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注：以上内容仅供参考，具体书目请以实际书架为准。
Supremacy of English

(From the “Shanghai Times,” July 31, 1919)

The failure of Esperantists to make their lingo a universal institution is easily understood in face of the potency of the English language. The latest editions of dictionaries of the English language published in the United States contain more words than are found in French, German, Italian, and Spanish combined. A great increase has come with the advance in applied science. Take, for example, the subject of electricity, or, in a lesser degree, aviation. It would be wastage to have in every language a separate lexicon for new terms rendered necessary by the development going forward along new lines. These changes are rapid, and it would be foolish to cultivate a confusion of tongues in dealing with them. The commerce of the world, it is clear, will be preponderantly carried on by the nations that speak English. In international financial affairs the English-speaking races will be distinctly in the lead. English was more prominent than any other language at the Versailles peace table. It is the tongue of two or what are called the Big Four in the weighty negotiations. In its dreams of world domination the German Government required English to be taught universally in its public schools. An educated German is rare who lacks a working knowledge of English. The entire world may rest assured that the English language is worth while. It is itself a composite, but with a virile, admirable foundation of its own.

In this way children get into the wrong path before they are aware of it. They begin to be vicious in a small way, and excuse themselves for it; it is so very small. "Why! It was only an apple; it was nothing more than deceit," and so on to the end.

But little sins lead to great ones. The tempter never asks a child to do a great wrong at first; he knows better than to ask a boy to swear outright at first; he knows the boy would not do it. But he leads him to use slang words, and then baser words, and then wicked words. It is an easy and sure process.
BEGINNING ENGLISH

Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

8.
Eighth Lesson

IN THE STREET

（在 街 中）

ENGLISHMAN.—What’s the way to the Museum, please?
Policeman.—You go straight along The Bund and you come to the Museum Road. The Museum is on the right, and the large garden is on the left.
E.—Thank you. At what time does the Museum open?
P.—It opens at nine in the morning.
E.—At what time does it close?
P.—It closes at four in the afternoon. In winter it closes at three.
E.—Is it opened every day?
P.—Yes, it’s opened every day, except Monday. It’s closed every Monday.
E.—Is the entrance free?
P.—Quite free; if you have a stick or an umbrella, you leave it in the cloakroom.
E.—Do people give a tip to the keepers?
P.—Not officially; there are no gratuities.
E.—Are there many people visiting the Museum?
P.—It depends; when it is fine, people don’t visit picture galleries; when it rains, or when it is cold, visitors are more numerous; besides there are always many foreigners.
E.—Thank you so much for your kind explanation.
P.—Don’t mention it, sir.

Don’t mention it.

莫言此事（不要客氣）
The Indefinite Article: A or An

A stick or an umbrella?

*An* is used before words beginning with a vowel or silent 
or other words; as,

- a man
- a woman
- a table
- an umbrella
- an Englishman
- an hour

Stock Phrases About the Weather

— Fine weather today, sir!
— Yes, very fine indeed.

— A glorious weather we have, madam!
— Splendid! real summer after the wet days.

— Is it not very cold, this afternoon?
— Very cold and damp, it is raining (it rains).

— Bitterly cold, sir, is it not?
— Yes, today we have four degrees below; but I like it immensely.

an umbrella

EXERCISE

1. Find the Questions. — — — ?

2. Fill the blanks with prepositions. — You leave your umbrella — the cloakroom. You give a tip — the keepers. Thank you — your explanation. What is the way — the gallery? — what time does it open? It opens — nine — the morning. It is closed — Monday. It closes — three — the afternoon.

Conjugate: Don’t I like this color? No, I don’t like it.

Notes to Eighth Lesson

Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

By James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard

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

(Continued)

15. First, let us recall the exploration and partition of Africa. France has taken most of the Mediterranean shore, and in so doing has incurred, at different times, the rivalry of Italy, England, and Germany. Its province of Algeria, conquered in 1830 and thoroughly subdued in 1870–1874, had two native states as neighbors—Tunis and Morocco. Claiming that the Tunisian tribesmen were raiding the border, France conquered Tunis in 1881 and thus forestalled Italy, which had intended taking the site of ancient Carthage for itself. This threw Italy into the hands of Bismarck, and it became a member of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria.

English Grammar for Middle Schools

THIRD YEAR

*Translated into Chinese*

中學英文法

第三學年

(Continued)

練習十四

指出下列句中之指身稱代字：

1. I hope you will come to see me. 我望君來諭我。
2. He will bring it with him. 彼將親自帶來。
3. She has your book in her desk. 彼書桌內有君之書。
4. Your flower is larger than mine, but my flower is fresher than yours. 汝之花較我之花為大，但我之花較汝之花為鮮。
5. We shall take our servant with us. 我輩將僕役而去。
6. Kuo An brought his book, but Lan left hers at home. 郭安將其書携來，惟蘭

恩則遣書於家中。

7. Their house is larger than ours. 彼輩之屋較我輩之屋為大。
8. It followed her to school. 彼隨彼到校。
9. You may bring your dictionary to class. 汝可以帶汝之字典到課堂中。
10. They took theirs with them. 彼輩帶其所有以俱來。
11. Will you come to see me this afternoon? 君將於午後來顧我否。
12. Please bring your brother with you, if he is at home. 令弟若在家巾，請與之

同來。

練習十五

用下列各指身稱代字作句，井言各字之所指：

they  your  me  its  she  our
them  their  it  I  you  us

練習十六

指出以下各句中之合查指身稱代字，井說明何字為增重語勢之用。何字為反身之用：

1. He did the work himself. 彼親自作此事。
2. You yourself can do it as well as he can. 彼能為此，君自己亦能為此也。
3. I myself was to blame. 吾惟有自責而已。
4. He will hurt himself if he is not careful. 彼若不慎必自傷。
5. You will tire yourself out. 汝將自倦也。
6. You should look out for yourselves. 汝輩宜自慎。
7. They ought to respect themselves in the matter. 彼輩對於是事理宜自重。
8. They amused themselves with the book. 彼輩以書自娯。
9. We saw the president himself as he rode by. 吾輩見會長本人，其時彼方騎馬而過也。

Interrogative Pronouns

50. Interrogative Pronouns are used to inquire.

51. Interrogative Pronouns are who (誰), which (孰), and what (何) words; for example:

who is your best friend? 誰為君之良友.
which of the three is the best scholar? 三生中孰最賢.
what is the name of your baby? 君之孩兒何名.

52. Interrogative Pronouns vary in form according to the subject.

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53. Who, whose, whom are Interrogative Pronouns used to inquire about people or things; and which is used to inquire about things.

54. Interrogative Pronouns can also be used to inquire about things; for example:

This is my book. 此乃吾之書也.
Whose is that? 此誰之書耶.
I invited Shen. 吾請沈君.
Who did you invite? 君請誰.

Practice Exercise

指出下列句中之問問代字，井言各字為句主抑受事:

1. What shall we take? 吾輩將取何物.
2. Which of you will go? 汝輩孰願去.
3. He asked who wanted to go. 彼問誰欲去.
4. Who will go with me? 誰願與我同行.
5. Which is the nearer way? 何路最近.
7. What are you looking for? 汝覓何物.
8. What is that? 彼何物.
9. Which is your left hand? 誰為汝之左手.
10. Which is the largest town in your province? 貴省何城最大.
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 212)

The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 212)

685. We were sitting side by side.

吾們並坐．

686. By the way, how old is he?

請問彼年幾何，(按 by the way 爲順便提及他事之語)．

687. By the way, there is a curious story about the family.

彼家有一奇妙故事．

688. I was walking by myself.

吾獨自步行．

689. I cannot finish it by myself.

余不能以一人成之．

(b) 用於時間，表示「適」或「當」等意，如此用法，多與從事式 (perfect tense) 相伴：

690. He must have reached home by this time.

此時彼必已抵家矣．

691. We shall have arrived at our destination by that time.

彼時吾等將已到目的地矣．

692. Our examination will be over by next Wednesday.

吾檢試，將於下星期三畢事．

693. I shall have waited two hours by five o'clock.

五句鐘時，吾將已等候二時之久矣．

694. You must read through his book by the end of this month.

汝必須於本月之末讀畢此書．

695. I shall have finished my task by to-morrow evening.

吾事將於明晚完畢．

696. If he set out early in the morning, he ought to arrive by this time.

倘彼於今晨一早出發，則此時應到矣．

697. By day the sun, and by night the moon shines upon the earth.

照於地球者，旦間為日，晚上為月．

698. The owl sleeps by day and goes out by night in search of food.

巢於旦間睡眠，夜間則出而覓食．
Sino-Siamese Pact Under Discussion

It is reported that the negotiations for a commercial treaty between China and Siam are still making but small progress, owing to the Siamese desire to secure extraterritorial rights in China.

Advice from Delegate Lu

In a report submitted by a special messenger from Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, Chief Delegate in Europe, he makes four suggestions as a result of his tour of inspection through European countries for the consideration of President Hsu Shih-chang:
(1) Respect national laws and traditions. The likeness of the Chief Executive, our National Flag, our National Anthem, etc., should be made known to all foreign countries.

(2) Curtail extravagant expenditure. Foreigners sneeringly remark that we know only how to borrow money but we do not know how to spend it judiciously. We should economize our disbursements and develop our resources.

(3) Banish our pernicious habits. During the war in Europe, foreign countries suspended festivals and celebrations. More difficulties are besetting our country than Europe. Therefore, we should abolish all useless social functions.

(4) Encourage benevolent actions. This is very important, as most of the foreign countries depend more or less upon the magnanimity of their people to maintain their financial equilibrium.


Delegate Lu Received by King of Italy.

陸專使親見意皇

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang was received by King Victor Emmanuel on October 20. He presented to His Majesty a cordial message from the President and Government of the Chinese Republic, expressing a desire for the maintenance of the closest friendship between Italy and China and for the development of commercial relations in the interest of both countries. Subsequently Lu Tseng-hsiang had a long conference with Signor Nitti, the Premier, with regard to political and economic intercourse between Rome and Peking.

陸徵祥於十月二十日親見意皇，呈遞中華民國總統與政府致皇之國書，表明維持中意間親密友交，發展兩國商務關係之意，此後陸徵祥復與意國尼帝會商關於羅馬與北京間政治經濟之事件，歷時頗久.
Military Government at Canton to Be Reorganized

At a joint session of the National Assembly at Canton, it was resolved to reorganize the Military Government. A committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for such reorganization, the result of which would probably be the abolition of the posts of the seven Military Directors and the election of a president.

Shantung Question in American Senate

Senator Lodge announces that he will move an amendment to the Peace Treaty to delete entirely the sections awarding German rights in Shantung to Japan. Several Republican Senators have also notified their intention to propose reservations with regard to Shantung award.

St. John’s Defeated by Nanking in Debate

Nanking University, represented by Messrs. Tung Chi-hsioh, Fang Tsi-yuin, and Ling Chen-shen, took the intercollegiate debating title on the night of October 25 at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, by defeating the St. John’s University team. The subject of debate was “Resolved that when
China has tariff autonomy, she should adopt a protective tariff.’ The winning trio had the affirmative side, while the St. John’s team had the negative.

Dr. T. H. Lee of Futan College presided. The judges were Mr. J. B. Powell of Millard’s Review, Dr. W. Richardson of Nanking and Mr. K. P. Chen of the Commercial and Savings Bank.

St. John’s was represented by Messrs. Kyi Zuh-tsung, Koo Yoong-zien, and Zung Ping-tsang.

金陵大學代表董志偉, 范際雲, 林振聲三君, 於十月二十五日夜在上海青年會參預四大學辯論會, 辯論結果, 金陵大學勝。聖約翰大學敗。辯論題為「中國關稅獨立, 應採保護關稅制乎’, 贊成者為金陵大學, 反對者為聖約翰大學。

復旦大學校長李登輝博士為主席, 密勒評論報編輯惠爾君, 金陵大學李佳森博士, 上海商業儲蓄銀行陳光甫君, 為評判員。

約翰大學代表, 爲李澤晉, 顧永泉。陳炳章三君。

St. John’s, 聖約翰大學, 述論, Nanking University, 金陵大學, Tung Chihsioh, 偉志偉, Fang Tsi-yuin, 范際雲, Ling Chen-shen, 林振聲。Intercollegiate debating title, 四大學 (約翰, 金陵, 之江, 湖江) 辯論會。Y. M. C. A. (Young Men’s Christian Association之時) 青年會, Subject, 責, 責務 of tariff autonomy (tárīf ő-tōn’-ő-mit), 稅則自主; 關稅獨立。Protective tariff, 保護關稅制。Trio, 三人小組。Affirmative, 贊成的。Negative, 反對的。T. H. Lee, 李登輝, Futan College, 復旦大學, Judges, 評判員。Powell (pou’el), 錫嘉爾, Millard’s Review, 密勒評論報。Richardson (rich’ard-sōn), 彭佳森, K. P. Chen, 陳光甫。Commercial and Savings Bank, 上海商業儲蓄銀行。K’ei Zuh-tsung, 季澤晉。Koo Yoong-zien, 顧永泉。Zung Ping-tsang, 陳炳章。

**Formal Inauguration of Shanghai Shopkeepers’ League**

上海各路商界聯合總會正式成立

The Shanghai Shopkeepers’ League was formally inaugurated on October 26, at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce with an opening ceremony. Mr. Chen Chi-ming, a Chinese lawyer, was elected its first chairman. Speeches were made by Mr. N. T. Yang, representing the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, Mr. Huang Yei-pei, vice president of the Kiangsu Educational Association, etc., etc.

Most Chinese shops hoisted up the national colors in honor of the occasion. A detachment of boy scouts were in attendance during the ceremony.

上海各路商界聯合總會，於十月二十六日在總商會開正式成立大會，律師陳則民君, 被選為第一任會長, 上海交涉使代表楊小棠江蘇省教育會副會長黃炎培諸君均相繼演說。

中國商店, 大半懸掛國旗, 以表慶祝, 開會時並有童子軍一隊，在場維持秩序。

**Inauguration** (in-o-gü-rä’shun), 成立, Shanghai Shopkeepers’ League, 上海各路商界聯合總會, General Chamber of Commerce, 聯合會, Opening ceremony, 開幕禮; 成立禮, Chen Chi-ming, 陳則民, Lawyer, 律師, Chairman, 會長, N. T. Yang, 楊小棠, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, 交涉使, Huang Yei-pei, 黃炎培, Kiangsu Educational Association, 江蘇省教育會, Hoisted, 懸掛, National colors, 國旗, Detachment, 隊, Boy scouts, 童子軍.
CURRENT EVENTS

Departing American Consul Honored by Chinese Bodies

Representatives of the Shanghai Students' Union and the Shanghai Commercial Federation attended the reception on October 25 at the Carlton Café given in honor of Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, who will leave for his new office in Melbourne in the near future. A massive silver box was presented to the departing guest on behalf of the organizations by Mr. Chow Tsing-tsai, chairman of the Commercial Federation, Mr. Tang Shao-ye, the Southern Chief Peace Delegate, Mr. H. Y. Cheng, president of the Students' Union, spoke on behalf of his union, Dr. Monlin Chiang, professor of Peking University, presided.

Mr. Kao Er-chien Passed Away

The death is announced of Mr. Kao Er-chien, formerly Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died of inflammation of the lungs on October 22 at the French Hospital, Peking.

Germany and Cost of Occupation Armies

According to the Berlin newspapers, the Budget Committee of the German National Assembly proposed to submit to that body a motion asking the Allies to lighten the financial burdens imposed on Germany by the upkeep of the troops of occupation. The Committee suggested that the German Government should request (1) that the Peace Treaty be brought into force; (2) that the expenses contemplated for the upkeep of the Allied troops amounting to 2,500,000,000 francs a year be reduced.
Tractor for Lawn Mower which Takes the Place of One Horse and Maintains about the Same Speed of Two and One Half Miles an Hour

No German Annexation of Austria

It is announced in Paris that in order to assure the strict execution of the Treaty of Saint Germain which was voted by the Austrian National Assembly on October 17, that body will shortly discuss a bill providing that

(1) Annexation of the Republic of Austria to the German Empire shall be prohibited.

(2) The title of German-Austria shall be renounced.

America to Lift Embargoes on Wheat

The Wheat Director has asked President Wilson to raise the import and export embargoes on wheat. A measure has been introduced i
Congress imposing a duty of five cents a bushel on wheat imports, $1.32 a barrel on wheat flour, and ten per cent on other wheat products.


America’s Door Shut to Undesirables

The House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, passed the bill extending for one year the wartime passport restrictions, so as to keep radicals and undesirable aliens out of the United States.


Maynard Wins Trans-America Air Race


Plot Against French Discovered in Alsace

Plots have been discovered in Alsace-Lorraine of an anti-French plot. In Alsace a committee has been founded demanding the establishment of a neutral republic, while in Lorraine a number of strikes have been instigated by German agents. Several arrests have been made.

Plot, 善意; 陰謀. Alsace (al-säs'), 亞爾薩斯 (地名, 在法國東南部). Lorraine (lor-rän'), 劳倫 (地名, 在法國東南部). Anti-French, 反法的; 陰謀的; 建設; 中立共和國; 勞工委員會; 創立; 建設 (es-tāb’lsh-mënt), 建設. Republic, 共和國.
Situation in Turkey Daily
Growing Worse

土耳其大局日危

A Greek official statement asserts that the situation in the interior of Turkey is daily becoming worse. The new Cabinet is controlled by the pro-German Young Turk Committee, which seems determined to resist the decisions of the Peace Conference as far as possible, and is continuing its efforts to exterminate all Christians.

A rupture between the Sultan and the Young Turks, who wish to replace him by Prince Memet Selim, is apparently imminent.


The Osaka Socialists
大阪之社會黨

On the night of October 25, a socialist propaganda mass meeting was held at the Osaka General Public Hall which was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic audience. A strong force of police both in uniform and plain clothes was present. The meeting terminated in disorder, which was caused by the resentment of the audience against the interference of the police, who stopped the last speaker, Mr. Kosen Sakai, a noted socialist, after he had uttered a few scattered sentences. The meeting broke up amid wild shouts of “Socialism Banzai,” “Labor Banzai.”


At a Bookseller's

N. C. Yes; but for all that I think the price is outrageous. Can't you let me have it for less?

S. That's quite out of the question, miss. Everything here is sold at fixed price only.

N. C. Well, in that case, I suppose I shall have to take it at your price.

S. Thank you, miss. Anything else to-day?

N. C. No, thanks. Wrap this in paper for me, please. Here's a five-dollar note; you might take the price out of this, and let me have the change, please. I'll take the catalogue home with me, and have a look through it, to see if there are any books in it I want.

S. Here is your change, miss. Thank you.

N. C. Thanks. Good day.

S. Good day, miss; and thank you, I hope to see you round here again shortly.

GLOSSARY

For all that=notwithstanding.

Outrageous, 無理.

Out of the question, 不成問題.

Fixed price, 定價.

Wrap in paper, 用紙包好.

Change, 餘款; 找鈔.

Catalogue, 書目.

Have a look through, 細細看過.

Shortly, 不久.

To see you round here, 再見你到這裏.
Miscellaneous

The Aspirations of China

By Cheng-ting T. Wang

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

(Continued)

Turning now to what the League can do for China, let us take up the other aspect of the question, namely, what China can do for the League. In the impotent situation in which China finds herself to-day, to raise this question may cause some people to smile. But is there no contribution that China can make toward the League? I believe there is. Negatively, she can assist the League to prevent a most probable world war. By setting her house in order and making herself strong she will not afford "too great a temptation" to the world’s imperialists. Positively, China has all the qualities to become a strong democratic Power. Her old ideal of “Great Unity” has taken on a new aspect. She may yet prove a valued supporter in the fight to make the world safe for democracy.

The Chinese conception of a world unity is based on the sound principle that moral forces and not physical forces command true obedience. China is decidedly the oldest living nation of the world. Mongols and Tartars, aliens to the Chinese, overran the country, but where are their so-called conquerors to-day? They are not only become the conquered but are irretrievably lost, being absorbed by the Chinese. The Chinese civilization has spread to Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam, and the other surrounding tribes and nations, not through conquest by force of arms but through sheer weight of moral forces. Compare the growth of China—four hundred million in population and four million square miles in area—with that of Russia. The contrast is most vivid.
In the former the population has been **homogeneous** in law, in written, and to a large extent—larger than in Europe—in **spoken language**, in **characteristics**, in **manners**, and **customs**. What a **spectacle** Russia presents to-day! She has broken into pieces because the pieces had been held together by physical forces and not moral forces.

In **conclusion**, let me repeat that China most heartily supports the League of Nations, not only for the benefit she will get from the League, but also for the share she can contribute to the League. The League **embodies**, **expands**, and **renovates** the age-long cherished, idealism of hers, the World's Unity. She feels proud to see the younger nations of the West, Great Britain and America, championing her own idealism, and she **solemnly** **pledges** to thoroughly **rejuvenate** herself, so that she will soon be a source of strength to the League.

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**Fork to Suit**

One day during the Great War a troop of German Uhlans entered a small French town. One of the officers swaggered into a hotel, hailed a waiter, and called for food, at the same time laying his sword on the table.

The waiter left the room, but soon returned with a pitchfork, which he placed by the sword.

The German sat spellbound for a minute and then roared out:

"What does this mean, fellow?"

"Pardon, Monsieur," replied the waiter meekly; "it is the nearest thing that I could find about the place to match your knife."—Toronto "Globe."

以 叉 配 之

歐 战 期 内 之 某 日, 有 德 國 執 矛 騎 兵 一 隊, 侵 入 法 境 某 小 鎮, 某 將 奔 昂 首 而 入 一 飯 店, 大 呼 侍 者 供 食, 同 時 盔 軍 刀 於 桌 上。

侍 者 離 室 而 去, 旋 即 持 一 刈 草 長 叉 返, 置 於 軍 刀 之 隊。

德 人 愕 然, 靜 坐 約 一 分 鐘, 叱 之 曰:

「汝 意 為 何」。

侍 者 從 容 對 曰, 「先 生, 請 誠 我, 此 間 惟 有 此 物, 可 以 配 先 生 之 刀 也」。
Contributed Articles

A Faithful Rat

A man once saw two rats. When one was being devoured by a snake, the other, keeping his eyes wide open, seemed very angry. But he dared not approach the snake, only watching him at a distance. Having devoured the rat, the snake began to glide into his hole. As he was half way in, the other rat went and bit him. Then the snake crept backward out of the hole with such anger that the rat ran away. Not having overtaken him, the snake returned to the hole. But when he was creeping into it, again went the rat and bit him. This was repeated, till the snake spat out of his mouth the dead rat, which his faithful companion dragged away.

Words in Pairs

Connected by the Conjunction “and”

(Continued)

186. This and that.

(例) This and that are not what I mentioned yesterday afternoon.

(註) This and that signifies various things; different objects too numerous or insignificant to be mentioned.

187. Thousand and one.

(例) A thousand and one objects are possible to our thought at any moment, but all except the one thing occupy a secondary place.

(註) Thousand and one=a very large number; an innumerable collection.

188. Through and through.

(例) You may take part in this entrance examination, if you have read that book through and through.

(註) Through and through=thoroughly; from the beginning to the end.

189. Time and again.

(例) Time and again he tried to solve the question.

(註) Time and again=repeatedly; over and over.

190. Time and tide.

(例) Time and tide wait for no man.

(註) Time and tide=time and opportunity.

191. To and fro.

(例) He walked to and fro, trying to make up his mind what to do.
To and fro = forward and backward; hither and thither, 上下 往返。往來。

192. Toasts and butter.

That the affairs of our society do not go on successfully is only because most of the officials, if not all, are toasts and butter.

（註） Toasts and butter = eaters of buttered toasts, a contemptuous term for pampered effeminate fellows, 往來者（俗謂飯桶）。

193. Toil and moil.

The members of the I-hing City Traveling Students’ Association have been toiling and moiling along the educational line during the summer vacation.

（註） Toil and moil = toil and drudge, 努力辛苦。

194. Tooth and nail.

The students of the First Girls’ Normal School of Kiangsu have tried to kick their president out tooth and nail.

（註） Tooth and nail = by every possible means; with all one’s powers; biting and scratching, 用盡方法；極全力；用其爪牙。

195. Touch and go.

It is touch and go at present, Mr. Loo, isn’t it?

（註） Touch and go = said of a critical situation, where a very small influence will turn the scale, 危機；生死存亡之關頭；稍縱即逝；不易支持之局面。

（註一） Touch and go = to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much decrease of speed, 船觸水底而行動之阻力大減。

196. Turn and twist.

The man turned and twisted every way, to pay off the mortgage on his house.

（註） Turn and twist = to make desperate efforts, 拼命；盡力。

197. Tweedledum and tweedledee.

Some persons think that the difference between the opera and the theater is but a tweedledum and tweedledee.

（註） Tweedledum and tweedledee = a very slight difference; two things which differ very insignificantly, 兩者無甚差異；牛毛之別。

198. Twenty and twenty.

I have hinted it to you twenty and twenty times by word of mouth.

（註） Twenty and twenty = many; innumerable, 數多；無數。

（To be continued）
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