KASHGARIA.—Reprieved criminals from the Eighteen Provinces are being now sent to populate Kashgaria; 3,000 have already gone.

The Resident Lama at the 勝因寺 in Kashgaria [住持喇嘛] has to be changed every three years, and the Sz Ch'wan authorities, at the recommendation of the Abbot of the 光法寺, have selected a priest of character named Awangk'ai-chu for the post. The 新疆 which is here translated 'Kashgaria' may possibly be the 'New Territory' of Kan Suh and Sz Ch'wan.

TAOTAIS ADDRESSING THE THRONE.—To Mr. Playfair's list of exceptional cases when *Taotais* may address the Throne may be added those of Newchwang, Kewkiang, and Hwai-an on certain occasions. The word 臣 does not mean 'minister,' but 'subject' when used by officers in addressing the Throne.

DESPATCH STYLE.—The Viceroy Li uses the unusual terms (considering his rank) 據○○呈稱, and 據○○文稱○等清, in attending (not to an Expectant but) to the Provincial Chih Li general's despatches.

JAPANESE TERMS FOR CHINA.—The Japanese usually call the Chinese Shina-djin [支那人], or, with less deference, Tō-djin [唐人]. In newspapers they speak of China as 清國, just as they used to speak of the same country as 明國. It has always been their affectation to speak in terms of sparing regard of China, just as China (has not affected to feel but) has actually felt a contempt for Japan, which country owes all its literature to China and Corea. The expression 英國 began as a mere sound in imitation of *Eng.* In imitating the dynastic 大清 we used the same character 大英, and in this way elevated its meaning to our own advantage. To argue on this ground that we may say 清國 for 'China' is very illogical. It is as though the Japanese said: 'We imitate Europeans, and call our Mikado a 帝, or "Emperor." Therefore, the Emperor of China is a Mikado, as is also the Queen of England.'

CHANGING TERRITORIAL NAMES.—Yen-chow [once 睦州] in Chê Kiang and Hwei-chow [once 歙州] in An-hwei were so called in consequence of the terrible rebellion, in 1120-1 under 方臘. The custom of changing the names of places on account of rebellion still prevails in Corea.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—The military system of 張憨, 1,127, consisted of multiples of five-squads 伍, sections 甲, companies 隊, battalions 部, brigades 社, and divisions 都. The system of 傅亮 made a company 100 instead of 125 men, and called a brigade a 軍.

HUNDRED-WEIGHT.—Our cwt. of 120 lbs. was possibly derived from China, where the 石 was once 120 斤. The First Emperor allowed himself 120 catties of (bamboo) public documents [表箋] a day, and never went to bed until he had turned the scale. Thus 'burning the books' would be an easy job as they were mere logs of wood concealed with difficulty.

CIVIL OFFICERS.—Civilians were first appointed to high provincial rule in the year 963 A.D. [宋初以文臣知州事]. In this year also 通判 were first appointed to each 州, and these officers administered all popular business [軍民之政]. They communicated directly with the Emperor's government, and had the same rights as the 長吏 [? or regular incumbents]. In the larger 州 two were occasionally appointed. The branch commands [支郡] under the various satrapies [節鎮所領] were also made directly dependent on the metropolitan government [直隸京師]. They were allowed to address the Emperor direct; and no longer formed governments subject to satrapies [不屬諸藩]. Offi-