head-hunting has been entirely suppressed by the government, save for occasional outbreaks among the Dyaks.

The government consists of the raja (the succession is hereditary) who is absolute, assisted by a supreme council of seven, consisting of the three chief European officials and four Malay magistrates, nominated by him. There is also a general council of fifty which meets every three years. It includes, besides European and Malay officials, native chiefs chosen from all the principal tribes of the country. The whole country comprises four administrative divisions, each of these being subdivided into several districts. The first division consists of Sarawak proper, which comprises the districts of the river Sarawak, and those of Lundu and Sadong. The second division is formed by the Batang Lupar, Saribas and Kelakah districts. The third division consists of the Rejang, Mukah, Oya and Bintulu; the fourth of the Baram, Limbang, Trusan and Lawas districts. The military force—some 250 men, Dyaks and Sikhs—is under the control of an English commandant. There is also a small police force, and the government possesses a few small steam vessels. The civil service is regularly organized and pensioned. The superior posts, about 50 in number, are filled by Englishmen. There are both Roman Catholic and Protestant missions in Sarawak, the latter forms part of the see of the bishop of Singapore. Sarawak is easily accessible from Singapore, whence the passage occupies about forty-six hours: steamers run at intervals of seven days. The coast is well lighted, lighthouses having been built and maintained in good order at Tanjong Po, Sirik, Mukah, Oya, Tanjong, Kidurong, Baram Mouth and Brooketon. The climate is equable, the daily temperature ranging on the average between 70° and 90°. The nights are generally cool. The rainfall averages about 200 in. annually, it is heaviest during the north-east monsoon (October-March), but continues through the south- west monsoon, which blows for the rest of the year.

*History.*—In 1839-1840 Sarawak (which then comprised only the districts now constituting the first and second divisions), the most southern province of the sultanate of Brunei, was in rebellion against the tyranny of the Malay officials, insufficiently controlled by the raja Muda Hassim. The insurgents held out at Blidah fort in the Siniawan district, and there Sir James Brooke first took part in the affairs of the territory. By his assistance the insurrection was suppressed, and on September 24th Muda Hassim resigned in his favour and he became raja of Sarawak. In 1843-1844 Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Henry) Keppel (*q.v.*) and Raja Brooke expelled the Malay and Dyak pirates from the Saribas and Batang Lupar rivers, and broke up the fleets of Lanun pirates, which, descending from the Sulu Islands and the territory which is now British North Borneo, had long been the scourge of the seas.

In 1857 the Chinese, who for many generations had been working the alluvial deposits of gold in Upper Sarawak, sacked Kuching, killed two or three of the English residents and seized the govern­ment; Raja Brooke narrowly escaping with his life. His nephew, afterwards raja, quickly raised a force of Malays and Dyaks in the Batang Lupar district and suppressed the insurrection, driving the main body of the rebels out of the Sarawak territory. Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke (b. 1829) succeeded his uncle at his death in 1868 ; in 1888 he was created G.C.M.G. and Sarawak was made a British Protectorate, and in 1904 the position of his highness as raja of Sarawak was formally recognized by King Edward. His eldest son, the raja Muda (Charles Vyner Brooke, b. 1874), has for some years taken part in the administra­tion of the country.

The extent of the raj of Sarawak, at the time when Sir James Brooke became its ruler, was not more than 7000 sq. m.; since that time the basins of the four rivers, Rejang, Muka, Baram and Trusan, have been added. The sultan of Brunei, who claimed suzerainty over them, ceded them on succes­sive occasions in consideration of annual money payments. A few years after these cessions had been made many of the people of the river Limbang rose in rebellion against the sultan, and their territory was annexed by Sarawak, with the subsequent

approval of the British government. In 1905 the basin of yet another river, the Lawas, was added to the northern end of Sarawak, the territory being acquired by purchase from the British North Borneo Company.

See Charles Brooke, *Ten Years in Sarawak* (1866); Gertrude L. Jacob, *The Raja of Sarawak* (1876); Spencer St John, *Life in the Forests of the Far East* (1862), and *Life of Sir James Brooke* (1879); “Notes on Sarawak” in *Proc.Roy.Geogr.Soc.* (1881), by W.M.Crocker; “In the Heart of Borneo,” *Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc.* (July 1900), by Charles Hose; and *The Far Eastern Tropics* (1905), by Alleyne Ireland. (C. H.)

SARCASM, an ironical or sneering remark or taunt, a biting or satirical expression. The word comes through the Latin from the Greek *σαρκάζουν,* literally to tear flesh (σαρξ) like a dog; hence, figuratively, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly (cf. Stobaeus, *Eclog.* ii. 222). The etymology of this may be paralleled by the English “ sneer,” from Dan. *snarre,* to grin like a dog, cognate with “ snarl,” to make a rattling *r* sound in the throat, Ger. *schnarren*, and possibly also by “ sardonic.” This latter word appears in Greek in the form *σαρδαvcοs,* always in the sense of bitter or scornful laughter, in such phrases as *σαράανιον yeλδv, yeλωs σαpδαvιοs* and the like. It is probably connected with *σαipeιv,* to draw back, *i.e.* the lips, like a dog, but was usually explained (by the early scholiasts and commentators) as referring to a Sardinian plant *(Ranunculus Sardous),* whose bitter taste screwed up the mouth. Thus, later Greek writers wrote *∑αpδδvιοv,* and it was adopted into Latin; cf. Servius on Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 41 “ immo ego Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis.”

SARCEY, FRANCISQUE (1827-1899), French journalist and dramatic critic, was bom at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise), on the 8th of October 1827. He spent some years as schoolmaster, but his temperament was little fitted to the work. In 1858 he devoted himself to journalism. He contributed to the *Figaro, L'Illustration, Le Gaulois, Le XIX\* Siècle* and other periodicals; but his chief bent was towards dramatic criticism, of which he had his first experience in *L'Opinion nationale* in 1859. In 1867 he began to contribute to *Le Temps* the “ feuilleton ” with which his name was associated till his death. His position as dictator of dramatic criticism was unique. He had the secret of taking the public into his confidence, and his pronouncements upon new plays were accepted as final. He was a masterly judge of acting and of stage effect; his views as to the drama itself were somewhat narrow and indifferent to the march of events. He published several miscellaneous works, of which the most interesting are *Le Siège de Paris,* an account compiled from his diary (1871), *Comédiens et comédiennes* (1878-1884), *Souvenirs de jeunesse* (1884) and *Souvenirs d’âge mûr* (1892; Eng. trans., 1893). *Quarante ans de théâtre* (1900, &c.) is a selec­tion from his dramatic feuilletons edited by A. Brisson. He died in Paris, on the 16th of May 1899.

SARCOCARP (Gr. *σάρξ,* flesh, καpτrόs, fruit), a botanical term for the succulent and fleshy part of a fruit.

SARCODINA, a principal group or phylum of Protista, defined by O. Bütschli as those which during their active and motile existence discharge the functions of motion and nutrition by simple flowing movements of their protoplasm or by the extension of simple pseudopods, which merge without trace into the proto­plasmic body (Bronn’s *Tierreich,* vol. i. pt. i., 1882). Thus defined, it is co-extensive with the older group Rhizopoda (Dujardin), and comprises five classes: Proteomyxa (Lankester), Rhizopoda (Dujardin), Foraminifera (d’Orbigny), Heliozoa (Haeckel) and Radiolaria (Haeckel).

The delimitation of Sarcodina is not unattended with difficulties. A very few of those we include possess in addition to the pseudo­pods one or more flagella, such as *Dimorpha* and *Myriophrys* (Heliozoa), *Arcuothrix* (Rhizopoda), and might equally be referred to the Flagellata *(q.v.).* The Sporozoa differ in that their active state is usually (not always, *e.g.* Haemosporidia, &c.) a wriggling, sickle-shaped cell, that growth takes place in the whole surface of the body, and not by ingestion of food and consequently without the active deformations that characterize Sarcodina,