CONTENTS

Page
Editorial ......................... 15
Reader ........................... 17
Beginning English ............... 18
Historical Events ............... 20
English Grammar for Middle
Schools .......................... 21
Commercial Conversation ....... 22
Business Letters and Advertis­
ments ........................... 23
Science and Mechanics .......... 25
Contributed Articles .......... 26
Current Events (see the "Sup­
plement") .......................
館書印務商

刊週語英

念紀大期百二

發售

特價

本週刊早經教育部批編承學界歡迎茲

出滿二百期特將從前所登各件作一結束自

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

一刊

一元五角

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閲數年。

均可照前條辦理。

三無論半年全年須概從第二百期以後定起以前不

能補定。

四此項特價本年邑曆八月一號起年底為止過此仍

照舊辦理。五郵費仍照舊辦理。
Editorial

Rules for Preventing Summer Ills

By Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer

EAT AND DRINK nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled, or otherwise sterilized.

DO NOT CONSUME:
- Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc. which have not been cooked or sterilized.
- Food on which flies have settled.
- Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilized.
- Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Brownlow filter.
- Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.
- Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.
- Bread which has not been sterilized by re-heating in an oven.
- Ice cream unless made of boiled materials.
- Uncooked oysters.

(Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilized without spoiling the flavor, so that they can be safely eaten raw, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water.

Strawberries are better sterilized by dipping into boiling sugar sirup. Milk and cream can be sterilized by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and boiled once a week.)

KITCHEN SUPERVISION should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving room adjoining the dining room and separate from...
the kitchen. The serving room should contain the Brownlow filter, ice chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, sterilized fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with night soil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, and other bowel diseases, and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

FLIES CARRY DISEASE, so they should be excluded from the serving room, kitchen, and servants’ latrine by providing spring slam doors and unopenable windows screened with perforated zinc; and from the food on the table by fly covers.

VACCINATION should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years in November.

VACCINATION against typhoid fever should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and repeated yearly in May.

KEEP RATS OUT OF YOUR HOUSE. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Make your house rat-proof.

MOSQUITOES carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water, or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

REFUSE should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered receptacle should be provided. Night-soil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants’ latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.


The Chinese notes are done by Mr. J. C. Koo.—Editor.
Reader

SELECTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Translated and with Notes* by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Be Modest

自謙

(Continued)

Such children are not modest. They are vain and conceited; and these qualities hinder them in the work of life. Nobody thinks well of vanity or conceit in man, woman, or child. The girl who acts as if she did not know that she was beautiful, or finely dressed, or pretty, is modest; and all persons admire her.

A modest boy, too, makes many friends. He does not set himself up above his playmates. He does not feel that he is better than they. He may be far above his companions in knowledge and talents, but he does not appear conscious of it.

(To be continued)

[注] 29. Children, 女女; 兒童—plural number of the noun “child” 計 childrèn. 30. Modest, 謙虛; 計 modest. 31. Conceited, 為虛; 自負; 計 kòn-set’déd. 32. Qualities, 品性; 性質—plural number of the noun “quality,” 計 kwôl’tiz. 33. Hinder, 阻; 障礙; 計 hin’dér. 34. Work, 事業; 行事. 35. Thinks well of, 尊重; 重视. 36. Vanity, 虛榮; 虛外; 計 vân’il-tt. 37. Man, 男子. 38. Woman, 女女. 39. Who acts as if ...... or pretty = who acts as she would act if she did not know that she was beautiful, or finely dressed, or pretty—adjective clause modifying the noun “girl.” 40. As if, 就若; 一者—conditional phrase. 41. That she was beautiful—noun clause used as the object to the finite verb “did not know.” 42. Finely dressed, 衣服 都驚; 計 fin’ll drést. 43. Admire, 尊崇; 謙祟; 計 ád-mír’. 44. Her—pronoun, 指 “girl.” 45. Makes many friends, 多友; 計 plà’mâts. 46. Set himself up above, 自大. 47. Playmates, 遊戲友; 計 plà’mâts. 48. Than they = than they are good. 49. Far above, 高出 萬萬. 50. Companions, 伴侶; 佳友; 計 kôm-pân’yûnz. 51. Knowledge, 學識; 學懂; 訂 nôl’ej. 52. Talents, 天資; 才能; 訂 tàl’ênts. 53. Appear, 出現; 明白; 訂 àp’er’. 54. Conscious, 知覺; 自知; 訃 kôn’shâs.
Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

2.
Second Lesson

**ORDINAL NUMBERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>3&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>third</td>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>tenth</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>32&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteenth</td>
<td>twentieth</td>
<td>twenty-first</td>
<td>thirtieth</td>
<td>thirty-second</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are twelve months in a year.

- The first month of the year is January.
- The second is February.
- The third is March.
- The fourth is April.
- The fifth is May.
- The sixth is June.
- The seventh is July.
- The eighth is August.
- The ninth is September.
- The tenth is October.
- The eleventh is November.
- The twelfth is December.

**Dates**

- Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1917
- March 22<sup>d</sup> 1919
- Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1918
- Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> 1920

**CONVERSATION**

**Questions**

- What is the day to-day?
- What is the *date?*
- What is the date of *Christmas?*
- How many English lessons do you have?
- On what days?

**Answers**

- To-day is Friday.
- To-day is the sixth of October.
- The twenty-fifth of December.
- We have two lessons a week.
- On Monday and on Friday.

One and one are two.
**Auxiliary Verb “to Have”**

**AFFIRMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Singular)</th>
<th>(Plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I have.</td>
<td>we have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>you have.</td>
<td>you have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>she has.</td>
<td>they have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Singular)</td>
<td>(Plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(Singular)</td>
<td>(Plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>(Singular)</td>
<td>(Plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>(Singular)</td>
<td>(Plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERROGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Singular)</th>
<th>(Plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>have I?</td>
<td>have we?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>have you?</td>
<td>have you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>has she?</td>
<td>have they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ordinal Numbers**

The ordinal numbers are formed by adding *th* to the cardinal numbers. “First”, “second”, and “third” are exceptions. Note also that in the formation of *fifth*, *eighth*, *ninth*, and *twelfth* some letters are either changed or omitted.

**Reading**

The first day of the week is Sunday, the second day of the week is Monday. January has thirty-one days. February has twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. March, May, July, August, October, and December have thirty-one days; April, June, September, and November have thirty days. Christmas is on the twentieth of December.

**Addition**

Ex.: 813 I add up: seven and three are ten; I put down *nought* and *carry* one. Nine and one are ten, and one are eleven; I put down one and carry one. Four and one are five, and eight are thirteen. I put down 13.

The total is: one thousand three hundred and ten.

**EXERCISE**

1. **Write the ordinal number for:**
   - 5, 10, 15, 18, 20, 22, 31, 38, 42.
   - Write in letters:
     - 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 20th.
2. **Conjugate:** I have two lessons to study.
3. **Questions.—** What are the days of the week? What are the months of the year? What is the 7th day of the week? What is the third month of the year? What is the eleventh month? What is the date to-day? In what month are we? How many days has this month? How many days has February? How many months are there in a year? How many weeks? How many days? How many English lessons a week do you have? How many hours? On what days are your English lessons? Is this the second lesson?

**Notes to Second Lesson**

After Germany defeated France in 1870-1871, nearly fifty years passed without any of the Western powers coming to blows with one another. This was a long and hopeful period of peace; but meanwhile all the powers had been busy getting ready for war, and each year spent vast sums to train soldiers and supply them with arms. Prussia has been the military schoolmaster of Europe. As we have seen, it began to aspire more than two hundred years ago to become a great power through the might of its army. Frederick the Great was the supreme military genius of the eighteenth century. But the modern Prussian army dates from the period when Napoleon humbled Prussia at Jena, for after that her statesmen had to rely upon the nation in arms rather than an old-fashioned standing army. This had to be done at first in such a way as not to arouse the suspicions of the Corsican, so she hit upon the idea of giving her men a brief period of training in the army and then sending them into the reserve forces. In this way, without increasing the number of troops under the colors at any one time, she secured a very much larger force upon which she could call when war came. Moreover, Prussia trained her officers very carefully.

English Grammar for Middle Schools
THIRD YEAR
Translated into Chinese

Abstract Noun

3. 公名中有言性質（quality），言境地（condition），言動作（action）之名。
   言性質者：如goodness（善性），kindness（和），beauty（美）等字。
   言境地者：如sickness（病），manhood（成人），childhood（孩時時代）等字。
   言動作者：如writing（書寫），choice（選擇），movement（運動）等字。
   凡表示性質境地動作之字，専就本字之義而言者，謂之懸意名物字。

4. 懸意名物字（abstract noun）者，性質，境地，行動之名，離其所附屬之物而言者也。

練習一 答案

1. Chang (proper noun) is a friend of mine.
2. He studied in Japan (proper noun) for many years.
3. Have you a piece of paper (common noun)?
4. It was on Monday (proper noun) that he called on me.
5. When the war (common noun) came, the whole nation took up arms.
6. Bamboo (common noun) can be used for many purposes.
7. Tientsin (proper noun) is a great city in the North.
8. My sister caught a bird (common noun) yesterday.
9. There are many flowers (common noun) in the garden.
10. This is the twenty-second day (common noun) of the month.
11. Mei (proper noun) has gone to school.
12. Mencius (proper noun) is one of the Chinese sages.

練習二 答案

1. See the example.
2. John, Thomas, Joseph.
4. Homer, Bacon, Fulton.
6. Nanking Road (南賓路), Szechuen Road (四川路), The Bund (黃浦路).
7. The Great Lake (太湖), the West Lake (西湖), the Poyang Lake (鄱陽湖).
8. The Yellow River (黃河), the Yangtze River (揚子江), the Pearl River (珠江).
9. The Himalaya Mountains (喜馬拉雅山), the Rocky Mountains (落基山), the Tai-shan (泰山).
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang

(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

T. (Tourist). Is the quality of the paper and the printing the same in both?

S. (Shopman). Exactly the same, sir. The only difference is in the binding.

T. Well, I only want a knockabout volume for rough and ready use, so I think I'll take the cloth bound, now, have you any guidebooks to China? Something really up-to-date and reliable.

S. Well, on the whole, sir, I should say "Crow's Guide to China" is about as good as any; but if you want something handier, I don't think you could do better than to take "Cook's Guide to China." Here is a copy of each, sir.

T. I'm not going off the beaten track, so I shan't require a very comprehensive guide. I should think this ought to do me very well. How much is it?

S. One dollar, sir.

GLOSSARY

Quál'ty, 質料.
Exactly (ēg-zákt’li), 完全.
Bind’ing, 釘裝.
Knōck’ab’ou’t= suitable for traveling hither or thither, 便於旅行攜帶的.
Guidebook, 旅行指南.
Up-to-date = modern, 新出的.
Réli’ab’le, 可靠的.
On the whole = all circumstances being considered, 大體上.
Handier, 細巧的; 便於攜帶的.
Could do better than..., 不能更...再好.
Beaten track = a path frequently traveled over; a well-known commonplace path, 人人所走的路.
Shan’t = shall not.
Com-prēhén’sive, 構細的.
Important Shipping Proposal

The Chinese Minister at Rome has reported to the Government that a proposal has been brought forward to establish a Sino-Italian navigation company for promotion of trade between Italy and China.

The proposed capital of the company is 50,000,000 lire, divided into 100,000 shares of which China will subscribe 10,000,000 lire. The company's headquarters will be at Genoa and a branch office at Shanghai.

The Minister adds that Italian merchants have already subscribed their portion of the capital and that three steamers are ready to inaugurate the service.

Japanese Loan for Shensi
China's Desire to the Allies
University for the South Planned
Term of Occupation of the Rhine
Chinese to Be Taught in Paris University
German Officers Sail from Holland to Japan
Phonetic Association Meeting

Students' Demands

學生之要求

The Peking Students' Union has submitted, on behalf of the National Students' Union, a memorial to the President, containing ten demands:

1. Declare his foreign policy.
2. Resume Peace Conference between North and South.
3. Dissolve the Anfu Club.
5. Redeem the Kaomi-Hsuchow and Tsinan-Shunteh railways.
6. Restrict the power of the Tribute Rice Transport Office.
7. Retrieve our diplomatic losses in Shantung.
8. Publish the loans contracted during their terms of offices by Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Tsung-hsiang, and Lu Tsung-yu.
10. Maintain the present position of education.

(二) 恢復南北和會.
(三) 解散安福部.
(四) 取消中日軍事協定.
(五) 購回高徐濟順鐵路.
(六) 取締漕運局.
(七) 挽回魯省交涉.
(八) 宣布曹汝霖, 章宗祥, 陸宗賢
任內債項.
(九) 取消京漢鐵路借款.
(十) 維持教育現狀.

Tseng Yi-chin May Be Minister to Japan

曾毅進將為駐日公使

According to the Kung Yen Pao, an organ of the Anfu Club, there is no foundation for the report that either Mr. Liu Shih-tseng or Mr. Tseng Tsung-chen will be appointed Minister to Japan. The paper understands that Mr. Tseng Yi-chin, Chief of the Enemy Property Bureau, is the most probable candidate.

據安福部機關報公言報云, 劉石曾或曾宗鑑將被任為駐日公使之
Germany's Losses in Africa Under the Peace Treaty

Drawn by W. B. Robinson

The black portions show the territory which Germany is required to surrender to the Allies. The gray portions show the British possession. Besides the African colonies, Germany is required to give up those she possessed in New Guinea, the Pacific Islands, and Kiaochow.

Close of Parliament Opposed by Anfu Club

According to a certain report the Anfu Club was very much concerned at the prospect of Parliament closing before the appointment of the new Cabinet and the settlement of several important foreign affairs, and proposed that the session should be extended for three months.

Finding that objections were raised on the ground of illegality, the Anfu Club made a fresh proposal that a special session be instituted to deal with the ratification of the Austrian Treaty and any other important affairs that required the attention of Parliament.

The general opinion, however, is that Parliament will close, and that, after its closing, the election of a Cabinet and the settlement of outstanding affairs will at once be expedited.

據某方面消息安福俱樂部對國會閉會一事,極為注意,已提議延會三月。
Students' Demonstration at Tsinan

Three hundred students marched to the garrison headquarters at Tsinan on August 2 and demanded the cancellation of the martial law promulgated on July 30 and also the liberation of merchants arrested in connection with the anti-Japanese movement in Shantung.

Ma Liang, the Garrison Commissioner, arrested all the students and threatened to execute sixteen of the leaders.

Intense excitement prevailed until next day, when all the students were liberated. Their release averted a serious uprising.

According to the China Press correspondence from Sianfu, Shensi,
Tuchun Chen Shu-fan of that province, in spite of his former anti-Japanese attitude, has been convinced that money is a very essential thing to possess. Just recently four Japanese have, together with Tuchun Chen, concluded a loan of $3,000,000 with a fairly good security.

The Japanese have procured the monopoly of all the Shensi cotton for ten years, and permission to establish a mint in Sianfu to coin copper pieces. All the existing "cash" are to be gathered in and melted. Nothing will be sold for less than ten cash after this, which will make it rather difficult for the poorer people.

The Tuchun does not want this agreement discussed by the people, and it is supposed to be a secret, but three very prominent officials have let it out to the correspondent.

China's Desire to the Allies

Mr. C. T. Wang, a member of the Chinese Peace Delegation at Paris, has stated that it is China's wish to work with America, France, and England, the three leading democratic countries in the world. China's principles and systems of Government coincide with theirs.

Mr. Wang also said: "We are trying to establish firmly democratic institutions. We are the first to try this in Asia, hoping these three great countries will help to make these clauses real."

University for the South Planned

南方私立大學之籌備

Mr. Huang Yeh-pei, President of the Chinese Vocational Educational Association and Chairman of the Kiangsu Educational Association, who went to Amoy, at the invitation of Mr. Chen Chia-keng, a Chinese merchant at Singapore, to inspect the Chiehmei School which Mr. Chen has established and to be consulted on future plans in a more ambitious scheme relating to education which Mr. Chen has conceived, has just returned to Shanghai. Mr. Huang has nothing but praise for Mr. Chen’s noble attempt to promote education in his homeland even at the expense of his private fortune.

Mr. Chen invited well-known educators in China to a conference held at Amoy, which Mr. Huang has also attended, for the purpose of publicly announcing his decision to establish a university at Amoy, to which a high normal school is to be attached. As an initial contribution, he has promised to donate $1,000,000, and after the university is opened, $120,000 a year for 25 consecutive years, or $3,000,000 in all, as his contribution toward its maintenance, or a total of $4,000,000.

Mr. Huang eulogizes Mr. Chen for his frugal habits, as he is living in the old house left him by his forbears without any renovation or repair.

Germany’s Losses in Population Under the Peace Treaty

Drawn by W. B. Robinson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Losses in Population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Prussia (Pommerania)</td>
<td>1,874,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsace-Lorraine</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posen</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. and W. Prussia and Silesia</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig (probably)</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.W. Africa</td>
<td>1,669,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Africa</td>
<td>7,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamerun</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togoland</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lost Populations
CURRENT EVENTS

shall last until the complete execution of the reparation because they consider Germany will be obliged to furnish every proof of good will and all necessary guarantees before the expiration of the period of fifteen years.

June 16th. President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Clemenceau have signed a declaration relative to the Allied occupation of the Rhine provinces, which has been published.

It is reported that the Paris University has decided to add a course on Chinese literature to its curriculum, partly for the purpose of disseminating the knowledge of Chinese civilization and partly to demonstrate in a concrete form the cordial friendship existing between China and France. Mr. Yih Kung-cho, ex-Vice Minister of Communications, who is now in Paris, has wired to Peking, asking the President to grant an annual donation of several
tens of thousands of francs to the University, as a mark of China's appreciation of France's 'good will; but the Government has not yet officially declared its decision.

*German Officers Sail from Holland to Japan*

Foreign telegrams from Europe state that a large party of German officers is leaving Europe through Dutch ports and on Dutch vessels from which they will transship to Japanese vessels for passage to Japan.

The nature of their mission to Japan is not stated, but it is thought that they will enter Japanese Government employ.

Phonetic Association Meeting

At 7:30, on August 9, the Phonetic Association formed in connection with the C. P. C. S. (Commercial Press Correspondence School) held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Café, Shanghai. Beside the members of the Association, there were present Mr. Chuang Yu, Principal of the Shang Kung Primary School, Mr. D. Y. Loh, Professor of English of the Government Teachers College, Nanking, and a number of officers and teachers of the C. P. C. S. Mr. Tseu Yih Zan, Dean of the C. P. C. S., presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Chuang and Dr. Fong F. Sec, President of the C. P. C. S.
Business Letters and Advertisements

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

Natural and Easy Ways to Close a Business Letter

Don't close your letter with a set phrase that your customer will see every time he gets a letter from you, and so know that it means nothing.

Don't say

"Trusting we may have a continuance of your valued patronage, we are"; or
"Soliciting your further orders, we remain"; or
"Trusting this will be satisfactory, we are"; or
"Trusting we may receive your order by return mail, we are"; etc.

Say anything that is natural, friendly, and intelligent, and do not insist on ending your letters with "we are" or "we remain." These are not bad words, but they are greatly overworked.

"Thanking you cordially for your order, we remain," is a standard form that may be used when a mere form is required.

"We shall be very glad if the quotations we have given meet your requirements, and you will favor us with your order. Truly yours."

"If you need anything more in our line, we hope you will remember us. Very truly yours."

"We are anxious to do everything we can for the convenience and accommodation of our customers, and hope you will remember us when you have further orders to place."

"We hope we have succeeded in pleasing you, and trust you will afford us another opportunity of serving you."

If the letter is not one requiring what would correspond to a graceful bow on the part of a salesman taking leave of a customer, simply write "Yours truly" and sign your letter.

The habit of always forcing in some meaningless close is a bad one. Politeness and a pleasant manner always appreciated, however, if they are genuine. The moment they become "machine-made" they lose their force.

Poor Style in Letter Writing

An easy, graceful, effective style in letter writing—in other words, good diction—is the thing most to be desired, and it is the thing most difficult to get. A person of only ordinary intelligence, who has never read literature of the better kind nor talked much with cultivated people, will of course write poor letters. If he wants a good diction there is just one way of getting it, and that takes time and great effort; it is reading standard literature, and picking up points by listening to the conversation of cultivated people.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your esteemed (e) favor of the 6th inst., we are sending you under separate cover our special
catalogues A & B (e)—of made to order (e) and ready-made (e) clothing, with small samples of the fabric attached. We note (e) that you are going to purchase $50 or $60 worth of clothing, and we feel sure that if you consult your best interests and study our catalogue carefully that (e) you will send us your order.

We note (e) that you are interested in many kinds of engines and motors, and not being sure that you have our general catalogue, we are sending you under separate cover our special machinery catalogue, in which you will find gasoline engines and steam engines fully described. We do not have gas engines or gas motors. If you desire greater power (e) gasoline engines to (e) that listed on page 339, there is one (e) on page 340 (e) and we can furnish many others of a (e) greater power.

We do not handle Automobiles (e) and would refer you for these to the Woods Motor Vehicle Co., this city (e) by whom we think your wants can be supplied. All our catalogue prices are strictly net (e) cash to accompany the order for the goods free on board cars Kansas City, except where otherwise specified. We hope that you will be able to make selections from our lines that will meet your requirements at satisfactory prices.

Noting (e) that you are a farmer (e) there may be many (e) goods in the farm section we are sending you which will interest you.

Awaiting your further commands, we remain,

Yours truly,

The last long paragraph is a strange mixture. First we have a remark on automobiles; then a stereotyped sentence about terms, which the house requires in all letters; then a crude solicitation of business. (e) This means that what just precedes is wrong. Hyphens are omitted, punctuation is erroneous, a word is incorrect.

The Letter Rewritten in Better Form

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of the 6th inst., we take pleasure in sending you our special catalogues of made-to-order and ready-made clothing, in which you will find small samples of the various fabrics, and all the information we can give you in regard to each garment. We believe that we have a splendid selection, and that nowhere in the country will you find better quality or lower prices. At least give us a trial.

You will find our entire line of engines described in the machinery catalogue we are sending you under separate cover. We handle no gas engines or motors. For automobiles, we must refer you to the Woods Motor Vehicle Company.

Yours truly.

Explanatory Notes (II)

1. Set phrase; 现成语
2. Standard form; 通用之式
3. Quotations; 所引之例
4. Meet your requirements; 配合君之需要; 配合你的需要
5. Line; 門; 種類
6. Correspond (kôr-'spond) to; 相合; 等於
7. Bow (bou); 告別
8. Taking leave of; 告別
9. Genuine (jen'-i-in); 真實的
10. Machine-made; 機械的; 造築的
11. Diction; 用字法
12. Cultivated people; 學問之士
13. Standard literature; 著名文集
14. Picking up points; 選取要旨之點
15. Under separate cover; 另包; 另寄
16. Kansas (kan'-zas); 城名
17. Term; 購買
18. In compliance (kôm'-plî-ans) with, 遵照
Science and Mechanics

By J. Y. Ku (顧如捷) and Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Accommodating Square

配 方

Cut out eight squares of cardboard (切厚紙成方形八塊); divide four of them into halves, cutting them from corner to corner, so that there are in all twelve pieces (其四塊復自此角至彼角 切之, 每塊分為二塊, 共得十二塊). The puzzle is to form a square with the twelve pieces (本疑題所演, 即以此十二塊配成一方形). It is to be done as shown in the accompanying plan (其配置之法, 見於圖中). The four squares and the eight triangular pieces are numbered respectively 1 to 4 and 5 to 12 (方形四塊, 與三角形八塊, 以數字 1 至 4, 與 5 至 12 標明之).

An Optical Illusion

幻 象 一 則

A very deceiving illusion can be contrived with a bit of wire, a rubber band, and a toothpick (用金屬線皮帶及剔牙簽各一, 可演極易欺人之幻術一則). An ordinary hairpin will serve instead of the wire (尋常髮針,可用以代表金屬線). The hairpin or wire is bent as shown in the illustration (將髮針或金屬線彎成如圖中所繪之形), and the rubber band then placed on the inverted u-shaped part (橡皮帶則繫於倒置 U 字之兩旁). A toothpick is inserted through the rubber band and a few turns taken by slipping the toothpick back and forth so it will pass the wire (剔牙簽則插於橡皮帶中, 且前後旋轉數次, 便以後得超越金屬線而過).

Hold the wire straight in front of the eyes (將金屬線正置於雙目之前), and, using the forefinger of the right hand (用右手食指), turn the end of the toothpick A, Fig. 1, down until it almost reaches the opposite point A, Fig. 2 (將第一圖剔牙簽之 A 端, 轉至第二圖之 A 點), and let the finger slip off (乃移去手指). It will appear as if the toothpick passed thorough the wire (則剔牙簽若經過金屬線者).


**Contributed Articles**

**Division of a Word**

字之分析

陳方漢投稿

英文字之分法，須依單音（syllable）而定，凡單音之字，均不可分。例如“hand”一字，如以行位為有限，上一行寫“ha-”，下一行為“nd”，則大錯矣。如分“standing”為“stand”與“ing”，亦屬不合。因“stand”係單音之字，而“ing”係另外加上之聲音也。初學英文者，不知其故，每每寫英文時，祇求字母適合行位，隨意亂分，不依聲音，是大不可。茲將單雙音之音，及正當分法，略舉數例於下，俾望讀者舉一反三，遇有異難之處，則求諸正確之英文字典可也。

(1) 單音環字舉例：

- school
- desk
- bench
- chalk
- book
- glass
- room
- hat
- wall
- cup
- pen
- stool

以上各字，必須照音之分法分之。

(2) 雙音環字舉例：

- wind
- ow
- platform
- inquire
- re
- call
- high-way
- sin-cere
- ruler
- common
- re-ply
- pencil
- before
- behind

以上各字，必須照上文之分法分之。

(3) 英文字之分法，有時依單音之音（accent）而變化。如“present”一字，用作雲謂字（verb）時，當分為pre-sent’，因音在後，單音也。如用作名物字（noun）或區別字（adjective），則重音在前，單音，當分為pres’ent，學者遇此等字，尤應特別注意。茲舉數例如下：

- re-col-lect’（verb，作collect again解）
- rec-col-lect’（verb，作remember解）
- pro-ject’（v）project（n）
- re-cord’（v）rec’ord（n）

**Public Health**

陳方漢投稿

Good health being invaluable，every one should take care of his body，and in every way possible help to take care of others。A great many persons emphasize personal health rather than public health。But the latter is also very essential。Nobody can live alone in society。Everything which surrounds him has a direct bearing upon his health。Such contagious diseases as typhoid fever，cholera，plague，smallpox，and many others are very infectious。If we suffer from one of them，we may infect others，which is violating public health；if others suffer from one of them，we also may be infected by it。Hence，both personal and public health are intimately related。

Most diseases rise from dirty and insanitary conditions。Constant cleanliness is necessary to good health。So we should bathe ourselves often，ventilate our rooms，and keep our yards clean。We should never spit in public places。These are a few important rules of personal and public health。

In order to fulfill our duty，we should endeavor to be sanitary reformers，urging the people to drain the cities，destroy slums，cleanse streets，create or preserve open spaces，and establish centers to vaccinate the poor without charge。These public-spirited undertakings can be discharged by us through sacrifice and cooperation。On the other hand，if we violate public health rules，we not only injure our own health，but also endanger our morality。Let us do our duty in regard to public health and do it now.
**Words in Pairs**

**Connected by the conjunction “and”**

(Continued)

(Q)

152. Questions and commands.

(例) The game, questions and commands, fits the most to the students of the primary schools.

（註）Questions and commands = the name of a game in which one of the members is made a king, and he has right to ask any question he thinks fit and to command the others to answer.

(R)

153. Rack and ruin.

(例) Everything about the house was going to rack and ruin.

（註）Rack and ruin = destruction; utter ruin.

154. Rank and file.

(例) The esprit de corps (spirit of brotherhood) of the rank and file is excellent.

（註）Rank and file = the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals.

155. Retching and reaming.

(例) When I went into his study room, he was retching and reaming before the desk.

（註）Retching and reaming = stretching out the arms and gaping, as when one is aroused from sleep.

156. Ride and tie.

(例) It was the habit of these two brothers, going five miles to school, to ride and tie (that is, one of them ride some way forward, and then tie the horse for the other to have his turn of riding).

(註) Ride and tie = an arrangement by which two travelers, having a single horse in common, alternately ride and walk.

157. Right and left.

(例) Being attacked by a gang of rowdies, he struck out bravely, right and left.

（註）Right and left = on all sides; in every direction.

158. Rights and lefts.

(例) These shoes are rights and lefts.

（註）Rights and lefts = (said of shoes) fitted each to the foot of its own side of the body.

159. Root and branch.

(例) This medicine has removed the disease, root and branch.

（註）Root and branch = entirely; thoroughly; in every part.

160. Rough and ready.

(例) The affairs of the English-speaking society are well arranged by the rough and ready leader, Mr. Chen.

（註）Rough and ready = characterized by or acting with rude promptness; rough in manner but prompt in action.

161. Rough and tumble.

(例) In Shensi there was once a rough-and-tumble fight last year.

（註）Rough and tumble = characterized by violence not restrained by rule; reckless and headlong.
欲知世界各國本質，需先了解各地文化及社會背景。
Peking Union Medical College

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 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 23 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.
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This appears to be a page from a Chinese newspaper or magazine, with columns of text and possibly a table. The content is not clearly legible due to the quality of the image.
各埠大藥房均有出售每瓶先洋十四元

DOAN'S PILLS.

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