

times, is used by the mountaineers to express astonishment, and also to express pain, as on striking the foot against a stone, or even by a man when hit by a bullet, louder exclamation being repressed through bravery. The same sound is used by us in pain, but more often to express disappointment, as on saying "What a pity!"

The audience at Nakello, when they shouted with laughter, produced a general sound exactly like that proceeding from a European audience. No doubt the sound of laughter is one of the very earliest and oldest of human cries. It is certainly an astonishing sound, and one that it is very difficult to listen to and analyze without prejudice and a remote feeling of sympathy. The best way to study it that I know, is to seize on opportunities when one is being constantly interrupted, say at one's club, in reading a serious book, by shouts of laughter from a party of strangers; one can then note the curious variety of spasmodic sounds produced, and marvel that men in the midst of rational conversation should be compelled by necessity to break off suddenly their use of language, and find relief and enjoyment in the utterance of perfectly inarticulate and animal howls, like those of the "Long-armed Gibbon."

It is a curious fact that the cries of the Gibbon are uttered in a similar manner in a series, on slight provocation. When one lately in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, was in the proper mood, a very slight snatch of a whistle from the keeper would set the animal off into the utterance of a regular peal of howls, which appeared to follow one another spasmodically.

Cicatrization of the skin is practised by the Fijians, but the scars produced are not so much raised as are those of the men of Api in the New Hebrides. I saw a series of circles thus marked on one chief's arm; he said they were done with a fire stick, and on the occasion of the death of a relation, or out of respect on the death of a chief. In the women, scars are sometimes made to enhance beauty. Young boys, when troublesome, are sometimes caught by the old men, and have their flesh gashed in various places to make them sore, and keep them quiet for a time. The little finger is commonly absent on the right hand, having been cut off as a ceremony.

With regard to Fijian weapons, the annexed figure represents a well-known wooden weapon, which consists of a slender handle about a foot in length, and a heavy rounded knob cut out of the same piece; the knob is in fact the base of the tree stem, from which the weapon is made. The weapon is one of the commonest of those brought to Europe from Fiji, and exhibited in museums. It is not a club, as it is usually called