

she dwelt here while he was engaged in the herculean task of opening sufficient waterway to the ocean. He must have 'eaten a great deal of bitterness' in the work, and one could hardly blame him for stopping his Titanic task long enough to take a wife and a short rest upon the beautiful slopes of Tu-san. Before it was completed he is said to have passed his own door three times. Although he heard the wailing of his infant, he would not stop, so pressing was the work. I am sorry he did not make the gorges a little wider, and remove some of the dangerous reefs with a few blows of his ponderous hammer."

It remains only that we give a brief account of engravings which accompany this article. We give on page 21 an illustration of the Great Wall, built upon the northern boundaries of the empire two hundred years before the Christian era. It was designed as a defence against the warlike Tartars, but is now quite useless. It is the most gigantic work of defence ever erected by man. It runs from a point on the coast of Liautung in a westerly direction to the Yellow River, thence in a northern and again in a north-western direction to its termination, making with its windings a length of 1,250 or 1,500 miles. In some places it is a simple rampart, in others a solid foundation of granite, while the eastern section has a height of from fifteen to thirty feet, and a breadth such that six horsemen may ride abreast upon it. There are brick towers upon it at different intervals, about forty feet high. The wall passes through the valleys and over lofty mountain ranges. What energy and patience the Chinese must have had to build this enormous structure, which has lasted now for over two thousand years! We give also a smaller cut of a section of this wall on page 23.

The Chinese, like the Japanese, have an eye to picturesque scenery, and many of their parks, gardens, and temples show a fine appreciation of the beauties of nature. Some of their temples are very picturesquely situated, and their horticultural system heightens the effect of their natural situations, as in the cut of the temple in the River Min, shown in initial vignette.

We have already observed that China stretches through twenty degrees of latitude, and, therefore, has great varieties of climate, so that it produces the fruits belonging to the vast region stretching from the northern temperature to the tropic zone. These are sold in the streets by itinerant vendors, one of whom is shown in our cut, and who seems to be pretty well protected from the rigour of the weather. The wadded tunics of the Chinese are very warm and comfortable. These vendors carry their loads on a bamboo pole, and ingeniously carry with them a stick to support the yoke while the burden rests upon the ground.