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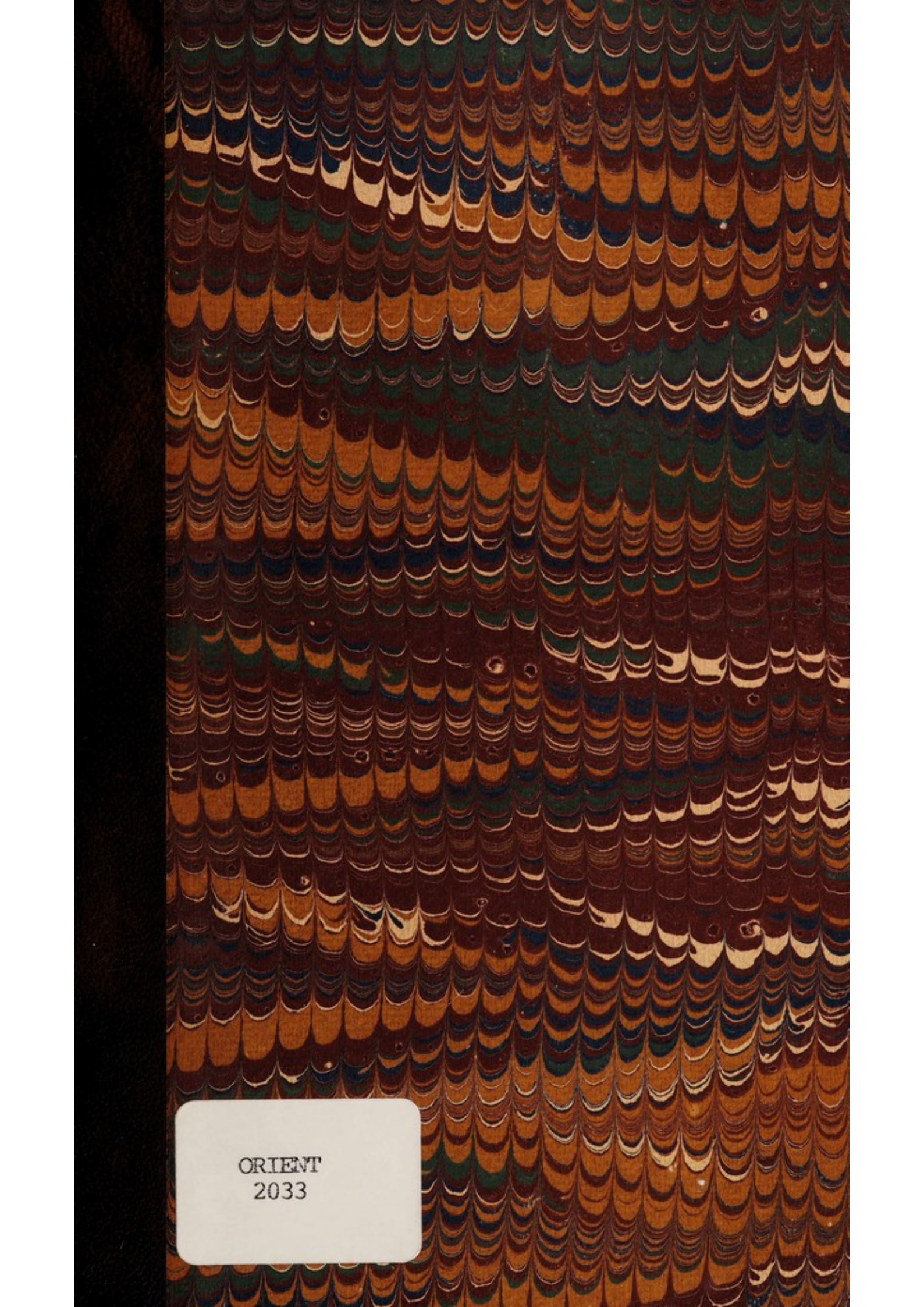
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CATALOGUE
OF
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OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BY
THE REV. S. KIDD.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following explanatory Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society was drawn up by the Rev. S. Kidd, the Professor of Chinese Literature in the University College, and presented by him to the Society.

The Council of the Society are of opinion that the information which this valuable communication contains, respecting the actual compass and general character of the Literature of China, will render it highly interesting, not merely to the Chinese student, but also to the general scholar, and they have accordingly directed 500 copies to be printed, for the use of the Members.

The expense will be defrayed by an individual Member of the Society.

GRAFTON STREET,

June 1838.

CHINESE LIBRARY.

LANGUAGE.

Chuen tsze wei

A well-known Dictionary of the ancient Seal character, in six vols. This form of the character was originally written 800 years B. C.

Keang hoo chih tŭh fun yun tsö yaou

A Pocket-Dictionary and Letter-Writer for travellers: or, "An abridged Dictionary, arranged according to the tones,"—that is, the final sound of the character. In four vols. Two copies.

Fun yun

A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in one vol.

Tsze wei

A Dictionary according to the primitives, in fourteen vols.

Yun ya

A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in five vols.

Yun foo shih e

A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in twenty four vols.

E wăn tung lan

A Dictionary arranged according to the primitives, in thirty-eight vols. Literal title—"General Observations on Polite Literature."

Yun tsze luy yin

A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in eight vols.

Lŭh shoo

An ancient Dictionary arranged according to the form and meaning of the character, in five vols. A standard work, to which all later lexicographers have been indebted; originally composed by Paou-she, during the dynasty Chow, about the year B. C. 1100.

Koo kin yun leŏ

A Dictionary according to the ancient and modern laws of intonation, in five vols.

Yun foo k'eun yŭh

“A Treasury of Rhymes and a Group of Gems.”
A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in twenty vols.

Shwŏ wăn

An ancient Dictionary arranged according to the form and meaning of the characters, in six vols. It was composed by Heu-shin, an officer of government during the dynasty Han, A. D. 100. The object of the work was both to preserve the original form of the character, and to trace its meaning and derivation.

E wăn lan

A Dictionary of the Seal character, in four vols.

Gnaou e tsze yun

A Dictionary arranged according to the tones, in three vols.

E wǎn pei lan

An excellent Dictionary arranged according to the primitives, in forty-two vols. Its author, Sha-mŭh, was thirty years in completing it. It was first published in the reign of Këen-lung.

K'ang he tsze t'ien

A Dictionary compiled from the best authorities, by order of the late Emperor Kang-he. It occupied thirty persons five years, is arranged according to the primitives, and entitled "A Standard or Canon of the Character." Sixteen vols. 8vo., European binding.

Tsze lin yŭh p'ien

"A Grove of Characters and a Page of Diamonds." A Dictionary according to the primitives, in one vol.

Ching tsze t'ung

A Dictionary arranged according to the primitives, in twenty-three vols., originally published during the Ming dynasty.

Ching tsze t'ien

A Dictionary according to the primitives, in twenty vols.; also another copy in fourteen vols.

Kwan hwa tsung lun

General remarks on the Mandarin dialect, in one vol.

Tsze e

An explanation of important words in physical and moral science, in two vols.

Tsing wǎn ke mung

“Tartar Literature to enlighten the Dull.” A sort of vocabulary, with a Chinese interpretation, for the use of boys, in four vols.

Tung wǎn t'sëen tsze wǎn

“The Thousand-character Classic,” according to the three forms of writing:—the Seal, or ancient character; the Running-hand, or grass character, and the Correct, or ordinary character: in two vols.

T'sëen tsze wǎn

The Thousand-character Classic, with a commentary, in one vol. It is composed of a thousand different symbols, so arranged as to make sense without the recurrence of the same word; hence its title.

T'sëen tsze wǎn

The same work as the two preceding, consisting of the text only, in one vol.

Tsing wǎn hwuy

A Manchow-Tartar-Chinese Lexicon, in European binding, thick 8vo., one vol.

Mwan Han hǒ peih seuen yaou

Valuable and important selections in the Manchow-Tartar and Chinese languages, in four vols.

Tsing wǎn këen

The Mirror of the Manchow-Tartar language, in twenty-six vols.

Sin lǔh tsze fǎ

A Manual of four different methods of writing the Chinese character, in two vols.

HISTORY.

Shoo king

This work is the second of the "Five Classics," and the most ancient portion of Chinese History, comprising records of the first sovereigns of antiquity, who lived about the time of the Deluge, with a commentary, in twelve vols.

Koo wän shang shoo

The same work under another title, with a commentary, in six vols.

Shoo king

The text only of the above work, in four vols.

Kang kën ta tseuen

A complete view of General History, in thirty-four vols.

Kang kën ming ke

A general view of History, perspicuously arranged, in four vols.

Fung Chow kang kën

Fung Chow's General History, in forty vols. A work of considerable authority in China.

Se yang ke tung suh

An authentic Record of the general Customs of the Western Ocean. The phrase Se-yang, usually denotes Europe, but it seems here to refer to Arabia and India: in twenty vols.

She ke

Historical Memorials, in twenty-four vols.

She ke tung kën

A complete and perspicuous survey of History, in thirty-nine vols.

Tung kën kang mǔh

A general History of China, by Choo-foo-tsze, the distinguished commentator on the "Four Books," in sixty-seven vols.

Tsing neih ke

An abridged account of an Insurrection, which took place in the eighteenth year of Kea-king, in two vols.

Chun tsew

Confucius's History of his own Times, containing an account of the sixth century before the Christian era: it is the last in order of the "Five Classics," and derives its title—"Spring and Autumn"—from the circumstance of its having been commenced at the former, and concluded at the latter of those seasons. It consists, with a commentary, of seventeen vols. Another copy, the text merely, in six vols.

Hwang tsing k'ae kwō fang leō

Methods and plans by which the foundation of the Imperial Tartar dynasty was laid in China, in twelve vols.

Shwō ling

An account of embassies from Russia, Cochin-China, Formosa, the Loo Choo Islands, and other states. Two works, the former in twelve, the latter in eight vols.

Tung hwa lüh

A manuscript account of the Tartar dynasty composed by some historiographers of government, during the reign of Këen-lung, in sixteen vols. The printing of this work is a capital offence by the laws of China.

 STATISTICS AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Kwang tung t'ung che

A topographical and statistical work on the Province of Canton, in thirty-six vols.

Nan Hae hëen che

Statistics of the district Nan Hae, in the province of Canton; in twelve vols.

Fan yu hëen che

Statistics of Fan-yu, the district in which European ships anchor; in twelve vols.

Yih tung che

A statistical account of the whole Chinese Empire, in thirty-two vols.

Keung chow foo che

A statistical account of the northern part of the Island, Hae Nan; in sixteen vols.

T'ae p'ing kwang ke

“Extensive Records of general Peace and Prosperity.” A sort of abstract of the different provinces of China, statistical, topographical, &c., in forty vols.: originally published in the tenth century.

Yuě tung peih ke

Records relating to the Province of Canton, in four vols.

San kwō che

Statistics of the three kingdoms *wei, shüh, woo*, which flourished about the third century of the Christian era. This work, though generally derived from the events of that period, abounds with fiction, and must, therefore, notwithstanding its title, be regarded as a sort of historical novel. It is written with distinguished ability, and considered as a model of elegant composition in that department of literature to which it belongs. Three copies, one octavo and two duodecimo, twenty vols. each.

Ming chin leih tae tsow e

A general collection of Statistics addressed to the Emperor by celebrated ministers of successive ages, in thirty-two vols.

Nan Han ch'un t'sew

"The Spring and Autumn of Nan Han." Probably a statistical account of a district in the province of Sze Chuen, in four vols.

Nan te tung heaou

"General illustrations of Nan Te," in one vol., two copies.

Han Sung k'e shoo

"Extraordinary description of the dynasties Han and Sung;" or statistical and topographical illustrations of the *san-kwō* and *shwuy-hoo* united: in twenty vols

Hing shwuy kin k'een

A description of the rise, courses, productions, &c. of the celebrated rivers of China, and an account of "the river for the transportation of grain,"—the great canal; in forty vols.

Ta Ying kwo tung che

General Statistics of the great English Nation, by the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, in one vol.

Shwuy Hoo chuen

An historical work of the Sung dynasty, founded partly on fact and partly on fiction. Literal title, "Streams and Lawns narrated;" in twenty vols., two copies.

Ming hëen lëë neu she sing poo

A biographical work, containing lives of eminent men and celebrated females, through successive ages; in one hundred and twenty vols.

Lëë neu chuen

Biographical sketches of eminent females, in eight vols.

POETRY.

She king

A collection of ancient odes, originally compiled by Confucius, in four vols. Three copies.

She king

The same work, with a copious commentary, in seventeen vols.

T'seen sow yen she

A collection of odes, entitled the Banquet Odes of a Thousand Old Gentlemen; in thirty-six vols.

Hung seuë low keu chung keüh

The nine dramatic pieces, or popular songs of the red and white chamber, in ten vols.

Wan show keu ko yǒ chang

Pieces of music and songs sung in the streets on imperial birth-days; in six vols.

She yun choo ke

“The Pearl-Mirror of Poetical Harmony;” a collection of odes, in four vols.

Shih urh chung keŭh

The twelve popular odes, or dramatic pieces, in twenty-four vols.

Lŭh yin ting she

The Odes of the Green-shaded Hall, in two vols.

Leih ung shih chung keuh

Leih-ung's ten dramatic compositions, or popular odes, in eighteen vols.

She fǎ jih mun

An introduction to the laws of poetry, in one vol.

Shih san poo wei ko

Satirical songs, accompanied with thirteen broad caricatures of different persons, in one vol.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Kwang pō wŭh che

A sort of universal history of nature,—“Everything that exists between Heaven and Earth;” in twenty vols.

Pun t'saou kang mŭh

“A general Outline of Plants and Herbs.” This is considered the best pharmacopœia as well as botanical work in China; in forty-three vols.

Pun tsaou kang mŭh tsih yaou

An abstract of the most important parts of a general treatise on Botany; in thirteen vols.; the three last comprising notices of herbs suitable for the human species and animals.

T'ang jin shwō wei

The T'ang Dynasty's, or the Chinese, herbal expositor; in thirty-two vols.

Urh joo t'ing k'eun fang poo yuen

A treatise on the heavens, the seasons, fruit-trees, grain, vegetables, flowers, medicine, fish, &c., in which the mode of cultivating tea, bamboo, hemp, and the cotton-plant, is discussed. The fifth volume gives an account of the introduction of the cotton-plant into China in the thirteenth century, its different names, and the high value attached to it: in eighteen vols.

Urh meaou

A description of the bamboo, its shoots, plants, &c.; in four vols.

Hwa t'oo

“Drawings of flowers;” the first of which is *Füh show*, “the Hand of Buddha,” *i. e.* the flower of the citron, so called from its supposed resemblance to the hand; in one vol.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Sze shoo

“The Four Books,” consisting of the *Ta heǒ*, which contains literature suited to adults, as the title indicates; the *Chung-yung*, the constant (golden) medium; the *Shang-lun* and the *Hea-lun*, which comprise the conversations of Confucius with his disciples, his instructions to the governments of his day, his maxims, &c.; the *Shang Mǎng* and *Hea Mǎng*,—that portion of the work which was composed by Mencius, whose name it bears, and who flourished about 150 years later than his prototype Confucius, or B. C. 350. The “Four Books” are six thin volumes,—the title being derived, not from the size of the work, but from the number of the philosopher’s disciples, four, who compiled their master’s sayings.

Sze shoo kwan hwa

“The Four Books,” in Mandarin, in one vol.

Sze shoo hǒ keang

The preceding Four Books, with the Commentary of *Choo-He*, and a general paraphrase composed of extracts from various commentators; in six vols.

Sze shoo tseih choo

The same work as the preceding, without the paraphrase, but having the comments of Choo-foo-tsze, the well-known moral philosopher and historian, who lived in the twelfth century: in six vols.

Lun yu e soo

“The Sentiments of the *Lun yu* expanded.” A commentary on the first of the “Four Books;” in five vols.

Choo foo tsze tseuen shoo

The whole works of Choo-foo-tsze, the celebrated commentator on the “Four Books,” moral philosopher and historian, who flourished in the twelfth century: in twenty-eight vols.

Shing yu kwang heun

“The Sacred Edict.” “A book of political moralities, composed by a late emperor, and paraphrased by a vice-governor of a province. On the 1st and 15th of each month, or the new and full moon, the principal officers of the province assemble in a hall, and listen to an officer of government mounted on a table, who rehearses *memoriter*, a section of this work, first in Chinese, and next in the Tartar language, for the benefit of the soldiers who attend.” (Morrison.) *Translated by Dr. Milne.*

Hwang ming che shoo

A work on filial piety, in twelve vols.; the title of which is, "The Imperial Ming dynasty's Book of National Regulations."

Wan te tseuen shoo

The whole works of *Wăn-te*, comprising essays on the regeneration of the people, filial piety, prosperity, rewards and punishments, together with sacred edicts and other matters; in eight vols. Two copies.

Jin sāng peih tŭh

A work on filial piety, in two vols., entitled "Man's Life must be Read."

Fan yih sze shoo

The "Four Books," translated into the Manchow-Tartar language by order of the emperor: in six vols.

Sih keae lŭh

Restraint of the passions recommended: in two vols.

King foo sin shoo

A new book to excite the attention of the rich, in six vols.

Taou tih king

“The Sacred Classic of Reason and Virtue.” A work of the philosophical sect of China, founded by Laou Keun tsze B. c. 500, which is much esteemed among the disciples of that school: in two vols.

Lũh sze pe keue

The secret mysteries of official emolument and posterity: in one vol. Compositions partly literary and partly moral in their character. Probably a series of prize essays.

Chung yung kwan hwa

The Golden Medium,—the second of the “Four Books” of Confucius, according to the Mandarin dialect; in one vol.; published at the Capital.

K'eun chin choo shuh

“A Narrative of certain Worthies of the sect of Taou,” in one vol. The designation especially applies to the eminent of that school, who, being denuded of their corporeal figure, become a kind of spiritual genii.

Shing king kwang yih

“Sacred Classics.” A sort of metaphysical treatise on the two original powers in nature—Heaven and Earth—with moral lessons deduced from the subject; in one vol. Two copies.

Kwang shen wei han

“Moral virtues extended.” A collection of treatises on various subjects in moral philosophy. Published by imperial authority; in two vols.

T'seih sew luy kaou

Seven Essays. The subjects are:—Heaven and Earth; National Affairs; Righteous Principles; Test of Truth; Poetry; Men and things; and Marvellous Satires: in seven vols.

Chwang Tsze nan hwa

“The Southern Flowers of Chwang Tsze,” a celebrated philosopher, whose works, according to the author of *Notitia Linguae Sinicae*, rank next to the “Four Books.” He is much praised for elegance of style by Premare, who often quotes him: in three vols.

Kwăn heö ke wăn

“Laborious Learning and Digested Knowledge.”
A compendium of metaphysical and moral science,
in fourteen vols.

Tsze che sin shoo

A work on Political Economy, embracing a variety
of topics pertaining to the authority of the legisla-
ture, and the supposed well-being of its subjects;
the title of which may be rendered, “A new book
on things necessary for use, and good government.”
Two copies having the same title, the one consisting
of *ten*, the other of *seven* vols.

Kea paou tseuen tseih

“A Collection of Domestic Jewels.” A work
containing a hundred negative precepts on personal
and relative behaviour, besides instructions of a mis-
cellaneous nature suited to families. It was pub-
lished in the reign of Kang He, probably by a
domestic tutor, who was a disciple of Fŭh: in
thirty-two vols.

Fŭh hwuy tseuen tseih

“A complete Book of Happiness and Mercy.” A
work on political morality, by the emperor Këen-
lung, and entitled Këen-lung’s Government Tables:
in eight vols.

Kung Tsze kea yu

"*Kung*, the philosopher's personal narrative, or domestic instructions." A record of Confucius's life and sentiments, taken from his lips by his disciples: In two vols.: two copies.

T'ae shang kan ying p'een

A well-known essay of the sect of Taou on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments, entitled, "The Influence of Human Conduct on the Great Supreme,"—an epithet applied to the founder of the sect, to whom this work is attributed, although it was not known in the world until several hundred years after his time. It contains many excellent precepts, and also some medical advice, which is not uncommon in books on moral subjects. It was first published in the thirteenth century, under the patronage of the Emperor Le-tsung, who gave a million pieces of brass coin to pay for the original edition: in two vols.

Wan shen tung kwei

All virtues have the same consummation; in two vols.

METAPHYSICS AND GENERAL SCIENCE,
ARTS, &c.

Yih *king*

The third of the "Five ancient Classics," which contains an account of the science of numbers, consisting of the *changes, combinations, and transmutations* that take place in nature, by the operation of which all the effects in the visible universe are produced. According to this system, chaos is divided into two parts, *light* and *darkness, perfection* and *imperfection, male* and *female*, to which powers numbers are made to correspond, in a manner not dissimilar to the Pythagorean theory of the principles of all things: in two vols.

Luy *king*

The origin and laws of the Universe explained, with a commentary; in fifteen vols.

T'ae *heun* *pěě* *heun*

Principles relating to the origin of the universe stated and discussed, together with figures explanatory of the system: in five vols.

Luy king t'oo yih

A similar work to the preceding, together with figures of the "Three Powers,"—Heaven, Earth, and Man: in six vols.

San t'sae t'oo hwy

A collection of plates representing the three great powers in nature, Heaven, Earth, and Man, under which every department of knowledge is included. A celebrated Encyclopedia published during the Ming dynasty.

T'sing she

History of Nature, in twelve vols.

Yuen këen luy han

"A profound treatise on universal science." A work published by imperial authority, on the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, and the Sea, their inhabitants, productions, and other phenomena. It also treats of political and moral duties, contains an historical account of ancient offices and titles of nobility, describes the nature of good government, and the rules whereby it may be carried into effect. The whole work comprises 153 vols.

Tsëen k'ëö luy shoo

Truth profoundly investigated in several departments:—a sort of Encyclopedia Sinensis, in sixty vols.

Sing le ta t'seun

A complete system of the principles of nature, published early in the fifteenth century. This work contains a full exposition of Chinese theories on the origin of the Universe, Chaos, the Monad, Dual, and Triad powers in nature, the production of matter, mind, spirit, and organized forms of every description: in twenty vols. Also a smaller edition of the same work, in six vols., 12mo.

Lüh hō nuy wae so yen

A consecutive account of men and things within and beyond the six points—East, West, South, North, the Zenith, and the Nadir: in twelve vols.

Chow yih chě chung

One of the chief commentaries on the Chinese Classics, published by K'ang-he towards the close of his reign: in twelve vols.

Koo wăn ya ching

Elegant and accurate ancient literature, in eight vols.; published in the reign of Këen-lung.

Wăn chang yew he

Literary recreations, prize essays, &c.; in four vols.

Swan fǎ tung tsung

“A treatise on the art of numbering,” arithmetic, one of the six polite arts of the Chinese; in five vols. The other five arts are, *decorum, music, archery, chariot-driving, and writing.*

Shan hae king

“The Classic relating to mountains and seas,” within and beyond the limits of the empire,—east, west, south, and north: in twenty vols. It ranks next to the Classics of Confucius with the learned.

Ta lüh jin

A book on fortune-telling by means of astrology, entitled the Six Astronomical Signs: in thirteen vols.

Foo chow kǒ yang

A manuscript account of certain spells or charms to which the Chinese of the sects *Fuh* and *Taou* attach power to expel evil spirits and noxious influences. "The Foo," Dr. Morrison says, "answer to those amulets or charms which consist in certain words or sentences written in a particular order, and which the Arabians called Talisman." Some of these the Chinese wear about their persons, or paste on the lintels and posts of their doors, as *preventives* of disease and other evils. Such charms as are *curative* they write on paper, which being burnt is put into a cup of tea and drunk by the patient. In one vol.

Wan fǎ kwei tsung

Ten thousand laws or precepts reverting to one point. An explanation of omens, charms, &c.: in five vols.

Sze k'oo t'seuen shoo

A catalogue of the Imperial library,—a great national collection of books, published in the thirty-ninth year of K'een-Lung (A. D. 1774): in eight vols.

Keae tsze yuen hwa chuen

“Paintings of the Mustard-Seed Garden Narrated.” A treatise on painting and drawing, including natural objects, those of art, &c.: in thirteen vols.

Hwa too yuen

A similar work to the preceding, entitled “drawings and plates connected:” in four vols.

T'een wăn leih le ta tseuen

A general outline of the principles of astronomy: in six vols.

Kaou how mung k'ew

A work on Astronomy, explaining the computed distances of the Heavens from the Earth, comparative size of the Sun and this Globe, general nature of the planetary system, and other celestial phenomena: in four vols. The author, who is a Chinese mathematical instrument-maker, acknowledges his obligations to the books of Europeans, published by Imperial authority. He also gives directions for making sun-dials and clocks, with plates. His work was first published about the close of the last century.

Chuě pih k'ew

Twelve works of this title, of four vols. each, containing descriptions of Chinese manners, customs, ceremonies, &c. Published in the forty-sixth year of Këen-lung. From the title, "the band in white skin garments," there would appear to be allusion to bands of fencers anciently employed in Chinese courts.

Kew wăn chwang kung tseih

A general collection of themes on moral and literary subjects, in five vols.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.



Tseih koo tse chung ting ke

A description of ancient bells, metal vases, tripods, and vessels of porcelain manufacture: in four vols.

Tseuen che

A manuscript account of ancient coins, in two vols.

P'ö koo t'oo

Drawings of ancient vessels and instruments, &c., in eighteen vols.

Koo yŭh t'oo

A work containing descriptions of ancient vessels, weapons, insignia, &c., with plates, in six vols.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Ta tsing tsin shin tseuen shoo

A work containing a list of all the civil and military officers of the Empire, a new edition of which is published quarterly:—the Red Book of China, which furnishes rules of etiquette to be observed between members of government in their official intercourse: in sixteen vols. Also three copies of other editions, in four vols. each, designated *sew chin*, “sleeve pearls,”—a term appropriated to any small book that is thought to be valuable, from the circumstance of the Chinese carrying it in the sleeve of their garments, instead of the pocket.

She hëen shoo

“The Imperial Almanack.” Three copies: one for the eleventh year of Yung-ching, A. D. 1733; another for the sixtieth year of Këen-lung, A. D. 1795; and two others for the twelfth and sixteenth years of Kea-king, A. D. 1807 and 1811.

King chaou

The Pih-king Gazette in manuscript, containing edicts from the emperor, and communications addressed to him from the governors of the different provinces throughout the Empire.

RITES AND CEREMONIAL USAGES.

Le ke

The fourth of the "Five Ancient Classics," in thirty-eight vols., which treats principally of the customs prevalent during the three most celebrated dynasties of China,—*Hea*, *Shang*, and *Chow*; but also contains rules for the observance of suitable etiquette, on civil, military, social, and religious occasions, as well as regulations adapted to private intercourse.

San le t'oo

Drawings for the purpose of illustrating the subjects discussed in the *Le-ke*: in two vols.

Le shoo kang muh

A general description of rites and ceremonies. Incomplete.

Këen pun le ke

“The Revised Original Le-ke,” in ten vols. The same work as the preceding Le-ke, or “Record of Ceremonies and Rites,”—the word *Le* signifying decorum, propriety, politeness, reverence—whatever is becoming in individuals, families, or worshippers of the gods.

Chih tŭh luy seuen

Select specimens of cards of congratulation, forms of condolence, invitations, addresses, expressions of gratitude, &c., &c.: in twelve vols.

Keang low chih tŭh

A work similar to the preceding, in ten vols.

Chow she kin wang

“Intercourse with the World in an Embroidered Purse.” A work containing models for inscriptions over doors, &c.; eulogies on deceased relations; benedictions; congratulatory odes; family ceremonies; complimentary addresses; forms of bonds and covenants: also notices of the public roads of the Empire, and of the sources of the lakes on the Yangtsze-keang, one of the principal rivers of China; with other miscellaneous information of a polite and literary character: in twelve vols.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Pö gnan sin pëen

A new compilation of cases in law, wherein the decision of an inferior court has been reversed by a superior tribunal; from the first year of Këen-lung's reign to the period of publication: in thirty-two vols. Also another edition, in twenty vols.

Ta tsing hwuy tïen tsih le

A collection of the laws, statutes, and by-laws, of the Chinese Empire, under the Tartar dynasty, in 121 vols.; entitled "The Collective Canons, Precepts, and Emendatory Clauses of the Great Pure (Manchow-Tartar) Dynasty.

Ta tsing hwuy tïen

General statutes of the Chinese Empire, enacted under the present Tartar dynasty;—a work which contains a detailed account of the existing government in every department: in twenty-four vols.

Luh poo tsih le

The laws of the six supreme courts, or boards, at *Pih-king*: these are, the Boards of Appointments, of Revenue, of Ceremonies, of the Army, of Punishments, and of Public Works: in thirty-six vols.

Hing poo tsih le

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Hwang te nuy king soo wăn

A medical work denominated, “The plain Questions of the Emperor’s Domestic Classic.” This and the preceding treatise, named *Ling choo*, are considered the most ancient in China, on the causes and treatment of disease. *Yen-te* or *Shin-nung*, “the divine husbandman;” *Ke-pih*, the author of *Ling-choo*; and *Hëen-yuen*, or *Hwang-te*; formed a sort of royal society for medical purposes, in the earliest ages of the world. The present treatise is said to embody the results of certain consultations between the two last-mentioned personages on the subject of *splanchnology*; and, as well as the *Ling-choo*, to recognise the doctrine of the circulation of the blood—a theory with which modern practitioners in China are not *well* acquainted: in six vols.

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A work on cautery, the origin of which is ascribed to *Ke-pih*, the author of the "Intellectual Hinge." This treatise appears to refer to *actual* cautery, from the term employed in the title-page, which denotes that the operation is performed by an iron instrument. Nine different instruments are also represented by figures in the body of the work. The Chinese are, however, acquainted with *potential* cautery, effected by moxa, which they denominate *gnae tsaou*. The subjects in this work are arranged according to the three powers—Heaven, Earth, and Man. Its title might be rendered, "Eminently Conspicuous Instances of Success in Cautery:" in seven vols.

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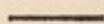
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