

military colony. We read again in the same chapter that they were furnished with implements of agriculture, and were bound to present for the imperial table every kind of game, fish, etc., found in the forests, rivers, and lakes of the country where their camp was situated. This Russian regiment is again mentioned in chap. XXXV.

“ In chapter XXXVI. it is recorded that in the year 1332 the prince Djang-ghi presented 170 Russian prisoners and received a pecuniary reward. On the same page we read that clothes and corn were bestowed on a thousand Russians. In the same year the prince Yen t'ie-mu-rh presented 1500 Russian prisoners to the Chinese emperor, and another prince, A-rh-ghia-shi-li, presented thirty.

“ Finally, in the biography of Bo yen, chap. CXXXVIII., he is stated to have been appointed in 1334 commander of the emperor's life-guard, composed of Mongols, Kipchaks, and Russians.” (E. BRETSCHNEIDER, *Mediæval Researches*, II., pp. 79-81.)

Prof. Parker (*Asiatic Q. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 148) mentions the appointment of a Russian Governor in 1337, and says: “ It was the practice of Princes in the West to send ‘ presents ’ of Russian captives. In one case Yen Temur sent as many as 2500 in one batch.”