

and the *r* being convertible, and meaning both five and hand. The dual meaning is obvious.

The counting among many of these people was really restricted to four, as designated by distinctive words. The counting was done in this manner: 1, 2, 3, 4,—band, equivalent to five. Beyond that, it would be one band and 1, 2, 3, 4, two hands, equivalent to ten. Beyond that we would have, two hands and 1, 2, 3, 4, two hands and one foot or 15, and so on till we had two hands and two feet or 20, when the arithmetical scale of the aborigine would be exhausted and any further number would simply be designated as many.

Having spoken of these two words *wai* and *lima*, it may be interesting to state that the home that Robert Louis Stevenson built for himself in Samoa was called "*Vailima*"—the five waters—alluding to the brooks that flowed from the mountain of his home. Here he found rest; the complete solitude and isolation from the conventionalities of the outside world suited his temperament and lent wing to his poetic fancy.

Last month it was 10 years since the author of *Treasure Island* passed away, leaving us, however, a rich heritage in his writings.

There is another word that readily strikes one for its universality, and that is the Maori word *mata*, meaning eye or face, which in Hawaii where the *t* is absent becomes *maka*. The word is common to all the Pacific Islands, and we may follow it to Java, the Malay Peninsula to China, to India, even to Madagascar and still identify it, even if sometimes somewhat modified. It is apparently one of the most persistent words to be found in the countries and lands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. I have not time now to pursue the reason of this any further.

I will just allude to one other word, one that has been adopted into our language, and that is, the word *Kanaka*, a common word in Australia but not indigenous, and found in its statutes. There it is used to designate imported native laborers, especially those for the sugar plantations, irrespective of the whence of the laborer. This is a pure Hawaiian word, and simply means man. As many of the Hawaiians were employed in the old days as sailors and visited in ships very many of the South Sea islands, they were generally called *Kanakas* and not Hawaiians or Sandwich islanders, and