CONTENTS

Editorial .................................. 127
Reader ..................................... 129
Historical Events .......................... 130
English Grammar for Middle Schools ... 131
The Uses of Prepositions ................. 133
Commercial Conversation .................. 134
Business Letters and Advertisements ... 135
Miscellaneous ................................ 137
Contributed Articles ...................... 138
Current Events (see the “Supplement”) . . . . . . .

Silver Shield Presented to Mr. Tseu Yih Zan by the English Phonetic Association Held Under the Auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Hangchow
上海商务印书馆附设函授学术社

文科

詳細告白見本週刊139頁後面

語(211)
The Chinese Student
(From the "North-China Daily News," June 9, 1919)
(Continued)

But he must not imagine that while he remains in the chrysalis state, anything he may recommend will appeal to men of the world. For the best he can be expected to do is faithfully to reflect the light derived from his teacher and textbooks, and these provide him with nothing more than the teaching of experience based on happenings of a long lost past. How to deal with crises of the moment is not to be learned in any school or college. It comes only to those who, in addition to being steeped in the wisdom of the ages, are full of the experience of living men and practice in handling the events of the passing day. The modern Chinese student prides himself on being ages ahead of his father and grandfather, and in some senses the claim is well-based. For he has traveled in foreign lands, and knows how mistaken the old Chinese claim to superiority was. He has been inducted into the secret recesses of modern science, and hence his belief that he can teach his grandmother many things is not outrageously absurd. But just now, he is posing as a critic of things political. How dangerous that ground is he does not
comprehend, and he will pardon our making a quotation from the speech of a most capable and wise American statesman: "Democracies," this gentleman said, "have their dangers, and they have their dangers in foreign affairs, and these dangers arise from the fact that the great mass of the people haven't the time or the opportunity, or in most cases, the capacity, to study and understand the intricate and complicated relations which exist necessarily between nations. The great danger to international relations with the democracies is misunderstanding—a misunderstanding of one's own duties, and of the rights and duties of other peoples." During this time the statesman was considering, "the thoughtless or malicious section of the press was doing its worst. During that time the demagogue, seeking cheap reputation by stirring up the passions of the people to whom he appealed, was doing his worst." The speaker whose opinion this is, was no less an authority than Mr. Elihu Root. The people of whom he spoke were the Americans, amongst the most enlightened people politically that the world knows. If he could speak so of such a people, what would he say of things in China to-day? Would he not recommend the student to stick to his books? Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

9. Why is a young, pretty lady like a wagon wheel? Because she is surrounded by felloes (fellows).

10. What is the longest word in the English language? Miles.
Call that a little virtue?
Perhaps it was by comparison, but it was a grand virtue. It is not small business to make such an effort to be exactly right. Make up a whole life of such little deeds, and it will shine like the sun.

A writer says, “Nothing is small that affects human character or destiny.”

Irving says of Washington, “He was careful of small things.”

Amos Lawrence said to a young person, “When I look back, I can trace the small events which happened at your age, as having an influence upon all the after life.”

(Continued)

小善

[The end]
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)

(Continued)

11. Since the first Hague Conference more than one hundred and thirty treaties have been made between nations, pledging them to submit to arbitration all disputes which do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the contracting parties, and do not concern the interests of third parties. Recently some nations have gone further and proposed treaties binding themselves to submit to arbitration all questions which are justiciable in their nature.

12. There were many other signs besides the Hague conferences and the different arbitration treaties which encouraged the hope that there would not be another great European conflict. The number of international societies and congresses was steadily increasing before the war, and there was a general recognition that people of different nations had innumerable common interests which they should help one another to promote.

十ー. 自海牙和平會第一次開會後，各國間所訂條約，共有一百三十餘起之多，約中所載，皆有國興國之爭，使其事不關締約國之存亡，之自主，之榮譽，並不關於第三國之利益者，須提交仲裁之約定，近來亦有數國，更進一步，擬互相約定，一切問題，凡其外貌有為仲裁所能判決之性質者，皆當提交仲裁之云。

十二. 除海牙和平會及各種仲裁條約外，其他朕兆，所以與人以歐洲不復有大戰發生之希望者甚多，當歐戰未開之前，國際會社國際結合，漸次增加，一時公論，皆謂各國人民利益，彼此公共者甚多，公共利益，勢未有不互相扶助以增進之也。

English Grammar for Middle Schools

THIRD YEAR

Translated into Chinese

中 學 英 文 法

第三 學 年

(Continued)

40. 間 接 受 事 與 直 接 受 事 之 分 別, 可 由 加 入 所 删 去 之 to 字 或 for 字 以
辨 出 之, 例 如,

I sent him a message. 我送他一封信.
I sent a message to him. 我以一封信送他.

由 此 可 見, 資 料 字 一 經 加 入 後, 則 直 接 受 事, 大 率 紛 隨 云 謂 字 之 後.

41. 云 謂 字 之 必 有 間 接 受 事 者, 大 率 爲 謂 及 telling (告 語), giving (給 與),
refusing (拒 絕), 等 字.

此 類 之 字 如 次:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assign</th>
<th>Assure</th>
<th>Bring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deny</td>
<td>Insure</td>
<td>Fetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbid</td>
<td>Forgive</td>
<td>Furnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Guarantee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardon</td>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Refund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remit</td>
<td>Sell</td>
<td>Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spare</td>
<td>Tell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. 間 接 受 事 之 位 置, 紛 隨 云 謂 字 之 後, 例 如,

The merchant sold him the goods. 商 人 以 貨 售 彼. (不 可 云 The merchant sold the goods him.)

The banker refused my friend credit. 銀 行 行 主 不 允 吾 友 以 信 用 借 款. (不 可 云 The banker refused credit my friend.)

練 習 十 二

於 下 列 句 語 中, 先 指 出 各 直 接 受 事 及 其 所 附 屬 之 云 謂 字, 次 指 出 各 間
受 事.

1. I will lend Sun my knife. 吾 欲 以 吾 刀 借 與 孫 君.
2. Many people did not believe that story. 多 數 人 不 信 此 事.
3. Liu and I went to the garden to see the flowers. 刘与我至花园看花。
4. The officers carry swords. 軍官帶刀。
5. We gave him a present. 吾儻以禮物與彼。
6. Lend me your book. 請以君之書借我。
7. Mr. Wang left his son a fortune. 吳君遺其子以財產。
8. He teaches us English. 彼教吾輩英文。
9. Always be kind to the aged. 高年宜常敬之。
10. He lent his friend some money. 彼借與其友以財物。

練習十答案

The number and gender of the possessives in each of the sentences in this exercise are given below:

1. sun's, singular number, masculine gender.
2. bird's, singular number, common gender.
3. birds', plural number, common gender.
4. teachers', plural number, common gender.
5. ship's, singular number, neuter gender.
6. boy's, singular number, masculine gender.
7. river's, singular number, neuter gender.
8. men's, plural number, masculine gender.
   boys', plural number, masculine gender.
9. gentleman's, singular number, masculine gender.
   gentlemen's, plural number, masculine gender.
10. girl's, singular number, feminine gender.
11. girls', singular number, feminine gender.
12. children's, plural number, common gender.
13. ladies', plural number, feminine gender.
14. lady's, singular number, feminine gender.

練習十一答案

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular Possessive</th>
<th>Plural Possessive</th>
<th>Singular Possessive</th>
<th>Plural Possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ant's</td>
<td>ants'</td>
<td>dog's</td>
<td>dogs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet's</td>
<td>poets'</td>
<td>bird's</td>
<td>birds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crow's</td>
<td>crows'</td>
<td>king's</td>
<td>kings'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly's</td>
<td>flies'</td>
<td>baby's</td>
<td>babies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife's</td>
<td>wives'</td>
<td>soldier's</td>
<td>soldiers'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocean's</td>
<td>oceans'</td>
<td>cousin's</td>
<td>cousins'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish's</td>
<td>fishes'</td>
<td>pony's</td>
<td>ponies'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ox's</td>
<td>oxen's</td>
<td>thief's</td>
<td>thieves'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 209)

各論

But

But字作preposition用時，有 except之意，其用法可分四種說明之：

(a) 用於否定語者：

637. I have no kind friend but you.

638. No one but a fool will do such a thing.

非愚人無肯為此事者。

639. He has given me nothing but this parcel.

除此小包外，彼並無何物給我。

640. I am nothing but a student (= I am only a student).

吾不過一學生耳。

641. I saw nobody but her.

除彼女外，吾不見一人。

642. None but the brave deserves the fair.—Dryden.

除勇者外，無足以偶此佳人者。

643. I have done nothing but my duty.

除自已義務之外，吾無所作爲。

644. As far as the eye can reach, nothing is to be seen but sand.

竭目力之所能到，除沙泥而外，不見他物。

645. I cannot but fear (= I cannot do anything except fear) that you are ill. (Here the noun infinitive "fear" is the object of the preposition "but").

吾恐君之惟有病也。

646. I cannot but pity her.

吾不能不憐彼女。

647. She does nothing but cry all day.

彼女一無所為，但終日哭泣耳。

(b) 用於all, every, any之次者：

648. All the students were present but myself.

除我之外，諸生均出席。

649. I will do anything but this.

除此事外，無論何事，我皆可爲。

650. Everybody was gone but myself.

除我之外，人人皆去。

651. He is all but dead (= He is almost dead).

彼與死無異；彼幾乎死矣，

652. He was all but ruined.

(Here "ruined" is an elliptical form of the gerund "being ruined"; and this gerund is the object of the preposition "but").

彼幾滅亡。

653. He is anything but kind.

彼絕不慈愛。
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang

(Continued)

At a Bookseller’s

L. C. And what about prices?

S. K. Those on the upper shelf are two dollars each; the ones on the lower are one dollar.

L. C. I’ll take this “Every Boy’s Book of Heroes” by Eric Wood. It seems as good as any; and, to tell the truth, one never knows what book will take a boy’s fancy, and what won’t.

S. K. Thank you, madam. Anything else?

L. C. No, not to-day, thanks. You might make a neat parcel of these for me, please, and enter them to my account.

S. K. Very well, madam. They make a rather heavy parcel. Perhaps if I send them round for you?

L. C. Yes, do, please; I have to go to the other end of town, and don’t want to be troubled carrying these about with me.

Glossary

“Every Boy’s Book of Heroes” (= all sorts of heroes, told about in stirring tales), 少年叢書之英雄傳; Funk and Wagnalls Company 出版; 著者是 Eric Wood.

As good as any, 小説中的好書.

To tell the truth, 實在說.

Take (one’s) fancy, 使人歡喜.

My account, 我的帳目.

A rather heavy parcel, 顏重的一包.

Don’t want to be troubled, 不要費事.
Tibetan Commission Named at Peking

A special commission has been appointed to study the Tibetan question under the presidency of Chen-lu, Vice Minister of the Foreign Office. The commission will decide whether it is advisable to conclude an Anglo-Chinese Agreement now, or to postpone the matter indefinitely, whether a military force should be employed to endeavor to regain the lost territory from the Tibetans and whether in the event of the matter not being settled smoothly, it would be advisable to refer the whole question to the League of Nations.

Tibetan Commission, 研究西藏問題之特別委員會; 責務委員會, Appointed, 任命; 指定; Tibetan question, 西藏問題; Chen-lu, 陳臘; Vice
Minister of the Foreign Office, 外交次長。 Con­clude, 結立。 Anglo-Chinese Agreement, 中英條約。 Postpone, 延緩。 Indefinitely (in­déf­i­ni­t­i­ly), 無期限。 Military force, 兵力。 Endeavor (én­dè­v’r), 努力。 Lost territory, 失去之土地。 Tibetans, 西藏人。 In the event of, 若；如。 Refer, 交付。 League of Nations, 國際聯盟。 million dollars without interference from the Consortium.

(3) The Consortium’s supervision over securities should be similar and not greater than that now exercised in connection with the obligations

Chinese Students Who Sailed for America to Study at the Government’s Expense. The Picture Was Taken in Chang Su-ho’s Garden, Shanghai, August 12, 1919

List of Suggestions Offered by Financial Commission

財政委員之建議

The financial commission attached to the Presidency has submitted a memorandum on the subject of the proposed Consortium in which the following suggestions are made:

(1) Definite discrimination should be made between political and industrial loan.

(2) China should be entitled to contract loans not exceeding ten

secured on the customs and salt revenues.

(4) China should be entitled to have one representative on the governing body of the Consortium.

公府財政委員會條陳關於銀行團辦法四條。

(一) 分別政治及工業借款。

(二) 中國得訂借一千萬元以下之款, 不受銀行團之干涉。

(三) 銀行團對於抵押品之監督, 當仿關稅及鹽稅辦法, 不得加嚴。
(四) 银行各国管理部，中国有代表一人。


Japanese Offer Monthly Loan

日本 允 許 每 月 借 款

According to a certain report the Government has received assurance that $4,000,000 will be made available monthly from Japanese sources. It is further stated that the Government has decided to accept the offer, but the Japanese have not approached the old Consortium Group about the matter.

This is considered most significant owing to the expiry of the old group agreement on October 14.

According to a certain report the Government has received assurance that $4,000,000 will be made available monthly from Japanese sources. It is further stated that the Government has decided to accept the offer, but the Japanese have not approached the old Consortium Group about the matter.

This is considered most significant owing to the expiry of the old group agreement on October 14.

按舊銀行合同於十月十四日滿期，故此事件應注意。


Peking Chooses Man to Go to Washington

北京選 派 代 表 赴 華 盛 頓

It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce favors the appointment of Chang Chien or Li Shih-tseng, manager of the Chinese Bean Curd Factory in Paris, as the representative of Chinese labor at the forthcoming Labor Conference at Washington.

聞農商部主張以張謇或巴黎中國豆腐公司總理李石曾為未來華盛頓保工大會之中國勞動界代表.


Opium Burning in Peking

北京之焚土

Many foreigners and Chinese attended the burning of opium by the police at the Temple of Agriculture on September 28. The drug, consisting of nearly 8,000 ounces of opium, was examined by Dr. Liu and Mr. Britland of the Union Medical College.

Mr. A. E. Blanco, representing the Anti-Opium Association, thanked the authorities for their coöperation in anti-opium work and for their invitation to members of the Association to attend the burning.

九月二十八日北京巡警在先農 壇 焚 土時, 中 外 人 士 到 者 甚 多, 共 焚 去 烟士八千多 由 協 和 醫 學 校 劉 醫 生 及 摄 里 脫 雞 罐 查 驗.

禁 煙 會 代 表 蠍 龍 谷 君 因 政 府 協 助 禁 煙, 並 邀 請 會 員 到 場 監 視 焚 燦, 向 在 場 長 官 道 謝.

To Investigate Conditions of Chinese in Vienna and Berlin

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has reported to the Government that he has sent Mr. Liu Chung-chien to Vienna and Mr. Chu Yung-han to Berlin to investigate the conditions of Chinese residents there.

Resignation of the Chief Southern Delegate

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern peace delegate, officially announced his resignation on October 3.

Southern Government to Have Bank

The Southern Government is planning to establish a new bank under the name of the Southwest Bank, with a capital of $4,000,000. The head office is to be in Canton.

Success of Boycott in Canton

The effectiveness of the anti-Japanese boycott in Canton is demonstrated when it is stated that the largest department stores on the Bund, supposed to carry large stocks of Japanese goods, are practically unvisited by customers. The ensuing loss must be very heavy. A cordon of students during the busiest business hours hand over leaflets, with which they are supplied in large quantities, to passers-by enjoining them not to patronize low-grade goods.
Americans to Honor Their Consuls

United States Consul General Thomas Sammons and his successor Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, will be the guests of honor at a dinner dance to be given on October 30 by the American Association in Shanghai.

The Fourth Batch of Chinese Students Who Sailed for France to Study. The Picture Was Taken in the Paris Hotel, Shanghai.

Members of the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce and their ladies will be invited. The affair will be in the nature of a farewell to Mr. Sammons and a welcome to Mr. Cunningham.

American Business Men's Losses

American business men are facing a daily loss of $10,000,000 in consequence of the cancellation of sailings to Great Britain.

Business men,商人, Loss, 損失, Consequence of, 因, Cancellation (kăn-sè-lâ'zhōn), 取消, Great Britain, 大不列顛; 英國.
Object of Allied Missions to America

The French Economic Commission to America left Brest on October 6. The object of the visit of the French, British, Belgian, and Italian Missions is to enlighten public opinion in the United States on the economic situation in Europe and the need during the reconstruction period for organizing financial collaboration between the Allied and Associated Powers.

Austrians and Germans to Attend Labor Conference at Washington

The Supreme Council has decided to grant Austrians and Germans facilities for attending the forthcoming Labor Conference at Washington.

Belgian Royal Party Arrives in New York

The King and Queen of the Belgians landed in New York on October 2 from the George Washington which was escorted to the pier by twelve destroyers and fleets of yachts. The harbor forces fired a twenty-one gun salute. King Albert addressed a message to Americans paying a tribute to America's part in the war.

Steps Taken to Call First League Meeting

The French Chamber on October 3 passed a motion requesting the Government, in agreement with President Wilson on America’s ratification of the Peace Treaty, to convolve an immediate meeting of the League of
Nations. The Commission of French delegates will propose measures leading to general disarmament.

France and Disarmament of Germany

The French Chamber by 262 votes to 188 passed a vote of confidence in the Government, arising out of the motion in favor of the immediate opening of negotiations between the Allies with the object of assuring the disarmament of Germany. The Government accepted the terms of the motion but urged postponement of action until the Peace Treaty had been ratified.

Sino-Bolivian Fact Under Discussion

Negotiations are proceeding in Tokyo for the conclusion of a Sino-Bolivian Commercial Treaty similar to the Sino-Swiss Treaty, though the Chinese are strongly withholding extraterritorial rights.
Eight-Hour Day Wanted by Workers in Japan

日本工人要求每日工作八小时

An Osaka telegram states that the demand for an eight-hour day is rapidly becoming universal among men employed in shipbuilding, engineering and allied concerns, including the Osaka ironworks. Employers seem likely to concede to the demand, and some firms, notably the Sumitomo copper works, have already declared their willingness to adopt the principle.
The Right Copy for an Advertisement

The preparation of a good advertisement is something of a task, and requires time and effort. The novice who thinks he can write such an advertisement off-hand is likely to be very much surprised when the results do not come in.

The steps in preparing a good advertisement are fixed and universal. They are—

1. To attract attention (this is done by display);
2. To fix attention (this is done by the catch-line);
3. To intensify the desire and to explain just how you can meet the desire awakened;
4. To offer proof that you are not lying;
5. To state the price and point out the simple and easy way to send the money and get the goods.

Each of these five points must be studied separately and in detail.

First, study display. This you can do easily by turning over the pages of newspaper or magazine, and observing which advertisements catch your eye most readily. A picture, a border, a black background, or simple type arrangement may serve the purpose. Perhaps the best of all is white space.

Second, select your catch-line—the thing that is going to strike home to the reader. On this and this almost alone depends whether the reader will read the advertisement. It must be something that makes the reader feel a void in himself, and consequently a desire. Above all it should not be praise of your own product.

Third, you must tell the reader in a simple way just how you can fill the want that has been made felt.

Fourth, you must offer some sort of proof of the value of what you have to offer. It is usually a matter of selecting the one most telling fact or testimonial.

Fifth, you must indicate with the utmost clearness just how the article can be obtained.

This Advertisement Is Complete

WHEN A TOOTH ACHES

You don't want to hunt a remedy. Get Dent’s Toothache Gum and keep it for emergencies—as good five years old as a day. It stops any toothache.
instantly, cavity or no cavity; removes offensive odors caused by decay; prevents further decay. Enough in each package for 50 aches—cannot dry or waste by spilling.

DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM
is imitated. Insist on getting Dent's—the only toothache gum that will not decay the tooth. Look for the name on the wrapper. Used by leading dentists. Sold by responsible druggists, 15c; or by mail on receipt of price.

Dent, Detroit.
The picture and white space catch the eye, the catch-line fixes the attention of any reader who has or even had a toothache, and the details, telling just how the remedy works, make a strong appeal to the common sense. As the price is small, most people will chance buying without much more proof than is contained in persistent advertising in costly mediums (that is important proof in itself); but the fact that professional dentists use it is good proof also.

Explanatory Notes (VI)
1. Something of a task, 難事; 困苦之事.

Genius
The young man brought some verses to his father.
"Father, I have written poems."
"What! Let me see them instantly."
The father read them over carefully, the tears slowly welling to his eyes as he did so. Finishing the last one, he threw down the manuscript, folded the boy to his breast, and sobbed:
"Oh, my poor, poor son!"
"Are they so bad as that, father?"
"Bad! They are excellent. They are real poetry. My boy, my boy, you will starve to death!"

天才
某少年取詩以示父.
曰, 父乎. 兒已作詩矣. 父曰, 呀. 容吾即刻閱之. 兒細讀詩稿, 含呂之餘, 淚涕損及眼際, 追憶其末首, 乃撫膝抱兒而泣曰. 
吁, 哀哉吾兒. 兒曰, 父乎, 詩之劣其至斯乎. 父曰, 是何劣, 詩至佳妙, 而亦詩之正格也. 哀哉吾兒將不免於餓死耳. (意謂詩人少達而多窮).--蘇兆龍譯.
**Miscellaneous**

**The Aspirations of China**

By Cheng-ting T. Wang

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

江學輝顧潤卿註释

(Continued)

Great Britain is among the first of the Friendly Powers to recognize the justness of our claim to abolish consular jurisdiction. As far back as 1902, in Article XII of the Sino-British Commercial Treaty, it is provided that “China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for the administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing.” We find similar provisions in our treaty with the United States and that with Japan in 1903.

China has made remarkable progress in the judicial notably since the inauguration of the Republican régime. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a distinguished graduate of your educational institution, jurist of world fame, has been at the head of the Codification of Laws Commission appointed by our Government for two years. The Commission plan to complete their labor by the end of 1924, when the five codes are expected to be promulgated and all the districts to be furnished with modern courts. While we do not claim that our laws and their administration will have reached the stage of perfection by 1924, we do feel confident to assert that they shall have made such progress as to warrant Western Powers to relinquish their consular jurisdiction.

(To be continued)
Contributed Articles

The Production of Silk

By Chu Chen Huan, Graduate of C. P. C. S.

Silk, one of the famous products of China, is highly prized by all peoples. It is a very thin and pliant fiber. Its natural colors are various; some are white, others yellow, and others green. As to where it comes from, we must explain what silkworms are and how they spin it.

Silkworms are wonderful things. They begin as eggs, which were laid by silk moths. When the days become warm, and the mulberry leaves shoot out, we put these eggs in a hatching room to be hatched at a certain temperature. After ten days they are hatched, and worms come out. They are small, but they can eat mulberry leaves as soon as they come out. They grow rapidly and sleep every other week. When they sleep, they do not eat even a bit of mulberry leaves. After they sleep three or four times, they eat no more, but seek out places to begin to spin silk threads about themselves. They spin their silk into the shape of dates which we call cocoons. They do not stop until they finish their work. Then we take the cocoons down and place them in hot water to loosen the threads which are wound off by reels. With silk we weave many things, such as ribbons, satins, stockings, etc.

From the above we know that silk is a useful thing, and that silk manufacture is profitable. For centuries our country has been famous for her silk industry, but as the latest scientific methods are seldom adopted, she falls behind. I venture to say that the finest silk will be produced in our country if our countrymen improve their old methods.

Why are they not doing so?

Miscellaneous Words and Phrases

| 1. far |
| 2. by far |

(Example) (a) The air is far hotter to-day than yesterday.
(b) He is by far the best boy in the class.

(Explanation) (a) 句中之 far 等於 much, 用以描述比较级之形容词, (b) 句中之 by far, 则用以描述最级之形容词, 有 very decidedly 意义。

by far 亦可用以描述比较级之形容词, 如云 The air is by far hotter to-day, 是也。
(18) (a) He is no scholar.
(b) He is none the wiser for all his experience.

(19) (a) 彼毫無儒雅氣.
(b) 關於彼所有之經驗，絕無較智慧者.

(20) (a) 彼將於明日起程.
(b) 彼輩於次日起程.

**Words in Pairs**

**Connected by the conjunction “and”**

(S) 162. Sackcloth and ashes.

(例) A deplorable error and misfortune, for which humanity should mourn in sackcloth and ashes.

此信誤及間，殊堪惋惜；凡有人心者，應為之大感痛恨也

(注) Sackcloth and ashes = grief and repentance; self-abasement. This is a scriptural expression, and comes from the habit of Eastern nations on occasions of sorrow and remorse, sorrow和恥辱；因痛恨而自惜；穿麻衣以示改過。(此乃聖經成語，其典故出於東方各國，悲哀怨懟者之故態也)

163. Safe and sound.

(例) Mr. Woo, the president of the Traveling Students’ Association of I-hing city, has been to Europe and returned safe and sound.

宜興城市旅外學生會會長吳君，曾往來歐洲，安然無恙。

(注) Safe and sound = unharmed and in good condition; safely and in good health, 無恙。
世界愈進化則交通愈便利交通愈便利則外國文愈重要本社順世界之潮流特

設英文一科

(一)身有職業不能入普通學校肄業之人

生欲為課外之補習以及(三)學校學校

女學校者不論年齡不拘程度不限時日皆得入本

社肄業本社

教員

講義

學科

學費

正科

選科

正科不定二元或三元即可入學

選科學費六元起為 SAME

由周越然先生任課普通教科書不同

皆請名人編纂

選科分九門"本文法作文信札會話無一不備可以自選

平海瀛、李培杭、錢錦宇、蘇兆璽

遠如英、書記員一

上海寶山路商務印書館附設函授學社英文科索取

語(210)
人生寶鑑
三版出書

上海北四川路二千號生記協會

表

學校簿

學校簿

學生

書籍

表

職業成績

授予

書籍

表

表

學生

簿

表

商務印書館

(14)
止咳
兜安氏止咳藥片

請聲明由英語週刊介紹

Please mention "English Weekly."