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FOOD, CLOTHES AND HOUSING

ILLUSTRATED AND WITH NOTES



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FOOD, CLOTHES
AND HOUSING
ILLUSTRATED AND
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CHUTO KYOKASHO SHUPPAN KYOKAI

TOKYO



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IN EARLY DAYS

Long, long ago, people did not build houses. They did not know how until many, many years afterward. They lived in caves instead, and they kept warm by wearing the skins of animals.

It was hard for them to get food. There were no stores nor farms. There were not even any cows to give milk.

When the boys and girls were hungry, they hunted for berries and nuts in the woods. Sometimes they climbed the trees for wild apples. Their fathers would bring home fish they had caught or wild animals they had killed. Then the children had enough to eat.

Sometimes they killed the animals with a

hatchet, which they made by tying a sharp stone to a piece of wood. Other times they ran after the animal and threw a spear so hard that it killed the animal.

When they fished, they used a hook made of a bent bone. Sometimes they came home with a long string of fish.

But these people of the long long ago ate all their food raw. They pulled the meat off in big pieces and held it in their hands when they ate it. They thought it tasted good that way. They knew nothing about cooking because nobody had ever learned to make a fire.

FIRE

Then one day somebody found out how to make fire. We do not know how it happened. Perhaps some boy was rubbing two sticks together for fun, and when he had rubbed hard for a long time he saw a little flame start in the leaves or dust. And he found that if he kept on rubbing, the sticks would

start another fire.

The boy was probably scared at first. But the older people soon learned how to use this new thing, fire. They could keep warm now.



They could make their food taste better by cooking it. They would put a piece of raw meat on the end of a stick and hold it to the flames. So they found out many ways to live better by using fire.

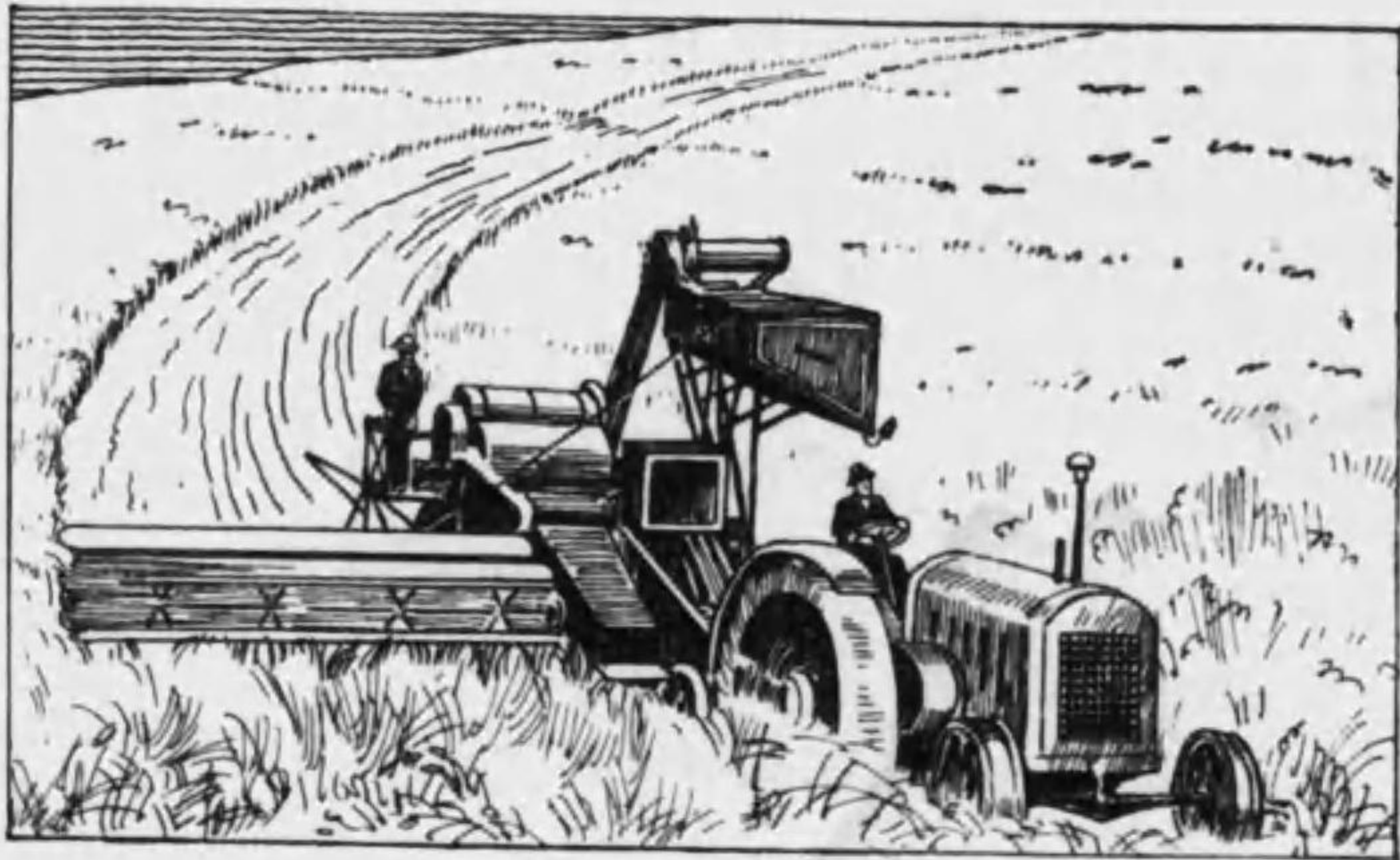
They learned how to make pots and jars. They shaped these with their hands out of wet clay and put them into the fire to get hard. They could cook their food in these pots and jars.

Then people learned how to catch wild birds

to eat. They made a sort of loop called a noose or snare, which they could throw over the birds' heads.

WHEAT

Then a time came, after many years had gone by, when men learned to plant seeds so as to grow food. One of the first things they planted was wheat. At first the farmer made a hole in the ground with a stick. Into this he dropped the wheat so that it would grow. At a later time, some man found that seeds would grow better if the ground was loosened up first. So he broke it up with a plow.



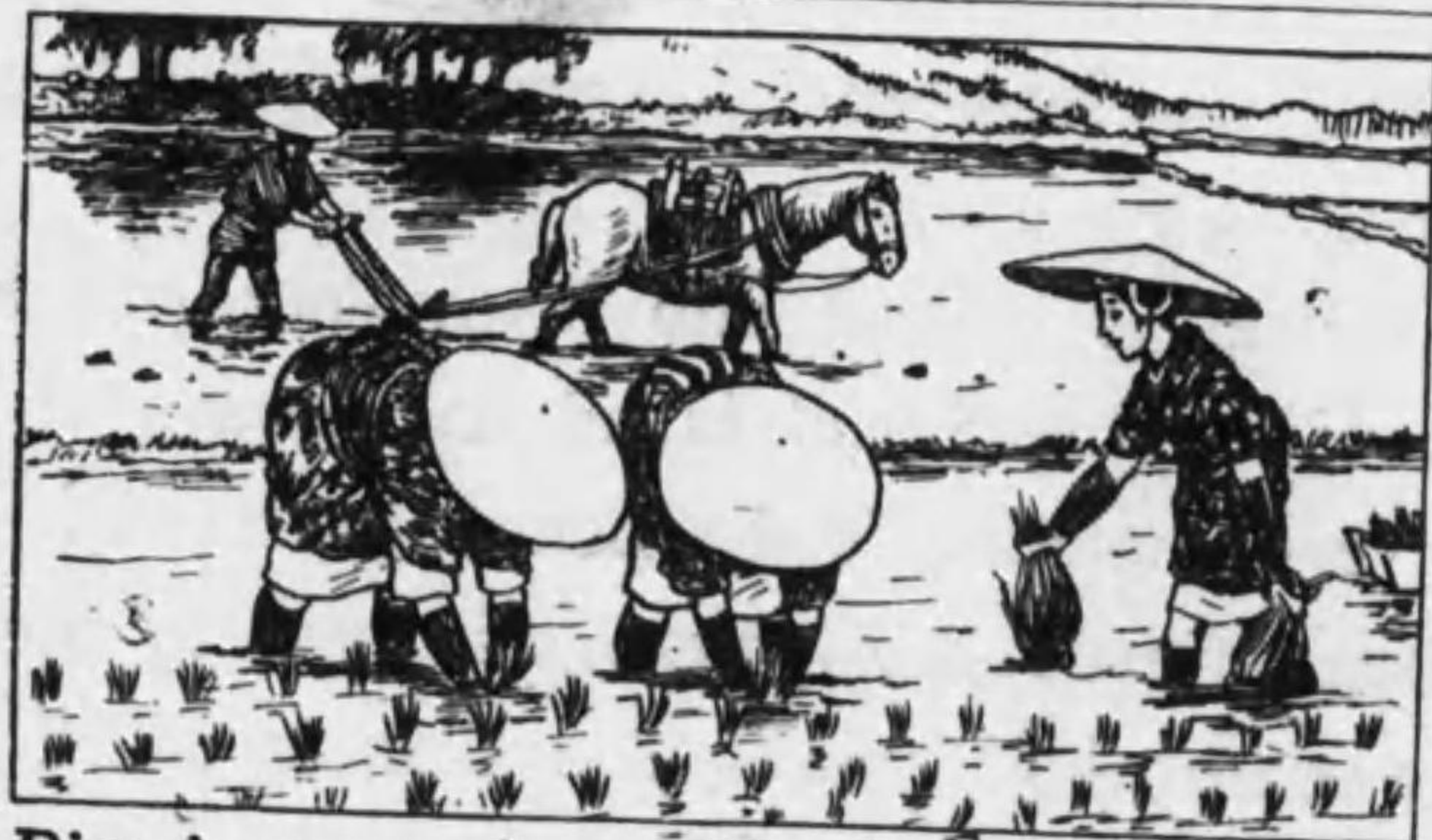
Then the seed was dropped into the loose earth.

Wheat is ground into flour, flour can be made into bread, and bread has always been a very important food. Long ago the Egyptians believed that wheat was sent to them by one of their gods. The Chinese called it the "gift of Heaven." And so it has always been in the hundreds of years since.

Today, in many lands all over the world, great wheat fields give men their bread. In the United States there are miles and miles of wheat fields. They grow the wheat for our bread and cakes and cookies.

RICE

Every boy and girl knows what rice is. In some countries rice is almost the only thing that the people have to eat. The greatest rice fields in the world are in China and Japan and India. Rice is very cheap and easy to grow, and the poor people in those countries eat more rice than anything else.



Rice is grown in muddy fields, partly under water. The farmer digs up the heavy mud before he plants the rice. Sometimes he uses an ox or a pony to help in the digging. The women do the planting.

The farmer in those countries is always afraid that something may happen to his rice crop. The birds may come and eat it up. Or he thinks that evil spirits may send storms to kill the little plants. So all over the field he puts up flags to scare away the birds and the evil spirits.

SUGAR

This is the food that you like best of all. People have not always known how to get

sugar. Many years ago, they used honey when they were hungry for something sweet. Then they found a wild plant growing that we call sugar cane, and they learned how to get sugar from it.

Sugar cane looks like small trees when it is growing. Every stalk is tall and straight, and



a bunch of leaves grow out of each stalk. These stalks are cut down and taken away to a place where they can be ground between heavy rollers. This gets the juice out. Then it is boiled until it

becomes thick and hard. This thick stuff is made into sugar.

We get sugar also from the sap of maple trees. The sap is a sweet juice that runs up and down inside the tree. In the spring men go out into the maple grove and bore a hole in the trunk of every tree. Under the hole they hang a pail, and the sap runs into this



pail. Then the men gather the sap and boil it in big open pans until it turns into maple syrup and maple sugar. Both of these are good to eat.

Sugar comes from certain kinds of beets, too. Sugar beets are grown in great fields. When they are ripe, they are sent away to have the sugar pressed out of them.

FATS

We all have to eat some sort of fat to keep well. Oil is a kind of fat, and in cold countries the people like to eat it just as you like to eat sugar.

The little Eskimo child likes to dip her



fingers in whale oil and then put them into her mouth. She likes to eat candles, too.

Some fats we eat come from animals,

and some from seeds.

The fat that you know best, because you see it every day, is the kind that comes in butter. Milk and cream have fat in them, too.

SALT

Nobody likes to eat food that has no salt in it. Long ago, when people first began to eat grain, they found that they wanted salt to make it taste better. But salt was not to be found everywhere, so it had to be carried to the people who did not have any. In the desert countries, long lines of camels were loaded with bags of salt. The camels carried the salt many miles away to the places



where people needed it. People wanted it so much that it was sometimes used instead of money to buy other things with.

There is a great deal of salt in the ocean water, but most of the salt we use today is dug out of the earth.

MILK

The milk that is brought to your house in bottles comes from cows. These cows live on dairy farms, where they are well cared for. But in some countries the people get milk from goats as well as from cows.

In Holland the milk is carried around in shining cans on a cart, and the cart is pulled by a dog.

Milk is very good for you. More of the things that your bodies need are found in milk than in any other one food. Butter and cheese are made from milk.

VEGETABLES

There are so many different kinds of vegetables all over the world that you could hardly count them. In the United States they grow many of these on what are called truck farms. The word *truck* means vegetables raised to sell in markets and stores. Many workers have to help in raising the crops and in packing them to send to the city. Some are sold fresh. Some are dried or frozen so that they can be kept for a long time before being used. Some are cooked and put into cans, so that you can buy them that way in the store.

CLOTHES

FUR

Long, long ago, when people lived in caves, they used animal skins for clothing. Boys and girls snuggled warmly in the fur of the wild beasts that their fathers killed. This was all that they had to wear.

This happened many thousand years ago, before anybody knew about the clothes we wear today. There was no cotton or wool or silk. But fur skins were fine for people who did not have warm houses to live in.

When a man brought home an animal he had killed in the woods, he took the skin off and dried it so that it would do for one of the family to wear. It might be a deer, or a bear, or a fox. The children's mother rubbed it with her hands until it was soft, so



that she could sew it with a needle made of a little bone. She would use the bare side of the skin for the inside of her boy's new coat, and this made the fuzzy fur come outside.

In America the Indian mothers made clothes for their children out of deer skins and buffalo skins. They first got the skin soft by chewing it. Then they cut it and sewed the pieces together. Sometimes coloured beads were sewed on in pretty shapes to please the children.

Even today, up in the cold north where the Eskimo people live, clothes are still made

of furs. The fur of the polar bear and the seal make good, warm clothes.

BARK

You know that trees have bark on the outside. But do you know that some people use tree bark to dress themselves in? Of course, only certain kinds of bark can be used, and it has to have much work done on it before it is turned into clothes.

In the Far West of America there are Indians who do this. Indian mothers go to a cedar tree and strip off the outside bark.



Inside is another bark that is thinner and will bend easily.

They dry this inside bark and cut it into strips. Then they weave these strips into mats. It is these mats that they can then cut and shape into clothes.

WOOL

At first, all these years ago, the only animals that people knew were wild ones. It was a very long time before they found out that some of the animals around them could be



made tame and friendly. They learned how to catch wild horses and make them tame. Then they found out how to take care of cows, so that the children could have milk and butter.

One of the most useful animals that men tamed was the sheep. They kept their sheep in fields and fed them and took good care of them.

Then men found out that the sheep's wool makes very good cloth. It is almost as warm as fur, but it is better because it can be cut off the animal and woven into clothing.

The wool is cut from the sheep once every year, when it is long and thick and soft.

Before people learned how to weave this wool, they used to cut off the hair from a goat or a camel. They mixed this with the wool and pounded it hard, until it would all stick together. This made a kind of cloth called felt. It was very heavy and stiff.

SILK

Silk comes to us from the country called China. It is many thousand miles west of America, across the Pacific Ocean. The way that the Chinese first discovered silk is very interesting. It came by accident, many years ago.

The Emperor of China at that time was named Hoang-Ti. One day his wife was walking in the garden, and she stopped to watch some little worms that were eating the leaves of a mulberry tree.

One of the fat little worms was spinning a long fine thread that came from a part of its body near the head. As she watched, he wound himself up in this thread.

The Emperor's wife stayed a long time watching these worms. Many others were spinning this thread. She had never seen anything like it before. The thread was long and thin and glistening. It is what we call silk today. When enough of it was wound



about the worm's tiny body, it made a little house for him to live in. We call this a cocoon.

She found a way to unwind the cocoon and straighten out the silk thread that made it. Then she wove this thread into a piece of bright shiny silk material. But the Chinese people kept all this a great secret. For many years they did not let anybody else know where silk came from or how it was made.

Great caravans carried the silk to far countries, loaded on the backs of camels. Silk

cost a great deal of money, and the Chinese grew rich. Only the very wealthy and noble could afford to wear clothes made of silk.

But in time other countries learned that it came from silkworms fed on mulberry leaves, and they began to make it. But it can be made only where there are mulberry trees.



The Japanese now have many silkworms. They call the silkworm "the honourable little gentleman" and they take great care of him. He is a very hungry little gentleman, too. He loves to eat the mulberry leaves and he gob-

bles them up as fast as the farmer's wife and children can bring them.

Silkworms come from tiny eggs. When these eggs are laid, the people keep them warm until the little worms hatch. Then the worms are put on trays filled with rice straw, and are kept in a dark, quiet room.



After several weeks, these little worms are ready to begin spinning their silk cocoons. They are large and fat. Bunches of twigs are put into the trays. The worms climb up the twigs. They spin the silk and wind themselves up in their little houses called cocoons.

Then the people take these cocoons and sort them out. Later they are put into hot water, and this makes the thread unwind. This thread is called raw silk, and it goes to factories to be made into cloth.

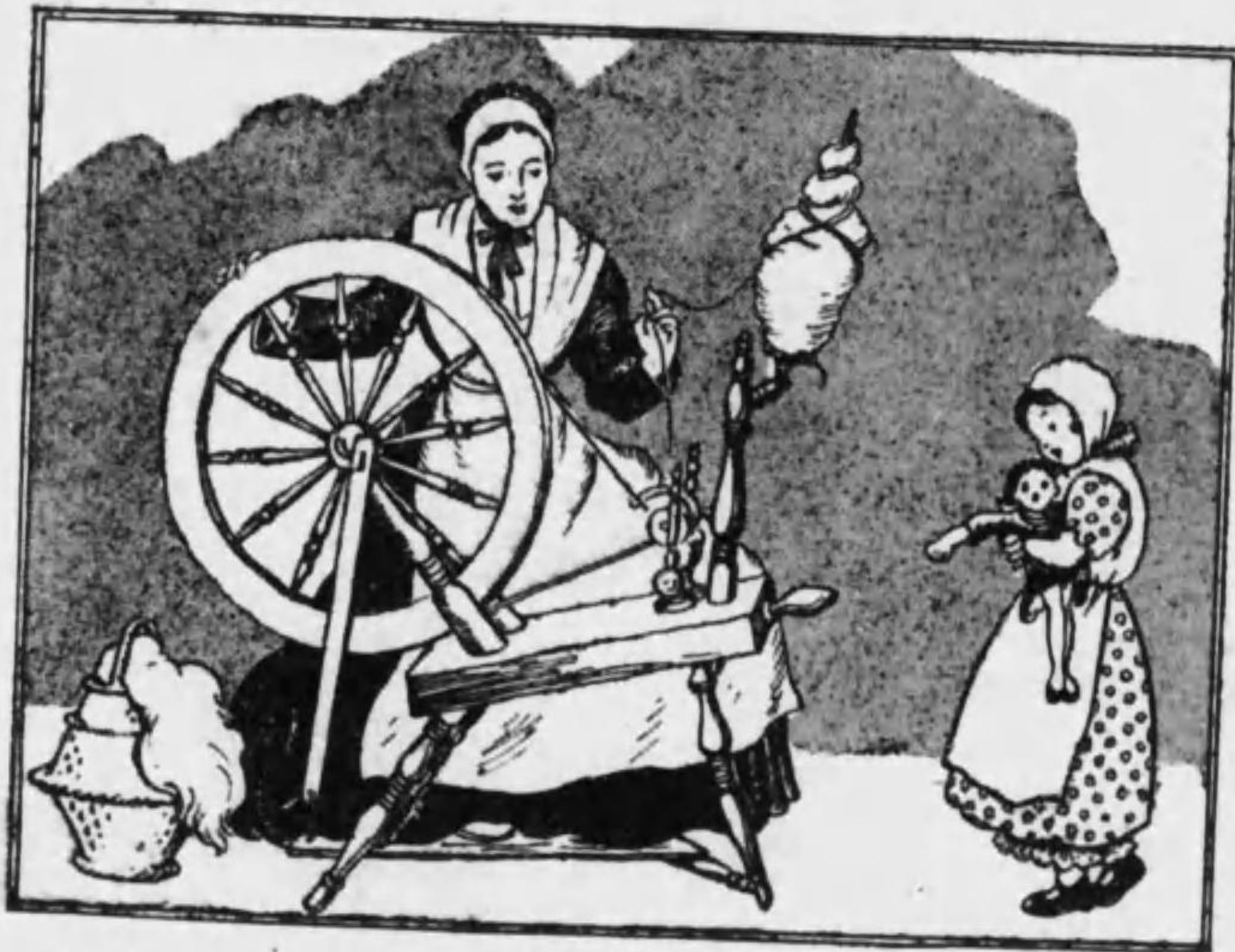
FLAX

Flax is what men use for making linen cloth. The people in Egypt, centuries ago, made beautiful linen. Some of this linen is found wrapped around the mummies in Egyptian tombs, and it is still good though it was woven long years ago.

The linen thread is made from flax, which is a plant that has a long, thin stem and little blue flowers. It is the fiber from the stem that makes the strong linen thread.

There are great fields of flax in Ireland, Belgium, Germany and other countries. When it is ready to be picked, the stems are tied together in little bundles.

After the flax is harvested, the stems are put away in a damp place, or else they are



soaked in water for several days. This wetting is done to make the soft, woody parts rot away. What is left is the strong fiber of the flax. These fibers are then ready to be spun into thread, which we call linen thread.

In olden times this thread was woven into cloth on a hand loom. But now the weaving is done by machinery. In most countries there are large factories that weave linen cloth.

COTTON

Long ago, when silk came from China and

linen came from Egypt, there was a kind of cloth made in India called cotton. It was made from fuzzy little balls that grew on the cotton plant. This plant is now grown in many countries all over the world.

When the cotton is ripe and ready to be picked, the plant looks as if it were covered with snowballs. But they are not snow, for they are growing under the hot sun. The balls are really soft, white cotton.

The cotton pickers go up and down between the rows of plants and pick off all the



white balls. Inside each ball are a number of large black seeds. These seeds must be taken out. This is the next step in making cotton. It used to be done by hand, and it was very hard, slow work. Then a man invented a machine to do this. It was called the cotton gin. It works fast. Now, as much cotton can be cleaned in one day as a man used to be able to clean by hand in a whole year.

After the seeds are taken out, the cotton is pressed together in big heaps and fastened in bales. It is sent all over the world in these



pressed bundles.

Then it is cleaned again, so as to be ready for spinning. The spinning is done by machines, and so is the weaving. After it has been spun into thread it is woven into cloth.

There are many different kinds of cotton cloth, dyed in all sorts of colours. A great many things that we use are made of cotton—such as clothes and sheets and pillowcases and curtains and many other things that we wear or use in our houses.

Other things are made of silk or linen or wool. Sometimes we buy material that is made out of two of these woven together—like silk and linen. And in the last few years men have learned how to make a kind of silk that really is not silk at all. It looks like silk and feels like silk and can be dyed in beautiful colours. But it never came from a silkworm. It is called artificial silk, or rayon.

HOUSES

THE CAVE DWELLERS

A long time ago, men and women and children did not live as we do today. They did not have the same things to eat or wear. They did not even have houses to live in. They lived in caves instead.

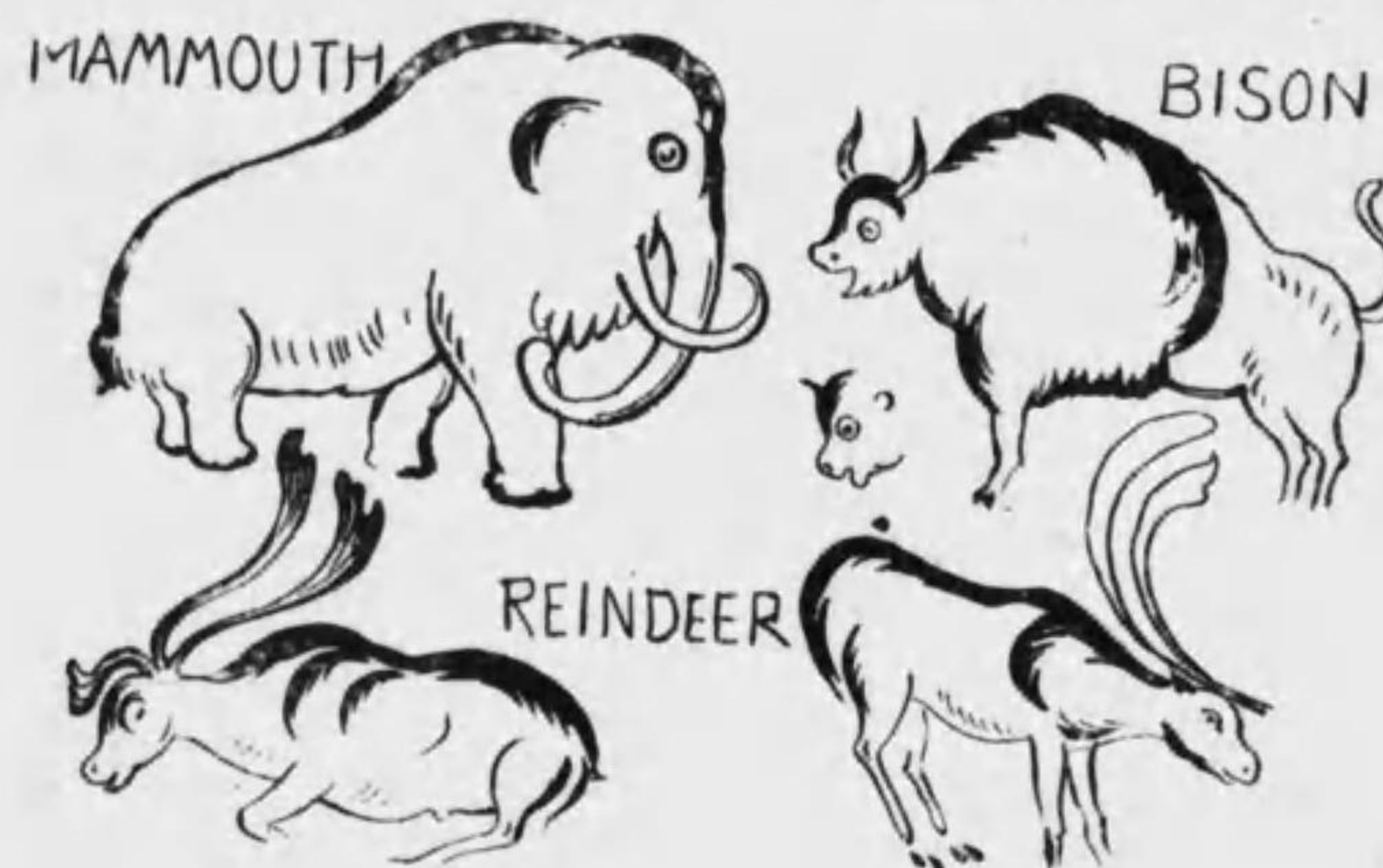


They had not learned to build houses of any kind. But when it was cold, or when it rained or snowed, they could not stay out-

doors. So they crept into caves in the rocks.

There were many wild animals around, and these had to be kept out of the cave. So the men rolled a big stone in front of the door of the cave every night. Inside, they built a fire. The smoke went out through a hole in the rocks above. This fire gave them heat and light.

Every day, the mother and the father would go off to get food. They fished. They gathered fruits and berries. They hunted animals to get meat. The children played in the cave. They made up games with shells and little stones. When father was home,



he would let them play with his spear or his heavy wooden club.

When the fire burned brightly, father would pick up a sharp stone and scratch pictures on the smooth wall. We find these pictures in some of the caves in France and Spain. They have lasted for thousands of years. They tell us what kind of animals the cave people knew—reindeer and bison and mammoth.

THE LAKE DWELLERS

After men had lived in caves many, many years, they learned to build houses on the edge of lakes, right over the water. They were better than caves. And they were safe, because no wild animals could get into them from the water.

The houses were built on poles like stilts. These poles were pushed down into the water and mud of the lake. They held up a platform, and the house was built on this platform. The people got to the house from



the shore of the lake over a bridge set on poles. There were ladders leading from the platform down to the water.

The roof of the house was covered with grasses and reeds. This kind of roof is called a thatch. The people used these reeds from the lake for other things. The mothers knew how to weave them together to make mats and baskets. They also learned how to make pots and jars out of the clay and mud of the lake.

Each family kept its animals in the house. The family lived in one part, and the goats

and the cows lived in the other.

We know about these lake houses and how people lived in them because many ruins have been found. We find the ruins of these lake houses in Ireland and Switzerland and in some other places, but of course nobody is living in them now.

Long years ago these houses were all covered by the waters of the lake or the swamp in which they were built. Nobody dreamed that they were there. Then there came a very dry summer in Switzerland. There was no rain for weeks. The lake water became lower and lower, and pretty soon someone saw poles sticking up, and a rough platform. There were the lake dwellings of long ago.

THE TREE HOUSE

There was a time when men built their houses in trees. Even today houses in trees are used by some people when they have to get away from wild animals or from enemies.

It must be fun for the children who live

in these tree houses. They have to climb a

ladder to get in. When they want to play on the ground, they climb down the ladder.



The roof of such a house is thatched with grass. The mother uses the same kind of grass for weaving baskets. She makes the baby's cradle in this way, too. She keeps the fire in a basket lined with mud.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS

There were other people in those early times who lived high up on the sides of a rocky cliff. They cut holes in the cliff and made their homes in these holes. They

climbed up to these houses by means of a long rope or a pole. This was a safe way of living when there were many enemies and wild animals about.

In America there were also people who were cliff dwellers. In the southwestern part of the country we can still see these cliff houses, though nobody has lived in them for a long time.

The people who lived in these cliffs were Indians and they were living there long before Columbus came to America. Their houses are in ruins now.

THE PUEBLO

Near the cliff dwellings in Southwest of America, there are Indians living today. Their houses are something like the old cliff dwellings. These people are called Pueblo Indians. "Pueblo" is the Spanish word for village. Every village looks like a big apartment house, because these Indians build their dwellings one above another, against the



side of a cliff.

The houses are made of a clay called abode. Often they are painted over with yellow mud. The inside walls are whitewashed. There is a great deal of sunshine in Southwest, and the sunshine, together with the light-coloured houses, makes a gay, bright scene. Indian children play on the flat roofs of the houses and climb up and down the ladders.

THE IGLOO

Many miles north of the land of hot sun-

shine, the Eskimos make their houses of ice and snow. These people live not very far from the North Pole, where it is very cold most of the time, with deep snow all around. The Eskimos do not mind this. They are used to it, and they live very happily.

To build an igloo, as the Eskimo house is called, great chunks of snow are piled up to make a round dome. It is hollow inside, and the Eskimo gets into it by crawling through a sort of tunnel. Outside, the igloo is white and shining.



All through the long winter of the North, this igloo stays hard and solid. But when the summer sun comes, it melts. The next winter the Eskimo has to build a new one.

You would not find an igloo very comfortable. It is dark and hot and dirty and smoky. This is because the Eskimo keeps warm with a lamp in which he burns fish oil. This oil is thick and makes a good deal of smoke. There is only one window, and the pane is a piece of clear ice or a thin strip of sealskin.

The Eskimo's bed is not like ours. He uses a block of ice or snow. But he keeps warm by putting thick furs under him and over him. He gets these furs from the great polar bear or the seal. He and his wife and children dress in these furs. They must keep warm when they are on their sleds or in their boats.

THE GRASS-THATCHED HOUSE

In Africa we find a house that seems to have more roof than walls. It is the kind of house that the black people build. The sun-

shine is very hot and bright there, and so the people must build houses that no sunshine can get into. This kind of house gives all the shade needed, and also keeps out the heavy rains.



The framework of the house is made of light poles that slant like the side of a tent. The high, pointed roof is covered with bunches of dried grass. This is called a thatched roof. The walls are made of mud or of woven mats.

THE TENT

So far in this book, you have been seeing the houses of people who keep on living in the same place. But all over the world there are families who move about a good deal. These people are called nomads.

They have animals that eat all the grass in one place, so that they must find a new place with plenty of grass. Or the people hunt wild animals for their food, and must often travel to places where the hunting is better.



The Arabs are nomads, and they live in a desert. Their homes are low, open tents like the ones in the picture. These tents can be taken down easily and carried when the people travel in search of food and water.

The tent of the Arab is made of a thick cloth of camel's hair. It has two rooms. One room is for mother and the girls; the other room is for father and the boys.

THE LOG HOUSE

When people first came from Europe to the new land that Columbus had discovered, there were no houses for them to live in. Great, tall trees grew in the forests, and Indians and wild animals lived there.

The new settler had to have a safe house for his family. The only thing to build it with was the wood from the trees. So he chopped down some of the trees and cut off their branches. He left the bark on the logs. Then he laid the logs close together, one on top of another, for walls. He sometimes made



the roof of other logs.

When it was cold, the wind blew through the chinks between the logs. So the settler and his sons stopped up the holes with mud and moss. Then the house was tight and warm even in winter. There was a great fireplace inside. The fire kept the house warm. When the family were inside this log house, they were safe.

THE CASTLE

In many parts of Europe there are castles.

The castles were the homes of the rich people who ruled the country. There are many castles standing now, but people do not live in many of them.



In those days there was a great deal of fighting. Men had to make their homes strong so that no enemy could get into them. Often the castle was built on a high place. It had thick walls of stone and many towers.

Around the castle was a ditch of water called a moat, so that no enemy could even get to the walls. There was a bridge over the moat at the gateway of the castle, and

this could be pulled up. Only when this bridge was down, could anyone enter the castle.

THE CHINESE JUNK

This is one of the queerest sorts of houses we have seen. It is really a boat. Many of the people in China live in this way. Their houses are on the water all the time. Some of the children have never been on land.

The boat is called a junk; it goes up and down the river. It carries fish and other



things from place to place. The father of the family makes his living by selling things. He has made a large square sail for his junk. It is made of matting and is full of holes and patches.

The father and mother are very careful that the children do not fall into the water. The baby is strapped on her mother's back. The brother has a rope tied around his waist. On the other end of the rope, a wooden float is fastened. If the boy falls in, this float will keep him up until his father can pull him out.

Some of the Chinese people live on boats like these all their lives.

A HOUSE OF TODAY

You have seen many houses like the one in this picture. There are thousands and thousands of them all over our country. This house is not much like the log house that the first American settlers lived in two or three hundred years ago.



The father of the little girl living here had many different kinds of material to use when he had this house built. He did not have to use logs. There were bricks and stone for the foundations and the walls, gay slate tiles for the roof, and wood for the trimmings and the doors.

Heavy trucks brought all these things to the lot that he had bought, and men worked for many weeks putting the house together.

Now it is a happy, comfortable place for the little girl and her parents and her brothers and sisters.

THE SKYSCRAPER

Our cities are full of tall buildings. Many of them are so high that they are called sky-



scrapers. Brick and steel and stone and concrete are used to build them.

Not only offices and stores have high buildings today. People live in skyscrapers. They have their homes there, and they are very comfortable. Many of the buildings in the picture are apartment houses. In these each family has its own apartment, with other families living above and below. Elevators go up and down every few minutes, carrying men on their way to work, children out to play in the park, and mothers hurrying to buy food and clothes for their families.

Skyscrapers were first built in the United States.

NOTES

FOOD

IN EARLY DAYS

- P. 3. They did not know how** how の次に to build houses
を補つて考へる。即ち「彼等は家の建て方を知らなかつた。」
instead 「代りに。」 家を建てる代りに。
kept warm 「冷えないやうに暖まつてゐた。」
It was hard for them to get food 「彼等が食料を得るの
は困難であつた。」
farms 「農場。」
hunted for ~ = searched for ~ 「~を捜した。」
for wild apples 「野生の林檎を捕らうと。」
would bring home 「家に持つて来たものだ。」
fish they had caught 「彼等が捕つた魚。」
had enough to eat 「十分食べた。」
P. 4. by tying ~ 「~を結びつけて。」
Other times 「他の時代に。」
ran after ~ 「~を追ひかけた。」
a hook made of a bent bone 「曲つた骨で出来た釣針。」
with a long string of fish 「長い一と連ねの魚を持つて。」
all their food raw 「彼等の食料は總て生(ナマ)で。」

- pulled the meat off in big pieces** 「肉をうまく大切に
仕遂げて。」 pull off はうまく仕遂げるの意。
They thought it tasted good that way 「彼等よさうい
ふ風にして食べて甘いと思つた。」

FIRE

- for fun** 「面白半分に。」
he saw a little flame start 「彼は小さい焔が起るのを見
た。」
kept on rubbing 「こすり續けた。」
P. 5. was probably scared at first 「多分始めは怖がつた。」
make their food taste better 「彼等の食事を一層甘くす
る。」
would put ~ on the end of a stick 「~を棒の先端にさ
したものだ。」
hold it to the flames 「それを焔にかざした(ものだ)。」
found out many ways to live better 「多くの生活改善
法を発見した。」
out of wet clay 「濡れた粘土で。」
to get hard 「固めるために。」
P. 6. a sort of loop 「環のやうなもの。」
noose or snare 「ワナ結にしたる索環即ち係蹄(ワナ)。」

WHEAT

- had gone by** 「過ぎ去つた。」

so as to grow food 『食物が出来るやうに。』
 with a stick 『棒をもつて。』
 so that it would grow 『それが生えるやうに。』
 was loosened up first 『初めに解き弛められた。』
 broke it up 『それを開墾した。』

P. 7. can be made into bread 『パンに製せらる。』
 in the hundreds of years since 『何百年以前に。』 since =
 ago.

cookies (米語) 一種の小菓子。種物入りの一種のパン菓子。

RICE

P. 8. digs up 『掘り起す。』
 to help in the diggings 『手傳つて掘つてもらふために。』
 something may happen to ~ 『何か(悪いことが)起りは
 しないかと。』
 puts up flags 『旗をかゝげる。』
 to scare away 『威かして追ひ拂ふために。』

SUGAR

P. 9. they were hungry for something sweet 『彼等が何
 か甘いものを渴望してゐた。』
 they found a wild plant growing that we call sugar
 cane 『彼等は我々が砂糖黍と呼ぶところの野生の植物が生
 長してゐるのを見つけた。』
 This gets the juice out. 『この事(=they can be ground
 between heavy rollers) が汁をひき出す。』

thick stuff 『厚い材料。』
 go out into ~ 『~の中に出かける。』
 P. 10. in big open pans 『大きな口のあいた平鍋に入れて。』
 turns into maple syrup 『楓糖液に變ずる。』
 comes from ~ 『~より製せらる。』
 to have the sugar pressed out of them 『それらから砂
 糖をしぼり出すために。』

FATS

to keep well 『健康を保つには。』
 P. 11. some fats we eat 『我々が食べるある脂肪。』
 and some from seeds = and some fats we eat come
 from seeds.

SALT

was not to be found everywhere 『滅多になかつた。』
 long lines of camels 『幾つもの駱駝の長い列。』
 P. 12. wanted it so much that ~ 『それを非常に欲するの
 で~。』
 instead of money 『金銭の代りに。』
 to buy other things with 『それで外のものを買ふために。』
 a great deal of salt 『多量の鹽。』
 most of the salt we use today ~ 『今日我々が使用する
 鹽は概ね~。』

MILK

dairy farms 『酪農場。』

- where they are well cared for 「其處で彼等はよく世話される。」
 as well as from cows 「牛からは勿論。」
 is carried around 「運び廻られる。」
 in shinning cans on a cart 「車に乗せた光る罐に入れて。」
 P. 13. is very good for you 「非常に諸君の健康によい。」

VEGETABLES

- so ~ that you could hardly count them 「非常に ~ なの
 で諸君は殆んどそれ等を數へる事が出来ない。」
 on what are called truck farms 「所謂野菜畑に。」
 means vegetables raised to sell 「販賣のため作られる野
 菜の意味である。」
 so that they can be kept 「それ等が保存され得るやうに。」
 before being used 「食べられる前に。」
 that way 「さういふ状態で(罐詰にされて)。」

CLOTHES

FUR

- P. 14. snuggled warmly in the fur of ~ 「~の毛皮を着
 て暖かく寄り添ふてゐた。」
 This was all that they had to wear. 「この毛皮のみ彼
 等は着なければならなかつた。」
 the clothes we wear today 「我々が今日着てゐる着物。」

- were fine 「結構であつた。」
 warm houses to live in 「住む暖かい家。」
 so that it would do for one of the family to wear
 「それは家族の一員が着るのに役立つやうに。」
 P. 15. a needle made of a little bone 「小骨製の針。」
 this made the fuzzy fur come outside 「このために
 フワフワした毛皮が外側になつた。」
 They first got the skin soft by chewing it. 「彼等は先
 づ第一に皮を嚼んで柔らかにした。」
 coloured beads were sewed on 「着色した珠數玉がその
 上に縫ひつけられた。」
 in pretty shapes 「綺麗な形に。」
 up in the cold north 「寒い北國の奥では。」
 P. 16. make good, warm clothes 「上等な暖かな着物にな
 る。」

BARK

- to dress themselves in 「着るために。」
 only certain kinds of bark 「ある種の木皮のみが。」
 it has to have much work done on it 「多くの仕事がそ
 れに對して爲されなければならぬ。」
 strip off ~ 「~をむきとる。」
 P. 17. weave ~ into mats 「~を織つて蓆にする。」
 they can then cut and shape into clothes 「それから
 彼等は裁つて着物の形にすることの出来る(のは)。」

WOOL

it was a very long time before ~ 「長い長い年月を経て初めて ~。」

P. 18. how to take care of cows 「牛の飼育法。」

kept 「飼つた。」

it can be cut off the animal 「それは(羊毛)その動物(羊)から刈りとられる事が出来る。」

used to cut off the hair from ~ 「~から毛を刈りとつたものであつた。」

pounded it hard 「強く搗いた。」

it would all stick together 「それが全部固着する。」

SILK

It came by accident 「その発見の方法は偶然に起つた。」

Hoang-Ti 「黄帝」 黄帝の元妃西陵氏始めて蠶すと支那太古の傳説にあり。

a part of its body near the head 「頭部に近い體の一部。」

he wound himself up in this thread 「彼は此絲で自分の體を捲きつけた。」

anything like it before 「それ迄そのやうなものは何も。」

It is what we call silk today 「それは今日の所謂生絲である。」

enough of it 「生絲が充分に。」

P. 20. it made a little house for him to live in 「それ

は彼が住む小さい家になつた。」

a way to unwind the cocoon 「繭をほどく方法。」

straighten out ~ 「~を整理する。」

wove this thread into ~ 「此絲を織つて~にした。」

silk material 「絹織物。」

kept all this a great secret 「此の事を全然秘密にしてゐた。」

P. 21. Silk cost a great deal of money 「絹は非常に高價であつた。」

could afford to wear clothes made of silk 「絹の着物を着る事が出来た。」

in time 「やがて。」

silkworm fed on ~ 「~で育つ蠶」

“the honourable little gentleman” 「お子様。」

P. 22. gobbles them up 「それ等を鶩呑みにする。」

as fast as ~ can bring them 「~が運んで来るのに負けずに速く。」

are put on trays 「蠶座にのせられる。」

Bunches of twigs 「小枝の房。即ち蠶簇(マブシ)。」

P. 23. soat them out 「それ等を擇り抜く。」

raw silk 「生絲。」

FLAX

is found wrapped around the mummies 「ミイラを包んでゐる。」

when it is ready to be picked 「それが抜きとられんとす

る時に。』

are put away in a damp place 『濡地に追拂はれる。』
or else 『さうでなければ。』

P. 24. is done to make ~ rot away 『~を腐蝕させるために効果がある。』

what is left is ~ 『残されたものは~である。』

are then ready to be spun into thread 『それから糸に紡がれる計りになる。』

on a hand loom 『手織機にかけて。』

COTTON

P. 25. as if it were covered with snowballs 『それは丁度雪球で覆はれてゐるやうに。』

pick off 『ちぎり取る。』

P. 26. a number of = some 『数個の。』

the next step in making cotton 『木綿を製する上の第二段。』

used to be done by hand 『手でなされたものであつた。』

was very hard, slow work 『非常に骨が折れる、そして手間のかゝる仕事であつた。』

cotton gin 『繰綿機械。』

as much cotton ~ as a man used to be able to clean by hand in a whole year 『もと二人の人が丸一年かかつて手で綺麗にする事が出来ただけの綿~。』

is pressed together in big heaps and fastened in bales 『押しつけられて山と積まれ俵に入れて固められる。』

P. 27. so as to be ready for spinning 『何時でも綿紡ぎが出来るやうに。』

and so is the weaving = and the weaving is done by machines, too.

dyed in all sorts of colours 『あらゆる色彩に染められたる。』

is made out of two of these woven together 『是等の二種を織り交ぜて製せられる。』

in the last few years 『過去數年間に。』

a kind of silk that really is not silk at all 『實際は全く絹ではないが絹のやうなもの。』

or rayon 『即ち人造絹絲(人絹)。』

P. 28.

HOUSES

THE CAVE DWELLERS

P. 28. the same things to eat or wear = the same things as we eat or wear.

instead 『その代りに(家の代りに)。』

P. 29. around 『周囲には。』

these had to be kept out of the caves 『これ等を洞穴に入れないうやうにしなければならなかつた。』

in the rocks above 『上部の岩に穿ける。』

would go off to get food 『食物をとるために出かけたも

のだ。』

made up games 『遊戯を巧みに作り上げた。』

P. 30. would let them play with ~ 『彼等に ~ をおもちゃにさせたものだ。』

THE LAKE DWELLERS

right over the water 『水面の真上に。』

get into them from the water 『湖の水からそれ等の家に這入る。』

stilts 『竹馬。』

held up 『支持してゐた。』

got to the house 『家に行き着いた。』

P. 31. a bridge set on poles 『棒の上に架けられた橋。』

leading from the platform down to the water 『臺から水面に到る(梯子)。』

used these reeds from the lake for ~ 『湖水からとつたこれ等の葦を ~ に使用した。』

in one part = in one part of the house

P. 32. in the other = in the other part of the house

ruins 『古趾。』

were all covered by the waters of the lake 『湖の水で安全に保護された。』

nobody dreamed 『誰も夢にも知らなかつた。』

dry summer 『日照り続きの夏。』

pretty soon 『間もなく。』

saw poles sticking up 『棒が突立つてゐるのを見た。』

THE TREE HOUSE

have to get away from ~ 『~から逃げなければならぬ。』
must be fun for the children 『子供達にとつては面白いに違ひない。』

P. 33. to get in 『(家の中に)這入るために。』

is thatched with grass 『草で葺かれる。』

uses ~ for weaving baskets 『~ を籠を編むのに用ひる。』

keeps the fire 『火を入れて置く。』

lined with mud 『泥で裏打ちをしたところの。』

THE CLIFF DWELLERS

lived high up on the sides of 『の側面に住んで居た。』

P. 34. by means of ~ 『~に依つて。』

about 『周圍に。』

are in ruins now 『今は古趾となつてゐる。』

THE PUEBLO

The Pueblo 『プエブロ人。』

are something like ~ 『~のやうなものである。』

one above another 『上へ上へと。』

P. 35. are whitewashed 『白塗料が塗られる。』

in Southwest = in Southwest of America.

together with the light-coloured house 『日光色の家と相俟つて。』

THE IGLOO

- igloo** 『(エスキモー人の)雪造小屋。』
- P. 36. the North Pole** 『北極。』
- with deep snow all around** 『周囲に深く積つた雪があつて。』
- do not mind this** 『この事を物ともしない。』
- are used to it** 『それに慣れてゐる。』
- chunks** 『塊(カタマリ)。』
- are piled up** 『積み重ねられる。』
- P. 37. stays** 『定着する。』
- would not find an igloo very comfortable** 『雪造小屋を非常に心地よいとは思はないであらう。』
- sealskin** 『あざらしの皮。』
- dress in these furs** 『これ等の毛皮を着る。』

THE GRASS-THATCHED HOUSE

- P. 38. that no sunshine can get into** 『日光の少しも入り込まないところの。』
- all the shade needed** 『入用な日影といふ日影をみんな。』
- keeps out** 『を除ける。』
- slant like the side of a tent** 『テントの側面のやうに傾いてゐる。』

THE TENT

- P. 39. So far in this book** 『この本の今迄のところ。』

- keep on living in the same place** 『同一の場所に定住してゐる。』
- move about a great deal** 『大いに方々歩き廻る。』
- nomads** 『遊牧の民。』
- with plenty of grass** 『澤山草のある。』
- P. 40. can be taken down** 『とりこはされる事が出来る。』
- in search of ~** 『~を捜しに。』

THE LOG HOUSE

- the new land** 『新大陸。』 アメリカの事。
- The only thing to built it with** 『それを建てる只一つの材料は。』
- chopped down** 『切り倒した。』
- one on top of another** 『上に上にと重ねて。』
- laid the logs close together ... for walls** 『丸太を相密接して壁の代りに据えつけた。』
- P. 41. chinks** 『裂口。』
- stopped up** 『塞いだ。』

THE CASTLE

- P. 42. so that no enemy could get into them** 『如何なる敵もそれ等に這入り込まないやうに。』
- get to the walls** 『城壁に達する。』
- P. 43. could be pulled up** 『ひき上げられる事が出来た。』

only when this bridge was down 『この橋が落ちた時のみ。』

could anyone enter ~ 『~に誰も這入る事が出来なかつた。』

THE CHINESE JUNK

junk 『戒克, ジャンク(支那船)。』

have never been on land 『一度も上陸した事がなかつた。』

P. 44. from place to place 『方々に。』

make his living 『生計を立てる。』

are very careful that ~ 『~やうに非常に注意する。』

is strapped on her mother's back 『お母さんの背中に紐でおんぶされる。』

has a rope tied around his waist 『腰に紐を巻き結んで居る。』

A HOUSE OF TODAY

is not much like 『と大いに違つてゐる。』

P. 45. many different kinds of material 『種々雑多の材料。』

he had this house built 『彼がその家を造らした。』

he did not have to use logs 『彼は丸太を用ひなくともよかつた。』

trimmings 『装具、造作。』

lot 『一仕切の地所。』

putting the house together 『家を組立てて。』

THE SKYSCRAPER

P. 46. skyscraper 『摩天閣。』

not only offices and stores have high building today

『現在は官衙, 大商店のみ高層建築を持つてゐるのではない。』

every few minutes 『數分毎に。』

P. 47. on their way to work 『仕事に行くところの。』

children out to play 『遊びに行く子供達。』

mothers hurrying to buy 『急いで買物に行くお母さん達。』

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