

of his marriage to the daughter of Li Tsu-šou 李祖收. The latter explained that the pomegranate encloses many seeds, and implies the wish for many sons and grandsons. Thus the fruit is still a favorite marriage gift or plays a rôle in the marriage feast.¹ The same is the case in modern Greece. Among the Arabs, the bride, when dismounting before the tent of the bridegroom, receives a pomegranate, which she smashes on the threshold, and then flings the seeds into the interior of the tent.² The Arabs would have a man like the pomegranate,—bittersweet, mild and affectionate with his friends in security, but tempered with a just anger if the time call him to be a defender in his own or in his neighbor's cause.³

¹ See, for instance, H. DORÉ, *Recherches sur les superstitions en Chine*, pt. I Vol. II, p. 479.

² A. MUSIL, *Arabia Petraea*, Vol. III, p. 191.

³ C. M. DOUGHTY, *Travels in Arabia Deserta*, Vol. I, p. 564.