

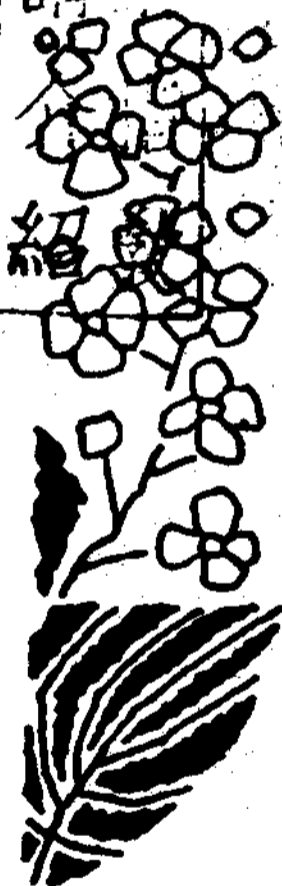
Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

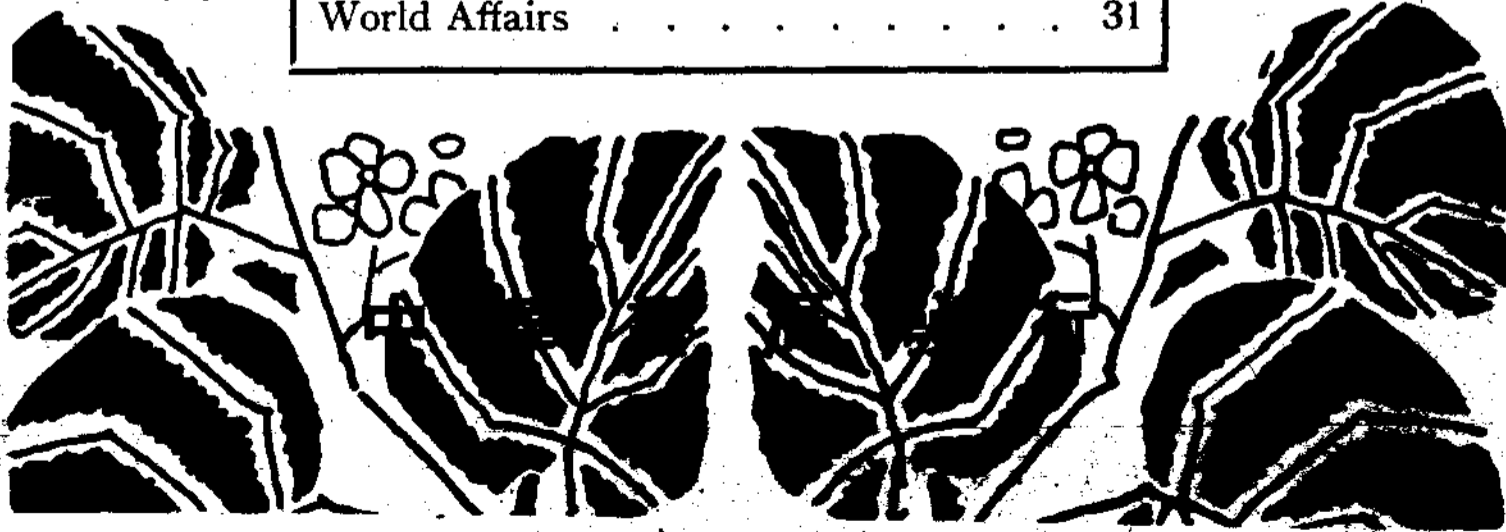
中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

贈閱  
請  
寄  
紹



Vol. V	No. 5
<b>CONTENTS</b>	
Shooting Star—The New P-80 by James Felton . . . . .	1
The Stolen Bacillus by H. G. Wells . . . . .	6
20th Century British Authors W. H. Davies . . . . .	12
Quiz . . . . .	14
Belinda (An April Folly in Three Acts) by A. A. Milne . . . . .	15
Passages for Learning by Heart The Origin of Rivers . . . . .	19
Common Errors in Grammar and Syntax . . . . .	20
Disillusion—Rendered Into English by Chien Gochuen . . . . .	22
World Affairs . . . . .	31



# 科學常識叢書

- (定價)
- 自然界與人生 閻振玉 王蔚華譯 2冊.....10.50  
D. C. Andrade, Julian Huxley: Simple Science
- 空間和時間的巡禮 王光煦譯.....3.60  
J. H. Jean: Through Space and Time
- 流轉的星辰 金克木譯.....3.60  
James Jeans: The Star. in Their Courses
- 新實用化學 郁樹錕編.....3.60
- 化學與人生 惲福森編.....6.00
- 城市科學 吳康銘譯.....2.25  
W. B. Little: Science in the City
- 機械構造概要 王濟仁編著.....2.70
- 農村科學 費一民譯.....1.95  
W. B. Little: Science in Country
- 牛乳研究 顧學裘編著.....2.10
- 科學在家庭 吳康銘譯.....2.70  
W. B. Little: Science in the Home
- 科學與健康 吳康銘譯.....1.95  
W. B. Little: Science and Health

中華書局出版

## SHOOTING STAR—THE NEW P-80

BY JAMES FELTON

The jet-propelled<sup>1</sup> Lockheed P-80 Shooting Star is not only the fastest airplane in the world, it is also the most exciting aircraft development since Kitty Hawk. It has smashed all speed records, more nearly approaching the velocity<sup>2</sup> of sound than any other plane. The Army conservatively defines its top speed as "in excess of 550 mph."<sup>3</sup> It has banked<sup>4</sup> and rolled more sharply than any other plane. For fuel it uses the same kerosene Grandma burned in her table lamp. It requires a minimum of 30 seconds for warm-up and prepares for flight more quickly in cold weather than in warm. It has no vibration<sup>5</sup> and the pilot flying it hears no louder sound than the whir of a \*household vacuum cleaner.<sup>6</sup> Its engine can be removed and replaced within 15 minutes, as against 16 manhours<sup>7</sup> required to remove an engine of a P-38 Lightning. It is the simplest American fighting plane to fly. Without propeller or radiator or reciprocating motor, the P-80 requires only four engine instruments, \*in contrast to<sup>8</sup> the Argus-eyed panels<sup>9</sup> in conventional aircraft.

From the ground the roar of the plane's jet sounds like the \*screaming duet<sup>10</sup> of a gigantic \*blow torch<sup>11</sup> and summer thunder. But despite this blast of sound, few people, even in Los Angeles where P-80s recurrently<sup>12</sup> streak the sky, have seen them overhead. By the time a spectator on the ground turns toward the sound, the plane has vanished in the opposite direction.

In appearance the Shooting Star proves that simplicity is beauty. Unlike most fighter craft, which park<sup>13</sup> on the runway<sup>14</sup>

1. 無推進器的. 2. 速度. 3. =miles per hour. 4. 傾斜. 5. 顫動. 6. 家用真空掃除器. 7. 男工的工作時間. 8. 與對照. 9. 裝備翼. 10. 合在一起的叫聲. 11. 發焰器. 12. 有定時的; 時時而至的. 13. 停下. 14. 跑道.

with nose<sup>15</sup> high, the P-80 sits on a tricycle<sup>16</sup> landing gear low and horizontal, small, squat wheels hugging its belly. Its fuselage<sup>17</sup> resembles a torpedo,<sup>18</sup> tapering back from a sharp, smooth, round nose housing six .50-cal. guns. The cockpit<sup>19</sup> is slightly forward of the wings, giving pilots clear visibility down either side and ahead. Recently, Lockheed began building the P-80 with two graceful, jettisonable<sup>20</sup> wing-tip fuel tanks. Electrically controlled, they feed simultaneously into the engine and can be dropped at the same time to preserve the plane's \*lateral stability.<sup>21</sup> ¶

So great is the P-80's speed that the slightest factor affects its flight. Consequently, Lockheed has developed a new \*lacquer finish,<sup>22</sup> applied slowly, baked on and hand-buffed<sup>23</sup> to slickness<sup>24</sup> that makes a newly polished automobile seem rough by comparison. The effect on the plane's appearance is dazzling. Its silvery gray flashes through the sky as brilliantly as glass.

The story of the conception and construction of the P-80 is as dramatic as its performance is exciting. Back in the spring of 1941, when Lockheed's chief research engineer, Clarence L. Johnson, sought Army funds with which to build an experimental \*jet-propulsion plane,<sup>25</sup> the War Department turned him down. For Johnson's design required an entirely new type engine and the \*Air Forces<sup>26</sup> were more eager to obtain multitudes of existing reciprocating-engine planes than to experiment with new kinds.

Johnson \*filed away<sup>27</sup> his design. Then on June 17, 1943, while at Eglin Field, Fla, watching a new version of the P-38 perform, he met Colonel M. S. Roth of the Air Forces at Wright Field. Roth told him of flight tests on the new Bell jet plane, which had speeds only slightly higher than standard fighters and certainly was no match for reported German jet craft.

---

15. 飛機頭. 16. 三輪車. 17. 油箱. 18. 水雷. 19. 座位房. 20. 可投棄於機外的. 21. 側面的安穩. 22. 漆的加工. 23. 手磨的. 24. 光滑. 25. 無推進器的飛機. 26. 空軍. 27. 分列.

“Kelly, why can't you design a jet plane around the British turbine?”<sup>28</sup> Roth asked him.

Roth gave Johnson specifications of the British engine and described the type of jet plane the Army wanted to combat Nazi fighters. “And hurry,” Roth added.

The Army and Lockheed's President Robert E. Cross gave Johnson a free hand and complete supervision over construction—a radical departure from traditional air-craft-manufacturing procedures in which an engineer's job ends at the \*drawing board.<sup>29</sup> So Johnson put on overalls,<sup>30</sup> enlisted a staff of three assistants, 23 engineers and 105 shop mechanics. The engineers knew only that an urgent plane prototype<sup>31</sup> was being built. Only five knew it was to be a jet-propelled plane. This small crew worked ten hours a day every day of the week. The War Department gave top priority to all parts required.

On the 139th day the Shooting Star was completed and ready for an initial run. But in the haste of constructing the \*packing-crate shed,<sup>32</sup> geometry had been overlooked and it was found necessary to tear down the building to get the plane out. Four days later the plane was put aboard an Army truck trailer,<sup>33</sup> surrounded by heavy guard. The caravan began moving onto the highway at 1 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 9, 1944. They reached the Army's experimental field in the Mojave Desert about dawn. It was a bitterly cold and damp morning on the desert. Recent rains had left a covering of water on the landing strip. But one small stretch of dry ground was found. Ace<sup>34</sup> Test Pilot Milo Burcham, who had test-flown the P-38 Lightning and the Constellation, climbed into the new plane, fastened on a brightly painted football helmet, snapped down the bubble canopy and started the engine. The roar boomed across the desert. Burcham waved, \*taxied down the strip,<sup>35</sup> \*took off<sup>36</sup> smoothly. He circled the field slowly.

28. 渦輪. 29. 圖畫板. 30. 工作衣. 31. 模型. 32. 裝箱房. 33. 拖車. 34. 空中勇士. 35. 滑走臨時機場. 36. 起飛.

Then, as he started to gain altitude, the plane wobbled<sup>37</sup> as if about to go out of control. Burcham turned back and landed.

Lockheed executives and engineers, remembering the early jinx<sup>38</sup> on the P-38 Lightning, dug their hands into their heavy overcoats, swore, kicked angrily at puddles of rain water. Johnson ran over to the plane and talked anxiously with Burcham. Finally the two concluded that the pilot had been overcontrolling the plane with its extremely sensitive aileron<sup>39</sup> boosters.<sup>40</sup> Burcham decided to try it again. He took off, buzzed the field once and angrily roared out of sight. Then the show began. From a great altitude he dived toward the field, so fast that no one knew he was coming until he had passed overhead and the roar hit the crowd. After an hour of \*aerial gymnastics<sup>41</sup> and high power dives, Burcham headed back for the landing strip.

He came in hot and, almost before he had stopped taxiing, he tore the bubble canopy back, jumped to the ground, threw his helmet down and shouted, "what a plane." That was just 143 days after the War Department told Johnson to go ahead.

Difficult as it may be for the man in the street to understand jet propulsion, the principle is actually very simple. Sir Isaac Newton first propounded<sup>42</sup> it in 1690 when he built a jet-propelled horseless carriage to prove his third law of motion—to any action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. In the case of the P-80, the action consists of heating air, thus forcing it to expand and roar out the tail pipe. The reaction derives from the pressure of the expanded air against the interior of the plane, forcing it away from the jet blast.

Air enters through two vents that look like the gills<sup>43</sup> of some \*swamp monster.<sup>44</sup> It is whipped into an air-compression chamber by a rapidly whirling impeller<sup>45</sup> driven by a shaft from the turbine wheel. The air is then heated to exceedingly high temperatures,

---

37. —wobbled 搖擺. 38. 招致災禍之人或物. 39. 補助翼; 副翼. 40. 昇壓機. 41. 空中運動. 42. 提出. 43. 鰓. 44. 沼地的怪獸. 45. 推進的東西.

producing terrific and immediate expansion which provides the thrust. Since the primary objective is to expand air, any low combustible<sup>46</sup> will serve as fuel to heat the air. The irony of jet propulsion is that after spending billions to develop \*high-octane gas,<sup>47</sup> America's aviation scientists discovered in old-fashioned kerosene a source of power that threatens to make gasoline-cracking plants obsolete.<sup>48</sup> Because of the engine's location, the sound of combustion blasting out the tail pipe never reaches the pilot's ears. All he hears is the quiet whirring of the impeller. The comparative quiet of the Shooting Star is one of many comforts its design affords the pilot. The small cockpit is pressurized, air-cooled and cushioned against high-altitude \*thermal bumps.<sup>49</sup>

Veteran<sup>50</sup> test pilots and combat fliers are genuinely bewildered after their first flight in a Shooting Star. They can't comprehend the speeds they attain, for without the usual engine racket and without ground perspective at high altitudes, they have no way of judging speed save by the air-speed indicator. One pilot coming in for a landing at Burbank suddenly zoomed back into the sky instead of settling down. Afterward he explained, "I wouldn't believe my indicator. I was sure I wasn't traveling more than about 125. Then the airport disappeared under me and I knew damn well how fast I was going." Herman H. Salmon, one of Lockheed's best test pilots, had a similar experience on take-off. On his first flight he sped almost the length of the strip while observers shouted, "Pull back, pull back." With only a little runway left he took off, explaining later that he couldn't believe he was rolling fast enough to be airborne until he looked at his instrument panel.

"When a plane fools you like that on the ground, you can imagine what it does to you in the air," Tony Le Vier, another Lockheed test pilot, declared.

---

46. 可燃燒的東西. 47. 高辛烷的氣體. 48. 作廢. 49. 熱力的衝擊. 50. 老練的.

## THE STOLEN BACILLUS

BY H. G. WELLS

## 被盜走的桿狀細菌

錢歌川譯註

“This again,” said the Bacteriologist,<sup>1</sup> slipping a \*glass slide<sup>2</sup> under the microscope,<sup>3</sup> “is a preparation<sup>4</sup> of the celebrated Bacillus of cholera—the cholera germ.”

The pale-faced man peered down the microscope. He was evidently \*not accustomed to<sup>5</sup> that kind of thing, and held a limp white hand over his disengaged<sup>6</sup> eye. “I see very little,” he said.

“Touch this screw,” said the Bacteriologist; “perhaps the microscope is \*out of focus<sup>7</sup> for you. Eyes vary so much. Just the fraction<sup>8</sup> of a turn this way or that.”

“Ah! now I see,” said the visitor. “Not so very much to see \*after all.<sup>9</sup> Little streaks<sup>10</sup> and shreds<sup>11</sup> of pink. And yet those little particles,<sup>12</sup> those mere atomies,<sup>13</sup> might multiply<sup>14</sup> and devastate<sup>15</sup> a city! wonderful!”

He stood up, and releasing<sup>16</sup> the glass slipe from the microscope,

『這個也是,』那細菌學者放進一塊小玻璃片到顯微鏡的下面說,『那著名的霍亂症的桿狀細菌——霍亂菌的標本。』

那個面孔蒼白的人低着頭去窺看了顯微鏡裏面的東西。他顯明地是沒有看慣那種東西,所以他舉起一隻瘦小的白手,來遮住他不窺鏡孔的那隻眼睛。『我透不見什麼,』他說。

『扭動這個螺旋,』那細菌學者說;『也許顯微鏡對你不合焦點。眼睛各人不同。只消朝前後略略扭動一下。』

『呀!現在我看見了,』那客人說,『裏面還是沒有什麼了不起的東西可看的,只有一些淡紅色的細條子。雖然如此,而這些極微分子,不過是些原子,竟可以繁殖起來,蹂躪一個城市!真是奇怪!』

他站起來,從顯微鏡上取出那玻璃片來,拿到窗前去。『差不

1. 細菌學者. 2. 玻璃片. 3. 顯微鏡. 4. 標本. 5. 不慣於. 6. 不用的.  
7. 不合焦點. 8. 少許. 9. 畢竟. 10. 條. 11. 絲. 12. 微細物.  
13. 原子. 14. 繁殖. 15. 蹂躪. 16. 取出.



held it in his hand towards the window. "Scarcely visible," he said, scrutinising<sup>17</sup> the preparation. He hesitated. "Are these—alive? Are they dangerous now?"

"Those have been stained and killed," said the Bacteriologist. "I wish, \*for my own part,<sup>18</sup> we could kill and stain every one of them in the universe."

"I suppose," the pale man said with a slight smile, "that you scarcely care<sup>19</sup> to have such things about you in the living—in the active state?"

\*"On the contrary,<sup>20</sup> we are \*obliged to,"<sup>21</sup> said the Bacteriologist. "Here, \*for instance<sup>22</sup>—"  
He walked across the room and took up one of several sealed tubes. "Here is the living thing. This is a cultivation<sup>23</sup> of the actual living disease bacteria." He hesitated. "Bottled cholera, so to speak."

A light gleam of satisfaction appeared momentarily in the face of the pale man. "It's a deadly thing to have \*in your possession,"<sup>24</sup> he said, devouring the little tube with his eyes. The Bacteriologist watched the morbid pleasure in his visitor's expression. This man, who had visited him that afternoon with a \*note of introduction<sup>25</sup> from

多什麼也看不見。」他說，仔細地檢閱那標本。他躊躇了一下又問：「這些——還活着嗎？它們現在是不是還很危險呢？」

「那些已經染了色，弄死了的。」那細菌學者說。「至少在我是希望我們能把宇宙間所有的細菌都弄死染出色來。」

「我猜想。」那面色蒼白的人微微地笑着問，「你大概不喜歡有這樣的東西活生生的擺在你的周圍——保持它們活動的狀態吧？」

「當然，我們沒有法子避免。」那細菌學者說。「例如這兒——」他走過房間的那邊去，從許多封好的管子中取了一根出來。「這兒的便是活的。這是我們養着的真正活的病菌。」他躊躇了一會。「即所謂封好的霍亂。」

那個蒼白的人的面孔上，一時現出了一線滿意的微光來。「這是你保持着的致命物。」他說，目不轉睛的注視那小管子。那細菌學者也就望着他那客人的表情中的病態的愉快。拿了一封老朋友的介紹信那天下午來訪問他的這

17. 仔細檢閱. 18. 在我. 19. 喜歡. 20. 相反地. 21. 非這樣不可.  
22. 例如. 23. 培養. 24. 你所有的. 25. 介紹信.

an old friend, interested him from the very contrast of their dispositions.<sup>26</sup> The lank<sup>27</sup> black hair and deep grey eyes, the haggard<sup>28</sup> expression and nervous manner, the fitful yet keen interest of his visitor were a novel change from the \*phlegmatic deliberations<sup>29</sup> of the ordinary scientific worker with whom the Bacteriologist chiefly associated. It was perhaps natural, with a hearer evidently so impressionable to the \*lethal nature<sup>30</sup> of his topic, to take the most effective aspect of the matter.

He held the tube in his hand thoughtfully. "Yes, here is the pestilence<sup>31</sup> imprisoned. Only break such a little tube as this into a supply of drinking-water, say to these minute particles of life that one must needs stain and examine with the highest powers of the microscope even to see, and that one can neither smell nor taste—say to them, \*Go forth,<sup>32</sup> increase and multiply, and replenish the cisterns,<sup>33</sup> and death—mysterious, untraceable death, death swift and terrible, death full of pain and indignity—would be released upon this city, and go \*hither and thither<sup>34</sup> seeking his victims. Here he would take the husband from

個大，從他們兩人非常相反的性情上，使他很感到興趣。他這客人的鬆長的黑頭髮，深凹的藍眼睛，憔悴的表情和怯弱的態度，以及那發作的，可是又很強烈的興趣，和他日常所往來的普通科學家的那種冷淡的考慮，却是一種新奇的變化。對於他那生死有關的題目，使人聽來要顯明地很受印象，要嚴密地注意那回事，也許是當然的。

他把那管子拿在手裏思索地說：「是呀，瘟疫是被囚禁在此了。只消把這樣的一個小管子打破，投入供給飲用的水池中去，而對這些我們非染色放在高度的顯微鏡下不能看見的，嗅不到，嘗不出的極微小的生物說，「你們去吧，增長繁殖，充溢水池。」而死亡——神秘莫測的死亡，可怕而迅速的死亡，充滿着苦痛和侮辱的死亡——便將在這個城市中自由行動，到處去攫取人命。它將從

26. 性情. 27. 直長的; 散垂的. 28. 憔悴的. 29. 冷淡的考慮. 30. 致命的性質 [li:θəl]. 31. 瘟疫. 32. 去吧. 33. 水缸. [自 Go forth 至 cisterns 係仿舊約聖經創世記 (Genesis, I, 29) 中之 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth' 的一種說法.] 34. 這裏那裏.

the wife, here the child from its mother, here the statesman from his duty, and here the toiler from his trouble. He would follow the water-mains,<sup>35</sup> creeping along streets, picking out and punishing a house here and a house there where they did not boil their drinking-water, creeping into the wells of the mineral-water<sup>36</sup> makers, getting washed into salad,<sup>37</sup> and lying dormant<sup>38</sup> in ices. He would wait ready to be drunk in the horse-troughs,<sup>39</sup> and by unwary<sup>40</sup> children in the \*public fountains.<sup>41</sup> He would soak into the soil, to reappear in springs and wells at a thousand unexpected places. Once start him at the water supply, and before we could \*ring him in,<sup>42</sup> and catch him again, he would have decimated<sup>43</sup> the metropolis.”

He stopped abruptly. He had been told rhetoric<sup>44</sup> was his weakness.

“But he is quite safe here, you know—quite safe.”

The pale-faced man nodded. His eyes shone. He \*cleared his throat.<sup>45</sup> “These Anarchist<sup>46</sup>—rascals,” said he, “are fools, blind fools—to use bombs when this kind of thing is attainable. I think—”

妻子奪去她的丈夫，從母親奪去她的孩子，使政治家委棄職責，使苦命人脫離煩惱。它將從主要的自來水管子裏，爬入市區，找那些不把水燒開來喝的人家，一家家地把他們挑選出來，給與死的處罰，又爬入製造礦泉水的廠家的井裏，又混到冷水洗食的生菜上去，又潛伏在冰上面。它又會躺在馬槽中等待馬來吞喝。又在公共的飲泉中等待那些不提防的小孩子來吞喝。它又將浸潤到土裏去，跑到無數的意想不到的地方，在泉水和井中再現出來。只消一度把它放到自來水的供給中去，在我們不能再把它抓回來關起以前，它便將這個大都會的人口殺死一大半的。」

他突然的停住了。有人告訴過他，說他的弱點就是愛說得太浮華了。

「不過在這裏是十分安全的，你要曉得——是十分安全的。」

那面孔蒼白的人點了一下頭。他的眼睛放着光。他咳清了一下嗓子。『那些無政府黨——惡棍。』他說，『都是些傻子，有限看不見的傻子——有這樣一種東西可以得到而不用，偏要去用炸彈。我想——』

35. 自來水的主要管子. 36. 礦泉水.  
的; 睡眠的. 39. 馬槽. 40. 不提防的.  
43. 殺死大半. 44. 修辭. 45. 咳清嗓子.

37. 西餐中生吃的蔬菜. 38. 潛伏  
41. 公共的飲泉. 42. 把它關起.  
46. 無政府黨.

A gentle rap, a mere light touch of the finger-nails was heard at the door. The Bacteriologist opened it. "Just a minute, dear," whispered his wife.

When he re-entered the laboratory his visitor was looking at his watch. "I had no idea I had wasted an hour of your time," he said. "Twelve minutes to four. I ought to have left here by half-past three. But your things were really too interesting. No, positively<sup>47</sup> I cannot stop a moment longer. I have an engagement at four."

He passed out of the room reiterating<sup>48</sup> his thanks, and the Bacteriologist accompanied him to the door, and then returned thoughtfully along the passage to his laboratory. He was musing on the ethnology<sup>49</sup> of his visitor. Certainly the man was not a Teutonic type nor a common Latin one. "A morbid product, anyhow, I am afraid," said the Bacteriologist to himself. "How he \*gloated on<sup>50</sup> those cultivations of disease-germs!" A disturbing thought struck him. He turned to the bench by the vapour-bath,<sup>51</sup> and then very quickly to his writing-table. Then he felt hastily in his pockets, and then rushed to the door. "I may have put it down on the hall table," he said.

門上發出一聲輕叩，只是用手指在門上輕輕地一觸。那細菌學者去把門開了。『請來一下，親愛的。』他的老婆輕言說。

當他再回到實驗室來的時候，他的客人正在看錶。『我真沒有想到我就攔了一個鐘頭。』他說。『已經四點只差二十分了。我應該三點半就要離開這裏的。可是你的玩意真是太有趣了。我絕對不能再停留片刻。我在四點鐘有個約會。』

他一再地道着謝走出房去了，那細菌學者把他送到門口，於是沿着甬道一面在想事地走回到他的實驗室來。他在沉思着關於他那位客人的人種學的問題。那人確實不是條頓族的典型，也不是拉丁種。『總之，我恐怕是一種病態的產物。』那細菌學者對自己說。『他對於這些病菌的標本，是何等垂涎地凝視着了呀！』一種煩惱的思想襲住了他。他回轉身來坐在蒸氣浴旁邊的一把長凳子上，隨即又很快跑到他的寫字台前。馬上伸手到他口袋去搜索了一下，便即時向門外跑去。『我也許把它放在廳堂裏的桌子上了。』他說。

47. 絕對地. 48. 反復. 49. 人種學. 50. 垂涎於. 51. 蒸氣浴.

“Minnie!” he shouted hoarsely in the hall.

“Yes, dear,” came a remote voice.

“Had I anything in my hand when I spoke to you, dear, just now?”

Pause.

“Nothing, dear, because I remember—”

\*“Blue ruin!”<sup>52</sup> cried the Bacteriologist, and incontinently ran to the front door and down the steps of his house to the street.

Minnie, hearing the door slam violently, ran \*in alarm<sup>53</sup> to the window. Down the street a slender man was getting into a cab. The Bacteriologist, hatless, and in his carpet slippers, was running and gesticulating<sup>54</sup> wildly towards this group. One slipper came off, but he did not wait for it. “He has gone mad!” said Minnie; “it’s that horrid science of his;” and, opening the window, would have called after him. The slender man, suddenly glancing round, seemed struck with the same idea of mental disorder. He pointed hastily to the Bacteriologist, said something to the cabman, the apron of the cab slammed, the whip swished, the horse’s feet clattered, and in a moment cab, and Bacteriologist hotly in pursuit, had receded up the vista<sup>55</sup> of the roadway and disappeared round the corner.

「美妮！」他在廳堂大聲嚷了。

「什麼事，親愛的？」遠遠的一個聲音回答。

「親愛的，當我剛才和你講話的時候，你看見我手裏拿得有什麼東西嗎？」

停了一會

「親愛的，一點什麼也沒有，因為我記得——」

「完全糟了！藍病菌被他偷走了。」那細菌學者叫出來，不能自禁地跑到大門口，踏下石級，到街上去了。

美妮聽到大門砰的一聲，便很驚惶地跑到窗邊去望。在下面的街上，一個瘦弱的人正走進一輛馬車去。那細菌學者，頭上無帽，腳上穿的一雙拖鞋，是正做着手勢拚命朝這羣人跑去。一隻拖鞋脫掉了，但他並沒有停下來去拾它。『他發狂了！』美妮說，『這就是因為他那可怕的科學把他弄得這樣的；』於是把窗門打開，已經要追着去叫他了，只見那個瘦弱的人，突然環顧了一下四圍，好像也同樣地有些神經錯亂。他急忙地指着那細菌學者，對他的馬車夫說了點什麼，於是那馬車的前門砰的一下關上了，跟着馬鞭一揚，馬蹄得得地向前跑去，於是那馬車在馬路的並木之間疾馳而去，這細菌學者拚命在後面追着，一忽兒轉了一個彎都不見了。

(待續)

52. utter ruin 完全的毀滅 (因桿狀細菌係藍色病症，故用此成語以雙關，譯文無法表示，只好分兩句說。) 53. 驚惶地 54. 演手勢 55. 通景。

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### W. H. DAVIES

1871-1940

The most picturesque figure in contemporary British literature is William Henry Davies, known for many years as \**“the tramp poet”*.<sup>2</sup> Born of Welsh parents in Newport, Wales in 1871, he left home after an \**abortive apprenticeship*<sup>3</sup> to a pictureframe maker, and spent some years as a \**“hobo”*<sup>4</sup> in the United States. This school of experience lasted for several years, with intermittent voyages across the Atlantic in cattle boats.<sup>5</sup> His rough life, in which he held<sup>6</sup> his own as a fighting man, was changed when he lost his foot train-jumping. Crippled, he came home to England, where for another eight years he lived in common lodging houses. His income was ten shillings a week, inherited from his grandmother, but he preferred to save this and to earn a living by \**street singing*<sup>7</sup> and \**peddling small wares*<sup>8</sup> such as \**boot laces*.<sup>9</sup> At the age of thirty-four he paid for the publication of a book of poems called *The Soul's Destroyer*, which bore the imprint of the doss-house<sup>10</sup> where he was living. He sent a copy to Bernard Shaw, who \**at once*<sup>11</sup> recognized a genius, and acclaimed<sup>12</sup> him. Other critics \**followed suit*,<sup>13</sup> and Davies was famous. The Government gave him a small pension,<sup>14</sup> and for the rest of his life (he enjoyed every moment of it until his death in 1940) he poured out a flood of ecstatic lyrical verse, sitting like a robin<sup>15</sup> near the ground, beadily<sup>16</sup> conscious of the small riches of the soil. The story of his

---

1. 同時代的. 2. 浮浪詩人. 3. 失敗的學徒時期. 4. [‘houbou] 浮浪者; 不固定的職工(美國話). 5. 載運牲口的船. 6. 認為. 7. 在街上唱歌. 8. 沿街販賣零星小物. 9. 皮鞋帶子. 10. 住宿處(英國俚語). 11. 立刻. 12. 喝采. 13. 跟隨. 14. 養老金. 15. 知更鳥. 16. 視為小球一般地.

life has been told by him in his *Autobiography of a Supertramp*, a book which is now a classic. He once told me that it had brought him in a steady fifteen shillings a week since its publication in 1908. That remark was characteristic of him. He had a simple, direct, peasant's idea of \*worldly values.<sup>17</sup> But his poetic values were pure and absolute, within their limits.

Those limits were part of his unique personality. I know of no writer who is to be so closely identified with his work. Davies the man was exactly like his own poems. He was small, with a fine, saturnine,<sup>18</sup> gypsy head, enormous brown eyes that glowed with warmth and kindness. Yet, on occasion, a peasant shrewdness and cunning suffused them, especially when he was confiding some secret persecution<sup>19</sup> to a friend. For he had a \*persecution mania.<sup>20</sup> He suspected that every room in which he slept was \*plagued with rats,<sup>21</sup> and he preferred to put out a saucer of bread and milk to propitiate<sup>22</sup> them. All other poets were rivals, \*secretly plotting his extinction,<sup>23</sup> by fair means or foul. But he did not blame them for this. He saw it as the way of the world, as he had learned that technique round the tramps' camp fires, or in the doss-houses of London. It did not impair his generosity and his kindness to dog, child or prostitute. Some things he feared terribly, notably rats, and what he called "educated ladies".

As a poet, he had no intellectual range in his work. He was incapable even of sustaining his interest over the reading of an epic. But his knowledge of Elizabethan lyrical poetry was intimate and loving. He was himself a belated<sup>24</sup> singer from the seventeenth century, using material from two sources. The first of these was timeless. He sang of nature (though he had no observed knowledge of it). Robins, sparrows in the snow, nightingales under the moon, rain falling on green leaves; these were his

---

17. 世俗的價值。 18. 陰氣的。 19. 強請。 20. 強請狂。 21. 為老鼠所苦。 22. 和解。 23. 秘密地策畫來消滅它。 24. 日暮途窮的。

constant theme, with small variation. Yet from such \*worn material<sup>25</sup> he made the most enchanting songs, that captured the hearts of sophisticated<sup>26</sup> and ingenuous<sup>27</sup> readers alike. The second source of his inspiration was his own experiences in the chaotic world of this industrial age. Tramps, workmen, prostitutes, children, sailors, he sang of them in their local scene, offering a naive commentary upon society and its meaningless congruity<sup>28</sup> of kindness and cruelty. But whatever the source of his song, it was immediately incorporated<sup>29</sup> in his personal note, a clear, bird-like music, that came upon the reader like a cadenza<sup>30</sup> of springtime, when the trees, the birds, the small animals return to life, and the world is a paradise again, where man walks and forgets his burden of history and sin.

---

25. 用舊了的材料. 26. 好聽辯的. 27. 正直的. 28. 調和. 29. 結合; 編入. 30. 樂中終止的章句 (意大利文).

## QUIZ

1. Will the milk of all mammals produce butter?
2. Who invented the postal card?
3. What is meant by sin-eating?
4. Where is Lake  
Chargoggagoggmonchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug?
5. Does the Bible say we shall get weaker and wiser?
6. How are watermarks in paper made?
7. How many hairs does the average head contain?
8. What was the slaughter of the innocents?
9. How did *dunce* originate?
10. What book in the Bible does not mention God?

*(Answers will be found on page 26)*



BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

BELINDA (*patting the top of Delia's head*). I'm much taller than she is..... Well, BETTY what is it?

白琳達 (拍着黛莉姆的頭). 我比她高多了.....白蒂, 什麼事啊?

BETTY. The two gentlemen, Mr. BAXTER and Mr. DEVENISH, have both called together, ma'am.

白蒂. 那兩位先生, 霸克思特和戴文尼兩位先生一齊來了, 太太.

BELINDA (*excited*). Oh!. How—how very simultaneous<sup>1</sup> of them!

白琳達 (興奮貌). 哦! 怎麼的——怎麼他們會同時來的呢?

DELIA (*eagerly*). Oh, do<sup>2</sup> let me see them!

黛莉姆 (迫切口吻). 哦, 讓我見見他們!

DELINDA. Darling, you'll see plenty of them before you've finished.

(*To Betty*) What have you done with them?

白琳達. 親愛的, 在你把東西收拾好以前, 你會把他們看個飽的——(對白蒂) 你怎麼對付他們來的呢?

BETTY. They're waiting in the hall, ma'am, while I said I would see if you were at home.

白蒂. 太太, 他們在客廳裏等着, 我說我去看看你是不是在家.

BELINDA. All right, BETTY. Give me two minutes and then \*show them out<sup>3</sup> here.

白琳達. 好的, 白蒂, 等我兩分鐘再請他們到這裏來.

1. 同時. 2. 這是加重語氣的字. 3. 普通說 show them in (帶他們進來), 現因在花園裏, 故說 out.

BETTY. Yes, ma'am.

白蒂. 是, 太太.

BELINDA. They can't do much harm to each other in two minutes.

白琳達. 他們在兩分鐘以內總可彼此相安無事吧:

DELIA (*taking her hat*). Well, I'll go and unpack. You really won't mind my \*coming down<sup>4</sup> afterwards?

黛莉柯 (取她的帽子). 好吧, 我就去打開我的行李, 你真不在乎我待一會兒下來會他們嗎?

BELINDA. Of course not. (*A little awkwardly*) Darling one, I wonder if you'd mind—just at first—being introduced as my niece. You see, I expect<sup>5</sup> they're in a bad temper already, having come here together, and we don't want to spoil their day entirely.

白琳達. 當然不. (有點為難樣) 親愛的孩子, 我不知道假若你不在乎——只是最初一次——我介紹你的時候說是我的姪女兒. 你看我已經預料到他們兩個都已經很有脾氣了, 因為兩人碰巧回來這裏, 我們不願意把他們這一天全弄得沒趣啊.

DELIA (*smiling*). I'll be your mother if you like.

黛莉柯 (微笑). 假若你願意的話, 我做你的母親也可以.

BELINDA. Oh no, that wouldn't do, because then Mr. BAXTER would feel that he ought to ask your permission before \*paying his attentions to<sup>6</sup> me. He's just that sort of man. A niece is so safe—however good you are at statistics, you can't really prove anything.

白琳達. 哦, 不成, 那樣是不成的, 因為霸克思特先生, 會覺得在他對我獻殷勤以前, 要得到你的許可才行. 他就是那樣的一種人. 做一個姪女兒妥當極了——縱使你對統計學大有研究, 你也不能真正的證明什麼出來.

DELIA. All right, mummy.

黛莉柯. 就這樣辦吧, 媽媽.

---

4. 居室在樓上, 故說 coming down. 5. 料想. 6. 對 (女人) 獻殷勤, 講戀愛.

BELINDA (*enjoying herself*). You'd like to be called by a different name, wouldn't you? There's something so thrilling<sup>7</sup> about taking a false name. Such a lot of adventures begin like that. How would you like to be Miss Robinson, darling? It's a nice easy one to remember. (*Persuasively*) And you shall put your hair up so as to feel more disguised. What fun we're going to have!

白琳達 (自覺開心). 你難道不願意人家另外用一個別的名字來叫你嗎? 用一個假名字有時是很有刺激的. 許多的奇遇都是由用一個假名而發生的. 叫你做魯濱遜小姐, 你的意思怎麼樣? 這是一個很好而容易記的名字. (慫恿的口吻) 你可以把頭髮梳成髻. 看過去便要裝得像些, 我們行將扮演一幕好趣劇啦!

DELIA. You baby! All right, then, I'm Miss Robinson, your favourite niece. (*She moves towards the house.*)

黛莉喇. 你這個小寶貝孩子, 好吧, 現在我就是魯濱遜小姐, 你寵愛的姪女兒. (她走向屋子去.)

BELINDA. How sweet of you! Oh, I'm coming with you to \*do your hair.<sup>8</sup> You don't think you're going to be allowed to do it yourself, when so much \*depends on<sup>9</sup> it, and husbands leave you because of it, and—

【*They go in together.*】

白琳達. 你多可愛啊! 哦, 我要和你一同去, 替你梳頭髮, 別以為你自己可以梳頭髮的, 這個關係太大了, 多少做丈夫的就爲了你的頭髮而離開你, 再說——

【她們同走進去.】

BETTY comes from the other side of the house into the garden, followed by Mr. BAXTER and Mr. DEVENISH. Mr. BAXTER is forty-five, prim and erect, with close-trimmed moustache and side-whiskers. His clothes are dark and he wears a bowler-hat. Mr. DEVENISH is a long-haired good-looking boy in a *négligé*<sup>10</sup> costume; perhaps twenty-two years old, and very scornful of the world.

7. 非常有刺激的. 8. 梳頭. 9. 依靠. 10. [negli/ʒe] (法文) 略服; 普通在家裏穿的衣服.

白蒂。從房子那頭的門走進花園裏來，後面跟着霸克思特先生和戴文尼先生。霸先生是一個拘泥正直，長着修得齊齊的髭和掛臉鬚子的人，年紀有四十五歲。他穿着深色的衣，戴着一頂圓頂禮帽。戴文尼先生是一個穿着便服，長頭髮，年輕漂亮的孩子，大概有二十二歲光景，對於世界總是鄙薄的。

BETTY (*looking about her surprised*). The mistress was here a moment ago. I expect she'll be back directly,<sup>11</sup> if you'll just wait.

*[She goes back into the house.*

*(Mr. BAXTER puts his bowler-hat firmly in his head and sits down very stiffly and upright in a chair on the left-hand side of the table. DEVENISH throws his felt hat on to the table and walks about inquisitively. He sees the review in the hammock and picks it up.)*

白蒂 (看看周圍作驚奇貌)。太太剛才還在這裏。我希望她一會兒要來的，請你們等等吧。

*【她走進屋子裏去。*

*(霸克思特先生把他的圓頂帽子穩穩的戴在頭上，很正直的坐在桌子左邊的一張椅子上。戴文尼把他的呢帽丟在桌子上。探究地走來走去。他看見吊床上那本評論隨即拿起來看。)*

DEVENISH. Good heavens, BAXTER, she's been reading your article!

戴文尼。我的天，霸克思特，她正在讀你的文章呢！

BAXTER. I dare say she's not the only one.

霸克思特。我敢說讀我的文章的，不只她一個人。

DEVENISH. That's only guesswork;<sup>12</sup> you don't know of anyone else.

戴文尼。那只是猜想吧了；你並不知道另外還有別的人。

BAXTER. How many people, may I ask, have bought your poems?

霸克思特。我可以問有多少人買了你的詩呢？

DEVENISH (*loftily*). I don't write for the mob.

戴文尼 (高傲口吻)。我並不是為那些俗衆寫詩的。

BAXTER. I think I may say that of my own work.

霸克思特。我也可以用同樣的話，來解釋我的文章啊。

11. 馬上；即刻。 12. 猜度。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

THE ORIGIN OF RIVERS

Let us trace<sup>1</sup> a river to its source. Beginning where it empties itself into the sea, and following it backwards, we find it \*from time to time<sup>2</sup> joined by tributaries which swell its waters. The river of course becomes smaller as these tributaries<sup>3</sup> are passed. It shrinks first to a brook, then to a stream; this again divides itself into a number of smaller streamlets,<sup>4</sup> ending in mere threads of water. These constitute the source of the river, and are usually found among hills.

But it is quite plain that we have not yet reached the real beginning of the rivers. Whence do the earliest streams derive<sup>5</sup> their water? A brief residence among the mountains would prove to you that they are fed by rains. In dry weather you would find the streams feeble, sometimes, indeed, quite dried up. In wet weather you would see them foaming torrents.<sup>6</sup> In general these streams lose themselves as little threads of water upon the hill-sides; but sometimes you may trace a river to a definite spring.<sup>7</sup> But you very soon assure yourself that such springs are also fed by rain, which has percolated<sup>8</sup> through the rocks or soil, and which, through some orifice<sup>9</sup> that it has found or formed, comes to the light of day.

—John Tyndall.

1. 追溯. 2. 時時. 3. 支流. 4. 小溪. 5. 得到. 6. 奔流. 7. 泉.  
8. 滲透; 濾過. 9. 洞口; 漏洞.

## COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

### The Pronoun

#### 6. Misuse of "and" and "but" with the relative pronoun.

1. { *Incorrect:* She was a woman of strong character and who had always had her own way.  
*Correct:* She was a woman who had always had her own way and who hated opposition.
2. { *Incorrect:* He has just bought a new house, and which cost \$10,000.  
*Correct:* He has just bought a new house which cost \$10,000.
3. { *Incorrect:* The three last children were born when he was in comfortable circumstances, and which to his previous life were affluence.—Alison.  
*Correct:* The three last children were born when he was in comfortable circumstances which to his previous life were affluence.
4. { *Incorrect:* I saw a Jewish lady, only yesterday, with a child at her knee, and from whose face towards the child there shone a sweetness so angelical that it seemed to form a sort of glory round both.—Thackeray.  
*Correct:* I saw a Jewish lady, only yesterday, with a child at her knee, from whose face towards the child there shone a sweetness so angelical that it seemed to form a sort of glory round both.

5. { *Incorrect:* He wrote a curt answer, but which he soon regretted having sent.  
       *Correct:* He wrote a curt answer, but he soon regretted having sent it.
6. { *Incorrect:* He was a man of high birth, but who had sunk into poverty.  
       *Correct:* He was a man who was of high birth, but who had sunk into poverty.

d. **Wrong choice of relative pronoun.**

1. { *Incorrect:* That is the man which I saw yesterday.  
       *Correct:* That is the man whom I saw yesterday.
2. { *Incorrect:* He is such a mān that I am.  
       *Correct:* He is such a man as I am.
3. { *Incorrect:* That is my house, whose door is painted green.  
       *Correct:* That is my house, the door of which is painted green.
4. { *Incorrect:* My brother is a doctor, which I should like to be.  
       *Correct:* My brother is a doctor, as I should like to be.
5. { *Incorrect:* It is a long lane which has no turning.  
       *Correct:* It is a long lane that has no turning.

e. **Misuse of "who" and "whom".**

1. { *Incorrect:* Who is the taller, you and I?  
       *Correct:* Which is the taller, you and I?
2. { *Incorrect:* Somebody told me, I forget whom.  
       *Correct:* Somebody told me, I forget who.
3. { *Incorrect:* Who was it written by?  
       *Correct:* Whom was it written by?
4. { *Incorrect:* Whom do you think wrote to me yesterday?  
       *Correct:* Who do you think wrote to me yesterday?

## DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

### 幻 滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

「什麼時候兒發表？」

「幹麼工作？」

「不會分發到省外去罷？」

「特務員是上尉初級，也沒經過考試，我們至少是少校罷？」

問題銜接着擲過來。口試委員似笑非笑的答道：「明天就發表。看明天的報：派什麼工作須待 D 主任批示，我們管不着。」

問題還要來，但勤務兵拿了一疊的請見單進來了。那口試委員說了句「請和這裏的楊書記接洽，」點着頭像逃也似走了。

第二天口試結果發表，只取了四名；正取中一名落選，二名備取倒全取上了。靜覺得這委員會辦事也還認真，也就決心進去了。

“When will it be published?”

“What kind of work shall we do?”

“Shan't we be despatched to other provinces?”

“The special service person is a first captain; he has not been examined. I think we shall be majors at least, shan't we?”

The questions were thrown at him one after another, but the examiner only said with a wry face: “It will be published tomorrow. See tomorrow's paper! I can't tell what work will be given to you. That is for Mr Den, the head official, to decide.”

Further questions were put to him as before, but the examiner was released by an attendant who came in with a lot of visiting cards. He then fled from the room saying, “You'll please ask Mr Young, the secretary.”

On the following day the result of the oral examination was published: there were only four passed. One among the successes failed this time, and the two reserves had both come off. Ching thought the committee was fairly serious in official affairs, so she decided to join it.



每天有四五十人應筆試，每天有七八人應口試，每天有四五人被錄取；靜的「同人」一天一天多起來。委員會把他們編成訓練班，排定了講堂的課程，研究的範圍，和討論的題目。在訓練班開始的前一日，靜就搬進那指定的宿舍。她和王女士握別的時候說：

「我現在開始我的新生活。我是一個弱者，你和赤珠批評我是意志薄弱，李克批評我是多愁善感；我覺得你們的批評都對，都不對；我自己不知道我是怎樣一個人，我承認我有許多缺點，但我自信我根本上不是一個耽安逸喜享樂的小姐。我現在決心去受訓練，吃苦，努力，也望你時常督促我。」她頓了一頓，很親熱的挽住了王女士的臂膊，「從前我聽人家說你浪漫，近來我細細觀察，我知道你是一個豪爽不拘的人兒，你心裏卻有主見。但是人類到底是感情的動物，有時熱情的衝動會使你失了主見。一時的熱情衝動，會造成終身的隱痛，這是我

Everyday there were some forty or fifty persons taking the written examination and seven or eight the oral, and four or five would pass; so Ching's colleagues increased day by day. The committee arranged them in training classes for certain courses, specifying the range of study and the subjects to discuss. Ching moved into the indicated dormitory the day before the training classes began. On parting with Wang, she said:

"I begin my new life from now. I'm a weakling. You and Chao criticized me as weak-willed and Li blamed me as sentimental. I feel you're all right or all wrong, because I don't know myself; I only admit that I have many defects, but I believe I am not from head to heel a waster who indulges only in enjoyment. I made up my mind and am now going to be trained to work hard, and to strive. You'll always look after me and encourage me, won't you?" She paused and held Wang's arm warmly, "They say you are romantic, but I've observed carefully of late and found you are a person of carefree escapades and have your own ideas. But human beings are, above all, animals of sentiment, and sometimes we can lose our own ideas through the impulse of passion. A slip may create an everlasting regret, that

的……」她擁抱了王女士，偷偷滴一點眼淚。

王女士感動到說不出話來。

然而抱了堅決主意的那時的靜女士，只過了兩星期多的「新生活」，又感到了萬分的不滿足。她確不是吃不得辛苦，她是覺得無聊。她看透了她的同班們的全副本領只是熟讀標語和口號；一篇照例的文章，一次照例的街頭宣講，都不過湊合現成的標語和口號罷了。她想起外邊人譏諷政治工作人員為「賣膏藥」；會了十八句的江湖訣，可以做一個走方郎中賣膏藥，能夠顛倒運用現成的標語和口號，便可以當一名政治工作人員。有比這再無聊的事麼？這個感想，在靜的腦中一天一天擴大有力，直到她不敢上街去。似乎路人的每一注目就是一句「賣膏藥」的譏笑。勉強挨滿三個星期，她終於告退了。

此後，她又被王女士拉到婦女會裏辦了幾星期的事，結果仍是

is my . . . .” she embraced Wang and sought to hide her tears.

Wang was so moved that she could not speak.

Ching, however, with her positive ideas, had only passed two weeks or so in her new life when she fell into the Slough of Despond again. She was not unaccustomed to hard work but felt languid. She perceived the whole capacity of her colleagues in the class was given to bearing in mind the catch-words and phrases; the formal essay and the everyday street speech were compiled with ready-made catch-words and clichés. She thought of the people outside, who said sarcastically that political workers were only selling plasters. Any one who knew a certain number of worldly phrases could be a mountebank and sell plasters, so in much the same way anyone able to make good use of ready-made words could be a good hand at political work. Was there anything so absurd and tedious? This idea in Ching's mind amplified and strengthened day by day and at last she dared not go out for fear of people in the street, whose look always became a laugh at her being a seller of plasters. After three weeks' endurance she resigned.

Then she worked in the women's society in courteous assent to the persuasions of Wang, but she found

嫌無聊，走了出來。她也說不出爲什麼無聊，那些事無聊，她只感覺得這也是一種敷衍應付裝幌子的生活，不是她理想中的熱烈的新生活。

現在靜女士在H省工會中辦事也已經有兩個星期了。這是聽了李克的勸告，而她自己對於這第三次工作也找出了差強人意的兩點：第一是該會職員的生活費一律平等，第二是該會有事在辦，並不是點綴品。

任事的第一日，史俊和趙女士——他兩早已是這裏的職員，引靜到各部分走了一遍，介紹幾個人和她見面。她看見那些人都是滿頭大汗的忙着。靜擔任文書科裏的事，當天就有許多文件待辦，她看那些文件又都是切切實實關係幾萬人生活的事。她第一次得到了辦事的興趣，她終於踏進了光明熱烈的新生活。但也不是毫無遺憾，例如同事們舉動之粗野幼稚，不拘小節，以及近乎瘋狂的見了單身女人就要戀愛，都使靜感着不快。

it was as boring as the other, so she left there in a few weeks. She could not tell why it dissatisfied her but felt it was also a life of make-shift, and playing false, not her ideal fervent new life.

Ching had been working in the workers' association in Hupeh for two weeks. It was by Li's advice that she took up work for the third time, and she herself had also found two points of small satisfaction in her new job. First, all the salaries of the officials in the association were alike; secondly, the association was not only a form but had actual functions.

On the first day of her employment, Shih and Chao, who were already officials there, introduced Ching to every department and to some of the officials. She saw these persons were busy working hard. Her job was in the secretariat and there was a lot of work to be done, that was truly concerned with the livelihood of a myriad people. She was interested for the first time in working and had stepped into the bright and fervent new life at last. But she was not altogether contented at heart, because her colleagues' behaviour was so rude, reckless and lacking in punctiliousness. Their habit of falling in love with every unmarried girl at sight annoyed Ching intensely.

**ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 14**

1. The milk of all mammals, including the human species, contains a fatty constituent similar to the butter in cow's milk, and, to quote the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, "there is no reason to believe that butter could not be made from the milk of any mammal," although there might be difficulty in obtaining the butter from the milk of some animals on account of the smallness of the fat globules. For instance, camel's milk, which is delicious and wholesome, contains considerable butter-fat, but it will not yield butter in appreciable quantities no matter how long or violently it is churned, because the fat globules are so small that they cannot be separated by simply agitating the milk.
2. The use of postal cards was first suggested in 1865 by Heinrich von Stephan (1831-1897), who was then director of the Royal Prussian Post. Later Stephan became the first postmaster-general of the German Empire and founded the International Postal Union, which became operative July 1, 1875, and to which nearly all countries now belong. His suggestion about postal cards, however, was not approved by the Prussian postal system, and two years later Dr. Emanuel Hermann of the Vienna Military Academy, apparently without any knowledge of Stephan's proposal, suggested a handy stamped card in a letter published in a Vienna newspaper. The Austrian post office approved the idea and the first postal cards, called *Korrespondenz Karten* in German, made their appearance in that country in 1869. Post cards or unstamped picture cards handled

by private firms, were invented by Heinrich Lange, a stationer at Göttingen, Germany, who died in 1932 at the age of eighty-four. He first sent such cards through the mails about 1890, and they were introduced into the United States a short time afterwards.

3. Sin-eating was a curious mediæval custom. Certain persons who were hired for a small fee to attend funerals and eat food which had touched the corpse were known as sin-eaters. The origin of this odd practice is not known for certain, although it may be related to the scapegoat of *Leviticus 16*. Some authorities believe that it was suggested originally by a mistaken interpretation of *Hosea 4:8*, which reads in part: "They eat up the sin of my people." At any rate the food represented the sins of the deceased and by eating it the sin-eater was supposed to take those sins upon himself and thus prevent them from disturbing the rest of the departed soul. Sin-eating was once common in many parts of England, Wales and Scotland and some villages had official sin-eaters who were notified when a death occurred in the community.
4. Lake Chargoggagoggmonchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug is a beautiful body of water lying within the limits of Webster, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and near the Connecticut line. It has an area of about two square miles and is noted chiefly for its unusual name, which is believed to be a combination of the names of three Algonquin Indian villages which once stood on the shores of the lake, with a termination meaning "fishing place at the boundary" thrown in for good measure. The lake has three divisions, upper, middle and lower, and according to a popular story two Indian tribes living on opposite ends of the lake had a long dispute as to which

tribe had the right to fish in the middle section. Finally they framed a treaty providing that each tribe had exclusive fishing rights in its own end of the lake, but neither had the right to fish in the middle, and they applied to the lake a name made up from the terms of the treaty and meaning: "You fish on your side; we fish on our side; nobody fish in the middle." The word is pronounced *char||-gogg||-a-gogg||-mon-chowg||-ga-gegg||-chow||-bun-a-gung'-a-mogg*. The average native of the region is satisfied to call it simply Lake Chaug.

5. There seems to be a common impression that the Bible says that each generation will grow weaker and wiser, and frequently the author has been asked where the passage can be found in the Scriptures. The saying, however, does not occur in the Bible and its source is unknown.
6. Watermarks, the partially transparent designs visible in certain writing paper when it is held up to the light, are put in the paper during the process of manufacture. These designs were first made in Italy in the thirteenth century and originally consisted of simple devices, such as circles, triangles and crosses. Metal wires were bent to the shape of the desired design and fastened to the mould in which the pulp was formed into paper. When the paper was still somewhat soft and moist the mould left impressions in the sheets by causing the fiber to be thinner where it came in contact with the wires. The watermarks survived the processes of rolling, sizing and drying and remained as semi-transparent characters, usually representing the trademark of the manufacturer. That is essentially the method of watermarking hand-made paper at the present time, although more complicated and artistic processes have been

devised. Modern watermarks are often very elaborate, even consisting of portraits in colors. Watermarks are imprinted in the soft sheets of machine-made paper by a roller of wire gauze, in which patterns have been woven, or by a rubber cylinder equipped with projections containing designs.

7. This oft-asked question is no doubt prompted by the statement in *Luke 12:7* and *Matthew 10:30* that even "the very hairs of your head are all numbered." It is estimated that the number of hairs on the average human head is about 110,000, there being about 1,000 to each square inch of scalp. Women have a greater number of hairs on their heads than men, and the heads of blonds contain a greater number of hairs because blond hair is usually of finer texture. Some blond heads contain as many as 140,000 hairs. Red hair is a form of blondness, but as a rule red-haired heads have fewer hairs than other blonds, the average for them being fewer than 90,000. The average for brunets is 105,000.
8. *The slaughter or massacre of the innocents* is the popular name given to the destruction of all the children "in Bethlehem, and the coasts thereof, from two years old and under," by order of Herod the Great in his attempt to destroy the young child Jesus, who was saved by being taken secretly into Egypt by Joseph and Mary. At an early date the church recognized these innocent children slain by Herod as the first Christian martyrs, and Innocents' Day or Childermas is observed as a festival in the Roman church on the 28th of December and in the Greek church on the 29th (O.S.) in commemoration of the massacre of the Holy Innocents. In Great Britain it is applied facetiously in

Parliamentary circles to the bills left over at the end of a session for want of time to take them up.

9. *Dunce*, meaning a stupid person, is derived from the middle name of John Duns Scotus, a celebrated scholastic theologian and perhaps the greatest of all the British medieval philosophers. He was born in Scotland about 1265 in the village of Duns, from which he took one of his names, and he died at Cologne, Germany, in 1308. The Subtle Doctor, as he was nicknamed, was a prolific writer and his works on theology, philosophy and logic were used as textbooks in many universities. His followers, generally known as Scottists, were a predominant sect at Oxford and elsewhere until the sixteenth century, when they were attacked with ridicule, first by the humanists, and then by the reformers, as subtle sophists who quibbled over words and definitions because they were unable to refute arguments. The system of the Scottists, the humanists and reformers charged, was a mixture of needless entities and useless distinctions. In turn the Dunsmen, as the Scottists were contemptuously called by their enemies, railed against the new learning. The name Duns, which was corrupted into *Dunce*, became synonymous with caviling sophist or hair-splitter. Gradually the term acquired the meaning of a dull, stupid or obstinate person or one impervious to new ideas.
10. The words *God*, *lord* and *Almighty* do not occur in the book of *Esther* and the deity is not anywhere so much as alluded to in that portion of the Old Testament. The deity is not specifically mentioned in *The Song of Solomon*, but that book is supposed to be symbolical and the deity is continually alluded to. *God*, under one name or other, is mentioned in all the other books of the Bible.



## WORLD AFFAIRS

*Pretender To Jap Throne Arrives In Tokyo Incognito*

Pretender<sup>1</sup> to the Japanese Throne arrived at the Japanese capital "incognito"<sup>2</sup> a few days ago from his secret \*"grocery store<sup>3</sup> palace" in the Nagoya<sup>4</sup> city for the purpose of defending his "right" to the Throne. He said that he would remain in Tokyo until plans for the defense of his "claim" are completed.

*Big Five Military Staff Committee Formally Organized*

\*High Army and Navy chiefs of the Big Five<sup>5</sup> met for the first time in history to create what will become the \*world's chiefs of staff.<sup>6</sup> The Military Staff Committee of the UNO<sup>7</sup> formally came into being<sup>8</sup>—when men representing the greatest combined strength in history met to begin the creation of the military committee.

The \*deputy chiefs of Staff<sup>9</sup> of China, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France not under the UNO Charter<sup>10</sup> changed with firstly advising the \*Security Council<sup>11</sup> on all military questions, secondly, employing and commanding military forces placed \*at the Council's disposal,<sup>12</sup> thirdly, studying possible disarmament, fourthly, strategically directing forces allocated to the Council and lastly, drafting special agreements with \*member states.<sup>13</sup> On their contributions to the UNO armed forces as well as on their assistance and facilities including the rights of \*the passage of troops.<sup>14</sup> However, the military representatives will do little more than the organization work and will reconvene soon in the United States to begin actual work.

---

1. 要求者(王位等的). 2. 微服. 3. 雜貨店. 4. 名古屋. 5. 五大強國的高級海陸軍領袖. 6. 世界的參謀長. 7. =United Nations Organization 聯合國的組織. 8. 正式成立. 9. 副參謀長. 10. 憲章. 11. 安全理事會. 12. 由理事會處置. 13. 會員國. 14. 軍隊通過.

*Administration of Entire Group of Pescadores Islands Taken  
Over by Chinese Authorities*

The administration of the entire group of \*Pescadores Islands<sup>15</sup> has now been completely \*taken over<sup>16</sup> by the Pescadores Control Commission. Separated from the large island of Taiwan<sup>17</sup> by the \*Pescadores Channel,<sup>18</sup> a distance of about 30 miles only, the taking over operations of the islands were begun early on November last year.

Fortunately all census<sup>19</sup> and land records of the islands were left intact by the Japanese, who formerly set up a Pescadores Department under the Taiwan Government for the administration of the people on the islands.

Under the orders of the Provincial Government of Taiwan the former Pescadores Department has been abolished,<sup>20</sup> and in its place there has been established a district government, patterned after the Chinese \*hsien system.<sup>21</sup> Under the district there are villages and towns, the heads of which are to be elected by the inhabitants<sup>22</sup> themselves.

The \*Strategic position<sup>23</sup> of the islands has necessitated the establishment of a branch office of the Taiwan Naval Headquarters in the Pescadores.

*Maxwell Says Japan Is Unable to Pay Full War Reparation*

H. G. Maxwell, member of the U. S. \*Reparations Commission,<sup>24</sup> said that there is no hope of collecting full war indemnities<sup>25</sup> from Japan although the Japanese industrial capacity is "surprisingly expanded and not greatly damaged. Nations entitled to reparations have not yet \*filed claims<sup>26</sup> but when they do they

---

15. 澎湖島. 16. 接收. 17. 台灣. 18. 澎湖海峽. 19. 戶口調查. 20. 廢止. 21. 縣制. 22. 居民. 23. 軍事要塞地. 24. 賠償委員會. 25. 賠款. 26. 提出要求.

would not be able to collect in full, although Japan will be forced to pay milliards<sup>27</sup> of dollars."

He said that food shortage in Japanese cities is largely due to poor distribution and hoarding.<sup>28</sup> The Reparations Commission would recommend that all surplus equipment not necessary to Japanese home economy be distributed to other countries, depending on the need for machinery and natural resources.

#### *Greek Question Happily Solved at UNO Council*

The Greek case has been happily settled at the UNO Security Council by a formula<sup>29</sup> satisfactory to both Britain and the Soviet Union. This formula consists of a statement issued in the name of the President of the Council, which takes note of the declarations of the Soviet, British and Greek delegates and the views expressed by the other members of the Council regarding the presence of the British troops in Greece and considers the matter as closed. Both sides agreed that no formal resolution<sup>30</sup> be made by the Council.

#### *Hsu Mo Receives Highest Votes for World Court Judge*

Dr. \*Hsu Mo,<sup>31</sup> Chinese Ambassador to Turkey, obtained the highest votes in the first ballot<sup>32</sup> in both the UNO General Assembly and Security Council during the election of judges for the \*International Court of Justice.<sup>33</sup> Dr. Hsu, with Professor Sergei Krylov of Soviet Russia, received all the 11 votes in the Council. He was given 41 votes from the 51 in the Assembly, while Professor Krylov got only 34.

According to the agreement on the International Court of Justice reached at San Francisco last year, the election of the judges is conducted simultaneously, but independently, in the

---

27. 十萬萬爲一 milliard (/miljəd). 28. 積蓄. 29. 公式. 30. 決議案.  
31. 徐謨. 32. 投票總數. 33. 國際法庭.

Assembly and the Security Council. Only those candidates<sup>34</sup> receiving an absolute majority from both organs are considered elected.

The election was held in a solemn but unexciting atmosphere. Altogether 73 candidates have been submitted by the various United Nations.

*4 Vessels Arrive from U. S. for China Merchant Marine*

Four vessels, ordered from America by the Chinese Government, have arrived in Shanghai.

At present three of the ships are \*engaged in<sup>35</sup> other duties, says the Naval Administration Bureau. In another two weeks the complete unit will be available for transporting fertilizers<sup>36</sup> \*from Tientsin to Taiwan<sup>37</sup> and from Taiwan coal and sugar will be shipped<sup>38</sup> to Shanghai.

34. 候補者. 35. 從事於. 36. 肥料. 37. 從天津到台灣. 38. 載運.

中  
華  
郵  
政  
登  
記  
部  
認  
爲  
第  
一  
類  
登  
新  
聞  
紙  
類  
證  
上  
海  
郵  
政  
管  
理  
局  
執  
照  
第  
二  
四  
七  
四  
號

CHUNG HWA ENGLISH FORTNIGHTLY

中華英語半月刊

第五卷 第五期

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 有 限 公 司

代 表 人 姚 毅 綱

印 刷 者 中 華 書 局 永 寧 印 刷 廠

上 海 漢 門 路 四 六 九 號

定 閱 處 上 海 河 南 路 中 華 書 局 定 書 處

定 價 零 售 每 冊 一 百 元

預 定 半 年 十 二 冊 一 千 二 百 元

郵 費 平 寄 免 收 掛 號 每 冊 三 十 元

中 華 民 國 三 十 五 年 三 月 五 日 出 版

(一三〇六九)