Major Wood (on the left) and Captain Wyllie (on the right), the Famous Trans-atlantic Fliers, Dressed in Their Electrically-Heated Clothing When They Were Seen Ready to Go Up.
館書印務商
刊週語英
念紀大
發售
期百二

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

本週刊早經教育部批獎極承學界歡迎茲因
二滿二百期特將從前所登各件作一結束自
出
定閱半年止收八角（較前減三角）定閱全年止收
一元五角（較前減五角）零售照舊每冊五分。
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
能補定。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。
The Chinese Student
(From the "North-China Daily News," June 9, 1919)

There is no history of the Chinese student comparable with that which could be culled from the pages of the North-China Herald and for that reason we venture on a hurried glance through our many volumes for the double purpose of seeing what has been done already, and how far past experience is a guide to future action. We are in the seventieth year of our existence, and for sixty-seven of those years we have been keenly interested in the Chinese student and all that appertains to him. Our interest began in 1852 with the development of the London Mission and Church Mission schools, one of which, that now under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Moule, is still enjoying a vigorous existence. In 1868 we were more than a little interested in the proposal to found a university at Peking. The Yung Wing Educational Mission to the United States in 1872 interested the wide world. Nearly a decade later we were privileged to publish an account of its work, and the difficulties that beset it. Did space permit we might run on in this strain.

[註]
until we had surveyed the whole history of what is, in its way, perhaps the most important educational story which the world has to tell. We might, for example, enlarge upon the development of the present St. John's University from a tiny school of little children to its present high status. We might follow the course of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Mission, especially since 1860 when the late Dr. Allen came out. We might go even farther back than that and show of men, all Anglo-Americans, how in old Canton, a handful of men, amongst whom was Dr. Jardine, started the first Western educational system known on China's soil—the Morrison Educational Mission. But we must refrain from all that. We have to deal with events of to-day, and the temptation to hark back to ancient history must be resisted.

We have, moreover, said enough to convince the Chinese student that in venturing to write something about him we are not doing so without the ability to cite chapter and verse for our statements, or the means to give reasons for our opinions should that be necessary. Our criticism will, so far as we can make it, be reasoned judgment rather than captious faultfinding. We have praise as well as blame to award, and if we were to base the wording of our judgment on percentages, we should have to give at least seventy-five per cent to praise and only the remainder—and not all of that—to blame.

(To be continued)
Little Virtues

Mary’s father examined the dog’s limb, and found it was not broken. He advised his daughter what to do; and the limb was soaked with liniment and wound with bandages. In the morning the dog was able to limp about, and seemed grateful for his nursing.

In the course of the day, Mary learned to whom the dog belonged—a boy of sixteen or seventeen years, whom she did not know. But she took the pet to him, and the fellow was so glad to get his dog back that he burst into tears, and cried like a baby.

(To be continued)
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

(Continued)

1 Movements for Peace: The Hague Conference; Pacifism; Socialism

8. The enormous cost of armaments, combined with horror at the thought of a war in which so many millions would be fighting provided with such terrible weapons as modern science supplies, led many earnest people to try to prevent war altogether.

9. The first notable movement toward arranging for a lessening of armaments originated with the Czar, Nicholas II, when in 1898 he proposed a great conference of the powers at The Hague to discuss the problem. Unlike the Congress of Vienna or Berlin, this Peace Conference of 1899 did not meet to bring a war to a close; it came together in a time of European peace to consider how the existing peace might be maintained and military expenditures reduced.

English Grammar for Middle Schools

THIRD YEAR

Translated into Chinese

中學英文法

第三學年

(Continued)

論主名之位

28. 云謂字之句主, 在主名之位; 例如

The boy goes to school. 是兒往學校.

欲尋一句中之句主, 可取句中之云謂字而作問曰, Who or what does this?

其答語必為一名物字或代名字之在主名之位者, 上句 boy一字, 爲云謂字
goes之句主, 故在主名之位.

29. 主名之位, 又有一特別用法, 名為呼名主名 (nominative of address);

例如

Tao, where is your book? 曹, 汝書安在.

凡主名之位之用若此者, 不須有云謂字.

練習九

試言下列各句中之名物字, 何字在主名之位.

1. The birds build a nest. 像築一巢.

2. Answer my question, Ling Pao. 林葆, 試答吾問題.

3. I see white clouds in the sky. 吾見有白雲在天上.

4. Chun is writing a letter. 鍾方作書.

5. Kwan, have you seen my pen? 廈, 汝見吾筆乎.

6. The water buffalo is bathing in the river. 水牛方浴於河中.

7. Do not be so foolish, girl. 女兒, 勿若是之愚也.

8. The weather has been cold of late. 近者天氣頗寒.

9. Sparrows are noisy little birds. 雀為嘈囂之小鳥.

10. My sedan chair is in the house. 吾之肩輦在屋內.

論主物之位

The Possessive Case

30. 主物之位, 指事物之主人翁; 例如

This is Liang's book. 此係梁君之書.

The horse's tail is long. 馬之尾長.

今如作問曰, Who is the owner of the book? (書之主人翁為誰), 則必答曰
Liang. 如問曰, What animal is the owner of the tail? (尾之主人翁為何獸), 則必答
曰 the horse (馬). 故 Liang's 與 horse's 在主物之位.
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

[Continued from No. 207]

616. My house is a little beyond the river.

我的房子在河對面。

617. Vast prairies lie beyond the Mississippi.

廣闊的平原在密西西比河外。

618. Our home lies beyond the clouds.

吾家在雲外。

619. He has gone to a far country beyond the sea.

彼曾至海外遠國。

620. Plenty of game is found in the woods beyond that hill.

山外森林中獵物甚多。

621. Do you believe in the life beyond the grave?

君信埋葬以外之生活否；君信來世否。

(b) 對於「時間」，「才能」，「範圍」，「程度」等，表示「在上」或「超過」之意：

622. I stayed there beyond (= longer than) my usual time yesterday.

吾昨日居留其地，較平時為久。

623. The result was beyond my expectation.

結果出我望外。

624. You should not live beyond your means.

凡之生活不宜超過凡之資力。

(b) 比較 One must live within one's means.

人宜在資力之內謀生（即「量入為出」之意）。

625. The view is grand beyond description.

此景之壯麗，匪言可喻。

626. My gratitude is beyond my power of expression.

私心感謝，非言語所能盡。

627. I cannot go beyond this price.

吾不能出於此價。

628. It was successful beyond my expectation.

其成功出我望外。

629. He is proficient in his studies beyond the common run of men.

彼人學識淵博，異於常人。

630. Our superiority is beyond question.

吾儸之卓越，無可疑也。

631. She is beautiful beyond description.

彼女之美，非筆墨所能形容。

632. It was beyond my strength to remove the stone.

移動此石，非我之力所及。
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang (黄 詩 俊)

(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

S. K. Then you can't do better, madam, than to have a look at these editions de luxe in this show case; they're all especially got up for the Christmas presents season. Here's a really beautiful "Defoe's Robinson Crusoe," leather bound, gold lettered, and simply crammed with colored illustrations; just the thing for a boy, if I may suggest.

L. C. (Laughing) Well, to tell the truth, I wasn't really thinking about a present for a boy. I wanted something for a young lady; but, as I've seen this, I think I know of a boy who would dance for joy if I gave it to him; so I'll take this. And this "Three Girls on a Yacht," bound in white, with the green and silver lettering, seems what I want for the young lady. So please pack these together for me.

GLOSSARY

Can't do better than,...不能做比...更好的事Editions (é-dish-únz),著作物：書籍。

De luxe (dé läks') = made with unusual elegance,plan with unusual elegance,華美的裝飾：例如 an edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets,華美裝飾的莎士比亞詩本。

Robinson Crusoe (rō'bin-son krō'sō) = Defoe's book: 孫流記, 乃 Defoe 所著。

Crammed with colored illustrations ( = shānzh),插有水彩畫很多; 將這書正合送給男童的。

"Three Girls on a Yacht" (=a story of a glorious time, and many amusing and thrilling adventures on a yacht), "輕舟三女郎"乃 E. E. Cowper 所著, Funk and Wagnalls Company 出版。書中敘述三個女孩駕輕舟遊歷其冒險之事。
How to Learn an Easy Business Style

NEVER USE IN A LETTER WORDS YOU WOULD NOT USE IN CONVERSATION.

Words to be avoided are: same (as a pronoun—the same), herewith, advise, beg.

Do you always "advise" your customers instead of "informing" them? Beware!

There is a simple method by which you can learn an easy and natural style in letter writing.

Imagine that your customer is sitting opposite you. Talk to him in your letter just as you would if he really sat there. Never use a word in writing that you would not in talking. Plunge at once into what you have to say. Say it naturally and without effort. Be sure you say everything your customer will want to know. When you have said what he will want to hear, stop.

Example

JOHN JONES, ESQ.,
LAKEVIEW, WIS.
DEAR SIR:

We are very sorry to say that just at this moment we do not have in stock Merchant brand all-wool socks of the size mentioned in your order of the 6th. We have a shipment on the way, and expect to receive it in a very few days. As soon as the goods arrive we will fill your order and ship at the very earliest possible moment.

Trusting you will suffer no inconvenience from the short delay, we are

Very truly yours,
THE BURLEY MERCHANDISE CO.

Answer to an Inquiry

GOOD:

GENTLEMEN:

In answer to your communication of Dec. 1st, with reference to the character and business stability of a certain firm in this city, would say that upon investigation we find said firm to be financially embarrassed, and utterly devoid of honorable, reliable business principles. We cannot recommend you to do business with them.

Very truly yours,

Reserve and restraint should always characterize a letter like this. Greater force often lies in what is left unsaid.

Better:

GENTLEMEN:

On receipt of your letter of Dec. 1 we made a little investigation of the
Current Events
*Compiled by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)*

**Contents**
- Chinese Delegation Firm on Shantung Question
- Peking Public Opinion Against Secret Loans
- Peking Urged to Build Kalgan-Urga Railway
- Important Post for C. T. Wang
- Government University Opened
- Mr. Chen Tu-hsiu Released
- Northern Peace Delegates in Shanghai
- American Engineers in Shanghai to Rebuild Grand Canal
- Mr. Sammons Promoted U. S. A. Consular Service in China
- Peace Terms Handed to the Bulgarian Delegation
- France Waiting for America's Ratification
- Asians Excluded from Lower California
- Revolution in Honduras
- Mexican Revolutionists Send Appeal to United States
- Better Steamship Service for Philippines
- Japan Keeps Out of Consortium
- Workers at Kawasaki Threatens to Strike

**Chinese Delegation Firm on Shantung Question**

The Chinese delegation in Paris expresses surprise at the position taken up by the Japanese in declaring that Japan is willing to return Shantung to China as soon as China has signed the treaty of Versailles.

So long as definite guarantees to reassure China as well as the public opinion of the world at large are not given, China has no reason to change her attitude toward the treaty of Versailles.

巴黎中國代表團，深以日本所稱一俟中國簽字凡爾塞和約，日本即以山東交還中國之說為異。

中國代表所抱之主見，可述之如次：非有切實之保證，給予中國與世界公衆，則中國斷無更改對於凡爾塞和約態度之理。

*Chinese delegation, 中國代表團, Surprise, 驚異, Declaring, 宣言; 稱, Shantung, 山東.*
Peking Public Opinion Against Secret Loans

The Peking public opinion is showing itself strongly against any further secret loans, and it appears that the proposed loan of ¥ 40,000,000 will not be accepted. It is semi-officially stated that the Government would much prefer a fourth advance of ten or twenty millions on the Currency Loan.


Peking Urged to Build Kalgan-Urga Railway

General Ting Shih-yuan has suggested to the Government that a railway should be constructed between Kalgan and Urga. The matter has been discussed by the Cabinet and by it referred to the Ministry of Communications.

Important Post for C. T. Wang

A Peking telegram states that Mr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Wai Chen-tsu are to return to China with Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

It is understood that the Government has invited Mr. Wang to come to Peking, and an important post will be offered him owing to the services he rendered to China at the Peace Conference.

Government University Opened

The Government University reopened for the fall term on September 20. In an address, Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei pointed out that the value of an educational institution is to inspire
society with the ideals of academic research. Dr. Dewey said that the purpose of an educational institution was to introduce new ideas to the world. In the morning a special reception was given by the students in honor of the Chancellor.

Mr. Chen Tu-hsiu Released

Mr. Chen Tu-hsiu, former dean of the College of Literature of the Government University, who was arrested some weeks ago in connection with the issue of a pamphlet said to be of an anarchical character, was released on September 16. It is understood that the Government is satisfied that he does not harbor Bolshevik designs as was alleged.
Northern Peace Delegates in Shanghai

Mr. Wang I-tang, Chief Northern Peace Delegate, arrived at Nanking at 2 P.M. on September 16. Mr. Wang conferred with Tuchun Li Shun several times after his arrival, appearing to be very optimistic regarding the situation. He came to Shanghai on a special train on the morning of the 18th, accompanied by four associate delegates, Messrs. Wang Ko-ming, Fan Chu, Li Kuo-cheng, and Kiang Shao-chi. He is now the guest of Mr. S. A. Hardoon.

American Engineers in Shanghai to Rebuild Grand Canal

Three American engineers who are to supervise the rebuilding of the Northern portion of the Grand Canal, Mr. John R. Freeman, Colonel T. H. Wiggin, and Captain O. J. Todd, arrived from the United States on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador and, after a short stay in Shanghai, will leave for Yungtseh in Honan province, the point where the Peking-Hankow Railway crosses the Yellow River. They will leave Shanghai after making a close study of traffic between Hangchow, Soochow, and Shanghai, three great canal freighting centers.

Mr. Sammons Promoted

Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul General at Shanghai for the past six years, has been promoted to the post of consul general at Melbourne and will leave for Australia about the first of November.
Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, now Consul General at Hankow, will relieve Mr. Sammons.

U.S. Consular Service in China

The following appointments have been made in the American Consular Service in China:

Antung, Mr. J. F. Bickford.
Mukden, Mr. A. W. Pontius.
Tientsin, Mr. Stuart Fuller.
Chefoo, Mr. Stuart K. Lupton.
Tsinanfu, Mr. C. E. Gauss.
Shanghai, Mr. E. S. Cunningham.
Nanking, Mr. J. K. Davis.
Hankow, Mr. P. S. Heintzeleman.
Amoy, Mr. Carleton.
Canton, Mr. Leo Bergholz.

It is understood that Mr. Ransford Miller will be appointed Consul General at Seoul.

Peace Terms Handed to the Bulgarian Delegation

The Allies' peace terms were presented to the Bulgarian delegation at 10:30 A.M. of September 19. The Bulgarian delegates were given twenty-five days within which to make observations.
The presentation of the Bulgarian peace terms was a dull ceremony. It lasted twenty-five minutes and there was only a meager attendance of the general public and pressmen.

France Waiting for America's Ratification

Some French critics hold that the French Chamber is prolonging the debate on the ratification of the Peace Treaty because the Government wishes to know what the United States will do with regard to the Treaty.

Within the Sacred Inclosure of the “Forbidden City” of Peking

北京“紫禁城”內之現象

Peace Terms, 締和條約, Bulgarian (bohl-gâ'k/'râ-n); 布加利亞 (Bulgaria) 的; 布加利亞 (Bulgaria) 的; 布加利亞 (Bulgaria) 的. Delegation, 代表團, A. M. (ante meridiem 之略), 上午. Observations (ôb-zâ-r-wâ'shânt), 視察; 發表意見. Presentations, 締與 Dull, 沉寢的. Ceremony, 禮節. Press-men, 報界中人.

法國批評家數人, 謂法國衆院現正延長核準和約之辯論, 以法政府欲知美國對於和約將取何種行動也.

CURRENT EVENTS

Asiatics Excluded from Lower California

加洲阻止亞人入境

It is reported that the Governor of Lower California, U. S. A., has ordered the cessation of immigration of Japanese, Chinese, and other Asiatics into the northern district of Lower California until the Mexican Federal Congress has decided on the question of immigration.

Revolution in Honduras

洪都拉斯之革命

A London telegram states that only meager details are arriving regarding the revolution in Honduras. During the fighting, San Pedro was partially destroyed. The President and his family have fled to San Salvador. The new Government has amnestied political offenders.

Mexican Revolutionists Send Appeal to U. S. A.

墨西哥革命黨求援美國

Appeals have been made for recognition and financial aid from the United States by various anti-Carranza factions in Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the present Mexican government.

Among the signers of the petition is Francesco Villa, who was the main cause of the Mexican border trouble in the United States in 1916.

Better Steamship Service for Philippines

Rafferty, before the trade committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided by the committee that every effort should be made to have five large passenger steamers built by the Shipping Board be allotted to the Pacific Coast-Manila run. It was also decided that an immediate increase should be made in the freight service on this run.

Japan Keeps Out of Consortium

Japan has replied to the recent inquiry by the United States regarding the proposed Chinese loan by a Consortium of international bankers that owing to the peculiar state of Mongolia and Manchuria and the relation they occupy to Japan, Japan feels that she must be excluded from the arrangement.

Workers at Kawasaki Threaten to Strike

According to a telegram from Kobe, 15,000 workers at the Kawasaki dockyards demanded a fifty per cent increase in wages, setting September 18 as a time limit. It was reported that if their demands were not conceded the men would not strike but would have recourse to sabotage.
firm you mentioned. We are sorry to say that we found that it was financially embarrassed, and its members were not at all to be trusted. We ourselves should not care to have any business relations with them.

Yours truly,

Simple Style in Simple Letters

Very simple notes are often worded in awkward commercial phrases. Stiff formality is especially objectionable when the occasion is unimportant.

Secretary’s Letter of Acknowledgment

DEAR MADAM:

Mr. Jones requests me to acknowledge receipt of the book you were so kind as to leave yesterday, and to state that he hopes to see you soon and thank you in person.

Respectfully yours,

“Requests,” “acknowledge receipt,” “state” are commercialized words and so to be avoided in a note like this, which should have some grace and literary good manners. Here is a better version:

DEAR MADAM:

Mr. Jones wishes me to thank you for the book you kindly left yesterday at his office. He was sorry that he was out at the time, but asks me to say that he hopes to see you very soon and thank you in person.

Very truly yours,

Explanatory Notes (V)

1. Plunge at once into, 徒速開始; 直進。
2. Without effort, 不費工夫。
3. Esq. = esquire (es-kwir’); 先生。
4. Lakeview (lāk’vū), 美國州名。
5. Wis. = Wisconsin (wis-kōn’si’n), 美國州名。
6. Merchant brand, 商品名。
7. Shipment, 貨物, 運費。
8. Fill your order, 照君之定單配貨。
9. Burley (bùr’lē) Merchandise Co., (company), 百里奇商品公司。
10. Communication, 信件。
11. With reference to, 閱於。
12. Stability (sta-bil’iti), 堅固。
13. Investigation, 檢查。
14. Financially embarrassed, 經濟困頓。
15. Devoid (de-void’) of, 缺乏。
16. Reserve and restraint, 留意。
17. Stiff formality, 倫語之虛文。
18. Commercialized (ko-mər-shəl-izd) words，商業信札中通用之字。

7. What is the color of the winds and waves in a severe storm? The winds blew (blue), the waves rose.

(譯)[問] 當暴風雷電之際，風與潮為何色。
[答] 風藍潮紅。
(註) blew 作「吹」解，blue 作「藍色」解；rose 作「起」解，亦作「玫瑰色」解，風吹潮起，勢其音，亦若雲風藍色而潮玫瑰色者。

8. Why do women make good post-office clerks? Because they know how to manage mails (males).

(譯)[問] 婦人何以善充郵局錄事職。
[答] 因彼輩善於處理郵件之故。
(註) mails 作「郵件」解，males 作「男人」解。兩字音同，借用有「婦人善於處置男子之故」之意。
Match Tricks

火柴幻術

The materials required are four matches (四根火柴). Sharpen the end of one match to a point, and make a short slit in the end of another. Into this slit insert the point of the former and stand the two on the table, with a third loose match resting against them, to balance them. The matches will, of course, all be head downward and present the appearance shown in the first figure, in which A and B are the matches with the point and the slit and C is the loose match supporting them so as to form a tripod. If you now asked some one to lift the tripod with one match, it is pretty certain that he (or she) would fail. This is how to do it. Steadily place a fourth match, D, between A, B, and C, as in the second figure. Gently but surely press A and B away from C, pushing until the latter falls into the position illustrated. You should now be able to raise the tripod to any height you please.

Practice these tricks a few times before you experiment in company, and do not offer to exhibit them until you are satisfied you can always succeed.
The Aspirations of China

By Cheng-ting T. Wang

Chinese Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, Ex-Vice-President of the Senate

(Continued)

Most people now agree that the big "blow-out," called the Boxer Outbreak of 1900, was the immediate result of this "battle for concessions." While the outbreak had cost China dearly, it yet had taught the people at least one valuable lesson; namely, if China is ever to be saved from partition, she must strive to regain complete independence. Half measures would never produce the desired effect. In turn that big "blow-out" prepared the way for the successful Revolution of 1911 which resulted in establishing a Republican régime in place of the old imperial autocracy. But unfortunately for China a Republican régime was not looked upon with favor by more than one foreign Power. Alien imperialism continued its intrigues, with the result that the country has witnessed four revolutions in the short space of seven years and two attempts to reestablish the imperial régime.

What the desire of the people of China is has been made manifestly clear. It is to retain the Republican form of government, and we ask that it be definitely accepted by all nations. In desiring to adapt herself to this form of government her leaders are not unaware of the tremendously difficult task before them. They are fully conscious of the ignorance prevailing among the mass of the people and of their poverty; of the need of better means of transportation and communication; of the lack of industrial development and of the backwardness in the methods of manufacture; above all, of their own want of political experience. But they are determined to apply themselves resolutely to the task. They ask that assistance be given them in this reconstructive and transitional period in two definite forms: first, to remove the hindrances of an international nature, and secondly, to furnish them with expert knowledge and capital.
Contributed Articles

Speaking for Practice

Speaking is an essential but difficult subject in the English course. It cannot be learned from books. Many students who have studied English for four or five years are yet unable to speak any English at all. When they meet a foreigner, they can neither speak to him nor understand him. What is the reason for this? It is due to the fact that they have not enough practice at ordinary times.

How does a small child learn to speak his native language? He does not learn from books. He learns through practice. By trying to speak much and often, he speaks better and better until he can speak perfectly. It is similar with us in learning to speak English. Without practice we can hardly speak well.

The old adage, "Practice makes perfect," expresses a solemn truth in speaking English. In order to get a lot of practice, we must seek every opportunity to speak. Whenever we are in contact with an American or an Englishman, we have to be bold to speak English with him, no matter whether we can speak correctly or not. In conversing with him, let us listen to his speech sounds and sentence constructions and follow his good examples. We may also talk English among ourselves and chat with any one who knows English. In short, opportunity for speaking English is always around us. Seize it and derive the best benefit from it.

In conclusion, I wish to say that, by means of constant practice, a habit of English speaking can be easily formed. It will sooner or later lead us to fluency in speech.

Miscellaneous Words and Phrases

Several persons think that the rains are over.

Several persons — 表示個體之概念能力，而 people 則為一 collective noun，故不宜以 several people 代

as ... as

(a) The man is as old as my father.
(b) The man is not as old as my father.
(c) The man is not so old as my father.

as ... as 無論正式文或 LIMITED 文，as ... as 均可用，惟 so ... as 僅用於 LIMITED 文中，此習慣使然，切莫理由可言也。

(a) 此人之老與吾父相埒。
(b) 此人不若吾父之老。
(c) 此人與吾父年紀相仿。
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. at present
2. presently

(Example)
(a) I am in Peking at present.
(b) I will return presently.

(To be continued)
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 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.
EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN

I. C. S.

Secretarial Course

includes the training that every secretary should have.

Foreign business firms are establishing new agencies in China. Representatives need secretaries. Excellent positions are open for young Chinese men who are capable of doing the work.

Some of the subjects of the new I. C. S. Secretarial Course are

- Stenography (complete)
- Business Law
- English Composition
- Graphs
- English Grammar
- Letter Writing
- etc.

The I. C. S. give training in almost 300 Courses. Hundreds of young men and women in all parts of China are preparing for excellent positions in their own homes.

More than a million men and women in the last 26 years have advanced themselves in positions and salary through I. C. S. help. Over 100,000 are studying right now. You can join them and get in line for promotion.

Make your start now

Mark the course that interests you and mail the coupon TODAY. Learn what the I. C. S. can do for YOU.

Please mention "THE ENGLISH WEEKLY."
DOAN'S TOOTH PASTE

此乃上等牙膏
能使牙齒潔白
芳香堅固並可
免一切牙患也

牙齿洁白
美观之一
市上牙膏
惟此最佳

DOAN'S TOOTH PASTE.

Please mention "English Weekly."