TARTARS.—The present Literary Chancellor of Shen Si is named 慕榮榦. He must be a descendant of the 慕容 Tartars, who ruled North China during the 4th century. Even the surname 慕 alone comes from the same origin, and 燉煌 is it 郡名 (in the sense that we say the Smiths of Smithfield, or the Howards of Glossop). Somebody ought to question the Chancellor as to his origin, for it is by no means clear to what race the Amyung Tunguses ethnologically belonged.

UIGHURS.—On Page 276 of '*More about Turks*, &c.' in the *China Review*, an account is given of the settlement of 100,000 Turks in China. These are evidently 'the large body of Uighurs' who, according to Colonel Yule, were transferred 'to the vicinity of the Great Wall during the rule of the Thang *dynasty*.'

TIBETANS.—The 土谷渾 are described in Chinese History as being a tribe of Tibetans [西羌種].

UPPER BURMAH.—There are several expressions in the Viceroy 張凱嵩's memorial (*Shên Pao*, 12th of 1st moon) which may be useful as illustrating China's view of Upper Burmah. The Chinese rebel 金幗 held Bhamo [新街] *and other places* for over 70 days. 'This was no business of China's except that it was calculated to rouse Burmese suspicions.' Again Burmah is described as 夷方 as contrasted with 關外 or foreign territory, and 內地 or China. *Nothing* is said of 藩 or 貢.

FORMOSAN SAVAGES.—Over 32 tribes [社] or villages of Formosan savages have shaved their polls and applied for civilization under the new *régime*.

RAPIDS.—The rapids at Ichang are probably caused by the ruins of the 堰, or 'dams,' which were built in ancient times, and by cutting which King-chou city could be flooded. The 三峽 of the 1st century were 巫峽 (still so called), 明月峽, and 西陵 (Ichang) Gorges. The first named (K'wei-chou) Gorge has the appearance of having been chipped out by human hand, although the stone is as hard as steel. After all it would not be more wonderful than Herodotus' submarine aqueduct at Samor.

SOUTHERN CHINESE.—A significant remark was made to the Emperor by Wang Tan [Mayers, No. 821] when there was an idea of elevating Wang K'in-joh to the Premiership [Mayers, No. 802]: 祖宗朝未嘗有南人當國者, —a remark which holds good even now. Half a century later Sz-ma Kwang said Fukien men were 狡險, and Hu Kwang men 輕易.

Even the Foochow people can boast of an Emperor. In the 10th century, a 殷 dynasty was established at Kien-ming [建州] as rival to the principality of 閩 at Foochow; the Prince of Min having been murdered by one 朱文進, he in his turn was defeated and slain by the Yin 'Emperor,' who thereupon changed his style to Min. Defeated by the After T'ang troops, he surrendered in 944.

The Cantonese can boast of an Emperor of their own. In the year A.D. 917, one 劉巖 declared himself Emperor of Yüeh [越帝] at Kwang-chou, from which time that name, (formerly Ts'ing-hai), seems to date.

SURNAMES.—There is one instance of a triple Chinese surname, i.e. 侯莫陳.

THE SITE OF MA-KING.—The Southern Han dynasty [劉鋹] whose capital was Canton, surrendered to the Sung Empire in A. D. 971 after the great battle of 馬迥 10 *li* from Canton. It would be interesting if Canton residents would identify the site of Ma-king.