

Mongol History says that, in the reign of Kublai, the *Kinch'i* or Golden Teeth sent an envoy with tribute. Colonel Yule's *Langsz'i* are evidently the *Szilang* [施浪] above-described, but turned upside-down.

PARIAHS OF CHINA.—Colonel Yule's 'pariah caste' of Shao-ling, who, he says, rebelled against either the Sung or the Yüan, are evidently the *tomin* of Ningpo and *zikus* of Wénchow. Colonel Yule's 'some aboriginal tribe between Fo kien and Chê-kiang' are probably the *zikus* of Wénchow and the *siapo* of Fu kien described by recent travellers. The *zikas* are locally called, dogs' heads, which illustrates Colonel Yule's allophylia theories.

SAMARA.—Polo's description of the wine-pots of Samara hung on the trees 'like date-palms,' agrees precisely with the Chinese account of the 樹頭酒 made from 'coir trees like cocoa-nut palms' manufactured by the Burmese. Therefore it seems more likely that Samara is Siam, (still pronounced *Shumuro* in Japan, and *Siamlo* in Hakka), than Sumatra.

YAVANAS.—Col. Yule says, on Dr. Caldwell's authority, that the Yavanas, whom Dr. Edkins calls Greeks, were Arabs.

KAUNCHIS.—As to Marco Polo's *Kaunchis* with their dog-sledges, these appear to have been known to the Chinese, for, in the poems of 袁桷, occurs the line 密雪犬行車:—'Over the thick snow in a dog cart.'

SPIRIT MARKETS.—Ibn Batuta's account of the market of the 'Land of Darkness,' which Colonel Yule shews to have been described by authors of many nations, agrees almost word for word with Dr. Hirth's account of the 'Spirit Market' taken from the Chinese. Col. Yule's 'Wisü or Wesses, anciently called Wüsu,' may possibly be the 烏孫, who had yellow hair and once lived near Kulja.

RHINOCEROS HORNS.—The Sung Emperor 仁 was so good a man that he actually gave the people of his capital two rhinoceros horns to be made into medicine to cure them of cholera [疫], saying (with great truth): 'What do I want with rhinoceros horns?'

INUNDATIONS.—In the year 1,055 the Hwang Ho burst its banks, and 300,000 labourers were set to work, with the approval of Fu Pih [Mayers, No. 143], to deepen the 大搭河 from 關州, in order to make the Hwang Ho go to its old channel at 橫隴. Ow-yang Siu [Mayers, No. 529] unsuccessfully opposed the scheme, which failed miserably.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.—The following sentence from Sz-ma Kwang illustrates how exactly in effect the best Chinese writers follow the laws of universal grammar: 有所敷奏陛下不復詢訪利害一皆可之誠使陛下前後左右之臣皆忠實正人則善矣或有一姦邪在焉則豈可不爲之寒心哉: 'When there is anything to submit, and your Majesty makes no enquiry into the merits, but indiscriminately sanctions it; were only the statesmen around your Majesty all good and true men, it might do; but as there may be an occasional rogue amongst them, it is therefore necessary to be on one's guard.' There is hardly any shade of meaning conveyed by the particles of any language which has not a Chinese 虛字 to precisely fit it, and the extraordinary precision of these *hü tsz* is proved by collecting them as they occur. It is capable of absolute proof, for instance, that 復 has often a definite and precise significance equivalent to 'any,' or 'at all.'

THE TERM HING-LI.—The following sentence in the year A.D. 1,062 illustrates the state of China at the time of our English conquest: 良賤不滿三十人