Mr. MacKenzie is a prominent member of the Canadian House of Commons from the province of Nova Scotia. His appointment as leader of the liberal party is temporary; a national convention will later elect a permanent leader.
設英文科
（一）凡 中文普通學校畢業之學生欲入英文學校肄業者，不得入英文科
（二）凡

上海

附

函

商

書

務

印

館

函

授

社

文

科

英
Editorial

Ask Yourself

(From the New Success)

1. Am I hitched up right, or am I a round peg in a square hole?
2. Am I backing up my chance in life in every possible way, or am I sliding along the lines of least resistance?
3. Am I keeping myself fit to do the biggest thing possible to me every day of my life?
4. Am I working along the line of my talent, or am I getting my living by my weakness instead of my strength?
5. Am I strengthening my weak points, making my strong points stronger, and eliminating the things which are keeping me back, the enemies of my success?
6. Do I decide things quickly, or am I forever on the fence, fearing to make definite decisions which I cannot reconsider?
7. Have I the initiative which begins things without being told to; which does things without waiting for others' instructions?
8. Do I dare to attempt the thing I instinctively feel capable of doing, and know that I ought to do?
9. Have I the courage which dares to branch out in an original way, dares to make mistakes that may humiliate me if I should not happen to succeed?
10. Do I try to develop that bigger man back of the smaller man I am, by obeying the God-urge that ever bids me up and on to greater endeavor?

If you can answer the above questions in the right way, you will bring out a hundred per cent of your ability instead of the fifty per cent that the majority of young men are content to develop; you will attain your ambition and be what you long to be.

[注] 1. Hitched up right, 拉直腰身；措施皆据。Hitch up 俗語作 pulled or raised with a jerk 「整而舉之」解，如 云 hitch up the trousers 是。2. A round peg in a square hole, 有拔方髻（唯不適用也）。3. Backing up my chance in life in every possible way, 生平機會百計維之。4. Sliding along the lines of least resistance, 稱逸阻力。5. Keeping myself fit to do the biggest thing possible to me, 使吾身能為吾力所及之大事。6. Along the line of my talent, 按我之才力。7. Getting my living by my weakness instead of my strength, 以我之短處，而以我之長處謀生。8. Strengthening my weak points, 補我之短。9. Making my strong points stronger, 增我之長。10. Eliminating the things which are keeping me back, 除我之患使我退步者。11. Finally= completely, 完全。12. On the fence, 鑁躇不決；爲懸。13. Fearing to make definite decisions, 不敢決斷。14. Which I cannot reconsider, 所不能再事議思之。15. Initiative, 始事之才。16. Begins things without being told to (begin), 不待命作某事而作之。17. Without waiting for others' instructions, 不待他人之指導。18. Dare to attempt the thing I instinctively feel capable of doing, and know that I ought to do, 事之為余所覺其能行而且知其當行者，敢試行之。19. Courage which dares to branch out in an original way, 敢於播大其業別開生面之勇氣。20. Make mistakes that may humiliate me, 敢為不是，或則是而使我屈抑者。21. Try to develop that bigger man back of the smaller man I am, 我小人也，將欲遠而大之，使為丈夫。22. Obeysing the God-urge, 顏從上帝之教命。23. Ever bids me up and on to greater endeavor, 常命余竟高向上以達宏聞。24. Bring out a hundred per cent of your ability instead of the fifty per cent that the majority of young men are content to develop, 將汝之能力，顯出百分之百，不致如多數少年，僅以顯出百分之五十為滿足。25. Long= wish, 願。

The Chinese notes were done by Mr. Su Chao Lung.—Editor.
It is so with little vices. Young people, as well as older ones, excuse little sins. Boys who would not steal a cent will take an apple from an orchard that does not belong to them. "Only an apple," they say; "what of that?"

Girls, who will not lie will sometimes. "I did not mean anything by it," they say. They forget that deceit is on the way to falsehood. Nellie copied a problem from Ruth's slate, and passed it to her teacher as her own work. She did not say in so many words, "I performed it"; she would not say that; but she did say it by an act, and thought little of it.
Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

Matters of Dispute: National Rivalries

14. The chief underlying conditions which made the Great War possible has been on the one hand "imperialism," and on the other the "Near-Eastern question." We have seen how the nations of Europe began in the latter part of the nineteenth century, as rivals for the world's trade, to seize colonies and trading ports in Africa and Asia, and we have also seen how they stood eyeing each other suspiciously as to which was to profit most from the decline of Turkey. Now we must see how these rivalries—which for almost fifty years had somehow been adjusted peacefully—were allowed, in the summer of 1914, to burst out into war.

Personal Pronouns

45. 指身稱代字者，所以指（一）發言之人（二）與言之人（三）言及之入
或物者也。

第一身稱代字 (pronomines of the first person)，指發言之人，如 I, we 是。

第二身稱代字 (pronomines of the second person)，指與言之人，如 you 是。

第三身稱代字 (pronomines of the third person)，指言及之人或物，如 he, she, it, they 是。

46. 三身中各身之變如下：

第 一 身： I (我)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>單 數</th>
<th>衆 數</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>主名之位</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主物之位</td>
<td>my or mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受事之位</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

第 二 身： You (你)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>單 數</th>
<th>衆 數</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>主名之位</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主物之位</td>
<td>your or yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受事之位</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

第 三 身： He (他), She (她), It (這個)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>單 數</th>
<th>衆 數</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>主名之位</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主物之位</td>
<td>his or hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>受事之位</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
47. Mine (我的), ours (我們的), yours (你們的), hers (他的), theirs (他們的) 等物主式，能用於謂語 (predicate) 中，其後不復有名物字隨之；例如

My book is lost. 书已失去
This book is mine. 此書是我的。
His hat is new. 彼之帽新
That hat is his. 彼帽是彼的。
Their horse is gray. 彼輩之馬是褐色
The gray horse is theirs. 褐色之馬是彼輩的。

48. 如以 self (自己) 一字加於指身稱代字，則此稱代字為合沓指身稱代字。

合沓指身稱代字

Compound Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>獨數</th>
<th>衆數</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>第一身</td>
<td>myself (我自己)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>第二身</td>
<td>yourself (你 自己)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(himsel (彼 自己, 陽屬)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>第三身</td>
<td>herself (彼 自己, 隱屬)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(itself (彼 自己, 困 屬)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49. 此類稱代字，可為鄭重語勢之用，亦可為反身之用；例如

I, myself, saw him. 我親見彼。
I hurt myself. 我自傷。

第一句之 myself 不過增加 I 一字之語勢。第二句之 myself 乃表句主 I 之所為，係自及而非他及者，故此句之 myself 實為 hurt 之直接受事 (direct object).

練習十三 答案

The sentences in this exercise are rearranged as follows:

1. He told me the truth.
   He told the truth to me.

2. Mu Tan's mother made her a pair of new shoes.
   Mu Tan's mother made a pair of new shoes for her.

3. I have written you two letters.
   I have written two letters to you.

4. I can spare you ten dollars.
   I can spare ten dollars for you.

5. We gave the beggar money.
   We gave money to the beggar.

6. He sent me a note yesterday.
   He sent a note to me yesterday.

7. The captain paid the soldier the reward.
   The captain paid the reward to the soldier.

8. The soldier told us the whole story.
   The soldier told the whole story to us.

9. He has told you all his trouble.
   He has told all his trouble to you.

10. I have sold Mr. Wei my horse.
    I have sold my horse to Mr. Wei.
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 211)

676. The tea house is near by the bridge.

茶館與橋相近.

677. I live close by the park.

吾住於公園左近.

678. I will stand by you through thick and thin.

無論如何困難, 我將助君.

679. I found it impossible, as a man of conscience, to stand any more by them.

吾既為具良心之人, 欲於彼再有所助, 不可能矣.

680. How did you come by (to get) this book?

君如何得此書乎.

681. He did his duty by his friends.

彼對於友人而盡責.

682. You have done well by him.

君對於彼, 已盡仁愛之情.

683. She always deals well by her servants.

彼女常善待其僕.

684. His father soon married—again, and the second wife did her duty nobly by her stepchildren.

其父不久續娶, 而後妻對於繼子, 頗能盡責.
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F.S. Hwang

(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

N. C. Are there no prospects of its being reprinted?

S. I'm told it's in the press; but I couldn't say exactly when it's likely to be issued.

N. C. In that case I'd better make sure of this while I have the chance.*

What do you want for it?

S. Three fifty, miss.

N. C. What! Three fifty! But that's a terrible price!

S. Not so. out of the way, miss; I assure you.

N. C. But it's higher than the price of a new copy.

S. Quite so, miss; but you must remember that the work is out of print, and it's growing harder every day to come across a copy on the bookstalls.

N. C. In that case I'd better make sure of this while I have the chance.*

What do you want for it?

S. Three fifty, miss.

N. C. What! Three fifty! But that's a terrible price!

S. Not so. out of the way, miss; I assure you.

N. C. But it's higher than the price of a new copy.

S. Quite so, miss; but you must remember that the work is out of print, and it's growing harder every day to come across a copy on the bookstalls.

Glossary

Prōs'pēets, 希望

Being réprint'éd, 再版

In the press = in process of being printed, 印刷中

Exactly (ēg-zākt'īf) 確實

Issued, 出版

In that case 那未, 既然這樣

Make sure of = to secure full possession of, 使為己有

Terrible (tër'i-b'l) price, 可怕的價錢

Out of the way, 出乎常道, 即「蓋得太遠」之意

Assure, 確信

Out of print, 絕版

Growing harder every day, 一天難一天

To come across, 遇着

* 順例 Well, anyway, I’ll snap up this one while I’ve the chance.
Business Letters and Advertisements

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

(VII)
When to Write a Short Letter, and When to Write a Long One

Don’t write exactly the same kind of letter to all kinds of people.

The first step toward good letter writing is the ability to write a long letter when a long letter is required, and a short one when a short letter is best.

Write a Long Letter to
A farmer,
A woman,
A customer who has asked you a question,
A customer who is angry and needs quieting down.
A man who is interested, but must be convinced before he will buy your goods.

Write a Short Letter to
A busy business man,
An indifferent man on whom you want to make a sharp impression,
A man who wants only a record of a piece of information,
A person who needs only the slightest reminder of something he has forgotten or overlooked.

If the person to whom you write has plenty of time, and wants to hear what you have to say, write as long a letter as your time and brain will permit. Though a farmer usually writes short letters because he finds it hard to write long ones, he likes to get and read long ones that clearly state all the matters he is desirous of knowing.

A woman will usually read through the longest letter, and likes a full explanation.

When a customer writes for special information, it is discourteous to cut him off with a short letter.

When a customer has become very angry about some real or fancied wrong, and has given a great deal of time to thinking over his troubles, the only hope of keeping his business lies in writing him a long, sympathetic, frank talk, conceding all you can, and doing your utmost to get him into a reasonable frame of mind. It will pay for the special effort.

A busy business man has no time to look through a long letter.

This is poor:
Dear Sir:
I inclose herewith return copy of lease favor J. H. Jones same having been executed on behalf of this Company. Please deliver to owner and acknowledge receipt hereof.

Yours truly,
Current Events
Compiled by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Contents
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The Donation of Silk Association of America
Dr. Reinsch Home
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Another Triple Alliance in Process of Formation
Reason for the Anglo-Persian Agreement
Italian Minister's Proposal Dealing with Fiume
Visit of President Poincaré to England
Austrian Constitution
Flight from England to Australia
Tokyo Titles Renounced by Korean Nobles

Chow Shu-mou Mentioned Again for Premier
周樹模入任總理說又盛
Chow Shu-mou's candidature for the Premierships is again being discussed in official circles where it is thought that Tuan Chi-jui will support it if President Hsu Shih-chang nominates Chow Shu-mou.

China and the New Consortium
中國與新銀團
It is understood that Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London, has informed the Government that English banking circles continue firmly to decline to agree to the exclusion of Mongolia and Manchuria from the purview of the new Consortium. English bankers, he says, are anxious to learn China's real attitude toward
the Consortium. He adds that he expects that an invitation will be extended to Mr. Hsu Un-yuan to visit London to express the official financial views on the subject.


Chen Lu to Be Minister at Paris

It is understood that the Government contemplates appointing Chen Lu Minister at Paris on the arrival of Lu Tseng-hsiang.

China's Delegate to the International Labor Conference

The Cabinet has decided to accept the suggestion of Dr. Wellington Koo to appoint Dr. Yung Kwei, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington, to be Deputy Delegate to the International Labor Conference.

Hostilities Break Out in Hunan

It was reported that Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, had telegraphed to the Government stating that, after a military conference at Yung-hsing, General Tang Yen-kai mobilized his troops and ordered an advance against the Northern troops. The Government replied that Chang Ching-yao should take all necessary measures of defense, but avoid any action that might be construed as offensive. The Government also telegraphed to Canton asking the Military Government to suppress Tang Yen-kai's warlike movements.

According to telegrams received by Shanghai Chinese business houses on the night of October 20, Northern and Southern troops had been fighting in Hunan and General Chang Ching-yao had fled from Changsha.

China's Delegate to the International Labor Conference

The Cabinet has decided to accept the suggestion of Dr. Wellington Koo to appoint Dr. Yung Kwei, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington, to be Deputy Delegate to the International Labor Conference.
CURRENT EVENTS


A big fire broke out at Pengpu on October 19, and destroyed one thousand houses, including the yamen of the Occupation Commissioner, the barracks, and the Conservancy Office. The loss was great.

Big Fire at Pengpu

Pengpu, in Anhui. Destroyed (dē-stroid'), Yamen, barracks, Conservancy Office, loss, Pengpu, Shantung Amendment Rejected by U.S. Senate

The United States Senate rejected the Shantung amendment by fifty-five votes to thirty-five. Speaking in the Senate, Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, vehem
mently denounced the Shantung provision of the Peace Treaty on the ground that Japan was building a Far Eastern Empire which would threaten the safety of the entire world.

Senator Lodge urged the maintenance of a superior navy in the Pacific as "the day will come when the United States will be involved in another great war to preserve civilization."

The money, which was contributed by the leading silk manufacturing concerns of the United States, will be used in the improvement of silk production and improvement in methods of marketing raw silk in China.

It will be remembered that two years ago, the Silk Association of America sent Mr. D. E. Douty, a silk expert, to China to investigate conditions. Mr. Douty spent several months in Shanghai lecturing before silk guilds and in screening moving pictures showing the modern methods used in the United States. The main cause that has handicapped the Chinese silk from the standpoint of the American market has been the method used in China in reeling the skeins, which are not suitable for the high-speed looms in American mills.

The Donation of Silk Association of America

The American Chamber of Commerce of China turned over to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China a check for five thousand taels on behalf of the Silk Association of America. The money, which was contributed by the leading silk manufacturing concerns of the United States, will be used in the improvement of silk production and improvement in methods of marketing raw silk in China.

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Dr. Reinsch Home

英国大使返美

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to the Republic of China of the United States Government, arrived in San Francisco on October 14 on the steamer Venezuela. Shortly after his arrival Dr. Reinsch departed for Washington.

British Ship Losses in War

戰時英國所受船舶損失

The following detailed return of British merchant shipping losses during the war was issued on October 17. Total gross tonnage destroyed, 7,759,000; number of vessels lost, 2,479; number of lives lost, 14,287. Submarines were almost entirely responsible for the losses.

Reason for the Anglo-Persian Agreement

英波協約之理由

The Persian Foreign Minister, in an interview at Paris, stated that he had requested the Peace Conference to give him an audience, in order to explain the wishes of Persia. He declared emphatically that the apprehensions with regard to the Anglo-
Persian Agreement were unjustified. Persia could only live, he said, if she reformed herself, and could only do that with the friendly support of one of the great European powers. Great Britain was the only power able to help Persia. The Agreement contained nothing attacking the independence of Persia, or constituting a permanent right or monopoly for Great Britain. Persia was able to appoint foreign advisers, for example, French professors. He emphasized the fact that the Agreement would be submitted to the League of Nations.

Italian Minister's Proposal Dealing with Fiume

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has forwarded to the Peace Conference a new proposal suggesting the constitution of an independent State of Fiume comprising Idria and Adelsberg under the protection of the League of Nations, but assigning to...
CURRENT EVENTS

Italy, the district of Volosca thereby insuring territorial continuity between Italy and Fiume. Fiume would thus form a buffer state between Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

It is asserted that the scheme has been approved by the National Council of Fiume.


According to a telegram from Vienna, Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, has announced that the two coalition parties have agreed on the principles of the Constitution. It is proposed that German West Hungary should join other lands as an autonomous land and that Austria should be organized as a Federal State.

Visit of President Poincaré to England

The visit of President Poincaré to England which was postponed owing to the railway strike has now been fixed for November 7. The President will be accompanied by Mme. Poincaré. They will be the guests of His Majesty and stay at Buckingham Palace. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon, will be included in the party.

Austrian Constitution

According to a telegram from Vienna, Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, has announced that the two coalition parties have agreed on the principles of the Constitution. It is proposed that German West Hungary should join other lands as an autonomous land and that Austria should be organized as a Federal State.

Visit of President Poincaré to England

The visit of President Poincaré to England which was postponed owing to the railway strike has now been fixed for November 7. The President will be accompanied by
Flight from England to Australia

The Australian airman Matthews has started on a flight from Hounslow to Australia for the Australian Government's prize of £10,000. The route is a secret, but he may possibly touch Athens or Constantinople and thence proceed via Egypt, the Persian Gulf, and India.

Other Australian aviators intend to follow in the course of a few weeks probably flying via Otranto, Malta, Egypt or Constantinople, Bagdad, Bushire, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Singapore. The flight is exciting the greatest interest.

Tokyo Titles Renounced by Korean Nobles

The Korean Information Bureau in Shanghai stated that three of the Korean nobles had sent in their resignations of their peerages awarded by the Tokyo Government. They further declared that they would return to the Government the imperial bounties which they had received for the past years with five per cent interest.

上海高麗人士通信局，報稱高麗貴族三人，已向日本政府辭謝爵位，並云欲將年來所受皇上賜金，加息五分歸還。

“Herewith” and “hereof” are good words to avoid—especially the latter. What is the objection to a simple straightforward statement in natural English? The following is shorter as well as simpler:

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly hand to J. H. Jones the inclosed lease, which has been duly executed by the Company, and acknowledge your receipt of it?

Yours truly,

Explanatory Notes (VII)


I Can’t Write

“Sir,” said a fierce lawyer, “do you, on your oath, swear that this is not your handwriting?”

“I think not,” was the cool reply.

“Does it resemble your writing?”

“I can’t say it does.”

“Do you swear that it does not resemble your writing?”

“I do.”

“Do you take your oath that this writing does not resemble yours?”

“Y-e-s, sir.”

“Now, how do you know?”

“’Cause I can’t write.”

余 不能 书

某律师厉色问曰，足下能誓言此笔迹非出自君手乎。

悄然答曰，余以为非也。

该笔迹有类于君否。

余不以与相类也。

君能誓言此笔迹不类于君乎。

余能之。

君真能誓言此笔迹不类于君乎。

唯唯，先生。

然则君何以知之。

盖余实不能书也。--蘇兆龍譯。

‘Cause = because. Can’t = cannot.
Science and Mechanics

Explained by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Desk and Chair Combined in Latest Furniture

桌椅相聯之新式用具

For use in schools and offices, a piece of furniture in which are combined a desk and a chair, is a late addition to the market. There are two types, one of which has a small tilting desk, adjustable to any angle. In the other a larger flat desk is provided. An extension, from the point where normally would be fitted the right front leg of the chair, supports the table at the proper height. On the support is a bookrack, while underneath the seat of the chair is a large drawer. Metal braces at points subject to extra strain add strength to the chair.

A desk and chair are combined here in a neat manner. Lower picture shows a tilting-top desk, and the other a flat top. A drawer under the seat and a bookrack on the table support are conveniences.

14. Why is a handsome woman like bread? Because she is often toasted.

(譯) 一溫雅婦人,何以能似麵包。

[答] 因渠亦常被烘焙故也。

(註) toasted 作「烘焙」解, 亦作「暴曬成器」解, 故云。
Besides removing hindrances of international nature which hamper China’s free development, the Friendly Powers can assist China by furnishing her with expert knowledge and capital. The work of Sir Robert Hart and Sir Richard Dane have shown how men of expert knowledge from foreign countries can be of great service to our Government. I am in favor of engaging many a foreign expert to help in organizing and administering the various departments of our Government. They should be given executive powers and be regularly employed by the Government.

Every casual observer of China knows that she is a land of vast resources, not only in rich mineral and agricultural products, but also in the limitless supply of man power. These resources require capital for their development. There has been recently formed the new Quadruple Consortium with the express purpose of helping China financially. May I be permitted to express the hope that they will avoid the mistake of the old Consortium to lend money to the Chinese Government, in violation of the Constitution, in order to enable and subsidize a powerful man to destroy his rivals and kill off parliamentary government in its embryo. The new Consortium may very well consult the wishes of the people through their elected representatives, as to how the loans should be best used.

(To be continued)
Contributed Articles

The Best Friend

If I ask, "What is the greatest necessity of a man?" maybe every one would say, "It is moral education, intellectualism, and physical education." Of course these are very important, but do you know why you have them? Did you attain them by yourself or did you obtain them from others? If you are wise you will answer that you get them from others.

Whoever he is and wherever he studies, a man has friends to assist him. Who is his friend when he begins to study? His teacher, no doubt, is his friend, because his teacher instructs him and directs him like a friend; therefore I call him his friend. As soon as he can read well, he has real friends in his schoolmates. But his schoolmates are more helpful to him than his teacher, since the teacher cannot follow him and teach him when he is wrong. But his schoolmates follow him day and night, and can find fault in him.

When he is older he must engage in work in order to get a livelihood. Now, in case he is in a state of poverty his friends will succor him, or in a state of distress his friends will aid him. As he grows older he must have friends also. How friends help a man!

But there are many friends in the world, not all of them are good, so we should choose the best instead of the bad; for, as Confucius said: "When I walk along with two other men, they may serve me as my teacher. I will select the good one and follow him; the bad I will avoid." On the other hand, not only the bad ones cannot increase our knowledge but they lead us to do wrong, and teach us to do things against the rules of good behavior.

Judging from this, we know that friends are very serviceable and cannot be deserted, because we get knowledge from friends more than from teachers or books. In a word, we must select the friends who will help us to improve.

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Words in Pairs

Connected by the conjunction “and”

(S)

174. Spare and thin.

As he has been kept in bed for one month, his body was dreadfully spare and thin.

Spare and thin = an emphatic form for "thin," 瘦弱.

175. Spick and span.

There is a spick and span new carriage waiting at the door.

有鮮明之雙輪新馬車停於門外.
Spick and span — very neat and trim.

176. Stark and stiff.
(例) How glad I am to see your body so stark and stiff!
(註) Stark and stiff = rigid; strong, 強健.

177. Square and rabbet.
(例) That the women quarreled with each other is only for a square and rabbet.
(註) Square and rabbet = an annulet, 小圈.

178. Stuff and nonsense.
(例) Although you are twenty years old, yet what you are saying is all stuff and nonsense.
(註) Stuff and nonsense = rubbish, 楞頭.

179. Such and such.
(例) Such and such results will follow from such and such causes.
(註) Such and such = of a particular kind, 如此.

180. Sum and substance.
(例) This is the sum and substance of the whole question.
(註) Sum and substance = the principal thoughts, when viewed together; the gist, 要旨; 要 Soup.

181. Tar and feather.
(例) It is the custom of North Carolina that any white man who mar-
ries a negress will be tarred and feathered.

白人之與黑女結婚者，必處以辱刑．
(註) Tar and feather = to smear the naked person with tar and feathers as an ignominious punishment or in disapproval, 古時辱人之刑，以松脂塗體，飾以羽毛．

182. Terms and tides.
(例) Though you study that language terms and tides, yet I dare say you cannot master it.
(註) Terms and tides = times and seasons, 時與季；終年．

183. These and these.
(例) I do not think that there is not even one thing which fits your purpose out of these and these articles.
(註) These and these = various, 種種.

184. Thick and thin.
(例) He came through thick and thin, in order to reach home in time for the wedding.
(註) Thick and thin = all obstacles; daunted by nothing, 不避艱難；勇往直前．

185. Think and die.
(例) What a great pity to those who think and die!
(註) Think and die = to take thought and die, 愛顧而死．

(To be continued)
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