

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

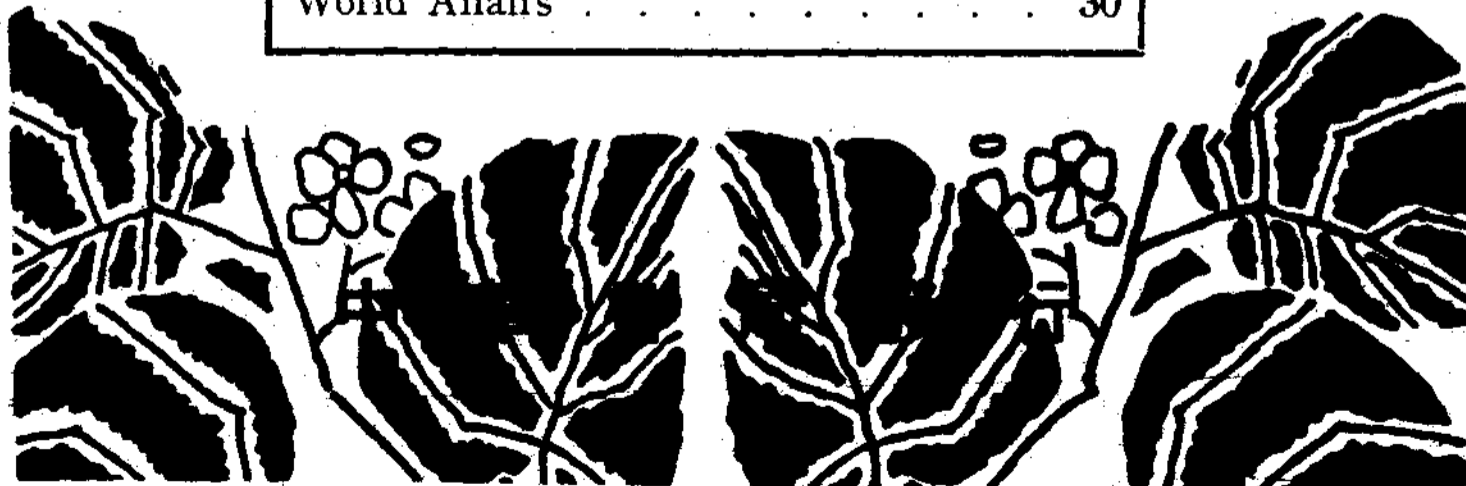
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# 英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回輕而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。編者不揣謏陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙為叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

英文雜話	定價八角
英文拼字法	定價八角
英文動詞用法	定價七角
英文類似句辨異	定價八角
英文倒裝法及省略法	定價七角
英文新辭彙	定價一元
英文發音法	定價七角
英文重音法	定價七角
英文難句詳解	定價八角
中文英譯舉例	定價八角

## MALE AND FEMALE

The feminist generation between World War I and II emphasized the similarities between men and women. Anthropologists<sup>1</sup> are now \*swinging to<sup>2</sup> the view that those similarities were somewhat exaggerated, recently a scientific journalist set out to bring the whole subject up to date in *Women and Me*.

Amram Scheinfeld spent five years studying and assembling what modern scientists have discovered about sex. Some of their findings upset<sup>3</sup> established notions: for example, that women are more likely to be hysterical<sup>4</sup> than men; during the bombing of London there were 70% more shock cases among civilian men than women. Another myth<sup>5</sup>: that primitive women bear children as easily as animals do; actually they take as long to recuperate<sup>6</sup> as civilized mothers.

Man's inability to understand women, says Scheinfeld, is largely biological.<sup>7</sup> The more scientists study the question, the more fundamental differences they find between men and women. Girl babies are generally born five to nine days sooner than boys; they teethe<sup>8</sup> and talk earlier; their bones harden sooner; they have fewer red corpuscles<sup>9</sup> and a faster pulse; they are more emotional (more active thyroid glands); they mature more rapidly. A girl sleeps more than a boy, needs less food, has a lower \*metabolism rate<sup>10</sup>, is warmer in winter (because of better insulation<sup>11</sup>) and cooler in summer.

Woman is also the stronger sex. Though her muscular strength is only half that of a man, she is a much more efficient organism<sup>12</sup>

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1. 人體構造學。 2. 轉趨於。 3. 搖動。 4. 憂鬱病的, 情緒興奮的。 5. 古時的故事。 6. 恢復健康。 7. 生物學方面的。 8. 長齒; 換齒。 9. 血球。 10. 細胞之新陳代謝率。 11. 隔離; 絕緣。 12. 組織; 生理機構。

for survival. Her hormones<sup>13</sup> protect her better against illness and shocks. Boys are more likely to inherit \*physical defects;<sup>14</sup> a third more of them are blind; eight times as many are color-blind; hemophilia<sup>15</sup> is exclusively a male disease. Although women have a 20% higher illness rate in almost every disease, men have a much higher \*death rate<sup>16</sup> (an exception: 40% more women die during the course of \*dementia praecox<sup>17</sup>).

Boys have a 25% higher prenatal and infant death rate, a five-year shorter \*life expectancy.<sup>18</sup> And \*although more boys than girls are conceived, fewer boys grow to maturity.<sup>19</sup> Result: the U.S. is approaching the European condition of \*a large surplus of females over males<sup>20</sup>—in 1930 there were 1, 125,000 more white men than women in the U.S.; today there are 331,000 more women. Among Negroes, the relative surplus of women is even larger.

Though more vulnerable,<sup>21</sup> the male surpasses the female in every test of physical capacity except those requiring fine, coordinated movements (e.g., sewing, buttoning, dressing, etc.). No woman has ever equaled men's records in any athletic activity. Even in horse racing, stallions<sup>22</sup> are faster: only one mare<sup>23</sup> has won the Derby<sup>24</sup>—and she had a big weight advantage.

Scheinfeld observes that no \*overall comparison<sup>25</sup> of male and female intelligence can be made. Women average higher in languages, esthetic<sup>26</sup> skills (such as \*matching colors<sup>27</sup>) and social accomplishments. But men show up better in tests for reasoning,

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13. 各種內腺分泌. 14. 身體的缺點. 15. 易於出血病, 血友病. 16. 死亡率. 17. 早發性癡呆 (特於春期發動時發生). 18. 生命的期限. 19. 雖然母胎中男孩多於女孩, 但男孩能達於成熟的較少. 20. 較男性超出大量的剩餘的女性. 21. 易於損傷的. 22. 牡馬, 雄馬. 23. 牝馬, 雌馬. 24. (爲 1780 年第十二代 Derby 伯爵所創有名之賽馬, 在英國 Surrey 郡 Epsom 村舉行). 25. 總比較; 包括一切的比較. 26. 美學的, 審美的, 美術的. 27. 顏色的調配.

ingenuity, comprehension, abstract thinking, mathematics, science. Scheinfeld thinks that male domination is not entirely responsible for the fact that no woman has ever produced a great invention, composed a great piece of music, or ranked with the great artists and writers. Says he: women must always be handicapped in competition with men by the physical facts of life (childbearing, menstruation,<sup>28</sup> etc.) and the necessity of making themselves attractive. He observes that even Soviet Russia, after conducting the greatest equal rights experiment in history, has dropped coeducation, stresses motherhood, abounds in beauty parlors.

Scheinfeld suggests that women can be most successful at home—or anywhere else—by making the most of their special gifts of “sympathy, kindness and human warmth.” Scheinfeld is inclined to agree with the French deputy who, during a debate on the sexes, jumped to his feet and cried enthusiastically: \**Vive la difference!*”<sup>29</sup>

28. 月經. 29. (法文 = Long live the difference).

An Albuquerque housewife was delighted when an attractive young girl answered her ad for a maid. Hired on the spot, the girl did dishes and retired early.

The next morning the lady found her packing. “Why are you leaving?” she asked.

“Well,” the girl replied, “I have a confession to make. I’m going through to California, and I was unable to find a single overnight accommodation in Albuquerque. So I bought the afternoon paper and answered your ad.”

## TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN  
 TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

## 動 搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

## I

胡國光滿肚子的計劃，喜孜孜的回家來。北風吹得他的鼻尖通紅，淌出清水鼻涕，他也不覺得；他一心在盤算他的前程。剛進了大門，聽得豁浪一響；他估準是摔碎了什麼磁器了，並且還料到一定又是金鳳姐和太太吵鬧。他三步併作兩步的往裏跑，穿過了大門後那兩間空着的平屋，猛聽得正三間裏一個聲音嚷道：

「不給麼？好！你們是土豪劣紳。老頭子，也許明天就要去坐監，家產大家來共！大家來共——我倒沒份兒麼？」

Hu Kuo-kwang came home cheerfully, his mind full of plans. The north wind reddened the tip of his nose, and made him snivel, but he did not feel it. He was absorbed in casting his mind about concerning his future. Just as he crossed his threshold, he heard a crash. He felt certain that some china had been smashed, and thought it was another quarrel between Chin Fêng-chieh, his concubine, and his wife. He rushed in, and heard a voice bawling from the main rooms while he came not through the two small rooms near the main door.

“You won't give me the money, won't you! Well, you are all great landowners and debased gentry! The old man may be put into prison tomorrow, and your wealth parcelled out to others! Yes, parcelled out to others—why shouldn't I have some of your wealth?”

「土豪劣紳」四個字，鑽進胡國光的耳朵，分外見得響亮；他打了個寒噤，同時脚下也放慢了，一句久在他腦裏盤旋的話——「果然來查抄了，」此時幾乎跳出他的嘴唇。他心裏亂扎扎地，竟聽不出嚷的聲音是誰。半小時前，張鏡嘴灌給他的滿天希望，一下子消得無影無踪。他本能地收住了腳，已經向外轉身，一個尖俏的聲音卻又在腦後叫：

「老爺，老爺！」

這回，胡國光聽得很明白，正是金鳳姐的聲音。他冒險似的回頭一看，金鳳姐已經走到跟前，依舊臉上搽着雪白的鉛粉，嘴唇塗得猩紅，依舊乜着眼，扭着腰，十分風騷，沒有一些兒慌張倒楣的神氣。

「麼事兒？」胡國光定了定神，問。他又看小丫頭銀兒也躲躲閃閃的跟了出來。

The phrase "great landowners and debased gentry" struck sharp and loud on Hu Kuo-kwang's ears. It made him shudder and his steps slowed down. The words so often in his mind—"The domiciliary search has come at last!"—almost broke from his lips. He was too shocked to identify the man who was bawling. All the hopes, insinuated by Chang Tieh-tsui, the diviner, half an hour before, vanished suddenly like a bursting bubble. He instinctively recoiled and was beginning to leave the house again, when a sharp voice cried out behind him:

"My lord, my lord!"

This time he knew well who was the owner of the voice; it was no other than Chin Feng-chieh. He turned back, be the risk what it might, and found her at his heels, her face white with powder as always, her lips painted red, rolling her eyes and undulating her waist very voluptuously and showing no trace of confusion, disturbance or panic.

"What's the matter?" asked Hu Kuo-kwang, steadying himself after a moment. And then he saw Yin-er, the little chamber-maid, following stealthily behind the concubine,

「少爺又和太太鬧呢！少爺摔壞了一把茶壺，躲着脚，嚷了半天了。」

「還打我呢！」銀兒夾進來說；兩隻凍紅的手，拱在嘴邊不住的呵氣。

胡國光鬆一口氣，整個的心定了下來，他沈下臉兒，對銀兒猛喝道：「要你多嘴，滾開！」

他又提高嗓音，咳了一下，然後大踏步抄過平屋前的小院子，走進了正三間——他的客廳。

這胡國光，原是本縣的一個紳士，兩個月前，他還在縣前街的清風閣茶館裏高談吳大帥怎樣，劉玉帥怎樣，雖然那時縣公署已經換掛了青天白日旗。他是個積年的老狐狸。辛亥那年，省裏新軍起事，佔領了豐望台的軍械庫，嚇跑了瑞澂以後，他就是本縣內

“The young master is quarrelling with madam! He has thrown down a tea-pot and smashed it. He has been stamping and bawling for ever so long.”

“He has beaten me too!” Yin-er put in, blowing on her frozen red hands to warm them.

Hu Kuo-kwang relaxed and his mind grew calm again. He gave Yin-er a harsh look, and snarled: “Shut up, you! Get out!”

He cleared his throat loudly, and strode across the courtyard into the main rooms which served as his drawing room.

Hu Kuo-kwang was one of the gentry of the town. Only two months ago he was laying down the law about the generals Wu and Liu in the Tower of the Fresh Winds, the tea house, in Hsien Chien Street, though then the national flag hoisted in front of the town government office had been altered to that of the Blue Sky and White Sun. He had been a sly old political fox for many years. In 1911, after the new army in the capital of his province had mutinied against the Manchu government and seized the Munitions Bureau, scaring Jui Ch'êng, the Manchurian governor, into flight, he was the first man in the district



首先剪去辮子的一個。那時，他只得三十四歲，正做着縣裏育嬰堂董事的父親還沒有死，金鳳姐尚未買來，兒子只有三歲。他仗着一塊鍍銀的什麼黨的襟章，居然在縣裏開始充當紳士，直到現在，省當局是平均兩年一換，縣當局是平均年半一換，但他這紳士的地位，始終沒有動搖過。他是看準了的；既然還要縣官，一定還是少不來他們這夥紳士；沒有紳士就不成其爲官。他的『鐵飯碗』決不會打破。所以當縣公署換掛了青天白日旗，而且頗有些『打到土豪劣紳』的小紙條發見在城隍廟的照壁上時，他還是泰然自若，在清風閣的雅座裏發表了關於吳大帥劉玉帥的議論。

(待 續)

to cut off the pigtail. He was then only thirty-four years old. His father, one of the committee of the orphanage in the town, was still alive. Chin Feng-chieh had not been bought yet. His son was only three years old. He began to join the circle of town gentry, presumably depending upon a trumpery silver badge belonging to some political party or other. Till now, the government of the province had changed every two years, and that of the district every half year, on an average, but his position among the gentry had never been shaken. He knew for certain that as long as there was a magistrate, all the gentry had to be preserved. How could there be officials without gentry? He need feel no anxiety about his position. So, even though they changed to the Blue Sky and White Sun flag in the town government, and placards with the catch-words "Down with the great landowners and debased gentry" were discovered on the wall opposite the city guardian's temple, he still kept himself dignified and composed, and expressed his opinion of the generals Wu and Liu in the saloon of the Tower of the Fresh Winds.

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

LANCELOT HOGBEN

b. 1805

BY RICHARD CHURCH

I have a dramatic recollection of a small event which took place a quarter of a century ago. Working with me in a dingy<sup>1</sup> laboratory was a young Irishman, dour,<sup>2</sup> intent,<sup>3</sup> ambitious.<sup>4</sup> He wanted to be a doctor, and in his spare time he was studying toward the fulfilment of this difficult ambition; difficult, because he was poor. He attached himself as an \*external student<sup>5</sup> at London University. After he had been there about a month, attending evening lectures, I noticed \*an intensification of his ardour.<sup>6</sup> He was a man possessed.<sup>7</sup> One day he \*burst out of his usual taciturnity.<sup>8</sup> "My boy," he said, in his rich brogue.<sup>9</sup> "there's a lecturer at Birkbeck College \*who will bring the soul out of you!<sup>10</sup> Man! he's a genius! He's younger than we are; but his knowledge, his power of mind; his vitality! It's music to listen to him. He's made zoology a new thing to me!" I listened with interest, and caught the enthusiasm. "What's his name?" I said to this youth who has since become a famous \*orthopaedic surgeon."<sup>11</sup> "Ugh!" he replied in disgust. "What's his name at all! He's bigger than his name. Nobody knows him! But I tell you, they will know him. The world will know him! His name is Lancelot Hogben."

1. 黑暗的; 籠罩的. 2. 倔強的; 頑固的. 3. 決定的; 專心的. 4. 懷大志的. 5. 外宿生; 通學生. 6. 熱心增強. 7. 瘋狂的. 8. 突破他的沉默的秉性. 9. 愛爾蘭口音. 10. 他會攝你魂靈(謂其感人至深也). 11. 治療畸形兒童的醫生.

That little scene has remained one of the most intense moments of my youth. What an example it is of \*the recognition of quality by quality.<sup>12</sup> "The world will know him." That prophecy by the ambitious student has come true. Lancelot Hogben is now one of the most famous of British scientists. Still in early middle age (he was born in 1895) he has \*to his credit<sup>13</sup> a body of research that \*has won him a high place in the scientific world.<sup>14</sup> In addition to this, his gift<sup>15</sup> for \*lucid exposition<sup>16</sup> has made him widely known a popularizer<sup>17</sup> of scientific enquiry as was Thomas Henry Huxley, and our own Dr Julian Huxley today. Unlike the Huxleys, he is a self-made man. He went from a county school to Cambridge, where he quickly specialized. At the age of twenty-four he was Lecturer<sup>18</sup> in Zoology at the Imperial College of Science, London. (It was during this period when he gave evening lectures outside Imperial College, that the embryonic<sup>19</sup> surgeon came under his influence and inspiration.)

He went rapidly from one \*academic position<sup>20</sup> to another, spending two years as Assistant Professor at McGill, returning as Professor of Social Biology at London University. He is now the \*Regius Professor<sup>21</sup> of Natural History at Aberdeen University. His academic record might be more fully detailed, but that is not the most interesting part of his career, in spite of the vast influence \*his keen, incisive personality<sup>22</sup> has had upon several generations of students in Britain, Canada, and South Africa.

Attracted to specialist work perhaps by his wife, Dr. Enid Charles, the well-known authority on population statistics, he has concentrated his attention upon the comparatively new branch of

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12. 英雄識英雄. 13. 列於其所令人稱譽之作爲者. 14. 在科學界獲得一個高的地位. 15. 天賦. 16. 流暢的闡述. 17. 推廣者; 普及者. 18. 講師. 19. 胎兒的. 20. 學術地位. 21. 擔任欽定講座的教授. 22. 他的敏銳的性情.

biological science known as endocrinology,<sup>23</sup> the study of the \*ductless glands.<sup>24</sup> This study, with its instant bearing upon the mechanics of genetics,<sup>25</sup> has resulted in various publications embodying the results of his researches. In recognition of his work he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1936.

Alongside these activities, he has written two large books of a more popular kind. The first, *Mathematics for the Million*, published in 1936, continues to have sales that might make a novelist envious. The book is \*symptomatic of the whole trend of public interest in a generation<sup>26</sup> that is weary of vagueness, of political generalizations, and craves for facts and precision. Responding to the ardour with which his book was received, Professor Hogben wrote *Science for the Citizen*, and found his vast audience still hungry. Under his editorship, another comprehensive work aimed at equipping the general reader with the weapon of right-thinking and accurate expression is \*in process.<sup>27</sup> This book, *The Loom of Language*, should \*round off<sup>28</sup> his valuable achievement; the achievement which he began a quarter of a century ago when unwittingly he put a young student on the road to becoming a famous surgeon.

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23. 內分泌學. 24. 無排泄管之液腺. 25. 遺傳漸化學. 26. 足以說明在  
一時代中大衆興趣的整個趨勢. 27. 在進行中. 28. 完成; 使之圓滿.

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### WORRIER

A friend of ours insists that he is very optimistic over the future of business.

"Then why," he was asked, "do you look so worried all the time?"

"Oh, that?" he replied. "Well, to tell you the truth, I'm worried about my optimism."—*Farm Journal*.

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

BY A. A. MILNE

春到人間

瓊鳳譯註

ACT II

BELINDA (*hardly understanding*). Miss Robinson's father?

白琳達 (不明白). 魯漢遜小姐的父親?

BAXTER. Yes. Mr. Robinson.

霸克思特. 是的. 魯漢遜先生.

BELINDA. Oh, you mean—Oh yes, he told me his name was Robinson—Oh, but he's no relation.

白琳達. 哦, 你的意思是說——哦, 是的, 他告訴過我, 他的名字是魯漢遜——哦, 但是他和誰也不是親戚.

BAXTER. Wait! I saw his arm. By a subterfuge<sup>1</sup> I managed to see his arm.

霸克思特. 別忙! 我看見他的臂膊了. 用了一個詭計, 我看見他的臂膊了.

BELINDA (*her eyes opening more and more widely as she begins to realize*). You saw—

白琳達 (當她開始察覺這事實時, 她的眼睛不由得越睜越大了). 你看見——

BAXTER. I saw the mole.

霸克思特. 我看見那顆痣的.

BELINDA (*faintly as she holds out her own arm*). Show me.

白琳達 (昏沉的樣子舉起自己的手臂). 告訴我在哪裏.

1. 詭計

BAXTER (*very decorously indicating*). There!

霸克思特 (擺出花樣的指給她看)。那裏!

(BELINDA holds the place with her other hand, and still looking at Mr. BAXTER, slowly begins to laugh—half-laughter, half-tears, wonderingly, happily, contentedly.)

(白琳達用別的一支手抓定那地方,眼光仍然看着霸克斯特,慢慢的開始笑起來了——半笑半哭,心情是搖惑的,快樂的,同時也是滿足的。)

BELINDA. And I didn't know!

白琳達。我竟會不曉得!

BAXTER. Mrs. TREMAYNE, I am delighted to have done this service for your niece——

霸克思特。崔麥茵太太,我覺得榮幸的能為你的姪女兒做了那麼一件事情——

BELINDA (*to herself*). Of course, he knew all the time.

白琳達(自言自語)。不消說,她始終是曉得的。

BAXTER (*to the world*<sup>2</sup>). Still more am I delighted to have gained the victory over Mr. DEVENISH in this enterprise.

霸克思特(對說衆)。使我更覺得榮幸的,是我在這件事情上,把戴文尼思戰勝了。

BELINDA. Eighteen years—but I ought to have known.

白琳達。十八年之久——但是照理我還是應該認識他啊。

BAXTER (*at large*). I shall not be accused of exaggerating when I say that the odds against such an enterprise were enormous.

霸克思特(自由自在)。我說我對於這樣一件事情的勝利是了不起的,這話一定不會有人說我是誇大。

BELINDA. Eighteen years——And now I've eight whole hours to wait!

白琳達。十八年之久——而現在我將要耐心的再等整整八個鐘頭。

2. 大眾。說來。

BAXTER (*triumphantly*). It will be announced to-night. "Mr. DEVENISH," I shall say, "young fellow——" (*He arranges his speech in his mind.*)

霸克思特 (勝利貌). 這件事今夜就得宣佈. 『戴文尼思先生,』我得叫他『年輕人——』(他在打腹稿預備演說.)

BELINDA. So I was right, after all! He does look better without a beard!

白琳達. 所以到底我還是對的, 他現在剃了鬍子的確漂亮得多.

BAXTER (*making his speech*). "Mr. DEVENISH, young fellow, when you matched yourself against a man of my repute, when you matched yourself against a man——"

霸克思特 (作他的演說). 『戴文尼思先生, 年輕人, 當你胆敢和像我這樣有名譽的人反對的時候, 當你胆敢和一個人——』

(*BELINDA has slipped out, to enjoy her happiness alone*)—"who has read papers at soirées<sup>3</sup> of the Royal Statistical Society; when——er——"

(白琳達此時已偷偷溜走了, 一個人去默想他的快樂)——『和一個曾經在皇家統計學院的夜會裏朗誦過論文的人反對的時候, 當——唉』

[*He looks round and discovers to his amazement that he is alone. He claps on his bowler-hat, gives another amazed look round, says with a shrug "Unusual," and goes out.*

[他環顧一下不由得驚異, 原來他發現一個人在那裏. 他在圓頂帽上拍了幾拍, 又得意地環顧了一下. 肩頭一聳. 口裏, 說着『奇怪』走出去了.]

第二幕完

3. 夜會.

更正: —— { 高級本刊六卷四期二五頁十行之 have  
一字爲 gave 之誤. 特此更正.

## COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

### The Conjunction—(續)

**k. The wrong conjunction used after “scarcely” or “hardly”.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ He had scarcely left the house than his friend} \\ \text{arrived.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ He had scarcely left the house when his friend} \\ \text{arrived.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ He had hardly been on the ship five minutes} \\ \text{but he jumped overboard.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ He had hardly been on the ship five minutes} \\ \text{before he jumped overboard.} \end{array} \right.$

**l. The wrong conjunction used after “no sooner”.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ No sooner had he gone but I arrived.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ No sooner had he gone than I arrived.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ The hunter no sooner saw the tiger but he} \\ \text{climbed a tree.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ The hunter no sooner saw the tiger than he} \\ \text{climbed a tree.} \end{array} \right.$

**m. Wrong sequence of conjunctions.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ My prospects are no better, and not perhaps as} \\ \text{good as, they were.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ My prospects are no better than, and perhaps} \\ \text{not as good as, they were.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ You are as strong, if not stronger, than your} \\ \text{brother.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ You are as strong as your brother, if not} \\ \text{stronger than he is.} \end{array} \right.$



n. "As well as" after "both".

1. { *Incorrect:* Your kindness will fully be appreciated both by the quick as well as by the dead.  
*Correct:* Your kindness will fully be appreciated both by the quick and by the dead.
2. { *Incorrect:* *Which* differs from *that* and *who* in being used both as an adjective as well as a noun.—H. Sweet.  
*Correct:* *Which* differs from *that* and *who* in being used both as an adjective and a noun.

o. "As well as" for *beside(s)*.

1. { *Incorrect:* He gives all his time to the work as well as giving his money.  
*Correct:* He gives all his time to the work *beside(s)* giving his money.
2. { *Incorrect:* He made a promise as well as keeping it.  
*Correct:* Besides making a promise, he kept it.

p. "Till" for *before* or *when*.

1. { *Incorrect:* It will not be long till the species becomes extinct.  
*Correct:* It will not be long *before* the species becomes extinct.
2. { *Incorrect:* I had not been there long till a little boy ran up to me.  
*Correct:* I had not been there long *when* a little boy ran up to me.

q. "Because" for *that*.

1. { *Incorrect:* One thing that makes him ill is because he eats too much.  
*Correct:* One thing that makes him ill is *that* he eats too much.

2. { *Incorrect:* My reason for taking his part is because he has no friends.  
       *Correct:* My reason for taking his part is that he has no friends.

r. "While" for *though*.

1. { *Incorrect:* He came, while ill.  
       *Correct:* He came though ill.
2. { *Incorrect:* He expects me to win, while I have no chance of success.  
       *Correct:* He expects me to win though I have no chance of success.

s. "Without" for *unless*.

1. { *Incorrect:* I cannot go without I get my lessons done.  
       *Correct:* I cannot go unless I get my lessons done.
2. { *Incorrect:* I shall not go without I hear from him.  
       *Correct:* I shall not go unless I hear from him.

t. "From", "of" for *to* after "opposite".

1. { *Incorrect:* My experience is opposite of Mr Chen's.  
       *Correct:* My experience is opposite to Mr Chen's.
2. { *Incorrect:* He lives on the opposite side of the street from my house.  
       *Correct:* He lives on the opposite side of the street to my house.

u. "Than" for *but* after a negative.

1. { *Incorrect:* He had no choice than to yield.  
       *Correct:* He had no choice but to yield.
2. { *Incorrect:* I saw no friend there than him.  
       *Correct:* I saw no friend there but him.

v. "That" repeated.

1. { *Incorrect:* He said that, if the correspondence, which had already caused so much delay, should be further protracted, that he should resign.  
*Correct:* He said that, if that correspondence, which had already caused so much delay, should be further protracted, he should resign.
2. { *Incorrect:* The fact that he was not here that makes no difference.  
*Correct:* The fact that he was not here makes no difference.

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QUIZ

1. How many violins did Stradivarius make?
2. Does lightning follow drafts?
3. Do dogs sweat?
4. Why aren't women permitted to enter mines?
5. Where is a snake's heart located?
6. What is a weed?
7. What are crocodile tears?
8. What is an inferiority complex?
9. Do snakes poison their food?
10. Can snakes poison themselves?

*(Answers will be found on page 24)*

\*THE GOOD SAMARITAN<sup>1</sup>

By R. H. MAINER

## 善 良 的 人

蔣 淑 瑾 譯 註

Mr. Clint lived with us about twenty years. He made his first appearance when Mother went to the front door to answer a pull at the bell. On the veranda stood a short, thin man, rather shabbily dressed, about thirty years old. He lifted his cap apologetically and bowed. Mother noticed his hair was a bit weedy<sup>2</sup> on top and there was an honest look about his face. He smiled a friendly smile.

"I'd like to rent a room if you have one to spare."

"Sorry; \*we're all filled up,"<sup>3</sup> Mother answered.

He didn't seem to want \*to take her word for it.<sup>4</sup> "Maybe you could find some corner, say<sup>5</sup> in your garret. I've been around and I can't get in anywhere."

克林特先生和我們同住約有二十年之久。他第一次露面，是在母親聽見門鈴響聲，走到前門去開門的時候。在走廊上，站着一個矮小單瘦的人，服裝相當褻褻，約莫有三十歲。他脫帽欠身致歉。母親看見他頭頂上頭髮有點蓬亂，面貌正直。他友善地笑了一笑。

「你們有沒有空房子，我想租一間住。」

「對不起；我們的房子都住滿了！」母親回答。

他好像沒有想把母親的話當真的。「也許你可以爲我找到一個角落，譬如說在你的閣樓裏面。我曾經跑來跑去，找不到一個安身的地方。」

1. 撒馬利亞人，出自聖經上的故事。又泛指一般善良的人。 2. 蔓草叢生的意思，此處意爲髮亂如蔓草。 3. = our rooms are all filled up 房子全都住滿了。 4. 不把話當真話。 5. 譬如；假定。

"We've only two rooms to let," said Mother. "Both are occupied just now. I've a couple in one and a single lady in the other."

He looked very disappointed. "Would you mind if I looked for myself? I don't want much: just a bed and a spot for my trunk."

Mother was against letting strangers into the house, but for some reason she could never explain afterwards, she nodded yes. He came in and she led him upstairs. He kept making complimentary comments about the house. It was so nice and clean and cozy, just the kind of place he would like to live in.

He saw for himself there wasn't any place for him. Then he saw the attic stairs. Our attic had a floor laid but it was low at the eaves and had only standing room<sup>6</sup> for a short man in the center. He trotted up the stairs. "Oh, I'd like it up here. I'd pay you three dollars a week for it with a cot and a washstand."

『我們只有兩間房子出租。』母親說『目下都住有房客，一對夫婦住了一間，另一間是一位單身女客。』

他看去很失望的樣子。『我自己去找看好不好？我並不要多；只要一張床和一塊放衣箱的地方就够了。』

母親一向反對讓陌生人走進屋子裏來的，可是不知爲什麼，她自己後來也解釋不出，她點頭說好。他走進來，她引他走上樓。他不斷地贊許這屋子。房子很好。又乾淨又舒服，正是他想住的地方。

他自己也看得出那兒沒有他容身之地。隨即他看見通閣樓的扶梯了。我們的閣樓有地板，但沿屋檐的地方很低，只能容一個身段矮小的人，在房子中間才能站直。他快樂走上樓去。『啊，我喜歡這上面。我每星期付三塊錢，作爲房租和一張床一個洗面架的費用。』

6. =space 隙地。

"It's infernally hot in the summer and cold in winter," Mother objected.

"That doesn't \*scare me off," he replied.

Mother still hesitated. "I give meals as well."

"Then I'll pay seven dollars including meals. I don't eat much."

They talked a while longer and finally Mother said she'd put in a cot and washstand and let him have the attic. At that time Dad was \*out of a job<sup>8</sup> and the seven dollars sounded awfully good to her. Next morning a dray brought his trunk around and he moved in.

That was early in August. About the end of September, Miss Rogers, who roomed<sup>9</sup> on the second floor lost her position teaching school and decided to go back to her father's farm to live. Mother said Mr. Clint was so little bother and so friendly she was glad to tell him he could move downstairs. He was very appreciative and

「這裏夏天極熱，冬天又冷。」母親反對。

「那不會把我嚇跑的。」他回答。

母親仍在猶豫。「我也供給膳食。」

「那麼我付七塊錢包括伙食。我吃得不多。」

他們又談了一會，最後母親說，她將搬一張床，和一個洗面架進來，好讓他住到閣樓上去。那時候，爹正好失業，七塊錢在她聽起來十分有用。第二天早晨，一輛載重車把他的衣箱拖來。他便住了進來。

那是八月初的事。大約九月底，住在二層樓的羅吉斯小姐失去了她教書的職位，決定回她父親的田莊去住。母親說克林特先生還不麻煩，且很友善，她很高興要他搬下樓來住。他非常感激，又

7. 嚇跑. 8. 失業. 9. = to lodge; to live 居住.

raised his money for \*board an room<sup>10</sup> to eight dollars. He declared the room was so big and airy it was worth that.<sup>11</sup> Maybe he hadn't learned Miss Rogers had been paying only six dollars.

We all got to like Mr. Clint. He was a cheery talker at his meals and spent his evenings in his room unless we invited him into the parlor. And he was a great reader—borrowed books from the Mechanics Institute and bought a recent one almost every week. He was a printer and worked for the *Times Press* owned by Mr. Gregory. Mr. Gregory told Dad he considered Mr. Clint the best printer he'd ever employed.

Dad or Mother often asked Mr. Clint to come downstairs of an evening, especially in the winter when there was \*a fire going.<sup>12</sup> He and Dad would sit and smoke by the hour and Dad said he could easily see Mr. Clint was educated and had traveled a lot. And he

把膳宿費加到八塊錢。他聲言房子這樣大，空氣流通，值得八塊錢。或許他不知道羅小姐只付六塊錢租金。

我們都喜歡克先生。他吃飯時談笑生風，晚上除非我們請他到客廳來，他總是在自己房裏的。他讀了很多的書——從機械學會借閱圖書，並且差不多每星期要買一本新書。他在格列古利先生開辦的時報印刷所裏當排印工人。格先生告訴爹爹說他從來沒有僱用過克先生這樣好的排印工人。

晚上爹爹或是母親常請克先生下樓來，尤其是冬天燒火爐的時候。他和爹爹常坐在爐畔吸煙，一坐就是一兩個鐘頭，爹爹說他能很容易看出克先生是受過教育的人，旅行過的地方很多。他能講令人神往的故事，又能引經據典，

10. 膳宿 11. =eight dollars. 12. 生爐火爐

could tell fascinating yarns and quote history and discuss politics. I was a youngster and hated to be sent to bed after they got going.

At Christmas he started reading Dickens<sup>13</sup> *Christmas Carol* aloud to the family and we all liked it so much we had him start *David Copperfield* after he'd finished the *Carol*. We kept him at Dickens every chance we had until spring. It was a grand \*care-lifter,<sup>14</sup> Mother said, because she was so worried over Dad's being out of work.

Some slick book agent sold Mr. Clint a set of *Mystery and Detective* stories. I remember about a quarter of them were by Emile Gaboriau and another quarter were *Sherlock Holmes* stories by \*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.<sup>15</sup> He let me borrow one<sup>16</sup> after another, and for a good many weeks Mother found it hard to get me out of the house \*after school.<sup>17</sup> Dad also got

討論政治。那時我還是一個小孩子，他們開談的時候，我極不願意被人叫我上床去睡。

在聖誕節時候，他開始對家人朗讀迭更斯的聖誕述異。我們都很喜歡，他讀完述異時，我們又要他讀塊肉餘生述。只要有機會，我們就要他讀迭更斯的作品，一直到春天到來。母親說，這樣可以使人解憂，因為她正為爹爹失業而非常擔憂。

有個會說話的書店老闆賣給克先生一套神祕偵探故事。我記得約有四分之一是加伯羅的作品，另外四分之一是柯南道爾著的福爾摩斯偵探案。他讓我一本一本地借閱，好幾個星期，母親發現放學之後，就不容易叫我走出屋子外邊去。爹爹也成了書癮，那

13. 即 Charles Dickens 英十九世紀名小說家，文中 *Christmas Carol* 及 *David Copperfield* 均其名著。 14. 忘憂；解憂。 15. 英偵探小說家，著有福爾摩斯探案。 16. = book. 17. 放學。



the reading bug and it helped him pass the time.<sup>18</sup> I didn't know then he was \*suffering from some illness<sup>19</sup> which would lay him up until he died.

We had some wonderful sessions over those stories, Mr. Clint, Dad, and I. It was our regular game to pick out the villain before getting to the last page. Mr. Clint was pretty smart at it.<sup>20</sup> He'd lived in the city and knew a fellow intimately who was a detective. Mr. Clint said he'd often been tempted to try his hand at writing but after \*setting type<sup>21</sup> all day he couldn't get down to it in the evenings.

However, he did write poetry, and when we had company<sup>22</sup> Mother would ask him down to read his verses. Mr. Gregory began to publish them in the *Times* and later had Mr. Clint contribute short stories with a moral, and religious articles<sup>23</sup> to the \*Sunday page.<sup>23</sup>

幫助他消磨不少時日。我還不知道那時候，他已經得了病，竟因此不起。

克先生，爹爹和我三個人，曾為這些故事開過一些了不起的評論會。我們時常作一種遊戲，在沒有看完一本書之前，就來指出誰是惡徒。克先生對於這一點，非常在行。他嘗住在城裏，和一個偵探有深交。克先生說他常想試試寫作，但是排了一整天的字回來，晚上他就疲倦得無法再寫文章了。

雖則如此，克先生卻還是寫過一些詩，當我們有客人的時候，母親總請他下來朗誦他自己的詩句。格列古利先生開始在時報上發表他的詩，後來克先生又寫含有教訓的故事和宗教論文，登在星期日的報紙上。（待續）

18. 度過光陰。 19. 生病。 20. 指未讀完一本書就指出惡徒是誰。 21. 排字。 22. = guest 客人。 \*23. 星期日發行的報紙。

## ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 17

1. It is not known definitely how many violins were made by Antonius Stradivarius, the famous violin maker of Cremona, Italy. The number is usually estimated at one thousand. Violin experts suppose that four or five hundred of these violins are still in existence, about one-third of them being in the United States. The life of Stradivarius is obscure. He was born in 1664 and died in 1737. The Latin form of his name is *Antonius Stradivarius*. The world has been flooded with fake violins attributed to the workmanship of Stradivarius. And dealers on musical instruments are continually taking the joy out of life by informing jubilant possessors of *genuine Strads* that their instruments are fakes and worth only a few dollars.
2. There is little foundation for the popular notion that lightning has a tendency to follow drafts. Such would be the case only when the air stream is filled with smoke or vapor, thus creating a better conductor of electricity than the surrounding atmosphere. Electricity generated in the clouds follows the line of least resistance to earth and would not turn from its normal course to run horizontally merely because a door or window was open. There is no scientific knowledge to support the general belief that lightning which strikes building usually comes in through open doors and windows.
3. Dogs sweat very little. The physiological purpose of perspiration seems to be the regulation of the temperature of the body. But in the case of dogs, as well as many other animals, body temperature is regulated largely by respiration instead

of perspiration although some heat is lost by radiation from the skin. After running, a dog breathes more rapidly or pants. This has the same cooling effect that sweating would have. Since the surplus body heat must be dissipated largely through the lungs, the more rapid the breathing the greater the loss of heat. In dogs the limited amount of sweating occurs almost wholly on the soles of the feet, where the largest sweat glands are found. This explains the wet tracks which a dog often leaves on a floor or other hard surface during hot weather. There are also some sweat glands in the skin of the perineum and the perianal pouches, but the skin is not elsewhere supplied with these glands. The popular notion that dogs perspire through the muzzle is incorrect. There are no sweat glands in that region. The secretion appearing on the muzzle comes from the lateral nasal gland. When hot a dog instinctively sticks out its tongue in an effort to increase the evaporating surface of the body.

4. Among the more ignorant class of miners in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and perhaps other countries, there is a superstition that the presence of a woman in a mine is an evil omen. If a woman enters a mine many of the miners walk out. For this reason women are forbidden to enter many mines while the men are at work.
5. The heart of a snake is located well forward in the body. As a general rule, it lies about one-fifth the distance from the head to the end of the tail. The reptile's stomach is also located in the fore part of the body. It is long, narrow, and distensible. The snake swallows its prey whole, and frequently while alive. Owing to the heavy flow of saliva, digestion begins immediately and takes place rapidly.

6. The term *Weed* is relative. In the most widely accepted sense, a weed is any troublesome and useless plant growing on cultivated ground to the injury of the crop or vegetation desired. But in another sense, any plant growing where it is not wanted is regarded as a weed. In this sense there are no species of weed, because a plant might be a weed in one place and not a weed in another. A corn plant growing in a wheat field would be a weed the same plant in a corn field not be so regarded. In the more popular sense, however, *Weed* signifies a plant in itself more or less useless irrespective of where it grows. Emerson wrote: "And what is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not been discovered."
7. Crocodile tears are hypocritical tears or pretended grief. The phrase alludes to an old myth that crocodiles moan and sigh like distressed human being in order to allure travelers within their reach. Early books on travel frequently refer to this alleged habit of the crocodile. There also used to be a belief that crocodiles shed tears over their prey while in the act of devouring it.
8. The word *complex* is used by psychologists to denote, according to the *Standard Dictionary*, "a group of mental contents which have become consolidated into a unit mass." That authority says the word is a translation of *Zusammen* as employed by Johann Herbart (1776--1841), a noted German philosopher and educationist. The *Practical Standard Dictionary* defines *complex* in this connection as "a group of ideas mentally associated with a given subject existing, with their accompanying feeling-tones, in a repressed state." Popularly the word is put to many uses. For instance, i.

is said that Napoleon had a *conquest complex*, and that Keats had a *Beauty complex*. A person is said to have an *inferiority complex* when he inherently feels himself weak and incompetent, especially in relation to obstacles, as well as other persons. The opposite state of feeling or attitude of mind is termed a *superiority complex*.

9. There is a popular belief that venomous snakes do not poison the birds and animals they kill for food, reserving the poison fangs for defense against their enemies. As a matter of fact, the poison fangs are used primarily for killing food and only secondarily as a means of defense. According to the United States Biological Survey, most poisonous snakes kill birds, animals and other creatures for food by striking them with their venom-injecting fangs. Snakes are immune to their own poison when it is swallowed.
10. Naturalists are agreed that venomous snakes are immune to their own poison when it is swallowed. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to whether snakes are susceptible to their own poison when it is injected into their blood. Raymond Ditmars, curator of mammals and reptiles at the New York Zoological Park, believes they are not. On the other hand, the United States Biological Survey, states that rattlesnakes are susceptible to their own poison and sometimes cause their own death by biting themselves. That authority, however, admits that the fangs in such cases may puncture the spinal nerve or some vital organ and that death may not be due primarily to the venom. Snakes are not likely to bite themselves unless they are infuriated or severely injured and are unable to wreak vengeance on their tormentors.

## MY EXPERIENCE AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH

BY WANG I-TING (王翼廷)

When I was third year student of \*Ningpo Baptist Academy,<sup>1</sup> I was tutor to a Mr. F., pupil of the local \*teachers' training institute.<sup>2</sup> I went to his home once a week, and was paid fifty cents an hour period, which was quite a reasonable rate, considering the cost of living then and my scholarship thirty years ago.

One year before my graduation from the Ningpo Baptist Academy, my school-mates, Sun and Kiang, conducted a summer school at the \*Rear Garden,<sup>3</sup> Ningpo, which was an ideal place. There were ten pupils and three teachers. After deducting fees for \*fin (which I could have taken there) and tips to the coolie, I received only \$0. 70 as my remuneration for one whole month!

In 1920 I was pupil teacher at the Nanking City Y.M.C.A. English School where the pupils were all mightier and taller than I was, I remember that I spent 45 minutes in preparation for my first lesson, but in less than 15 minutes I had said what I wanted to say and could not say any more. All my pupils stared at me. I blushed and my knees struck one against the other.

Then there was a babel of pupils. Oh my first day's experience was simply terrible!

Since I came to Shanghai in 1928, I definitely gave up<sup>4</sup> teaching as my profession. I fully realize that to be teacher at a classroom, one has to be as wise as Solomon<sup>6</sup>, and as patient as Job.<sup>5</sup> While

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1. 浸會中學, 已改為浙東中學. 2. 師範講習所. 3. 後樂園, 為薛福成所造.  
4. 放棄. 5. 沙羅門, 猶太前聰明的君王. 6. 約伯; 舊約中最能忍耐之人

I have neither the wisdom of Solomon nor the patience of Job, I chose to live by my facile pen. Thank God, my little knowledge of English has \*stood me in good stead.<sup>7</sup> I have been a tutor, \*off and on.<sup>8</sup> The first pupil I had is Mr. S. K.C., whose friendship with me has become more intimate, and from whom I have received numerous acts of kindness and courtesy. My other pupils include: a Mr. Lin, nephew of the late president Lin Sen; a Miss Lin, daughter of \*postal commissioner,<sup>9</sup> and who must have married and born children; a Miss Tien, who must have married and born children, too; a Mr. Yang, tobacco merchant. Though the term of my tutoring hardly lasts for more than one year, yet I appreciate my fellowship with them. My joy is to see them progress in their studies and my pride to hear them accost me when meeting with them in the street.

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7. 很有用處. 8. 時作時輟. 8. 郵政司長.

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The late John Lovejoy Elliot, head of New York's Ethical Culture School, taught a class in ethics and imbued his students with the full spirit of the ethical culture movement. Once he asked his young students: "What would you like to do most in the world?" One student answered: "I would like to help my fellow man to be noble, to uplift him spiritually, and to help him live happily all his life."

Elliot beamed. "What would you like to do next best?"

"Next best," replied the student, "I'd like to make money."

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Government Organs Inspection*

Four investigators have been delegated by the \*National Defence Council<sup>1</sup> to make a study of conditions in the local offices of the \*Commodity Supply Bureau of the Executive Yuan,<sup>2</sup> various sections of the city government, the \*Central Research Institute<sup>3</sup>, \*Physics and Chemical Laboratories<sup>4</sup> and other important government organs in this city according to Chinese reports.

All experts in their respective lines the inspectors are expected to make investigations of \*the workings of the various government organs,<sup>5</sup> as a part of the programme of the National Defence Council.

Investigation into the work of local government institutions by the four officials will start soon.

The party arrived in Shanghai on Friday morning and paid a call to \*Mayer K. C. Wu<sup>6</sup> at the city government. The visitors \*made a round of<sup>7</sup> the various city government departments where they were met by \*the department heads.<sup>8</sup> They will return to the capital after their inspection tour ends in about a week.

### *Russia Places Greece Issue Before Security Council*

The \*Soviet Union<sup>9</sup> formally asked the \*United Nations Security Council<sup>10</sup> on September 16 night to condemn<sup>11</sup> the presence of British troops in Greece and force the Greek Government to halt<sup>12</sup> "provocative action" against Albania.<sup>13</sup>

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1. 國防會議. 2. 行政院物資供應局. 3. 中央研究院. 4. 理化實驗所. 5. 各政府機關之工作情形. 6. 市長吳國楨. 7. 巡迴一周. 8. 各部首長. 9. 蘇聯. 10. 聯合國安全理事會. 11. 指斥, 遣責. 12. 遏止; 停止. 13. 阿爾巴尼亞.



The lengthy preamble<sup>14</sup> to the resolution offered<sup>15</sup> by \*Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko<sup>16</sup> scored "the presence of British troops on the territory of Greece . . . \*in spite of<sup>17</sup> the numerous declarations by the \*British Foreign Secretary<sup>18</sup> that the troops would be withdrawn."<sup>19</sup>

### *China And Copyright Agreement*

The Chinese Government now is considering its participation<sup>20</sup> in the world copyright agreement, the \*"Central News"<sup>21</sup> reported on September 12. Hitherto,<sup>22</sup> there has been no copyright in China.

The agreement is sponsored<sup>23</sup> by the \*U.N. Education, Science and Culture Organization.<sup>24</sup>

The members of the \*Preparatory Committee<sup>25</sup> of the Chinese delegation to this organization \*have approached the Ministry of Education for instructions.<sup>26</sup> The Ministry called<sup>27</sup> a meeting to hear the opinions of publishing companies and other similar organizations.

The meeting revealed that generally the Chinese publishing companies are \*in favour of<sup>28</sup> China's participation in this agreement, but that they would like to reserve the privileges of translating works and other ways necessary for the interchange of scientific knowledge.

### *Typhoon Heading At China Coast*

A severe typhoon, which \*for a time<sup>29</sup> threatened Manila, now had moved out over the China Sea and appeared \*heading toward<sup>30</sup> the China coast.

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14. 演詞之一部份; 條文之一部份. 15. 提出. 16. 蘇聯代表葛羅米柯. 17. 不管. 18. 英國外務部. 19. 撤退. 20. 參加, 參與. 21. 中央社消息. 22. 至今. 23. 發起, 主持. 24. 聯合國教育, 科學, 文化組. 25. 籌備委員會. 26. 已向教育部正式提出請示. 27. 召集. 28. 贊成. 29. 曾有一個時候. 30. 向... 前進.

For 24 hours, the United States Army and Navy were \*busy with preparations<sup>31</sup> for an anticipated<sup>32</sup> heavy blow here—described as Manila's most serious typhoon threat in several years.

The danger eased suddenly as the course of the storm shifted<sup>33</sup> many miles north of Manila.<sup>34</sup> It passed through the area of \*San Fernando<sup>25</sup> and then out over the China Sea.

No information has been received as yet of the extent of the damage \*in the area hit.<sup>36</sup>

According to the Navy \*weather station<sup>37</sup> here, winds reached a velocity of 100 miles per hour at the epicentre of the typhoon. But Manila got only heavy rains and strong winds.

#### *New Vessels Due Here Shortly*

To improve domestic shipping service, local \*shipping concerns<sup>38</sup> \*have placed orders in America<sup>39</sup> for 60 vessels;<sup>40</sup> ranging from 500 to 5000 tons, Central News learned. Of these, 20 arrived here already. The rest is expected to be here shortly.

It is learned that the communications authorities are making determined effort to facilitate \*coastal as well as river shipping<sup>41</sup> and are planning to order in America a number of \*modern passenger liners.<sup>42</sup>

Meanwhile, the \*China Merchants Steam Navigation Company<sup>43</sup> is also planning to convert several of the fully equipped \*cargo vessels taken over<sup>44</sup> into passenger ships.

It is expected that the \*domestic passenger service<sup>45</sup> which has been greatly hampered<sup>46</sup> by the pressure of \*busy transport<sup>48</sup> of official supplies and \*lack of passenger accommodation<sup>49</sup> in most of the \*freight ships,<sup>48</sup> will be improved within a few months.

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31. 忙於準備. 32. 預感的; 預期的. 33. 變動; 移動. 34. (菲律賓首府).  
35. (菲律賓地名). 36. 受襲擊地區. 37. 氣象台. 38. 輪運公司. 39. 曾向  
美國訂購. 40. 輪船. 41. 沿海及內河航運. 42. 現代客輪. 43. 中國招商  
局輪運公司. 44. 接收的貨船. 45. 國內客運. 46. 受阻. 47. 繁忙的運送.  
48. 載客容量不足. 49. 租賃供載客貨的船隻.

*Chungking May Have Roosevelt Library*

The projected \*National Roosevelt Library,<sup>50</sup> which was reported to be \*in the process of being set up in Shanghai<sup>51</sup> to perpetuate the memory of the \*late American president,<sup>52</sup> will probably be established in Chungking, according to reports received here.

Because to the great difficulty in moving the greater part of the books now stored in Chungking to this city, \*the responsible organization concerned<sup>53</sup> is reportedly contemplating<sup>54</sup> the establishment of the library in Chungking.

In the event<sup>55</sup> such a project materializes,<sup>56</sup> a branch library will likely be \*set up<sup>57</sup> in Shanghai and Nanking, the reports add.

50. 國立羅斯福圖書館. 51. 正在上海設立中. 52. 已故美總統. 53. 有關之負責機關. 54. 計劃. 55. 假設. 56. 實現, 成事實. 57. 設立.

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

中華英語半月刊

第六卷 第六期

不許轉載

編輯者 中華英語半月刊社

主編人 錢歌川

發行者 中華書局股份有限公司

代表人 顧樹森

印刷者 中華書局永寧印刷廠

上海澳門路四六九號

定閱處 上海河南路中華書局定書處

每月二冊 每冊實價四百元

預定以半年為限 十二冊實價四千八百元

郵費 國內平寄免收 國內掛號每冊三十元

中華民國三十五年九月二十日出版

(二三四)

內政部登記證警字第一八九號  
中華郵政登記證爲第一類新聞紙類上海郵政管理局執照第二四七四號

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