ought, rather than a pseudo corpse, to attract the attention of the tiger.

M. Beauverie had not understood my shots, not seeing anything move in the jungle. A native seized him by the arm and led him toward me, showing him soon the head of the tiger emerging from the high grass and looking at him. At a distance of scarcely five meters he saw him well; at the first ball the tiger shook his head; at the second, let it fall on the breast; finally, at the third he lay stiff. I got up and bound up my wounds with my handkerchief, very happy to have escaped with only a gash on the back of each hand. The animal which gave us all these emotions was a young tigress measuring between six and a half and seven feet from the mouth to the end of the tail. The autopsy revealed five balls in different parts of the body.

M. Saladin gives an account of a curious quarrel among the people at Haiphong. They are divided into two parties on the question whether the trees shall be cut to allow the wires for electric lights to pass, or whether they will not have the lights and allow the trees to grow. The wires were placed over the trunks of some young, newly-planted trees; they have grown rapidly, and the wires have become so entangled in the branches that the lighting has been prevented. The people who use the walks in the daytime protest against the cutting off of the troublesome branches and favor cutting the cables; on the other hand, those who are abroad at night have come to the rescue of the obnoxious cables, and if blood is not shed over the matter it will be strange, for the discussion has been very warm and continues to this day.

I remained several days at Hanoi before continuing my journey in Tonkin, but the time was too short for me to see everything of interest which the city contains. Hanoi is developing rapidly. A paper mill and also a match factory have lately been built, and are now in operation. There is an important silk spinning establishment carried on after European methods; the work on a cotton spinning mill is well advanced and should be completed in 1895. The country produces a special quality of cotton of short fiber; they have imported some from Georgia, which thrives well. Many other plants flourish, if we may believe the kind director of the botanical garden at Hanoi, M. Martin. He showed us tea, coffee, sugar cane from Java, jute hemp from Manila, etc., etc.; all the plantations very thrifty and giving fine harvests. Cauliflowers attain colossal proportions.

If one believed some planters, all these results must be considered factitious; but if one studies the question a little, he finds that the soil of the botanical garden is very different from that in which some of the unsuccessful attempts at cultivation have been carried on. The fertility of the soil of Tonkin is indisputable. A part of the delta gives two crops of rice annually; it is a raw product, of which 50 for 1 are obtained without fertilizers. But these results are due to the cultivation by irrigation. The water of the rivers, charged with organic matter, is an excellent fertilizer; vegetation here has the same conditions as those found in the delta of the Nile, and as the better irrigated lands cost less than 250 francs an acre, and labor is still very low, one can undertake its cultivation at a great advantage.

M. Saladin devotes considerable space to the subject of pirates and piracy, as they were established in Tonkin until a few years ago, and writes with emotion of Cruvelier and his men, through whose bravery and sacrifice they were dislodged.

The coal mines at Ke'bao, in Tonkin, near the Chinese frontier, are important.

At present not more than 200 tons a day are taken out, but the deposits are very extensive and rich. The company working the mines has, so far, given most attention to the subject of providing means of transportation of the coal.

M. Saladin, in closing his notes, speaks of the thorough support which the local government in Indo-China gives to French enterprise.

[FROM THE INDEPENDENT.]

AN EXCAVATION CAMPAIGN IN ERETRIA.

By Prof. RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, Ph.D., Director of the American School of Archeology in Athens.

It was with some surprise that at the end of one week's work here we found that we had already achieved a success in excavation such as to draw people to look at the work and to secure the attention of the press.

Success in excavations is usually a result of a combination of calculation and luck. Our success has seemed to be very much an affair of luck; and yet calculation came in for its share. Last winter in a short visit to Eretria I had made a memorandum of five things to be done if I were able to begin work there in the spring, and the first on the list was to dig some trenches in the rear of the theater which was excavated by us three years ago. It had seemed to me ever since I was here at that time (an opinion shared by others) that there would be likely to be a temple of Dionysos somewhere near the theater. In some excavations, as at Olympia and Delphi, Pausanias has been an invaluable guide; but as neither he nor any other writer has told us anything of the topography of Eretria, calculation was here reduced to more or less prudent guessing. In this case our guess was right. We did not lose an hour's time when we got our men together and began work.

Getting the men together was indeed a rather difficult process. Eretria is a small and poor village, and, as it is now harvest time, I was told that not more than ten laborers could be secured here. It was fortunate for us that we had time to reflect on the situation. We landed from the steamer on Thursday, May 3, and found that we could not begin before the following Monday, because Friday and Saturday were two of the greatest holidays of the Greek year. After sending to a nearer place, I sent our invaluable Greek helper to Chalkis with instructions to go on, if need be, to the Peiræus, and bring us forty men by persuasion or force. By paying a rather high price he secured the men in Chalkis, and when they came filing into our camp Sunday noon they looked like a set of vagabonds. In fact, some of them have attracted more of the at-

tention of the Eretria military police than I like. The people in Eretria, hearing of the higher price, also begin to come in and enroll themselves. Some come from Kyne, on the other coast of Eubœa, and five even come across from Oropos.

Thus we were able to start on Monday with a force of between sixty and seventy men. The women of Eretria are now doing most of the harvesting in the fields. I ought to add that the high wages which I am paying are, at the present awfully depreciated value of the Greek drachma, only forty cents. This is small pay for a day of nearly twelve hours—viz., from sunrise to sunset, with half an hour at eight o'clock for breakfast of bread, olives and cheese, and an hour and a half at noon for a dinner of the same material. A great many of the men do not seem to earn any more than these wages.

Our excitement was intense when in the course of our first forenoon we struck a broad platform of a building only about sixty feet from the theater. In the course of the day we ascertained that this was forty feet broad. The next day we discovered its length, which was about seventy feet. This platform was very near the surface, and was very accessible. Our great work was to dig all around this and see how deep were its foundations, and also clear out places in the middle of it, for it was not a continuous platform, but had a considerable open space in the middle, as befits the stereobate of a temple. On Saturday evening, having worked without interruption (it does not rain here at this season of the year), we had done our work, and when the whole platform was swept off and exhibited its three massive layers all around, making a total of four and one-half feet of depth, it looked so fine that we felt proud of it. We had made a substantial contribution to the topography of this noble, old, ancient city.

Probably few will be disposed to dispute the name which we provisionally give the building, viz., the Temple of Dionysos. That is what we looked for, and we seem to have found it. Unfortunately we found no inscription that would make this sure. All the architectural members of the temple, such as columns and entablature and one or more layers of the platform, have disappeared. The temples of antiquity were always the quarries of later generations, and this temple probably lay long on the surface inviting to plunder.

During our second week we have cleared the ground to the east of the temple, laying bare what seems to be a great altar. This lies in the rear of the stage building. Then, digging from the north side of the temple, we have discovered a stoa of considerable extent leading out of the west parados of the theater. Perhaps our most valuable discoveries from a scientific point of view are being made in this west parados, which had hitherto been neglected. Of this it is too early to speak.

Simultaneously with the work on and around the temple, we have excavated a part of a street not far away, where the foundation walls protruded from the ground. We have also uncovered several water conduits and an interesting series of four large stone tubs, from one to the other of which water used to run. These are numbered A. B. C. D., and we have christened it "the city laundry."

A thing which has attracted a good deal of the wondering attention of the workmen and visitors is a well-walled shaft adjacent to the south wall of the temple. This was cleared very slowly, as only one man could work in it at a time. After going down ten feet it opened into a lateral passage, which ran on so far that "bottomless pit" became a current designation for this enigmatical affair. The workmen, who see graves in everything and expect treasure everywhere, have been greatly disappointed because the only things hitherto brought out have been bones of animals, a cow's horn and jawbone being particularly well preserved. What we should have been very glad to make into a subterranean treasury, or even into an ancient wine cellar, may have been a sacrificial pit; but we are not yet through with it, and the fact that there are carefully cut holes for feet in two of its sides indicates that people went down into it.

We have also made the first serious excavations yet undertaken with a view to locating the temple of Artemis Amarysia, the most famous temple of the Eretrians, a mile outside their city wall. We failed, finding only walls of a later time. We have simplified the problem for our successors by eliminating one of the possibilities. No one need dig again at the foot of Kotroni.

Another interesting work has been the opening of a large tumulus like that on the plain of Marathon, containing the bones of the Athenians who fell in the battle. After cutting three roads into it and going down in the center to a depth of twenty-five feet, carrying out the earth with wheelbarrows, we were forced to the melancholy conclusion that somebody had been there before us. As the mound looked practically intact from the outside, and as not even the oldest inhabitants know anything of these previous excavations, our predecessors may have done their work many years ago and covered its traces quite effectually.

We find to our surprise that the central core of the mound is a stone tower twenty feet high and fifteen feet square. Our predecessors had broken away over half of this on the southern side until they came to the bottom, where they appear to have found the tomb which they sought. They must have worked from the top with crowbars and baskets.

In the course of our work about the temple we have found some objects of minor importance, among which a pretty statuette head of Aphrodite in marble holds the first place.

We are living in tents secured from the Greek government. As our workmen from Chalkis could not all quarter themselves in the town, we gave up one of these tents to twenty-five of them, who somehow managed to sleep in it.

The long hours of the Greek working day have made our work a real campaign with its real hardships. When one is on his feet most of the time, pressing on the workmen, from five o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, one is disposed to go to sleep promptly. But both I and my fellow-workers, Profs. Phillips and Capps and Dr. Peabody, have enjoyed the work with an intensity of enjoyment which one rarely gets.

I may add, in closing, that one result of our work is

that we probably now know where to dig with good results for more knowledge of Eretria.

Eretria, May 20, 1894.

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