

研究現代，純正，習用英文的

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Surely You Can Read These! 自讀文選  
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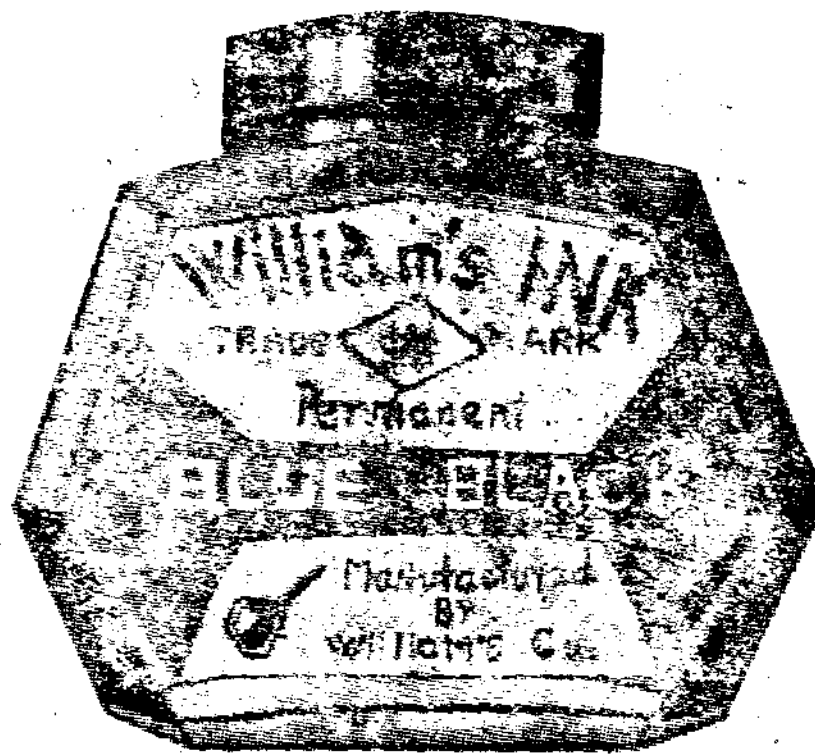
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## What Is the Difference?

Chinese students of English often ask whether there is any difference between two words that seem to them to have the same meaning. As a matter of fact<sup>1</sup> there are hardly any<sup>2</sup> two words that are exactly the same. On the other hand<sup>3</sup> English is rich in<sup>4</sup> words that have approximately the same meaning—synonyms<sup>5</sup>. Books of synonyms are to be recommended for study.

I have often been asked, however, to point out<sup>6</sup> the difference between words that are not synonyms at all. For instance<sup>7</sup>, “disappoint” and “despair”. One might as well<sup>8</sup> ask what is the difference between a man and a table or between a dog and a house. There is certainly a difference between “disappoint” and “despair”. But the difference is so great that it is hardly ever thought of by any person who uses English as his mother tongue<sup>9</sup>. In his opinion it is a foolish question that asks about it.

[注] 1. As a matter of fact, 實在。 2. there are hardly any, 幾乎沒有。 3. On the other hand, 在另一方面。 4. rich in, 富有...的。 5. synonyms (ˈsɪnɒnɪmz), 同義字; 意義相仿的字。 6. point out, 指出。 7. For instance, 例如。 8. might as well, 也可以。 9. mother tongue (tʌŋ), 本國語文。

Such foolish questions are no doubt due to<sup>10</sup> the vague Chinese “equivalents<sup>11</sup>” of many common English words. “Disappoint” and “despair”, two entirely different words, are explained in certain<sup>12</sup> English-Chinese dictionaries as if<sup>13</sup> they were similar in meaning. Another pair of such words is “promise” and “permit”.

It would perhaps do many Chinese students a real service to write a book on words that are confused and misused not because they are in any way<sup>14</sup> similar in meaning but because they are somewhat alike when roughly<sup>15</sup> translated into Chinese.—THE EDITOR.

注 10. are no doubt (daut) due to, 當然因爲. 11. equivalents (i'kwivel-ents), 相當語. 12. certain, 某. 13. as if, 好像. 14. in any way, 在任何方面. 15. roughly ('raflī), 粗粗地; 大略地.

## 投稿簡章

- 1 本誌以指導自修者及中等學生研究英文爲志，尤選登而尤注重由實錄教學所得之經驗。
- 2 在學期使自修者藉本誌以外師自通並爲之作，青年獲一良好之譯物，以補正課之不足。來稿不論作品，能一二次刊舉者爲合宜。
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## Love is Blind

By C. C. LIU (天津進修中學)

The other day, a friend of mine talked of his own wife. He could never cease to extol her beauty and what he called her "modernism". "A 'modern' man" he said to me "should take a 'modern' wife. I wonder that you, being a teacher of English, should be contented with a lady of the old school."

I smiled, but said nothing.

This friend, if I mistake not, does not understand that "Love is blind".

I am reading Macaulay's *Life of Samuel Johnson*. So I feel inclined to take this great man as an instance. Dr Johnson, a youth in his twenties, fell in love with Mrs Portor, "a widow who had children as old as himself". Although to others, she "appeared to be a short, fat, coarse woman, painted half an inch thick, dressed in gaudy colours", yet to Dr Johnson, "his Titty, as he called her, was the most beautiful, graceful, and accomplished of her sex". What is more, after her death, "on her monument he placed an inscription extolling the charms of her person and of her manners". And thereafter, whenever he mentioned her, he addressed her as "Pretty creature". So far as love-matches are concerned, Dr Johnson was justified in choosing Mrs Portor for his wife and I myself thoroughly sympathize with him. though if you read between the lines, you can easily find that Macaulay somewhat satirized his folly, so to speak.

Leaving Mrs Portor, I am now to introduce my better half (I do not own myself any worse, though). She is an old-fashioned young lady, it's true. Yet, if she is not beautiful in others' eyes, she is in mine; if she is not at all "modern" in society, at least she is the modernest in my family; and if she is far from literate, I am glad she is a favourite with those Chinese scholars whose doctrine is that illiteracy is a virtue

in woman. Her smiling face and pleasing voice, her graceful figure and mincing gait—all these are very charming to me. To do her justice, in her I can hardly find those caprices which characterize a “modern” young lady. (Who knows if it may not be the case that most people prefer “modern” ladies simply because they enjoy being slaves to their wives’ caprices?) Her patience and obedience are such as one may fail to expect from one’s foreign-dressed Mrs. Often I have thought to myself that she alone is really worthy of myself, and that God should be praised for marrying her to me.

However, I hasten to add that what seems to me to be one thing may prove quite a different thing to others. And if you do not agree with me, with all respect I beg to differ from you. At the same time, I wish to thank that friend for being over-anxious about no business of his; for my wife is my wife. And I should think just as there is no accounting for tastes, so there is no explaining my loving a lady of the old school. But if compelled to tell why, I am prepared to give what is called “the woman’s reason”—“I love her because I love her”.

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## WIT AND HUMOUR 滑稽和幽默

[滑稽和幽默，在一般英美的雜誌和報紙裏都有，文字大都很淺近，可是意思往往並不是我們中國人所容易明白的；本欄的注解，把妙處都說出，你讀了總會笑的吧。]

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BY NATES WONG (王耐之)

“The process of thinking” we are told “draws the blood from the feet to the head<sup>2</sup>”. This explains, perhaps, why in so many cases, if you think twice about a proposition, you get cold feet<sup>3</sup>.

[注] 1. The process of thinking, 思考的進行. 2. draws the blood from the feet to the head, 把血從腳引升到頭. 3. you get cold feet, “cold feet” 是俗語，作「膽小」解釋；這裏故意曲解說因為思想的進行能把血從腳引升到頭，所以多思想便把腳裏的血液提完，自然溫度減低而感到腳冷了。

## English Sounds: How to Pronounce Them

### 怎樣讀音 (十五續)

BY D. Z. ZIA (謝大任)

Some diphthongs of which back vowels form part remain to be considered.

#### The diphthong [ou]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

old, only, hope, folk, smoke, fold, close, slow, both, scold, stroll, wou't, wholly, golden, noble, soldier, below, shoulder, hostess.

This diphthong begins with the middle [o] and ends with the lax [u].

[ou] is generally called long o. It is not a simple long vowel; it does not remain the same all the time. The tongue rises, and the lower jaw too; and the lips may also become more rounded.

We start with [o], but end with [u]. Some people almost always begin the sound correctly but neglect the second part. Care should be taken to make the second part pronounced in every word.

The diphthong is a little longer before voiced than before voiceless sounds; compare *robe* and *rope*, *roid* and *wrote*, *mode* and *mote*, *doze* and *dose*, *close* (verb) and *close* (adjective).

Before a vowel the unstressed [ou] generally becomes [o], as in *following* ('fɒlɔɪŋ), *zoology* (zo'ɒlədʒi).

The diphthong may have [ə] attached to it, as in *lower* ('ləʊə), *sewer* ('səʊə), *follower* ('fɒləʊə).

Frequent representations of [ou] are *o* as in *go* (gou), *o* ... *e* as in *note* (nout), *oa* as in *oak* (ouk), *ow* as in *know* (nou), *oe* as in *toe* (tou), *ew* as in *sew*, (sou), *eau* as in *bureau* (bjue'rou), *oo* as in *brooch* (broutʃ), *eo* as in *yeoman* ('jəʊmən).

### The diphthong [au]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

cow, thou, plough, proud, round, fowl, loud, found, cloud, town, pronounce, amount, council, outside, allow, without, powder, mountain, household, throughout.

The diphthong [au] begins with [a] and ends with the lax [u].

The diphthong is longer before a voiced than before a voiceless sound; compare *bowed* and *bout*, *loud* and *lout*, *house* (verb) and *house* (noun).

The diphthong [au] may have [ə] attached to it, as in *our* (auə), *power* ('paue), *decouring* (di'vauəri), *flowery* ('flauəri), *dowry* ('dauəri), *coward* ('kauəd), *dowager* ('dauəd<sub>3</sub>ə), *vowel* ('vauəl), *nowadays* ('nauedeiz), *flour* ('flaue).

Some call [ouə] and [aue] and similar combinations triphthongs.

When we pronounce [auə] the tongue does not usually reach the full [u] position, the usual pronunciation being rather [aə]. Sometimes it is simply reduced to the ordinary [aɪ]. For instance, *power* ('paue) becomes (paɪ). This is especially frequent in unstressed syllables. In very careful pronunciation [auə] is pronounced as two separate syllables [au-ə].

There are two common spellings of [au]: *ou* as in *loud* (laud), *sound* (saund), and *ow* as in *down* (daun), *howl* (haul).

### The diphthong [ɔi]

Pronounce the following words carefully several times:

boy, joy, toil, spoil, moist, point, spoil, choice, noise, voyage, royal, employ, poison, appoint, avoid, rejoice, oyster, avoid, destroy, joyful.

[ɔi] is the regular sound of *oi* and *oy*, as in *oil* (ɔil) and *boy* (bɔi).



In vulgar speech [oi] sometimes becomes [ai]; thus *boil* is pronounced (bail).

The usual spelling of [oi] is *oi* or *oy*, and also *uoy*, as in *buoy* (bui).

Sentences for practising [ou], [au], and [oi]:

1. The crowd went round the town and shouted.
2. He is proud of his large house and its fine grounds.
3. Joy lift her spirit, Joy attune her voice.
4. Grass must first be sown; after it has grown, it is mown  
and rolled to keep it short and fine.
5. These flowers make a good show; but their growth has  
been very slow; they should have rich mould to grow in.
6. She folded her arms beneath her cloak  
And stole to the other side of the oak.
7. Let the loud trumpets sound  
Till the rocks all around  
The shrill echoes rebound.
8. For all must go where no wind blows,  
And none can go for him who goes;  
None, none return whence no-one knows.
9. Ere the light on dark was growing,  
At midnight the cock was crowing,  
Winds were blowing, waters flowing,  
I heard the steeds to battle going.
10. Said the Crab unto the Oyster  
"Do not loiter in this cloister;  
Join me in a voyage rare,  
Up into the moist salt air."  
"Noise and turmoil would annoy me,  
Toil and trouble, too, would cloy me,  
Should I leave this royal cloister"  
Adroitly rejoined the Oyster.

## How I Learnt to Read English Newspapers

### 讀報經驗談

First Part of Hertz C. K. Kê's Introduction to his *An Introductory Course in English Newspaper Reading*

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY WILSON K. Y. YUI (俞允詠)

The language used in newspapers is common and practical. This is true of English-language newspapers as well as of Chinese-language ones. Nevertheless, there are thousands of Chinese students who cannot read an English-language paper understandingly in spite of the years of labour they have devoted to the study of English. This is because the language in newspapers is different from that in text-books. One whose reading is confined to text-books will certainly find difficulties when one begins to read a newspaper.

I well remember things in the spring of 1922, when I first came to Shanghai. I had already finished some readers and grammars, and could write short essays in English without making glaring errors. But as I tried to read an English-language newspaper, I was at a loss to understand it. I wondered why English-language papers were so hard to read while Chinese-language papers were so clear and easy. That the former were really just as clear and easy I did not know. Nor did I know that it was because I was not accustomed to them that I found them so difficult. Several times I tried to read one, but I often gave it up. In the next spring, I began to encourage myself, saying: "Is it not a great pity that I

should study English without being able to read English newspapers? I will make up my mind to study newspapers so that a day may come when I shall read English-language papers with as much ease as I do Chinese-language ones." I subscribed to an English-language newspaper, and read and studied it night-and day. Day after day, month after month, I was glad to find that difficulties were diminishing. Here I am going to tell of my experiences in learning to read English-language newspapers. Readers are likely to be interested in them.

True, newspapers are meant to be glanced over, not necessarily to be studied. But this is only applicable to those who have already learnt to read them. He who has yet to learn to read them must not merely glance over them—in fact, they *could* not. When I was learning to read English-language newspapers, I even paid as much attention to and had as much interest in such short items of trifling social news as those about motor-car accidents, rascals' fighting, rich people's funerals, and maidens' elopements as if they were time-honoured classics. For common expressions in newspapers could not otherwise be learnt. Reading in this way, I often had to take more than ten days to get through with a single issue. However, when reading the next issue, I found it easier than the previous one. (I am afraid that readers may not believe one. But I can assure them that *it is not a lie*. Certain expressions are to be found in the papers every day.) As time went on, I made great progress.

## From Shanghai to Ishan

BY H. M. Koo (顧學民)

(continued)

Things often change as suddenly as the clouds gather and disappear. On the eve of our departure, we obtained a bus.

Early on the morning of the 22nd we were ready to start on our journey. At half past seven we got into the bus. The luggage was piled in the middle and we were sitting round uncomfortably. However, the girls had better seats. Being afraid of nauseating, I took a front seat. Along the highway there was brownish sand, which settled on our luggage, clothes, heads, and even faces as the bus jolted on. We had to cover our noses and mouths with handkerchiefs.

When we had gone over only a short distance, we arrived at the Customs Inspection Office. If one passes here with goods from Hongkong, one must pay a tax. We tried to avoid this troublesome inspection, but in vain. One of us had 2 lbs of woollen thread from Shanghai. She would have been required to pay a tax had she not known about this previously and kept the bill in her pocket. After nearly an hour we were again on our way. But soon another question arose, as the bus we had hired did not belong to the company of this part of the highway. We were asked for the "road money" (路費). At last we got to 盤龍.

It was just twelve and the regular bus for Watlam had not yet started off. But as our group was large and we had so much luggage, we could only let it go. We then consulted with the officer and he phoned to Watlam to hire a special bus for us. We put our luggage beside the road and rested ourselves on it to wait for the bus. Time passed away quarter by quarter, and hour by hour, but no bus ever came. We must take dinner, and so entered the only restaurant we found. We ate rice there, together with our own canned food.

It was four o'clock and still no bus. How anxious we were! The coolies and soldiers grew very much interested in us. Not long after there came a bus with foreigners, mostly Americans.

Our bus at last came. But there was no lamp, and we still could not get on. The luggage was put in the bus and three of us slept in it to look after the luggage. The rest of us had to stay in the restaurant. We occupied two rooms upstairs, one for girls and one for boys. In my room there were three beds made of boards, each covered with a mat. There were on the walls two holes which served as windows. On one side of the room we could touch the roof without much difficulty. The floor seemed too weak to bear much weight. We sat round a dim light. The terrible and strange sight reminded us of the restaurants known by the name of "Black Shops" in Chinese novels, in which poisoned wines and human flesh pies were served. We ate fruits, sweets, and biscuits together, and then went to bed.

Before dawn I was awakened by a dreadful and curious sound which was like the murmur of monks or even the groan of a dying man. I was very afraid and hid myself under the coverlet. When the others were also awakened and were talking about the matter, I made bold to stretch out my head. After a while we got up and went on our way.

Now we had better seats. I was very comfortable and was even able to eat something. The views along the highways in southern China were by no means as simple as those of the Soo-Chia (蘇嘉) Highway or as desolate as those of the Soo-Hu (蘇滬) Highway after the outbreak of the war. Sometimes we were among hills and sometimes we rushed along streams. Trees grew here and there. Occasionally there were some cottages beside the road. I could not help admiring the sight.

We reached Watlam at noon. The bus stopped at the station and we hired some coolies to carry our luggage to a hotel by a one-wheeled car. We marched on the highway round the city. We saw bushes, grass, streams, and fields with ripe corn.

The hotel was rather large and commodious. Just think that we were then in the interior of China. In the whole province of Kwangsi only the bank-notes of the Central, Agricultural, China, and Communications Banks and the Kwangsi money are in circulation. The Central bank-notes have the double value of the Kwangsi

money, but one cent of the Kwangsi money is worth only twelve coppers. The cost of living is rather low, but things which are not native products are very dear. We could talk with the natives without much difficulty, while in Kwangtung the case was quite different, though they were our immediate neighbours.

Near our hotel there was the Chungsan Park, in which we found many arbours. One stood alone by a pond and a small bridge brought us there. Some were built on small hills and we could climb up to them.

The next morning we went out to take breakfast and I went to take my repaired shoes. As we had nothing to do, we agreed to walk round the small city. Here we heard the accustomed loud notes of the bugle again and saw the spirit of our fatherland. It was unlike the "riotous" living in Shanghai and also different from the dull life in my native town. At Watlam I saw officers, soldiers, and strong young men in uniforms. I also saw farmers and coolies wearing rather neat clothes and bamboo hats (竹笠).

The regular bus to Liuchow (柳州) could not accommodate all of us at a time, so we must try to get a special one. We found one at length with the aid of a certain officer.

On the morning of the 25th, we started for Liuchow. As I had not had any sound sleep for two nights owing to the disturbance by mosquitoes, I was sleepy on the way. I found the others also tired and sleepy. We all took a nap except the driver.

The highway on which we went was mostly among hills and mountains, but we also crossed three large rivers. Some of the mountains were thickly covered with great pine-trees. We passed through a beautiful place somewhat like one between Fuyang (富陽) and Tunghu (洞廬). Again a picturesque sight greeted my eyes: I saw a stream rushing over a great many stones. The running water seemed too weak to fight against the hard and cruel stones but always struggled on and on. The 九溪十八洞 in Hangchow is not so grand as that, I should say.

On the way we were told that our bus could be driven to Ishan directly. We stopped somewhere to ask for the right of going on directly. The officer said that we should only pay the "way money" at a certain station. Every one should spend one dollar more. This was of course, much less expensive than to make a detour by way of Liuchow. At that time I was eager to reach Ishan and thought that we should be at the journey's end that evening. But our bus had to be repaired in order to go on a high mountain. Somehow we were obliged to go to Liuchow.

All the hotels and restaurants on the north side of the Liu River (江柳) had no accommodation left for us or our luggage. Though there was an office of Chekiang University in the Communication Hotel, yet the officials there could do nothing for us besides telling us something about our school. We must cross the river in order to find a place to rest. Some were left in the car to look after the luggage.



We could not continue our journey the next day. But at night an old school-mate of ours managed to secure a bus for us.

On the morning of the 27th, we came to the last portion of our journey. The weather had been fine for twenty-one days, but that day it rained. Our luggage, our clothes, and our heads all got wet. When we sheltered ourselves under a tent, the larger drops of muddy water passed through it and fell upon some of us. No sooner had it ceased to rain than we removed the cover to let in some air. Soon we came in sight of Ishan. The bus stopped outside the city. We found a school-mate of ours, who told us that the girls' dormitory was now in the 慶遠 Junior Middle School, which was at no great distance. We then got down from our bus and walked there. I had hardly gone a few paces when I saw one of my old class-mates, who was now an assistant in our school. We were overjoyed to see each other, but were also amazed at the fact that we should meet here. She took us to the school. I was in very low spirits. I was welcomed by my old class-mates warmly. I think I should consider myself fortunate in having reached my long-hoped-for destination to resume my studies.

(The End)

## SHORT TALES 短篇故事

## In the Wind

ANNOTATED BY C.

The wind was so strong it blew Basil<sup>1</sup> all the way<sup>2</sup> to school, and when he went home he had hard work to battle against it<sup>3</sup>.

“Do let me<sup>4</sup> take my new kite up on the heath<sup>5</sup>” he begged his mother.

“I am afraid<sup>6</sup> the wind is too high<sup>7</sup>, but you can try” she smiled.

So after tea<sup>8</sup> off he went<sup>9</sup>. There was quite a gale blowing<sup>10</sup>, and when Basil reached the heath he was glad to lean with his back against it<sup>11</sup> while he prepared the kite<sup>12</sup>.

Such hard work he had getting it into the air<sup>13</sup>. Gusts of wind tossed it this way and that<sup>14</sup>, twisted it about<sup>15</sup>, and smacked it to the ground<sup>16</sup>. He began to think it would be time to go home before it rose at all<sup>17</sup>.

[注] 1. Basil ('bæzl), 男孩名. 2. all the way, 一路. 3. he had hard work to battle against it, 他有着困難的工作去和它(指風)交戰; 他逆着風而行真是困難. 4. Do let me. 務請你讓我. 5. heath, 荒地. 6. I am afraid, (我)恐怕. 7. high, 強大的. 8. after tea, 吃過茶點之後. 9. off he went—he went off. 10. There was quite a gale blowing, 風刮得很大; 正在刮大風. 11. to lean with his back against it, 把背靠着風(使風箏不被風吹着). 12. while he prepared the kite, 在他整理那風箏的當兒. 13. Such hard work he had getting it into the air—He had such hard work getting it into the air. 14. tossed (tost) it this way and that, 把它吹得搖擺不定. 15. twisted it about, 使它歪曲着. 16. smacked it to the ground, 把它吹到地上. 17. it would be time to go home before it rose at all, 在它上升之前, 這時候要回家去了; 在回家之前它不會上升了.

Suddenly up it swept<sup>18</sup>, splendid against the clouds<sup>19</sup>. Basil *was*<sup>20</sup> proud.

“It’s quite the finest kite I have ever seen” he told himself<sup>21</sup> as he watched it sail along, with its tail streaming grandly behind<sup>22</sup>.

But, oh! just as things were going splendidly<sup>23</sup> a fresh gust almost swept him off his feet<sup>24</sup>. In an instant<sup>25</sup> the string had snapped<sup>26</sup> and his kite was tearing high<sup>27</sup> over the heath.

Away raced Basil after it<sup>28</sup>. Presently<sup>29</sup> it drifted lower, till, just as things looked hopeful, it swept over the fence surrounding Farmer Kimmins’s land<sup>30</sup>, and caught high in a pine-tree<sup>31</sup>.

Basil was breathless<sup>32</sup>. “It will be torn to ribbons<sup>33</sup> soon” he panted<sup>34</sup>, and turned homewards to beg his daddy to get permission<sup>35</sup> to go inside and climb after it.

[注] 18. up it swept=it swept up. 19. splendid against the clouds, 顯露在雲上面真是美麗(這語形容上文“it”). 20. *was*, 真的是; 實在是。(印作斜體。該重讀。) 21. he told himself, 他想。 22. with its tail streaming grandly behind, 它的尾巴在後面莊麗地飄著。 23. just as things were going splendidly, 正當事情進行得很順利; 正在這風箏放得好的當兒。 24. a fresh gust almost swept him off his feet, 一陣疾風幾乎把他吹倒。 25. In an instant, 忽然間。 26. snapped (snæpt), 折斷。 27. tearing (tæring) high, 高高地狂奔着。 28. Away raced Basil after it=Basil raced away after it. 29. Presently (prezntli), 不久以後。 30. the fence surrounding Farmer Kimmins’s (kimin:iz) land. 環繞 Kimmins 農夫的地的籬笆。 31. caught high in a pine-tree, 高高地掛住在一棵松樹上。 32. breathless (breθlis), 氣喘的(着急死了)。 33. torn to ribbons (ribənz), 被撕成碎條。 34. panted, 喘息而說。 35. to beg his daddy to get permission, 求他的爸爸去得到(農夫的)許可。

He struggled along the outside of the fence till it met the road. The farmer himself came driving along in his high dog-cart<sup>36</sup>.

He leant down to Basil<sup>37</sup> and shouted: "Run down to the cowman's cottage for me, will you<sup>38</sup>? and tell him the fence is down<sup>39</sup> round the lower meadow. The cattle will be out if he doesn't attend to<sup>40</sup> it."

Off struggled Basil. The cowman was sweeping leaves<sup>41</sup> behind his cottage. He thanked Basil and was glad to have had the warning<sup>42</sup>.

Slowly Basil turned homewards<sup>43</sup>. "It's too dark for Daddy to climb a tree now" he decided, as he passed close to the pines.

A queer noise sounded<sup>44</sup> through the wind. Flip-flap! it went<sup>45</sup>, over and over again.

What could it be? Basil turned his head. There on the fence dangled<sup>46</sup> his fine new kite, blown down again, and none the worse for its adventure<sup>47</sup>!

[注] 36. dog-cart, 一種二輪馬車。 37. leant down to Basil, 俯身向着 Basil, 38. Run down to the cowman's cottage for me, will you?, 請你給我跑到那看牛人的小屋那裏去, 好麼? 39. down, 倒下來。 40. attend to, 注意到。 41. sweeping leaves, 掃樹葉。 42. was glad to have had the warning, 很快活得到這警告。 43. turned homewards, 轉向歸路上去。 44. sounded, 發聲。 45. Flip-flap! it went, 「撲, 撲」作聲。 46. dangled, 搖擺 (這字的 subject 是下文 "kite")。 47. none the worse for its adventure, 並不因它的冒險而壞了一些; 雖然經過了一番波折而仍舊好好的。

## The People Next Door' 鄰居的人們

BY THE EDITOR OF *Answers*

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY 厲景玄

I was sitting in the back seat<sup>2</sup> of a bus the other day<sup>3</sup>. In front of<sup>4</sup> me were two women in earnest conversation<sup>5</sup>.

“And I says<sup>6</sup> to her, I says ‘If that boy of yours throws his dratted<sup>7</sup> ball over that fence again — muddied that clean sheet, it did<sup>8</sup>!’ And would you believe it<sup>9</sup>, ‘Clean!’ she<sup>10</sup> says, ‘Clean!’ just like that<sup>11</sup>.”

I had reached my stopping-place<sup>12</sup>, so I didn't hear any more. But they were still at it<sup>13</sup> as the bus moved off<sup>14</sup>.

And no doubt, somewhere else, perhaps at that very minute<sup>15</sup>, the mother of the boy who threw the ball was saying to one of her friends: “And, would you believe it, that woman had the impudence<sup>16</sup>——”

We've all got<sup>17</sup> neighbours, and all neighbours are trying at times<sup>18</sup>. We have words

幾天以前，我坐在一輛公共汽車的後面的一個座位裏。前面有二個女人在熱切地談着。

「於是我就對她說，我說『要是你的那個孩子再把那討厭的皮球拋過那籬笆來——已經把那清潔的被單弄髒了！』你總不會相信，她竟那樣厲聲地說『清潔，清潔！』。」

我已到達了下車的地方，所以她們以後的談話我沒有聽到。不過當車開動的時候，她們還在談着。

大約在另一處所，也許就在同一時候，那個擲球的孩子的母親也在對她的朋友說：「你總不會相信，那婦人真不知恥得——呢！」。

我們大家都是有的，而鄰居們都是有時煩擾着

[注] 1. Next Door, 住在隔壁的。 2. back seat, 後面的座位。 3. the other day, 幾天前的某天。 4. in front of, 在...前。 5. in earnest conversation, 熱切地談着話。 6. I says=I said (用在傳述會話中)。 7. dratted, 該罵的; 可惡的。 8. did=muddied that clean sheet. 9. Would you believe it, 你也許不相信。 10. she, 指上文的女鄰居。 11. that, 指女鄰居回答說“clean!”時的神氣。 12. stopping-place, 停車站。 13. at it, 做那個(指談話)。 14. moved off, 開走。 15. at that very minute=at the same minute, 恰在那時。 16. impudence (impudens), 不知羞恥; 無禮貌。 17. We've all got=We all have. 18. are trying at times, 有時打擾我們。

with<sup>19</sup> them over the garden fence or on the communal stairway<sup>20</sup> of the block of flats<sup>21</sup>. And we're<sup>22</sup> always perfectly convinced<sup>23</sup> that we're in the right, and the other people are in the wrong.

We are in the right sometimes. But sometimes it's the neighbours we're<sup>24</sup> so bitter about<sup>25</sup> who are in the right. And sometimes—perhaps oftenest of all<sup>26</sup>—it's “six of one and half-a-dozen of the other<sup>27</sup>”.

You see, when you live next door to anyone, there are bound to be<sup>28</sup> little incidents<sup>29</sup>. Perhaps you're giving visitors tea<sup>30</sup> in the garden. The man next door is burning garden rubbish<sup>31</sup> and the smoke comes over and spoils your party<sup>32</sup>, driving you into the house.

Of course you feel annoyed<sup>33</sup>. But perhaps when the bonfire<sup>34</sup> started the wind was in another direction. It<sup>35</sup> was a sudden change in the wind, not just bad manners<sup>36</sup>, that caused the

的。我們和他們隔着圍籬或在公寓的公共扶梯上口角。我們往往完全自信對的是自己，錯的是對方。

有時我們是對的。但有時對的却是我們所痛恨的鄰居。有時——也許可以說常常——是「半斤和八兩」。

你該知道，當你和任何人做鄰居的時候，必定有瑣事發生的。也許你在花園裏請客人們吃茶點。鄰居者却在燒花園裏的垃圾，煙吹過來，妨害了你的集會，把你們趕進屋子裏去。

當然你感到被惱了。但是也許在那火把初生的時候，風是向另一面吹的。那惹起了這種殺風景的事的是風的突然改變，並不是壞禮

[注] 19. have words with, 和...口角. 20. communal ('kəmjunl) stairway, 公共扶梯. 21. block of flats, 一幢公寓房子. 22. we're—we are. 23. convinced (kən'vinst), 確信. 24. the neighbours we're, “neighbours” 和 “we're” 中間省去 “whom”. 25. we're so bitter about, 我們因...而痛恨. 26. oftenest of all, 十有八九. 27. six of one and half-a-dozen of the other, 一面是六個, 一面是半打. (這兩者相等, 猶中國俗語「半斤八兩」.) 28. there are bound to be, 一定有. 29. little incidents, 瑣事. 30. giving visitors tea, 以茶點待客人們. 31. garden rubbish, 花園中的雜草和垃圾之類. 32. spoils your party; 把你們的集會弄壞了. 33. feel annoyed (ə'nɔɪd), 覺得被人激怒. 34. bonfire ('bɒnfɪə), 燒垃圾的火把. 35. It, 這字是下文 “that” 的 antecedent. 36. bad manners, 壞禮貌.

trouble. But you still blame your neighbour.

Now<sup>37</sup>, it's easy to feel indignant about our own grievances<sup>28</sup>. It isn't so easy<sup>39</sup> to understand other people's<sup>40</sup>. Yet for<sup>41</sup> everything we have to put up with<sup>42</sup> from the people next door, it's pretty sure<sup>43</sup> that they have something to put up with from us.

What we think is first-class<sup>44</sup> radio entertainment<sup>45</sup> is merely a nuisance<sup>46</sup> to the people on the other side of the wall. The shouts<sup>47</sup> of children at play sound<sup>48</sup> quite differently to the proud parents<sup>49</sup> and to the people who live alongside<sup>50</sup> the proud parents.

We should make allowances for<sup>51</sup> that before we start to complain or when complaints begin coming in to us. But how many of us do?

Most people have learnt that, in marriage and business, success is largely a matter of<sup>52</sup> learning to "give and take"<sup>53</sup>. We've got to do the same where neighbours are concerned.

[注] 37. Now, 可是。(用於一句的開首, 表示語意的轉換。) 38. it's ...indignant (in'dignant) about... grievances ('gri:vənsiz), 易於因感知我們自己的苦情而憤怒。 39. so easy=so easy as to feel indignant about our own grievances. 40. other people's=other people's grievances. 41. for, 和...相當; 和...相抵。 42. to put up with, 忍受。 43. pretty sure 頗一定的。 44. first-class, 頭等的; 很好的。 45. entertainment (,entə'teinment), 娛樂。 46. nuisance ('n u:nsəns, 妨害物。 47. shouts, 呼喊。 48. sound, 發出聲音。 49. proud parents, 得意的雙親。 50. alongside, 和...相近。 51. make allowances for, 因...而有所加減; 顧念到。 52. a matter of, 一個...的問題。 53. give and take, 互相讓步。

貌。可是你仍然怪你的鄰人。

實在人們對於自己的苦情是容易感到憤怒的。對於他人的就不容易了解了。但我們從鄰居方面得到的每件要容忍的事，也許他們也有從我們方面得到的要容忍的事來相抵。

我們所認為天字第一號的無線電娛樂對在隔壁的人們却是一樁可厭的事。正在遊戲的孩子們的呼喊，對於那得意的雙親和他們的鄰居，聽起來全然不同。

我們在怨他人之先或開始受人訴怨的時候，應顧念到這點。但是我們之中有幾個人這樣做呢？

多數人都知道，在婚姻和事業上，成功大都在於學得「給和取」。關於鄰居這件事，我們也須得這樣來做。

“Put yourself in the other fellow's place<sup>54</sup>” is always a good rule<sup>55</sup>. But it's surprising how many of us, exclaiming over<sup>56</sup> “the people next door”, forget that we ourselves are the “people next door” to them. Just as we feel sorry for ourselves, having to live next door to them, so they feel it's hard lines that they have to live next door to us<sup>57</sup>.

It's a sobering reflection<sup>58</sup> that<sup>59</sup>. But it's a true one. And unless we have money enough to live right away from<sup>60</sup> everybody, in the heart of the country<sup>61</sup>, we always will be next door to somebody. So we may as well<sup>62</sup> make the best of it<sup>63</sup>.

After all<sup>64</sup>, neighbours are usually what we make them. If we play the game with them, they'll play the game with us. But if we're out for<sup>65</sup> trouble, and lose our tempers<sup>66</sup> on the slightest provocation<sup>67</sup>, in nine cases out of ten<sup>68</sup> they'll flare out at us<sup>69</sup>.

「設身處地替人家想一想」，這常常是一條好規則。可是這是使我們驚奇的，我們之中竟有許多人在嗟歎着「鄰居」，却忘了自己也正是他們的「鄰居」。正像我們因為不得不和他們做鄰居而感到不幸，他們覺得和我們做鄰居是惡運。

這是使人平心靜氣的一個思想。但實在也是一個真實的思想。除非我們有充份的錢，住得和任何人隔絕，住到深野中去，我們總是要和某人做鄰居的。所以我們還是隨寓而安的好。

總之，鄰居的好壞通常是由我們做出來的。假使我們好好地對待他們，他們也會好好地對待我們。但如果我們是尋淘氣的，因極其瑣細的事故而鬧脾氣，那末十有八九，他們也會向我們發火的。

(continued on page 313)

注] 54. Put yourself in the other fellow's place, 設身處地. 55. a good rule, 好規則; 金科玉律. 56. exclaiming over, 因...而抱怨. 57. Just as..., so... to us, 他們..., 正如我們.... 58. sobering reflection, 足以使人平心靜氣的一種思想. 59. that, 這字和句首 “It's” 裏的 ‘It’ in apposition. 60. right away from, 和...遠隔. 61. heart of the country, 鄉村的中心. 62. may as well, 還是...的好. 63. make the best of it, 忍耐着; 知足些. 64. After all, 總之; 畢竟. 65. out for, 尋..的. 66. lose our tempers, 發脾氣. 67. slightest provocation (prə've'keiʃən), 極瑣細的惹怒的事. 68. in nine cases out of ten, 十有八九. 69. flare out at us, 對我們發火.



## TWO TRANSLATIONS

## I

吐了一口痰

A Drop of Phlegm

(胡適作)

TRANSLATED BY WILSON K. Y. YUI (俞允詠)

一個生肺病的人，在路上偶然吐了一口痰。

那口痰被太陽曬乾了，化爲微塵，被風吹起空中，東西飄散，漸吹漸遠，至於無窮時間，至於無窮空間。

偶然一部份的病菌，被體弱的人呼吸進去，便發生肺病；由一個人傳染一家，更由一家傳染無數人家。如此輾轉傳染，至於無窮空間，至於無窮時間。

然而那先前吐痰的人的骨頭，早已腐爛了，他又如何知道他所種的惡果呢？

A man with tuberculosis happens to spit a drop of phlegm in the street.

That drop of phlegm, being dried by the sun, becomes thousands of particles, which keep flying in the air—farther and farther, indefinitely in time and space.

When some of the germs happen to be inhaled by some weak person, he gets tuberculosis. That person communicates his disease to other members of his family, and one family communicates it to many other families. This infection goes on indefinitely in space and time.

But the man who spat that drop of phlegm has long been dead. How could he ever know of the evil consequences he had caused?

## II

## 永某氏之鼠

(柳宗元作)

The Rats in the House of Mr  
So-and-So in Yungchow

TRANSLATED BY WU T'IEH SHENG (吳鐵聲)

永有某氏者，拘忌異  
甚。以爲己生歲值子，  
鼠，子神也，因愛鼠，不  
畜貓，禁童僕弗擊鼠。倉  
廩，庖廚，悉以恣鼠，不  
問。

由是鼠相告，皆來某  
氏。飽食而無禍。某氏室  
無完器，櫥無完衣，飲食  
大率鼠之餘也。晝累累與  
人兼行，夜則竊嚙鬪暴，  
其聲萬狀，不可以寢。終

In Yungchow, there was Mr  
So-and-So who was very  
superstitious. As he was born  
in a year of 'Tzū, of which he  
considered that the rat was the  
God, he loved rats, kept no cats,  
and told his servants never  
to strike any rat. Both the  
granary and the kitchen were  
infested with rats, but he did  
not interfere.

Then many rats told each  
other of that house and all  
came to live there. They ate  
their fill without the least  
danger. The result was that  
there was left no perfect piece  
of furniture in the house, nor  
any perfect clothing in the  
wardrobe, and all that Mr So-  
and-So ate and drank was but  
what had been left by the rats.  
They walked in procession with  
people in broad daylight, and  
and the noise of fighting and  
gnawing made the people un-  
able to sleep at night. But Mr  
So-and-So never got tired of

不厭。

數歲，某氏徙居他州。

後人來居，鼠爲態如故。

其人惡之 乃假五六貓，

闔門，撤瓦，灌穴，羅捕

之，殺鼠如丘。

them.

Several years later, Mr So-and-So removed to some other city. Another man moved in, but the rats acted as usual. The man hated them. In order to catch them all, he borrowed five or six cats, shut the doors, removed the tiles, and poured water into the holes, so that none could escape. The corpses of the killed rats were amassed like a mound.

(Continued from page 310.)

We'd all rather<sup>70</sup> have good neighbours than bad ones. Very well<sup>71</sup>, the first step to getting good neighbours is to learn to be good neighbours ourselves.

And past tiffs<sup>72</sup> needn't stand in the way<sup>73</sup> if we're willing to bury the hatchet<sup>74</sup>. Most people are ready enough to<sup>75</sup> forgive and forget<sup>76</sup>.

Perhaps you don't believe me, but try it. I think you'll be pleased, as well as surprised at the result. And both you and the people next door will be saved<sup>77</sup> a lot of unnecessary nervous wear and tear<sup>78</sup>.

我們大家都要有好的鄰居，不要有壞的鄰居。好，要獲得好的鄰居，第一步驟是應該把自己學得做好鄰居。

如果我們願意言歸於好，那末應該一掃過去的怨隙了。大多數人是很願意（把過去的一切）饒恕和忘却了的。

也許你不相信我的話，但不妨試一試。對於那結果你不但會驚奇，而且會喜歡。而且你和鄰居的人們都可以省了許多不必要的精神上的磨折了。

[注] 70. We'd all rather = We would all rather, 我們都寧願. 71. Very well, 是的; 好啊. 72. tiffs, 小糾紛. 73. needn't stand in the way, 不必阻礙; 不妨. 74. to bury the hatchet ('hætʃɪt), 息爭; 言歸於好. 75. ready enough to... 很願...的. 76. forgive and forget, 饒恕和遺忘. 77. be saved, (被使) 省却. 78. a lot of unnecessary nervous ('neɪvəs) wear and tear (teə), 許多不必有的精神上的磨折.

## ENGLISH USAGE 英文用法

[就是葉傳榮做的英文用法字典 (*A Dictionary of English Usage*);

參看本誌第七期「編者之頁」]

beginning. 1. “*from the beginning*” 是「從來一向地」, “*in the beginning*” 是「在起初地」; 例如 “I was opposed to the plan *from the beginning*.” 是「我從頭便反對這計畫 (並不是後來才反對的)。」, “I was opposed to the plan *in the beginning*.” 是「我起初反對這計畫 (後來不反對了)。」。

2. “*at the beginning*” 和 “*in the beginning*” 似乎沒有一定的分別。大約把那 beginning 看作一點的時候用 “at”, 看作一段的時候用 “in”。在 “begin *at the beginning*” 裏不可用 “in”。

behalf. 1. “*on behalf of*” 是「代表...」, 例如 “I speak *on behalf of my friend*”; “*in behalf of*” 是「爲...的利益」, 例如 “I do it *in behalf of the poor*.”。有時「代表...」便是「爲...的利益」, 所以用 “*on behalf of*” 或 “*in behalf of*” 沒有多大分別。但該注意在沒有「利益」的意思的時候祇可用 “*on behalf of*” 而不用 “*in behalf of*”。

2. 注意 “*on behalf of*” 和 “*in behalf of*” 二語裏都沒有 “the”。

behave. 1. “behave” 和 “behave oneself” (都沒有 adverb) 都作「好好地行動」或「守規矩」解釋; 例如 “You must behave.” 和 “You must behave yourself”。這種用法, 多指兒童。

behaviour. 1. “behaviour” 不可有 plural 式 “behaviours”。

2. “behaviour” 和 “conduct” 意義相仿。但 “behaviour” 偏重在外表方面, “conduct” 偏重在道德方面。例如在衆人面前守規矩而在暗中不規矩的人, 有好的 “behaviour”, 却也有不好的 “conduct”。指兒童通常用 “behaviour”。

## EVERYDAY IDIOMS 日用習語

BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

at any rate—in any or either case. 在任何情形地；不論怎樣地；總是……

They *at any rate* know their own future. 他們總是知道他們的將來的。

*At any rate* I will do nothing without further instructions. 不論怎樣，我沒有以後的訓令決不願做什麼；我必須接到了其它的訓令才願有所行動。

[說明] “any” 祇指三個或三個以上的任何一個，不指二個的任何一個，例如可說 “any of the three”，不可說 “any of the two” (該說 “either of the two”)；但 “at any rate” 却也可以指二個情形的任何一個，例如 “You may or may not allow me to do so; *at any rate* I will do so.”。

at a time—simultaneously. 同時地；每次地。

You may take five *at a time*. 你可以每次取五個。

I cannot attend to two matters *at a time*. 我不能同時辦兩件事。

[說明] 1. 這語和 “at one time” 不同；“at one time” 作「在過去的某個時期裏」解釋。

2. “at a time when ..” 作「在 .. 的時代裏」解釋，和這語沒有關係。

at ease—free from worry, embarrassment, or penury. 沒有煩惱，沒有困惑，或沒有貧窮；安心，自然，或富裕。

Be *at ease*. 安心着罷。

He is *at ease* in society. 他在社會交際上是自然的。

They live *at ease* now. 他們現在富裕地生活着。

at first—at the beginning. 起初地。

I found the work rather difficult *at first*. 我起初覺得這工作有些困難。

*At first* she was reported to be dead. 起初她被人報告說她死了。

[說明] 1. 間或在 “first” 前面加上 “the”，但很少見。 2. 這語和 “from the first” 不同。“from the first” 作「從起初便 .. 地」解釋；例如第一句是「我起初覺得這工作有些困難。」，有「後來不覺得困難了」的意思，但 “I found the work rather difficult *from the first*.” 却是「我從起初便覺得這工作有些困難」，有「一向覺得困難」的意思。

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 問答

CONDUCTED BY HERTZ C. K. KÊ (葛傳槩)

[簡章：一。每函至多二問。二。每頁祇寫一面，每問後多留空白。三。每問及的字句須錄全句，並說明見何書何頁。四。概不直接函覆，請附郵票或信。]

Mr M. T. Van

I do not think there is anything wrong in my answer to you as printed in No 38. "The thin end of the wedge...is not resisted" is quite correct; "resisted" is correctly used. As to the "different answer" to which you refer me, I am afraid I cannot agree.

吳光宇君

(一) 怎樣讀通英文第二十六頁 "go west", 作「死去」解。係俗語，多用於軍隊中，較詳之英文字典中均有之，並非「中國英文」也。(二) 鄙人所著文法書，僅有英文文法精義，開明書店出版，價五角五分。

潘振益君

(一) "than" 之可否視作 preposition 及何時應視作 preposition, 各家所說不同; 各有理由, 難於評斷。鄙意我人應注意 "than" 之種種用法而不必斤斤於文法名稱。茲就來信所舉各句一一解答: (1) "He got more than he got what he asked for." 不成立。(2) There is more money than that that is needed." 可通, 但不自然, 應將 "that that" 刪去。(3) "He is wiser than to risk..." 中之 "to" 不可省去。(4) *Kaiming English Grammar* 序文中 "Even among foreign students, this type of grammar with so many 'dont's' and 'shall-nots' is more likely to make the schoolboy feel he is treading treacherous ground in a room full of traps and secret doors rather than using plain English to express his ideas." 中之 "than" 實與 "rather" 呼應, "likely" 前之 "more" 似無意義; "than" 後之 "using" 不可

改作 "use"。(二) "as usual" 雖可謂為來自 "as is usual", 但既無 "as", 應視作 phrase 而非 clause.

N. Y. Yuan

(1) In "How could I help thinking of my native town on drooping my head?" the "help" means avoid. "How could I help ...ing?" means "我怎能避免...呢?" or "我不能自主地...了". No "not" is omitted in the sentence. (2) The Latin quotation you give means "He died on April 7, 1930"; but I do not think I can give the English equivalent of each word.

沈秉仁君

附有中文翻譯, 文字合於現代, 值得精讀而摹仿之英文書, 可讀讀文所出中學英文短篇論說, 青年勵志文選, 及英文模範論說; 各書譯文均力求傳達原意, 不尚典雅。鄙人於他家所出英漢對照之書, 絕鮮寓目, 故不克紹介。抑有不能已於言者, 鄙意程度略高之研習英文者, 應養成多查字典之習慣; 若專賴譯文, 則可讀之書太少矣。

Mr Queensin Lun

(1) [o] does not represent the sound of the letter "o", which is pronounced [ou]. (2) the "ou" in "out", "hour", "mouse", etc. is pronounced [au]. Though the same sound is represented in the Webster system by [ou], the sound really has nothing to do with the sound [ô], or [ö], or [ö]. [au] and [ai] differ only in the second sound of the diphthongs; in pronouncing "how" [hau] and "high" [hai] one must not sound the [ha] differently.

## Surely You Can Read These? 自讀文選

[這欄的目的是在使讀者練習不靠譯注而自己研讀；文字大都是簡短而顯淺的。要是你有不懂的地方，可以寫信來問，我們要爲你在問答欄裏詳細解答（每次至多二問）。]

### A Joke

An old lady approached a postmaster and said: "I've been expecting a package of medicine for a week back and it hasn't come yet".

"For a weak back?" asked the postmaster. "What do you take for it? I have a weak back myself."

"I'm not interested in your back" replied the lady. "What I want is my package of medicine."

"Very well," said the postmaster "please fill out this form and state the nature of your complaint".

"Well," said the irate woman "if you really must know, it's gas on my

stomach".

### A Piece of Advice

Here is the secret of "saying a few words" in public when unexpectedly called upon to speak. It was quoted by Mr William J. Stuart, a well-known Edinburgh surgeon, at a gathering in the city:

"When you are asked to say something and you have not got something to say, you must say something while you are thinking of something to say, and if you cannot think of something to say you must go on saying something until you have said something for such a time that you don't need to go on saying something."

## An Anecdote .

Jumping into a third-class compartment when in a hurry, Mr Augustine Birrell, the English author, noticed that a little girl was regarding him with no great favour.

After a time he realized that he was sitting on a newspaper, and pulling it out, gave it to her with an apology.

Still the little girl did not seem satisfied, but she said nothing until the train stopped, when, rising to get out, she asked meekly:—

“Please, sir, may I have my fried fish? You’re sitting on it.”

## A Conversation between a Man and His Stomach

“Hulló. Is that my stomach?”

“Your stomach speaking.”

“How do you account for this cold?”

“What cold?”

“Do you mean to say I can have a cold without your knowledge?”

“If it remains in your head how should I know anything about it?”

“You’re only about two feet away from my head and you must have noticed that we have been lying in bed rather late.”

“The only clue I had was that the whisky had been coming down hot instead of cold.”

“Do you like it that way?”

“Not so bad.”

“Would you like some more?”

“Thank you.”

“It seems that I have the cold and you have all the fun.”

“It’s usually the other way round. You have all the fun and I have all the hang-overs.”



"Nevertheless, I don't think it's fair that my head should feel like a lump of boiled pudding while you sit back glowing with health and enjoying hot whisky."

"Glowing with health is a gross exaggeration. I can't remember feeling like that for twenty years."

"Lately I have been doing my best for you. I have been walking miles before breakfast..."

"How many miles?"

"Never mind how many. And I have been giving you regular meals. And all I get is a cold."

"Well, it's not my fault."

"Stomachs are supposed to be responsible for all complaints."

"Stomachs are responsible for nothing."

"You might at least show a little sympathy for

my head."

"I have enough troubles of my own. Besides, I don't know your head."

"Do you mean to say you won't speak to my head until you have been introduced?"

"I believe that is the usual custom."

"That's fantastically British of you."

"I am a British stomach."

"Would you like an introduction to my head now?"

"Not while he has cold."

"Can I do anything else for you?"

"Perhaps another hot drink would come down nicely."

"All right. Here it comes. Cheers."

"Cheers."

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE 編者之頁

**新添門類。** 從第四十一期起，本誌有五個新添門類，現在預告在下面：

(一) **Reference Books for Students of English** (研究英文者的參考書)。用淺顯的英文，介紹英美出版的字典，辭書，等。選書標準：(甲)確實有用；(乙)不涉專門某科；(丙)在國內買得到；(丁)定價在國幣百圓以下。關於(丁)一項，有人會想「難道百圓以上的書我就買不起麼？」也有人會想「要我拿出一二十圓買書還不容易呢」。我定了「百圓以下」的標準當然不是「天經地義」，不過在事實上有些大著作(例如大英百科全書和牛津大字典)，動輒幾百圓或千餘圓，恐怕大部份讀者祇得望洋興歎了。在另一方面，在這西書昂貴的年頭，十分便宜的好書，很是難得。

(二) **Selections from New Books** (新書選讀)。從英美出版的新書選登若干，精譯詳注。選書標準：(甲)英美人的創作，不選從它種語文譯成英文的書；(乙)不涉專門某科；(丙)不拘文體；(丁)在可能範圍以內，儘選在國內買得到的書。

(三) **Letters from Fiction** (小說裏的信札)。從現代小說裏選登信札，有詳注。選書標準：(甲)英美人的創作，不選從它種語文譯成英文的小說；(乙)不拘章回小說或短篇小說；(丙)絕對不選第十九世紀的作品；(丁)在可能範圍以內，儘選在國內買得到的書。

(四) **A Human Boy's Diary** (少年日記)。選登當代英國文學家 Eden Phillpotts 的 *A Human Boy's Diary*，有詳注。

(五) **Present-day English Conversation** (現代英語會話)。每篇二三百字的對話，都是創作，都有詳注。

**讀者意見。** 上面說的五個新門類，讀者看了一二期以後，倘若有什麼意見，請寫信給我們。我們隨時為讀者着想，恨不能得到每個讀者的意見。

**又要請求教師了。** 本誌的「教師俱樂部」，歡迎全國英文教師投稿，早已屢次請求過了。可是來稿實在太少。我們不是不歡迎教師們談教授英文以外的事。但我們尤其歡迎他們發表對於這件事的意見。希望這次請求有些效果。

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