

Chung Hwa

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錢歌川主編

請請
閱覽

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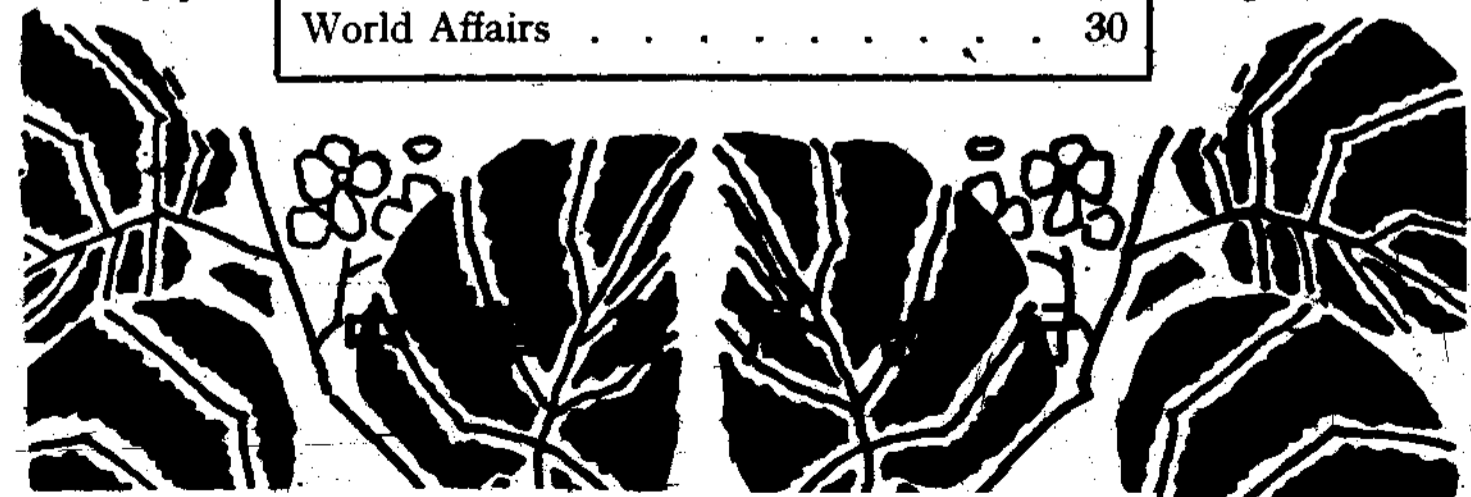
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大學中庸新義

蔣總裁講述

邱良任編
定價一元五角

著者宋撫、總裁歷年來論著、講演之詞，有關於「大學」「中庸」二書大義微旨之闡揚者，節錄彙纂，附於宋朱熹章句本之後，合為一編，並加新式標點及二書綱領表解，以便參證研誦。

上海市重要政令彙編

初編

上海市通志館編
定價三元

上編彙集市府暨所屬八局與淞滬警備總司令部所頒之佈告、公布令、公告、通告；下編則收集中央在滬各重要機關之政令。編後附錄本市各地方機關及中央在滬各機關名稱、地址及主管長官姓名表，藉便參閱。

果樹學汎論

(大學用書)

胡昌熾編著
定價六元

本書以果樹生產之基本項目，分立章節，都二十萬言，圖表百餘張，堪稱國內果樹書籍中之鉅著。取材豐富新穎，實為國內專科以上學校最適用之教本或參考書。

會計數學入門

(數學研究小叢書)

余介石 余子巖著
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四聯總處編
定價一元六角

新式汽車之構造駕駛與維護

胡乾善著
定價一元八角

本書凡關於燃料及其他汽、汽油發動機、汽車電學、轉動機械及其他機件，購車須知，駕駛入門，汽車之維護，機件病礙之檢查與解除等，敘述其詳。

百年見聞記

(小朋友叢刊)

鮑維湘譯
定價二元

本書是借高背這小動物，來描寫我們人類的陸上交通器具，在這一百年來的進步。因此本書是既有趣而又有意義的現代童話。

人和火

(小朋友叢刊)

鮑維湘譯
定價二元

人和火是一個既有趣、又有意義的歷史童話。在這裏面，它將告訴小朋友們，我們的老祖宗們——穴居人，是怎樣艱苦地去發見火，為全人類造福。

· 費運加另埠外 · 售發倍百四價定照海上書各 ·

ICEBOX SURGERY

BY GEORGE W. KISKER

A new method of handling amputation¹ cases makes it possible to have a leg or arm cut off without pain or shock of any kind. It isn't even necessary to take any of the ordinary anesthetics.² Not even a local. And it's all done with ice. The medical world has learned that it is possible to put the cells³ of the body to rest by lowering the temperature to around⁴ forty degrees Fahrenheit.⁵ The most important result of lowering the temperature is the complete absence of pain when the cells of the body are chilled.

The complete absence of shock during and after the operation⁶ makes it ideal for use with *poor-risk patients⁷ who have little chance of surviving serious operations because of heart disease, undernourishment,⁸ old age, gangrene⁹ or other complicating conditions. The large city hospitals see many patients who are old, underfed and discouraged and who have little incentive to live. Under ordinary surgical methods such patients have little chances of pulling through a serious amputation with success. But the chances for a successful operation are excellent when *ice anesthesia¹⁰ is used. Many lives are being saved by using snow ice, cracked ice and ice water as an anesthetic.

In 1941, doctors at the New York City Hospital sent out requests to other hospitals for hopeless cases. These cases were transferred to the New York City Hospital, where the first operations were carried out using *refrigeration anesthesia.¹¹ When the other hospitals saw the excellent results, they began to use the method

1. 割斷, 切斷. 2. =anæsthetics, 迷藥, 麻醉藥. 3. 細胞. 4. =about.
5. 華氏(溫度計). 6. 施手術. 7. 胆小的病人, 怕危險的病人. 8. 營養不足.
9. 壞疽. 10. 以冰麻醉. 11. 冷卻麻醉.

in their own operating rooms. Many surgeons *aren't completely sold¹² on the idea, but they are getting fewer everyday, especially in the case of amputations.

Refrigeration gets its results by putting the cells of the body to rest, just as in the case of animals that hibernate¹³ during the winter. ~~The tissue~~ of the body isn't frozen, it's only chilled. Freezing would damage the body just as in frostbite. Chilling merely lowers the temperature and slows down the action of the cells. When the cells are slowed, the nerve impulses are abolished and there is no feeling of pain because the cells connected with pain are so cold that they can't function properly. But there is more to it than just getting rid of pain. The cold affects the cells in other ways too. The need for oxygen in the tissue is lessened, the formation of poisons is reduced and the growth of bacteria¹⁵ discouraged. As a result, pain is eliminated, shock is minimized and infection is slowed down.

When it is decided that an arm or a leg is to be amputated by the refrigeration method, the limb is immediately packed in ice. At one large hospital, a canvas cradle is used. The cradle is just long enough to hold the arm or the leg. Finely chopped ice is put into the cradle to a depth of about four inches. The limb is then placed on the ice and covered with several inches more of chopped ice. A tube running out of one end of the cradle drains off the water of the melted ice. It isn't necessary to give the patient a sedative¹⁶ unless he is unusually worried about the operation.

Human tissue does not freeze unless the temperature falls well below thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit. There is no danger of over-chilling. At the Wesley Memorial Hospital in Chicago, patients have been kept chilled for as long as eight weeks without harmful effects.

12. 並不全完相信. 13. 冬眠, 蟄伏. 14. 體素, 組織. 15. 細菌. 16. 鎮靜劑.

The limb isn't taken out of the ice until the patient is actually lying on the operating table. It is then dried with a sterile towel and prepared with ether,¹⁷ alcohol¹⁸ and iodine.¹⁹ While the surgeon is operating, it isn't necessary to give the patient any kind of anesthetic. The chilling completely kills all sense of pain. It is completely bloodless and shockless. It is one of the few major operations in which the surgeon can take all the time he needs.

Following an operation using ice anesthesia, the wound is closed and a dressing is placed over it. Ice bags are then placed over the dressing. One bag is removed each day in order to raise the temperature to normal. It takes slightly longer to heal that way, but the delay is an advantage rather than a disadvantage. It prevents forcing the tissues to heal before an adequate blood supply is built up. Because of the lowered temperature the chances of infection are generally considered less than in operations using ordinary methods. And there is no stomach upset, headache or other unpleasant result of the operation. Many patients are hungry when they get back to their rooms. Regular meals are served just as if nothing at all had happened.

17. 醇精·醚. 18. 酒精. 19. 碘.

The question of the correct plural of the word "Mongoose" was solved by an assistant director who needed a pair of these creatures for a picture. He wrote to a Hollywood dealer: "Dear Sir: Please send me two mongeese." He didn't like the way the word looked, tore up the paper and began again: "Dear Sir: Please send me two mongooses." This version didn't satisfy him any better, so he wrote: "Dear Sir: Please send me a mongoose—and by the way, send me another."

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

A. E. HOUSMAN

1859-1936

This poet, whose personality¹ was so *incisive and odd² that it has already become a legend,³ was born in 1859 in a village in Worcestershire, his father being a solicitor⁴ in the neighbouring town. Housman early showed signs of an inclination for scholarship, and he went to Oxford with the intention of taking an *Honours Degree in Classics,⁵ the first step to a career as a Latinist.⁶ He failed in his examination, and for the time being had to enter the *Civil Service,⁷ a depressing step for a man of spirit and unique ambition. His failure was due to causes which have never been explained. The effect on him was lifelong. Spiritually, he became a hermit,⁸ a Diogenes,⁹ in spite of the fact that by continuing his research into Latin literature he was offered the Professorship of Latin, first at London University and later at Cambridge. Continental scholars have acclaimed¹⁰ him as the greatest Latinist of his age. That may be so, but it is not of importance here.

During his years of early manhood as a Civil Servant, he wrote a book of poems, which he published at his own expense under the title of *"The Shropshire Lad".¹¹ It *was singled out¹² by the leading critics, gradually began to sell, and is now a classic of English literature. In spite of this success, he refused to produce more poetry, and not until 1922, twenty-six years later, did he consent to publish "Last Poems". These two little collections,

1. 個性. 2. 尖刺而奇特的. 3. 聖徒的故事. 4. 律師. 5. 古典文學的榮譽學位. 6. 拉丁文學家. 7. 社會服務. 8. 隱士. 9. 古時濟心寡欲的一位名哲. 10. 擁護; 喝采. 11. 氏之著作, 一八九六年出版. 12. 被選拔出來.

with one added in the year of his death, 1936, edited by his brother Laurence Housman, under the title of "More Poems", are all that remain to uphold the great reputation built up during his life.

Housman *may be likened to a quince,¹³ a hard,¹⁴ astringent¹⁵ fruit, with a concentrated flavour, somewhat restricted in appeal. Few English poets have had less to say than Housman. His verses are an outcry of pain that man is a creature "whose name is writ in water". His pagan¹⁶ mind saw only one chance of immortality; that of work left behind as a record through time. And he knew that time must always triumph. He shrank from the bitter realization reserving himself from love and friendship, and *casing himself about with a husk of controversial ferocity¹⁷ so that none should penetrate his defences.

It is easy to attack such an attitude. The critic might point out that Housman was after all a protected darling of the gods living in a pedant's paradise; his reclusiveness¹⁸ a condition that is no longer possible. But Housman always forestalled¹⁹ criticism. His restriction,²⁰ his austerity,²¹ the monotony of theme in his verse, are all *self-recognized²² in these words with which he declined the honoured post of Public Orator at Cambridge. "You none of you have any notion what a slow and barren mind I have, nor what a trouble composition is to me (in prose I mean: poetry is either easy or impossible)."

Whether that barrenness was due to overweening²³ pride, or to some deeper mystery of personality, one would hesitate to assert; but it is obvious that a man who refuses public honours because "you should be welcome to praise me, if you did not praise one another", demands a standard of *isolated perfection²⁴ which he

13. 可比擬爲一個榲桲。 14. 堅硬的。 15. 嚴酷的。 16. 不信宗教的。 17. 鑲嵌了一身辯鋒極銳的硬殼。 18. 隱遁的性格。 19. 以先發制手段處理；着先鞭於。 20. 約束，拘束。 21. 苛刻，嚴峻。 22. 自認的。 23. 自負的，過於尊重自己的。 24. 隔離一切的完美；獨立的完善。

could hardly dare to allow even himself to claim. And he was not interested in lesser achievement. In the wilderness of life he wanted to cultivate one or two perfect blossoms; but even in the most intoxicating moments of this ambition, he knew that

“The *stinging nettle²⁵ only
Will still be found to stand;
The numberless, the lonely
The thronger²⁶ of the land,
The leaf that hurts the hand.

It thrives,²⁷ come sun, come showers,
Blow east, blow west it springs;
It peoples²⁸ towns, and towers
Above the courts of kings,
And touch it and it stings.”

25. 刺人的刺人草。 26. 較繁盛的, 較密叢叢的。 27. 發榮滋長。 28. 蕃殖。

WHY WORRY—ALONE

He got out of bed at 2 a.m., threw a dressing-gown over his pajamas, and galloped down two flights to the landlord's flat.

He rapped sharply. No answer. He knocked again, and again. Finally the door opened. A sleepy-eyed landlord stuck his head out.

“Well,” he demanded. “What do you want?”

The other took a deep breath.

“I just want to inform you,” he said, “that I won't be able to pay the rent this month.”

“Is that why you woke me in the middle of the night? Couldn't you tell me that in the morning?”

The other nodded.

“Certainly,” he admitted. “But why should I worry alone?”—London *Tit-Bits*.

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

但是最近的半個月裏，胡國光卻有些心慌了。這是因為新縣官竟不睬他，而多年的老紳士反偷偷的走跑了幾個；『打倒劣紳』不但貼在牆上，而且到處喊着了。省裏的幾個老朋友，也已通知他，說『省局大變，橫流莫挽，明哲保身，遷地爲安』。他不很明白省裏究竟變到怎麼樣，但也承認這回確比從前不同，風聲確是一天一天的加緊。

But Hu Kuo-kwang had been uneasy for the last fortnight. It was because the new magistrate did not take notice of him, and some of the old gentry, rooted there for many years, had fled; the catch-word "Down with the debased gentry" was not only plastered on the walls, but shouted everywhere. Some of his old friends in the capital of the province had also informed him that conditions in the capital were greatly changed, and the furious current could not be stopped, and that he had better go away to avoid it as the wise always know how to preserve their lives. He did not know exactly about the change in the capital, but he recognized for certain that times were changing completely and the situation becoming more serious day by day.

他和太太商量怎樣躲避外面的風頭；太太以為應該先請張鐵嘴起一卦，再作道理。今天他趕早就去，結果，張鐵嘴不但說『毋須躲藏』，而且以為據卦象看，還要大發，有『委員』之份。他一頭高興，從張鐵嘴那裏回來，不料兒子卻又在家裏鬧，累得他老人家喫了個虛驚。

當下胡國光走進正三間，在簷頭的落地長窗邊，就被太太見了，一把拉住，就訴說兒子的不孝。廳裏正中放着一張八仙桌，也推歪了；茶壺的碎瓷片，散在地上，抑着死白色的破臉，像是十分委屈，又像是撒賴放潑的神氣。剩下那茶壺蓋子，卻還好好的蹲在茶几

He consulted with his wife about the measures to be taken to meet this menacing external situation. His wife thought that he should first ask Chang Tieh-tsui, the diviner, to cast lots and then decide what to do. So he had gone there early that morning. Chang Tieh-tsui told him that he need not conceal himself and he should, moreover, be prosperous and become, as the divination had expressed, a member of a committee. With great delight he came back from Chang Tieh-tsui's but unfortunately his son was stirring up a quarrel at home and he was seized with a groundless panic.

When Hu Kuo-kwang entered the main rooms, he was seen at the French window under the eaves by his wife, who caught him on the spot and grumbled at the lack of filial piety of their son. The square table in the middle of the parlour was displaced. The broken pieces of the tea pot scattered on the floor, showing their pale surface as if aggrieved or in a mood of shrewishness. The lid of the pot stood alone uninjured on the corner of the tea table. The son, who sat,

角。兒子鐵青着臉，坐在左邊的一張椅子裏，看見父親進來，似乎也吃驚，但還是橫着眼不理。

「昨天剛拿了兩弔錢去，今天又要，」胡太太氣咻咻的說，「定要五弔。沒給，就噴罵，打了銀兒還不算，又摔東西。我氣急了，說了他一句迂逆，他直跳起來，放了那麼一大堆混賬話——你親自問他去。」

她撩起了羊皮襖的衣角來擦眼睛；大概她自覺得要落下眼淚來，雖然事實上並沒有。

胡國光只「哼」了一聲。他將一雙手反挽在背後，踱了幾步，小而帶凸的眼珠，黑溜溜的瞞着滿屋裏，他的像貌，本就是委瑣裏帶幾分奸猾的，此時更顯得不尷不尬的非常難看。

his face crimson with rage, in a chair on the right, seemed to be startled a little at his father's advent, but still gave him no greeting beyond a sidelong look.

"Only yesterday he took two hundred coppers away, and came asking for more today," said Madam Hu breathlessly, "actually asked for five hundred and wouldn't take less. I did not give him the money and then he made a great disturbance. He has already beaten Yin-er and smashed a tea-pot. I felt so furious that I told him he was a bad son, then he was in a dreadful rage and spurted out a flood of insolent words—what he said you can ask him himself!"

She took up the corner of her sheepskin coat to wipe her eyes, as if she felt teardrops starting, though, as a matter of fact, there were none.

Hu Kuo-kwang had only made a portentous coughing noise. He strode a few paces with his hands together behind his back. His small protruding eyes peered keenly into every corner of the room. His countenance always looked mean and cunning, but now it rather seemed uncouth and awkward.

廳裏只有胡國光的腳步聲。兒子胡炳鼓起腮巴，直挺挺的坐着，翻起兩隻眼，瞧樓板。胡太太疑問的眼光跟着胡國光的腳尖兒走，也不作聲。一隻花貓，本來是蹲在八仙桌上的，當胡太太母子嚷罵摔東西的時候，牠似乎也很負罪的樣子，偷偷地退到長窗的地檻邊，收緊兩片耳朵，貼在頭皮上，不管事地躺着；此時牠又大着膽子慢慢的走來，挨着祖母的腳邊站定，很注意的昂起了頭。

胡國光踱到第三遍，突然立定了說：「哼！你也罵劣紳麼？老子快要做委員了。」

「你做廢事，不和我相干。」胡炳惡狠狠地回答，「我只要錢用，不給，也不打緊；我另有法兒。——你的錢還能算是你的麼？」

Only the clatter of Hu kuo-kwang's steps sounded in the parlour. Hu Pin, the son, sat there erect, protruding his jaw, his eyes fixed on the ceiling. The questioning gaze of his wife followed Hu Kuo-kwang furtively. A tabby cat, crouched on the square table at first, had stolen away like a criminal to the French window and lain down near the sill disdainfully with its ears flattened against its head, when the son began to quarrel with his mother. But now it had grown bold enough to come slowly up to its mistress again. It stopped at her feet and looked up enquiringly.

At his third round, Hu Kuo-kwang halted suddenly. "H'm!" how dare you call me one of the debased gentry! Your father is going to be a member of a committee," he said.

"It's nothing to do with me however you officiate," replied the boy vehemently, "I only want money to spend. It'll be all right, even though you don't give it to me, I've the alternative course—your money won't be yours much longer."

胡國光知道他的兒子很有些不三不四的朋友；平日原也不怕，但現在卻不能不格外小心，況且，也許日後要用到這班人，那就更不能不澆這個根了。他使眼色止住了胡太太口邊的話，隨即掏出一塊錢來擲在八仙桌上，說：『拿去，不許再多嘴！』又連聲喊『銀兒。』

在長窗邊，跑進來的銀兒正和胡炳撞了個滿懷；胡炳腳踢她一下，竟自揚長望外邊去了。

胡太太嘆了口氣，看見胡國光還是一肚子心事似的踱方步。

『張鐵嘴怎麼說呢？』胡太太惴惴的問。

『很好。不用瞎擔心事了。我還
有委員的福分呢！』

『麼事的桂圓！』

Hu Kuo-kwang knew there were a few extremists among his son's friends. He would not care for them at ordinary times but now all was different. He had to watch them. He might, moreover, use them afterwards, so that he would have to cultivate the root now. He stopped with a look the words on the tip of his wife's tongue, and then threw a dollar piece on the square table, and said, "Take this and go. No more words!" In the same breath he shouted for Yin-er, the chamber-maid.

The maid, who ran past the French window and rushed into the room, collided with Hu Pin. He kicked her and went out.

Madam Hu gave a sigh and anxiously watched her husband pacing about as before.

"What did Chang Tieh-tsui say?" she asked timidly.

"He gave me very good news. We need not look for trouble. I have the possibility—of being a member of a Committee!"

"What's a common tea?" asked the wife, who only vaguely caught the sound.

『是委員！從前行的是大人老爺，現在行委員了！你還不明白？』

『那不是做官麼？又得拿銀子去買。』胡太太恍然大悟的說。『做不上三天，大兵來了，又要丟了；我勸你別再勞碌了吧。』

胡國光微笑地搖著頭，他知道現在的新花樣，太太是決不會懂的，所以只是微笑地搖著頭，心事仍很忙亂地盤算。（待續）

“A Committee! Lorks and esquires are out of date, and the prevailing nomination is to a Committee. Don't you still understand?”

“That's to officiate as an official, isn't it? Again you will have to buy.” Madam Hu suddenly grasped things. “You can't hold your post for three days if the troops come. You had much better, I think, not trouble yourself about it anymore.”

Hu kuo-kwang shook his head with a smile. He felt convinced that his wife would never understand the new ways, so that he had only to pass it over carelessly and map things out busily in his mind.

Q U I Z

1. Which is heavier, milk or cream?
2. Can one converse in Latin?
3. Why is a football field called the gridiron?
4. Why is a sailor called Jack Tar?
5. Can a naturalized citizen be deported?
6. What do moles eat?
7. Why is it easier to swim in salt water?
8. Why is a person seeking office called a candidate?
9. Where has edible flesh thousands of years old been found?
10. Why did Samuel Clemens adopt the name Mark Twain?

(Answers will be found on page 25)

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The Conjunction—(續)

w. "That" omitted.

1. { *Incorrect*: Now you are ill, I will act for you.
 Correct: Now that you are ill, I will act for you.
2. { *Incorrect*: It is only when he eats his swollen tongue
 troubles him.
 Correct: It is only when he eats that his swollen tongue
 troubles him.

x. "That" for *whether* after "doubt".

1. { *Incorrect*: Your rashness makes me doubt that you are
 right.
 Correct: Your rashness makes me doubt whether you
 are right.
2. { *Incorrect*: I doubt that he will play again.
 Correct: I doubt whether he will play again.

y. "But" for *as* after "so much".

1. { *Incorrect*: It was not so much the accident, which hap-
 pened very suddenly, but the shock that
 made him ill.
 Correct: It was not so much the accident, which hap-
 pened very suddenly, as the shock that made
 him ill.
2. { *Incorrect*: He is not so much of a help but I thought he
 would be.
 Correct: He is not so much of a help as I thought he
 would be.

(Continued on page 27)

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

By R. H. MAINER

善良的人—(續)

蔣淑瑾 譯 註

That Sunday page wasn't the dry stuff¹ you often read in country weeklies?² And that reminds me of the winter Mr. Clint jointed the Brethren, who used a house on the street back of our place for meetings. Mr. Clint said it filled a great want in his life and soon he became one of the leaders. Unless something important kept him away, such as having to work overtime, he went to services Tuesday and Friday evenings and twice on Sunday.

Occasionally I went to hear him preach and it was a caution how he could stir up the sinners to repentance. His Bible was always handy and at our place he and Dad would argue religion. In the end he converted both Mother and Dad and they joined the group.

那種星期日的報紙，不是你常在鄉下週刊上讀到的那種枯燥的讀物。那使我想起克先生參加兄弟教會那個冬天，他們把我們住的後街上一所房子作為他們會合的場所。克先生說這滿足了他生活上一大慾望，不久他便成為領導人之一。除非有什麼主要的事，例如印刷所有加工，他在星期二，五晚上都要去做禮拜，星期日則做兩次。

有時候，我去聽他傳道，他怎樣使那些罪人悔改是值得留意的。他手邊總有聖經，他和爸爸常在家辯論宗教。他終於使母親和爹爹改宗而加入這集團。

1. =reading stuff =讀物. 2. 週刊.

By that time I had started to work. I was a mighty proud lad when I handed Mother my first pay check.³ Dad was still sick and getting weaker, but with what I earned and the boarders' money we were getting along nicely. We sold some of our old furniture, which was about worn out, and bought some new things. Quite a lot of our pictures and knick-knacks were *out of date⁴ but Mother didn't want to part with them. She stored them in the attic. Mr. Clint's old trunk was still up there⁵ and soon it was hidden under all kinds of things. He said he didn't care, as it held only old keep-sakes he'd never bother to take out.

Shortly after Christmas Dad took a chill and died. It was a tough break for all of us. You see, I had three sisters, all younger than myself, and they were getting big and needed better clothes and schooling.⁶ Besides, Dad's doctor bills and funeral cost *a heap of⁷ money. Mr. Clint felt as bad as any of us and insisted on mother's letting him pay the undertaker,⁸ that was a real help at the time.

那時候，我已經開始工作了。當我第一次把薪金交給母親時，我非常得意。爹爹還在病中，身體逐漸衰弱，但是靠我賺得的錢和房客的租金，我們過得還不錯。我們賣掉一部分破壞不堪的舊傢具來添置新東西。我們有許多過時的圖畫及雜物，但母親不願賣掉。她把這些東西堆在閣樓上。克先生的舊衣箱還在那裏，不久就被各種各樣的東西遮蓋住了。他說他不在乎，因為箱子裏都是些舊紀念品，他從來不願把它們拿出來的。

聖誕節後不久，爹爹受了涼而逝世。這對於我們是個嚴重的打擊。你想我有三個妹妹，她們慢慢長大，需要較好的服裝和教育。此外，爹爹的醫藥費及葬費也需用不少的錢。克先生和我們每個家人感到同樣的悲痛，他堅持要母親讓他支付葬費，那時，這確是一個很大的幫助。

3. 薪金支票. 4. 過時. 5. = the attic. 6. = education. 7. = much 許多. 8. 承辦殯葬的人.

Mr. Clint was always very generous. Every Christmas he sent baskets of food and toys to poor people and he was continually giving money to others—not much to each, but enough to *tide them over⁹ if they were stuck.¹⁰ All he could afford, in any event. He claimed he had no relations to consider. That must have been true, because he never received any letters from outside our town.

I don't believe there was another man in town more respected. Plenty of people said they actually loved him for his good deeds. Mother declared it was the greatest blessing of her life the day she let him come to board¹¹ with us.

Then I got married, and so did one of our girls. We all called Mr. Clint "Uncle," and he gave each of us a check and a gift when we set up housekeeping. I had started in business with a grocery store and was doing fine. I didn't tell Mother until some time afterwards that it was the thousand dollars Mr. Clint loaned me that set me up in the business. Mr. Clint asked me to say nothing about it.¹²

克先生總是很慷慨的。每個聖誕節他把一籃籃的食物及玩具分送窮人。他不斷把錢送人——每人並不多，但足夠使人渡過難關。不管什麼事，只要他做得到。他說他沒有親戚需要照顧。那一定是真的。因為他從來沒有接到過外埠寄來的信件。

我不相信這城裏還有別人比他更受人敬重的。許多人說，他們真愛他，是爲了他愛做好事。母親說那天她讓他搬來與我們同住，是她一生最大的福氣。

不久我結婚了，我妹妹中也有個結了婚。我們都稱克先生做「叔叔。」當我們安家時，他每人給一張支票，一件禮物。我開了一家雜貨店，生意很好。一直到後來，我才告訴母親，我全靠克先生借給我的一千元才能開辦。克先生叫我不作聲。

9. 渡過 (難關). 10. (俚) 困難. 11. 寄宿. 12. 指克先生借一千元之事.

I noticed Mr. Clint was looking rather peaked. Mr. Gregory was worried about him and wanted him to take a holiday, but he refused. He said his work was so easy it was like a perpetual holiday. Mother didn't think so and told the doctor her opinion. The doctor said Mr. Clint was just not the robust kind, and besides he was getting older. Naturally he wasn't as rugged as he used to be.

One morning Mother sent for me. I knew it was urgent, so I rushed over to the old home. The doctor was there. Mr. Clint was in bed and very low.¹³ We did all we could for him but he died that night.

When his funeral was over we discovered he'd left everything he possessed to Mother except his books, which were to be mine. And there were dozens of them. He had more than two thousand dollars in the bank. Mother gave five hundred dollars of it to the Brethren Church, because Mr. Clint had once told her that if anything happened to him and he left anything, he'd like a share of it to go to the church.

我注意到克先生十分消瘦。格先生也爲他擔憂，要他請假休息，但是他不肯。他說他的工作很輕鬆，好像是長期休假。母親不以爲然將她的意思告訴醫生。醫生說克先生本不是健壯的人，而且年紀大了，自然不會像先前一樣健康。

一天早晨，母親派人來叫我，我知道一定很緊危。便匆忙趕回老家去。醫生已在那裏。克先生睡在床上，非常衰弱。我們用盡了方法醫治，但他終於在那晚上死去了。

葬禮完畢以後，我們發覺他把所有的東西，統統留給母親，只除了他的書，那是留給我的。書有好幾十本。他在銀行裏，有二千多元存款。母親從中抽出五百元捐給兄弟教會，因爲克先生曾經對她說過，如一旦有他不測而身外留得有點東西的話，他願把一部份送給教會。

13. =weak 衰弱

It must have been a month late, when mother was overhauling¹⁴ the attic, that she came across Mr. Clint's old trunk. It¹⁵ was locked. She didn't know what to do with it. She asked my advice and I said we should have it opened to see if there was anything useful in it that might be given away. I said we should have Mr. Connors, the head town constable, there as a witness when the trunk was opened so there wouldn't be any talk about our doing something in secret. Mr. Connors came and it didn't take him five minutes to pry up the lid.

I remember how we all looked when we got a peek at the contents. Mother was there and my married sister and her husband, and of course the constable and I. All of us simply gasped and stood gaping stupidly at each other. We were seeing gold watches, diamond rings—jewelry of all kinds. Mr. Connors said this was a case for court investigation. He had the trunk taken over to the courthouse and Judge Eldridge communicated¹⁶ with the *police department¹⁷ in the city.

那是一個月後的事，母親清檢閣樓預備修理，看到了克先生的舊衣箱。衣箱下了鎖，母親不知如何是好。她問我的意見，我說我們應該打開它，看看屋裏有什麼有用的東西可以送人的沒有。我又說，打開時應該請城內警察長康先生來作見證，免得人家閒話，說我們私下做了什麼。康先生請來了不到五分鐘，就把箱蓋撬開。

我們見到裏面的東西時，那付神情，我還記得。在場的有母親，我那個已婚的妹妹和她的丈夫，自然，還有警察長和我。我們所有的人簡直看得目瞪口呆，面面相覷。我們見到許多金錶，鑽戒，各色各樣的珠寶。康先生說：這是一個要待法庭來調查的案子，他把衣箱帶到法庭上去，艾德利支推事，隨即通知了城內的警察局。

14. 詳細清檢以備修理。 15. =the trunk. 16. 通知。 17. 警察局；警察署。

It wasn't long before all the ascertainable facts had been connected into about half of a story. Judge Eldridge came over to our house to tell Mother. He said that twenty years before, a high-class jewelry store in the city had been robbed. It was a daring crime and the thief or thieves had gotten clean away. The detectives said whoever did it must have been experienced. They hunted the criminals for months but never unearthed the slightest clue. Finally the case was dropped.

We've never found out whether Mr. Clint was really the right name of our boarder, nor did we ever find anyone who knew him before he came to our place. It certainly was a much more profound mystery than any in the set of mystery books Mr. Clint bought.

Mother won't listen to a word against his character. She says that if whoever he was or whatever he did before we knew him wasn't right, he *more than made up for it¹⁸ during the twenty years he lived in our house.

不久，一切可靠的事實和這案子的前半段都連接起來了。艾推事到我家來告訴母親。他說二十年前，城內一家上等珠寶店被盜。這是件大胆的盜案，這個賊，或那一羣賊，逃得無影無踪。偵探們說，不管誰做的事，一定是很有經驗的。他們到處搜捕罪犯，幾個月得不到一點線索。終於這案子便擱下了。

我們一直查不出，到底克先生是不是我們房客的真姓名，我們也找不出有人在他沒來我們這裏之前就認識他。這的確比克先所買的任何一本神祕的書還要神祕得多。

母親不願聽人家說到損害克先生品格的話。她說不論他是什麼人，在我們不認識他以前，不論他做了些什麼錯事。在他和我們同住的二十年中，他已經足夠補償而有餘了。 (終)

18. 縱使他以前做了什麼錯事，這廿年中他所做的好事，已足夠補償而有餘了。

BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

BY A. A. MILNE

春 到 人 間

瓊 鳳 譯 註

ACT III

It is after dinner in BELINDA'S hall. BELINDA is lying on the sofa with a coffee-cup in her hand. DELIA, in a chair on the right, has picked up "The Lute of Love" from a table by her side and is reading it impatiently.

在白琳達的客廳裏，晚飯之後，白琳達手裏端着咖啡杯子，坐在沙發上。黛莉啊，坐在靠右首一張椅子上，從她旁邊一張桌子上已經拿起那本『愛的六絃琴』來，不耐煩的讀着。

DELIA. What rubbish he writes!

黛莉啊。他寫的真是一些無聊的東西啊。

BELINDA (*coming back from her thoughts*). Who, dear?

白琳達 (從幻想裏覺醒過來)。你說誰呀，親愛的？

DELIA. CLAUDE—Mr. DEVENISH. Of course, he's very young.

黛莉啊。我說克諾的——戴文尼思先生。當然他年紀還輕得很。

BELINDA. So was Keats, darling.

白琳達。乖孩子，濟慈從前也是年紀輕得很。

DELIA. I don't think CLAUDE has had Keat's advantages. Keats started life as an apothecary.

黛莉啊。我覺得克諾的沒有濟慈那種好機會。濟慈是從一個藥劑司出身的。

BELINDA. So much nicer than a chemist.

白琳達。那比一個開藥房的好得多了。

DELIA. Now, CLAUDE started with nothing to do.

黛莉啊。而現在克諾的卻是一個無業遊民。

BELINDA (*mildly*). Do you always call him CLAUDE, darling? I hope you aren't going to grow into a flirt like that horrid Mrs. TREMAYNE.

白琳達 (溫和貌). 親愛的, 你是不是常常叫他克諾的呢? 我希望你不要像那位可怕的崔麥茵太太一樣, 變成一個離不開男人的女人才好。

DELIA. Silly mother! (*Seriously*) I don't think he'll ever be any good till he really gets work. Did you notice his hair this evening?
黛莉啊. 淘氣的媽媽! (嚴重的說) 我覺得他不會有什麼用處的, 除非他能找到一點事情做. 今天晚上你注意到他的頭髮了沒有?

BELINDA (*dreamily*). Whose dear?

白琳達 (如夢地). 誰的頭髮, 親愛的?

DELIA. Mummy, look me in the eye and tell me you are not being bad.

黛莉啊. 媽媽, 你對我看看, 告訴我你並沒有變壞。

BELINDA (*innocently*). Bad, darling?

白琳達 (天真地). 變壞, 親愛的?

DELIA. You've made Mr. ROBINSON fall in love with you.

黛莉啊. 你已經迷住了魯濱遜先生使他愛上你了。

BELINDA (*happily*). Have I?

白琳達 (快樂) 我已經迷住了他嗎?

DELIA. Yes; it's serious this time. He's not like the other two.

黛莉啊. 是的; 這一次事情很嚴重. 他不像其餘的那兩個。

BELINDA. However did you know that?

白琳達. 你到底怎樣會知道的?

DELIA. Oh, I know.

黛莉啊. 哦, 我知道。

BELINDA. Darling, I believe you've grown up. It's quite time I settled down.

白琳達. 親愛的, 我相信你已經長大成人了. 現在已到了是該我安定下來的時候了

DELIA. With Mr. ROBINSON?

黛莉啊. 和魯濱遜先生嗎?

(BELINDA looks thoughtfully at DELIA, for a little time and then sits up.)

(白琳達思索的看著黛莉娜，過了一會，然後坐起身來。)

BELINDA (*mysteriously*). Are you prepared for a great secret to be revealed to you?

白琳達 (神祕狀)。你是不是預備好了讓我說一個大秘密給你聽呢?

DELIA (*childishly*). Oh, I love secrets.

黛莉娜 (孩子氣)。哦，我喜歡聽聽人家的秘密事。

BELINDA (*reproachfully*). Darling, you mustn't take it like that. This is a great deep dark secret; you'll probably need your sal volatile.

白琳達 (責難狀)。親愛的，你不該對這事抱那樣的態度。這是一個埋藏已久的大秘密，你大概需要一劑鎮定藥。

DELIA (*excitedly*). Go on!

黛莉娜 (興奮狀)。你快說吧!

BELINDA. Well—(*Looking round the room*) Shall we have the lights down a little?

白琳達。好吧——(環視室內) 我們把燈光拉低一點好不?

DELIA. Go on, mummy.

黛莉娜。媽媽，你快說啊。

BELINDA. Well, Mr. ROBINSON is—(*impressively*) is not quite the ROBINSON he appears to be.

白琳達。我告訴你魯濱遜先生並不是——(銘感狀)不是真正姓魯，那是他假借的姓氏。

DELIA. Yes?

黛莉娜。是嗎?

BELINDA. In fact, child, he is—Hadn't you better come over here, darling, and hold your mother's hand?

白琳達。實際上，孩子，他是——你能走近一點握住你媽媽的手好嗎?

DELIA (*struggling with some emotion*). Go on.

黛莉娜 (與感情交戰着)。快說下去啊。

BELINDA. Well, Mr. ROBINSON is a—sort of relation of yours; in fact (*playing with her rings*) he is your—father. (*She looks up at DELIA to see how the news is being received.*) Dear one, this is not a matter for mirth.

琳白達. 你要知道魯先是一個——是一個你的親人. 實在說 (玩着她的戒指) 他是你的父親. (她抬頭望望黛莉啊, 看她怎樣接受這個驚人的消息) 親愛的孩子, 這並不是開玩笑的事啊.

DELIA (*coming over and kissing her*). Darling, it is lovely, isn't it? I am laughing because I am so happy.

黛莉啊 (走過來吻了她一下) 親愛的, 這件事真够好玩了, 不是嗎? 我笑是因為我覺得非常快樂的緣故.

BELINDA. Aren't you surprised?

白琳達. 你不覺得這是出人意料以外的事情嗎?

DELIA. No. You see, Claude told me this morning. He found out just before Mr. BAXTER.

黛莉啊. 不, 你瞧, 克諾今天早晨就已經告訴過我了, 他正好是在霸先生之前發現的.

BELINDA. Well! Everyone seems to have known except me.

白琳達. 原來如此. 除了我一個傻瓜以外, 你們似乎都已知道了.

DELIA. Didn't you see how friendly father and I got at dinner? I thought I'd better start breaking the ice—because I suppose he'll be kissing me directly.

黛莉啊. 你沒有看見爸爸吃飯的時候對我多熱情的樣子. 我本來想說破的——因為我知道我一說出口他會立刻來吻我的.

BELINDA. Say you like him.

白琳達. 告訴我你喜歡他.

DELIA. I think he's going to be awfully nice. Does he know you know? (*She goes back to her seat*)

黛莉啊. 我想他一定會對我們很好的. 他是不是知道你已經知道了? (她走回原座)

BELINDA. Not yet. Just at present I've rather got Mr. BAXTER on my mind. I suppose, darling, you wouldn't like him as well as Mr. DEVENISH? (*Pathetically*) You see, they're so used to going about together.

白琳達. 還沒有呢. 此刻我的腦筋裏到是在想着霸先生. 親愛的, 我猜想你不會像對戴先生那樣歡喜他吧. (傷感地) 你瞧, 他們已經慣於在一塊兒了.

DELIA. CLAUDE is quite enough.

黛莉莉。有克諾的一個人就夠了。

BELINDA. I think I must see Mr. BAXTER and get it over. Do you mind if I have Mr. Devenish too? I feel more at home with both of them. I'll give you him back. Oh dear, I feel so happy to-night! (*She jumps up and goes over to DELIA.*) And is my little girl going to be happy too? That's what mothers always say on the stage. I think it's so sweet.

白琳達。我想我一定得先見見霸先生，把這事弄個清楚。你不在意吧，假若我把戴先生也叫來談談的話？同他們兩個在一塊兒，我覺得更要自在一點。我當然會把戴先生交還給你的。哦，我的天，今夜我覺得真快樂啊。（她跳起來到黛莉莉面前）是不是我的小女兒也有喜事呢？那是戲台上做母親的人常掛在口頭上的話。我覺得這個真够味。

DELIA (*smiling at her*). Yes, I think so, mummy. Of course, I'm not romantic like you. I expect I'm more like father, really.

黛莉莉（向她微笑）。是的吧，媽媽。我想我也要變得很快樂的。當然我不像你那麼浪漫。真的，我希望我更像爸爸一點。

BELINDA (*dreamily*). Jack can be romantic now. He was telling me this morning all about the people he has proposed to. I mean, I was telling him. Anyhow, he wasn't a bit like a father. Of course, he doesn't know he is a father yet. Darling, I think you might take him into the garden; only don't let him know who he is. You see, he ought to propose to me first, oughtn't he? (*As the men come in, she gets up.*) Here you all are! I do hope you haven't been throwing away your cigars, because smoking is allowed all over the house.

白琳達（如夢地）。傑克現在也變得浪漫些了，今天早晨他告訴過我所有他曾經向她們求過婚的人。我的意思是說我告訴他了。無論如何，他一點也不像是一個父親。當然他還不曉得他已是一個父親了呢。親愛的，我想你可以帶他到花園裏去走走，只是別讓他知道他是你的父親。你瞧，他應該先向我求婚才對，你說是嗎？（當那些男客進來時她站起來）你們幾位都在這裏了。我希望你們進來時並沒有把雪茄烟丟掉，因為在我家裏無論什麼地方都可以抽烟的。

（未完）

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 12

1. Milk is heavier than cream. Cream in milk rises to the surface because it is composed of infinitesimal drops of oil and fat which are lighter than the remainder of the milk. The rising of cream is not at first apparent because the droplets are very small and they come up slowly.
2. Because of the limited vocabulary it would be impossible for anybody to carry on a satisfactory conversation on modern topics in pure Latin. Catholic clergymen speak and write what is known as ecclesiastical or church Latin, which is based on classic models grammatically, but which contains words from the Greek, Italian and other modern languages in addition to the regular Latin vocabulary. These words from other languages, of course, are given Latin forms and pronunciations. Though this medium priests and churchmen from different countries can converse freely with one another and church Latin serves for them as an international language. Most of the official documents of the church are written in ecclesiastical Latin.
3. A gridiron is a grated utensil on which food is broiled over a fire. Hence, figuratively, any network, as of pipes, railway tracks, etc., is called a gridiron. The term is applied to a football field because it is traversed every five yards by white lines, which produce a gridiron effect.
4. A waterproof canvas impregnated with tar is called a tarpaulin. By extension the wide-brimmed storm hat formerly worn by sailors was called a tarpaulin also. Generally these hats were made of oiled or tarred cloth. As time went on the sailors themselves came to be called *tarpaulins*. The word was applied to sailors by Charles Dickens and by many other writers. Finally it was shortened into *tar* and the *Jack* supplied to make the name picturesque. The popular belief that a sailor is called a tar because of the practice of using tar to

- seal the seams of the ship apparently is disproved by the fact that sailors were called *tarraulins* before they were dalled *tars*.
5. A naturalized citizen of the United States cannot be legally deported to the country of his birth, or to any other country. According to the United States Department of Labor, American citizens, whether natural-born or naturalized, are not subject to the immigration laws.
 6. Common garden moles are insectivorous. Contrary to common belief, they very seldom eat vegetable food of any kind, their chief diet consisting of earthworms, grubs and various insects in the adult and larva stages. According to the United States Biological Survey, most of the damage to the bulbs, tubers and roots of plants blamed on the common Eastern mole is traceable to nice which follow the mole runways. Some direct damage to vegetables, however, is done by the large Townsend mole of the Pacific Coast. Of course, the mole ~~damages plants~~ considerably as it tunnels for worms and grubs.
 7. One can swim more easily in salt water than in fresh water because the former is naturally heavier and consequently has greater buoyancy. Owing to the great quantities of salt in solution, the specific gravity of the water in Great Salt Lake, Utah, is so great that one cannot sink or completely submerge oneself in it. Contrary to general belief, however, an inexperienced swimmer can easily drown in such water. If he goes beyond his depth he is likely to lose his balance and be suffocated in the brine, although his body will float on the surface.
 8. During a political canvass in ancient Rome it was customary for persons seeking the higher elective offices to appear in the Forum, Campus Martius and other public places dressed in white togas, the white of the natural wool being brightened with chalk. The Latin word for white is *candidus*, and an office seeker so clad was called *candidatus*, whence our word *candidate*. The white toga was intended to signify the

candidate's purity of purpose in soliciting the suffrages of the people.

9. In the frozen regions of Siberia mammoths and woolly rhinoceroses have been found with the flesh in a good state of preservation. Notwithstanding these animals have been dead since the great ice age, which was thousands of years ago, their flesh is still edible. They have been in perfect cold storage all these centuries.
10. This name was first used by an old Mississippi River pilot named Isaiah Sellers, who used to write items for the New Orleans *Picayune* in which he told of his adventures in a quaintly egotistical tone. The paragraphs usually began, "My opinion for the benefit of the citizens of New Orleans." They were signed *Mark Twain*, which, in the parlance of pilots, is a leads-man call, meaning two fathoms—twelve feet. Samuel Clemens, then a cub pilot, wrote a burlesque on Captain Seller's articles and published it in a rival paper under the signature *Sergeant Fathom*. Sellers was so hurt by the burlesque that he never wrote another article. In 1863 Clemens was working for the *Enterprise*, published in Virginia City, Nevada. He wanted a good pen name. While he was trying to think of a good one, he received news of the death of Isaiah Sellers. This suggested to him Mark Twain, the name once used by Sellers. Clemens signed it first to a letter from Carson City to the *Enterprise* under date of February 2, 1863.

COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

(Continued from page 13)

z. "And" for to (infinitive).

1. { *Incorrect:* Be sure and ask him for his vote.
 Correct: Be sure to ask him for his vote.
2. { *Incorrect:* Mr Borden for that reason will try and avoid
 dissolution.
 Correct: Mr Borden for that reason will try to avoid
 dissolution.

SHIBBOLETH vs. SIBBOLETH

(Judges XII. 1—6)

BY WANG I-TING (王翼廷)

I can find no better lesson than this short passage in the English Bible to teach me the importance of correct pronunciation. There was a war in those days between the two tribes: The Ephraimites and the Gileadites. The Gileadites were victorious, but the Ephraimites were defeated and fled to the River Jordan. The Gileadites asked the Ephraimites to say *shibboleth* in order to ascertain whether they were really Gileadites or not, but the fleeing people could not frame to pronounce it, but they said *sibboleth*. That was fatal, and forty-two thousand Ephraimites were slain by the Gileadites at that day.

The above narrative reminds me of my entrance examination in English at the University of Nanking¹ nearly thirty years ago. The chairman of the Committee on Admission² was Professor Harry Clemons, who was head of the Department of English then and who since 1927 has been librarian of the University of the State of Virginia. He did not ask me to write a theme on any topic, but required me to read to me a paragraph in the Bulletin of the University that lay beside him. He listened to my reading.

"You read pretty well, as I can hear every mark of punctuation." That must be a tribute which I could not deserve.

"Where do you come from?"

"Ningpo Baptist Academy."³ I replied.

"Who is your teacher of English?"

"Mr. Wilcox." I said.

1. 金陵大學。 2. 招生委員會。 3. 浸會中學，現改爲浙東中學。

"He must be a very good teacher." With these words he gave me an advanced standing⁴ in English.

My first teacher of English was the Rev. Mr. B. E. Robison. I had a peculiar village accent, which was the laughing stock to my fellow students. I could not frame to pronounce *th*, I invariably said *f*. My patient teacher asked me to drill and drill until I could say the sound all right. God grant that Mr. Robison be still living today, though I have not heard from him for the last 26 years.

4. 高級學分.

THE BEST FROM OUR LANDS

When the Nazis were in power, German soldiers assigned to patrol the Swiss border made no effort to conceal their contempt for the stolid men facing them across the barricades.

One day they handed across the barricade a handsomely wrapped box addressed to the Swiss commanding officer. The Swiss were not surprised to find the contents of the box to be fertilizer.

Next day, a similarly handsome box was presented by the Swiss to the German commander, who grunted about Swiss lack of originality and turned it over, unopened, to an orderly.

The orderly returned shortly, amazement on his face. In his arms was the package containing a large platter of golden Swis butter.

The enclosed card read:

"The ceremony you have initiated is altogether proper. Let us continue to send to each other the best from our lands."

WORLD AFFAIRS

Eleven Nazis To Hang: 7 Gaoled:¹ 3 Acquitted²

Eleven leading Nazis, including Hermann Goering,³ Joachim Ribbentrop⁴ and Field Marshal Keitel,⁵ *will hang⁶ within a fortnight for their share in the crimes committed by Germany during World War II.

Three of the 21 Nazi military, political and financial leaders to face the *International War Crimes Tribunal⁷ at Nuremberg⁸ were found not guilty on all charges and will be released:⁹ They are Fritz Von Papen,¹⁰ Hjalmar Schacht¹¹ and Hans Fritsche.¹²

Three were sentenced to *life imprisonment,¹³ and the remainder to varying *terms of imprisonment.¹⁴

Rudolf Hess,¹⁵ once Hitler's Deputy, is among those who will spend the rest of his life in prison.

Wallace Resigns at Pres. Truman's Request

*Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Commerce,¹⁶ whose recent public appeal for a more conciliatory¹⁷ American policy towards Russia provoked¹⁸ a *Cabinet crisis¹⁹ in Washington, today announced his resignation *at the request of²⁰ President Truman.

In a dramatic announcement²¹ to his *press conference²² this afternoon, Truman said that United States foreign policy, as enunciated²³ by himself and *James F. Byrnes, United States

1. 坐牢, 監禁. 2. 宣佈無罪. 3. 戈林 (前德空軍元帥). 4. 里賓特洛甫 (前德外長). 5. 季德爾 (前德陸軍元帥). 6. —will be hanged. 7. 國際戰罪法庭; 國際軍事法庭. 8. 紐倫堡. 9. 釋放. 10. 巴本 (前德駐土大使). 11. 沙赫特 (前德財長). 12. 弗里徹 (前德褐衣黨領袖). 13. 無期徒刑. 14. 刑期. 15. 海斯. 16. 美國商務部長華萊士. 17. 協和的. 18. 激動, 激起. 19. 內閣的危機. 20. 應...之請求. 21. 聲明. 22. 記者招待會. 23. 聲言.

Secretary of State²⁴ (and challenged²⁵ by Wallace) *remains in full force²⁶ and that no change is contemplated.²⁷

Division of China Railway Network

*In accordance with²⁸ the plans laid down by the *Ministry of Communications²⁹ to divide the *nation-wide railway network³⁰ into nine railway areas, the *Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow Railways Administration³¹ has been renamed as the *Shanghai-Nanking Area Railways Administration³² with further expansion to be made soon, Central News learned.

Rehabilitation³³ of the two railways to their pre-war conditions *is well under way³⁴ and is expected to be completed by the end of next February.

Moreover, the Administration authorities *have mapped out plans³⁵ to renovate³⁶ the two railways. Renovation work, as embodied³⁷ in the plans, will be divided into three periods beginning from October 1 and is expected to be completed early in March 1948.

First Chinese Plane Flown to Japan

The first *Chinese civilian aeroplane,³⁸ a CNAC³⁹ C-46 transport, arrived in Tokyo at 3.15 p.m. yesterday taking more than 20 family members of Chinese officers stationed⁴⁰ in Japan.

The plane left Shanghai at 9 a.m. heading directly for the Japanese capital. The flight was sponsored⁴¹ by the CNAC, upon the request of Chinese Military officers now in Japan, and with the approval of the Central authorities.

24. 美國國務卿貝爾納斯. 25. 反抗; 詰難. 26. 仍然有充分力量. 27. 計劃, 考慮. 28. 依據; 依照. 29. 交通部. 30. 全國鐵路網. 31. 京滬杭鐵路管理局. 32. 滬京區鐵路管理局. 33. 復原. 34. 在從事中, 在進行中. 35. 擬擬出計劃. 36. 恢復. 37. 被包含. 38. 中國民航機. 39. 中國航空公司 (China National Aviation Corporation). 40. 駐留. 41. 發起.

Nanking Raises Salaries

The salary of *Chinese officials⁴² will be raised, *on the average,⁴³ by 60 per cent, as from October 1. The original plan was to double it, but this *was cut down⁴⁴ by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek due to the present high *war expenditure.⁴⁵

The total increase will involve some⁴⁶ CNC\$500,000,000. It is further stated that the raise will be higher in the *Shanghai-Nanking area,⁴⁷ where *the cost of living⁴⁸ is the highest.

10,000 Japanese Want To Marry Chinese

The *"Ta Kung Pao"⁴⁹ reported from Changchun⁵⁰ that *up to the tenth of September⁵¹ 10,000 Japanese women have registered⁵² with the Changchun municipal government for permission to marry Chinese.

Permission is granted for a *registration fee⁵³ of \$300, Manchurian currency.

Economic Experts For U.N. In China

Although UNRRA⁵⁴ is scheduled⁵⁵ to be *wound up⁵⁶ in March, 1947, it is reliably learned that U.N. has invited the UNRRA office in China to supply some expert economists as a nucleus⁵⁷ to staff an *economic observation station⁵⁸ being established in China.

The station *will be sponsored⁵⁹ by the United Nations.

42. 中國公務員. 43. 平均. 44. 被核減, 被減縮. 45. 戰費. 46. 大約.
47. 京滬區. 48. 生活費. 49. 大公報. 50. 長春. 51. 直到九月十號. 52. 登記.
53. 登記費. 54. 聯合國善後救濟總署. 55. 規定; 排定. 56. 結束. 57. 核心.
58. 經濟觀察站. 59. 將被發起.

China Air Force To Be Modernized

The Chinese Air-force⁶⁰ will be completely modernized⁶¹ to *meet the requirements of modern aviation.⁶²

The Nanking airfield will be among the first to be modernized. The runways⁶³ will be broadened and lengthened so as to permit the landing of large modern *transport planes.⁶⁴

The buildings will be equipped with *the latest instruments⁶⁵ including radar.⁶⁶ Powerful searchlights⁶⁷ will permit night landings thus making of Nanking airfield the second best in the world.

60. 中國空軍. 61. 現代化. 62. 適應現代航空要求. 63. 跑道. 64. 運輸機. 65. 最新的工具. 66. 無線電信察器. 67. 探照燈.

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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

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

- 英文雜話……………定價八角
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