

英 語 文 庫  
英 文 日 記 作 法  
DIARY WRITING

英 語 週 刊 社 編



商 務 印 書 館 發 行

## 借書須知

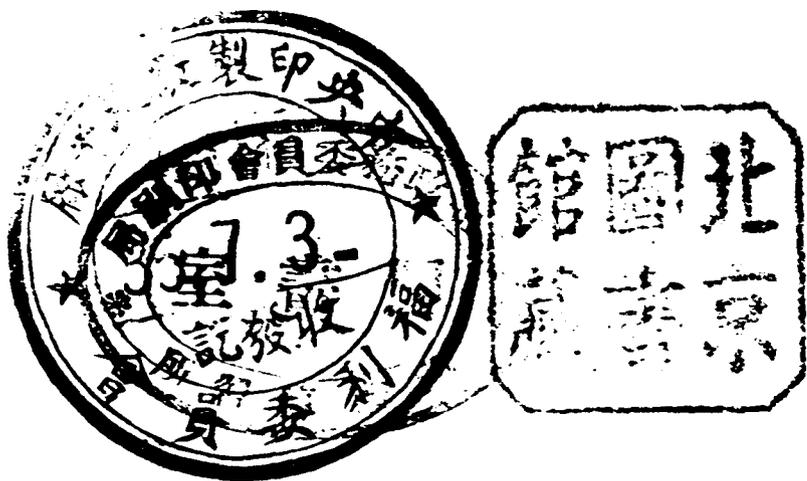
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- (1) 此袋請妥加保管。
- (2) 請君愛惜新書。
- (3) 假如你已經看完了請即交還圖書室，還有人在等着看哩。
- (4) 請勿在書上加添註語，批評。

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## DIARY WRITING

A diary is a record of daily life. As it is to be written every day and serves as a systematic account of one's daily occupations and experiences, its style is naturally different from that in writing essays. Essay writing requires grammatical completion and rhetorical adornment, while diary writing does not. It is almost as concise as note-taking—of course, much more fully written than the latter in some respects—and is something like post-card writing. Nevertheless, diary writing does sometimes require the style of essay writing if the occasion demands and when the writer chooses.

The general rules which are going to be given are simply some mechanical guidances. There is a most important element to which the present writer should like to call your special attention, that is—to write your diary in appropriate styles. The word “appropriate” means “fit.” The first good quality of everything is nothing other than “being fit.” You want your clothes to fit your body, you want your food to fit your taste, and you like to have everything fit yourself. You are to do the same with your writing the diary with respect to various occasions.

This, however, cannot be given in mechanical rules and you have to learn by observation and experience. This requires reading, thinking and judgment. Before you can apply any appropriate style, you have to

study the nature of what you are going to write. Now, the following is a kind of diary which is rather striking and worth reading. See what idea you can have about this.

### A War Correspondent's Diary

*(Selected from "Port Arthur" by Frederic Villiers)*

November 1.—2 A.M. Have returned to my quarters for some rest, but the belligerents are still fighting. 5 A.M.—The rifle fire is still brisk. 7 A.M.—A few shots only are exchanged.

### 從軍記者日記

(摘錄 Frederic Villiers 氏所著「旅順觀戰」)

十一月一日

午前二時，回營稍憩，惟交綏尙酣。午前五時，砲火猶猛烈。午前七時，砲火稍衰。

From the example given above two special rules may be drawn:

(1) Give the definite time of every action as a true record.

(2) Make your record as concise as you can.

These two rules hold good in every case but should be applied especially to this kind of diary writing. A diary of this kind is the most note-taking like, you know.

In view of the fact people are by nature inclined to be fond of things new and striking, I suppose you must like this kind of diary best—at least for the time being. The following is the diary of a Red Cross man, which is an interesting account in connection with the Revolution of 1911 (辛亥革命). Although the present writer has not been a Red Cross man himself, yet he has many Red Cross man friends and what he has occasionally learned from them are all true facts. He has now great pleasure to put these down in the form of a diary as an entertainment to the readers.

### A Red Cross Man's Diary

November 16, 1911.

The Kiangsu and Chekiang revolutionary armies went to Nanking yesterday to drive out the Nanking troops. War has broken out. We hastened to get everything necessary ready. Started for the front at 1:05 P.M. to render them services and arrived there at 7:35. No fighting in the evening.

### 紅十字會員日記

辛亥年十一月十六日

江浙北伐軍，昨赴南京，驅逐甯軍，戰端已啓，吾儕亟撰擋所需種切，於下午一點零五分起程，赴前敵爲彼等効勞，七時三十五分抵其地，晚間未有戰事。

November 17, 1911.

Rifle fire took place early at 3 A.M. Became gradually brisk. Continued for three hours. Nanking troops defeated. Busy doing our duty. Whiz! whiz! rifle balls flew around us. Having already forgotten our lives, never feared.

十一月十七日

午前三句鐘即交綏，礮火漸烈，延至三小時之久，甯軍敗北，吾儕救護傷兵甚忙，礮彈呼呼掠四周而過，生命既已置之度外，則亦弗懼。

November 18, 1911.

6 A.M.—More Nanking soldiers came. Heavy fighting. 7 A.M.—Rifle fire much diminished. Both sides balanced. 12:30 P.M.—Fighting practically ceased. 4:30 P.M.—Stormed up again. 6:40 P.M.—At climax. Favour seemed on the Revolutionists' side. After 7 P.M.—Revolutionary armies won the day and made a hot chase. Casualties on both sides heavy. Heavy task to us.

十一月十八日

上午六句鐘，甯軍復厲至，大戰，七句鐘，礮火銳減，勝負未判，下午十二句半鐘，爭鬪且全停，四句半鐘，戰雲復起，六句四十分，性命相搏，劇至極點，革命似得勢，七句鐘後，革命大勝，長驅追逐，是役兩軍死傷甚衆，吾儕救護之忙可知也。

**November 19, 1911.**

1 A.M.—Revolutionary men rushed on and made an assault. 1:30 A.M.—Succeeded in occupying the Lion Hill.

十一月十九日

上午一句鐘，革命前衝攻擊，一句半鐘，佔領獅子山。

**November 20, 1911.**

Only small fighting here and there. Yet we busy serving the wounded all the day. When at the Lion Hill, saw an old man passing by in a hurry with his grandson. Suddenly a big shell came down right upon their heads, and nothing was left but a broken arm of the boy. Oh, pitiful sight!

十一月二十日

四處僅有小戰，然吾輩救護傷兵，仍碌碌終日，當在獅子山時，觀一老人挈其孫倉皇避難，忽一開花榴彈當頂落下，盡化灰燼，僅小孩之一斷臂存耳，噫，慘矣。

**November 21, 1911.**

Nanking men took an offensive at daybreak attempting to reconquer the Lion Hill. Very violent fighting continued till noon, when the offensive army was nearly annihilated. Some small engagements ensued in the afternoon.

We had extremely busy work after this great bloodshed. But there was an amusing story found in the

gloomy atmosphere. Among these wounded we found a boy soldier with the queue but with no blood mark. On being asked where his wound was, he presented a Mexican dollar concave like a dish. Apparently the dollar happened to be his shield.

十一月二十一日

黎明寧軍來攻，圖復獅子山，激戰甚劇，直至日正午，時則寧軍幾盡覆沒矣，午後略有小戰。

此次血戰之後，吾儕事乃至忙，惟是愁雲黯淡中，乃有趣事一則，吾儕見傷兵之內，有一軍士，猶在童年，髮辮長垂，未見血迹，異而詢之，則舉鷹圓一枚見示，中凹如盞，實其救命之護心鏡也。

November 22, 1911.

The advancing Revolutionary troops met with superior Nanking forces. Had to fall back before the latter's attack. And the latter retreated too. No bloodshed during the day.

十一月二十二日

革軍正前行，陡遇寧軍大隊，衆寡不敵，未待交綏，即行返旆，而寧軍亦退，是日未有戰事。

November 23, 1911.

Revolutionary men proceeded to capture the fortification on the "Yü-hua-tai" or "Raining-flower-platform." Made several attacks but were repulsed.

十一月二十三日

民軍前取雨花台礮壘，攻擊數次，均不利。

**November 24, 1911.**

As revolutionary men repeating their attacks on the "Yü-hua-tai" fortification were again frustrated, they began to organize companies called "Dare-to-die" for the purpose. The first company rushed on and fell. Another followed in spite of the failure. At 4:20 P.M. the third "Dare-to-die" detachment ran forward desperately. Nanking soldiers were much frightened and fired so much for defense that they ran short of ammunition. At 5 P.M. hoisted up the white flag and surrendered. Thus, the fortification was finally taken, and the gallant "Dare-to-dies" served to the end.

十一月二十四日

革軍既累襲雨花臺不利，乃組織敢死隊以從事，首隊前衝，敗沒，第二隊繼之，前軍雖敗，弗顧也，下午四句二十分，第三隊又前決死，寧軍則大恐，肆礮火自衛，卒至彈藥弗繼，五句鐘乃樹白旗降，於是礮臺卒入民軍之手，而敢死隊堅持到底，可謂勇矣。

**November 25, 1911.**

The victorious army pressed on and repulsed several counter-attacks. Some trenches taken and Nanking men fell back to their fourth line.

十一月二十五日

革軍乘勝長驅，寧軍逆擊，皆敗之，奪其戰壕若干，而寧軍乃退至第四條陣線矣。

November 26, 1911.

The "queue" army started a fresh offensive. After violent fire, had a fierce hand-to-hand fight. Revolutionists gained the battle, taking five guns, over 200 prisoners, and much war material.

十一月二十六日

寧軍重整旗鼓來攻，礮火而後，短兵相接，轉戰甚厲，是役民軍得勝，獲礮五尊，俘虜二百餘名，並戰品甚夥。

November 27, 1911.

Great bombardment to-day! It was "Yao-hua-men," the entrance to Nanking city, that revolutionary men bombarded. Concentrated artillery fire exchanged. Nanking troops did their utmost for defense. Revolutionists did not succeed even in carrying the redoubt.

I am so deeply moved to-day that I cannot refrain jotting down a few more words. We have already forgotten our lives; yet, thank God, we have been all safe up to the present. But, those barbarous Nanking soldiers, who seemed to take Red Cross men for their enemies, always tried to do us harm. Only to-day, as they are kept inside the walls and took wholly the defensive, we are free from their troubles.

十一月二十七日

今日大礮攻城矣，蓋革軍所攻者，乃入城之要道堯化門也，濃烈之礮火，兩相對射，寧軍死力堅守，即城外防砦亦未爲革軍所得。

今日至有感余心者，余乃不能不贅數言矣，余輩生命固已度外置之，然徵天之福，至今無恙，惟彼甯軍者，野蠻已甚，似以紅十字會中人爲仇讐，恆圖傷害，祇有今日則若輩困於城中，盡力防守，吾儕始免其擾耳。

**November 28, 1911.**

Began to make vigorous attacks on the "Pei-chi-ko" or "North Pole Tower," the Headquarters of the Nanking army. This indicates that the latter's position is gradually shaken.

十一月二十八日

民軍始猛攻北極閣，甯軍之總司令部也，是足徵甯軍地位漸動搖矣。

**November 29, 1911.**

Nanking cavalry, sallying forth from an unknown path, beaten back.

十一月二十九日

甯軍馬隊自暗徑來襲，敗之。

**November 30, 1911.**

A splendid brilliancy in the history of the Revolution! Girl soldiers came to-day to fight for Liberty.

It is well known to us that about a thousand years ago there was a great heroine, named Hua Mo-lan, who served as a soldier in disguise and went to the field to the north of the Great Wall for a dozen years. Indeed, a great star she is in our history! Now, since the

Revolution broke out people have been so full of revolutionary spirit that many of them—yea, even the fair sex—would like to be armed with guns and pistols. “We are all *Hua Mo-lans*,” said these girl volunteers.

Nevertheless, the revolutionists would not let them go to the front, as they, although brave, lack proper training. Yet these girl soldiers have already performed a great work, for their coming encouraged and stimulated the revolutionary men so much that they fought with extraordinary bravery, which overwhelmed the enemy. As a consequence, the strong redoubt was carried.

十一月三十日

今日女子北伐隊來，將爲自由而戰，誠於革命史上，放一異彩也。

千載前有女英雄花木蘭其人者，喬裝從軍，轉戰塞外者十有二年，吾輩固知之熟矣，誠哉，木蘭於吾國史冊上，乃昭若日星也，而今自武昌起義，舉國若狂，革命精神，充塞宇宙，衆皆投袂而起，卽彼巾幗者流，亦願手鎗佩劍而武裝矣，女子軍曰，吾儕盡木蘭也。

雖然，彼輩勇則勇矣，其如未習戰事何，故民軍不聽其前也（front, 前敵, 陣地），然而女子

[附註] “Guns and pistols” 從西文習慣，“手 (verb) 鎗佩劍” 從中文習慣，此等描寫之詞，但求詞不害意，可從變通者則變通之，庶幾辭藻斐然，而不貽非驢非馬之譏也。“These girl soldiers have already performed a great work” = “斯則宜歸功於女子軍，” 其詞似異，其意實同，明乎此中三昧，斯中西文字可以融會貫通，記者爲初學計，須兼顧兩面文字對照，務令其絲絲入扣，猶未盡以意譯也，然學者果就此着意研究，亦思過半矣。

從軍，大足以激勵人心，鼓動士氣，以是民軍奮身作戰，勇氣百倍，而敵人望風靡矣，於是(=至其結果)破其堅壁，據其防堡而有之，斯則宜歸功於女子軍者爾。

**December 1, 1911.**

Indeed the history of the Revolution is a brilliant record. We have seen so many people possessing the spirit of sacrifice and of service.

Yesterday we welcomed the girl soldiers and to-day we welcome the girl Red Cross members returning from Hupeh. All of us know Miss T. C. Chang, a prominent lady doctor of Shanghai and head of the Shanghai Hospital. It was she who organized the Red Cross Society to render service in Hupeh, where a series of battles between the revolutionists and the royalists were fought during the outbreak. These girl members as well as other Red Cross men really did their best, as Miss Chang expected. We all honour Miss Chang and, none the less, we honour these kind girls.

十二月一日

誠哉辛亥革命史乃一光華燦爛之紀錄也，吾儕見國民具犧牲與服役之精神者衆矣。

昨日歡迎女子軍，今日復歡迎女子紅十字會友，蓋自湖北歸也，張竹君女士者，上海醫院院長，實爲滬上著名之女醫士，吾儕固盡知之，當起義之際，革軍官軍在鄂省慶兵，其組織紅十字會前往効力者，張女士也，維彼女子紅十字會友暨其他會中人，亦確能黽勉從事，不負張君之所期，吾儕欽張君，復敬此輩仁慈之女子也。

December 2, 1911.

A strong force of Nanking infantry surprised the revolutionary army in the rear, simultaneously attempting to cut off its reserves. But these sturdy revolutionists were always ready and their dauntless spirit turned the fate. The Nanking men lost every stronghold and could hardly keep on any longer. I suppose that my diary in connection with the War will come to an end before long.

十二月二日

甯軍步隊以勁旅掩襲革軍之後，且擬斷其後路 (reserves, 後備軍)，惟此堅毅之革軍，固無時不設備，而其勇往入前之精神，尤足以轉敗爲勝，甯軍要害盡失，實難持久，吾意吾記此戰事，不久亦將告終篇已。

Now, as you readers have been reading the diary of a Red Cross man thus far, you ought to have known something about the record in connection with war. Even in this kind of diary, different styles are used according to different occasions. Remind yourselves of the two rules given above in connection with this, that you are to give the definite time of every action and to make your record as concise as you can. Nevertheless, you have to know that these are to be applied when you are to write simply the facts in detail and when the record itself is somewhat like note-taking. But when you are to write something about special occasions which arouse your feeling or when something should be taken as a whole, not necessarily in detailed

actions, you are allowed to use different styles as you please. For instance, just review the records about the girl soldiers in connection with Hua Mo-lan, about the girl Red Cross members in connection with Miss Chang, and about other war affairs without the definite time of every action expressed. The whole matter depends upon your own judgment and cannot be given in mechanical rules.

The present writer took the opportunity to put in some examples of the diary in connection with the War, because students of your standard can hardly get such kind of writing to read. And, in order to enlarge their vocabulary, he has taken pains to put in a number of words and phrases, such as "Dare-to-dies," "Headquarters" (司令部; 大本營), "bombardment," "counter-attack," "hand-to-hand fight," and so on, which are not usually found in their ordinary books and which are striking enough to be easily committed into memory.

Although the method of writing a diary depends upon one's own judgment rather than the so-called mechanical rules, yet one must possess a full knowledge of the latter before one can have right judgment. The rules which are going to be given may be classified under two main headings, viz., the *Tenses of Verbs* and the *Abbreviations*.

## I. The Tense of Verbs

1. *Past Tense*.—*This is the general tense to be used in the diary.* The reason is that when you write your

diary at the end of the day everything you put down is *generally* past and gone; as,

- (a) *Got up at 6, and went to school at 8.*
- (b) *Took a walk in Chang Su-ho's Garden in the afternoon.*

As you readers have had enough examples of diary writing I suppose you must have formed some idea about the general tense to be used, and the first sentence (in Italics) of this paragraph will help you to formulate your rule.

2. *Present and Future Tenses.*—*To express what is always true or what is habitual in life or character, use the present, not the past; as,*

- (a) Other people said that Huishan *is* so high that we might get fatigued in climbing up to the top.
- (b) He *has* good health; he *is* my honest friend.

*To express your feeling or opinion as if you were speaking at the time when you write, use the present, not the past.*

*The future tense is to be used to denote what is future provided that it is not expressed in the subordinate clause which depends upon a principal clause containing some verb in the past tense.*

## II. The Abbreviations

In order to make the diary as concise as possible, some abbreviations are necessary. And this is the proper style of diary writing.

1. *The subject "I" is usually omitted.* As the diary is one's own record, the subject "I" is readily understood; as,

- (I) Wrote home to inquire after parents' health.  
 (余) 致函家中問候雙親康健。

But there are *three exceptions* to this rule:

(i) *In case of ambiguity, the subject "I" should not be omitted; as,*

- (a) He wrote the composition. *I* read the story book.  
 (b) We played many games of "checkers" and *I* beat them all.

(ii) *Generally, in some subordinate clause the subject "I" should not be omitted; as,*

- (a) Knowing that *I* would start for the North very soon, . . .  
 (b) Sent the book to Lee, whom *I* have ever loved so dearly.

(iii) *In case that you care to choose some different style in order to give emphasis or express your strong feeling, you may retain the subject "I" as you please; as,*

*I* admire him, *I* appreciate him, and at the same time *I* make a strong resolution not only to keep pace with him but also to surpass him.

**N.B.** In some adverbial clause, no matter it's a subordinate one, the subject "I" may be omitted all the same; as, "(I) Took a walk in the evening after (I) had finished reading." You see that's the reason why the present writer has for so many times emphasized the point that the whole matter depends on one's own judgment rather than the so-called mechanical rules which can only be taken as some guidance in general.

**N.B.** 乃 *nota bene* = Note well 之略, "注意" 也。

## 2. Omission of Verbs:

(i) *In recording the weather at the heading of your diary, just use the complement alone; the verb is always omitted; as,*

(a) (It was) Clear and warm.

天晴溫暖。

(b) (It was) Fine, but cloudy in the afternoon.

晴朗, 下午陰。

(ii) *Some other intransitive verbs may be omitted provided that there is no ambiguity; as,*

(a) (I got) Much better this morning.

今晨大愈。

(b) Took a dose of medicine, which put me into a good perspiration. (I felt) Much relieved.

服藥一劑, 出汗, 病大減輕。

But in case of ambiguity, the verb should be by all means retained. For instance, the sentence "My sister wrote better than I" will be not clear at all if you take off the verb "wrote." And on the other hand, you may omit even some transitive verb if you like. All these things depend upon your judgment, but there is one rule you should bear in mind, i.e., *not to give rise to any ambiguity.*

## 3. Abbreviation of Words:

(i) *Names of the days of the week:*

Sunday (日曜) = Sun.

Monday (月曜) = Mon.

Tuesday (火曜) = Tues.

Wednesday (水曜) = Wed.

Thursday (木曜) = Thurs.

Friday (金曜) = Fri.

Saturday (土曜) = Satur.

(ii) *Names of Months:*

January (一月)=Jan.	February (二月)=Feb.
March (三月)=Mar.	April (四月)=Apr.
May (五月)=May	June (六月)=June
July (七月)=July	August (八月)=Aug.
September (九月)=Sept.	October (十月)=Oct.
November(十一月)=Nov.	December (十二月)=Dec.

Besides these, there are some more abbreviations such as "A.M." (此係拉丁字 ante meridiem 之略, 即英文 before noon, "上午"也), "P.M." (拉丁字 post meridiem, 英文 afternoon, "下午"也), etc.

We say, "Called on Mr. Lum at 2 P.M."

But, for the sake of further abbreviation, we may say "Breakfasted at 7:30" instead of "Breakfasted at 7:30 A.M." and "Had supper at 7" instead of "Had supper at 7 P.M." The matter is self-evident. Even without the words "A.M." or "P.M." expressed, people will never misunderstand that you had your breakfast in the evening and took supper in the morning. Likewise, the time of rising, the time of going to bed, and so on. All these matters depend upon your judgment.

Now, here comes a matter of taste. As regards the names of days and months, you may use the full spelling just as well as the abbreviations. As for the present writer himself, he likes to spell them out fully, because too many abbreviations in the line seem not

to be in good taste. This you can see from the two lines below:

Sun., Dec. 24, 1916.

Sunday, December 24, 1916.

Moreover, in the diary, only writing once a day would not take you much time. And suppose you get a diary with printed forms, you need not take any trouble at all. As to the date, you may also use either 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc., or just simply the Arabic figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., according to your own taste.

And, after all, *under the present heading, "the Abbreviation of Words,"* there is one rule to be kept in mind, i.e., *to put a period after every abbreviation except the date in Arabic figure; as, A.M., Satur., Feb., etc.*

Here we have something to be discussed, i.e., *when to write.*

This seems to be a very simple question. One may write at any time as one likes. But "when to write" means "at what time you are to write," or "the time which is best for writing the diary." The time just before going to bed is generally considered the best. It is the last hour<sup>1</sup> in the life of one day. At that time you have finished the business of the day and you can put down everything you have done without fearing that something will be left out. Although it is possible to make a change in the time under circumstances, yet experience proves that there is no better time for one

<sup>1</sup> 係虛用, 意言“時候。”

to write one's diary than ten minutes or half an hour<sup>1</sup> before going to bed, for one can at that time recall everything that happened during the day, make earnest reflection (反省) and thus get one's self gradually improved.

Sometimes people write the diary for several days at one time. This is a very bad practice. Besides the trouble you have to take in recalling the events of so many days, some of which may be easily forgotten and left out, you do not make use of your opportunity to form the good habit of keeping your diary regularly. Diary means daily record. Keeping a few lines every day is far better than writing scores of lines once a week.

### A Student's Diary

#### A SHORT VISIT TO SOOCHOW

July 5, 1916. Hot and sultry.

Vacation! Return! Train brought me home after three hours. Glad to see everybody sound and safe. Mother said that I looked pretty strong but that my face was a little sunburnt.

Received an express letter from uncle in Soochow. Aunt suddenly got dangerously ill. Father being too busy to leave during these few days, I am to go for him.

<sup>1</sup>實解爲“鐘點”或“小時。”

**July 6, 1916.** Shower and wet.

Went to Soochow by the early train. It was two hours' journey. At arrival, caught by the shower, which seemed to give me such a welcome purposely. But I liked it very much, for it made the hot weather much more agreeable. And I hoped that this would do my sick aunt some good.

Hurried to uncle's house. Happy to see aunt better. Doctor said she would be recovered soon. Uncle, Aunt and Cousin welcomed me heartily. Cousin said that the lotus flowers at Liu Yuan (留園) were at their best, and would accompany me to the said garden to-morrow.

**July 7, 1916.** Fine.

We went to the garden early in the morning, for early morning is the best time to enjoy the lotus flowers. The dew on the lotus leaves glittered like beads in the morning light.

Liu Yuan, the most famous garden in Soochow as well as in the whole province, is indeed big and beautiful. It formerly belonged to a family of Liu (劉); hence, the name Liu Yuan (劉園). Now, the character (劉) has been changed into (留) (a different character with the same pronunciation), owing to the transference of ownership from Liu (劉) to Sheng (盛).

## Another Student's Diary

### DURING NEW YEAR

**February 3, 1916.** Fine, but rainy in the afternoon.

To-day is the first day of the lunar year. Although this old calendar is now out of use officially, yet most people in China, especially the business class, still prefer it to the new one—the solar calendar. They didn't pay any attention to January first, but took to-day as the New Year's Day. So the bill collectors were busy running about the whole night on New Year's eve, and all the business men didn't sleep at all. Being a student myself and not belonging to the business class, I took the regular time to rest, especially with the intention of making an early start on New Year morning. I am glad to say I succeeded in so doing. First resolution well kept; shall endeavour to carry out all others with the same success on the days coming.

Took regular bodily exercises after rising. Exchanged greetings with members of my family, and we all enjoyed a New Year's feast. Took a good walk with brothers to the East Gate, ascended the pagoda, and enjoyed a nice bird's-eye view of the vicinity. The atmosphere was very clear, and everything new and fresh.

Returned home for meal. The sudden change of weather in the afternoon broke my program. But we never despaired. One should make the best out of any condition! We played indoor games, and

enjoyed ourselves a great deal. Had also a good time in the evening. Took ten minutes' exercises before going to bed.

**February 4, 1916. Rainy.**

Confined in the house by the weather. Yet reading, game-playing, etc., gave us much pleasure. In a word, we enjoyed ourselves very much during vacation. Rising and rest, and exercises, as usual.

**February 6, 1916. Wet but fair.**

Rain didn't cease till this morning. Began to make New Year calls, which, according to our custom, usually last about half a month.

**February 7, 1916. Fine.**

Having yet a vacation of several days more and much delighted with the fine weather after raining, arranged with Lee, a friend of mine, to go on a picnic to Huishan (惠山), Wusih (無錫), to-morrow, should the weather be still fine.

Received New Year guests and also made calls, just as I did yesterday.

**February 8, 1916. Fine, but cloudy in the afternoon.**

To our great joy, the weather still favored us. We started by train early in the morning and soon arrived at Wusih—only one hour's journey. Took lodgings in the Hui Lu Hotel (惠麓旅館). The room we occupied commands a view of the most attractive part of the local scenery.

After awhile, went directly to Huishan on foot. A great many people were there. Also met some friends of the native city, who guided us to all the interesting places. Enjoyed tea very much. It was very clear and fragrant. The Hui Spring (惠泉) is said to be "the Second Spring in our country" (天下第二泉). Had also a good repast.

Lee and I, and only we two, then began to climb up the mount. Other people said that Huishan is so high that we might get fatigued in climbing up to the top. In spite of this discouragement, we went our own way in good spirit. One should be strong in one's resolution, and should never stop in spite of any difficulty until he has reached his destination. Steadily we went on, and reached the summit. In the course of ascending we frequently looked downwards and enjoyed the bird's-eye view of the country below—people as small as insects, green fields like squares of the chess-board, etc. When near the summit, we got still another wonderful scene, for we were above the clouds, and saw nothing below but a wide, wide sea of cloud. Visited the old temple at the summit. Composed a poem for a memorial.

Returned to the starting point. Friends congratulated us for our success. Came back to the hotel in the evening.

**February 9, 1916. Fine.**

Intended to visit Si Yuan (西園) this morning and return home in the afternoon. But our friends came

to the hotel and asked us to stay one day more, for they would like to give us an entertainment and to take us to some other famous places in the city. We accepted their invitation and wrote to our parents to that effect.

Enjoyed very much the Wusih Public Park, which is much better than the park in our native city. Again visited the Public Library. It's a fine building of three stories with a bell tower at the top. We ascended to the tower and had a fine bird's-eye view of the whole park, which is not far away from the tower.

**February 10, 1916.** Fine.

Our friends went with us to Si Yuan this morning, and we bade them good-bye in the afternoon. The train soon brought us to our native city. Had pleasure in telling our parents the details of our short trip. Took an early rest in the evening.

**February 11, 1916.** Fine.

Received some more New Year callers. They all said with a smiling face that, as I went to visit Huishan instead of staying home to receive them, I liked the mount better than them. Some of them even asked if I could bring it home. For an answer I showed them some pictures I had bought in Wusih. This made them all laugh again.

**February 12, 1916.** Fine.

Knowing that I would start for the North very soon, some good friends of mine invited me to tiffin at Hsüan

Miao Kwan (玄妙觀) as a farewell entertainment. Had a very jolly time there. Many interesting stories told and several jokes made. In compliance with their request, I myself related the story of my trip to Wusih, which they enjoyed very much.

Had a donkey race in the afternoon, and I won the championship.

Was asked to go with them to the Yih-sen Theatre (逸仙戲園) to see the spring play. Returned home at 11. Took ten minutes' regular exercise before going to bed—a little later than usual.

**February 13, 1916. Fine.**

Some relatives came to visit me, and I asked them to dine in my house. We played many games of "Checkers," and I beat them all.

After supper, went to Wu-tsing Park (武進公園) with brothers. Had also a very good time, for there were a grand display of fireworks, new moving pictures, etc.

**February 14, 1916. Fine.**

As the re-opening day of school was near, got my luggage ready and arranged with Lee to start for Tientsin the following afternoon.

Spent the whole afternoon in going round to bid farewell to some other friends and relatives. Wrote some P. P. C. cards in the evening.

P. P. C.=Pour Prendre Congé (法文)=to bid farewell 辭行之意。  
按西禮,凡動身他適,親友慮不及面辭,宜於名刺下面右手一角親書 P. P. C. 三字致之,即面辭投刺時,亦宜書此三字,更合於禮。

## ON THE JOURNEY

**February 15, 1916. Fine.**

Received many farewell presents (送行禮物) from friends and relatives in the morning. Lee came to dine with me at my home.

We started by the express train at 4:30 P.M. and arrived at Nanking at 7:30. Took lodgings in the Kin-ling Hotel (金陵旅館), and we each wrote to our parents telling them that we were sound and safe.

One thing more ought to be jotted down,—when the train was approaching Nanking, we saw on a certain hill the celebrated Platform called “Pai-chiang-tai (拜將臺),” where the ceremony of appointing Han Hsin (韓信) generalissimo by Emperor Han Kao Tsu (漢高祖) was performed.

**February 16, 1916. Fine.**

Got up very early in the morning. Took a good walk with Lee along the river side. Crossed the Yangtse River (揚子江) by ferry at 8 o'clock. As we had already bought through tickets (聯票) yesterday, we had no more trouble of getting tickets from Pukow (浦口) to Tientsin (天津) and of looking after luggages. This is a good arrangement between the different railways and gives much convenience to travellers.

Train started at nine o'clock. Then began a journey of about three thousand *li* (里). We had nothing to do in the car, but carried on conversation between

us, read newspapers and magazines, and also enjoyed from time to time the views of the "moving country," as we called it.

**February 17, 1916. Fine.**

We had a sound sleep last night—a sleep from Kiangsu (江蘇) to Shantung (山東). We awoke when the day dawned, as is usually the case on the train. Lee said to me merrily that it was the train (not you and I) who ought to be proud of the saying "While people are all sleeping, I myself awake alone (衆人皆睡惟我獨醒)."

Enjoyed the view of the Yellow River (黃河) this morning. The water is so yellow and thick that it almost looks like mud. But we didn't see T'ai Shan (泰山), as the train passed T'ai An Fu (泰安府) at midnight.

Spent our time just in the same way as we did yesterday.

The train ought to reach our destination at 3:07 P.M., but owing to some delay, it arrived at Tientsin Central (天津總站) one hour later. Our school is quite far away from the station, and it was a little too late to go over there. Lee asked me to go with him to see his aunt, who gave us a hearty welcome. Had a very good time there in the evening.

**February 18, 1916. Fine, but a little windy in the afternoon.**

Lee's aunt took us to visit some famous places, which we enjoyed very much,

Went to school right after dinner. Old mates gave us the warmest welcome.

Got everything ready; classes will begin day after to-morrow.

### IN SCHOOL

**February 19, 1916.** Fine.

To-day is the opening day of our school. A formal meeting was held in the Main Hall. Dr. Chang, the President of the college, presided, and announced the rules and regulations. Mr. Sung, the Dean, delivered an instructive speech, which we all enjoyed very much; he concluded by saying that he hoped with utmost sincerity that we should make good improvement as time went on. It was also announced that this semester we were going to have a new teacher, Professor Li, who is a very famous educationalist in China, and who will be here in two weeks. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 A.M.

In the afternoon, we students ourselves held a gathering as a welcome entertainment to our new friends. As the representative of the old students' body, I made a welcome speech, to which Mr. Chên, the representative of the other side, replied in a kind and thankful tone. After the speeches, we had several other interesting items—music, songs, games, short stories, etc.—in which both old and new fellows took part. It was a splendid party and we all had a good time.

We had much to talk about after a separation of a score of days. A lively conversation was carried on among us in the evening until the school bell rang at ten o'clock.

**February 20, 1916.** Fine, but cloudy in the afternoon.

Got up at six—one hour before the bell rang. Took bodily exercises with Sandow's Spring Grip Dumbbells for half an hour. Had breakfast at 7:30. Had six hours of regular lessons in the day and two hours of review in the evening. Took ten minutes' bodily exercises and went to bed at 10.

**Tuesday, February 22, 1916.** Fine.

Second day of lessons this term. Glad to say, "All well prepared." Took bodily exercises as usual.

Now I deem it worthwhile to write a few lines concerning an important element in school life. We students should have something more besides the classrooms and the athletic fields; for the school is a society. As a leader of the class, I used to study the nature of my fellows. I know all my old chums, and now have many new ones to study. From these few days' contact, I have found two persons whose friendship is especially worthy to be cultivated.

One is Mr. Tsao, a marvelous scholar. I always stood at the head of the class; nobody in the class has ever excelled me; but, in regard to his talent and his endowment, Mr. Tsao is really my match. I admire him, I appreciate him, and, at the same time, I make

a strong resolution not only to keep pace with him but also to surpass him. I believe and I am sure that this resolution will meet with satisfactory success. Here I have jotted this down in my diary, and at the end of this semester I shall refer to this record to see if this resolution is well kept.

The other is Mr. Chên, who has already appeared in my diary as the representative of the new student body. Mr. Chên has very good executive ability, although he is not as well-versed in literature as Mr. Tsao. He is the real leader of the new students. Only he can, so far as I can see, render me valuable assistance in carrying out our class affairs. And I hope that with his co-operation the spirit of our class, as well as our college, will grow in prosperity.

**Wednesday, February 23, 1916. Fine.**

Got up very early in the morning. Took bodily exercises for half an hour. Then went to the college garden to take a walk. There I met Mr. Chên and had a good talk with him. We had a heart to heart talk, and frankness and sincerity bound us into a true friendship.

Had six hours of lessons. Right after the class, we held a meeting for re-electing the officers of our class association. The chief function of this association is the promotion of good friendship among the members. All the members of the class are to be the members of this association. We have many new members this spring, and the increase in number means the increase

in wealth and in strength. Besides, men like Mr. Chên and others will surely do much good to help our society, and it is without doubt that our society will be a great success. As the result of the election, I have to continue my presidency, Mr. Chên was elected the vice-President, Mr. Sze, the Recording Secretary, Mr. Tsao, the Corresponding Secretary, and my old Lee, the Treasurer. After the regulations were announced and a few amendments were made, the meeting was adjourned at six o'clock.

Had two hours of review in the evening, and went to bed at 10.

**Thursday, February 24, 1916. Fine.**

Rising and rest, lessons and exercises, as usual. In the evening, our executive committee had a meeting for half an hour to discuss some questions, and it was decided to give an entertainment to the whole college on Saturday week.<sup>1</sup>

**Friday, February 25, 1916. Fine.**

Got up at six—one hour before the school-bell rang. Took exercises with Sandow's Spring Dumb-bells for half an hour.

Had four hours of lesson in the morning and two hours of laboratory work on Physics in the afternoon.

Held a meeting right after class for the reorganization of the foot-ball team. Some business discussed, and the officers were to be elected by nomination.

<sup>1</sup> "Saturday week" means "Saturday after the next Saturday."

I nominated Mr. C. C. Chow to be the captain, and my nomination was unanimously approved.

**Saturday, February 26, 1916. Windy.**

Rose in time. Took bodily exercises regularly. Two hours of lesson in the morning, but no class in the afternoon.

After dinner, had a good talk with the other four executives of the class association and made decision on all the matters in question.

In the evening the College Literary Society had its first business meeting this term. The election of officers was by ballot. The result came out just the same as that of our class association.

**Sunday, February 27, 1916. Fair.**

Attended the service in the morning. Visited some friends outside of the college. Went for a long stroll in the country in the afternoon. Read and wrote letters in the evening.

### ON LEAVE

**Monday, February 28, 1916. Fine.**

To-morrow is the birthday of my grandfather. Although my family in the South will also celebrate this day, yet the grand ceremony is to be performed in Peking (北京), grandfather and other members of my family being there.

Asked leave of absence for three days. Received presents of congratulation from friends. As there was no class from 11 to 12 this morning, my old Lee, new Chên, and other good friends of mine accompanied me to the station. Had a pleasant dinner together in the restaurant.

Train started at 12:45 P.M. and brought me to the Capital (都城) after three hours. Happy to see Grandfather, Father, Uncle, and others. Father arrived at Peking day before yesterday.

**Tuesday, February 29, 1916. Fine.**

.Happy return of my grandfather's birthday! The day was clear and fine, the weather ideal, and the sun was shining forth with a pleasant brilliancy. God bless my grandfather!

The ceremony hall is in the Kiangsu Hui Kwan (江蘇會館)—a very fine place in the city. A great many guests came to congratulate my grandfather. It was a splendid occasion, and we all drank to the health and long life of the venerable father. After the grand feast, the seasonable dramatic plays afforded us a great pleasure for the whole afternoon and evening.

**Wednesday, March 1, 1916. Fine.**

Intended to return to school to-day, but was prevented from doing so by the presence of many close friends and relatives, who had come from different districts on the celebration of my grandfather's birthday. As Father and Uncle needed my help in

entertaining them, wrote to the college asking leave of absence for two days more. And this, I believe, must in some way please my old grandfather, for a grandfather of seventy or eighty especially likes to be with his beloved grandsons or granddaughters.

Went to Si-shan (西山), or the West Mount, in the afternoon. It is situated west of the city about ten miles away. The atmosphere was very clear, and everything calm and lovely. When we got to this place, it seemed to us that we were out of the struggling world.

**Thursday, March 2, 1916. Fine.**

Visited the Summer Palace (頤和園)—the most beautiful part of the Capital. It took us nearly the whole day to go round and take a general view of this palace. We visited the late Empress-Dowager's bed-chamber, the late Emperor Kwang-hsu's reading-room, and all other famous places. I should like to call this palace the "artificial West Lake," for it was built with the famous West Lake (西湖 in Hangchow) as model.

#### RETURNING TO SCHOOL

**Friday, March 3, 1916. Fine.**

My family gave a farewell entertainment to those friends and relatives who had been so kind as to come over to make the celebration a success and who were going to leave this afternoon. Had a very jolly time.

After the feast, they all started for their native places, and I also took the 4 o'clock train for Tientsin. It was the last mail train and arrived at Tientsin Central at 7:30 P.M. Too late to go to school; stayed in my relative's house.

At the Chen-yang-men Station (北京正陽門車站), met a poor old woman weeping bitterly for having no money to pay the return fare. I gave her some money, which was a gift from my grandfather. I like to do things of that sort, and have done so many times. But it must be understood that alms-giving does not mean an extra burden to our parents; we students can save something from our allowance, and doing something charitable with our money will surely afford us much more pleasure than spending it all for things to satisfy our appetite, for fine clothing, etc.

**Saturday, March 4, 1916.** Fine but windy in the afternoon.

Went to school early in the morning, and attended the class regularly. After the class, held a business meeting to discuss some class affairs, and, as the College would have a meeting in the evening to welcome professor Li, who had just arrived this afternoon, we executives decided to postpone the social gathering to the next Saturday.

At the welcome meeting Professor Li delivered a very good speech, which we all enjoyed very much.

## IN SCHOOL

**Sunday, March 5, 1916. Fine.**

Attended the service in the morning. Very fortunate to have General Chang speak to us. General Chang has just returned from England on a visit, and is a religious as well as a military man. He pointed out in his speech several virtues that would lead a young man to success.

As the weather was exceedingly fine, we went on a picnic to Kwanshan and had a very good time there. Late in the afternoon, visited some relatives and friends. Returned to school for supper; read magazines and wrote letters in the evening.

**Monday, March 6, 1916. Rainy.**

As it had been fine for so many days, the weather seemed to want to get a change, and it rained all the day. But we liked it because it settled the dust and gave us a fresh atmosphere.

Attended the class regularly. Professor Li began to teach us Political Economy, and his teaching proves very satisfactory to us.

Again, we executives met together and planned to have the oratorical contest. After having got everything decided, I, as a representative, went to consult with the Principal, who gave us his hearty approval and also promised to contribute a gold medal as the first prize. Told the secretary to get the notice ready right away.

The Tungchow men (通州學校學生) challenged us to a foot-ball match. Captain Chow came to consult with me when I was just going to bed, and we fixed a convenient date for it.

**Tuesday, March 7, 1916.** Rainy; shower in the afternoon.

As the notice concerning the oratorical contest was posted out, the number of those enrolled as contestants was not small. In order to encourage the fellow-students, we executives had already passed a resolution not to enter the contest ourselves.

After the class, we executives again met together and decided to invite Mr.—, the Dean, Miss Couling, and Professor Li to be the judges of the preliminary contest.

We'll get some outside people for the final contest. Also discussed the subjects suggested, and made some choice. As a representative, I again went to consult with the Principal, who also suggested some subjects, and out of all these, we chose the five best ones. Contestants may choose any one of the five.

The change of weather, especially the shower in the afternoon, prevented us from going to the field, and we could only enjoy ourselves in the gymnasium.

**Wednesday, March 8, 1916.** Fair but wet.

Glad that the sun came out this morning. Although it was wet, we went to the playground all the same.

Lessons and exercises, as usual.

In the afternoon, Mr. Moses came to visit our school and was asked to speak. He spoke on the subject, "Dependence, Independence, and Interdependence." It was an extemporaneous speech, yet he developed the subject thoroughly and freely. He was so humorous that very often he set the audience into laughter.

**July 1st, 1916.** Fine.

Growing weary of the long stay in this bustling town, I longed for an entire change, and glad that I am going to have a fortnight on the sea, for on the morrow I shall start for Hawaii (檀香山). But for certain business I should prefer to go to Tientsin first, next to Port Arthur (旅順口) and then to Nagasaki (長崎), where I would get on board the s.s. "China" and thence sail through the Japan Sea. Invited to a pleasant farewell feast by relatives and friends, who wished me a pleasant voyage.

**July 2nd, 1916.** Fine.

Got luggage ready, and after tiffin went on board the s.s. "Hsing Ming," which left Shanghai at half past three. Waved handkerchief to friends and relatives on the wharf and they waved theirs to me as the distance between the steamer and the wharf gradually widened—yea, to a distance of thousands of *li*.

Some distance out of Woosung (吳淞) there is a distinct boundary line between the yellow and blue waters which is very pleasant to see.

**July 3rd, 1916.** Cloudy.

The sea began to be rough. Felt seasick and confined to the room. No appetite, no thought of pleasure.

**July 4th, 1916.** Stormy.

A stormy day. The sea was much more furious. Things from bad to worse. Everybody vomited and said, "We don't like the sea."

**July 5th, 1916.** Fine.

But the sea at last took mercy on us and became calm and still. Atmosphere clear, air fresh, everything charming and pleasant, and people said that they were really wrong and near-sighted in their saying, "We don't like the sea."

#### ON THE VOYAGE

**July 6th, 1916.** Fine.

When I awoke at daybreak, I found that our steamer was at anchor, as we reached Chefoo, (芝罘, 即烟台) at midnight.

This small bay is surrounded by lands and hills almost in the shape of a circle. It is one of the best harbors in the world, for no storm, however furious it may be, can have any effect upon it. Besides, the scenery of its surroundings is very beautiful. Everything in this bay was new to me and afforded me a

great deal of pleasure. And what pleased me most was that a number of country boys swam about the ship like frogs and never failed in diving to catch the copper which passengers purposely dropped into the water. These "water beggars," as I called them, seemed to do this professionally, for they asked for money not only from our countrymen but also from foreigners, and from time to time cried out in the water, "moo-nce, moo-nee," by which they meant "money."

Having learnt from sailors that they would not weigh anchor till to-morrow afternoon on account of the unloading and loading of much cargo, I made up my mind to pay a visit to Chefoo. Wrote some letters and handed them to the Chefoo postman. Reached the land by ferry, which was tossing and waving like a leaf in a disturbed basin. Made a good round in this small port and the short trip was interesting and pleasant. Visited a local restaurant for meal, and it indeed made me merry because a number of natives, each of whom wished to be the host himself, strived so eagerly to pay the bill that they looked as though they were fighting. Returned to the ship late in the afternoon.

**July 7th, 1916. Fine.**

Again went on shore in the morning. Took a good walk along the sea-shore. The water looked very clean and now and then dashed and spread over the pebbles. Seeing Moo, one of the passengers in the same ship, sitting on a rock and washing his feet, I said to him

merrily that he enjoyed himself much more than the men of old, by quoting him the old saying, "When the water of the Tsang-long is clean, it may wash the tassel on my hat; when the water of the Tsang-long is dirty, it may wash my feet (滄浪之水清, 可以濯我纓, 滄浪之水濁, 可以濯我足)."

Got back to the ship, which left Chefoo in the afternoon.

**July 8th, 1916.** Misty; cleared up in the afternoon.

Arrived at the port of Taku (大沽口), the mouth of the Pei-ho (白河) or the White River. Our ship came to a standstill again for fear of getting into collision with other vessels or running ashore in the heavy mist. The mist cleared up in the afternoon, but the ship didn't sail into the river on account of low tide and the shipping of cargoes. A number of passengers left the ship and went by the Tang-Ku train (塘沽火車).

**July 9th, 1916.** Fine.

Started again at daybreak with the morning tide. In a few hours passed through the Chiu-ch'ü-shih-pawan (九曲十八灣), or the "Nine Curves and Eighteen Windings," and soon arrived at Tientsin. All now was hurry and bustle, and the most active and energetic people were the hotel guides. Took lodgings in the Chang-fa Hotel, Tzū-chu-ling (紫竹林, 長發棧).

## ON SICK LEAVE

**Friday, August 25, 1916.** Rainy in the morning, but fine in the afternoon.

Suddenly fell sick and could not go to school. Father wrote to the school-master asking leave of absence. He also sent for the doctor through telephone. The latter came right away and he said that my illness was due partly to the cold and partly to excess of work. Some medicine was given to me, but one more medicine I had to take was, as Doctor said, nothing other than rest; and I rested the whole day.

**Saturday, August 26, 1916.** Fine.

Felt no better to-day. Medicine and repose were my only daily lesson.

Very pleased to read the letter of inquiry from Lee. He is my best chum, and, of course, my illness was a great concern to him. His note also brought me the message that the writer would come to see me tomorrow—Sunday morning.

Seemed to be worse in the evening. Doctor gave me another dose of medicine, which put me into a good perspiration. Too ill to write my diary.

**Sunday, August 27, 1916.** Fine.

Much better to-day. Lee came early in the morning. His call afforded me a great deal of pleasure. I don't know why I was so happy to see him. He also brought

me lots of fine pictures, which lightened the tediousness of my sick room very much.

Doctor came late in the afternoon, and he said that open air and sunshine would do me much good, should I not be too weak to go out in the carriage next morning.

**Monday, August 28, 1916. Fine.**

Father took me to The Bund and Bubbling Well Road. Took a great deal of deep-breathing exercises and felt much relieved.

Nothing else worth mentioning happened to-day.

(84064)

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(本書校對者郭浩知)

