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-

cers called 常參官 were also sent as magistrates to the terms of the various satrapies [知縣事.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS TOPOGRAPHY.—With reference to extracts Nos. 28, 246, 443—5, of 'Contributions, towards Topography' in the *China Review*, it may be well to notice that Mr. Hunter, in his work on India, says:—'Ancient and well-known trade roads exist, by means of which merchandise from the Punjab finds its way over heights of 18,000 feet into Eastern Turkistan and Tibet. The Murstagh (Snowy Mount), the Karakorum (Black Mount), and the Chang-chenmo are the most famous of these passes.'

CAMBODJA.—The great Chinese Concordance says with reference to Chênlah (or Cambodja):— As to clothes and bedizenments, from the King downwards, all, both men and women, do their hair up in a knot [椎髻], and go bare-shouldered [袒裼], wearing nothing but a loin-clout. In visiting each other, they add a larger cloth girded on over the smaller one. These clouts distinguish rank very closely. Only the King can wear a 純花 clout. Princes and Ministers wear a 踈花 clout. Only officials [amongst men] can wear a two-ended clout, and only women amongst the common people. Learned men (Brahmans? or Confucianists) [爲儒者] are called 班詰 [? *pandit*]; Buddhist priests are called 苧姑; Taoist 入思. But the *pankit* [above-mentioned] do not trace their belief to any Founder, nor have they what are usually known as 'schools' [學舍], or places for preaching, and it is hard to discover what books they read. However it is observed that, besides the ordinary clout, they hang a white thread on their crowns, and by this they are distinguished as [Brahmans or] *pankits*. [This is evidently what Hunter calls the 'sacred thread' still worn by the 'twice-born' Brahman.]

PEPPER.—'[Pepper or] Turkish *chiao* [胡椒] comes from Magadha Country, where it is called *meilüchi* [昧履支]; in appearance it is like the Chinese *chiao* [漢椒], says the Concordance. Hunter says:—'The pepper trade of Malabar probably reaches back to Roman times,' and:—'The pepper vine is confined to the Malabar Coast.'

MANA BOOKS.—The Concordance says: of Sanskrit letters for books there are 64 sorts; the Chinese and the Mana [支那書摩那書]. The Mana are the alphabetical [科斗書] books (or letters).

SURGEONS v. BARBERS.—The reason why surgeons where once classed with barbers in Europe, and the reason why in Japan and Corea butchers are so contemptible, is probably the same as that why 'the Vaisya or cultivating class' (in ancient India as described by Hunter) 'shrank more and more from touching dead bodies, and from those ancient operations on the carcase of a bullock etc., by which alone surgical skill could be acquired.' Hunter also speaks of the 'Sudras or inferior castes down to the cow-skinners and corpse-bearers.'

FINANCIAL.—Hu Peh is to contribute Tls. 240,000 a year to the Admiralty and North and South Coast Defence. Tls. 80,000 have already been sent, in four remittances, for 1886.

The deepening of the 微山 Lake on the Grand Canal has cost Tls. 33,958. The Kiang-an and Kiang Su Grain *Taotais*' chests pay Tls. 25,000, and the 南河工 chest the balance.

As the Empress orders the Board of Revenue to devote to the relief of distress the sum of Tls. 20,000 which 'ought to be sent in to the Palace on the mid-autumn festival,' it appears that the Board must contribute regular sums for the Palace use. So also with Tls. 10,000 'due from the