

(*Notes on Chinese literature*, 76), whose 陳之龍 CH'ÊN Chih-lung, moreover, is a mistake for the name of the well-known Sung-chiang author 陳子龍 CH'ÊN Tzŭ-lung (he is the man called «a certain Tsz' lung» in BRETSCHNEIDER, *Botanicon Sinicum*, I, 83). There are two states of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu*, one in 60, the other in 46 chs.; but, if we had only the notices in the *Ssŭ-k'u* . . ., 102, 8-9 and 15-16, we could not suspect that both were posthumous compilations, and that CH'ÊN Tzŭ-lung was to a great extent responsible for both. As a matter of fact, CH'ÊN Tzŭ-lung acquired Hsü's mss. from his heirs, and in 1639, with the co-operation of 張國維 CHANG Kuo-wei and 方岳貢 FANG Yo-kung, arranged and printed them in 60 chs.; at a later date, he submitted the whole to a fresh revision, and produced the work in 46 chs., but the Ch'ien-lung Commissioners knew it only from a ms. copy, and I am not certain that it was ever printed; all the known copies of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* seem to represent the work in 60 chs. (cf. COURANT, *Catalogue*, Nos. 5369-5392), the preliminaries (*fan-li*) of which are signed by CH'ÊN Tzŭ-lung. It is difficult to say to what extent these 60 chs. have been edited by CHANG, FANG, and CH'ÊN. There is no doubt that several chapters, for instance chs. 19 and 20 on European hydraulics, had already been published separately in Hsü Kuang-chi's lifetime, *i. e.* before 1633. Such must also have been the case for [part at least of the chapter on cotton, since Hsü's «report to the throne» (*shu*) on the cultivation of cotton was already known to WANG Hsiang-chin, whose *Ch'ün-fang p'u* was published in 1630 (cf. the preface to the *Mien p'u* section; cf. *supra*, p. 438); probably it was included in the 農潰雜疏 *Nung-i tsa shu*, «Various reports on agriculture», in 5 chs., which are mentioned separately in the *Ming shih*, 98, 3a. On the other hand, I doubt whether the *Ming shih* is right when it registers separately a *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* in 60 chs. as the work of Hsü Kuang-ch'i, and another in 8 chs. as that of CHANG Kuo-wei. In discussing the statements of earlier authors, Hsü's remarks are invariably introduced with the words 玄扈先生曰, «Master Hsüan-hu says»; Hsüan-hu (not «元扈 Yüan-hu», as given by BRETSCHNEIDER on account of a taboo) is Hsü's *hao*, and it may be that this designation was not used by Hsü Kuang-ch'i himself, but added by the editors; at any rate, Hsü could not have used it in a report to the throne. [So in *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*, another posthumous work, the author's comments begin with 時珍曰 «Shih-chên says».] Most of the section on cotton has been translated, fairly accurately, by C. SHAW in the *Chinese Repository*, XVIII (not «XIV» as in BRETSCHNEIDER) [1849], 449-469, but SHAW did not always distinguish between quotations from earlier works and original remarks, nor was he aware that «Hsüan-hu» was Hsü Kuang-ch'i himself.

Here is Hsü's refutation of Li Shih-chên: [«The name *chi-pei* is first found in the *Nan-shih* (this is a double error; *chi-pei* was known before the *Nan-shih*, and the *Nan-shih* always gives *ku-pei*, except in one passage which is not the one alluded to by Hsü Kuang-ch'i; cf. *supra*, p. 440), and has been transmitted down to our days. The meaning is not known, but I suppose it is a foreign word; what the popular writers call *mu-mien*. The fabrics which are made, called *ch'êng*, *wên-ju*, *wu-lin*, *pan-pu* (on all these names cf. *supra*, p. 457), *po-tieh*, 縹 *hsieh* (but with the value of *tieh*; cf. *supra*, p. 449), and *ch'ü-shun* (cf. *supra*, p. 465) are all this. It is certainly a plant; and if the *wu-lu* calls it *mu-mien* (*tree-floss*), it is because in the south the land is warm so that once sown it flowers and bears fruit for a number of years afterwards, just like the tree