採集若干種魚類，並將此魚製裝罐頭。

(四) 採集若干種蝙蝠。

(五) 以簡單程序檢視冬季之飛鳥學。

(六) 指導採集及輸送鮮活植物。

(七)簡單指導聚集。以顯微鏡視察地面上之水植物。

(八)指導搜集葉蟲。

(九)採集若干種爬虫類。及水陸兩棲動物類。

經濟雖形拮据。而生物學股會員。竟能分組遊行觀察。如格盧活夫。與廓咨羅夫。往赴特柳賀列赤(巴爾嘎)地方。又帕夫羅夫。往大興安嶺支脈。採集動物學材料。司克沃爾措夫。賡續赴東省鐵路東路一帶考查。

### 獸醫衛生學股

本股以旱獺問題。為重要經濟關係。曾經注意攷查。然以此種含有傳染疫病之嫌。殊形危險。是以中國官府禁止獵捕。但私自獵捕者。仍不能斷絕。因之疫病傳染於人。日形蔓延。於是獸醫衛生學股。工商業股。與東省鐵路代表。召開聯席會議。此項問題議決。擬具弛禁捕獺規定。報呈由黑龍江省督軍鑒察。報告要旨。係應特別設法。使獸醫從事檢驗消毒。旋奉令准弛禁獵捕。及販賣旱獺皮張規定。蓋此皮張。前數年向國外運輸。價值百萬元之鉅也。

### 歷史學科

本科分股如下。

(一)歷史人種學股。(二)社會學股。(將行組織)(三)研究發展。東省文化學股。(四)國法幣制調查會。此會有如下列考究者。(一)研究北滿物質與文明之教育。採集相當材料。(二)登錄攷查記載之古代紀念。(三)研究東省殖民方策。攷查移民情形。與已移殖之源本。

### 歷史人種學股

本股積極進行。組織東省文物研究會。陳列館人種學部。嗣又依照系統攷知古代紀念之北滿遺跡白城。此城係為巴爾嘎地方古代建築物。名為成吉斯汗之壘壁。散布甘河一帶之城市舊墟也。已經根據原定攷查計畫。記錄畫成古跡紀念畫二十六種。本股會長及副會長。尤為注意。為畫滿洲歷史地圖者。如巴拉諾夫。及施庫爾根二氏。繪著四千零九

十六年之形勢圖一十四種（在西歷紀元前二千二百年至紀元後一千八百九十六年）大旨爲所有遷於滿洲民族之變化。

此圖要旨爲攷究歷史上情形與國界政治變化影響而成滿洲之新形勢也。

圖之副本寄於大學院請爲研究。旋接該學院函覆內謂所寄之圖收到轉交於調查種族委員會審查矣。人種學股曾經組織遊行觀察團加入者爲格羅活夫斯基與格魯活夫。攷查成吉斯汗之巴爾嘎古代壘壁及遺跡。該團搜集貴重材料如地下挖掘物遺跡之摹繪。古代之建築與泉幣以及其他各項。又會員嘉闊夫接續前往嫩江上游調查。

考古學家股會員托勒馬策夫承委疊次外出挖掘附近阿什河之白城廢墟。此次廢墟之考查付與托勒馬策夫不少材料而載入滿洲月刊。此外本股將巴拉諾夫所查壘壁狀況報告於大學院。據巴拉諾夫調查謂此壘壁之年代非在成吉斯汗之時建築而更較古焉（紀元一二三世紀前托拔國之時也）上年大學院知照東省文物研究會謂請巴拉諾夫繼續搜索類此別種之古跡建築並望續行報告該院以資考究。

研究東省文化發展股搜集研究因有東省鐵路之建設遂漸發展與北滿文化關係之若許材料。考北滿學校之擴張學子人數之增益。哈爾濱之書籍出版與東省教育事業之發展及其他項編列比較圖表。又組織書籍解題編纂東省文化較正會。迄今該會考較有千種以上之書籍。

圓幣調查會近於東省文物研究會陳列館內組設應求進行之分科。分門別類研究。又經該會會員搜集不少材料。寄送莫司科全俄圓幣調查展覽會展覽之。所有東省文物研究會之圓幣調查會展覽品經評贈與金質小獎章。此外又有東省文物研究會之專門委員會帕格列別此基著作遠東革命戰爭時代（一九一四年至一九一四年）圓法幣制調查出版物。經評贈與金質小獎章。

## 經濟學科



工商業股作業。對於經濟學科。有如下列設備。

(一) 研究東省經濟之富源。

(二) 視察滿洲家庭生活之狀況與發展。

(三) 東省文物研究會。對於經濟調查結果之計算與發表。

(四) 組織陳列館之工商科。又設工商業問事所及工商問題之圖書館。

本股多數會員集各科專門研究家。從事研究東省人民發展家庭生活狀況。並將此項問題。移轉工商業股股長。藉編滿洲月刊。俾本股會員便於作業發表。蓋預先已經公開會議。商定充足考究也。

本股宗旨。始為求工商界之製造場及其他種事業之聯絡。並於短時間組織陳列館之工商業科。並擬設工商業問事所。因已接到關於製造場與個人詢問事項之函件千餘。但以款項一時難籌。遂擱置矣。

工商問事所之宗旨。為助長北滿經濟之發展與應進行各項事業之發展。及保管出口貨物之商業也。工商業問事所組織如下。

(一) 發給工商業分科詢問運費捐稅章則。及貨物之漲落情形。與有價值之答覆。

(二) 承委考查當地人民家庭生活狀況之伸縮及分析貨物生產之製作。上年本股會員與執事人員。始行調查哈爾濱工商業情形。迨此項工作完竣後。即發表幾種關於當地各項中國手工業進展之紀載。

### 藝術科

本科組織藝術。及照像學兩股。至於藝術股之進行情形。曾於第三美術展覽會。有所表現。嗣於東省文物研究會陳列館內。陳列圖畫。設有主任管理其事。并由會員力為籌備進行。

始而於上年間。分股會員遊行觀察。審視圖畫。并記載古代紀念碑碣。與關於美術上之新建築。終而分股及選首領。組織考查東方藝術之主腦。(分股會員報告另附)

照像學股。於一九二四年成立。一方面維持廣佈照像之藝術。一方面協助東省文物研究會成立考查之計畫。照像學股於文物研究會內。集合旅行觀察團。惟惜會中款項支絀。致將該股之工作及發展之願望停滯矣。僅於一九二五年終。在會中陳列館內。設置照像顯示實驗室。與研究習照像課而已。

### 東省文物研究會建設之使命

#### 陳列館

東省文物研究會之陳列館。創始近三年內。重大籌畫事項。多為本會之幹事會。陳列館之所以然設立者。強半為文物研究會經濟上之補助。雖數不少。究不敷用。俾求開展陳列館進行。不克廣集陳列物品。亦且不能自購物品為專有。故陳列館內所有陳列品。多為屬於私人或某機關。與夫寄送文物研究會為臨時陳列者。此項類多關於人種學。與工商業科者。至陳列館其他物品。如特別者為生物學（植物地質）科。是以應購鮮活之品。並陳列館分股會員及執事人。竭力修正精選。並獲陳列館有價值物品。因分股會員各能竭力從事。而使陳列館陳列品得完善終了之陳列。且能引起公共協助。俾陳列館得以成立。於是東省文物研究會幹事會。擬購關於陳列館私人所有陳列物品。然以財力不足。此舉延未成立。致有許多應行擴張陳列物品之機會放過。惟東省文物研究會幹事會。以此舉似應暫緩進行。預先須將陳列館公共利益財力基本籌定。以期學術考查事業。得以振興。而免辦事窒礙。與失公共維持之旨。並應注意東省文物研究會不受國款補助。故基本金。必須自行籌定也。

一九二四年一月一日。陳列館計算陳列物品一萬一千零八十九件。價值三萬一千零七十四元。茲將陳列各品列表如下。

陳列館逐年陳列品數目表

年 分	自 有 者	非 自 有 者	統 計
一九二三	五四二一	五六七七	一一〇八九

一九二四	一一四七〇	一二九八二	二四四五二
一九二五	二六四三二	九五四五	三五九七四

陳列館逐年陳列品價額表

年 分	自 有 者	非自有者	統 計
一九二三	一〇六二六	二〇四四八	三一〇七四
一九二四	七七四二	三五八一三	四三五五五
一九二五	二二一〇六	三四二〇八	五六三一五

照上表統計。近二年內陳列品增加千分二二三三四。陳列品價額計至一九二五年增加千分之七八。置備陳列館應需器具約費一萬二千元。茲將分定陳列品科目列表統計如下。

陳列館陳列品科目數目表

科 目	一九二一三三年		一九二一四四年		一九二一五五年		合 計
	自有者	非自有者	自有者	非自有者	自有者	非自有者	
工 商	三三〇	二七〇	三五八〇	一九九	三二七	四二七六	六三四五
人 種 學	三九一	三四五	三八三六	四〇七九	三五八五	七六六四	四五一六
自然科學	三三五	七六七	三〇四二	五四五九	五二五二	二〇六一	七〇三三
美 術					三六	三六	
其 他	四三六	一五九	六三三	八三三	一〇三三	一八六五	八六四九
							七三
							九三六一

要知近來陳列館移轉記載科目。係為各股會員與陳列館學術編作人。將所有送陳各品已記載之矣。自是年中刊有陳列館所見者之著作。曰「自然世界之滿洲。」又中國手工之製作。與其他種。本會同人是以於陳列館兩年間之進行。

所得結果。僅可編爲簡單之記載也。

## 工商業科

本科監查員爲工商股股長幹事會會員卜托夫。主任爲巴寧（自本科組織時起至一九二六年六月）托勒馬策夫（自一九二四年六月至一九二六年一月）馬爾列夫斯基（自一九二五年一月）技術員顧爾耶夫。工商科分展四處。別分五附科。如農家、工作、商業、出口入口運輸。及黃豆製醬等附科。農家附科之聚集品如下。

（一）當地中國及高麗之農家用具。與其模型。  
（二）農業 滿洲及其附近區域籽粒之出產。晒乾之田苗。盛於玻璃匣內。並陳有損害田業之物。稻田之標本。及其他各項。

（三）園藝 園生植物之籽種菜蔬標本。及其他各項。

（四）果園藝 果實與野生果之樣品。果籽與有損害果樹之樣品。

（五）蜜蜂業 蜂巢之樣品 蜂蜜及養蜂家具之樣品。

（六）纖維類植物 亞麻田麻蕁麻之樣品及其洗練法。

工業附科之聚集陳列品如下。

（一）東省鐵路林場作林之圖樣。濕鮮樹種及分析之形態。當地林木之製造。製作乾木器皿之出產。比較圖像片及其他各種。

（二）石炭業 各窯煤質之樣品。比較圖。及其他各種。

（三）建築材料 生石灰。泥土。砂。石。雪花石膏造成爐皂之模型。

（四）製麪業 小麥。當地中俄國製麪業。及其他製麪廠之模型。磨成白麪。各種去皮麥。麪條製作之樣品。

分析法。比較圖。中國製麪廠。磨麪白之模型。及其他各種。

(五)火酒釀造業。原料。半製造業家。生產物釀酒手續之樣品。比較圖。照像。中國酒燒鍋之模型。

(六)製糖業。原料。半製造業家生產物。製糖手續之樣品。糖之樣品。

(七)製蠟業。

(八)製革業。

(九)作皮祆業。

(十)中國手工出品。及其他陳列品。共二十七件。

商業附科有十三種陳列品。復有完整品如下列。

(一)菸葉及捲菸。

(二)茶葉。

(三)玻璃。

(四)中國之尺度秤量。

(五)中國勞動組合之標識。

(六)泉幣之標識。

(七)消費公社。

(八)代用物與模造品之樣品。及其他。

出口進口貨物附科。現正組織間

將來設置此科時。有如下列。

(一)出口之林木。

(二) 小麥。  
(三) 黃豆。

(四) 鬃與牲畜之原料毛髮脂油腸子及其他。

(五) 進口橡樹皮。與橡樹皮之製造品。

(六) 俄國歪特司基及秋線司基兩地方之手工製造品。

製醬黃豆附科此爲一九二五年終工商股研究學術作業家坡坡夫籌設。

按滿洲所種製醬黃豆及出口與油坊業之黃豆係東省人民生活上重要之圖。是應詳細研究。此種切要問題。現時附科有以下之聚集。

(一) 植物學 滿洲製醬黃豆。自萌芽至完全成熟之漸形發展。

(二) 北滿黃豆之種類。

(三) 一九二四年二五年禾稼之樣品。

(四) 豆製油之作用。

(五) 中國製油廠之模型。

(六) 用豆製油各種胰子。豆製乳糖。香水等之工場家。

分析當地各種黃豆與禾稼。

各附科更應於東省文物研究會之各股會員作事考究。所得結果再加以擴展。

### 歷史人種學科

本科監查員爲人種學股股長幹事會會員施庫爾根。技術員司烏亞特根。

本科之搜集各品如下。

- (一)喇嗎。沙門。道士及其他之宗教。
- (二)衣裳。
- (三)武器。
- (四)樂器。
- (五)藝術之磁玉與「克勞佐乃」之陶器。
- (六)中國蒙古滿洲之生活狀態。
- (七)貨幣學。

此外本科搜集古代字畫照像歷史圖中有一十四件爲歷史上民族移入滿洲境內之形狀圖。

### 自然科學科

本科監查員爲幹事會會員阿聶爾特。(動物學附科)郭爾節耶夫。(動植物附科)管理本科事務者爲陳列館之保管員雅圖夫列夫雅氏。並兼從事置備本科之動物標本。本科學術作業人爲帕夫羅夫。喀茲洛夫。廓立秋林。動物學附科之聚藏品如下。

- (一)哺乳動物類之標本。如熊狗紅狼黑兔旱獺及其他多種。又火酒浸泡剖開嚙咬之小動物。小猛禽。並皮角鬮。及其他。

- (二)鳥類之標本。如黑鶴。紅鷺鷥。灰鷺鷥。無後趾鳥。山雞。滿洲灰鶴及其他類。共約百件。又酒蒸各種鳥皮。並陳列館學術上 "Natura Morte" 之聚集。如各種鳥類之卵與巢。

- (三)爬行動物類之標本。如 鼈。蛇等。並以火酒及藥水浸製爬行動物類之骸骨。

- (四)水陸兩棲動物。火酒及藥水浸泡水陸兩棲動物。又有由西比利亞四趾活鮪魚作成標本。

- (五)魚類。有以火酒浸泡者。有活魚養於玻璃池內者。

(六) 蟲類。北滿蟲類註釋記明。裝於昆蟲匣內陳列。

(七) 甲殼動物類。

(八) 蚌類。有四十六種。以火酒浸泡之。

(九) 蠕蟲。

(十) 海獺。

植物學附科之聚集品如下。

第一部 滿洲之植物界。  
子。高等脉管植物。

(甲) 學術上之聚集。

(一) 高等脉管纖維植物。

(二) 外形及火酒浸泡之植物形態學。(葉花果)

(三) 搜集植物材料。晾乾。粘附圖冊內。

(乙) 植物顯示上之聚集。

(一) 有系統之纖維特種花卉。及高等異性之植物。

(二) 搜集臘葉植物之生物形態學材料。

(三) 搜集學校之臘葉植物。

丑。下等異性之植物。本部考究材料。未經劃清。僅有簡單之聚集。

第二部 他處之植物界。

(一) 高等脉管臘葉之植物。



(二)搜集粘附圖植物之材料。

顯示植物聚集。於決算年度開始檢定系統之臘葉植物。放於陳列館特別活動玻璃箱櫃。

地質學附科。學術作業人坡波夫。拉夫魯申。李采。

本科設有下列之聚集物品。

(一)有系統礦類。(得自德國)

(二)有系統金石及烏拉嶺之礦類。

(三)有系統日本礦類。

(四)滿洲各處煤產。

(五至十二)自滿洲各處聚集九種之礦類。

(十四)建築石料。

(十五)採掘地下有益物品及生礦。

(十六)哺乳動物類骸骨。

(十七)採掘地下之動物。

(十八)採掘地下之植物。

(十九)礦產琢磨物。

(二十)金石類琢磨物。

(二十一至二十六)聚集物品為遊行觀察團阿聶爾特。克立什他佛維赤。拉夫魯申及其他之選集者。

此外地質學附科。製有滿洲地形彫作圖。並關於地質上有照像。及草圖繪畫等之作品。

### 獸醫衛生醫學科

本科製有哈爾濱及北滿各城逐年人民數目及醫院伸漲各種病獸概數生產死亡與其他之比較表並有學校情形統計表。光明陳列物品箱櫃粘貼北滿療養地形狀之夾冊。

### 美術物品室

管理員爲藝術股之會員潘貼列耶夫。在本室內置放選出當地名家筆法畫茹闊夫之彫像。中國美術文藝之畫幅。此外並有東省文物研究會會員於陳列館中另設分部收進當地印刷品圖解檔案等項。

### 印刷部

本部爲幹事會員邱寧管理。爲研究發展起見。無論何時能搜集北滿書籍小冊片紙等件。亦不論專屬華俄文者。及他國文者。均搜集之。同時本科於上年間搜集當代東省所有出版之印刷品。

### 圖解部

本部於一九二五年設立。管理員爲幹事會之會員羅佐夫。設立宗旨。係搜集詳細材料。爲文物研究會各股會員作考究之資。如東省生活狀態之照像。剪取外國關於滿洲雜誌之圖解。電機版。草摹畫。及其他等項。

組織檔案室。係文物研究會幹事會爲將已往文件保藏。如文物研究會之其他機關閉幕。或將閉幕之案卷信件是也。

### 圖書館

本館設立宗旨。係搜集滿洲文學。俾考東省文學及東省全部知識之出版物。有所補助指導。管理員爲幹事會之會員拉滿斯基。

特別注意者。係搜集當代出版物。擴展俄國與他國社會學術。及學術雜誌之交換。

圖書館於一九二四年。計算書籍有六百一十二種。冊數九百零六。至一九二六年一月一日前。冊數四千一百六十八。一九二五年收有講解學術。與全省社會知識之新書。名爲「北滿與東省鐵路」。此書記有三百一十部。爲東省鐵路管理局局長依瓦諾夫專贈於東省文物研究會。爲交換之品。於是會中圖書館書目加增。

圖書館除有大宗書籍外。並徵集哈爾濱印刷品。東省文物研究會。遂於上年五月二日至四日。組織「募捐簿」結果得有雜誌小冊及其他件八千餘冊書籍。其中有一千九百五十六冊。送入圖書館者。約有一千五百冊。分配於陳列館之各科者。其餘出版物有四千冊。轉送於本埠公議會。為設市立圖書館之基礎。

### 松花江水產生物調查所

本調查所設於一九二四年。屬於自然科學股管理。設立宗旨。係為詳細研究松花江之所有。及其水量。本調查所有下列之分部。(一)理化學。(二)氣象學。(三)水路學。(四)顯微鏡驗視微細物學。(五)植物。(六)動物。

研究松花江之浮水中及生長之小動植物作業結果。記有許多新態構造。及羣類最有興趣者。記載如下列。

*Amphidinium fienkinki Skvortz Sq. nov.* 之新態發生物。迄今由所有著名海產類。獲有此類之一種 *A. Tacuistze* 係為古代西歐水中所有。今於滿洲地方水中。亦復見之。至其餘物類。是年記載水中動植物形態。及各種形態。有百餘件。遊行觀察團。曾於松花江水中。查有若許含帶坭砂。石砂。及植物性之植物界材料。此外從事考查東方亞細亞巨大睡蓮類。 *Euryale Ferox* 植物之發展。並又研究水產睡蓮類。 *Nymphala Tetragona* 黑得立類 *Hydrilla Verticillatas* 水稻 *Zizania Latifolia* 及其他等項。

搜集水產植物種子。寄與植物園。作交換之材料。考查松花江水之深量。及動物。搜集河流動物。然後放於陳列館所置陶器與養魚池內。本調查所詳細之作。為輯有第一次出版物。名「松花江水產生物調查所之著作」。並刊印調查所會員之著作。如雅闊夫列夫之黑龍江水產物解剖與凍解。哈勒羅夫之分析松花江水之經驗及蒙古地方哈拉根哈倫阿爾善避暑處醫病水之考查。司克沃爾措夫之 *“Wislouchiella Planetonica”* 新種類與狀態 *“Volvocales”* 雅闊夫列夫之生物 *“Pezocotuh Glehimi Dzib”* 第二次出版物之「著作」為司克沃爾措夫所著詞以德文。其義係論文性質 *“Die Englemaeengattung Jzachelomonas Eizenbezz. Eine systematische Ubersicht”*

### 北滿之植物園

本園固設於一九二四年。東省文物研究會。會同滿洲農業會辦理。所有園之地段。用於滿洲農業公會所有者。設立本園宗旨。係爲北滿及其鄰近各處種植物學術。及實用上之培養與研究。

本園管理者爲委員會性質。係由兩會代表合組。即正管理爲東省文物研究會幹事會會員任之。副管理爲滿洲農業會會長格魯活夫任之。

植物園置下列分部。

- (一) 有系統簇葉之林木。
  - (二) 有系統曠野之林木。
  - (三) 有系統山野之林木。
  - (四) 有系統草原之林木。
  - (五) 有系統池塘之林木。
  - (六) 淺水溜之水產植物。
  - (七) 當地飼養料植物之地段。
  - (八) 藥料植物之地段。
  - (九) 當地養蜜蜂植物之地段。
  - (十) 當地美觀細草植物之地段。
  - (十一) 田園植物之地段。
  - (十二) 雜草植物之地段。
- 惟惜兩會財力支絀。本園種植。僅得有零星不大地段。故植物園內種植。只有引起注意重要學術上實用上。及有興趣數種之植物而已。

於繁葉林內。栽有樹株八樣。計二十二顆。小矮樹十七樣。計五十六顆。攀繞類植物四樣。計十四顆。草類植物二十二樣。計三百六十三顆。其中約有百分之十敗落者。其餘約有四百顆生活者。窪塘栽有小矮樹三樣。計二十九顆。草類植物五樣。計十八顆。丘陵間栽有莎草科植物十樣。所有上項植物存在生活。

於藥料植物地段內。播種約有五十樣。此自德國得來者。於飼畜料地段。栽有食用草十五樣。計二百零六株。莎草科一樣。計二十株。黃豆八樣。計二百零六株。及繁花植物一樣。計四顆。

要知飼畜料地段之多數植物。收效頗速。而有幾樣。如含有香氣豆科、克列魏爾科、西比利亞之細草、大烏拉之細草、狐尾草。於栽種後。移種於苗圃內。頗為茁狀。

一九二五年春時。植物園開始收集植物如下。樹株十七樣。小矮樹二十七顆。草類五十二樣。所有之數約為八百顆。以作研究材料。

### 東省文物研究之經費

本會經費問題。對於會之作。為有消長關係。是以應自籌畫安定也。

查會員之會費收入。僅佔四年內進款總數百分之六。不敷本會原定預算之數。及一切必需之費。蓋大部分支出。為陳列館者。佔全支出數百分之三十一。購置新陳列品及器具費者。佔百分之三十一。一。圖書館及出版物費者。佔百分之十四。七。並有其他之消費。本會以收入無幾。支出浩大。遂向本埠東省鐵路管理局。及東省鐵路附近地方。哈爾濱市董事會。貿易公所。本埠華俄商會銀行等處募捐。並組織展覽會。又舉辦慈善遊藝晚會。戲劇等事。藉以籌款。

於第一年。東省文物研究會成立時。所有會員納入會費。幾佔進款全數百分之五十。自一九二二年起。比較進款漸為發達。因有別項不少進款。一九二五年百分之四四。故東省文物研究會作為。得以進行。由下附列統計表。可見財政之來源也。

如至第一年年終。照本會預算所定計算進款。增加一千餘元。則於次年年終。可望增加一萬四千餘元。此為東省各大

機關維持之功。然本會之幹事會。力圖發展重大實用作業。可望於社會與工商界有所感觸。使本會關係不致退化。及經濟來源得以穩固也。

所以於一九二三年。本會之幹事會籌備就東省鐵路建築二十五年紀念節機會。組織繁重作業之展覽會。當時本會雖無收入若何現款。但獲協助設立陳列館良好房舍。陳列品。及既新且美之陳列樣品器俱。於是依照本會會員代表計畫指示。而籌備展覽會也。

此外本會之幹事會。為建設展覽會之工作。而提倡北滿著要地方狀況。及向工商界與他機關籌畫設立陳列館之鉅款。

惟所指進款一節。係屬臨時偶然性質。不能保將來本會順序發展。而必須妥籌常年之款。方可使確定法則。並設置本會一切計畫與成立鞏固之基礎。

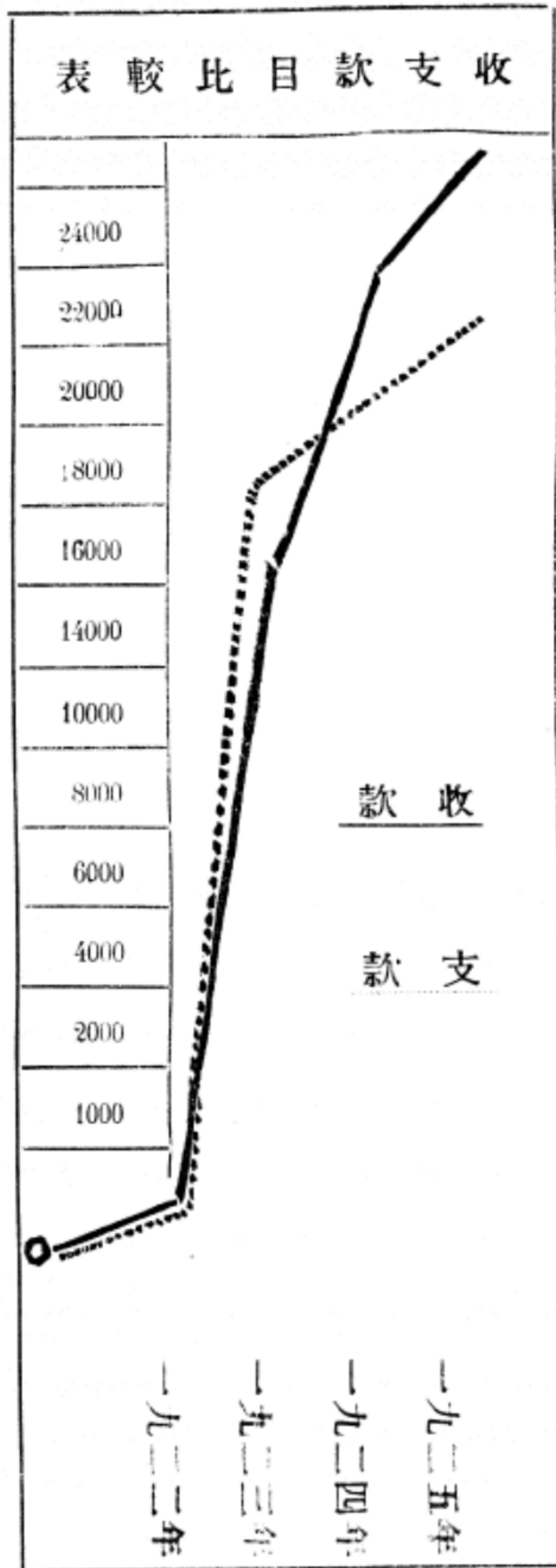
於是乃發起維持東省文物研究會陳列館。圖書館。啓化上之計畫。只有東省鐵路多為之補助也。因其係為一種強有力之機關。且為提倡發達北滿經濟文化之惟一者也。一九二四年。東省鐵路公司。實事求是。徇東省文物研究會幹事會之請。每年撥與補助金六千元。

嗣於一九二五年。承鐵路管理局局長依瓦諾夫抽暇親到東省文物研究會視察會之工作及其設置。旋報東省鐵路公司加給東省文物研究會補助年金。承蒙公司極為注意。該局長對東省文物研究會所請維持之處。遂決定自一九二五年始。准予每年加給補助金一萬元。

又有本埠銀行界出口運輸公司及轉運行各方面。對於東省文物研究會學術教育設置。亦多樂於維持。故特表而出之。

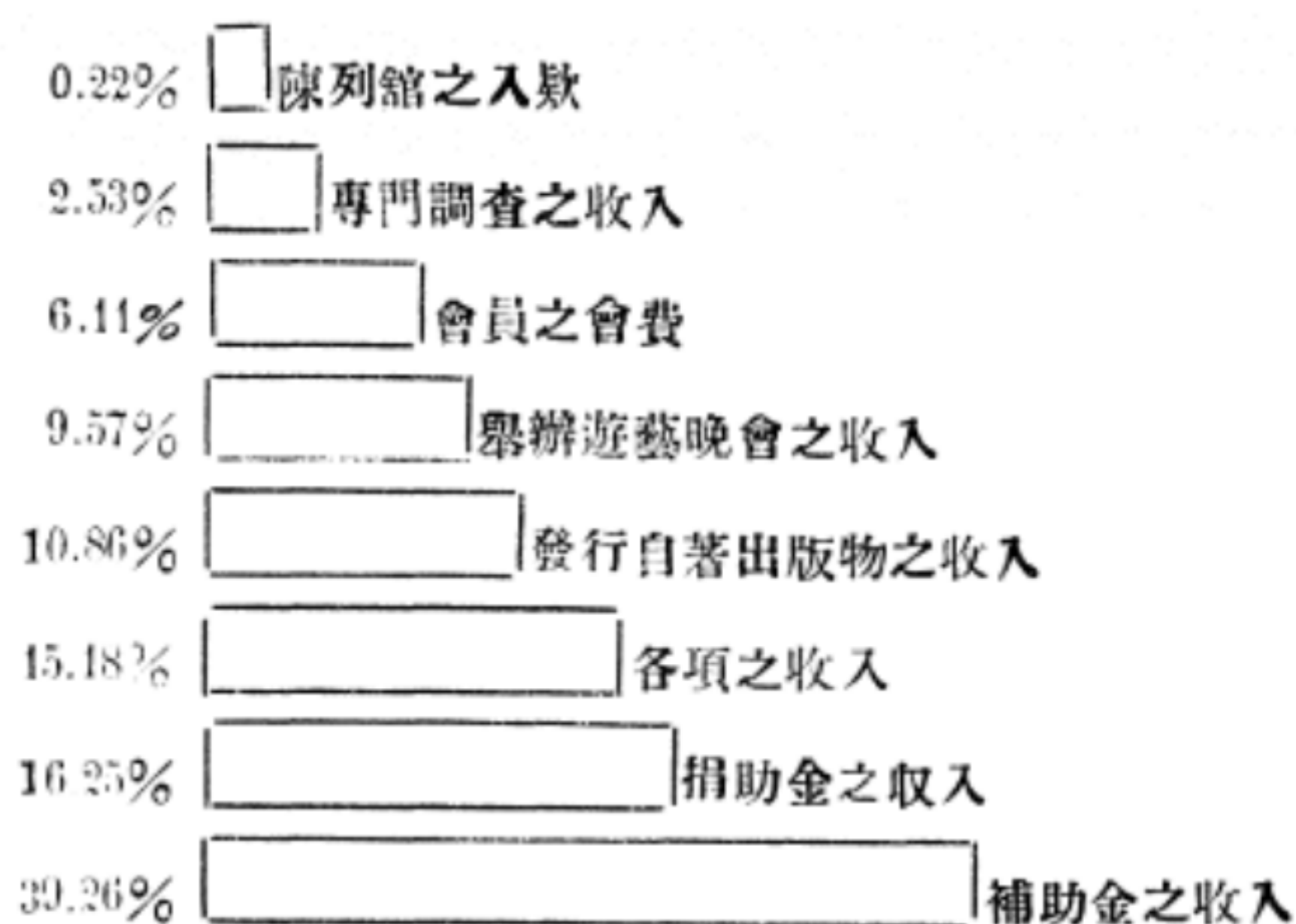
嗣後復有不少進款。(約佔進款全數百分之十二)得自舉辦多數人士每年慈善之跳舞會。及一九二四年舉辦人種學跳舞會。所獲純利在二千七百元以上。一九二五年春季跳舞會。收入純利。在三千一百元以上。

有數種於參觀陳列館之進款。如售專作之印刷物。與入場券兩種。其定價極為低廉。且有中俄各校學生視察團、官吏、工人、商行人場。多為免費者。東省文物研究會印刷物。寄發於中國、蘇聯及其他外國。作為交換之資。附記下列所指逐年收支款目總數比較表。

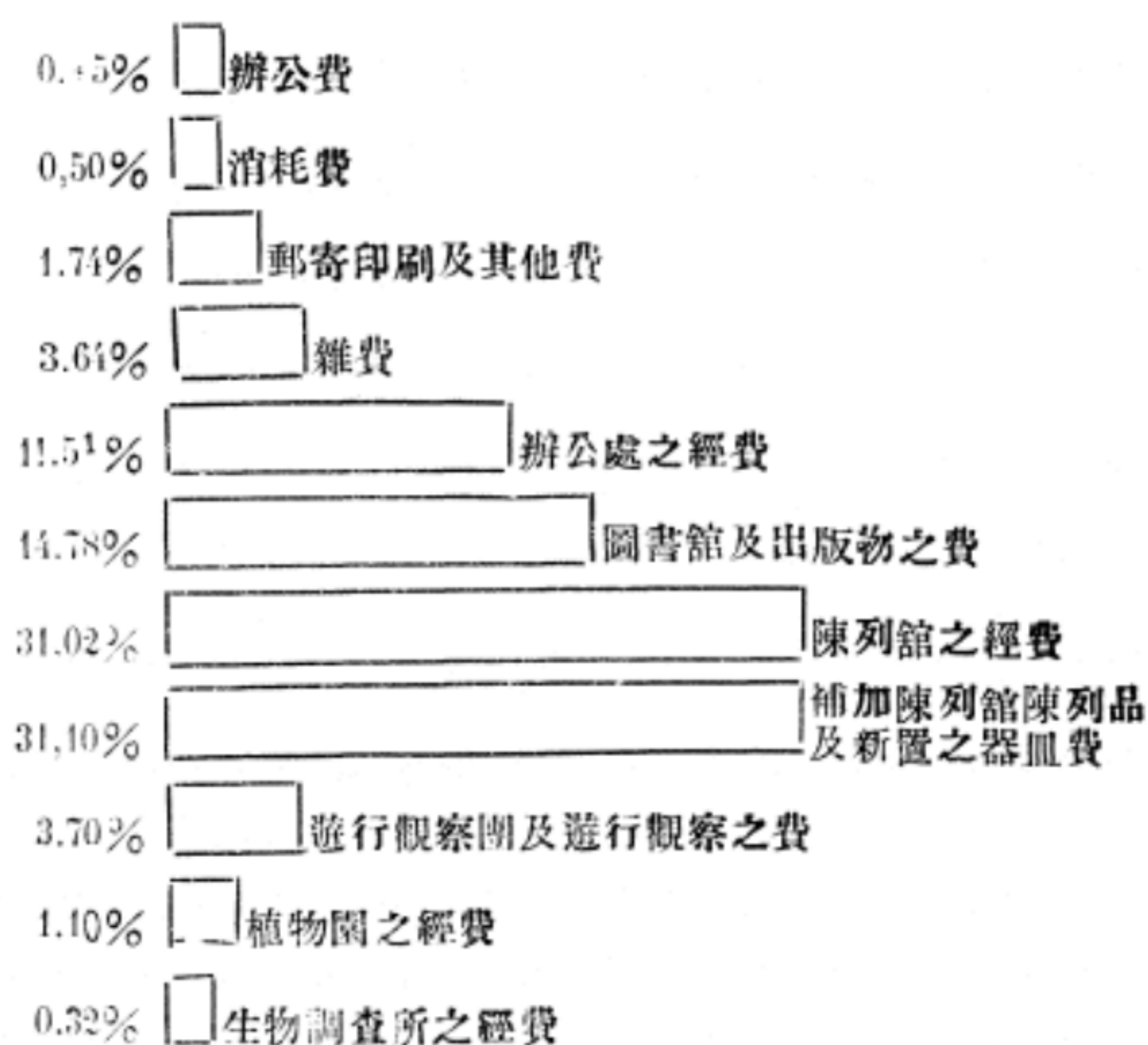


指明東省文物研究會成立四載收款總數。分析各項。列表如下。  
 計本會成立四載。自籌之款佔收進全數百分之六十至七十四。及補助款佔收進全數百分之三十九與二十六。又如  
 末後之比較表。係指明四載（一九二二年—一九二五年）間支出之款。除展覽會部分未列入外。所有支款總數。列記另表。

表計統數成入收年五二九一至年二二九一



表計統數成出支年五二九一至年二二九一





表目數年逐配分款之出支列下

	一九二二		一九二三		一九二四		一九二五		總計	%
	款數	%	款數	%	款數	%	款數	%		
1. 總支款 (幹事會及各股)	622	70.0	1471	69.14	3668	17.10	4627	23.10	9788	17.85
2. 遊行觀察團及探查	—	—	220	1.30	982	5.49	838	4.20	2040	3.72
3. 陳列館及其分科	—	—	1112569	24	1085560	68	1207206	50	3405262	12
4. 圖書館及出版物	265	30.0	3265	20.32	2677	15.00	1900	9.52	8107	14.80
5. 植物園	—	—	—	—	222	1.24	428	2.14	650	1.17
6. 生物調查所	—	—	—	—	84	0.40	93	0.50	177	0.34
總計	887	100	16081	100	17888	100	19958	100	51814	100

由此計畫表明一九二二—一九二五年組織會務支款。佔全支數百分之七十。出版支款。佔全支數百分之三十。又次年建設陳列館及圖書館幾將所有進款佔去。(百分之九十一或百分之七十六)嗣於一九二四—二五兩年。陳列館及圖書館費用減少。然同時為考查與擴充北滿植物園及松花江水產生物調查所。並出版物用費加增。東省文物研究會作業之始。為遊行觀察團及探險隊作業起見。以所有進款。悉充擴張陳列館之用。然於一九二五年之始。各股將進款作為研究東省文化之費。而補充陳列館及發展出版業務。獲得詳細研究滿洲之結果也。

## 東省文物研究會財產及債務對照表

自一九二三年一月一日至一九二六年一月一日計算

(幣以日金為本位)

所有財產

所有債務

賬別	目			
	自一月一日計算			
	一九二三年	一九二四年	一九二五年	一九二六年
一、會計處之賬目				
現金(銀行活期存款包括在內)	二八五,八五	二三四三,一〇	三八七二,六四	四二五三,四〇
二、產業之賬目				
產業之價值		四六六二,三九	九五一五,二八	一一六三七,四六
三、陳列館之賬目				
(甲)自有之陳列品價值		六八七,五九	九八九九,三五	一五三〇八,九五
(乙)臨時所得陳列品之價值			三五八一,一三	三四二〇八,九三
四、圖書館之賬目				
書籍之價值	一二,五〇	二五,〇〇	一三八三,三八	五七六六,一九
五、各人及機關短欠之賬目				
目	四二,四〇	七九五,〇〇	一二五,九九	一七一,五〇
六、決算賬上記入短欠者之賬目				
目	三〇,三六	三〇,七八	二一三,六五	三二五三,〇二
七、自有著作出品之賬目				
目	三七〇,七	一〇六一四,八六	六〇八二三,四二	七四九九,四五

賬別	目			
	自一月一日計算			
	一九二三年	一九二四年	一九二五年	一九二六年
短欠各人及機關之賬目				
(甲)轉入陳列館臨時享受之陳列品價值			三五八一,一三	三四二〇八,九三
(乙)短欠收受委員會著作品之代價			七〇八,八一	三三六一,七三
(丙)短欠本會各職員及機關之債務	八,七一	二二八九,三五		
總欠之賬目	三六二,〇〇	八三二五,五一	二四三〇一,四八	三六三三七,〇五
	三七〇,七一	一〇六一四,八六	六〇八二三,四二	七四九九,四五

監察委員會 代理會長 伊里 泰  
秘書 耶亞什諾夫  
出納員 沐瓦西力耶夫

東省文物研究會會長 何守仁  
副會長 阿美士切爾斯基  
李紹庚  
會計員 阿帕格列別此基

秘書 阿拉赤闊夫斯基

## 東省文物研究會職員一覽表

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秘書拉赤爾夫斯基 會計帕格列別此基  
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費多些耶夫 費立堅爾爾特 飛立坡維赤 傅義年 何守仁 施庫爾根

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- 五. 遊行觀察股 股長拉赤爾斯基 秘書帕夫洛夫第二
- 六. 歷史人種學股 股長巴拉諾夫 副股長黃實福 秘書潘貼列夫
- 七. 國弊調查會 會長帕格列別此基 秘書高福滿
- 八. 發展歷史上農事股 股長丹聶力 秘書阿夫托諾磨夫
- 九. 照像學股 股長羅佐夫 秘書帕拉磨諾夫

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倭司特羅烏磨夫 施庫爾根

### 機關名稱列下

- 中國東省鐵路職工聯合會  
遠東銀行  
遠東借款銀行  
遠東猶太商業銀行  
中國東省鐵路  
中國東省鐵路職工消費公社  
秋林洋行  
哈爾濱貿易公所  
哈爾濱武術運動會  
哈爾濱市自治會

塲驗試物植作新



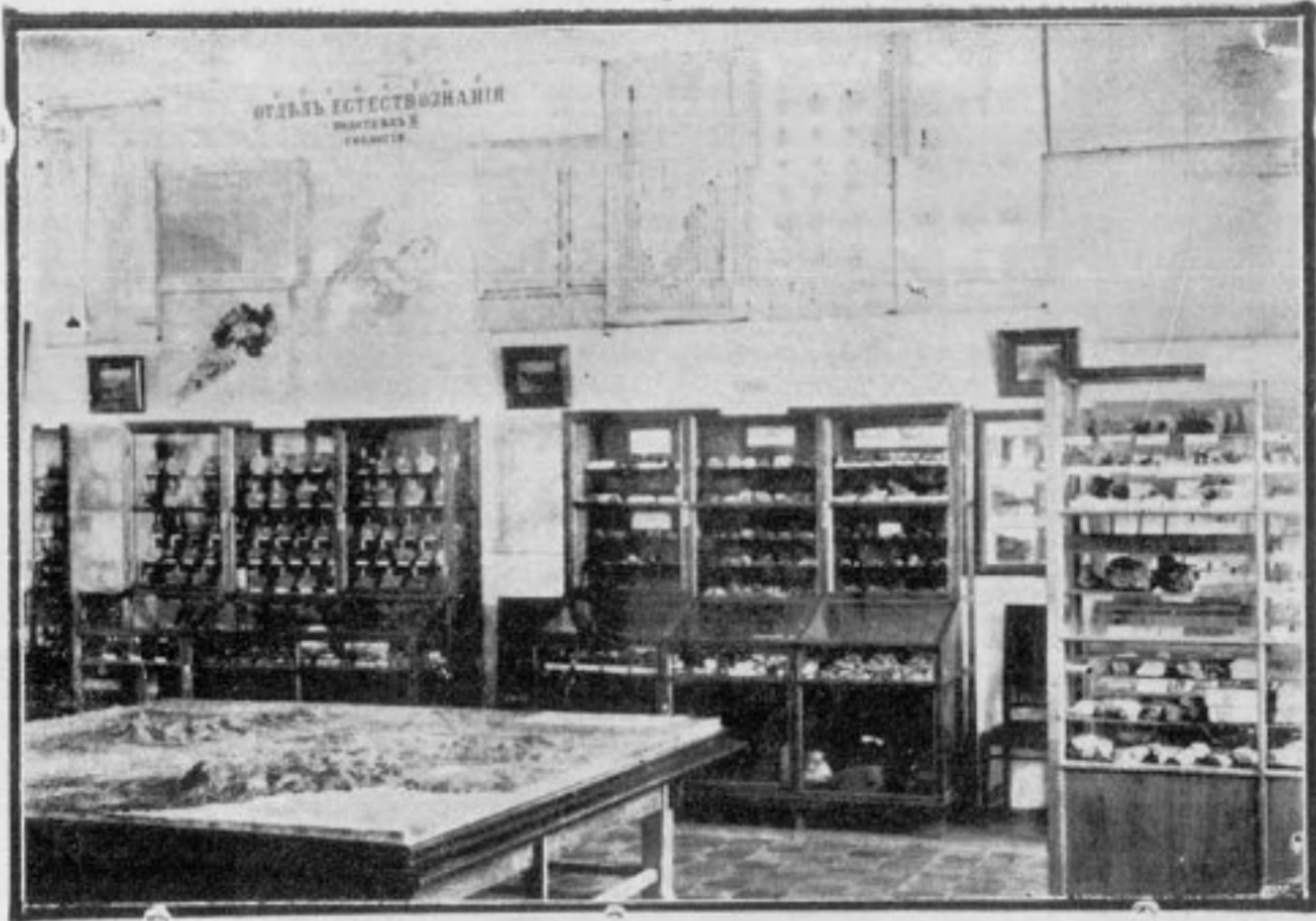
Experimental section devoted to cultural plants.

段地物植類葯



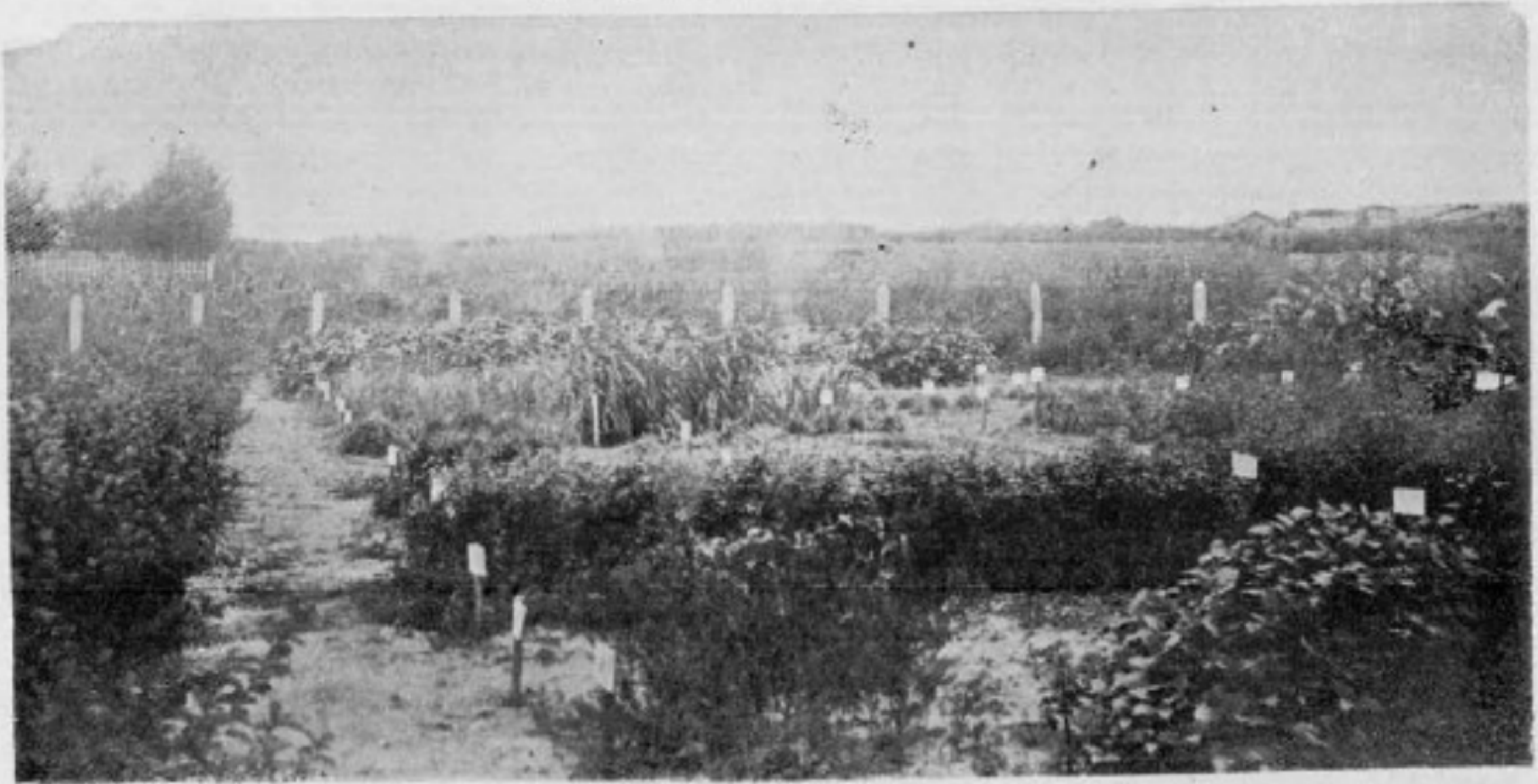
Section devoted to medicinal plants and herbs.

部一之品列陳科學質地館列東



Geological sub-section.

段地物植養飼之園物植滿北



Northern Manchuria Botanical Gardens. Section devoted to alimentary plants and herbs.

圖科學種人館列陳



General view of the ethnographical section attached to the Museum.

圖衣及像圖教宗集搜科學種人



Ethnographical section. Collections comprising different cults and clothing.

General view of the Commercial-industrial section attached to the Museum.



青洲滿部一之科產館列陳  
部一之產出豆黃

Agricultural-economic sub-section.

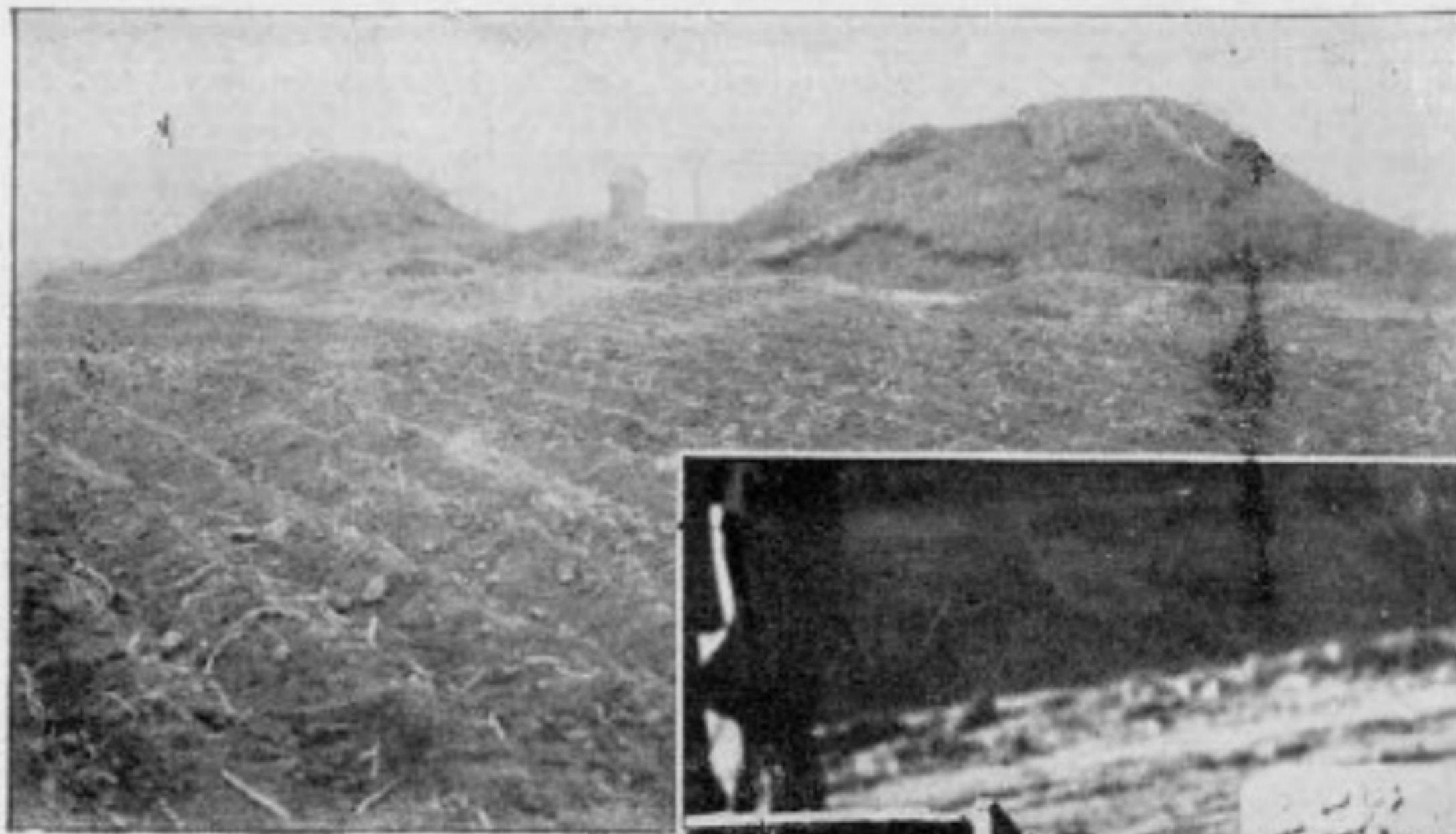
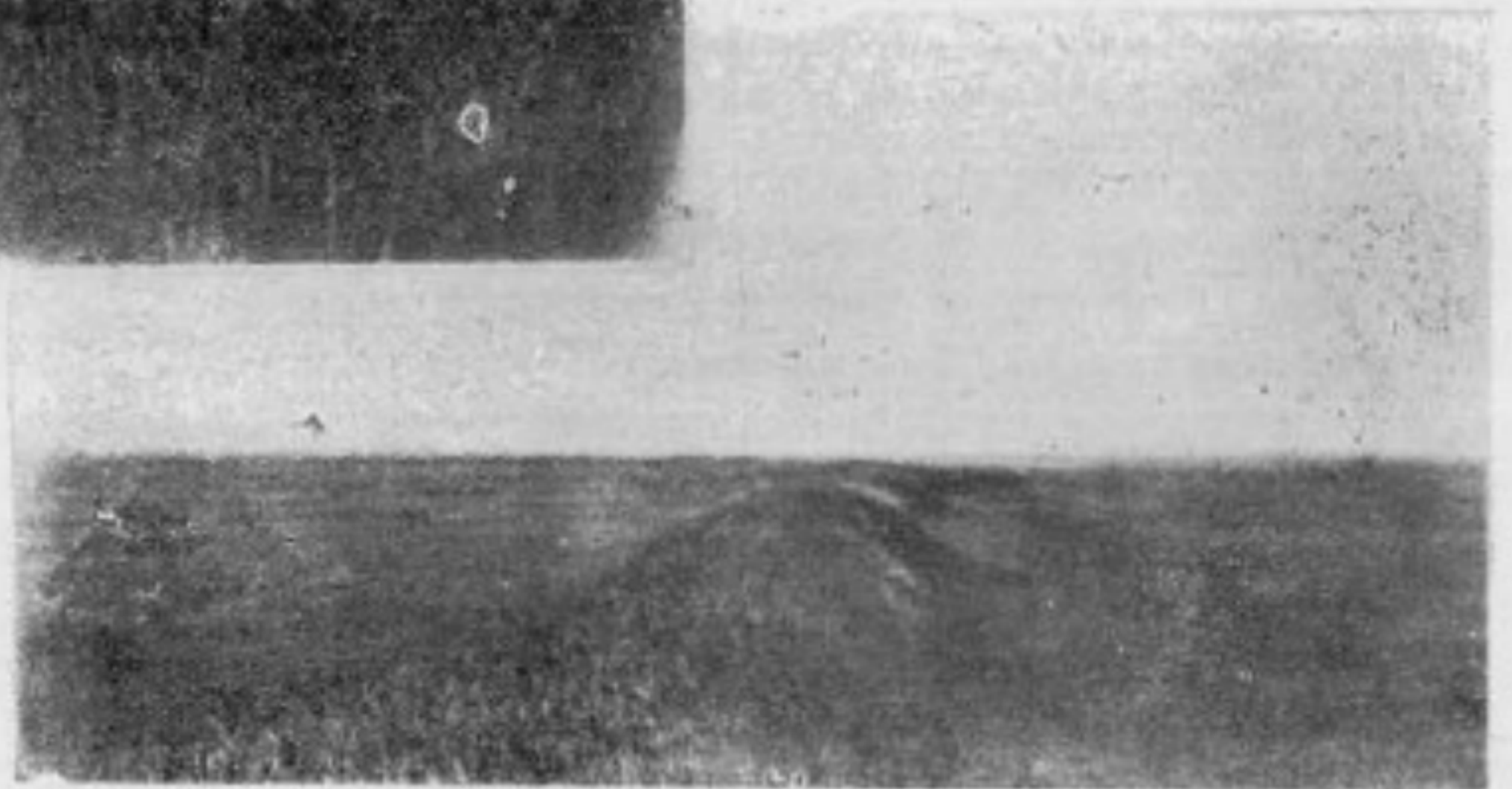
Sub-section devoted to the Manchurian soya bean.





遺之石岡花城汗斯吉成代元洲碩  
圖跡  
顏爾貝倫呼(峻爾巴)城汗斯吉成  
圖形外壁壘毀

Another wall of the ruined town of Chinghis-Khan (Barga).  
Antiquities in Manchuria. Remains of the centre of the site of the ruined town „Chinghis-Khan“.



蹟遺之城白上陵山部南城舊  
其蹟遺宮故爲下之陵山測推  
城阿於又圖宇廟國中有並間  
者作石爲一廟小有街某近附  
圖毀頽半均者作本爲一

A miniature temple dedicated to local deities.  
One of these is chiselled out of stone, the other of wood, having partially fallen into decay. They are to be found in one of the streets in the outskirts of A-shi-ho.  
Ruins of Bei-tchen: hillocks in the southern portion of the town. It is premised that these hillocks cover the ruins of a former palace. A present day Chinese temple has been built between the two rises.





美國考察家漢森博士參觀東省文物研究所博物學股與攝影員



The American explorer prof. Hansen, seated amid the members of the Natural History section attached to the M. R. S.

陳列館植物科搜集植物之司克  
沃爾措夫氏手中所持大睡蓮圖  
類植物圖

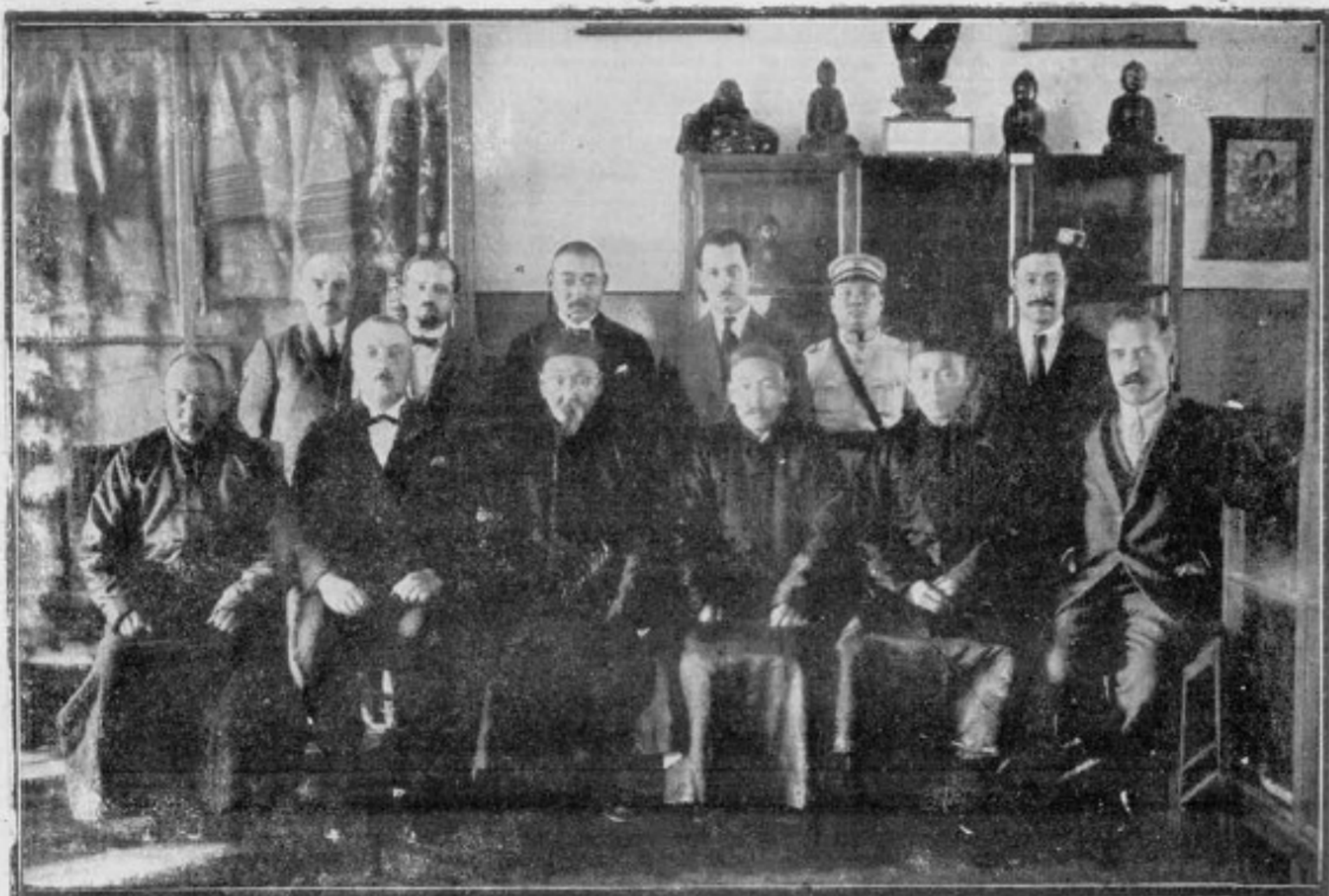


Harvesting plants for the Museum. B. V. Skvortzow holds a giant water-lily in his hands.

陳列館動物科探求陳列品之亞涅夫列夫與恰魯活夫兩氏冬季於  
野獸窩穴圍獵圖

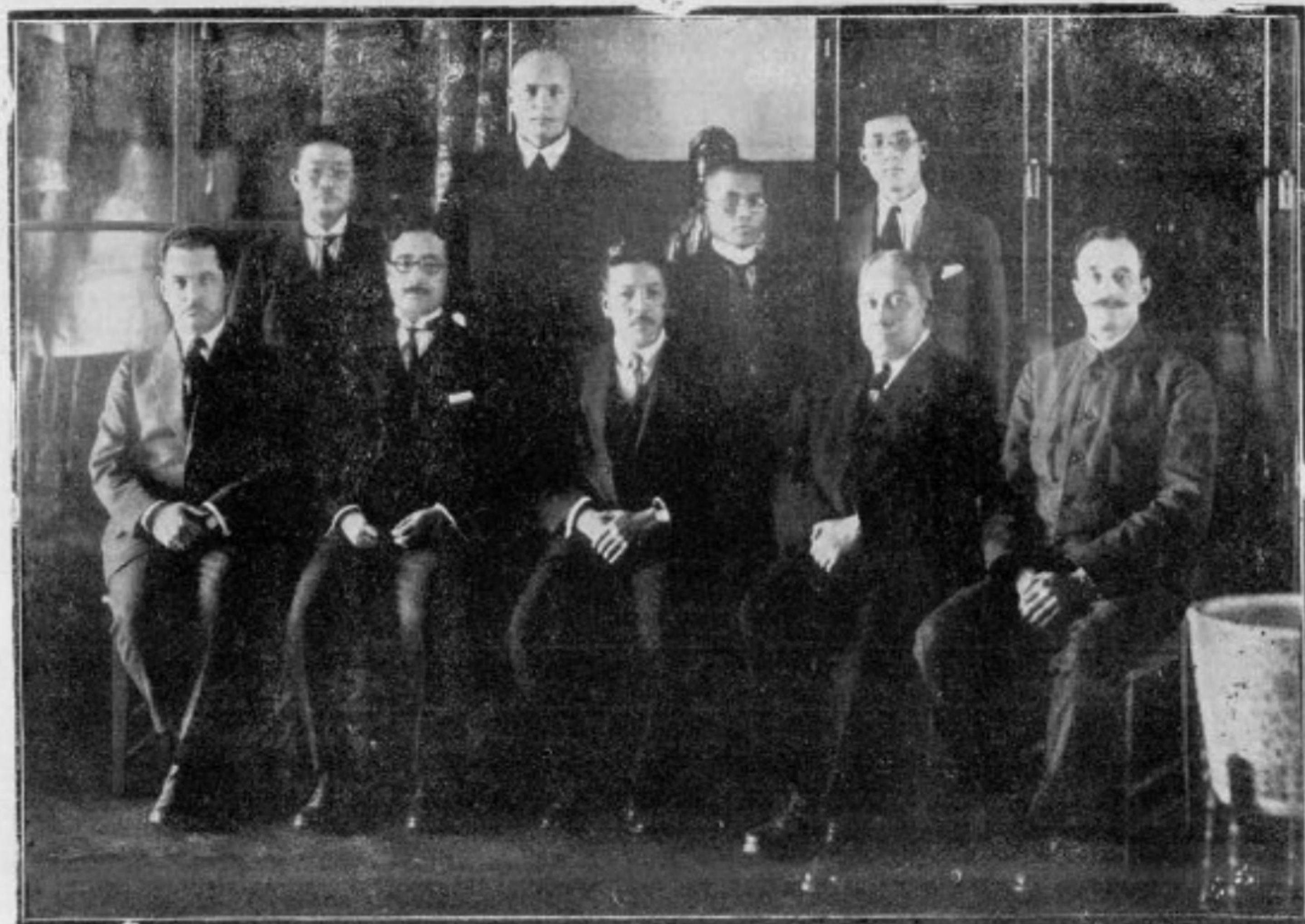


Acquiring collections for the zoological section of the Museum. N.V. Gluchoff and B. P. Iakovlev are here seen in winter garb on a hunting expedition in thick primeval forest (taiga).



蒙古副都統桂福蒞陳列館攝影（一九二五年）

The Museum visited by the Fudutun of Mongolia, prince Hui-Fu (1925).



代理日本外務省大臣雅庫比（官譯）暨駐哈總領事官天羽六二氏蒞陳列館攝影（一九二五年）

The Museum viewed by Yacubi, the Japanese deputy minister for foreign affairs and Mr. Iano, consul-general for Japan, at Harbin (1925).

(年四二九一)况概之覽展部像照



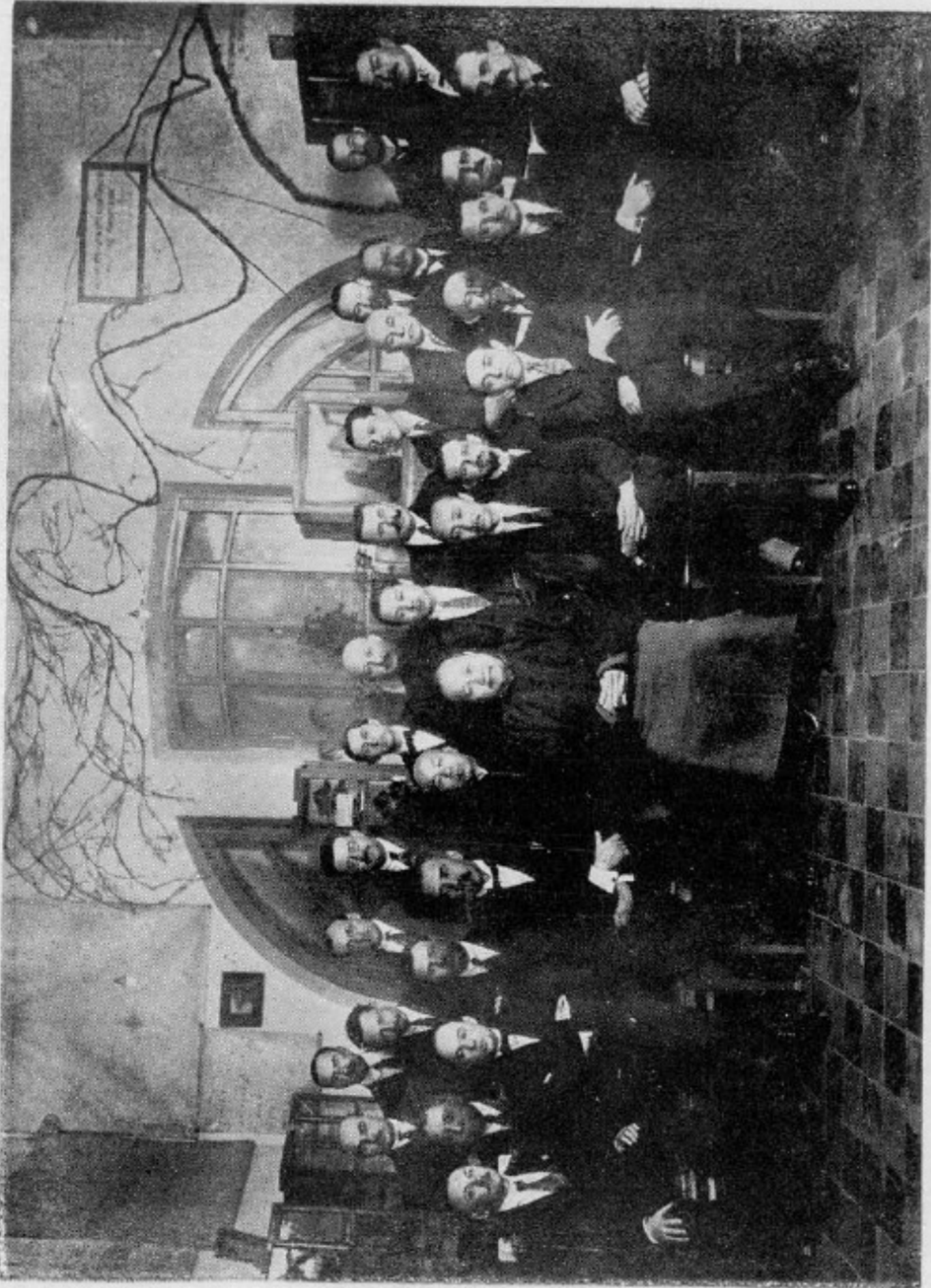
General view of the Exhibition of photographs (1924).

展品術美次三第年五二九一  
部一之會覽



A corner of the Art Exhibition (1925).

東省文獻研究會會長何博士守仁暨理事會會員攝影(一九二五年)



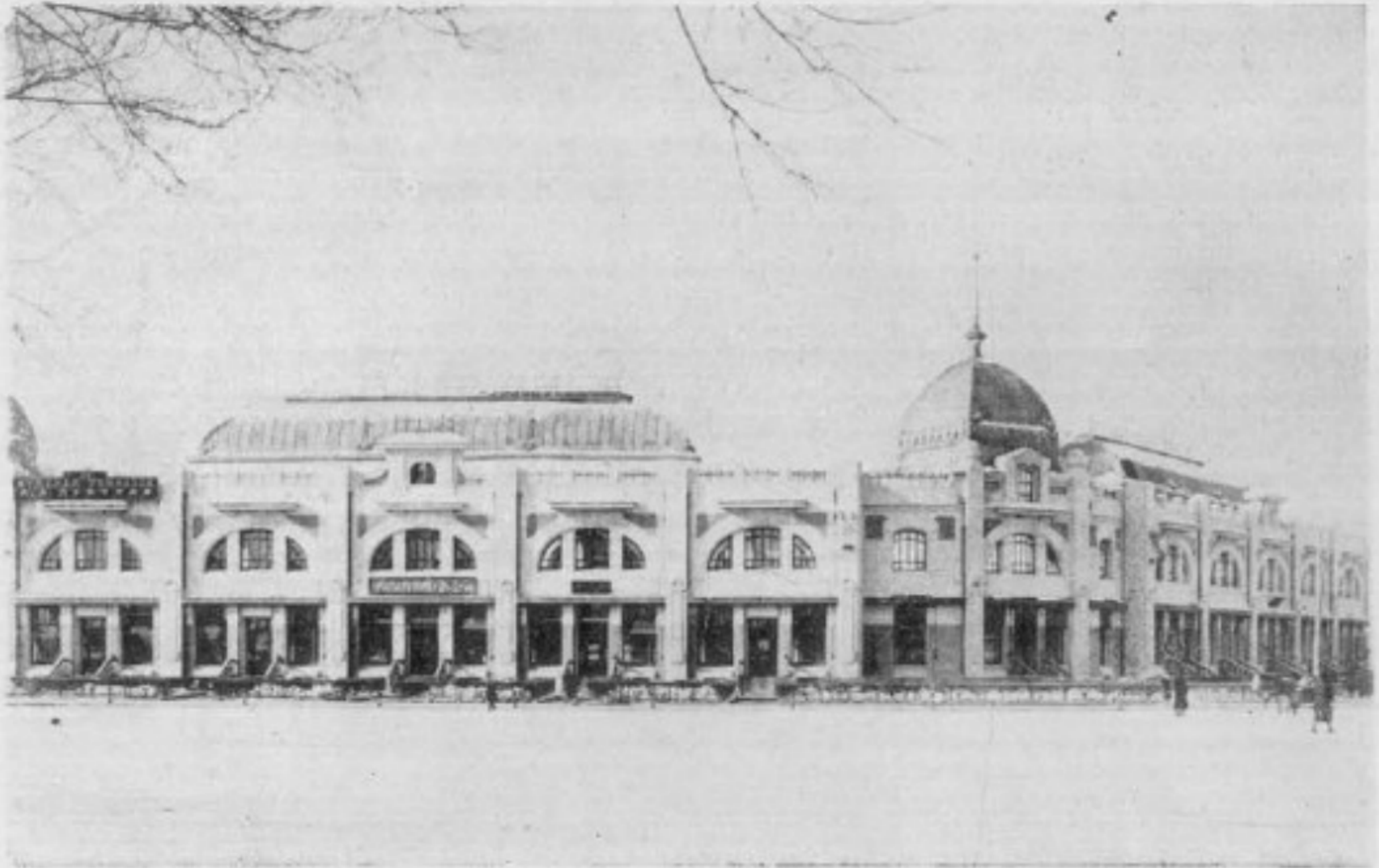
Members of the M. R. S. committee presided over by Doctor Hei-Show-Djen (1925).

東省文物研究會會長王景春理事會會員(一九二四年)

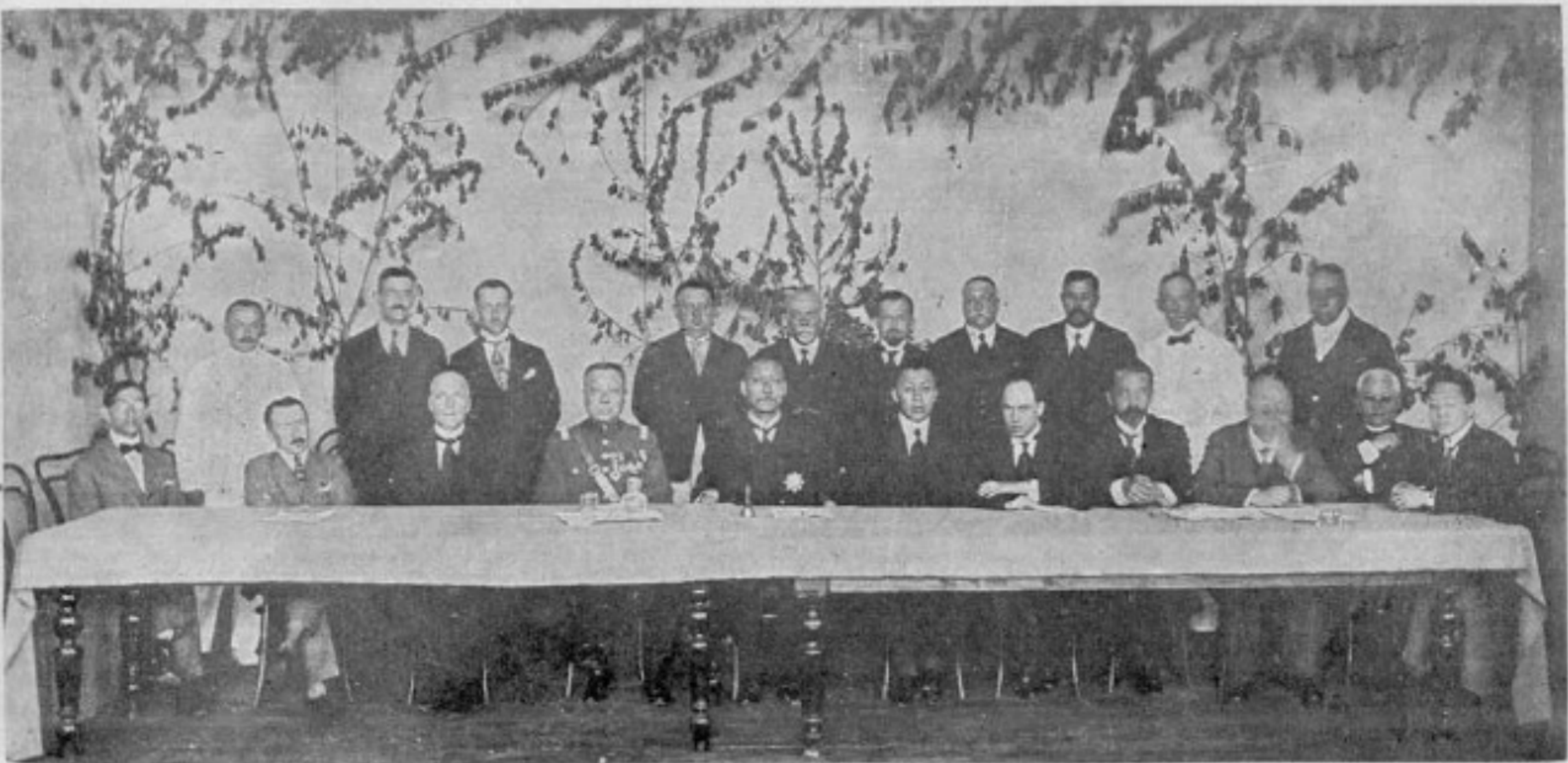


Members of the M. R. S. committee presided over by Doctor Wang Tsin-Tchung. (1924).

舍房館列陳之會研究物文省東內場商科斯



The Moscow Commercial Row premises in which the M.R.S. Museum is situated.



典盛之合會幕開館列陳行舉賓來及員會會事幹  
Members of the Committee and honourable guests who marked by their presence the session held in connection with the opening of the Museum.

會 究 研 物 文 省 東

# REVIEW

OF THE

Manchuria Research Society.



October 1926.



H A R B I N.

Published in accordance with a decision passed by the Committee of  
the Manchuria Research Society.

EDITORS: I-Li-Chun.  
A. I. Novitsky.  
A. A. Rachkowsky.  
B. W. Skvortzow.



## The Manchuria Research Society, its aims, organization and activity.

**T**HE purpose of the present descriptive sketch is to give a composite survey embodying the development of aims animating activities displayed by the Manchuria Research Society, from the moment of its inauguration and up to the present day.

During the first year of its existence, the Society devoted itself consistently to matters of organization, the enrolment of members possessed with the necessary scientific knowledge, the preparation of a suitable program of work, and to endeavours in getting the authorities to sanction and ratify the statutes of the Society within limits guaranteeing the realization of the goal to be attained.

The Society's second year of activity was tensely bound up with unremitting attempts at securing adequate support in the matter of cultural work of enlightenment, in attracting public attention to the necessity of establishing a Museum, and creating the foundation for the same.

Lastly, during the third and fourth year of its work, the efforts and energy of the Society's guiding organs was concentrated upon the establishing of a firm financial basis for the operation of all sections included in the Society's plan of work, to the supplementing and completing of the different branches attached to the Museum, to the establishing of new scientific supplementary institutions such as: a library, laboratory, scientific rooms, and chiefly, to the elaborating of a consecutive and consistent plan

of work, covering scientific investigation animating the activities to be displayed by the Society.

It is of necessity to note that the Manchuria Research Society, when assigning to the creation of a Museum a task of primary importance, set about bringing this into effect without adhering to cut and dried rules or precedent in the matter. In the first place by awakening the utilitarian interests of local commercial-industrial institutions, and of such a powerful and potent state enterprise as the Chinese Eastern Railway, by method of organizing exhibitions; and secondly, by the distribution of its work of investigation and research. At first, attention was paid to securing „en masse“ widely distributed exhibits for the Museum with purpose of exemplifying the statics of economic existence in Manchuria, later, to the gradual selection, assortment and supplement of new exhibits, in order that the Museum might feature the dynamics of production and, latterly, to the history of the region, its flora and fauna, its substantial and material culture.

In the holding of periodical exhibitions with purpose of creating a permanent Museum, lay the course outlined by the Society, defining its activity during the first two years of existence.

The Jubilee Commercial-Industrial exhibition of 1923 was organized with this purpose in view, followed by a photographic and several art exhibitions in 1924 and 1925. With like purpose was extensive preliminary

work undertaken with regard to an exhibition of goods and commodities mutually interchangeable between China and S.S.S.R. which same has been temporarily postponed.

Having created a Museum in which definite synthetic work is now being carried out, having securely established its status on a par with other institutions in the region, reposing as it did upon support accorded by the most varied of public groupings in sympathy with the aims purposed, the Manchuria Research Society ulteriorly set about the effecting of a broad and consecutive program covering the scientific investigation of the region, at the same time, devoting marked attention to the study and

enlightening of problems of purely economic origin.

All the scientific-educational institutions attached to the Society, such as the Museum, Botanical Gardens, or those of a purely scientific interest as exemplified in the Sungaree river biological station, are still in a stage of comparative development, and the most varied realms of research and investigation conducted by the members of the Society demand both prolonged concentrated effort, deep attention and critical verification. Any results attained by the Society must be accepted, meanwhile, as merely, an approach, in minor or major instance, to definite and specific scientific attainment.

### Organization period.

**Inaugurators of the M. R. S.** The Manchuria Research Society was inaugurated in 1922. The inaugurating members who had signed the statutes of the Society, being: the former president of the High Court of Justice at Harbin, Li-Tia-Ao, at present representative-plenipotentiary for China in Soviet Russia, the Chinese assistant manager of the C. E. R.—engineer Shar, the empowered representative of the Mongolian Cooperative Society—Tsiden Eshi Tsidenoff, E. E. Anert, geologist and mining engineer, A. M. Baranoff, Havan-Fulin, engineer K. V. Grochoffsky, N. N. Kozmin, member of the Russian geographical Society, the vice-president of the Chita Chamber of Commerce, P. P. Malich, acting manager of the C. E. R. commercial department, P. N. Menshikoff, manager of the Harbin Branch of Moscow National Bank, V. V. Margoit, A. I. Novitsky, superintendent of the Meteorological Station P. A. Pavloff, A. V. Spitsin, art, critic L. Seikei, botanist B. V. Skvortsoff, and the orientalist P. V. Shkurkin.

### Program entertained by the M. R. S.

The area covered by the M. R. S. — Northern Manchuria and territory lying contiguous to its bounda-

ries — comparatively lately, less than 30 years ago, having been drawn into the vortex of the world's economy, was indebted to great extent to the construction of the C. E. R. for the great strides made in its development, a railway that linked up this region with the inner markets of China, Russia and the ports of the Pacific Ocean. However, and even up to the present time, this territory has been but sparsely investigated. There have been and still exist isolated instances of men who had specialized in a knowledge of the country, printed matter has been published relative to the investigation of the varied phases of existence in Manchuria, but as regards the population at large the region remains an unknown quantity.

This proved a great obstacle towards incentive in furthering the different branches of economic life, and acted as a preventive to the unfettered application of private initiative. In how much Northern Manchuria became liberated from her state of complete isolation, in how much did she become involved in an international interchange of commodities, in so much did the interest become accentuated affecting the investigation and further development of the latent producing powers of the region.

The essentials comprising the program formulated by the M. R. S. had their being in the above: to create a Museum embracing the whole region at large, not of the ordinary type i. e. a storehouse wherein cultural treasures collected by former generations were placed for safe deposit, but featured in a scientific nursery with purpose of gaining a knowledge of the varied aspects presented by existence in the region at current and consecutive periods of time.

It may well be understood that the above was only considered possible of fruition should the Society's varied sections be enabled to intensively develop activity in the matter of a thorough investigation of the region and of its resources.

In short, the fundamentals of the program devised by the M. R. S. were defined in the following:

1. To establish a Museum with library attached.
2. To promote the coalition of local scientific and public bodies with purpose of conducting universal investigation of the region.
3. To incite and evoke general interest in the study and investigation of the region by means of public lectures, by promoting exhibitions devoted to agriculture, commerce, industry, arts et al.

## 2 and 3 General Meetings.

During the period under survey on 15 February 1924 and 25 January 1925, two general meetings of the M. R. S. were called, with purpose of hearing and confirming the annual report covering activity displayed by the Society and its sections, a financial statement, as well as undertaking the election of a new Committee and Revisional-board.

Educational and scientific work conducted by the M. R. S. was deliberated at public meeting held by the different sections attached to the Society.

The following were elected at the first general meeting to be members of the general and Presiding Committee.

ral committee and revisional board of the Society:

Li-tiao-ao, A. I. Pogrebetsky, P. V. Shkurkin, P. N. Menshikoff, Wang-tsint-chung, E. E. Anert, B. V. Skvoitsoff, A. S. Meshersky, Li-shao-gen, L. P. Seikei, V. V. Hagelstrom, Y. S. Kabalkin, A. M. Zariadoff, T. V. Butoff, Y. D. Friezer.

According to the terms constituted in the statutes of the Society, the following heads of sections had the right of sitting as members of the Committee.

Commercial-industrial section . . . . I. A. Michailoff.  
 Historico-ethnographical . . . . A. M. Baranoff.  
 Geological section . . . . eng. Zaitseff.  
 Natural-history . . . . P. A. Pavloff.  
 Section devoted to Art . . . . N. A. Kassianoff.  
 Printing and publishing section . . . . A. I. Novitsky.

The Presiding Committee was composed of:

President: Doctor Wang-Tsin-Tchung.

Vice-presidents: A. S. Meshersky and Li-shao-gen.

Treasurer: A. I. Pogrebetsky.

Secretary: L. Seikei.

Auditors: B. A. Shultse, eng. Shar, M. A. Kroll, Wang-Hun-tse, B. P. Yakovleff.

At the second general meeting of the Society, held 15 Nov. 1924, the members of the former presidium were re-elected with the exception of: Li-tiao-ao, E. E. Anert, L. P. Seikei, V. V. Hagelstrom and Y. D. Friezer, retired, in whose stead the following were elected: P. P. Krinin, Djan-fintin, B. A. Pochvalinsky, N. V. Gluchoff and A. I. Rogojnikoff.

Besides, which the Committee was supplemented by the following members, presiding over newly organized sections: Cultural development of the region . . . . N. V. Borsoff.  
 Breeding of horses . . . . N. L. Gondatti.  
 Medico-veterinary-sanitary . . . . P. A. Loshiloff.  
 Excursions . . . . A. A. Ratchkoffsky.  
 Sociology . . . . L. P. Seikei.  
 and replacing V. M. Anastaieff and

Zaitseff, retired, to preside over the sections devoted to art and geology: N. A. Kassianoff and E. E. Anert.

The presiding Committee was re-elected with exception given to the post of secretary to which A. A. Ratchkoffsky was elected, dating from 25 Februry 1924.

The following new members were elected to join the Committee after a third general meeting held 25 January 1925: Liu-Tse-djun, Wei-Li-Kun, Hei-show-djen, Tchou-Shan-ju, A. G. Lebedeff, Fu-si-nian, B. I. Kozloffsky, K. A. Filippovitch, president of the photographic section M. G. Gorshkoff, superintendent of scientific library-prof. V. V. Lamansky, superintendent of local press and archives M. S. Tiunin, superintendent of the Museum: T. P. Gordeeff, natural history; P. V. Shkurkin, ethnographical section; A. A. Bolotoff, superintending the Sungaree River Biological Station; N. V. Gluchoff, superintending the North Manchuria botanical gardens.

Instead of Doctor Wang-tsin-tchung, who had left Harbin, Doctor He-Show-Djen was elected to preside at the meetings of the M. R. S. Committee.

**Membership of the M. R. S.** In measure as the activity displayed by the Society developed, its list of members became all the more augmented:

Membership in	1922	1923	1924	1925
	105	330	333	460

To which it may be added that 79 members were enrolled in the section devoted to natural history, 45 in the branch devoted to historical science, 177 in the economic section, and 33 to that of arts.

Besides which 52 members were inscribed on the active list, whilst 14 life and 8 honorary members were enrolled as colaborators.

Honorary members are elected at a general meeting of the M. R. S. for the term of one year subject to being proposed by the Committee. Persons

and institutions that have subscribed Rs. 50,- in a lump sum or that have been afforded a vote of thanks at any general meeting of the Society for special services rendered are elected to a life-membership of the M. R. S.

**Activity manifested by the Society.** All the work effected hitherto by the Manchuria Research Society may be subdivided as to results attained under the following fundamental categories: the organization and holding of exhibitions, with purpose of creating and supplementing the Museum; the realization of primary intentions as planned in regard to activity displayed in investigation and research inspired by the Society's different sections; the organization of institutions of an educational character supplementary to its various sections; the promotion and inciting of interest in the study and investigation of the region by means of public lectures on subjects co-related with the phases of existence holding sway in Northern Manchuria and districts lying contiguous to it; the establishing of inter-relations with other societies and with the authors of printed matter whose purpose was analogous in character.

**Jubilee Exhibition of 1923.** It has already been stated that the M. R. S. Committee foresaw in the organization of exhibitions, the only means of speedily creating a regional Museum that lay at the basis of its activity, which besides their spectacular significance might provide material and exhibits of specific value in complementing the latter. With this purpose the Committee took steps that the organization of the Jubilee exhibition, commemorating the XXV anniversary of the C. E. R., be intrusted to its charge.

This exhibition aimed at manifesting:

a) the influence exerted by the C. E. R. in the development of the region and the conspicuous part that the

railway had played in transforming an arid and deserted district into a cultural centre of note;

b) to acquaint the public at large with the present condition of the C. E. R.;

c) to feature attainments reached in the realms of commerce, industry and agriculture;

d) to demonstrate the natural riches nascent in Northern Manchuria (flora, fauna, minerals);

e) to collect exhibits defining the level of existence and culture attained by the indigenous races inhabiting the territory;

f) to inform the public of activities displayed by public organizations in the district;

g) to collect literature devoted to the study of the country.

On 29 April the M. R. S. Committee passed a resolution in regard to the organization of the Jubilee exhibition and on 11 June, after the expiration of 43 days, this was opened with due pomp and ceremony.

More than 200 institutions, firms, factories, associations took part in the said exhibition and more than ten thousand exhibits were placed on view.

The commercial-industrial section was best represented with a sum total of 5165 exhibits.

Whilst in operation a special Expert Committee was constituted to award tokens of merit to exhibits found worthy of same. This Committee deliberated 47 applications filed by exhibitors covering 51 different branches of industry and awarded: 24 gold and 11 silver medals, and 11 awards of merit.

Owing to the stupendous significance attached to the economic and cultural activity manifested by the Harbin Municipal Council and by the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, both the Committee of Experts and M. R. S. Committee found it impossible to arrive at an appraisal of the intrinsic worth of their exhibits on a scale applicable to private persons, but after having paid due and proper attention to the significance of the activities

reached by these institutions, resolved to present them with certificates of honorary merit, in reward for the economic and cultural work encompassed by them in the region.

#### **Participation in the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition.**

With the desire of co-operating in establishing economic ties between Northern Manchuria and the markets abroad, the M. R. S. participated in the work displayed by the Harbin Bureau in organizing the All-Russian agricultural and industrial exhibition at Moscow, held in 1923. Consequently the Committee, hard at work in organizing the Jubilee exhibition, was, at the same time, busied in getting exponents to take part in the exhibition to be held at Moscow. More than 20 Harbin firms and commercial institutions avowed their willingness to prepare exhibits for this purpose. The Society undertook the charge and care of these exhibits, their safe packing and transport, as well as providing the fares for those assigned to accompany them to their destination. About 700 exhibits in all were dispatched packed into two freight cars. Professor A. N. Kristofovitch was appointed the Society's representative on the spot.

#### **Opening of the Museum.**

Exhibits furnished to the Jubilee Exhibition formed the basic foundation of the Museum. When this exhibition closed its doors, the exhibits were carefully sorted and classified, those of no intrinsic worth to the Museum being discarded, others of value being mounted in glass cases, after having been presented as a gift to the Museum by their several owners. After the preliminary classification had been concluded **the Museum was declared open to public view on 11 Nov. 1923.** Naturally the M. R. S. did not consider the work done in founding the Museum as having been conclusively finished, and the Committee did not relax its efforts in developing and supplementing exhibits appertaining to its varied sections. A description of

the Museum is to be found in the article devoted to the inauguration of the Society.

**Organization of a library attached to the M. R. S.**

The creation of a library to supply the literary needs of its different sections was run on a par with the founding of the Museum.

The branch, devoted to literature on Manchurian topics and questions at the Jubilee exhibition, included more than 1000 volumes.

A considerable number of these were presented as a free gift to the Society by their owners.

Without question this number was quite insufficient to supply the demands proffered by the members of the Society's varied sections, but nevertheless, thanks to the exhibition, the foundation of the scientific library was laid.

**Ist Art exhibition.**

Owing to the indubitable success secured by the Jubilee exhibition and the positive

part played by it in creating the Museum, the art section attached to the M. R. S. elaborated a program that included the participation of local representatives of art in inaugurating a combined exhibition of pictures, sculpture and of applied arts.

Not only those enrolled as members of the M. R. S. became interested in this exhibition, other artists sent samples of their work whose names were not on the Society's list.

The **Ist Art Exhibition** was opened on 7 March 1924 in the reception rooms of the M. R. S. As many as 150 canvasses, articles of sculpture and of applied art were exposed to view, and more than 25 artists took part in it.

Besides which the walls of two halls in the Museum were hung with paintings by old masters temporarily lent by Harbin merchants. The exhibition was closed on 6 April 1924 and was visited by over a thousand people who had paid for entrance, not taking into account a large number of visitors taking part in excursions that were admitted free of charge.

When the exhibition was closed the majority of the artists taking part agreed to having their pictures hung for the time being in the Art Gallery attached to the Museum organized by its Art section.

**Photographic Exhibition.**

In order to unite all artists into one group the M. R. S. endeavored to ascertain the

number of photographers domiciled in the locality with purpose of inviting them to enroll as members. With this in view preparations were made towards inaugurating an exhibition devoted to photographic art, that was opened on 29 April 1924, in the new hall attached to the Museum.

The committee succeeded in securing 42 exponents to take part in the exhibition that supplied more than 2000 exhibits, exposed to view. The artistic section accounted for 411 exhibits, the techno-industrial-327, whilst the scientific section comprised 1162.

Despite the fact that most of the exhibitors lived at Harbin, the characteristics of 80% of the work exhibited, and in part its scientific section embodied subjects not only delineating existence in Manchuria, but that of Mongolia, Inner China, and the Russian Far East as well.

Subjects exhibited by the scientific section comprised: mode of existence led by the Chinese, Mongolians and Koreans; ancient Chinese memorials; travels; specimens of micro-photographic work etc.

Whilst the exhibition was open to the public P. E. Afanassieff, president of the exhibition committee, read a paper on the thesis: „History of the photographic art in commemoration of its 85th anniversary culmination in 1924.“ Experts in photography together with members of the committee that formed a jury of appraisal awarded 4 silver medals, 2 diplomas of the I degree and two such of the II and III degrees, to those exponents whose productions

had been estimated as of high artistic or technical value.

After the exhibition had been closed, a group, of amateur photographers, that had shown great initiative in the matter, applied to the Society with the request that a photographic section be inaugurated and attached to the M. R. S.

### **2nd Arts exhibition.**

A second Arts Exhibition was held the same year and was open from 15 November until 15 December. This exhibition was supplemented by 120 new pictures. It attracted a crowd of people, the artists themselves giving explanations in regard to their paintings.

After the exhibition had been closed the majority of the artists placed their canvasses on view in the Art Saloon attached to the Museum.

### **3rd Arts Exhibition.**

The year following, in 1925, a third amalgamated exhibition of arts was held (from 7 November to 8 December.)

At this exhibition 160 works of art were exposed to view that had been executed during the current year, and a corner was devoted to the memory of A. A. Bernardatzi, architect-artist, who had died but shortly before.

Attention must be drawn to the fact, that at each succeeding exhibition the number of exhibits on view was increased, whilst the work performed by each individual artist was noticeably augmented.

All work sent to the exhibition was primarily viewed by a special jury.

The number of people that visited this exhibition was considerably in excess of that, that had frequented those prior to the same. The number of paintings sold was likewise much greater.

### **Measures undertaken preparatory to the Chinese-Soviet Exhibition.**

Combining both Chinese and Russian nationals on its list of members, the Manchuria Research Society devoted particular attention to that section of the Mu-

seum allotted to Commerce and Industry, one of the tasks assigned to which lay in promoting and engendering a proper mutual understanding between two peoples whose interests were closely linked together in North Manchuria. The "Bureau of Enquiries", projected long since by the Society's commercial-industrial section, was intended to promote the establishing of economic ties, but the M. R. S. Committee was neither possessed of the required funds nor of a sufficient number of paid correspondents to enable it to raise this branch to a proper standard of efficiency.

On the other hand, current events, during the period lived through, flashed by with such kaleidoscopic intensity and speed, that it was found of insistent necessity to devise another and more rapid method of establishing sound economic relations of mutual worth. The Peking and Mukden agreements reached in 1924 between Soviet Russia and China, concentrating public attention to the relations existant between these two countries, opened wide great possibilities of economic alliance and created the opportunity of popularizing the idea of an exhibition devoted to products exported from the Soviets regenerated eastern domains.

Acknowledging the intrinsic importance and responsibility attached to the holding of such an exhibition, the committee undertook its organization only after having spent considerable time in preparatory work, and after having met with sympathetic co-operation manifested by the administrative institutions and commercial-industrial undertakings interested therein.

However, after the first practical steps had been taken in this direction, the initiators were met by the desire expressed by both Chinese administrative and commercial groupings-to widen the program formerly projected to include exhibits of Chinese manufacture and origin.

Having discussed this offer and taking into account that the remodelling of activity in conformity with the wish expressed would only tend to enhance

the meaning and significance of the proposed exhibition, affording it an aspect purposing to demonstrate a Soviet-Chinese economic alliance, the M. R. S. committee agreed to the proposition and passed a resolution to the effect that in future all work should be carried out under the flag of a „Conjoint exhibition of commodities suitable for export between China and the U. S. S. R.”.

Activity displayed by the exhibition committees, Chinese and Soviet, was illustrated in bulletins 1-3, published in Chinese, under the title „Conjoint exhibition of commodities suitable for export between China and the U. S. S. R.”.

Li-tiao-ao, minister plenipotentiary and diplomatic representative of the Chinese Republic interchanged correspondence with G. V. Tchicherin, the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and with A. M. Lejavoi, Soviet representative for home commerce and industry, in regard to aid to be rendered in this matter by the M. R. S. The results of these communications evidenced that the views entertained by these officials fully coincided with those of the promoters, and that the moment might be accepted as being most opportune for the holding of an exhibition as above.

The governments of Soviet Russia and China, in equal measure, widely substantiated activity displayed by the combined exhibitions committee by affording considerable rebates to exponents in the matter of freight and transportation facilities and in ameliorating existing conditions covering customs dues and procedure.

**The modest beginning initiated by the M. R. S. manifoldly outgrew its primary inception, in that the idea of holding an exhibition proved to be both imbued with vitality and was most opportune, and as such evoked general sympathy and response.**

In virtue of some great expansion experienced in the process of preliminary work when organizing the exhibition, twice was the day of opening postponed. Primarily the date of inau-

guration, fixed for January, was put off until 1st May. A further postponement was categorically insisted on by the Committee of co-operation, on the one hand, and the Chinese section that had entered the field of activity but latterly, on the other. The motives adduced substantiating this step were defined in: the huge and widely dispersed territory covered by the two countries interested, the complexity of the task imposed—that of procuring exhibits of intrinsic worth portraying in adequate measure the economic wealth of these powers so as to secure a requisite and imposing impression.

Therefore the Exhibition Committee determined to postpone the date of inauguration until 1st August 1925.

Unfortunately, the regrettable incident that took place during the summer of that year at Shanghai, later finding an echo throughout the whole of China, forced the M. R. S. to adopt the following resolution:

1) To postpone the inauguration of the exhibition intended to be opened in the autumn of the year present..

2) To fix a new date for the opening of the said exhibition, approximately during the spring or summer of 1926, which same shall be definitely established later, when circumstances preventing the inauguration of such shall have been removed.

At present, and as yet, there exist no objective reasons allowing the possibility of determining an actual date when work on the organization of a combined Soviet-Chinese exhibition shall be re-commenced. It must be accepted as having been put off for an indefinite period, and with it the idea of creating a commercial Museum, on a large scale, with a „Bureau of Enquiries attached“.

Passing over, further, to a phase of activity developed by the Society confined to work of an inter-organizational character, we find it necessary to devote attention to a particular detail: the popularization of the conception of inaugurating a Botanical Park.



**The idea of creating a Botanical Park.**

The flora to be found in Manchuria, and throughout China in general, presents a subject of great scientific and practical interest; its comprehensive study and practical utility constitutes one of the tasks to which the Society has devoted itself. With this purpose the Natural History section elaborated the plan of inaugurating the Harbin Civic Botanical Park, whose program of activity comprises: the collection of local Manchurian flora, grouped according to geographical situation, culture of plants of utility to human existence (assortment of fruit varieties, the culture of medicinal species and others) the acclimatizing of plants foreign to the country with purpose of developing public interest in fruit and decorative plant setting; and lastly, much space has been devoted in the project to the decorative side, that of beautiful design to be featured in the Park itself.

At present the question of organizing a Botanical Park is in process of final and authoritative sanction; there are good reasons to assume that the M. R. S. in conjunction with the Municipality of the town and the C. E. R. administration, will be in a position of bringing this purpose into effect.

**Editorship and publishing.**

The publishing of printed matter containing information as to the existence led by the Society and by its sections, reports and discussions of lectures held, work done by the members of different sections in the performance of their varied scientific duties—is one of the most important functions falling to the lot of any society of research or investigation. And the M. R. S. Committee, fully aware of the fact of the necessity that its publishing activity required reinforcement, was nevertheless, owing to want of funds, unable to develop this particular branch of its work in sufficient measure to meet the demands placed upon it by the labours of its different sections. Nevertheless, during the period of organization the

first "Review of the Manchuria Research Society" appeared in print. This was followed by Nos. 2 and 3 published the year after, that, besides articles devoted to purely organization purposes, contained matter dealing with the investigation of Manchuria. Besides which, in connection with the exhibition held in 1923, two "Bulletins devoted to the M. R. S. Museum and C. E. R. Jubilee Exhibition" saw the light, together with a separate publication entitled "Industrial and commercial undertakings in North Manchuria awarded prizes or honourable mention at the exhibition".

In the same year two small monographs were published: "Forests and the timber industry in North Manchuria" and "The trade in grain and flour milling industry in North Manchuria", that lay the foundation of the commercial and industrial library section. Nos. 4 and 5 of the "Review" appeared in 1924, the first of which was filled with material supplied by the ethnographical section, the second—being devoted to subject matter furnished by the Commercial industrial section.

In conjunction with an association styled "Book enterprise" a work by A. I. Pogrebetsky, entitled "Currency and paper money in the Far East during the war and period of the revolution" was published during the year current.

The year before in connection with the organization of "the combined exhibition of goods suitable for export between Soviet Russia and China", the Society had printed 14 bulletins, 11 of which were published in Russian, the remaining three being issued in Chinese.

But the publishing of the above mentioned editions in no way solved the question of printing those labours, the work of the Society's varied sections, that required supplementary charts, illustrations or drawings, without which they, when printed, were, without question, of far less intrinsic value.

A partial outlet to this phase of affairs was found during the summer of last year by an arrangement arrived a

between the M. R. S. and the Economic Bureau attached to the C. E. R. railway by which the Society's presiding committee, commercial-industrial section, was entrusted with the editorship of "the Manchuria Monitor" published by the road, the presiding committee finding the necessary funds for printing separate pamphlets of labours penned by the Society's members. In all eight works were printed, seven of which dealt with subject matter devoted to Natural History whilst one was allied to ethnographical questions. These formed series A, of works published by the Society.

The same year the presiding committee found it possible, by means of retrenchment made in other branches of work, to still further augment its endeavours in this particular, allocating a supplementary sum of Rs. 1500.- to the charge of the editing and publishing committee, with purpose of printing material supplied by different sections, in part, "work performed by the Sungaree River Biological Station".

The above committee is guided in its functions by the following program:

1) the publishing of results attained by work of scientific investigation performed by the different sections attached to the M. R. S. (series B),

2) the publishing of popular scientific sketches dealing with the study and investigation of Manchuria (series A & D),

3) the publishing of information dealing with activity displayed by the Society, its institutions and sections (series C),

4) the printing of books and pamphlets having relation to a knowledge of the country (without index).

Publications, allied with the inauguration of exhibitions, are comprised under (series E).

#### **Activity displayed by sections attached to the Society.**

As has already been pointed out the work of investigation conducted by the Manchuria Research Society was sub-divided into sections.

In 1922 six sections were inaugurated:

1. Natural History.
2. Geology.
3. Ethnography.
4. Commerce and industry.
5. Arts and.
6. Printing and publishing.

These were followed the next year by:

7. Study of the cultural development attained in the district.

8. Medico-veterinary-sanitary.

9. Horse-breeding and its study (ceased to function).

10. Excursions.

In 1924, subject to a resolution passed by the Committee, the following sections were organized:

11. Sociology.

12. Photography, and.

13. Philatelic and numismatic groups.

During the present year the section devoted to printing and publishing was closed, in its stead the Committee considered it meet that a committee be formed to take charge of this section, whose members should be elected by the board of management. Thus, towards the termination of the period under review the M. R. S. succeeded in bringing into effect its program as projected, by bringing into existence and operation ten different sections and one group.

Activity displayed by these sections during the past few years has been directed towards the creation and supplementing of the various branches attached to the Museum. The elaboration of a program indispensable to these latter, the collection of exhibits, their determination, overhauling and mounting—these were the basic tasks assigned to sections allied to the M. R. S. Consequently, when later we give space to a description of the Museum, it must be well kept in mind, that the development of its various branches, the creation of complete sets of collections was to significant extent arrived at by the vital activity displayed by these sections. And only last year having succeeded in laying a secure foundation for the Museum did the sections aim at further developing their efforts in the investigation of Manchuria.

This section comprises:

**Section devoted to Natural Science.**

1. Natural History.
2. Geology and physical geography.
3. Excursions, and.
4. Medical-veterinary-sanitary, branches.

The **Natural History** section has for its purpose the study and investigation of Manchuria from a biological viewpoint, to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the word, and is sub-divided into two groups: botanical and zoological. The former naturally is led to two sources of investigation—flora to be found on land and in the waters of the river Sungaree.

Manchuria represents one of those few regions in which plant growths prior to, and after, the ice period have been retained. Consequently the study of the inter-relationship of different plant growths is one of absorbing and unusual interest, and is the principal task assigned botanists working in this field of knowledge. During the past two years no less attention has been paid to the study of micro-organisms insidious or baneful to the healthy growth of grain plants and various trees, as well as to mastering the incongruities manifested by hybridization. We shall not rest here in detail upon the work effected by our group of botanists, as it is anticipated that the „Labours of the Northern Manchuria Botanical Gardens“ will soon see light.

Most of the botanical collections naturally refer and have relation to the flora existant in North Manchuria and are represented mostly by the higher species of vascular plants.

These collections are defined, sorted, brought in order, and specimens required for scientific purposes or for demonstration are carefully selected from the lot.

It is to be regretted that the Society has been unable, up to the present, owing to a variety of causes, to forward unhindered collections of plants addressed to central scientific institutions. This must be considered a matter of insistent necessity, as the flora

peculiar to Manchuria is but little known, and only an authoritative opinion expressed by a specialist may allay any doubt, that more than often arises, in determining the species or genus to which a particular plant must be assigned.

The herbarium devoted to the higher species of vascular plants is superintended by T. P. Gordeeff. Collections of the lower grade of plants have been placed to the charge of B. V. Skvortsoff, and in order to determine any species in accordance with the phytopathology of cultural plants, relations have been secured with the phytopathological laboratory dedicated to Iacheffsky at Leningrad, as well as with the Japanese botanist M. Miura.

Professor Broterus of Helsingfors has kindly assented to collections of moss, M. T. Tomine of the Voronej Institute of agriculture—lichens, whilst B. V. Skvortsoff has undertaken to assign their proper species to specimens of hydrophytes.

Collections are being gathered in regard to the morphology of local plants.

In 1924, I. V. Kozloff, a member of the section, set about gathering specimens to form a special collection embodying the biology of Manchurian timber. Classification and scientific arrangement of the collection of dried trees and bushes peculiar to Manchuria was completed under supervision of M. K. Gordeeff.

A group of zoologists is conducting a study of the fauna existant in Manchuria, in the main, in regard to its systematic composition and biology, as well as observing the annual migration of birds etc.

The collections of mammals has been entrusted to A. I. Alexadroff, N. A. Baikoff and B. P. Yakovleff. The existing collection of birds is being supplemented due to activity displayed in this branch of work by V. A. Kormezoff, A. S. Lukashkin, N. A. Shima-levitch and others.

Animals and birds procured and furnished to the Museum are classified by B. P. Yakovleff.

Collections of reptiles and amphibians are being carried out by P. A. Pavloff, N. V. Gluchoff and others. Overhauling and finishing is being conducted by P. A. Pavloff.

A systematized entymological collection is being secured by A. A. Yakovleff, V. Y. Tolmacheff, V. A. Koltiugin and others.

With the earnest desire that as large a group as possible might be incited to take an interest in natural phenomena, for the last three years this section has been distributing over 1000 questionnaires, with the request that answers be returned conforming to the same in regard to the arrival of spring.

Data received in answer to the above afforded the possibility of engendering a systematic course of phenological observation in Manchuria.

The Sungaree river biological station and Northern Manchuria Botanical gardens are under the direct supervision of this section.

Meetings are held weekly on Fridays on the premises of the M. R. S. Museum, and, as a rule, in conjunction with other sections in any way affiliated with natural science.

At these meetings papers are read having reference to local research or investigation. During the period under survey, 113 reports have been read (a list of which will be found annexed). These intercourses were illustrated by the demonstration of collections, charts, sketches, herbaria, and living specimens. Besides which, appraisements of an informatory character were made at these meetings, and papers read dealing with current literature. Besides enrolled members belonging to this section, prof. A. N. Krish-taiovitch, prof. Hansen, prof. Dorsett, A. I. Martinoff-Nejin, A. A. Horvath, eng. Egoroff took the platform lecturing on different scientific subjects.

**Section devoted to geology and physical geography**

during the period under review, besides being occupied in accumulating a systematized collection of geological specimens for the Museum, was busied, in arranging large and

varied geological collections amassed by E. E. Anert, A. I. Lavroushin, A. I. Popoff and others, as well devoting attention to investigation and registration of the sites and beds of valuable minerals situated in Manchuria. The results of these labours had issue in "Useful minerals in Northern Manchuria", by E. E. Anert, with maps, sketches and illustrations annexed.

The M. R. S. Committee has already supplied the required funds for having this valuable work published in the Russian and Chinese languages.

Besides which T. P. Gordeeff has been engaged in classifying and arranging samples of bedrock, collected during the summer of 1925 on the eastern, southern and western divisions of the C. E. R.

At the same time investigation and work of survey has been devoted to quarries and building stone beds and sites, specimens derived from such having been properly appraised and tested.

The section is likewise busied with questions related to climatology. This work is supervised by P. A. Pavloff, and certain of the results obtained have been published in the article entitled "Labours of the Sungaree river biological station".

Lastly, hydraulic work on the Sungaree has been carried on during the past few years by A. A. Bolotoff, and a description of his labours will be found published in the 3rd edition of the article entitled as above.

During the past two years many and varied expeditions and work of exploration have been carried out by members attached to this section. Mention must be made of the numerous journeys undertaken by E. E. Anert throughout the territory with purpose of studying the geological formation peculiar to the region.

Special trips were made with purpose of investigating beds of lignite as well as the survey of ravines imbedded in formations of a latter day period, in which the ossified remains of large mammals were discovered.

T. P. Gordeeff undertook a series of lengthy trips with the object of conducting the investigation of floristic underlying strata along the line of the C. E. R.

Several journeys made by A. L. Lavroushin to the valley of the Mudan-tsián resulted in acquiring numerous and valuable specimens of flora belonging to the Jurassic period.

Reports and papers read by members of this section are tabulated in the annex attached to the present review.

The task to be performed by the **excursions section** consists in devising and planning excursions to be undertaken by members attached to the M. R. S., with purpose of complementing the number and variety of exhibits on view in the Museum, as well as providing collaborating members, resident on the line of railway, with equipment and instruments necessary to carry out their work of collection.

With this purpose the following were compiled and distributed:

- 1) Brief instructions relative to collection of ants.
- 2) A few hints to persons desirous of devoting time to the collection of eggs and birds' nests.
- 3) Some valuable hints in regard to the collection and preservation of fish.
- 4) The same as regards the collection of bats.
- 5) A short course covering winter investigations in the branch of ornithology.
- 6) Instruction with regard to the collection and forwarding of live plants.
- 7) Brief instructions covering the collection of microscopic hydrophytes that develop on the earth's surface.
- 8) Instruction for the collection of aphides.
- 9) A few remarks with regard to the collection of reptiles and amphibians.

Despite the limited funds at their command, nevertheless, members attached to this section found it possible

to undertake a series of individual excursions. N. V. Gluchoff and I. V. Kozloff visited the Three rivers (Barga). P. A. Pavloff more than once visited the spurs of the Great Hsingan Mountains with purpose of collecting zoological specimens; B. V. Sksortsoff spent a long time investigating the eastern division of the C. E. R.

**Medical-veterinary sanitary section** took part in deciding the question as regards the marmot industry, of special moment from an economic point of view, but ominous of danger as the cause of the dissemination of epidemic disease and consequently debarred by the Chinese authorities. However, the industry was practiced in secret, in consequence of which the possibility was not excluded of human beings being inoculated with the baneful plague germs of which the marmot is the carrier.

At a combined sitting of the medical-veterinary and commercial-industrial sections with participation of representatives delegated by the C. E. R., a report was drawn up wherein attention was drawn to the necessity of legalizing the marmot industry with the proviso, however, that special preventive measures be taken provided by supervision exercised by a sanitary corps.

This report was forwarded to the General governor of the Tsitsikar province, and was followed by an order that the ban on the hunting of marmots and sale of skins be rescinded—skins of this animal in former years having been exported abroad to the value of over a million roubles.

**Section devoted to historical science.** with which are affiliated:  
 1) historical-ethnographical section  
 2) that of sociology (in process of organization).

3) the study of cultural development in the region. These aim at:

- 1) The study of material and intellectual culture attained in North Manchuria with collection of all data relative thereto.

- 2) The registration, investigation and description of ancient monuments.
- 3) The study of rise of colonization in the region; investigation of the influence exerted by immigration on the level of existence led by the indigenous races inhabiting the same.

**Historical-ethnographical section,** having fulfilled the task of organizing the ethnographical section attached to the Museum, became further busied with systematizing information and records relative to ancient monuments discovered in North Manchuria—the ruins of the town Baitchen, the ancient wall running through Barga territory, generally known as the wall erected by Chinghis-khan, ancient ruins of a town discovered on the river Gan et alt. In all twenty six ancient monuments have been registered and are indicated upon a chart, in regard to which definite and verified information is to be found in works from the pens of different investigators.

Special attention must be called to an historical atlas of Manchuria compiled by A. M. Baranoff and P. V. Shkurkin, president and vice-president of this section. In all 14 charts have been devised embracing a period of time covering in all 2096 years (from 200 B. C. to 1896 A. D.) with detailed information in regard to the peregrination of races inhabiting Manchuria.

Explanatory notes are furnished with an atlas embracing the principal events of historical moment that gave cause to change in the state border line of territory within the confines of Manchuria.

A specimen copy of this atlas was forwarded to the Academy of Science, this latter intimating the section that the same had been turned over to a commission, devoted to the study of aboriginal race complement, for appraisal and approval.

The ethnographical section organized an expedition, comprised of K. V. Grochovitch and N. V. Gluchoff, to investigate the ancient wall and site of the ruined town of Chinghis-Khan

in Barga. They collected much valuable material, excavations were undertaken on the spot, a plan of the ruins was made, and specimens of the remains of ruined structures and of coins were secured.

I. A. Diakoff undertook a long trip to the head waters of the river Nonni.

Instructed by the section, the archeologist Tolmacheff paid a series of visits to the ruins of the town of Baitchen, situated near the town of Ashi-ho (in the vicinity of Harbin) with purpose of supervising excavations on the spot. The results attained formed the basis of the subject matter of an article dealing with the above and published by V. Y. Tolmacheff in the "Manchuria Monitor".

Besides which, the section submitted a report by A. M. Baranoff to the Academy of Science, drawn-up in regard to the wall at Barga. As a result of investigation on the spot A. M. Baranoff conclusively surmised that the construction of this barrier cannot be ascribed to the epoch under the sway of this warrior-conquerer, but to a much earlier period (during the reign of Toba, in the 2 or 3 century A. D.). Last year, the Academy of Science informed the Society that the surmise affirmed by A. M. Baranoff had received confirmation at the hands of several other investigators, and, consequently, requested that further and more explicit details be submitted it for consideration.

**Section devoted to the cultural development of the region.** has collected and assorted comprehensive material covering the gradual development in culture attained in

Manchuria due to and after the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The following diagrams have been outlined: the growth of educational institutions in Northern Manchuria, increase in the number of scholars attending these schools, publishing activity displayed at Harbin, results attained by the work of cultural-enlightenment in the district et alt. A bibliographical work of reference is being elaborated in regard to the

growing contributions to literature published in the region—up to the present, 1000 cards of enquiry with reference to the above have been filled in and submitted.

**Philaletic and numismatic group**

had for its primary task the organization of a section to be attached to the M. R. S. Museum conforming to a program outlined by its initiators. The members of this group have already succeeded in collecting considerable material that was forwarded to the numismatic section of the All-Russian Exhibition at Moscow. These exponents were awarded the prize of a small gold medal. Besides which, the expert committee likewise awarded the Manchuria Research Society a small gold medal for the publishing of a work by A. I. Pogrebetsky entitled; "Currency and paper money in the Far East during the war and period of revolution". (1914—1924).

**Economic branch.**

Activity exercised by the **Commercial-industrial** allied to this special branch, was devoted to furthering:

- 1) Investigation of economic resources latent in the region.
- 2) Supervision of the course followed and development attained by economic existence in Manchuria.
- 3) Evaluation and publishing of results attained by activity manifested by the M. R. S, in the economic investigation of the region.
- 4) The organization of the commercial-industrial section attached to the Museum, as well as a Bureau of Enquiry and library devoted to commercial and industrial affairs. This section, of greatest numerical strength as to membership, combining as it does people of the most varied professions, pays close attention to questions allied to the investigation of the various phases of economic existence in the region.

From the moment of its inauguration, conforming to its organic structure, this section established the closest of ties with commercial and in-

dustrial circles, organizations, mills, works etc. and in a very short space of time it succeeded in creating an industrial-commercial section attached to the Museum as well as laying the foundation for a "Bureau of Enquiry", that although lacking the funds necessary to secure adequate development, has nevertheless answered more than 1000 queries submitted by commercial firms and individuals.

The general aim and purpose of the Bureau was to promote the development of economic existence in Manchuria, devoting primary attention to the expansion and invigoration of the trade in commodities destined for export.

Work performed by the Bureau comprised:

1) the supplying of information in regard to individual branches of trade and industry: tariffs, dues and taxes; goods, their price et al.

2) the performance of commissions covering the investigation of one or another branch of local commerce, and subjecting different products to analysis.

Members and collaborators attached to the section have, since last year, devoted themselves to a detailed investigation and registration of commercial and industrial undertakings situated at Harbin, and they have finished—to be followed soon by several monographs in print, a general survey of products. the results of work performed by Chinese craftsmen.

**The Arts section** is set apart and devoted to arts and photography. Activity animating the members of this section found issue, primarily, in the organization of three arts exhibitions, of which mention has already been made—and later, the inauguration of a picture gallery, attached to the Museum supervised by the members of the section and supplemented by the product of their labours.

Commencing with last year its members have taken part in excursions having for their purpose the sketching and recording of ancient monuments as well as those of more recent date, of interest from an artistic point of

view. Latterly, its presiding committee has convened several sittings for the discussion of matters allied to eastern art. (Papers read on the subject are found tabulated in the annex).

The **photographic section**, inaugurated in 1924, the promotion and expansion of the photographic art on the one hand, and on the other, cooperation in the bringing into effect of plans formulated by the M. R. S. Members of the photo section never fail to accompany any excursion organized by the Society.

Unfortunately, lack of funds experienced by the Society in general, has greatly retarded any development of activity manifested by this particular section and only towards the end of 1925 was it found possible to equip an experimental photo-laboratory, and institute lectures on photography held on the premises of the Museum.

#### **Activity inaugurated by the Society.**

The **Museum** connected with the Manchuria Research Society, that has been in existence for less than three years, is one of its creations to the furthering of which major attention has been paid by the board of management. Although more than half of the funds at the disposal of the Society are expended on its upkeep and development, nevertheless, this sum would be insufficient in itself to supply deficiencies if other measures had not been adopted to acquire exhibits without having recourse to their purchase. Consequently many collections are accounted for in the Museum that belong to private persons or institutions and have been temporarily loaned to the Society. In the main the ethnographical and commercial-industrial sections have been supplemented in manner described above. With respect to other branches of the Museum, in part that section devoted to natural history (botany, zoology, geology), specimens can only be acquired in a raw state, and are overhauled, fixed and mounted by the efforts of both members and collabo-

rators before assuming any intrinsic value as an exhibit.

The energetic work performed by members of sections in acquiring specimens for the Museum is stimulated by the ardent wish to supplement any deficiencies lacking in order to attain finite result and completeness in the collections on view at the Museum and, at the same time, to attract public initiative to the matter of complementing shortcomings. And herein lies the reason of a not unfrequent increase and sometimes of a dearth of exhibits experienced in certain sections of the Museum. It is true that the committee, from time to time, purchases interesting specimens belonging to private individuals, as judged from a collector's point of view; but this is effected but slowly, due to reasons of a financial character. Increase in the number of exhibits added is carried out with greater speed, by method of developing activity manifested in the domain of research by each of its varied sections.

Nevertheless the Committee considered it expedient to approach the matter of supplementing this portion of the M. R. S. program with due caution and by degrees, by creating "in primis" a basis of public utility (the Museum), guaranteeing to itself thereby a constant inflow of funds required to develop its work of research and investigation without danger of being belayed or losing public support. The necessity of the latter becomes apparent if we take into consideration that the M. R. S. is not the recipient of any government subsidy.

On 1 January 1924 the number of exhibits exposed to view in the Museum aggregated 11089, valued at Rs. 31074. The table below shows the increase in the number of exhibits and their estimated value during the last 2 years.

Number of exhibits in the Museum according to period:

Year	Own property	Loaned	In all
1923	5412	5667	11089
1924	11470	12982	24452
1925	26432	9545	35974



Value of the exhibits in the Museum according to period:

Year	Own property	Loaned	In all
1923	10526	20488	31074
1924	7742	35813	43555
1925	22105	34208	56315

Thus the number of exhibits during two years increased 233,4%, their value becoming augmented in accordance, in 1925 being plus 87%.

The Society has spent about Rs. 12000 in fitting out and equipping the Museum.

The following table defines the number of exhibits sub-divided according to section.

Number of exhibits according to section:

SECTION	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	owned	loaned	in all	owned	loaned	in all	owned	loaned	in all
Com.-industrial	2310	1270	3580	1099	3177	4276	6245	4399	10644
Ethnographical	391	3445	3836	4079	3585	7664	4516	2998	7514
Natural History	2275	767	3042	5459	5152	10611	7022	1378	8400
Art gallery . .	—	—	—	—	36	35	—	55	55
Other sections	436	195	613	833	1032	1865	8649	712	9361

Transferring our attention to a description of the different sections contained in the Museum, one must needs note, that an account of more or less complete collections has already been given by members attached to different sections and by the scientific collaborators of the Museum. During the middle half of the present year a series of scientific labours will be put in print; "The animate world of Manchuria based upon collections stored in the Museum", "Chinese handicraft" and others. Consequently we shall confine ourselves to a brief description of collections, got together as the result of a two years activity displayed by the Museum.

General supervision of this branch was entrusted to T. V. Butoff, a member of the board of management and representative of the commercial-industrial section. Section superintendents were, I. A. Panin (from the moment of its inauguration until June 1924) and V. Y. Tolmacheff (from June 1924 until January 1926\*\*).

A. N. Guliaeff undertook the work of technical advisor.

The commercial-industrial section occupies 4 large halls, and is divided into sub-sections: agricultural, industrial, trade and commerce, export and import, and soya beans.

The **agricultural sub-section** is provided with the following collections:

- 1) Local Chinese and Korean agricultural implements, in the original and models thereof;
- 2) Husbandry-grain products grown in Manchuria and adjacent districts, dried field plants under glass, animalculae baneful to field cultures, a model rice field and others;
- 3) Vegetable gardening—seeds, models of vegetables and others.
- 4) Fruit gardening—specimens of fruit and berries cultivated and grown wild, samples of seeds, animalculae baneful to fruit trees;
- 5) Apiculture—specimens of beehives, of honey and equipment;

\*\* G. Y. Maliareffsky has been appointed superintendent of this section since January 1926.

- 6) Cultivation of fibrous plants—sample of flax, hemp, jute, method of preparing same.

The sub-section assigned to industry comprises the following collections:

- 1) Timber industry operated by the C. E. R.—plans of various timber concessions, specimens of different tree species, raw and manufactured, samples of articles made of local timber, products derived from the dry process of wood distillation, diagrams, photographs et al.
- 2) Coal mining industry—samples of coal derived from various mines, diagrams etc.
- 3) Building materials—samples of limestone, clay, sand stone; model ovens for the preparation of alabaster;
- 4) Flour milling industry—standardized specimens of wheat, milling of flour at local Russian, Chinese and other mills, samples of flour and grits; the production of macaroni; analyses, diagrams, model of Chinese flour mill, grit mills and others.
- 5) Spirit distilling industry; samples of raw material, semi-products, products; process of distillation; diagrams, photographs; model of a Chinese hanshin distillery;
- 6) Sugar refining industry—samples of raw material, semi-products; finished product; process of production; samples of sugar;
- 7) Manufacture of candles;
- 8) Tanneries;
- 9) Fur Coat industry;
- 10) Samples of Chinese handicraft and other collections, in all 27.

**The trade and commerce sub-section** comprises 13 collections. We shall depict only those that are more or less complete.

- 1) Tobacco and cigarettes;
- 2) Tea;
- 3) Glass;
- 4) Chinese standards of weight;
- 5) Currency tokens;
- 6) Chinese trade corporation tokens;
- 7) Cooperative societies;

- 8) Samples of substitutes, adulterated products, spurious imitations and others.

**The export-import sub-section** is still in the period of organization.

The following collections are more or less dealt with:

- 1) Export of timber;
- 2) " " wheat;
- 3) " " beans;
- 4) " " bristles and animal fats; hair, tallow, intestines etc.
- 5) Import of indiarubber and rubber goods;
- 6) Products of Viatka and Tiumen handicraft.

**The sub-section assigned to the soya bean** is only being organized by A. I. Popoff according to plan formulated by the commercial-industrial section since the end of 1925.

The growth of the cultivated area devoted to this alimentary product, the export of beans, the oil-mill industry, play such a very significant and important part in the economic life of the region, that a most comprehensive study of the problem is a matter of paramount necessity. At the present moment this sub-section is provided with the following collections:

- 1) Botanical—the gradual development of the Manchuria soya bean from the moment of vegetation until reaching maturity;
- 2) Different species of bean cultivated in Manchuria;
- 3) Standards defining the crop for 1924-25;
- 4) Process of obtaining oil from the bean;
- 5) Model of a Chinese oil mill;
- 6) Bean products—different kinds of soap, caseine, sugar, perfumery.

Analyses of beans derived from different places and crop statistics.

Further additions to this sub-section must debouch from results attained by activity manifested in the realm of investigation exercised by members attached to the different sections of the M.R.S.

**Historico-ethnographical section** is supervised by P. V. Shkurkin, his technical assistant being V. M. Sviatkin.

The following collections have been amassed, dealing with:

- 1) religious cults embodied in—lamaism, shamanism, taoism and others;
- 2) articles of clothing;
- 3) arms and weapons of war;
- 4) musical instruments;
- 5) articles of art—porcelain, nephrite, cloisonne;
- 6) level of existence led by — the Chinese, Mongols and Manchus;
- 7) numismatics.

Besides which ancient panneaux, sketches, photographs, historical charts, have been got together, the latter including 14 charts dealing with race trans-migration within Manchurian territory.

**Natural History section** is supervised by E. E. Anert (geological sub-section) and T. P. Gordeef (botanical and zoological sub-sections).

The section itself has for its superintendent B. P. Yakovleff, to whose charge the Museum, as a whole, has been committed. The latter further furnishes all stuffed animals exhibited in the Museum. Scientific collaborators attached to the same are—P. A. Pavloff, I. V. Kozloff, V. A. Koltiugin.

The following collections are found exhibited in the Zoological sub-section:

- 1) Mammals—stuffed specimens of a bear, wapiti, tawny wolf, black hare, marmot and many others; rodents and small carnivora, preserved in spirits of wine; pelts, horns, skulls and so forth;
- 2) Birds — stuffed specimen of a black stork, red heron, grey heron, pheasant, Manchurian crane, altogether 110 specimens: the feathered coverings of different birds prepared in such a way as to represent a natural specimen and embodying the scientific collection of the Museum; varied birds, nests and eggs.
- 3) Reptiles — specimens of turtles and snakes; specimens preserved

in formaline and spirits of wine; skeletons of different reptiles.

- 4) Amphibians — amphibious animals preserved in formaline and spirits of wine; attention must be called to the live siberian triton (*Salamandrella Kayserlingei*)
- 5) Fish — specimens preserved in spirits and in live condition in aquariums.
- 6) Insects — those to be found in Manchuria being determined and classified as to species, arranged in entomological cases.
- 7) Cray fish.
- 8) Molluscs — 48 specimens in spirits of wine.
- 9) Worms.
- 10) Echinoderm.

**Botanical sub-section** is supplied with:

Section I Manchuria flora.

A. Higher vascular plants.

1. Scientific collections:

- 1) Herbarium assigned to higher vascular plants;
- 2) Formaline and spirit preparations covering the morphology of the above (leaves, flowers, fruit).
- 3) Dried material depicting the above with purpose of forming a cartological collection.

2. Collections for demonstration purposes:

- 1) Systematized herbarium of typical flowering and higher plants;
- 2) Material supplying a morphological-biological herbarium of the above;
- 3) Material for furnishing a school herbarium.

B. Lower ? plants (unclassified).

Section II. Flora belonging to other countries:

- 1) Herbarium of higher vascular plants;
- 2) Material for forming cartological collections.

During the present work has been put in hand on the setting and mounting of a systematized herbarium from specimens taken out of botanical collections used for demonstration purposes, for which a special glass-case has

been prepared with moveable drawers.

**Geological sub-section.** Scientific collaborators, A. I. Popoff, A. I. Lavroushin. Li-tsai.

This sub-section contains the collections below:

- 1) A systematized collection of rocks and minerals (from Germany);
- 2) The above from the Ural mountains;
- 3) The above from Japan;
- 4) Specimens of coal from different quarters of Manchuria;
- 5-13) Nine collections of rocks from various districts of Manchuria;
- 14) Collections of building stone;
- 15) Collections of different ores and other minerals of practical use;
- 16) Collections of the bones of mammals.
- 17) Collections of petrified fauna;
- 18) Collections of petrified flora;
- 19) Collections of polished slabs of rock;
- 20) Collections of polished lamels of metals;
- 21-26) Collections made during expeditions undertaken by E. E. Anert, A. N. Krishtafovitch, A. I. Lavroushin and others;

Besides which this section is supplied with with a large map in relief of Manchuria, and an assortment of photographs, drawings, and charts.

**Medical-veterinary sanitary section** is, in the main, represented by diagrams defining the population of Harbin and other towns situated in Northern Manchuria according to an annual rate, the growth of medical institutions, sickness due to varied illness, rate of birth, death rate et ait. Tables dealing with school life in an illuminated show case. Albums with views of the different health-resorts situated in Manchuria

**The Art Gallery**, superintended by D. P. Panteleeff, is hung with pictures painted by local artists and decorated with works of art by the local sculptor, I. Joukoff, and with artistic Chinese panneaux. A small library on art is attached to this section.

Besides the sections aforementioned that are open to public view, the Museum

possesses a section for the use of members alone: devoted to the local press, illustrations and archives.

**The section devoted to the local press**, under the management of M. S. Tiunin, has for its aim—to collect everything, within the possibility of doing so, that has ever left the printing press in Manchuria; books, pamphlets, and the like, that have not only been published in Russian, but also in Chinese and any other foreign language.

Simultaneously with devoting its attention to printed matter that had appeared in past years, the section amasses current numbers of any latter day edition.

**Section devoted to illustrations**, inaugurated at the end of 1925 is under the superintendence of T. M. Kozloff. This section lays claim to procure all detail required to further the work of research and investigation conducted by members attached to the Society; photographs dealing with every phase of existence in the region, illustrations taken from foreign journals and magazines relative to Manchuria. clishe's, sketches and so forth.

The **Archives** inaugurated by the Committee have laid the foundation for a place of safe keeping in which documents relative to a past age may be securely stored. Documents and correspondence of institutions and associations that have been closed or are in process of being wound up are forwarded to this source for safe guardianship.

**Library.** This has for its object the collection of literary effort in any way connected with Manchuria, text books and manuals devoted to the study of the region, works published by societies of enlightenment or institutions of the region.

With purpose of obtaining specimens of current editions, special attention has been paid to interchange with Russian and foreign scientific associations and journals.

The considerable inflow of new books in 1925 is due to firmer relations having been secured with scientific and research societies abroad and,

in part, to the wide distribution of "North Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway", 310 volumes of which were turned over to the Society, by order of the manager of the road, with the special purpose of exchange in order to supplement the shelves of the M.R.S. library.

Independently of the above, a goodly supply of literary matter was led to the shelves of the Society's library by organizing a collection of printed material at Harbin. "A day of books" initiated by the M.R.S. on 2-4 May of last year resulted in a sum total of more than 8000 books, pamphlets, journals and so forth being listed to the Society. Of this number 1956 books were turned over to the library, about 1500 volumes were distributed amongst the different sections attached to the Museum, whilst the remainder (over 4000 volumes) was donated to the Harbin Municipal Administration to form the nucleus of the Civic Public Library only just then inaugurated.

#### **Sungaree River Biological Station,**

inaugurated in 1924, has been placed under the charge of the natural history section. It aims at a thorough investigation of the river Sungaree and its valleys.

Of the sections projected the following are now functioning: 1) Chemical-physical; 2) Meteorological; 3) Hydrographical; 4) Microbiological; 5) Botanical; 6) Zoological.

A description of a whole series of organisms and fungi appeared in print as the result of work effected in the investigation of the Sungaree river basin.

It is of interest to note the discovery of a fresh-water specimen ascribed to the genus *Amphidinium* Elenkini Skvortz. Sp. nov. new to science.

Of all hitherto known salt water species belonging to this particular genus only one, *A. Lacustre*, has been found in the fresh water regions of Western Europe; the Manchurian variety comes second.

During the present year more than a hundred different species and varieties have been described and classified

embodying remaining groups of a more simple type.

Excursions carried out in the Sungaree river valley afforded considerable material covering flora peculiar to dune, sand strata and vegetation to be found in swamps and the ancient beds of stagnant water. Besides which, our botanists carefully followed and investigated development reached by the eastern-asiatic giant water lily (*Euryale ferox*), as well as studying development attained by the water lily (*Nymphaea tetragona*), *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Zizania latifolia* and others.

Collections were likewise made of the seeds of various water plants to be forwarded to other Botanical gardens for Exchange.

The Sungaree valley was further investigated from a zoological point of view. Collections of fauna distinct to the river and district went to amplify the terrariums and aquariums of the Museum.

Activity displayed by the station is dealt with in detail in the 1st edition of the "Labours of the Sungaree river biological station", the following works by members attached to this section being published therein;

"The opening and freezing of rivers situated in the basin of the Amoor", A. A. Yakovleff; "Trial analysis of water taken from the Sungaree", and "Chemical-physical properties of water taken from the Halkin-Halun-Arshan medicinal springs", E. A. Kharlova; "*Wislouchiella planctonica*, a new form and species belonging to the Volvales group", B. V. Skvortsoff; "The biology of the *Perccottus Glehni* Dyb", B. P. Yakovleff.

A monograph in German "Die Euglenaceengattung *Trachelomonas* Ehrenberg. Eine systematische Übersicht", by B. V. Skvortsoff, was published in the second volume of these "Labours".

**North Manchuria Botanical garden.** was founded in 1924 by the M. R. S. in conjunction with the Manchuria Agricultural Society. The garden itself

is laid out on a plot of ground acquired by the latter.

The purpose assigned is to undertake the scientific and practical cultivation and investigation of plants peculiar to Northern Manchuria and its adjacent districts.

Management is placed in the hands of a Committee comprised of the presidents of both Societies. N. V. Gluchoff, a member of the M. R. S. managing board and vice-president of the Manchuria Agricultural Society supervises all work.

The garden is sub-divided into the following sections:

- 1) formation characteristic to a forest of larch;
- 2) steppe formation;
- 3) virgin forest (taiga) formation;
- 4) meadow land formation;
- 5) marsh formation;
- 6) a small basin for water plants;
- 7) section devoted to local alimentary plants;
- 8) section devoted to medicinal plants;
- 9) section devoted to melliferous plants;
- 10) section devoted to decorative plants;
- 11) section devoted to field and leguminous plants;
- 12) section devoted to weeds.

Unfortunately lack of funds experienced by both Societies and the garden forced our naturalist-organizers to allot but a very small space to each of the above sections; consequently only those plants are cultivated that are of specific scientific or practical interest.

In the larch forest there have been planted:

trees, 22 specimens embodying 8 varieties,

bushes, 56 specimens embodying 17 varieties,

twining plants, 14 specimens embodying 4 varieties,

grass, 363 specimens embodying 22 varieties.

About 10% of the above have withered leaving in all some 400 specimens that are in good condition.

The marshes have been planted with: brush-wood—29 specimens comprising 3 varieties,

grassy plants 18 specimens comprising 5 varieties,

reed grass—10 large mounds

All are thriving well and in good condition.

About 50 different varieties of seed, imported from Germany have been sown on the section devoted to medicinal plants and herbs.

On the section assigned to alimentary plants the following were set in the ground:

cereals	—	15 species,	206 swards,
reed grass	1	"	20 "
beans	"	8 "	106 specimens,
?	"	1 "	4 "

It is worthy of notice that the majority of plants in this section took hold speedily and well and that some of them, after having been transplanted into beds burst into flower and eventually ran to seed.

Towards the autumn of 1925 the number of plants that had taken good hold were as: trees—17 varieties, bushes and shrubs—27, grass plants—52, in all about 800 specimens were being grown and kept under observation.

#### **Resources at the command of the Society.**

The question of funds has always been one of acute moment in the life of the Society and during the whole course of its activity, has required the most insistent attention being paid to its solution.

Income derived from amounts contributed for membership, amounting to a modest quota of 6% of the gross receipts encashed during a period of four years, could not be expected to form the basis of the Society's budget and cover its multifarious needs of which the principal were designated in: upkeep of Museum 31%, acquisition of new exhibits and inventory—31.1%, upkeep of library and publicity section—14.7% et alit.

In its search for funds, the Society applied for help to the Chinese Eastern Railway and other lines built on territory contiguous to Manchuria, to the Harbin Municipal authorities, Exchange Committee, local Russian and Chinese commercial associations and

banks; it likewise organized the holding of exhibitions and, finally, inaugurated charitable balls, concerts and the like.

During the first year of the Society's existence members subscriptions aggregated almost 50% of all receipts; later and further, owing to other sources of income having been considerably augmented, these in 1925 represented only 4.4% of the total revenue (a detailed list of which will be found below).

If during the first year of its existence the estimated income of the Society was assessed at a sum slightly exceeding 1000 roubles, towards the end of the year following the M. R. S. had at its disposal more than 14 thousand, owing to the financial assistance afforded by wealthy institutions in the region.

But the managing board of the Society kept the fact well within vision, that only by means of the development of widely distributed activity of practical value, of tangible worth to public and commercial circles, could the interest evidenced in the Society's endeavours be sustained, and the flow of money into its coffers be kept at a proper level.

Consequently in 1923 with great readiness did the Committee take upon itself the complex and responsible task of organizing the Jubilee exhibition to be held to celebrate the XXV anniversary of the building of the C. E. R. The balance of any sum of money that remained over and above expenditure on this count, at the time did not find its way to the cash-box of the Society, but it acquired an exceedingly well fitted up and equipped premises for its future Museum, many exhibits donated by their owners, and a perfectly new and first-class inventory of a Museum type, prepared for the exhibition according to drawings and instructions furnished by representatives empowered thereto by the Society.

Besides which, work performed by the Committee in the matter of inaugurating the exhibition advanced it to a position worthy of notice in the life of N. Manchuria, and attracted considerable

sums of money donated by commercial, industrial and other institutions with purpose of founding the Museum.

However, all the above items of income, owing to their temporary and casual character, could not provide for or guarantee normal development of activity to be manifested by the Society in the future. It was of primary necessity to secure an annual source of income sufficient in itself to guarantee to the Society a definite measure and scope in its work, that would place all its beginnings and its very existence upon a secure footing.

Such a ready source—one capable of supporting in adequate manner cultural beginnings, such as the Museum and library engendered by the M.R.S., could only be found in the Chinese Eastern Railway, an organization of the greatest power and influence, the disseminator of creative ideas in the matter of the economic and cultural development of the region. And in point of fact the Railway Board, in answer to a petition filed by the M.R.S. Committee in 1924, found it possible to assign to the use of the Society an annual subsidy of Rs. 6000.

The year following, in 1925, the manager of the road having become personally acquainted with the aims and purposes aspired to by the M. R. S. and its varied sections, found it possible to approach the railway board to increase the yearly subsidy afforded the Society. The latter paid close attention to the request formulated by the Society supported by the manager of the road, and passed a resolution to the effect; that from 1925 the annual subsidy granted the Society be increased to Rs. 10,000.

It is of conspicuous necessity to refer to the exceptional beneficent attitude assumed by the local banks, export firms and transport institutions with regard to financial support extended the M. R. S. with purpose of furthering its aims and projects.

Finally, no small dole of the revenue derived (about 13% of the total receipts) is secured by the inaugura-

tion of annual charitable balls, that are both popular and well-attended. The ethnographical ball held in 1924 secured a net sum of Rs. 2700.-, whilst a ball, held in the spring of 1925 netted more than Rs. 3100

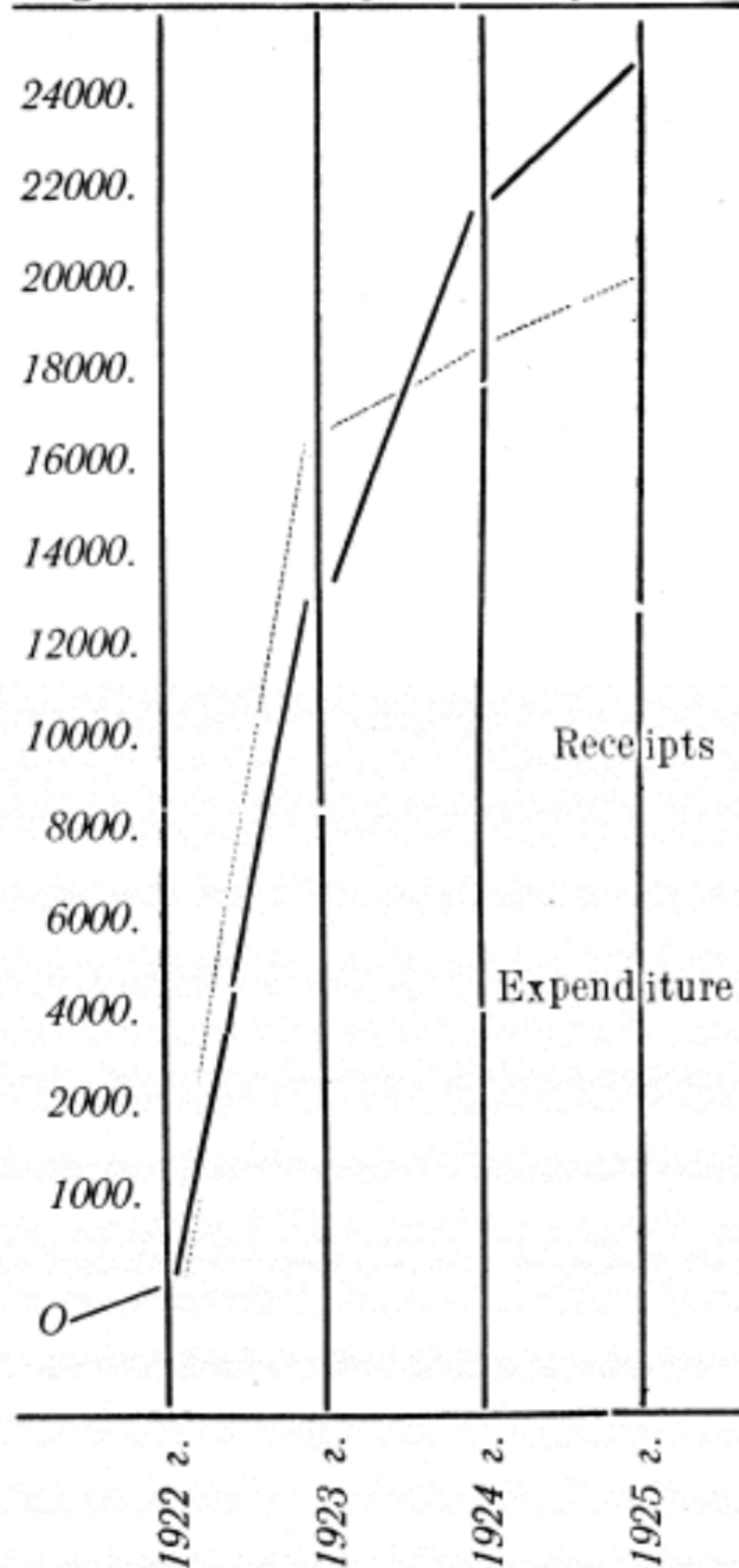
Entrance fees to the Museum provide the Society with a small source of income. The same may be said of results attending the sale of its own publications. But these are insignificant, as the charge for entrance to view the Museum is but small; besides which,

schoolchildren, both Russian and Chinese, and excursions are admitted free of charge, the same rule being applied to groups of local workmen and railway employees.

Literary work published by the Society, is mailed, for the most part, to scientific institutions in China, Soviet Russia, and abroad in exchange for works of a like character.

The diagram below records receipts and expenditure in sum totals according to year.

**Diagram of receipts and expenditure.**





The next diagram portrays items providing the sum total of revenue | reimbursed during the four years in which the Society has been in existence.

**Percentage value of revenue derived during 1922—25.**

0,22%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Entrance fees to the Museum.
2,53%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Revenue assigned to special investigation.
6,11%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Members subscriptions.
9,57%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Derived from balls, concerts.
10,86%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returns derived from publications.
15,18%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various receipts.
16,25%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donations.
39,26%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Subsidy.

Consequently, during the four years of its existence, the Society derived 60,74% of all receipts, 39,26% being granted as a subsidy.

Finally, the two last diagrams disclose the chief items of expenditure from 1922 to 1925, receipts and expenditure in connection with holding the exhibition being omitted;

**Total expenditure, 1922 - 1925.**

0,45%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Office expenses.
0,50%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household.
1,74%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Post, printing and others.
3,64%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various.
11,51%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Office upkeep.
14,78%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Library and publication.
31,02%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Upkeep of Museum.
31,10%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplementary exhibits and new inventory for Museum.
3,70%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Excursions and expeditions.
1,10%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Upkeep of Botanical garden.
0,32%	<input type="checkbox"/>	Upkeep of Biological station.

## Sums were expended for the following purposes:

	1922		1923		1924		1925		Total	%
	amt.	%	amt.	%	amt.	%	amt.	%		
1. General expenses (Committee and sections) . . .	622	70,0	1471	09,14	3668	17,10	4627	23,10	9788	17,85
2. Excursions and expeditions . . .	—	—	220	1,30	982	5,49	838	4,20	2040	3,72
3. Museum and its sections . . .	—	—	11125	69,24	10855	60,68	12072	60,50	34052	62,12
4. Library and publication . . .	265	30,0	3265	20,32	2677	15,00	1900	9,52	8107	14,80
5. Botanical garden	—	—	—	—	222	1,24	428	2,14	650	1,17
6. Biological station	—	—	—	—	84	0,40	93	0,50	177	0,34
Total . .	887	100	16081	100	17888	100	19958	100	54814	100

The above very accurately portrays the bringing into effect of the plan projected: in 1922, 70% of all expenditure went to cover organization expenses, 30% was allotted to publication. The year following all revenue was allocated to the creation of a Museum and of a library (91,76%). Finally, in 1924—25, expenditure on the Museum and library was gradually decreased, whilst outlay on investigation and research, development of activity displayed by the N. Manchuria Botanical garden, Sungaree river biological station and work of publica-

tion was considerably augmented. When the M. R. S. was primarily initiated, excursions and expeditions merely served the purpose of complementing exhibits stored in the Museum, but beginning with 1925, the different sections applied to this means the attainment of the main object aimed at—investigation—of the region, the supplementing of the Museum and intensifying of publication activity only following as a result of a systematized and comprehensive investigation of Manchuria.

## Life Members.

Ahnert E. E.	Kovalsky W. Th.
Baikoff N. A.	Lurie M. M.
Baranoff A. M.	Ma-jun-dsun
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Dt.

## BALANCE

of  
 MANCHURIA RE  
 AS PER 1  
 (IN GOLD)

	A M O U N T			
	AS PER 1 JANUARY			
	1923	1924	1925	1926
1. <b>To cash account</b>				
Cash in hand (incl. amts. deposited at banks) . . . . .	285.85	2343.10	3872.64	4253.40
2. <b>To property account.</b>				
Value of same . . . . .	—	6462.39	9515.28	11637.46
3. <b>To Museum's account.</b>				
a) Exhibits owned . . . . .	—	687.59	9899.35	15308.95
b) „ for temporary use . . . . .	—	—	35813.13	34208.93
4. <b>To library account.</b>				
Value of books . . . . .	12.50	25.00	1383.38	5766.19
5. To various persons and institutions a/c debtors . . . . .	42.00	795.00	125.99	171.50
6. To advances to persons not accounted for debtors . . . . .	30.36	301.78	213.65	—
7. To own publications account	—	—	—	3253.02
<b>BALANCE . . . . .</b>	<b>370.71</b>	<b>10614.86</b>	<b>60823.42</b>	<b>74599.45</b>

Revisional Committee; { Vice-president **I-li-chun**  
 { Secretary **E. Yashnoff**

Bookkeeper **M. Vasilieff**

# SHEET

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ie  
 RESEARCH SOCIETY  
 ANY. 1923/26.  
 YENS)

	A M O U N T			
	AS PER JANUARY			
	1923	1924	1925	1926
<b>By various persons and institutions</b>				
b) Exhibits loaned to the Museum for temporary use . . . .	—	—	35813.13	34208.93
c) Publication undertaken on a commission basis . . . . .	—	—	708.81	3361.73
d) Indebtedness of the Society to different persons and institutions . . . . .	8.71	2289.35	—	691.74
By Capital Account . . . . .	362.00	8325.51	24301.48	36337.05
<b>BALANCE . . . . .</b>	<b>370.71</b>	<b>10614.86</b>	<b>60823.42</b>	<b>74599.45</b>

President of the S-ty **He-show-jen**

Vice-presidents: { **A. Meschersky**  
 { **Li-shao-gen**

Secretary **A. Rachkowsky**

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會究研物文省東

# REVIEW

OF THE

## Manchuria Research Society.

— — —

October 1926.

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HARBIN  
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Small parcels weighing not over than 60 klg. (about 4 poods) are accepted for transportation at half-reduced rates (along the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese Government Railways) if compared with those adopted for freight-luggage.

- 2) The 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers and their luggage transported along the lines in direct connection with the Chinese Government Rlys, except the above mentioned stations are transported (direct connection) to and from: Kalgan, Sui-yuan, Pukow and Hanchow (Shanghai- Ningpo line).
- 3) Return tickets with the reducement of 20% (if compared with those in existance on the South Mancuurian and Chinese Government Rlys) are established for passenger routes.

Except the above-mentioned stations of the C. E. Rly passenger tickets are obtainable from the commercial agencies at the stations of Harbin, Tsitsikar and Fuchietien.





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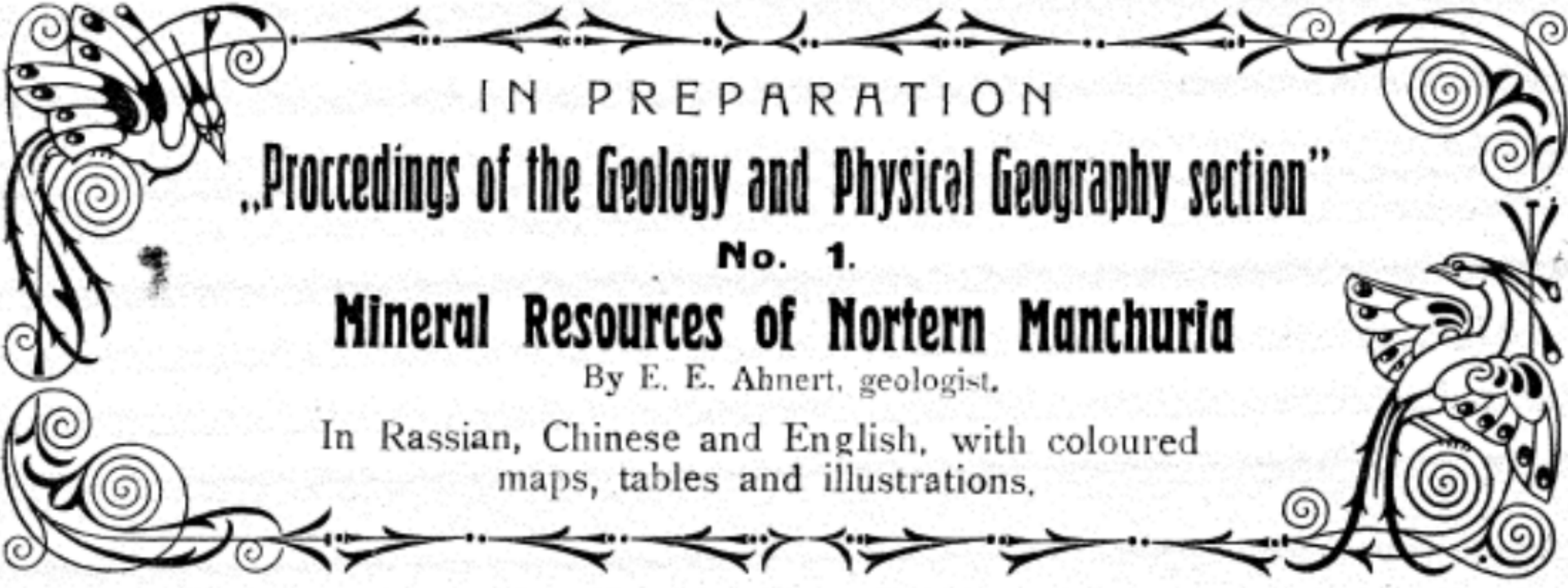
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IN PREPARATION

„Proceedings of the Geology and Physical Geography section“

No. 1.

**Mineral Resources of Northern Manchuria**

By E. E. Ahnert, geologist.

In Russian, Chinese and English, with coloured  
maps, tables and illustrations.

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SHWANGCHENPU	MANCHOULI	NINKUTA
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# MANCHURIA RESEARCH SOCIETY.

9, Moskow Bldg.,  
HARBIN, CHINA.

## List of publications.

(In Russian with a resumé in English.)

- Series A:** Fasc. 1. *N. A. Baikoff.* The Manchurian Tiger. With 2 maps and 15 illustrations and 1 coloured plate. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.65.  
" 2. *B. W. Skvortzow.* The Giant Water Lily of the Sungarie Lakes. With illustrations and 2 plates. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.55.  
" 3. *A. A. Bolotoff.* The Amur and its Basin. With 35 illustrations and 1 map. Preceded by „The Amur“. An Introductory Survey by Prof. W. W. Lamansky. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.65.  
" 4. *B. W. Skvortzow.* Gourd Plant Cultivation by the Chinese in North Manchuria. With 17 illustrations and 3 plates. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.55.  
" 5. *N. A. Baikoff.* The Manchurian Wapiti. With 9 illustrations and 1 map. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.55.  
" 6. *I. A. Lopatin.* The Orochee Tribe—Congeners of the Manchus. With 31 illustrations and 2 maps. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.80.  
" 7. *B. W. Skvortzow.* The Plum Tree in Northern Manchuria. With 11 illustrations. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.55.  
" 8. *A. A. Purin.* Aims and Problems of Electrometeorology. With a map and 3 graphs. Harbin. 1925. M. D. \$ 0.55.  
" 9. *V. I. Tolmatcheff.* Historic Manchurian relics. The Pei-ch'eng Ruins. With illustrations and 2 plates. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.50.  
" 10. *B. P. Yakovleff.* Manchurian animals—based upon collections stored in the Museum. With illustrations. Harbin. 1926. Price M. D. \$ 0.60.  
" 11. *N. A. Baikoff.* The Root of Life. (Panax Ginseng). With illustrations. Harbin. 1926. Price M. D. \$ 0.5.
- Series B:** Proceedings of the Sungari River Biological Station  
Vol. I, No 1. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 1.00 (In Russian and English).  
Vol. I, No 2. Harbin. 1925. Price U. S. \$ 1.00 (In German).
- Series C:** Review of the Manchuria Research Society: (In Russian).  
\* No 1. Nov. 1922.  
\* No 2. Jan. 1923.  
\* No 3. June 1923.  
No 4. Febr. 1924. Price M. D. \$ 0.60.  
\* No 5. May 1924.  
No 6. March 1926. Price M. D. \$ 1.00.  
Do. in Chinese. No. 1, July 15th, 1923  
Do. in English and Chinese. October, 1926. Price M. D. \$ 1.25
- Series D:** Publications of the Industrial and Commercial Section (in Russian),  
No. 1. The Forests and the Timber Industry of North Manchuria. Harbin. 1923. Price M. D. \$ 0.60.  
No. 2. The Cereal Trade and Milling Industry of North Manchuria. Harbin. 1923. Price M. D. \$ 0.50  
\* No. 3. The Manchurian Hard-Coal Market. Harbin. 1924.  
\* No. 4. East Mongolia and its Raw Products. Harbin. 1924.  
\* No. 5. Dairying in China and North Manchuria. Harbin. 1924.
- Series E:** Bulletin of the Manchuria Research Society and Jubilee Exhibition of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Nos. 1—2. Harbin. 1923. Price M. D. \$ 0.30 (in Russian).  
Bulletin of the Corporate Exhibition of goods destined for mutual exchange by China and USSR Nos. 1—11 Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.20 (in Russian).  
Do. in Chinese. Nos. 1, 2, 3. Harbin. 1925. Price M. D. \$ 0.20.  
„Premiated Trade and Industry of North Manchuria. Harbin. 1924.
- Separate:** By-Laws of the Manchuria Research Society (in Russian) Harbin. 1923  
\* Do. in Chinese. Harbin. 1923.  
*A. I. Pogrebetsky.* Monetary Circulation and Currency in the Far East during the War and Revolution (1914—1924), With 105 illustrations. Harbin 1924. Price G. Y. 3.90 (in Russian).

Publications marked with \* are out of print.

# Chinese Eastern Railway.

## Land Department.

The following additional enterprises have been organized:

### Exploitation of Timber Concessions: Dry distillery of wood.

Turpentine.  
Tar.  
Rosin.



Orders, samples &  
inquiries at the  
Railway Adminis-  
tration, Land  
Department.

### Agronomic enterprises

Oil mills.  
Dairy Farm

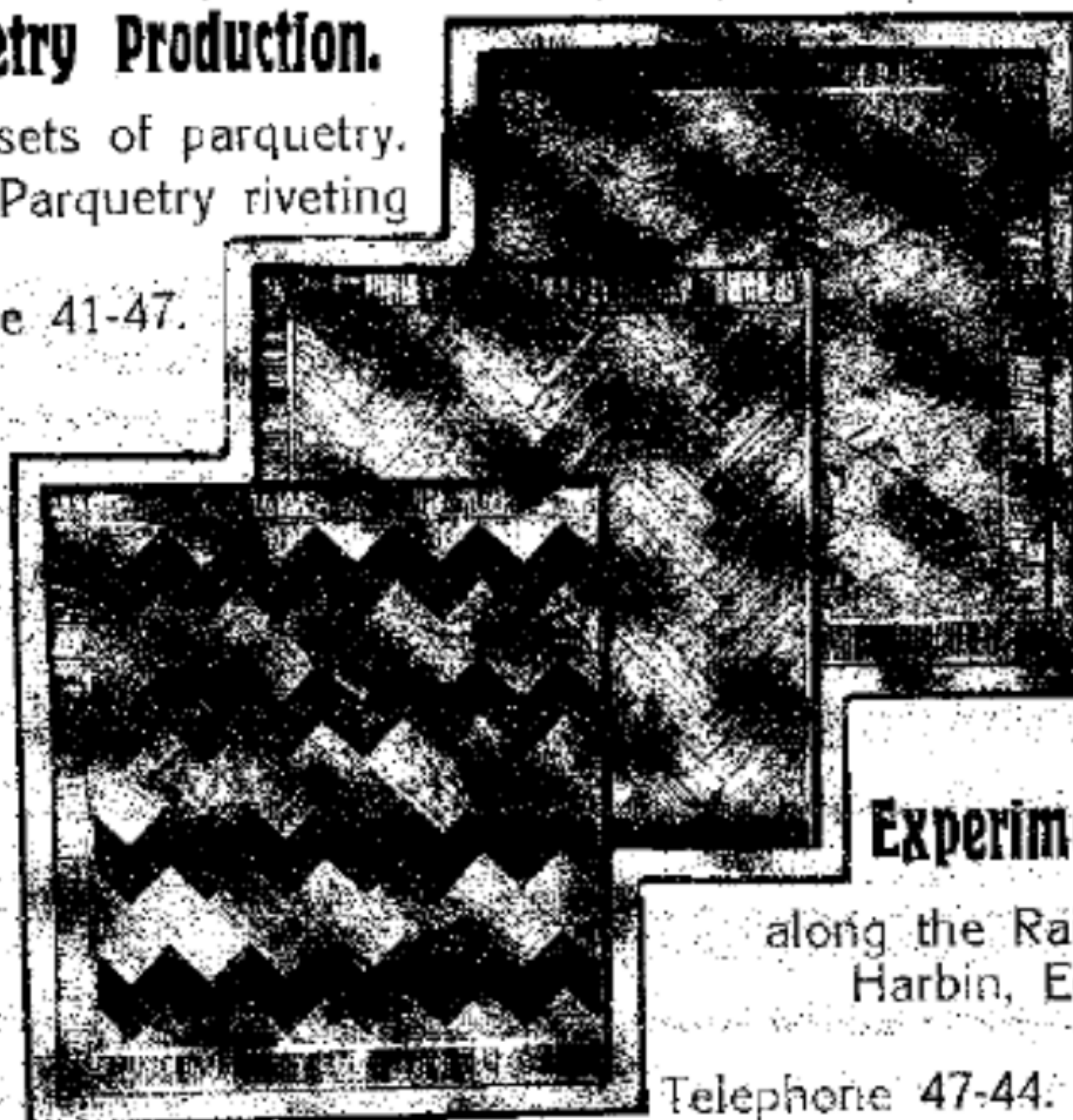
Cheese  
Butter.



### Parquetry Production.

Inlaid sets of parquetry.  
Parquetry riveting

Telephone 41-47.



### Experimental Fields.

along the Railway line at  
Harbin, Echo, & Anta  
stations.

Telephone 47-44.