

attention to the Sung writers. Consequently the Sung writers known to us are very few, numbering only a few hundred. Even the works of eminent men have become lost. Who will endeavor to make known and glorify the works of the lesser known writers? This is really pitiful!

The copy of this work secured by the Library of Congress is in excellent condition, well printed on yellow paper. Although this work is put by Chinese bibliographers in the class "Critiques on poetry and prose," and is, in fact, an interesting work of this class, it is also of great interest for the biographical and bibliographical information it contains.

A very interesting work on the women of China is the *Lu ch'uang nü shih* (no compiler, publisher, or date of printing indicated) in 14 books bound in 10 volumes in 1 case. It has the appearance of a Ch'ing dynasty work of the seventeenth century. The work is a collection of articles on women by many writers. These articles are classed under 10 different heads, such as palace women, women of remarkable talent, female immortals, literary work by women, slaves and concubines, love stories, etc. At this time, when women the world over, including China itself, are taking an ever larger place in public affairs, it is particularly timely to secure this work, giving authentic pictures of the life of women under the old régime in China.

A noteworthy acquisition in the history class is the *Hsin Yüan shih* (New History of the Yüan Dynasty), compiled by Ho Shao-min (*tzu* Shao-chan), in 257 books bound in 60 volumes in 12 cases, published at the expense of ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang, who retired from the Presidency on June 1, 1922, and has been living in retirement in Tientsin since that date. This new history of the Yüan or Mongol dynasty is beautifully printed and is a very good example of recently printed Chinese work in the best old Chinese style.

In its preface, ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang says:

When the Ming scholars wrote the history of the Yüan dynasty they completed the work in a very hasty manner; there were many repetitions and omissions, and readers were very much disappointed. Mr. Ho Shao-min, who took the highest degree and became a member of the Han Lin Academy in 1886, borrowed

*Women of  
China.*

*New official  
history of the  
Yüan dynasty.*