difficult to use, some of the existing 18 native lexicographical works are quite complete and the definitions given in the great *mirror* and in the dictionary, written entirely in Manchu, are very creditable. That ought to satisfy us and we can hardly expect to find etymologies in accordance with our scientific principles.

But why use the native works at all, since all of them have been condensed and placed in our hands in the form of Sacharoff's admirable *complete* lexicon? Of course you will say, it is in Russian! Now-a-days no excuse; for students of Manchu, Mongol and other Asiatic subjects a knowledge of Russian has become a *conditio sine qua non*.

The word 阿敦 *a-tun*, mentioned in Vol. XV. p. 54 by Mr. Parker, is Manchu *adun** and means an enclosure, preserve, stud.

P. G. VON MÖLLENDORFF.

* Manchu *ad*-uci herdsman, *ad*-ulambi to drive cattle, tung. *ad*-ugun a herd (of horses), *ät*-äjäze herdsman, *ät*-äim to drive cattle (v. Castren, tung. Gr. p. 72,105), Mongol. *ad*-un a herd (of horses), *ad*-ulnap to drive cattle, *ad*-ukolko id. (v. Castren, burj. Gr. p. 90, alt. turk. *aida* id., *tshagat. ait-amak* id, *att-aguci* herdsman; root *ad, at*, from which might be derived the word *at* horse, common to all Turkish dialects, comp. Bœhtlingk, jak. Gr. p. 3.

MOURNING DAYS AT THE COURT OF PEKING.—There are some days in which the Court of Peking goes into mourning to commemorate the anniversaries of the demise of the Emperors and Empresses of the present dynasty. I think it worth while to record in a note such mournful days, so that foreigners may avoid in their intercourse with Chinese officials any kind of ceremonial attentions, which might be in some way inconsistent with the sad memory of such events. The Chinese attach a great deal of importance to the strict observance of this etiquette. A few years ago, a Governor of the Kuangsi province and a high mandarin at the capital have been both cashiered, solely because a censor denounced them as having committed an offence against propriety, by celebrating the marriage of their respective son and daughter on one of those days. Officials going to the Court on such days are compelled to wear plain blue garments.

The following are the mourning days, in the order of the Chinese moons:—

1st moon, 3rd—Death of the Emperor 高宗純皇帝 Kao-Tsung-Shun (K'ien-Lung).

1st moon, 7th—Death of the Emperor 世祖章皇帝 Shih-Tsu-Chang (Shun-Chih).

1st moon, 11th—Death of the Empress 孝全成皇后 Hsiao-Ch'üan-Ch'ing, a secondary consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

1st moon, 14th—Death of the Emperor 宣宗成皇帝 Hsüan-Tsung-Ch'ing (Tao-Kuang).

1st moon, 21st—Death of the Empress 孝穆成皇后 Hsiao-Mu-Ch'ing, consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

1st moon, 23rd—Death of the Empress 孝聖憲皇后 Hsiao-Shing-Hsien, a secondary consort of the Emperor Yung-Chêng.

1st moon, 29th—Death of the Empress 孝儀純皇后 Hsiao-I-Shun, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ien-Lung.

2nd moon, 7th—Death of the Empress 孝淑睿皇后 Hsiao-Shu-Jui, consort of the Emperor Kia-K'ing.

2nd moon, 11th—Death of the Empress 孝康章皇后 Hsiao-K'ang-Chang, a secondary consort of the Emperor Shun-Chih.

2nd moon, 26th—Death of the Empress 孝昭仁皇后 Hsiao-Chao-Jên, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi.

3rd moon, 10th—Death of the Empress 孝貞顯皇后 Hsiao-Chêng-Hsien, a secondary consort of the Emperor Hsien-Fêng.

3rd moon, 11th—Death of the Empress 孝賢純皇后 Hsiao-Hsien-Shun, consort of the Emperor K'ien-Lung.

3rd moon, 20th—Death of the Empress

孝哲毅皇后 Hsiao-Chê-I, consort of the Emperor T'ung-Chih.

4th moon, 17th—Death of the Empress 孝端文皇后 *Hsiao-Tuan-Wên*, consort of the Emperor T'ien-Tsung.

4th moon, 29th—Death of the Empress 孝愼成皇后 Hsiao-Shên-Ch'êng, a secondary consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

5th moon, 3rd—Death of the Empress 孝誠仁皇后 Hsiao-Ch'ing-Jên, consort of the Emperor H'ang-Hsi.

5th moon, 23rd—Death of the Empress 孝恭仁皇后 Hsiao-Kung-Jên, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi.

7th moon, 9th—Death of the Empress 孝靜成皇后 Hsiao-Ching-Ch'ing, a secondary consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

7th moon, 10th—Death of the Empress 孝懿仁皇后 Hsiao-I-Jên, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi.

7th moon, 17th—Death of the Emperor 文宗顯皇帝 Wên-Tsung-Hsien (Hsien-Fêng).

7th moon, 25th—Death of the Emperor 仁宗睿皇帝 Jên-Tsung-Jin (Kia K'ing).

8th moon, 9th—Death of the Emperor 太宗文皇帝 T'ai-Tsung-Wên (T'ien-Ts'ung 天聰).

8th moon, 11th—Death of the Emperor 太祖高皇帝 T'ai-Tsu-Kao (T'ien Ming 天命).

8th moon, 23rd—Death of the Emperor 世宗憲皇帝 Shih-Tsung-Hsien (Yung-Chêng).

9th moon, 27th—Death of the Empress 孝慈高皇后 Hsiao-Tz'ŭ-Kao, consort of the Emperor T'ien Ming.

9th moon, 29th—Death of the Empress 孝敬憲皇后 Hsiao-Ching-Hsien, consort of the Emperor Yung-Chêng.

11th moon, 13th—Death of the Emperor 聖祖仁皇帝 Shêng-Tsu-Jên (K'ang Hsi).

12th moon, 5th—Death of the Emperor 穆宗毅皇帝 Mu-Tsung-I (T'ung-Chih).

12th moon, 6th—Death of the Empress 孝惠章皇后 Hsiao-Hui-Chang, consort of the Emperor Shun-Chih.

12th moon, 11th—Death of the Empress 孝和睿皇后 Hsiao-Ho-Jui, a secondary consort of the Emperor Kia-K'ing.

12th moon, 12th—Death of the Empress 孝德顯皇后 Hsiao-Tê-Hsien, consort of the Emperor Hsien-Fêng.

12th moon, 25th—Death of the Empress 孝莊文皇后 Hsiao-Chuang-Wên, a secondary consort of the Emperor T'ien-Ts'ung.

J. M.

NOTES BY E. H. PARKER.

BARBARITIES. — Roman brutalities were emulated by 劉鋹, who reigned at Canton in the 10th century as ruler of 南漢. Besides roasting, boiling, and flaying people, he made his criminals fight with tigers and elephants [鬬虎抵象].

In joy at becoming Emperor, the Turkish monarch 李存勗 knocked heads with [? or rubbed noses, or kissed] his adoptive brother 李嗣源, who had assisted him to the Throne. This curious act [以頭觸之] may throw light upon some ancient Kitan or Turkish custom. The same monarch varnished or pickled the head of the Liang Emperor, and put it in his family shrine. He also wished to dig up and smash the coffin of the Liang founder 朱溫; but on being remonstrated with by 張全義 *alias* 宗奭, he contented himself with destroying the Tomb Palace, and uprooting the trees. He also destroyed the Ancestral Temple of the Liangs, and massacred the families of 李振 and 趙巖 and 張漢傑, all former ministers of Liang. The Chinese commentator approves this barbarity on the ground that Chu Wên had murdered the two last Emperors of the T'ang Dynasty.

ASTRONOMY.—In the 11th moon of the year 丁丑 or 977 (i.e. probably early in