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Wang Hsu T'ang, a Native of Chihli, Ten Years Old, Now on His Way to France to Pursue His Studies
館書印務商
刊週語英
念紀大
發售
期百二

本週刊早經教育部批准承學界歡迎茲因
出滿二百期特將從前所登各自作一結束自
二百零一期起除將內容特別刷新
增加多門
外更行發售特價以作紀念

一元五角(較前減五角)零售仍照舊每冊五分。

二無論半年全年如定閱數份抑或一份而定閱數年
均可照前條辦理。

無論半年全年須照從第二百期以後定起以前不
論照舊辦理。

四此項特價本年陽曆八月一號起年底為止過此仍
五郵費仍照舊辦理。
Editorial

In This Issue and Those to Come

By T. T. Eugene Tseu

Since the cessation of the "Editorial" in this magazine, nearly two years have elapsed. During that period there was hardly any chance for communication between the editorial staff and our readers. This inconvenience was strongly felt by us, especially when we had something useful to say. We have therefore decided to restore the "Editorial" section of this magazine, in order that suggestions for the right way of studying English, introduction of new books, or anything that is of worth to young men, may be published on the first page in the coming issues.

"Reader" and "grammar" are two phases of work indispensable to any one who studies English. For "reader" our selections will be made from materials that are morally and intellectually valuable, and Chinese translation and notes will be inserted. For "grammar" a translation of the third-year book of Dr. Fong F. Sec's "English Grammar for Middle Schools" will be printed. Dr. Fong's series of English grammar is widely used in the middle schools of this country; and as our translation of the first two books has already enjoyed a favorable reception, we are sure that the translation of the third book with key to the exercises will be appreciated by our readers.

Every one of us realizes how terrible and destructive the great World War was; but few of us inquire into the causes that brought it about. In the section headed "Historical Events," "Origin of the War of 1914," a chapter taken from Robinson and Board's "Outline of European History," will be printed with both translation and explanation.

What is "Beginning English"? As the title indicates, this section is prepared for beginners of English. But the insertion of this section has a double purpose. "If a man
keeps cherishing his old knowledge, so as continually to be acquiring new, he may be a teacher of others" (Confucius). For those who are beginning the study of the English language, this section serves as a means of furnishing new knowledge, and for those who are advanced in that language, this section is to help them cherish their old.

Of all kinds of letters, the most important is the business letter. Through the medium of the steamship, the railroad, the cable, the telegraph, the wireless, and the telephone, new opportunities and new fields of industry are open to everybody; and commercial correspondence becomes not only a foremost factor in the development and maintenance of large business enterprises, but also a means of expression indispensible to every individual who aims at success either socially or financially in the modern world. For the benefit of our individual readers and for the improvement of China’s commercial relation with the world, a new section, "Business Letters and Advertisements," is added.

Since the appearance of the "Supplement" of the English Weekly, which for the first time came out with the 195th issue, the news are found not only more in quantity, but also more in freshness. In the explanatory notes, pronunciation of proper nouns and difficult words are indicated by means of diacritical marks, which save a great deal of trouble on the part of the readers in consulting the dictionary for the right pronunciation.

Besides the several new features mentioned above, other sections, such as "The Uses of Prepositions," "Commercial Conversation," "An Aid to Translation," "Science and Mechanics," "Short Stories," "British and English Humors," "Documentary Translation," "Contributed Articles," etc., will continue as usual.

In short, to help Chinese students of English in every way possible is the one aim of the Weekly.

* * * * *

The Main Question

重要問題

Rector (After exposition of Sunday-school lesson to infant class)—"Now, would any little boy or girl to ask me a question?"

A terrible infant—"Have you got on trousers under that nightgown?"

牧師某講星期學校課，乃問幼稚生曰，誰向我作一問題者。

某生曰，是夜服之下，先生曾着袴否。

（牧師之袍，有似夜服。故云。）
Reader

Selections for Supplementary Reading

Translated and with Notes by Z. C. Koo

Be Modest

自 謙

真謙不自誇，不陵物，且不僨不僨。

今之女童，有恃品貌而驕者，
有恃衣服而驕者，有恃裝飾而驕者，
甚至有恃華麗之家宅及一己之明敏而驕者。

今之童子，有恃外觀之美而驕者，
有恃父兄爵位而驕者，又有恃機巧而驕者，
更有因處境稍裕，不若他人之貧乏而驕者。


Reflected on the Judge

Magistrate (discharged prisoner)—Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner (feelingly)—Thank you, sir. You won′t see me here again.

謳

縣令釋囚而諭之曰，今也吾勸爾勿親惡類。
因有感而言曰，謳謝堂上，堂上將不再見小人矣。
Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan

1. First Lesson

CARDINAL NUMBERS

(one two three four five six seven eight nine ten)

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Figures    Letters
11 eleven  30 thirty
12 twelve  40 forty
13 thirteen 50 fifty
14 fourteen 60 sixty
15 fifteen  70 seventy
16 sixteen  80 eighty
17 seventeen 90 ninety
18 eighteen 100 one hundred
19 nineteen 101 one hundred and one
20 twenty  500 five hundred
21 twenty-one 1000 one thousand

1919: read: nineteen hundred and nineteen.

CONVERSATION

What are the days of the week?
The days of the week are: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

What day is to-day?
To-day is Monday.

On what day is the English lesson?
The English lesson is on Monday.

Is to-day Saturday?
No, to-day is Monday.

Is the English lesson on Monday?
Yes, the English lesson is on Monday.

Time is money.

時時珍重者金毘也
**Auxiliary Verb: To be**

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<th><strong>Affirmation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Interrogation</strong></th>
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<td><strong>(Singular)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Plural)</strong></td>
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<td>1. I am.</td>
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<td>2. you are.</td>
<td>2. are you?</td>
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<td>(he is.</td>
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<td>3. she is.</td>
<td>3. is she?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(it is.</td>
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**Reading**

There are sixty seconds in one minute.
There are sixty minutes in one hour.
There are twenty-four hours in a day.
There are seven days in a week.
There is a gentleman; there is a lady; there is a table.

**Exercise**

1. Read—
   4 — 5 — 6 — 7 — 8 — 9
   14 — 15 — 16 — 17 — 18 — 19
   40 — 50 — 60 — 70 — 80 — 90
2. Read the list of cardinal numbers.
3. Write in figures: thirty-one, thirteen, one hundred and sixty-two; one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
4. Questions.—How many days are there in a week? How many hours in a day? How many seconds in one minute? How many hours in a week? How many genders in English? What day is to-day? Is it Tuesday? On what day is the English lesson? What are the genders in English?

**Notes to First Lesson**

Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

By James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard

Translated and with Explanations by T. T. Eugene Tseu (周由慶)

The Armies and Navies of Europe

In August, 1914, the most terrible and destructive war in the history of Europe began. Never before had millions and millions of men been carefully trained to be ready at a moment's notice to march against the enemy; never before had the European armies been supplied with such deadly weapons; never before had any war, however serious, so disturbed the affairs of the whole globe. To most thoughtful people the war came as a horrible surprise. They could not believe that the European governments would dare take the fearful responsibility of entering upon a war which they all knew would involve untold woe and destruction. Nevertheless the war came, and since it is the most important single event in the whole history of Europe and perhaps of the world, we must endeavor to see how it came about and what are the great questions involved.


Never before had millions and millions of men been carefully trained to be... = millions and millions of men had never been carefully trained before to be...
English Grammar for Middle Schools

THIRD YEAR

Translated into Chinese

THE NOUN

Proper and Common Nouns

1. 本名 (proper noun) 者，專指一人一地一物之名也，例如
   Wang went to Soochow last Thursday, 王於上星期四赴蘇州。

2. 公名 (common noun) 者，通指同類之人之物之名也，例如
   A man went to the city one day, — 一人於一日赴城。

取 Wang 與 man 二字而比較之，則知 Wang 字專指一人而言，而 man 字則指人類中之任何一人而言。Wang 字為一人私有之名，故曰本名，man 字為同類之人共有之名，故曰公名。Soochow 專指一城而言，故曰本名。City 字任指何城，故曰專名。同理可知 Thursday 為本名，而 day 字為公名矣。

練習一

用下列各字作句，並說明其字為公名抑為本名。

Chang, 張姓     Monday, 星期一     Tientsin, 天津     day, 日子
Japan, 日本     war, 戰事       bird, 鳥          Mei, 梅姓
paper, 紙       bamboo, 竹       flower, 花       Mencius, 孟子

練習二

就下列各字所舉之類，各舉其所屬之本名二三字

1. Ocean, 洋 (Atlantic, 大西洋; Pacific, 太平洋; Indian, 印度洋; Arctic, 北冰洋; Antarctic, 南冰洋)
2. boy, 兒童     4. man, 人       6. street, 街
3. girl, 女童     5. city, 城       7. lake, 湖
8. river, 河
9. mountain, 山

(To be continued)
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 200)

Beneath

(a) 表示「在某物之下」之意：

544. I saw a man jump overboard and sink beneath (= under) the waves.

我見一人跳出船外，沈於海波之下。

545. He is sitting beneath (= under) an elm tree.

彼方坐於榆樹之下。

546. The ice was cracking beneath our feet.

我踏一冰於足下。

547. I tread a snake beneath my feet.

吾踏一蛇於足下。

548. The man was found beneath (= under) the débris (dā-brē').

是人發見於山巖碎石之下。

549. I noticed an old woman, seated beneath a tree and engaged in knitting.

吾見一老婦，坐於樹下編物。

550. The thick carpet makes no noise beneath our feet.

厚毯足使吾濟足下不作聲。

551. He concealed his dagger beneath his garment.

彼藏匕首於其衣下。

552. They took the child from beneath the fallen house.

彼等由蠻屋之下，救出是孩。

553. Beneath a nameless stone he lies.

彼埋於無名碑石之下。

(b) 表示「地位」或「價值」之為劣等者。

554. He is beneath your notice.

彼人不值君之注目。

555. His conduct is beneath contempt.

彼之行為，無輕侮之價值（言無足輕重也）。

556. Such conduct is beneath you.

此種劣等行為，非汝之所出。

557. That conduct is beneath the dignity of a Chinese.

是種行為，有污中國人之體面。

558. Brutes are beneath mankind.

獸類劣於人類。

559. She is unworthy to be his partner; she is beneath him in birth and education.

是女不足以偶彼；門第與教育，是女均在其人之下也。
Cancellation of Military Pact

Chen Yi, Chang Kuang-chien, Yang tsen-hsin, Tien Chung-yu, and Pao Kwei-ching have wired to the Government one after another, strongly urging the immediate cancellation of the Chino-Japanese military pact. Chen Yi states in his telegram that hitherto Japanese have never been seen in Urga, but by virtue of the pact, Japanese soldiers may move about in Mongolia without any restraint. Disaster might come at any time. Yang Tsen-hsin says that since the arrival of the Japanese military delegates, everything is being done to complicate the situation. It has been found that the Japanese agent has even asked the Tokyo Government to send a force into Sinkiang. The underlying meaning of this act can easily be seen. He asks for an explanation as to why the Peking Government is amorously attached to the sinister agreement and refuses to cancel it.

Compromise Suggested by America’s State Department

陸徵祥電, 美外交部提議下列八款, 作爲調停中日山東問題之基礎:

(一) 中國完全恢復山東主權.
(二) 日本應交還膠州.
(三) 日本當定期撤退駐魯軍隊.
(四) 日本應將在魯承繼德國租界及特權, 當讓與中國, 中國收回物產房屋時, 亦酌量償.“
(五) 青島開為商國商港.
(六) 已成鐵路照尋常合資公司辦法, 由中日經營, 路警特別編制.
(七) 已訂約未成之鐵路由日依約承辦, 但中國有特別權利.
(八) 中國補簽德約.

國務院覆陸電, 謂對一至五款無異議, 惟主日本應撤路警未. 成諸路約應行作廢.

Pease with Germany

The House of Representatives passed a bill declaring peace with Germany on August 1. Two hundred twenty-nine members were present. Two hundred twenty-seven members voted in favor of the bill. Two votes were declared invalid.

After the passage of this bill, Mr. Wang Yi-shu moved that a telegram be dispatched by the Parliament to the United States Senate thanking the latter for the assistance it had given to China in relation to the Shantung question. The motion was passed and referred to the Senate.

On August 2, the Senate passed the bill declaring peace with Germany by 99 votes out of 101, two being invalid.

The Senate also passed the motion to telegraph an expression of appreciation to the United States Senate.

八月二日參議院議對德恢復和平，法案投憲者一百零一票，贊成者九十九票，另有兩票無效。

參議院對於致電道謝美國上院一事，亦已議決通過。

Committee to Be Appointed on Boxer Indemnity Question

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government saying that a special committee will be appointed in Paris to deal with the Boxer Indemnity question. Great Britain, America, France, and Italy will each appoint one delegate. These four delegates will decide upon the principles of the case. Japan, Belgium, and Portugal will be represented, each with one vote in the delegation. Other Powers will be consulted only on matters concerning them, but will have no vote. The amount of the indemnity must be fixed by May 1, 1921.

Mr. Lu asks the Government to appoint a representative of the Ministry of Finance to participate in the negotiations.
Germany's Losses in Europe Under the Peace Treaty

The black portions show the territory which Germany is required to surrender to the Allies. Her old borders are indicated by a continuous black line. In certain cases, the new boundaries are to be settled by vote, as explained in the notes on the map itself.
CURRENT EVENTS

Delegates to the International Labor Commission and the Boxer Indemnity Commission Appointed

Ku Wei-chün (Wellington Koo) was appointed Delegate to the International Labor Commission by a mandate of July 31.

Mr. Sin-loh Hsu, formerly Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, was appointed Chinese representative of the Boxer Indemnity Commission in Paris.

North-China Daily News, a Peking report of the North-China Daily News says that the Central Government is now living on loans. As the Japanese decline to make further advances, owing to the unfavorable publicity given to them, frantic efforts are being made to secure small loans from British and American sources pending the Consortium’s loan.

Consortium Refuses Big Loan

The old Consortium has refused to consider the $24,000,000 loan on the ground that, according to a previous understanding, no money was to be lent to China before the reunion of the North and the South.

Consortium’s Thirst for Loans

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Peace with Germany and Austria
Planned by Waichiaopu

At a Cabinet meeting held on July 31, a program containing 15 sections which was submitted by the Waichiaopu with regard to restoring peaceful relations with Germany and Austria was discussed, and it was ultimately decided to refer it to the Foreign Relations Committee for report. The 15 sections are:

1. Promulgation of a Mandate.
2. Questions between Germany and China to be dealt with after promulgating the Mandate and before concluding any treaty.
3. Preparations for the cancellation of the Defensive Cooperation Agreement.
4. Enemy prisoners.
5. Treatment of enemy residents.
6. Questions dealing with enemy consulates and property and funds.
7. Enemy property in foreign settlements.
8. Restoration of trade with enemy.
10. Liquidation of enemy property.
11. Questions dealing with enemy debts and credits.
12. Questions dealing with funds and property belonging to enemy residents.
13. Correspondence to and from enemy residents.
15. The Tungchi Medical and Engineering School at Shanghai.

China and the Austrian Treaty

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang has reported that he and Mr. C. T. Wang have completed all formalities for signing the Peace Treaty with Austria as instructed by the Government, but in view of some dissension between the
CURRENT EVENTS

Allied Powers and internal strife being rife in Austria, the signing of the treaty may have to be postponed. Mr. Lu also requests the Government to appoint in advance three delegates to the League of Nations, as China is entitled to send them.

Typhoon in Shanghai

Though the typhoon did not actually touch Shanghai, it came near enough to make residents fear that the experiences of 1915 were about to be repeated. Very little harm was done during the two days in which the storm was blowing. The morning of August 2 opened with slight rain and heavy gusts of wind. During the afternoon, however, affairs bettered somewhat, the barometer began to rise gradually, and the center of the typhoon was moving northward. The next morning came with bright sunshine which was maintained throughout the day, save for a few occasional showers and diminishing wind.

Japanese Rail Work in Honan

In connection with the proposed arrangement that the Japanese construct the Kuanyintang-Tungkuan section of the Lu-Tung Railway in Honan, the Government is in receipt of further telegrams of protest from the Honan Provincial Assembly and Tuchun Chao Ti. Both messages state that the people of Honan province are greatly excited over the plan to permit the Japanese to construct a part of the line and request the Government to forestall the inevitable popular opposition by settling the matter in a manner favorable to China with the Japanese Legation in Peking.
More Japanese Troops in Manchuria

Admiral Lin Chien-chang, in a telegram to the Government dispatched from Vladivostok, reports that in addition to the 7th, 23d, and 24th divisions of her Army which Japan has already planted in North Manchuria and Siberia, she is dispatching the 5th division from Tokyo to Vladivostok, and Admiral Lin suggests that China should devise some counter measure without delay.

Reconstitution Policy in France

On July 30, M. Clémenceau held a conference concerning a plan for the reorganization of the ruined departments. The solution adopted was to decentralize as much as possible and henceforth administrative and technical services will be placed under the authority of a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Director of Reconstitution.

Death from Cholera in Mukden

It is reported that, since July 29, there have been over 300 deaths from cholera in Mukden. Suspected cases are being found in many places throughout South Manchuria and there is apprehension that the epidemic may spread toward Tientsin and Peking.

Business Course in London University

It is reported from London that a letter signed by numerous business and prominent men appeals for £500,000 to found a scheme of commercial degrees for London University.
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang (黃訪書)

At a Bookseller's

_Tourist._ Good morning, I want a really reliable English-Chinese dictionary, if you have one.

_Shopman._ Would you prefer one with the Chinese Romanized, sir?

_T. (Tourist)._ Well, yes, I would, if you have it.

_S. (Shopman)._ Here's one just issued, sir; we only got it from the press yesterday.

_T._ Oh, that's much too bulky. Haven't you anything handier?

_S._ Here's a nice little volume, sir. Tastefully got up, marvelously well printed for so small a type, and carefully condensed by one of our most experienced and renowned scholars.

_T._ Yes, I think that'll do me nicely, thanks. What do you want for it?

_S._ We have it in two prices, sir; cloth bound, seventy-five cents; leather bound, one dollar thirty.

GLOSSARY

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<td>Condensed' (d=t), 鏡訂</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expĕriĕned' (d=t), 老練的; 有經驗的</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renowned', (nound) 著名</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloth bound, 布面的</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather bound, 皮面的</td>
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書店之談話

（旅客）早安，你們揀有一箇可靠可備的英華字典，我要買一本。

（店夥）先生，要一本中國字多用羅馬字拼音的麼。

（旅客）是的，倘你有，我也要的。

（店夥）先生，這裏一本是剛纔出版的，我們昨天方從印刷所拿到。

（旅客）呀，那是太大了；你們沒有比他便易攜帶的了麼。

（店夥）先生，這裏有一冊精緻的小本子，式樣很好，這樣的小字，排印得非常清楚，而且是我們最有經驗，最有名譽的學者加意删訂的。

（旅客）是的，我想很可以了，謝你；你要多少呢。

（店夥）先生，我們有一個價錢；布面的，七角五分；皮面的，一元三角。
Business Letters and Advertisements

By Tseu Yih Zan (周 越 然)

(1) Natural and Easy Ways to Begin a Business Letter

Don't begin all your letters in the same well-worn, stereotyped fashion, as

"Answering your favor of the 16th inst., we beg to advise...";
"Replying to your favor of the 21st ult., we would say...";
"Referring to your esteemed communication of the 16th inst., please send...";
"Your valued favor of the 24th inst. is at hand. In reply we beg to say...".

The Right Way

Begin at once on what you have to say, and acknowledge incidentally the letter you are answering. For example, begin (if the letter contains an order):

"We thank you cordially for the order contained in your letter of the 16th inst., just at hand, but wish to inquire...

If a letter asks a favor of some kind, begin:

"We have read yours of the 16th carefully, but cannot see our way at present to granting your request"; or
"We fully appreciate all you say in your letter of the 16th inst., just received, but..."; or
"I should like very much to do what you ask in your letter of the 16th inst., but...".

If the letter asks information, begin to give the information at once:

"We are sending you our catalogue, in which you will find the information you ask for in yours of the 16th—pages 000 and 000"; or
"It gives us pleasure to quote you on the articles mentioned in your favor of the 16th inst., as follows:"

Poor Style in Letter Writing

Dear Madam:

Replying to your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., we are pleased to inclose herewith (1) a question blank to be used in ordering eye (2) glasses. Please fill out all the blanks carefully and give us such information regarding the kind of frames and glasses that you want that (3) will enable us to fill your order intelligently.

We are pleased to inclose herewith special circular of men's winter (4) weight underwear (5) and we hope (6) you will be interested in same. This underwear is an exceptionable (7) value and we hope it comes in styles that will please (8) you.

We are pleased to inclose here with samples of velvet with the prices tagged upon it (9) of the nearest shade we can give to that of the sample you sent (10) us (11), one of these we hope will be near enough to please you, unless, of course, you want to match other goods, in which case, it would not match (12).

Soliciting your interest in our entire line of goods, and promising our best attention to any order you may send up, we remain (13),

Yours truly,
1. Both "pleased" and "here-with" are superfluous in this phrase. "We inclose" conveys the entire meaning.

2. "Eyeglasses" should be one word.

3. This is an awkward sentence. "That you want that will" is particularly bad. A word like "please" must not be used too often. "Carefully" seems to imply a charge of carelessness against the customer. The meaning might well be conveyed by saying, "Fill out every one of the blanks, so that we shall know precisely what you need."

4. "Winter-weight" conveys a single idea and should be written with a hyphen.

5. A comma should be placed here. In fact, the rest of this sentence means little or nothing, and should be omitted.

6. Don't overwork "hope," and be careful that you use the word only in cases in which the element of hope is prominent.

7. The writer means "exceptional." "Exceptionable" means that to which exception can be taken, just the opposite of "exceptional."

8. "Please" is used six times in this letter. The word would have had six times the effect on the customer had it been used but once.

9. To what does "it" refer—"samples"? Should be "them."

10. "Have sent us," because the transaction is still open and in progress.


12. We see what the writer meant, but the wording suggests an Irish bull. Changing the phrases a little removes the ridiculous aspect.

13. "We remain yours truly" should not be broken by a comma. A stereotyped close like this is all right once; but the second time it is used it is worse than nothing, because the reader is disgusted to think he thought it meant something the first time he read it. Mere forms should be as short as possible.

The Same Letter Rewritten

DEAR MADAM:

We can best answer your inquiry concerning eyeglasses by sending you the inclosed blank. If you will answer every one of the questions without omitting any, and give any additional information you can as to what style you prefer, we shall be able to send you just what you need.

The special circular of men's underwear which we are sending you offers some very unusual values. If the styles please you, you may get a bargain.

We have no velvet of the exact shade of the sample you send, but inclose samples of the nearest we have. The tags will show prices. If you do not care to match other goods, possibly one of these will answer your purpose.

We shall hope to hear from you in regard to the eyeglasses by return mail.

Yours truly,

Explanatory Notes (I)

The Road to Success
By C. P. Lei, Customs, Yochow

1. Diligence, Carefulness, and Efficiency: I must perform my duties with diligence, carefulness, and efficiency. I should not put off what can be done today until tomorrow, for tomorrow I may have some other work to do. Only unrelenting work enables me to obtain experience. The more I work, the more I learn, and the more experienced I shall be. I take the proverb, "Work while you work, play while you play," to be my motto so as to prevent overwork and, consequently, injury to my health. In the performance of my work, there are three things to be noted: (a) correctness, (b) neatness, and (c) expedition. I must bear in mind that correctness is absolutely essential; that my work should be neatly done; and that expedition, though very important, is, however, not to be tried at the expense of the other two.

2. Obedience and Politeness: It is very important for me to work in concert with my colleagues. I must obey those above me and treat them as well as those below me with politeness. Disobedience brings me unemployment, while politeness may save me lots of trouble.

3. Patience, Perseverance, and Punctuality: Whenever a piece of work is given me to do, I must do it under these three principles. Patience trains me to do greater deeds, while perseverance and punctuality make me an exact man.

4. Honesty and Cheerfulness: These are the secrets of living a happy life. Dishonesty, the mother of disgrace, disables me to stand in society, and cheerfulness will bring me sound health, satisfaction, and courage.

5. Helpfulness: If time permits, I shall do the best I can to help others. It is only by helping others that I can get others' help. To help others is to help oneself.

Words in Pairs
Connected by the conjunction "and":

(Continued)

139. P and q.
(例) The Shantung straw hat, being p and q, receives a high reputation.
(註) P and q = of the first quality, 種 純.

140. Part and parcel.
(例) The army is part and parcel of the people.
(註) Part and parcel = a part; an essential portion, 一部分; 無 常.

141. Pepper and salt.
(例) A pepper and salt suit is not so common now as it was twenty-five years ago.
(註) Pepper and salt = gray and black; speckled; a term applied to a
142. Pick and choose.
(例) We must pick and choose the men before they are going to the battle.
(註) Pick and choose = select with care; 精選。

143. Picking and stealing.
(例) Keep your hands from picking and stealing.
勿可偷竊。
(註) Picking and stealing = pilfering, 豪奪。

144. Pigs and whistles.
(例) Since he was turned out of school, he has gone to pigs and whistles.
當自被學校開除之後，一敗塗地。
(註) Pigs and whistles = to be dissipated; to utter ruin, 毀滅。

145. Pins and needles.
(例) Will you kindly explain the phrase "pins and needles" for me?
君願為吾解明 "縫縫", 一成語之意義乎?
(註) Pins and needles = a feeling as of pricking under the skin; forma­
tion, 疹癢。

146. Pitch and pay.
(例) If you buy the books in this shop, you have to pitch and pay.
若在此店內購置書籍，須必須付現錢。
(註) Pitch and pay = to pay ready money; to pay down at once (old-fashioned). 
付現錢，不脛不走（今不通用矣）。

147. Pitch and toss.
(例) I think the most interesting game is pitch and toss.
(註) Pitch and toss = a game of throwing a coin into the air, and guessing on which side it will fall, 運錢（投擲於空中，著地後則猜其為字為數）。

148. Pith and marrow.
(例) The more business he got, the greater his power seemed to grow of getting at its pith and marrow.
彼辦事愈多，彼能力愈增大。
(註) Pith and marrow = energy, 積力；才能。

149. Post and pair.
(例) Not knowing how to play the post and pair, I shall not join your party.
君不知骨牌之如何玩法，故不欲加入局中。
(註) Post and pair = a game played with cards, 骨牌戲之名。

150. Pro and con.
(例) The magistrate, hearing the arguments, pro and con, in reference to pardoning the prison, does not know what to do.
議不識牌戲之如何玩法，故不欲加入局中。
(註) Pro and con = abbreviation of pro et contra; for and against; favor­able and unfavorable, 貴成與反對；利與弊。

151. Pros and cons.
(例) I thank you with all my heart for your kind contribution to the pros and cons of my nephew’s pronunciation of English.
貴侄之英文讀音，承謙足下示範指正，併請善加教誨之至。
(註) Pros and cons = advantages and disadvantages; the reasons for and against anything, 利害；是非之理；成敗之調。
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行發館書印務商海上
Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September, 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

**THE MEDICAL SCHOOL**

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

**THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL**

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to The Dean, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.
Make up your mind that you WILL succeed and then DO IT!

Don’t just say, “I am going to”...and then forget all about it. That won’t help you.

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专治内肾膀胱虚弱所致之背痛腰酸风湿水肿臀筋痛小便冷滞小便停住等症均有奇效

洪安氏秘製保肾丸

巴黎秘製丸

玉照道安

上海裕源纺织厂帐房洪秋圃谨启

民国八年五月三十日

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