On Cotton Cultivation of China and "Nung-sang-chi-yao." (2)
By Motonosuke Amano

After the Ming dynasty, during which the cotton culture was extended all over the country, the production of cotton that was now the main material of the clothing of the people became more and more enlarged with the increase in population. From the end of the Ch'ing, a part of the country began to utilize arable land almost exclusively for cotton cultivation owing to the increase in the exportation of raw cotton to Japan for her spinning industry on the one hand, and to the rise of domestic spinning-mills on the other. At the same time, as the market was enriched, the commercial management of agriculture chiefly depending on cotton was remarkably developed. In the main areas producing cotton the irrigation was put in order, fertile land was selected, and as a result greater amount of cotton was yielded, although a considerable difference was seen between the Northern and the Central China. The development of cotton culture was not equal throughout such a vast country as China. This article is intended to estimate the situation by making use of local records of the Ch'ing Empire as main sources.

Banishment to Shu 蜀 under the Former Han Dynasty
By Yukari Hisamura

Punishment by curtailing of personal liberty is said to have developed comparatively early in China. This essay, which investigates the circumstances of banishment applied by the Former Han to the feudal lords, reaches the following conclusions:

1. The place of banishment was limited to the provinces of Shu 蜀 and Hanshun 漢中.
2. As it was a punishment commuted by amnesty from sentence of death it was not a part of the general penal code of the Former Han dynasty.
   a. Additional punishments included demotion or fines.
   b. After judgment was given the person to be banished had the status of a free man, but this seems to have been with effect from the time of his reaching his place of banishment. Moreover, at the place of banishment he usually was prudent enough to keep behind closed doors.
   c. At the place of banishment, clothes, food and lodging were generally supplied by the district 縣 in which it was situated, while the sharing of the lodging appears usually to have been restricted to the children and their mother.
   d. After judgment had been given ordinary amnesties were not applicable.
3. Thus when the abolished domains of the feudal lords were restored it was common, that the succession went to others than the real sons, which was exceptional to the law of succession under the Former Han.
4. This custom ceased with the establishment of the Later Han dynasty.
   (Concerning the origin of this custom nothing can be said here because of lack of space.)