

40382

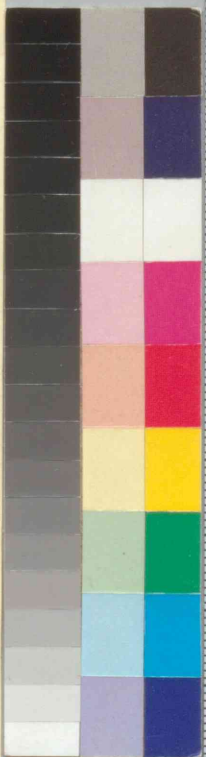
教科書文庫

4

830

41-1926

200030  
2065



# THE KING'S CROWN READERS

広島大学図書

2000302065



BOOK FOUR

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

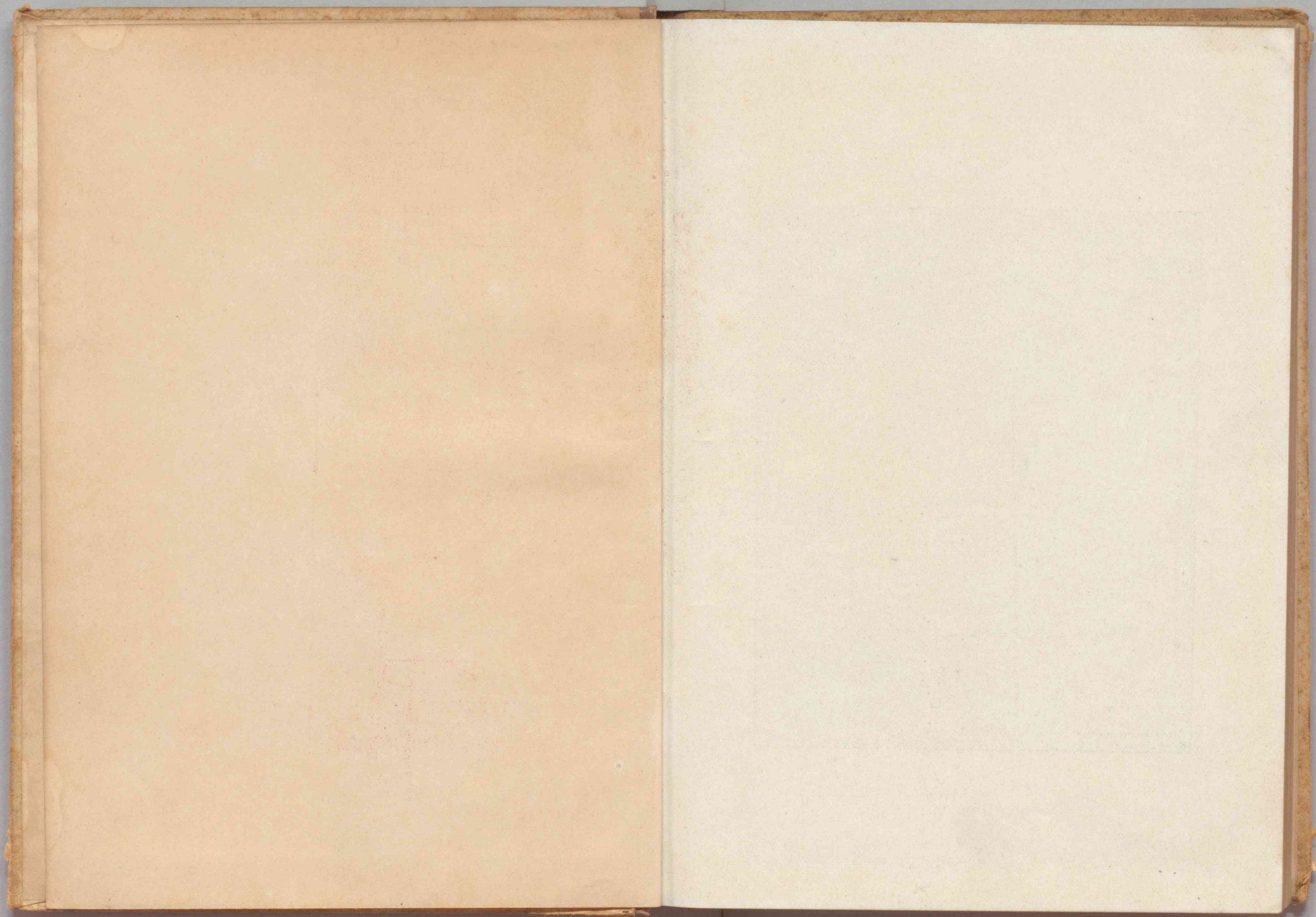


3759

Ka14

資料室

教科書文庫  
4  
830  
41-1926  
2000302065





Rural Life in France (See Lesson XXIV)

大正十五年十二月二十一日  
文部省檢定濟  
中學校外國語科用

THE KING'S  
CROWN  
READERS

広島大学図書

2000302065



BOOK FOUR

~SANSEIDO~

廣島大學  
圖書印



## CONTENTS

(The titles in italics are those of lessons in verse.)

LESSON	PAGE
I. Attention! ... ..	1
II. The Bearer of the Message ... ..	8
III. William Shakespeare ... ..	16
IV. Courtesy Rewarded ... ..	25
V. <i>Written in March...</i> ... ..	31
VI. Our Love of the Sea ... ..	33
VII. Sir Thomas Gresham and the Royal Exchange ... ..	38
VIII. Thomas Edison—I... ..	46
IX. Thomas Edison—II ... ..	52
X. Lake Como ... ..	59
XI. Peter Benny's Dismissal—I... ..	66
XII. Peter Benny's Dismissal—II ... ..	72
XIII. A Narrow Escape—I ... ..	76
XIV. A Narrow Escape—II ... ..	82
XV. <i>To-day</i> ... ..	88
XVI. The Panama Canal ... ..	89
XVII. Food from the Sea—I ... ..	98
XVIII. Food from the Sea—II ... ..	104
XIX. Glasgow ... ..	112

LESSON		PAGE
XX.	Lord Shaftesbury ... ..	118
XXI.	<i>The Minstrel Boy</i> ... ..	126
XXII.	Our Declaration of War ... ..	127
XXIII.	<u>The River Nile</u> ... ..	137
XXIV.	The Frenchmen of To-day ... ..	144
XXV.	A Piece of String—I ... ..	151
XXVI.	A Piece of String—II ... ..	157
XXVII.	What to Do? ... ..	162
XXVIII.	<i>The Traveller's Return</i> ... ..	166
XXIX.	<u>Boys Who Read</u> ... ..	167
XXX.	World-famous Athens ... ..	172
XXXI.	The World's Chief Trader ... ..	179
XXXII.	<u>Citizenship</u> ... ..	186
XXXIII.	<i>To a Waterfowl</i> ... ..	193
XXXIV.	<u>Christmas Eve in England</u> ... ..	196
XXXV.	In the Forests of Brazil—I... ..	201
XXXVI.	In the Forests of Brazil—II ... ..	208
XXXVII.	In the Forests of Brazil—III ... ..	216
XXXVIII.	Venice ... ..	226
XXXIX.	<u>Great Observers</u> ... ..	233

## APPENDICES



## BOOK FOUR

## LESSON I

## ATTENTION!

In the battle of life <sup>(men)</sup> the cleverest men do not always succeed best. Men of rare and brilliant gifts often fail by trusting too much to those gifts, and thinking too meanly of the talents of others. Very often they are beaten by men of less ability, who have used their few talents to better purpose.

In childhood and youth the same thing takes place. No boy or girl need be discouraged because he or she is less bright or clever than a companion. Often the clever child, by trusting too much to his cleverness, neglects to take as much trouble as other children. The consequence is that in the long run he is obliged to take his place behind the child (who was less gifted but has made greater efforts.)

brilliant (brɪljənt)    beaten (bi:tən)    discouraged (diskʌrɪdʒd)  
consequence (kɒnsɪkwəns)

<sup>ed</sup>fixed property 固定性。

fixed n. #3  
fix v.  
fixedness n.

In work, in sport, or in study, no one is clever enough to excel without effort, and few do so without close attention. To pay attention is the first and most needful part of learning, and it is a part which cannot be taught. The learner alone, by forcing on himself a regular discipline, can train his mind to pay fixed attention to the subject that is before it.

The mind is naturally inclined to wander, and finds pleasure in doing so. As a butterfly flits from flower to flower, the mind skips from thought to thought, as one idea recalls another.

This sort of exercise never causes fatigue, but no one who indulges in it should deceive himself by supposing it to be mental work.

Tie the mind down to a single subject, where details have to be studied, and the difference between mental play and mental work soon becomes evident. The mind grows weary, and turns away from the subject. It is here that the necessity of self-discipline comes in.

sport (spɔ:t)	excel (iksél)	inclined (inkláɪnd)	flits (flɪts)
recalls (rɪkɔ:lz)	indulges (ɪndʌldʒɪz)	deceive (dɪsɪ:v)	
mental (méntl)	details (dí:teɪlz)	evident (évid(ə)nt)	

exercise  
exert  
exertion

former. 先  
former 作人  
formless 形

want of sense  
foolish

The habit must be formed of fixing one's full and undivided attention on the subject one has to study, whatever that subject may be. This habit is not easily acquired, but when a person once secures it he finds as much pleasure in going to the depths of a chosen subject of study as he formerly found in flitting along the surface of many subjects.



Scott

Probably no one ever won his way to high distinction who had not first gained this victory over himself. The lives of great men show some wonderful examples of mental discipline. In them the power of attention was so completely under command, that they craved and required

work as other men crave and require rest.

necessity (nɪsɪs(i)ti)	self-discipline (sɛlfdɪsɪplɪn)
probably (prɒb(ə)bli)	distinction (dɪstɪŋ(k)(ə)n)
completely (kəmplɪ:tli)	craved (kreɪvd)

Literary work, and especially the writing of imaginative books, is among the most tiresome and exhausting kinds of brain work. Yet it is said that Sir Walter Scott in his age, when declining health forbade him to work, was unable to rest. Thrown inactive after long years of creative work, his mind preyed upon itself, for work had become its rest.

The same man, at an earlier period of his career, had seen his hopes shattered, and the reward of his labour snatched away, by the failure of a publishing firm with which he was connected. Instead of losing heart, as many would have done, the great writer set to work at a new series of romances, and never laid down his pen until he

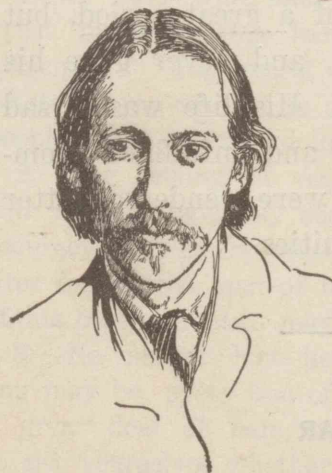


Carlyle

literary (lɪt(ə)rəri)	imaginative (ɪmædʒ(ɪ)nətɪv)
exhausting (ɪgzɔːstɪŋ)	Scott (skɒt)
forbade (fɔːbæd)	declining (dɪkláɪnɪŋ)
period (pɪərɪəd)	inactive (ɪnæktɪv)
snatched (snæʃtʃt)	creative (kriː(ɪ)ətɪv)
series (sɪəriːz)	shattered (ʃætəd)
	career (kəˈrɪə)
	failure (fɛɪljə)
	firm (fɜːm)
	romances (rɒmænsɪz)

had redeemed his honour and position.

Thomas Carlyle on one occasion, it is said, lent a friend the unpublished manuscript of one of his books, a work which had cost him years to write. The friend having read it laid it aside, and the priceless manuscript was destroyed by a careless servant. What did Carlyle do on learning of the calamity? He grimly set to work again,



Stevenson

went back over all his researches, and took no rest until he had again written out the whole work.

Robert Louis Stevenson is a bright example of a writer who, in the face of sickness and weakness, laboured without ceasing. His letters contain many touching references to the constant struggle which he was obliged to carry on against the temptation

redeemed (rɪdɪːmd)	Thomas (tɒməs)	Carlyle (kɑːlɪl)	lent (lent)
calamity (kələːmɪtɪ)	grimly (grɪmli)	researches (rɪsɔːtʃɪz)	
Louis (lúːɪs)	Stevenson (stɪːvnsn)	ceasing (sɪːsɪŋ)	
references (rɛfr(ə)nsɪz)	temptation (tem(p)tɛɪ(ə)n)		



to idleness. Only by a firm will, and a highly disciplined mind, was it possible under such conditions to produce great and polished works such as his.

On the other hand, there are cases in which men of high genius, through want of firmness, have failed to do anything worthy of their powers. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was by nature one of the greatest men of a great period, but he was indolent by habit, and never gave his mind to any great work. His life was a sad example of wasted powers and unfulfilled promise, and his later years were rendered bitter by regret for lost opportunities.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In the battle of life the cleverest men do not always succeed best.

Wealth and happiness do not always dwell together.

disciplined (dísiplind)	genius (dʒí:njəs)	worthy (wə:ði)
Samuel (sémju əl)	Taylor (téilə)	unfulfilled (ʌnfulfild)
	opportunities (əpətjunitiz)	

( 2 )

Instead of losing heart, as many would have done, he set to work at a new series of romances.

He failed, only because he did not behave himself as a careful person would have done.

FOR STUDY

1. A man who had become the president of a great manufacturing industry once laid down this principle: "The secret of success in life is to do whatever you are set to do a little better than the people about you are doing it."

2. The feeling of responsibility and love of truth will almost inevitably add to our character diligence, accuracy, and discreetness,—those commonplace requisites for a good man of business, without which none of his other qualities may ever be of active use to him.

3. No matter how healthy or strong or fortunate you may be, every one of you must expect to endure a great deal of pain, and it is worth while for you to ask yourselves whether you cannot put it in good use. For pain has a very great value to the mind that knows how to utilize it.

Principle (prínsepl)	responsibility (rispɒnsəbiliti)
inevitably (inévítəbli)	accuracy (ækjʊərəsi)
commonplace (kómənples)	discreetness (diskrɪtnis)
requisites (rékwizits)	endure (ɪndjʊə)
value (vælju:)	utilize (jú:tilaiz)

2  
5  
7



massed together, and it began to look serious for the French company in the trenches.

But help was on the way. News came that a large body of French soldiers would soon be there to aid them. Hope sprang up in their hearts.

Then the relieving force was sighted. Words of horror sprang from the lips of the men, for in the way that they were coming there was a trap laid for them by the enemy. It would mean certain death. If they advanced they must be caught like rats in a trap, and they were advancing with the steady tramp of trained men—every moment they were drawing nearer to the trap that had been set for them.

“Some one must warn them,” was the cry that went from man to man. But who, and how?

Two soldiers rose from their safe quarters in the trenches. They climbed to the top of the banks, and began to signal to the oncoming men. But before two words of the message had been flashed out, they were shot down. Others offered to take their place, but the colonel would not let them, for he knew it meant only death.

massed (mæst)    serious (sɪəriəs)    aid (eid)    tramp (træmp)  
signal (sɪgnl)    oncoming (ɒnkʌmɪŋ)

Yet still the company was marching onward, little thinking they were going to such peril. Something must be done. It was too dreadful to watch them from the safety of the trenches, knowing the fate in store for them, and yet not to be able to raise a hand to send a warning.

Two cyclists were ordered to ride and meet them, keeping in the shelter of the wood as long as they could.

They started, riding at first well among the trees; but the open common must be crossed, and no sooner were their figures seen than there was an instant volley from the enemy, and the two cyclists lay dead upon the ground—they had given their lives for their country.

It seemed hopeless to try again to send a warning, for who could live to reach them under that deadly rain of bullets? They could only wait, and watch to see what would happen.

Then, all at once, a khaki-clad cyclist emerged from the thick of the wood. Men held their breath as they saw him spring on to his bicycle

fate (feit)    cyclists (saɪklɪsts)    volley (vɒli)  
khaki-clad (kɑ:kɪklæd)    emerged (ɪmɔ:dʒd)



and ride out into the open. How long would it be before he too would be cut off as the others had been?

With head bent low over the handle-bar he rode at full speed, facing the bullets that were whizzing around him. But it was almost as if he bore a charmed life, for no bullet touched him as he sped along.

“When would he fall?”—not “Would he fall?”—was the question the watching men asked themselves and one another, as they strained their eyes that they might not lose sight of the fast-speeding figure. His fall was but a question of time, they thought.

Half the distance was done, and still he could be seen making his way across the open common. Two-thirds, and then three-quarters of the way lay behind him. “He will do it. He will do it yet,” cried the eager voices of the watchers.

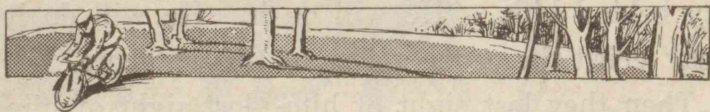
Then they lost sight of him—lost sight of him among the trees on the further side of the common. He had won, for there he was safe

handle-bar (háendlbár)      sped (sped)      strained (streind)  
fast-speeding (fá:st-spí:diŋ)

and beyond the range of German guns. He was victor over odds so great as to seem impossible for any man to fight against. He gave his message. A halt was called, and the men marched away from the jaws of death to reach the trenches by another route.

But before they marched away, the French commander dismounted from his horse, and, taking from his breast a medal which he had been given for bravery, many years before, he pinned it on to the coat of the brave British cyclist.

“Comrade,” he said, “this medal was given to me for saving one life. I have the honour to present it to you for saving the lives of many.”



odds (ɒdz) impossible (ɪmpɒsəbl) halt (hɔ:lt) jaws (dʒɔ:z)  
route (ru:t) medal (médl) comrade (kómrid)

## GRAMMAR

### ( 1 )

Yet still the company was marching onward, **little thinking** they were going to such peril.

The traveller **little dreamed** that his house had been reduced to ashes during his absence.

### ( 2 )

**No sooner** were their figures seen **than** there was an instant volley from the enemy.

He had **no sooner** got out of the wood **than** he was entertained with a beautiful landscape.

### ( 3 )

The French commander dismounted from his horse, and, taking from his breast a medal which he **had been given** for bravery, many years **before**, he pinned it on to the coat of the British cyclist.

## FOR STUDY

1. This account of his sudden death recalled to my mind what I had seen of him several months before.
2. Whatever he was engaged upon, he was as careful of the details as if each were itself the whole.

dreamed (dremt, dri:md) reduced (ridjú:st) absence (ébsns)  
landscape (lánskeip)

LESSON III

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Plays in Elizabethan times did not have "long runs": the same piece, that is to say, was not presented in a theatre day after day. The demand for new plays, therefore, was almost unlimited.

For some years this demand was met by a group of young playwrights hailing from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and known as the "University Wits." Christopher Marlowe (1564-93) was the most distinguished member of this group.

In 1587, the year before the Armada, Marlowe, the son of a shoemaker of Canterbury, took London by storm with a play called *Tamburlaine the Great*. He was then only twenty-three years of age.

William (Wíljəm) Shakespeare (ʃéikspiə) Elizabethan (ilizəbí:θ(ə)n) theatre (θiətə) unlimited (ʌnlímitid) group (gru:p) playwrights (pléiraitʃ) hailing (héilij) Oxford (ókʃfəd) Cambridge (kéimbridʒ) Christopher (krístəfə) Marlowe (má:lou) distinguished (distɪŋgwiʃt) Armada (ɑ:méidə) shoemaker (ʃú:méikə) Canterbury (kántəb(ə)ri) Tamburlaine (tæmbəlén)

During the next six years he wrote a number of plays, notably *Doctor Faustus*, *The Jew of Malta*, and *Edward the Second*. These are still widely read; and *Edward the Second* was the first really historical play to be written in the English language.

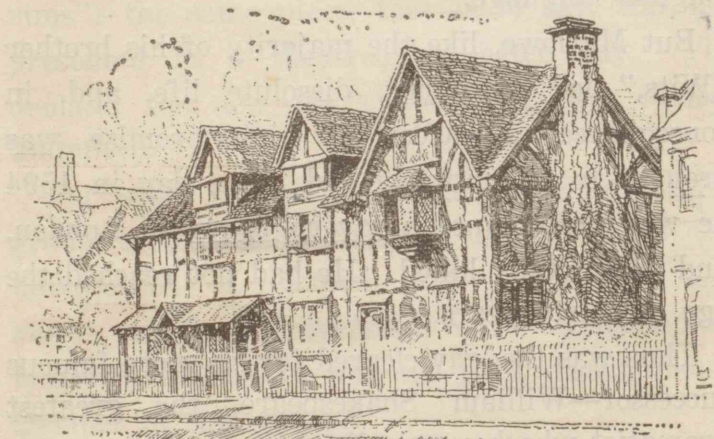
But Marlowe, like the majority of his brother "Wits," led a riotous, dissolute life, and, in consequence, a career of high promise was brought to an untimely end. One day in 1594 he was drawn into a tavern brawl in London, and accidentally killed. He had not reached the age of thirty years.

Thus was the way cleared for his more famous successor—William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist who has ever lived.

William Shakespeare was born in the same year as Marlowe, but he was older when he began to write plays; he produced his first original play only a short time before Marlowe's death. While Shakespeare was still a boy, his father, a wool dealer in the little town of

notably (nóutəbli) Faustus (fó:stəs) Jew (dʒu:) Malta (mó:ltə) historical (histórik(ə)l) majority (mədʒóriti) riotous (ráiətəs) dissolute (dísəlu:t) untimely (ʌntáimli) tavern (tævən) brawl (brɔ:l) dramatist (dræmətist) original (əridʒən) dealer (dí:lə)

Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, lost a great deal of his money, and Shakespeare had to be taken hurriedly from school and sent to help in the business. Instead of lessening his father's difficulties, however, he seems only to have added to them.

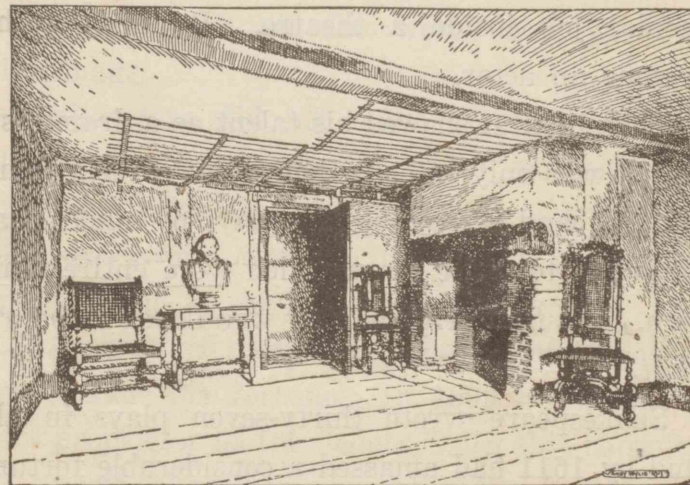


Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon

As a result of a poaching escapade, he incurred the wrath of a certain Sir Thomas Lucy, a landowner in the district. Then, though only in his 'teens, he married Anna Hathaway, a woman very much older than himself.

Stratford-on-Avon (strætʃəd-ən-éiv(ə)n) Warwickshire (wórikʃiə)  
hurriedly (háridli) lessening (lésniŋ) poaching (póutʃiŋ)  
escapade (èskəpéid) incurred (inkó:d) Lucy (lú:si)  
landowner (lændðunə) teens (ti:nz) Anna (éənə) Hathaway (háθəwei)

In later years, in his play *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, he pictured Sir Thomas Lucy as "Mr. Justice Shallow." Thus he paid off one old score. And his ill-timed marriage, it so happened,



The room in which Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon

led to his subsequent renown. For it was the financial embarrassment resulting from that marriage which forced him to leave Stratford-on-Avon and go to London in quest of a livelihood.

wives (waivz) Windsor (wínzə) ill-timed (íltáimd)  
marriage (máridʒ) subsequent (sábsikwənt)  
financial (finéniʃ(ə)l) embarrassment (imbéərəsmənt)  
quest (kwest) livelihood (láivlihud)

He went to London probably in 1585, and for some time, it is believed, earned his living by holding the horses of gallants who had come to see the play. Later, he obtained some sort of menial job inside a theatre. By and by he became an actor.

Then he first showed his talent as a dramatist. But it was only after he had spent several years revising and improving the plays of others that he began to write plays which were entirely his own. His first original play was *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Shakespeare wrote thirty-seven plays in all, and by 1611 had amassed a considerable fortune—a fortune sufficient, at any rate, to enable him to buy a pleasant estate at Stratford-on-Avon, and for the rest of his days to lead the life of a country gentleman. He died on April 23rd, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford church.

earned (ənd)	menial (mí:miəl)	job (dʒɒb)	actor (æktə)
revising (riváiziŋ)		amassed (əməst)	
considerable (kənsɪd(ə)rəbl)	sufficient (s(ə)fɪʃ(ə)nt)		
rate (reit)	chancel (tʃá:ns(ə)l)		

He himself wrote the inscription for his tomb. It reads:

Good friend, for Jesus's sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here;  
Blest be the man that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones.

To this tomb all the world now goes on pilgrimage.

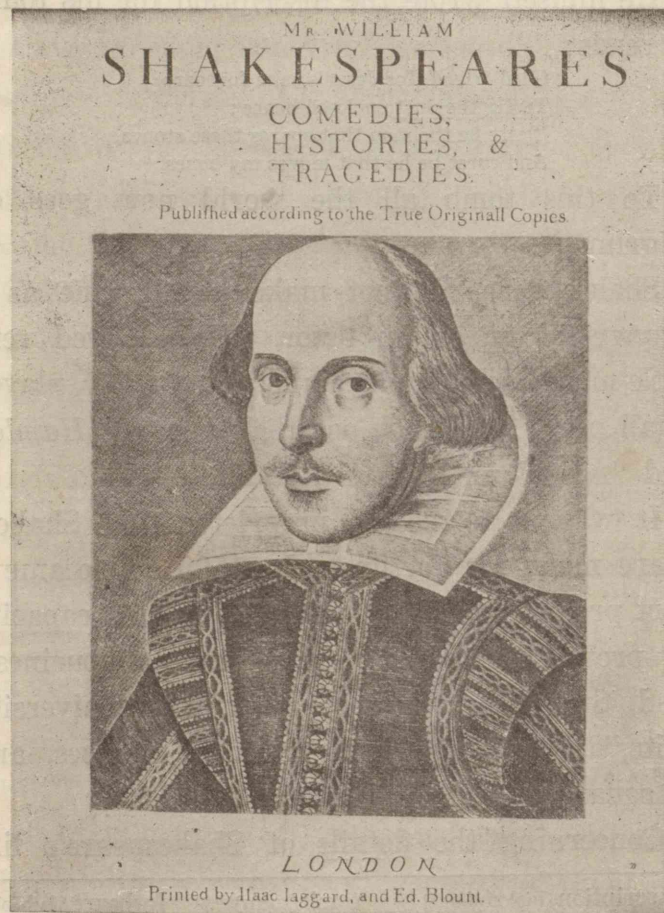
Shakespeare did not make his fortune as a playwright or as an actor. He received very little money for his plays and, as an actor, played small parts only, such as "the Ghost" in *Hamlet*, and "Adam" in *As You Like It*.

It was as a theatre proprietor that Shakespeare made his fortune. In 1599 he became a part proprietor of the "Globe." In this capacity he proved himself a shrewd man of business. And, though he associated with the "University Wits," he did not share in their excesses, and so squander his earnings.

Concerning the details of Shakespeare's life

inscription (ɪnskɪpʃ(ə)n)	tomb (tu:m)	forbear (fə:bɛə)
enclosed (ɪnkloʊzd)	here (hɪə)	curst (kɜ:st)
pilgrimage (pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ)	ghost (gəʊst)	Hamlet (hæmlɪt)
Adam (ædəm)	proprietor (prəpraɪətə)	capacity (kəpə'sɪtɪ)
shrewd (ʃru:d)	business (bɪznɪs)	associated (ə'səʊʃɪeɪtɪd)
excesses (ɪksésɪz)	squander (skwɒndə)	earnings (é:nɪŋz)
	concerning (kənsə:nɪŋ)	





WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The frontispiece to the First Folio Edition of his Works published in 1623

very little is known. But this is hardly a matter for surprise. Shakespeare, it must be remembered, came of an undistinguished family, and he did not belong to any recognized profession; actors in the sixteenth century were regarded as rather disreputable people. His works, moreover, were not collected and produced in the form of a book till after his death. The first edition, or "First Folio" as it is called, was published in 1623.

Shakespeare left school at the age of fourteen, when "he had small Latin and less Greek." How and where, then, did he acquire all his wonderful store of knowledge?

He acquired it at the best school in the world—the school of life, with his own power of observation and his own ready wit as his instructors. Of foreign languages he may have had little knowledge, but he had an unrivalled command of his own.

Shakespeare in his plays used 15,000 English

recognized (rékəgnaɪzd)

disreputable (disrɛpjʊtəbl)

edition (ɪdɪʃ(ə)n)

instructors (ɪnstrʌktəz)

regarded (rɪgɑːdɪd)

moreover (mɔːrəʊvə)

folio (fɒliəʊ)

unrivalled (ʌnráɪv(ə)ld)

words. There are hardly any other English writers who have used one-half of this number. Even well-educated people to-day use only from three to four thousand.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

But **it** was only after he had spent several years revising and improving the plays of others **that** he began to write plays which were entirely his own.

☞ I take **it** for granted **that** no young man who seeks to live a full and adequate life will omit that peculiar culture of the mind which comes from a love of literature and the study of books.

*immense (大いなる) (42 倍の)*  
*capacities (2)*

In this capacity he **proved** himself (**to be**) a shrewd man of business.

This fact **shows** him **to be** a cheat.

( 3 )

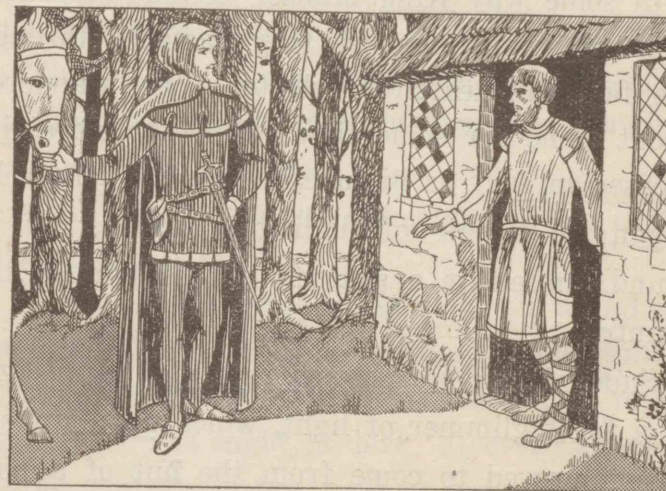
Of foreign languages he **may have had** little knowledge, but he had an unrivalled command of his own.

He did not attend the meeting; he **may have been** either too busy or out of sorts.

seeks (si:ks)	adequate (ædikwit)	omit (omɪt)
peculiar (pikjʊ:ljə)	culture (kʌltʃə)	literature (lɪtərɪtʃə)
	cheat (tʃi:t)	

○ LESSON IV

COURTESY REWARDED



King Mansor reigned in Morocco many, many years ago. From the chronicles of his time we learn that he was greatly beloved by his people, for he was a kind and just ruler. It is recorded, too, that he was exceedingly fond of all outdoor sports.

On one occasion while the king was riding

courtesy (kə:ti:si)	Mansor (mænsə)	Morocco (mə'rɔ:kou)
chronicles (krɒnɪklz)	beloved (bɪləvd)	recorded (rɪkɔ:did)
	outdoor (aʊtdɔ:)	

across the country with a party of friends a severe storm arose, the wind blew with great violence and the rain fell in torrents.

In some way King Mansor became separated from his companions as they hastened through the fields in search of shelter. He wandered about alone for some time, while the storm increased in fury as night came on. At length he began to despair of finding a refuge, for he found himself in a sparsely settled part of the country.

Suddenly his search was rewarded by a sight of a faint glimmer of light, which upon investigation proved to come from the hut of a poor fisherman. The king called out for help, and the fisherman came to the door to welcome the bewildered traveller.

“Will you kindly direct me to the royal palace?” asked the king.

“The royal palace! Why, friend, it is ten good miles to the palace. Surely you do not intend to

<b>violence</b> (váioləns)	<b>fury</b> (fjúəri)	<b>despair</b> (dispéə)
<b>sparsely</b> (spá:sli)	<b>glimmer</b> (glímə)	<b>investigation</b> (invéstigéiʃ(ə)n)
<b>bewildered</b> (biwíldəd)	<b>royal</b> (rói(ə)l)	

continue your journey thither in the face of this storm!” replied the fisherman.

“I will pay you well for your trouble if you will act as my guide. I am anxious to reach the palace as soon as possible,” said the king.

“Though you were King Mansor himself, I would not venture upon such a journey to-night,” responded the fisherman.

“And why? Surely the king would amply reward you.”

“Truly,” said the poor man; “yet I would not attempt it, for I should render myself guilty, perhaps, of leading our beloved <sup>only ruler</sup> monarch to destruction. The night is dark, a severe storm is raging, and the waters near us are treacherous.”

“But why should you be so careful of the king’s safety?”

“Oh,” replied the good man, “because I honour him above every one, and I love him more than myself.”

“What good has he ever done to you that you should hold him in such esteem?” asked the king.

<b>thither</b> (θíðə)	<b>venture</b> (véntʃə)	<b>responded</b> (rɪspɒndɪd)
<b>amply</b> (émpli)	<b>truly</b> (trú:li)	<b>destruction</b> (dɪstrʌkʃ(ə)n)
	<b>treacherous</b> (trétʃ(ə)rəs)	

“Tell me, sir knight, what greater good can I receive from my king than to be protected in the enjoyment of my home, my goods, and my little earning? All I have I owe to his kindness and to the wisdom of his just laws. I am permitted to fish where I please, and afterwards to take my catch to the best market I can find, so that I am able to provide well for my family. To whom am I indebted for all this? Why, to my king for whom I offer up my prayers daily. But why do I talk here, sir knight, when you stand before me, dripping from the pelting of this pitiless storm? Pray enter my dwelling and accept what cheer and comfort it may afford you. To-morrow I will gladly conduct you to the palace.”

The king resolved to accept the invitation, and, dismounting, entered the little hut. The fisherman led the horse into a rude stall and gave him a generous portion of hay and grain.

Mansor sat down near the fire, while the

protected (prətékʰtɪd) permitted (pəmítɪd) indebted (ɪndétɪd)  
 dripping (drípɪŋ) pitiless (pítɪlɪs) conduct (v.) (kəndákt)  
 resolved (rɪzólvd)

fisherman's wife busied herself with the preparation of the evening meal. Shortly after supper the family retired to rest.

Early next morning the king started for the palace, attended by his kind host, who acted as guide. They had proceeded but a little way when they met several of the king's party who were searching for their lord. They were overjoyed at finding him safe and uninjured, for they had spent an anxious night.

Turning to the fisherman, King Mansor said: “My friend, I am greatly indebted to you. I am the king of whom you spoke so kindly last evening. Your courtesy and good-will shall be rewarded. For the present accept my hearty thanks.”

Shortly after this, Mansor presented the good man with a great tract of land together with several fine palaces in token of his gratitude. In the course of time a city grew up on this site, and its people were famed throughout the land for their generosity.

preparation (prəpərəɪʃ(ə)n) retired (rɪtaɪəd) proceeded (prəsiːdɪd)  
 overjoyed (əʊvədʒóɪd) uninjured (ʌnɪn(d)ʒəd)  
 good-will (gúdwɪl) token (tóuk(ə)n) gratitude (grátɪtjʌd)  
 site (saɪt) throughout (θruː(ɪ)áut)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Suddenly his search was rewarded by a sight of a faint glimmer of light, which **upon investigation** proved to come from the hut of a poor fisherman.

**On inquiry**, the rumour turned out to be false.

( 2 )

Though you were King Mansor himself, I **would** not venture upon such a journey to-night.

I **would** not attempt it, for I **should** render myself guilty, perhaps, **of leading** our beloved monarch to destruction.

( 3 )

Pray enter my dwelling and accept **what cheer and comfort** it may afford you.

I am willing to offer **what service** may be in my power.

How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.

—Washington Irving.

**inquiry** (inkwáieri)

**fountain** (fáuntin)

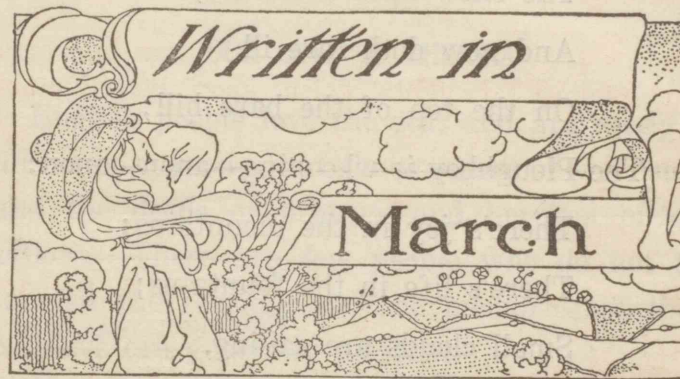
**false** (fə:ls)

**vicinity** (visniti)

**willing** (wliŋ)

**freshen** (fréfn)

LESSON V



The Cock is crowing,

The stream is flowing,

The small birds twitter,

The lake doth glitter,

The green field sleeps in the sun;

The oldest and youngest

Are at work with the strongest;

The cattle are grazing,

Their heads never raising;

There are forty feeding like one!

**twitter** (twíte)

**glitter** (glíte)

**grazing** (gréiziz)

Like an army defeated  
 The snow hath retreated,  
 And now doth fare ill  
 On the top of the bare hill;  
 The Ploughboy is whooping—anon—anon:  
 There's joy in the mountains;  
 There's life in the fountains;  
 Small clouds are sailing,  
 Blue sky prevailing;  
 The rain is over and gone!

—William Wordsworth.  
 (1770—1850)



**hath** (hæθ)      **retreated** (rɪtrɪːtɪd)      **doth** (dɒθ)  
**whooping** (húːpɪŋ)      **anon** (əˈnɒn)      **prevailing** (prɪvɛɪlɪŋ)

## LESSON VI

### OUR LOVE OF THE SEA

English people love the sea, and are ready at all times to read about the wonders of the ocean, and the deeds of bravery and heroism of our sailors. There are few people who do not try to visit the seaside, and the memories of their holidays <sup>spent at the seaside</sup> are generally pleasant.

The sea is wonderfully beautiful. Sometimes it is a sheet of the brightest silver or gold, and at other times it is of deepest blue or wondrous green. Then think of the delicious <sup>delicate</sup> scent of the sea air and the vigour it gives to the tired and weary workers. The very roar of the waves and the strange cries of the sea-birds carry new music to the heart.

At all times, the sea has a magic and a charm of its own, but when the glorious summer weather comes how readily the dwellers in our great towns long to be off to the seaside. The

**heroism** (hérou)ɪzəm)      **wondrous** (wʌndrəs)      **delicious** (dɪlɪʃəs)  
**vigour** (vɪgə)

seacoast of England is very beautiful. In one part its cliffs are of pure white chalk; in another part they are of stern grey granite; while, in other parts, they are of rich red sandstone. The shore below the cliffs may be of gravel or sand of various colours, or of shingle or pebbles of varying size. Here and there are scattered sea-plants of many hues, and all kinds of sea-grasses.

As we stand on the beach on a fine summer day, what can be prettier than to watch the waves sparkling in the sunshine, while the sea seems as if its work were to laugh and play with the happy, merry children on the sands. The children, busy with spade and pail, are building castles of all styles, which the waves in time wash away. Then the evening falls, and the children go home, tired out, to dream of the glories of their coming days by the sea.

There is one thought connected with the sea which is worth mentioning here. The sea is not

seacoast (sí:kóust)	granite (gráenit)	sandstone (sén-stoun)
gravel (gráev(ə)l)	shingle (ʃɪŋɡl)	pebbles (péblz)
varying (véəriɪŋ)	sparkling (spá:kliŋ)	styles (stailz)
	glories (gló:rɪz)	

affected by time. The shore changes, for sometimes the cliffs are worn away, and sometimes the land gains on the sea. Everything changes, but the sea is always the same. Byron, in singing of the sea, says that it is “unchangeable, save to thy wild waves’ play,” and at the end of one of his stanzas he has these fine lines—

“Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow,—  
Such as creation’s dawn beheld, thou rollest now.”

“We, as English people, owe a large part of our prosperity to the fact that we live in a land that is girdled by the sea. The presence of the sea has induced a love among our boys for a sea life; and, as a result, England to-day is the greatest maritime power in the world.”

We owe our wealth, our prosperity, our freedom, and our character to our sea-girt island, and it is no vain boast that “Britannia rules the waves.” We have only to think of Alfred,

affected (əfékɪd)	Byron (bíærən)	unchangeable (Antféin(d)ʒəbl)
stanzas (stænzəs)	wrinkle (wrɪŋkl)	thine (ðain)
azure (éʒə)	creation (kriéiʃ(ə)n)	beheld (bihéld)
prosperity (prəspériti)	girdled (gó:ld)	presence (prézns)
induced (ɪndjú:st)	maritime (máritaim)	sea-girt (sí:gó:t)
boast (bəust)		Britannia (brítænja)

*exquisite pulsation*  
D. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

one thousand years ago, building the first English navy, and then remember that, from that time onward, the mariners of England have ever been in the vanguard of our triumphs.

Every schoolboy glories in the heroic deeds of Drake and Blake, or of Nelson and Collingwood; and his pulse beats quicker as he reads of the defeat of the Armada, or the victory of Trafalgar. Now this heroism is not a thing of the past. Scarcely a week passes without the record of some brave deed around our coast: and as long as the English character remains what it is, the sea must have a fascination for all English people.

GRAMMAR

— ( 1 )

The **very** roar of the waves and the strange cries of the sea-birds carry new music to the heart.

The **very** thought of visiting his own native town delighted him.

mariners (máerínəz)    vanguard (væŋgɑ:d)    triumphs (tráíəmfz)  
Blake (bleik)    Collingwood (kólɪŋwud)    record (rékɔ:d)  
fascination (fæsinéij(ə)n)

( 2 )

Scarcely a week passes **without** the record of some brave deed around our coast.

The decks were so slippery, that one could **hardly** take a step **without** tumbling down.

( 3 )

As long as the English character remains **what it is**, the sea must have a fascination for all English people.

I entirely owe to my parents **what I am** to-day.

( 4 )

brave — bravery    heroic — heroism  
delicious — deliciousness    glorious — glory  
prosperous — prosperity    free — freedom

FOR STUDY

The great civilizations of all time seem to have arisen where nature made production possible only a part of the year, and thus made it necessary for man to work and save up for the time when he could not produce.

slippery (slɪpəri)    heroic (híróuik)    civilizations (sɪvɪlaɪzɪj(ə)nz)  
arisen (əɪrɪzn)



LESSON VII

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM AND THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, England became an industrial, money-making country. The awakening of a commercial spirit in the people can be shown by the manner in which sentiment changed at this time in regard to usury, the lending of money at interest.

In the Middle Ages, both the Church and public opinion strongly condemned the practice of lending money at interest; Jews were hated and persecuted largely because they were usurers. In those days, a man rarely had occasion to borrow money save in times of adversity, when he was "hard up," as we say. It was argued, therefore, that to charge him for the use of a loan was to take advantage of his misfortune.

- Gresham (grɛʃəm) industrial (ɪndə'striəl) awakening (əwə'ki:niŋ)
commercial (kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l) sentiment (sɛntɪmənt) usury (jʊ:'z(ə)ri)
lending (lɛndɪŋ) interest (ɪn'trɪst) opinion (ə'pɪniən)
hated (hɛɪtɪd) persecuted (pə'sɪkjʊ:tɪd) largely (lɑ:dʒli)
usurers (jʊ:'z(ə)rɜ:z) borrow (bɔ'rəʊ) adversity (əd'vɜ:sɪti)
advantage (əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ)

But, as trade developed in the country, people no longer required loans only to help them out of personal embarrassments. Often they called for loans in order that they might have money for their trading ventures. Men who lent in such circumstances could hardly be said to take an unfair advantage of their fellows if they claimed a part of the profits which money they lent enabled others to make. Gradually, therefore, usury came to be regarded from a different point of view.

grade 120分
gradual 174也
graduate 72, 9, 12
am 21, 12, 12

abundance 富, 夥多

Throughout the sixteenth century, Parliament continued formally to condemn usury. Actually, however, it abandoned the principle. The usury laws made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth aimed not at the suppression of lending but at preventing the charging of an excessive rate of interest. A law of 1571 fixed 10 per cent. as the maximum rate.

abnormal

The arranging of loans to traders and others is today a part of the normal business of

- developed (dɪ'veləpt) unfair (ʌnfɛə) profits (prɒfɪts)
enabled (ɪn'eɪbld) formally (fɔ:məli) actually (æktʃuəli)
suppression (sə'prɛʃ(ə)n) excessive (ɪksɛsɪv) cent. (sɛnt)
maximum (mæksɪməm)

bankers. [In the sixteenth century, when there were no bankers, this function was performed by the goldsmiths, who borrowed money at interest in order that they might lend it out to traders at a higher rate. The goldsmiths, in fact, became the intermediaries between those who had money to lend and those who wished to borrow.]

During the later years of Elizabeth's reign, the Government often borrowed from the goldsmiths in anticipation of taxes and other sources of revenue about to fall due, just as the Governments of today <sup>become</sup> borrow from the Bank of England.

The early Tudor sovereigns, if they wished to raise big loans for national purposes, had usually to send abroad for money. At Antwerp, which was then the commercial capital and chief money market of Europe, there was a great building, the *Bourse*, where the wealthy merchants of the city met and transacted their business. If the

bankers (bæŋkəz)    function (fʌŋ(k)(ə)n)    goldsmiths (góuldsmiθs)  
intermediaries (ɪntə(:)mí:diəri:z)    anticipation (æntisipéiʃ(ə)n)  
sources (só:siz)    revenue (révinju:)    Tudor (tjú:də)  
Antwerp (æntwə:p)    bourse (buəs)    transacted (trænzæktid)

King of England wanted a loan, he could usually count on raising it there.

Perhaps his agent would not find a single merchant wealthy enough to advance the sum required. But a group of merchants would soon gather round him, and from their joint stocks the total could quickly be made up.

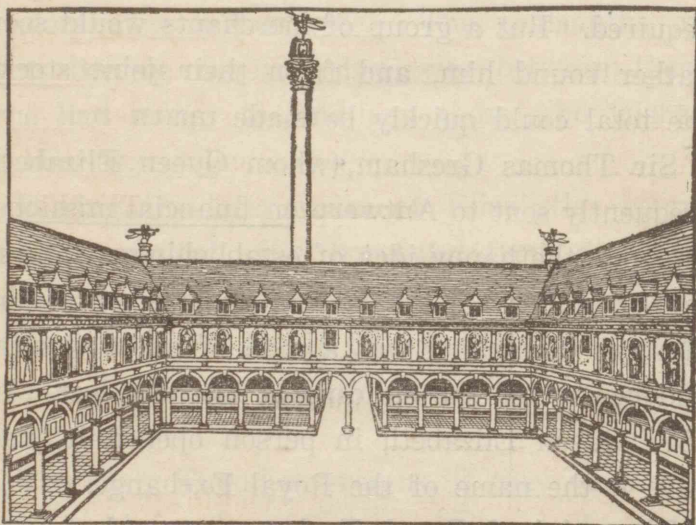
[Sir Thomas Gresham, (whom Queen Elizabeth frequently sent to Antwerp on financial missions), hit upon the happy idea of establishing a Bourse in London., Gresham, a leading member of the Mercers' Company, was a man of great wealth, and he erected the building at his own cost. In 1571 Queen Elizabeth in person opened it, and gave it the name of the Royal Exchange.

The original Royal Exchange was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. It stood, however, where the Royal Exchange in London stands today.

Gresham by his enterprise achieved a work of immense national importance. Hitherto

agent (éidz(ə)nt)    joint (dʒoint)    stocks (stəks)  
missions (míʃ(ə)nz)    hit (hit)    establishing (ɪstæblɪʃɪŋ)  
merciers (mɜ:səz)    achieved (ætʃí:vɪd)  
hitherto (híðətú:)

English merchants had been disunited. Gresham, by giving them a place of meeting, enabled them to exchange ideas and jointly to make plans for the development of trade.



The Inner Court of the First Royal Exchange

Antwerp, now a Belgian city, belonged in Elizabethan times to a territory known as the Netherlands. Many of the Netherlanders were Protestants, but during the sixteenth century they came under the rule of King Philip II. of Spain, a monarch who determined to use all the

disunited (dɪsjuːnəɪtɪd)	development (dɪvələpmənt)
Belgian (bɛlʒəɪn)	territory (tɛrɪtəri)
Spain (speɪn)	Netherlands (nədələndz)
	compel (kəmpel)

X. 排斥ル。獨之ヲ。之聲嘆也。守門。

means in his power to compel his subjects to remain loyal to the Roman Church. In the Netherlands a terrible war ensued. This greatly stimulated the growing commercial importance of London.

救済ス。刺戟ス。

*encouraged stimulation*  
*On beauty stimulate my bodily desire.*

Business men found that they could not carry on their trade in war-devastated Antwerp. The world's trade, therefore, gradually crossed over to England, and before the end of Elizabeth's reign London had become not only the chief money market but the leading seaport of Europe.

株の市。

To encourage overseas trade, Queen Elizabeth granted to groups of individuals or companies the monopoly or exclusive right of trading in certain commodities or to certain parts. The "Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies," incorporated by the Queen on the last day of the year 1600, was the most famous of the companies founded at this time. The East India Company, as it is usually called, gradually established the British Empire in

loyal (ləi(ə)l)	ensued (ɪnsjuːd)	war-devastated (wɔːdɛvəsteɪtɪd)
encourage (ɪnkʌrɪdʒ)		monopoly (mə'nɒpəli)
commodities (kəmɒdɪtɪz)		incorporated (ɪnkɔːpəreɪtɪd)

India, and it continued to represent the British nation in that country right down to the time of the Mutiny of 1857.

Among the other Elizabethan companies may be mentioned the Levant Company (which traded along the Mediterranean), the Russian Company, and the African Company. The African Company traded in gold from the Guinea coast, also in slaves, and did profitable business by selling negroes to the Spanish colonists in the New World.

Elizabethan Englishmen did not view the slave trade as we do today. [And in justice to them it may be said that their traders at first only bought and sold negroes who otherwise would have been put to death as criminals or as prisoners of war.]

That gallant buccaneer, Sir John Hawkins, was the first Englishman to engage in the slave trade, and his Queen did not hesitate to share in the risks and profits of his ventures. As a reward she allowed him to add to his coat of

mutiny (mju:tini) Levant (liv'ent) Guinea (gini) slaves (sleivz)  
profitable (pr'ofitəbl) negroes (ni:grouz) criminals (krimin|z)  
buccaneer (bʌkənə) Hawkins (hó:kinz)

arms the figure of a negro—"a demi-Moor proper," in heraldic language—bound with a rope.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Men who lent in such circumstances **could** hardly be said to take an unfair advantage of their fellows.

The rice-crop this year is expected to fall short of the average one by about 5 per cent.

( 2 )

Before the end of Elizabeth's reign London had become **not only** the chief money market **but** the leading seaport of Europe.

**Not only** my interest **but** my duty forbids me to turn from the work I have undertaken.

---

FOR STUDY

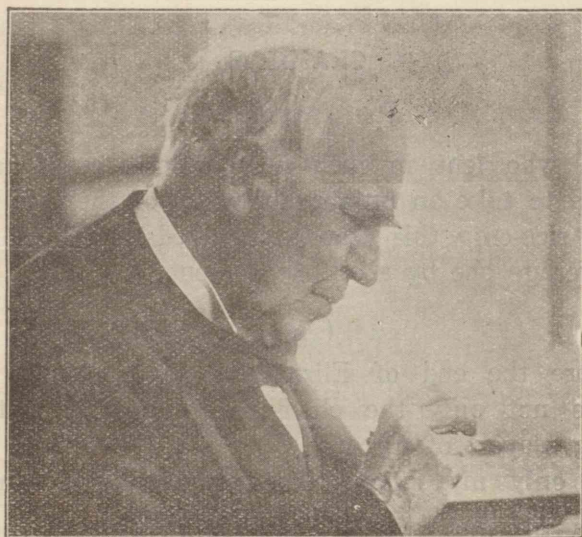
The great use of a school education is not so much to teach you things as to teach you the art of learning; so that you may apply that art in after life for yourselves, on any matter, (to which you choose to turn your mind.)

---

heraldic (her'ældik) average (évéridz) forbids (fəbídiz)  
undertaken (ʌndətéik(ə)n)

LESSON VIII

THOMAS EDISON—I



Thomas Alva Edison, the greatest inventor in electricity that the world has seen, was born at Milan, a little town in the state of Ohio, in America, in 1847. On his father's side he was descended from an excellent family of Dutch millers remarkable for their longevity and

Edison (édis(ə)n)	Alva (áelvə)	inventor (invéntə)
electricity (ilektrísiti)	Milan (míln)	Ohio (o(u)háio(u))
descended (diséndid)	millers (míləz)	remarkable (rimá:kəbl)
	longevity (lɔndzévití)	

physical strength. His father, Samuel Edison, was a nursery-man and dealer in grain and lumber.

His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Elliot, was of Scottish birth, but had been brought up and educated in Canada. Trained to be a teacher, she was a woman of great strength and sweetness of character, and exercised a deep influence upon her son Thomas. Except for two months' schooling, she taught him entirely herself, and implanted in his mind a love of knowledge which is the beginning and end of all true education. From his parents the future inventor inherited a character of marked simplicity, kindness, and originality. His mind was formed in a good home, particularly under the influence of a good mother.

her = heir  
嗣子。

When he was only seven years of age his father was straitened in circumstances, and the boy was obliged to begin earning his own living. He became a newsboy on the railway. The

physical (fízík(ə)l)	nursery-man (né:sərimən)	lumber (lámbo)
Scottish (skótíʃ)	influence (ínfluəns)	implanted (implántid)
inherited (inhéritid)	simplicity (simplísiti)	kindness (káindlinis)
originality (ərídʒinəlití)	straitened (stréitnd)	newsboy (njú:zbɔi)

American trains have an outside passage from one carriage to another upon which people can walk up and down. As the trains run great distances, the passengers require to be amused and refreshed, and the newsboy, with his newspapers and his basket of fruits and sweets, is in much demand. Edison, with his bright, smiling face and his <sup>before take</sup> prompt, ready manner, made a capital newsboy.

At the same time he took a keen interest in chemistry, and devoured all books that came in his way. He did not, however, neglect his business, and the civil war in America gave him an extraordinary opportunity for pushing it. So things prospered with him. He started a railway newspaper, which he printed in an old luggage-car. It was in this luggage-car, too, that he pursued his chemical studies.

His pursuit of chemistry in his old luggage-car at last got him into difficulties. One day, when he was hard at work, the jolting of the

amused (əmjú:zd)	refreshed (rifréjt)	chemistry (kémistri)
devoured (diváuəd)	civil (sívl)	extraordinary (ikstró:dnri)
pursued (pəsjú:d)	chemical (kémik(ə)l)	pursuit (pəsjú:t)
	jolting (dʒóultɪŋ)	

car, which had no springs, upset a bottle of phosphorus and hurled it violently to the floor. The car was set <sup>on</sup> on fire, and in a moment all was confusion. <sup>to master</sup> The conductor, who had long been displeased with the horrid smells and terrifying noises which proceeded from Edison's car, thought it a good opportunity for turning him out of the train.

In a short time the poor lad was deposited on the platform, with his type, chemicals, and other property thrown after him. Worst of all, the angry conductor gave him, before he descended, such a severe box on the ear that the delicate organ of hearing was injured for life. The best surgical skill was afterwards employed to cure it, but in vain.

It was a terrible experience for the poor lad. His mother consoled and encouraged him. "The world will hear of him yet," she said. It was really the turning-point in his career, for he now resolved to master the wonderful art of

bottle (bótl)	phosphorus (fósf(ə)rəs)	hurled (hæ:ld)
confusion (kən'fjú:z(ə)n)	conductor (kəndáktə)	displeased (displí:zd)
horrid (hórid)	terrifying (térifaiɪŋ)	deposited (dipó:zítid)
type (taip)	delicate (délikit)	organ (ó:gən)
	surgical (só:dʒikəl)	injured (índʒəd)

telegraphy, and his mind was thus turned to the marvellous subject of electricity, in which he was destined to achieve results which have astonished the civilised world.

Edison soon learned to be one of the most expert telegraphists in America. But he was not content to be a mere operator; invention in this field quickly became the everyday business of his life. At the age of twenty-four he was described as 'a young man who has kept the path to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps.' It was a bright day in the life of Edison when he received a cheque for forty thousand dollars, or eight thousand pounds, for certain devices in telegraphy which won the admiration of the business men of New York. That memorable cheque was, as we shall see, only the beginning of a long career of invention unequalled in the world's history.

---

consoled (kənsóuld)	telegraphy (tilégrəfi)	marvellous (márviləs)
destined (déstind)	civilised (sivilaizd)	expert (a.) (ekspó:t)
telegraphists (tilégrəfists)	operator (ópəreitə)	
described (diskráibd)	patent (péit(ə)nt)	cheque (tʃek)
pounds (paundz)	admiration (ədməréiʃ(ə)n)	
memorable (mém(ə)rəbl)	unequalled (ʌní:kw(ə)ld)	

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Elliot, was of Scottish birth.

He is a man of good birth.

( 2 )

He took a keen interest in chemistry, and devoured all books that came in his way.

A curious book has fallen in my way.

FOR STUDY

1. Wireless telegraphy now flashes its messages in all directions through the air, motor cars fill our streets and whiz along our country roads, and finally most wonderful of all, the airman has appeared, sweeping and circling in the sky far overhead with their marvellous flying machines.

2. Iron is still the great necessity in an automobile. Mr. Ford thinks that aluminium will take its place in the future and when that occurs an automobile will be lighter by thirty pounds.

curious (kjúəriəs)  
Ford (fó:d)

wireless (wáíəlis)  
aluminium (əljumínjəm)

LESSON IX

THOMAS EDISON—II

With this large cheque, Edison fitted up a workshop of his own, equipped with everything necessary for carrying on his work of invention and manufacturing. For we must remember that he manufactured and sold many of the appliances which he invented, and so was able to raise money to <sup>last run. carry</sup> continue his labours. If he had been obliged to depend on the work of invention alone he could not have gained a living.

As the fame of his inventing activity began to spread, Edison was greatly disturbed by visitors, who came sometimes from a love of science, but oftener from vulgar curiosity. To escape such interruptions and to obtain greater facilities for his work, Edison removed his establishment to Menlo Park, a quiet spot about twenty-four miles from New York. Here he

equipped (ikwípt) appliances (əpláíənsis) activity (æktíviti)  
 curiosity (kjùəriósiti) interruptions (ɪntərəpʃ(ə)nz)  
 facilities (fəsilitiz) establishment (ɪstəblɪmənt)

built a splendid laboratory, which he provided with every appliance that could assist him and his people in their work. By this time his inventions were so varied and wonderful that he became known as the Wizard of Menlo Park.

Let us glance at some of the <sup>magical</sup> marvellous feats of invention which have gained him his worldwide fame. His improvements in telegraphy have been as numerous as they have been ingenious. He did not invent the telephone, but he made improvements on it which have greatly contributed to make it useful and effective as a means of transmitting sound by electricity over great distances. The progress of locomotion by electricity owes much to the patience and inventive genius of Edison.

Perhaps his most wonderful invention is the phonograph. This is an instrument by which human utterance either in speech or song may be recorded, and by which words may be reproduced

laboratory (ləbərət(ə)ri) feats (fi:ts) ingenious (ɪndʒi:njəs)  
 contributed (kəntrɪbjʊ:tid) effective (ɪfektɪv)  
 transmitting (trænzmitɪŋ) locomotion (ləkəməʊ(ə)n)  
 phonograph (fəʊnəgræf) instrument (ɪnstrəmənt)  
 human (hjú:mən) utterance (ʌtərəns) reproduced (rɪ:prədʒʊ:st)





dwell dwelt —  
 1. 定住。2. 注意ス。長ク居ス。  
 -er. ② ing ②

generations after the person who uttered them  
 has died. At the French Exhibition of 1878  
 forty-five phonographs were shown, and the  
 daily concourse of people attracted by the new  
 invention was estimated at thirty thousand.  
 Men of all nations and tongues were surprised  
 to hear their voices reproduced by the strange  
 instrument.

The mode of using the phonograph is quite  
 simple. It is only necessary to talk into the  
 receiver in a natural tone of voice and in one's  
 usual manner, after which the phonogram, as it  
 is called, is taken from the phonograph and  
 enclosed in a little box. The recipient of the  
 phonogram places it in his apparatus, and then,  
 setting the machine in motion, heard the familiar  
 voice of his correspondent speaking to him.

We need not dwell upon the great services  
 rendered by Edison in the improvement of  
 electric-lighting. Before his time electric-lighting  
 was desultory and imperfect. Edison made it

generations (dʒənəreɪʃ(ə)nz)	uttered (ʌtəd)	exhibition (ɛksɪbɪʃ(ə)n)
concourse (kɒŋkɔ:s)	mode (məʊd)	attracted (ətræktɪd)
estimated (ɛstɪmeɪtɪd)	receiver (rɪsɪ:və)	
phonogram (fəʊnəgræm)	recipient (rɪsɪpiənt)	
apparatus (əpəreɪtəs)	motion (məʊʃ(ə)n)	familiar (fəməljə)
correspondent (kɔ:rɪspɒndənt)	desultory (dés əlt(ə)rɪ)	

practical; to him more than to any other man we owe the bright, pleasing, and efficient light which is now everywhere being introduced.

Another of his marvellous inventions is the kinetograph, which, in regard to movement, performs the same function as the phonograph does with regard to the voice. In other words, it does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear. The kinetograph records successive movements which are reproduced in such a way that we see them as they actually took place.

Edison hopes some day to devise an instrument which will combine the operations of the phonograph and the kinetograph, so that both sound and movement will be reproduced as they actually occurred together. In this way the voice and gestures of a great orator or of a great singer will be recorded, and may be reproduced at a great distance or after a long period of time.

It is a great ambition of Edison directly to convert the energy (which is stored in coal) into

kinetograph (kainétogræf) successive (səksésiv) devise (diváiz)  
combine (kəmbáin) operations (əpəreíj(ə)nz) gestures (dʒéstʃəz)  
ambition (æmbíʃ(ə)n) convert (kənvé:t)

fuel 大燃料 燃料を燃やして (L. 114) 燃やす。

電気の力

electric power. At present we do so by burning the coal in fires which heat water and transform it into steam. This is a wasteful process, in which ninety per cent. of the energy is lost. If Edison succeeds in obtaining electric power from coal directly, this waste of fuel will be avoided, and a great steamer will only need a coal-bin capable of holding two hundred and fifty tons, instead of one of three thousand tons, to carry it across the Atlantic.

Finding the premises at Menlo Park too small for him, Edison in 1886 removed to Orange, New Jersey, where he continues his work with as much activity as ever. He may well be described as a born inventor, a man with a natural passion for invention. He brings to his labours a patience and devotion, energy and enthusiasm, which have probably never been surpassed. When <sup>(45)</sup>engaged in working out some great idea he forgets his meals, and can dispense with sleep and rest. In his private relations he

transform (trænsfó:m) wasteful (wéistf(u)l) process (próuses)  
coal-bin (kóulbin) capable (kéipəbl) premises (prémisiz,  
New Jersey (njú: dʒó:zi) passion (péíj(ə)n) enthusiasm (inθjú:ziəzm)  
surpassed (sə:pá:st) dispense (dispéns) relations (riléi(ə)nz)

is distinguished by great simplicity and kindness of character.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Edison was greatly disturbed by vi-itors, who came sometimes **from** a love of science, but oftener **from** vulgar curiosity.

He insisted that he had done it **from** ignorance.

( 2 )

In other words, it does for the eye **what** the phonograph does for the ear.

You must not run into debt, as debt is to man **what**,  
As the serpent is to the bird.

It is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy, and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.  
—Theodore Roosevelt.

All through my life I have had occasion to observe that **what** seemed to be misfortunes, have proved in the end to be the best things which could possibly have happend to me.  
—Nathaniel Hawthorne

insisted (insístid)

serpent (sóp(ə)nt)  
resolute (rézəlut)

grim (grim)

LESSON X

LAKE COMO



The lakes of the Cumbrian Mountains in England and of the Scottish Highlands are very beautiful, but perhaps those of the Alpine valleys

Como (kóumou)

Cumbrian (kámbriən)  
Alpine (élpain)

Highlands (háiləndz)

are even more lovely. A splendid group of lakes lies on the southern side of the Alps, in the north of Italy. Nestling at the very foot of the mountains are Maggiore, Como, Garda, and others, all famous for their enchanting scenery. Of all these, Como is the most renowned. Not



only is it exceedingly beautiful, but the climate is delightful, and invalids from colder countries throng to its shores to enjoy its balmy, health-giving air.

It is not a very large lake, for it is only thirty miles long, and at no point more than two and a half miles broad. Indeed, throughout the greater

Italy (ítəli)      Maggiore (mædʒiô:ri)      enchanting (intʃántiŋ)  
invalids (ínvəli:dz)      throng (θrɒŋ)      balmy (bá:mi)

part of its length it is much narrower. Its shape is curious—<sup>3. 43 7 21</sup>not unlike a two-pronged fork, with the handle turned to the north. The prongs are <sup>7 4</sup>separated by the promontory of Bellagio.

People visiting this beautiful spot usually arrive first at the little town of Como, at the south-western end of the lake. Let us fancy ourselves going there together, and arriving in the lovely Como country at the close of a summer evening. It is moonlight, and we take a boat for a row upon the shining water.

Smoothly we glide over the placid surface, enjoying the cool air after the glowing heat of the day. The moon pours its bright light upon the lake, but the hills are dark with mysterious shadows. The whole scene is hushed in profound repose, and the only signs of man's presence are the twinkling lights along the water's edge. The town of Como lies behind us—a swarm of such glowworm beams; the hills and shadows gloom around; the lake is a sheet of tremulous silver.

unlike (ánláik)      two-pronged (tú:prɒŋd)      prongs (prɒŋz)  
promontory (próməntri)      Bellagio (belá:dʒo)      moonlight (mú:nlaɪt)  
placid (plésid)      mysterious (místʃəriəs)      hushed (hʌʃt)  
profound (prəfáund)      repose (ripóuz)      beams (bi:mz)  
gloom (glu:m)      tremulous (trémjʊləs)

We hardly know how we can leave so much beauty; but we come ashore, and return to our hotel at last. Next morning we are up early, for the steamer starts for the head of the lake at eight o'clock, and we go on board a little before that hour. There is an awning spread over the after-part of the boat; but we do not feel the need of it in the fresh morning air, and we go as near to the bow as possible, that we may be the very first to enjoy the famous beauty of the scene opening before us.

A few sails dot the water, and everywhere there are small canopied boats like the one we had last night. Now we reach a bend in the lake, and the roofs and towers of the city of Como pass from our view. With every curve of the ever-curving lake, other roofs and towers constantly succeed them, no less lovely and picturesque than they. We advance over charming expanses of water lying between lofty hills; and as the lake is narrow, the voyage is like sailing up a winding river.

ashore (əʃɔː)	awning (ˈɔːnɪŋ)	after-part (ˈɑːftəpɑːt)
canopied (kəˈnɒpɪd)	curve (kɜːv)	ever-curving (ˈɛvəkəːvɪŋ)
expanses (ɪkspænsɪz)		voyage (vɔɪdʒ)

巖の 辺に 町が あり ます。  
 巖の 邊  
 sternmost.  
 — 63 —

Wherever the hills do not descend sheer into the water, a pretty town nestles on the brink; or, if not a town, then a villa, or even a cottage, if there is room for nothing more. Many little towns climb half-way up the heights; and the green hills, covered with vines and olives, are dotted with peasants' houses to the very crest.

The lake stretches far away among the Alps; and, as we draw near its upper end, the scenery becomes more stern and grand. The mountains grow loftier and loftier, and by-and-by they wear light wreaths of cloud and snow. Our voyage stops at the village of Colico. It is now midday. A burning calm is in the atmosphere and on the broad valley—out of which a marshy stream oozes into the lake—and the brilliant sunshine glitters on the snow-crowned hills.

Once more our steamer moves slowly out upon the lake, but it now bears us homewards to the town of Como. As the heat of the day yields to the coolness of the evening air, we watch with delight the shadows creeping higher and higher

sheer (ʃiə)	brink (brɪŋk)	olives (ˈɒlɪvz)	crest (krest)
midday (mɪdˈdeɪ)	calm (kɑːm)	atmosphere (ˈætˌmɒsfiə)	
marshy (mɑːʃi)	oozes (ˈuːzɪz)	creeping (kriːpɪŋ)	

on the hills, while their tops are still bathed in the warm rays of the setting sun. We listen to the songs of the girls winding yellow silk on reels that hum through the open windows of the village factories. And now at last our golden day on Como's lake has come to an end; and as we step silently ashore, we feel as if we must have been dreaming about some region too beautiful for earth.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Let us fancy ourselves going there together, and arriving in the lovely Como country at the close of a summer evening.

Suppose yourself sailing across the ocean, you would sometimes see a school of whales spouting high up into the air.

( 2 )

Many little towns climb half-way up the heights. I have come back half-way through the concert.

reels (ri:lz)      region (ri:dʒ ə'n)      whales (weilz)  
spouting (spáutiŋ)      concert (kónsət)

( 3 )

The green hills, covered with vines and olives, are dotted with peasants' houses to the very crest.

Torrents of rain poured down, soaking me to the skin.

FOR STUDY

- ① Our officers and crews are highly experienced and disciplined, to say nothing of their patriotism and valour, upon which we depend more than on weapons.
- ② Do not overlook the important fact that most people can develop a knowledge of one subject better if they study at the same time a secondary subject, a subject from the study of which recreation is obtained.
- ③ That which is good to be done cannot be done too soon; and if it is neglected to be done early, it will frequently happen that it will not be done at all.



寫字

poured (pɔ:d)      soaking (súkiŋ)      crews (kru:z)  
patriotism (pátriətizm)      valour (váelə)      overlook (ðuvəlúk)  
recreation (rèkriéiʃ(ə)n)

LESSON XI

PETER BENNY'S DISMISSAL—I

Mr. Sam walked straight to the counting-house, where Mr. Benny sat addressing Michaelmas bills.

"Put those aside for a moment," he commanded. "I want a letter written."

Mr. Benny took a sheet of notepaper from the rack, dipped his pen, and looked up attentively.

"It's for the ferryman below here—Old Vro, as you call him. Write that after Saturday next his services will not be required."

Mr. Benny laid down his pen slowly, and stared at his master.

"I beg your pardon, sir—you can't mean that you're dismissing him?"

"Why not?" = *why can't I mean that?*

"What, old Nicky Vro?" Mr. Benny shook his head, as much as to say that the thing could not be done.

"He has been grossly impudent. Apart from

Benny (béni)	dismissal (dismísəl)	Michaelmas (míklmæs)
bills (bilz)	notepaper (nútpèipə)	dipped (dipt)
ferryman (férimən)	Nicky (níki)	grossly (gróusli)

that, his incompetence is a scandal, and I have wondered more than once how my father put up *ensure* with it. In justice to the public using the ferry, and to Lady Killiow, as owner of the ferry rights) —But, excuse me, I prefer not to argue the matter. He must go. Will you, please, write the letter, and deliver it when you cross the ferry at dinner-time?"

"But, indeed, Mr. Samuel—you must forgive me, sir—old Nicky may be cantankerous at times, but he means no harm to any living soul. The passengers make allowances; he's part of the ferry, as you might say. As for impudence—if he really has been impudent—will you let me talk to him, sir? I'll engage he asks pardon and promises not to offend again. But think, before in your anger you turn him adrift—where can the old man go, but to the workhouse? What can he have saved on twelve shillings a week? For every twelve shillings, he's <sup>for</sup> earned Lady Killiow three to five pounds, week by week, these forty years; and not one penny of it, I'll under-

incompetence (inkómpit(ə)ns)	scandal (skéndl)	Killiow (kíliə)
cantankerous (kæntéŋk(ə)rəs)	soul (soul)	allowance (əlaúəns)
offend (əfénd)	adrift (ədrift)	



take to say, has he kept back from her ladyship.  
 "What wage is it, after all, for the years of a man's strength that now, with a few more years to live, he should lose it?"

"Have you done?"

Mr. Benny stood up. "I should never have done, sir, until you listened to me."

"You refuse to write the letter?"

"I humbly beg you, sir, not to ask me to write it."

"But I (do) ask you to write it."

Mr. Benny thrust both his hands nervously beneath his coat-tails, walked to the window and stood for a second or two, staring out upon the garden. His cheeks were flushed. He had arrived at one of those moments in life which proved a man; but of heroism he was not conscious at all.

"I am very sorry, Mr. Samuel," said he, turning again to the table. "If your father had told me to write such a letter, I should have used an old servant's liberty, and warned him that he was acting unjustly. Though it made him angry, he

<b>ladyship</b> (léidifip)	<b>wage</b> (weidg)	<b>humbly</b> (hámbli)
<b>thrust</b> (θrast)	<b>nervously</b> (né:vəslɪ)	<b>conscious</b> (kɔ́nʃəs)



would have understood. But I see, sir, that I have no right to argue with you; and so let us have no more words. I cannot write what you wish."

"My father," answered Mr. Sam, wagging a finger at him, "tolerated many things I do not propose to tolerate. He suffered this old dotard to annoy the public, though long past work. I am not surprised to learn that he suffered you to forget your place."

Mr. Benny gathered up his papers without answering.

"Look here, Benny," Mr. Sam resumed, after watching him for a while, "I don't wish to be hard on you; I only require obedience. It's a bit foolish of you—eh?—to be quarrelling with your bread and butter."

"Maybe."

"If you leave me, I wish it to be understood that 'tis by your own choice."

The little man met his master's eyes now with a look of something like contempt. "If that

understood (ʌndəstʊd)    tolerated (tɒləreɪtɪd)    dotard (dɔʊtəd)  
annoy (ənoɪ)    resumed (rɪzjʊːmd)    obedience (ɒbɪːdʒəns)  
eh (eɪ)    quarrelling (kwɔːrəlɪŋ)    maybe (meɪbiː)    choice (tʃɔɪs)  
contempt (kɒntɛm(p)t)

salves your conscience, sir, by all means have it so. But if 'tis to be plain truth between us, you want a younger clerk."

"Did I ever complain of your incompetence?"

"My incompetence, sir? 'Tis my competence you surely mean? I reckon no man can be sure of being a good servant till he has learnt to advise for his master's good against his master's will."

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

You **cannot** mean that you're dismissing him?  
What **can** he have saved on twelve shillings a week?

( 2 )

And not **one penny of it**, I will undertake to say, **has he kept back** from her ladyship.

Never again, after such a startling discovery, **could this young man be satisfied to live** a peasant's life.

salves (sɑ:vz)    conscience (kɒnsjəns)    competence (kɒmpɪt(ə)ns)  
startling (stɑːtlɪŋ)    discovery (dɪskʌvəri)

startle 驚駭  
sing a song 唱歌  
九月才學期試原範圍

LESSON XII

PETER BENNY'S DISMISSAL—II

Half an hour ago Mr. Benny had been a brave man, but as he neared his home a sudden cowardice seized him. It was not that he shirked breaking the news to his wife; nay, he fiercely desired to tell her, and get the worst over. But in imagination he saw the children seated around the table, all hungry as hunters for the meal which, under God's grace, he had never yet failed to earn; and the thought (that they might soon hunger and not be fed, for a moment unmanned him.) He hurried past the narrow passage leading to his door. The dinner-hour's quiet rested on the little town, and there was no one in the street to observe him as he halted by the church-gate, half-minded to return. The gate stood open, and as he glanced up at the tower, the clock there rang out its familiar chime. He passed up the path, entered, and cast himself on his knees.

seized (si:zd)      fiercely (fiesli)      desired (dizaiəd)  
 imagination (imædʒinéis(ə)n)      unmanned (ʌnmænd)  
 chime (tʃaim)      knees (ni:z)

For half an hour he knelt, and, although he prayed but by fits and starts, by degrees peace grew within him and possessed his soul. He waited until the clock struck two—by which time the children would be back at school—and walked resolutely homeward.

Mrs. Benny and Nuncey were alone in the kitchen, where the board had been cleared of all but the table-cloth and his own knife and fork. <sup>except</sup> They cried out together upon his dilatoriness; but while his wife turned <sup>to go</sup> to fetch his dinner from the oven, Nuncey took a step forward, scanning his face.

“Father?”

He put out a hand as he dropped into his seat, and stared along the empty table.

“I am dismissed.”

Mrs. Benny faced about, felt for a chair, and sat down trembling. Nuncey took her father's hand. <sup>nervously</sup> <sup>nerv</sup> <sub>不安</sub>

“Tell us all about it,” she commanded; and he told them.

knelt (nelt)      Nuncey (nʌnsi)      dilatoriness (dilat(ə)rinis)  
 scanning (skæniŋ)

His wife cast her apron over her head.

“But he’ll take you back,” she moaned. “If you go to him and ask him properly, he’ll surely take you back!”

“Don’t be foolish, Mother.” Nuncey laid a hand on her father’s shoulder, and he looked up at her with brimming eyes. “’Tis Mr. Samuel that shall send to us before we go to him!”

She patted the tired shoulders, now bent again over the table.

“But what a brave little father it is, after all!”



apron (éipr(ə)n)

brimming (brimɪŋ)

moaned (maʊnd)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It was not **that** he shirked breaking the news to his wife.

(It is) not **that** learning is to be despised, but **that** it must be allied to goodness.

( 2 )

coward - cowardice

hungry - hunger

imaginary - imagination

dilatory - dilatoriness

conscious - consciousness

incompetent - {incompetence  
incompetency

FOR STUDY

1. What a glorious thing is light! None but those who have been deprived of it can fully realize its true value.

2. As with men, so with nations—none becomes utterly base on a sudden, or utterly heroic. Their vices and their virtues are the harvesting of their past.

3. Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness; but fortune is not so blind as men are. Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious, as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators.

allied (əlaɪd)      imaginary (ɪmædʒɪn(ə)rɪ)      deprived (dɪpraɪvd)

realize (rɪəlaɪz)      utterly (ʌtəli)      base (beɪs)      vices (vaɪsɪz)

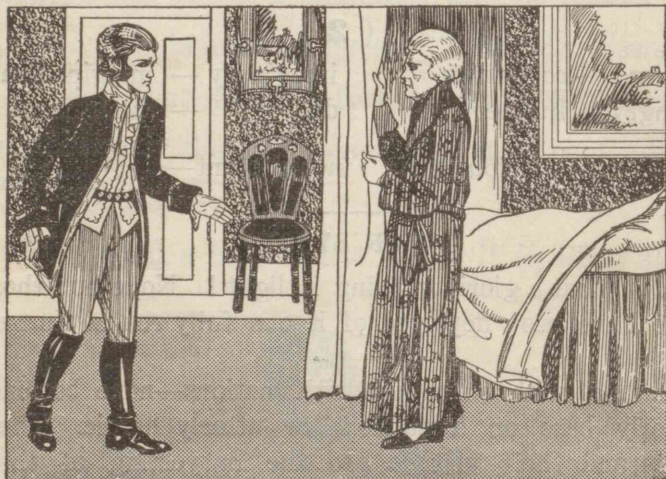
harvesting (hɑ:vɪstɪŋ)      practical (præktɪk(ə)l)

navigators (nævɪgeɪtəz)      self-confidence (sɛlfkɒnfɪd(ə)ns)

### LESSON XIII

#### A NARROW ESCAPE—I

The death of the famous dog Sutherland—so named after the Englishman who had given him



to the Empress Catharine II. of Russia—<sup>1729-96.</sup>brought about a misunderstanding which nearly cost the donor his life. The event took place in St. Petersburg.

One morning, at daybreak, Mr. Sutherland,

Sutherland (sáðələnd)  
misunderstanding (mísandəstændiŋ)  
St. Petersburg (sn(t) pí:təzbə:g)

Catharine (kæθ(ə)rin)  
donor (dəunə)  
daybreak (deibreik)

the well-known banker, who had presented the dog to the Empress, and who was a great favourite with that mighty monarch, was suddenly awakened by his man-servant.

“Sir,” said the footman, “your house is surrounded by guards, and the chief of the police demands to speak to you.”

“What does he want with me?” exclaimed the banker, as he leaped from his bed, somewhat startled by the announcement.

“I do not know, sir,” answered the footman; “but it appears that it is a matter of the highest importance, and that it can be told only to you.”

“Show him in,” said Mr. Sutherland, as he hastily donned his dressing-gown.

The footman closed the door, and returned some minutes afterwards with his Excellency the chief of police, upon whose face the banker read at the first glance some doleful news. The worthy banker, however, maintained his calmness, and, welcoming Mr. Relieff with his usual smile, offered him a seat.

favourite (féiv(ə)rit)    mighty (máiti)    footman (fútmən)  
announcement (ənáunsmənt)    **donned** (dɒnd)  
dressing-gown (drésinggaun)    **excellency** (éks(ə)lənsi)  
doleful (dəulf(u)l)    maintained (mentéind)    **Relieff** (reliéf)

His Excellency, however, remained standing, and in the saddest of tones said, “Mr. Sutherland, believe me when I assure you that I am truly grieved to have been chosen by her Majesty to carry out an order which I greatly dislike, but which has doubtless been provoked by some great crime.”

“By some great crime, your Excellency!” exclaimed the banker. “And who, then, has committed this crime?”

“You must, sir, since it is upon you that the punishment is to fall.”

“Sir, I swear to you that I know of nothing with which to reproach myself as a subject of our sovereign; for I am a naturalised Russian, as you must know.”

“And it is just because you are a naturalised Russian that your position is terrible. If you had remained a subject of Britain, you would have been able to call in the aid of the British consul, and thus escape, perhaps, the rigour of

dislike (disláik)	provoked (prəvóukt)	swear (sweə)
reproach (ripróutʃ)	naturalised (nætʃrəlaizd)	consul (kóns(ə)l)
	rigour (rígə)	

the order which I am, to my great regret, charged to carry out.”

“Tell me, then, your Excellency, what is this order?”

“Oh, sir, where shall I get the strength to make it known to you?”

“Have I lost the good graces of her Majesty?”

“Oh, if it were only that!” (We should not be much grieved.) 悲

“Is it a matter to force me to leave at once for England?”

“Oh, no; even that must not be.”

“Sir, you terrify me! Have you, then, an order to send me to Siberia?”

“Siberia, sir, is a fine country, though it has been much spoken against. Besides, people return from it.”

“Am I condemned to prison?”

“The prison is nothing. Prisoners come out of prison.”

“Sir, sir!” cried the banker, more and more shaken with terror, “am I destined to the knout?”

“The knout is a punishment very grievous; but the knout does not kill.”

Siberia (saibéeriə)	knout (naut)	grievous (grí:vəs)
---------------------	--------------	--------------------

“Miserable fate!” said Sutherland, in agony.  
“I see indeed that it is a matter of death.”

“And what a death!” exclaimed the master of the police, as he solemnly raised his eyes with an expression of the most profound pity.

“How? What a death! Is it not enough to kill me without trial, to put me to death without cause? Catharine orders, yet”—

“Alas! yes, she orders”—

“Well, speak, sir! What does she order? I am a man. I have courage. Speak!”

“Alas, my dear sir! she orders—If it had not been by herself that the command had been given, I declare to you, my dear Mr. Sutherland, that I would not have believed it.”

“But you make me die a thousand times. Let me know, sir, what has she ordered you to do?”

“She has ordered me to have you stuffed!”

*material = stuff.*

agony (éɡəni)

solemnly (səʊləmli)

stuffed (stʌft)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I am truly grieved to have been chosen by her Majesty to carry out an order which I greatly dislike.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting all this while.

( 2 )

I am, to my great regret, charged to carry out this order.

To my great joy, he won the race.

FOR STUDY

1. A sunny disposition is the very soul of success, enabling a man to do double the labour that he could without it and to do it with half the physical and mental exhaustion.

2. There is much that cannot be done without interviews. It would often require great labour, not only on your part, but also on the part of others whom you cannot command, to effect by means of writing what may easily be accomplished in a single interview. The pen may be a surer, but the tongue is a nicer<sup>2</sup> instrument.

disposition (dɪspəzɪʃ(ə)n)

double (dʌbl)

exhaustion (ɪgzɔːstʃ(ə)n)

effect (ɪfekt)

interviews (ɪntəːvjuz)

( commercial distress  
economic distress

LESSON XIV

A NARROW ESCAPE—II

depression.

The poor banker uttered a cry of distress; then, looking the chief of police in the face, he said, "But, your Excellency, it is monstrous what you say to me. You must have lost your reason."

"No, sir, I have not lost my reason; but I shall certainly lose it during the operation." of stuffing you.

"But how have you—you who have said you were my friend a hundred times—you to whom I have had the honour to render certain services—how have you, I say, received such an order without trying to show the cruelty of it to her Majesty?"

"Alas, sir! I have done what I could, and certainly what no one else, in my place, would have dared to do. I besought her Majesty to give up her design, or at least to charge another than myself with the carrying of it out. But her Majesty said to me with that voice you know

monstrous (mónstrəs)    cruelty (krúəlti)    majesty (mædʒisti)  
besought (bisó:t)    design (dizáin)

well, and which does not admit of a reply, 'Go, sir, and do not forget that it is your duty to perform without a murmur the commands which I lay upon you.'"

"And then?"

"Then," said the master of the police, "I lost no time in going to a very clever naturalist who stuffs animals for the museum; for, as there was no choice, I deemed it only proper, out of respect for your feelings, that you should be stuffed in the best manner possible."

"And the wretch has consented?"

"He referred me to his partner, who stuffs apes, and who has studied the likeness between the human race and the monkey tribe."

"Well?"

"Well, sir, he awaits you."

"How? He awaits me! But is the order so prompt?"

"Not an instant must be lost, my dear sir; the order of her Majesty does not admit of delay."

naturalist (nætʃrəlɪst)    deemed (di:md)    consented (kənséntɪd)  
referred (rɪfə:d)    apes (eɪps)    tribe (traɪb)    delay (dɪleɪ)

“Without granting me time to put my affairs in order? But it is impossible!”

“Alas! It is but too true, sir.”

“But you will allow me first to write a letter to the Empress?”

“I know not if I ought; my instructions were very strict!

“Listen! It is a last favour which is not refused to the greatest culprit. I entreat it of you.”

“But it is my situation which I risk.”

“And it is my life which is at stake.”

“Well, write; I permit it. However, I must inform you that I cannot leave you for a single instant.”

“Thanks! thanks! Pray, request one of your officers to come, that he may convey my letter.”

The chief of the police called a lieutenant of the Royal Guards, delivered to him the letter of poor Sutherland, and ordered him to bring an answer immediately. Ten minutes afterwards, the lieutenant returned with an order to bring

empress (émpris) instructions (instrák(ə)nz) strict (strikt)  
entreat (intrít) stake (steik)

I gave him a fito 怒り。 ① 著作。 家情。 ② 宮庭。 参院?。

the banker to the royal palace. It was all that the sufferer desired.

besides. in addition to = 807.

A carriage stood at the gate. Mr. Sutherland entered it, and the lieutenant seated himself beside him. Five minutes afterwards they were at the palace, where Catharine waited. The condemned man was brought into her presence, and found her Majesty in fits of laughter.

It was for Sutherland to believe her mad now. He threw himself at her feet, and, seizing her hand in his, exclaimed, “Mercy, madame! For pity’s sake, have mercy on me; or at least tell me for what crime I have deserved a punishment so horrible.”

“But, my dear Mr. Sutherland,” replied Catharine, with as grave a face as she could command, “this matter does not concern you at all.”

“How is that, your Majesty? If it does not concern me, whom does it concern?”

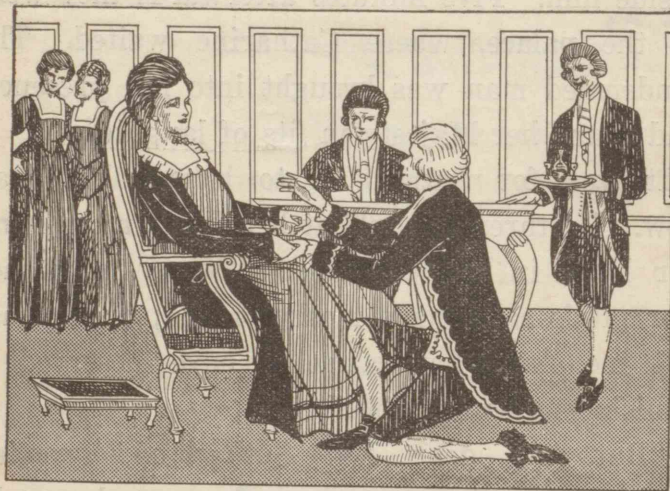
“Why, the dog that you gave me, of course. He died yesterday. In my grief at his loss, and in my very natural desire to preserve at least

laughter (lá:ftə) concern (kənsə:n) preserve (prizə:v)

an adaptable man. 吾輩の利く男。



his skin, I ordered Relief to come to me, and said to him, "Mr. Relief, I have to request that you will have Sutherland stuffed immediately." As he hesitated, I thought that he was ashamed



of such a command; whereupon I became angry, and dismissed him on his errand."

"Well, madame," answered the banker, "you can boast that you have in the head of the police a faithful servant; but another time, I earnestly entreat of you, explain to him more fully the orders which he receives."

whereupon (wəə'rəpən)

madame (mædəm)

The four-footed Sutherland was duly promoted to a glass case in place of the banker—relieved.

—Alexander Dumas.  
17.6—1876.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I have done **what** I could, and certainly **what** no one else, in my place, **would have dared** to do.

o I **would not have done** so (if I had been) in your place.

( 2 )

"But, my dear Mr. Sutherland," replied Catherine, with **as grave a face as she could** command, "this matter does not concern you at all."

Monday was **as lovely a day as heart could** wish.

FOR STUDY

After a battle, men celebrate the deeds of the leaders in the fight; but there has been just as much bravery among the soldiers whose names are never heard out of their own little circle; and the fortune of the day has depended as much upon their courage, as upon that of the general in command.

four-footed (fó:fútid)

duly (djú:li)

promoted (prəmóutid)

relieved (rilí:vd)

### LESSON XV

#### TO-DAY

So here has been dawning  
 Another blue day;  
 Think, wilt thou let it  
 Slip useless away?

Out of Eternity  
 This new day is born;  
 Into Eternity  
 At night will return.

Behold it aforetime *at a previous time*  
 No eye ever did;  
 So soon it for ever  
 From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning  
 Another blue day;  
 Think, wilt thou let it  
 Slip useless away?

—Thomas Carlyle,  
 1795-1881

wilt (wilt)

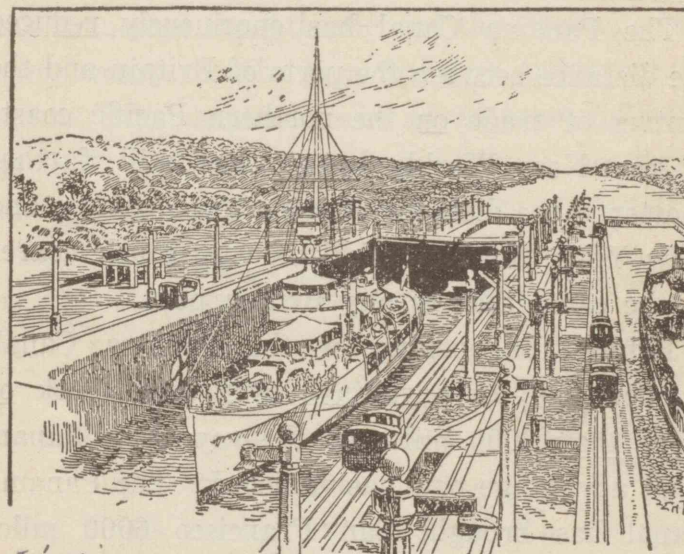
eternity (itóm:iti)

aforetime (əfó:taim)

考  
用  
1914.  
1492.  
The 4th of July.

### LESSON XVI

#### THE PANAMA CANAL



*H.M.S. Calcutta*

H. M. S. "Calcutta" (the "Renown's" escort) passing through the Gatun Locks, Panama Canal

The story of the Panama Canal is the story of the most notable engineering feat of modern times, and the opening of the canal, in August, 1914, was an event of much historical importance.

Panama (pænəmə:)

canal (kənəl)

notable (nóutəbl)

engineering (èndʒiníəriŋ)

modern (móðən)

This waterway, which cuts the American continent in two, has very materially altered trading conditions in the world; and trade is a big factor in the making of what we call history.

The Panama Canal has enormously reduced the distance between the ports of Britain and the centres of trade on the northern Pacific coasts of the New World; but it has still further shortened the distance between those centres and New York, for New York is very much nearer to the canal than is any British port.

Before the opening of the Panama Canal, London had an advantage over New York of more than 2000 miles on the voyage to Japan. That advantage now has vanished. The Panama Canal has brought San Francisco 6000 miles nearer to Liverpool, but it has reduced the sea-distance between New York and San Francisco by 8000 miles.

Trade always follows the shortest routes. For short routes mean low freights, and low freights encourage trade. The Panama Canal, therefore,

waterway (wɔ:təwei) materially (mə'tiəriəli) altered (ɔ:l'təd)  
factor (fæktə) enormously (inɔ:məsli) shortened (ʃɔ:tnd)  
vanished (væniʃt) San Francisco (sænfrænsiskou) freights (freits)

has enabled the United States to throw out a serious challenge to British sea-borne trade.

This canal is the fulfilment of the dream of ages. Columbus, <sup>being</sup> convinced that a natural waterway connected the Atlantic and the Pacific, spent many weary months in a fruitless endeavour to find it. Other explorers and adventurers followed his lead; and, with untiring patience, sought a passage through the narrow Isthmus of Panama.

The poet Keats has told us that Cortes was the first European to see across it, when:

.....with eagle eyes

He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men

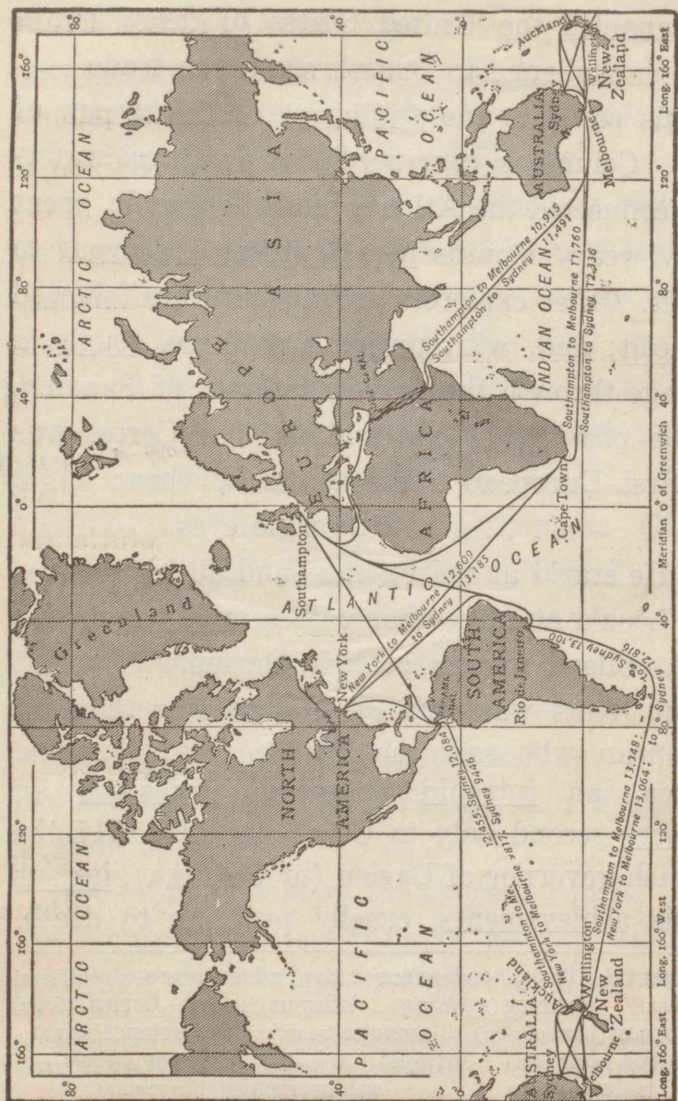
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—

Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

But Keats was wrong. Balboa was the first European who saw the Pacific from Panama. Balboa, an intrepid Spaniard, ranks as an explorer second only to Columbus. In 1517 the Spanish governor of Darien (or Panama), jealous of his achievements, cruelly put him to death.

fulfilment (fulfɪlmənt) endeavour (indəvə) adventurers (ədventʃərəz)  
load (ləʊd) untiring (ʌntaɪərɪŋ) isthmus (ɪsməs) Cortes (kɔ:tɪz)  
European (jʊərəpi(:)ən) surmise (sə:máiz) Darien (dɛəriən)  
Balboa (baɪlbóua:) intrepid (ɪntrɛpɪd) governor (gəvərnə)  
jealous (dʒələs) achievements (ətʃi:vmənts)

be second to none  
何人=其( )に及ばず  
唯一の



Map of the World, showing the shortening of routes from Southampton and New York to Australia and New Zealand by the opening of the Panama Canal

tens of thousands of 数万

Fifty-six years later (1573), Francis Drake saw from the top boughs of a tall tree what Balboa had seen, and as he gazed at the Pacific, he “besought Almighty God of His goodness to give him life and leave to sail once in that sea in an English ship.” In 1577 Drake sailed in that sea. But to get there he had to round Cape Horn; through the tantalizing Isthmus of Panama he could not find a way; for there was no way—until the hand of man should cleave one.

At different times, many schemes were projected for cutting a channel to link the Atlantic and the Pacific. At length, in 1878, Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer who gave us the Suez Canal (begun in 1858 and opened in 1869), undertook the titanic task.

This attempt ended in failure. De Lesseps sent more than 50,000 men to death from fever, and reduced to beggary hundreds and hundreds of families, whose savings had been lent to him for the advancement of his scheme; and all he

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>almighty</b> (ɑ:lmaɪti)                        | <b>tantalizing</b> (tæntəlaɪzɪŋ) |
| <b>schemes</b> (ski:mz)                           | <b>projected</b> (prədʒektɪd)    |
| <b>Ferdinand de Lesseps</b> (fɜːdɪnænd də lesɛps) | <b>link</b> (lɪŋk)               |
| <b>titanic</b> (taɪtənik)                         | <b>Suez</b> (suː(ː)ɪz)           |
| <b>beggary</b> (bɛgəri)                           | <b>savings</b> (sɛɪvɪŋz)         |

reduced to ashes

succeeded in doing was to turn the vicinity of the proposed canal into a charnel-house and a scrap-heap of machinery.

Undaunted, the United States took up the work. In 1903, when Panama broke away from Colombia and declared itself an independent state, the United States Government purchased from the new republic a strip of territory, now known as "the Canal Zone," five miles wide on either side of the unfinished waterway.

Under United States management, canalizing operations proceeded apace. Then suddenly it seemed that de Lesseps' failure would be repeated. Fever again fastened its hold on the encampments where the workmen lived, and thousands of men soon were lying dead or dying.

At this critical juncture, the United States Government did a very wise, courageous thing. They ordered some 30,000 men to "down tools," and entirely suspended engineering operations.

charnel-house (tʃɑːnlhaʊs)	scrap-heap (skræpɦi:p)
machinery (məʃiːnəri)	undaunted (ʌndəʊntɪd)
independent (ɪndɪpɛndənt)	Colombia (kələʊmbiə)
strip (stri:p)	purchased (pɜːtʃəst)
zone (zəʊn)	management (mænɪdʒmənt)
canalizing (kænəlaɪzɪŋ)	apace (əpeɪs)
encampments (ɪnkæmpmən'ts)	fastened (fɑːsnd)
courageous (kəreɪdʒəs)	tools (tu:lz)
	junction (dʒʌŋ(k)tʃən)
	suspended (səspɛndɪd)

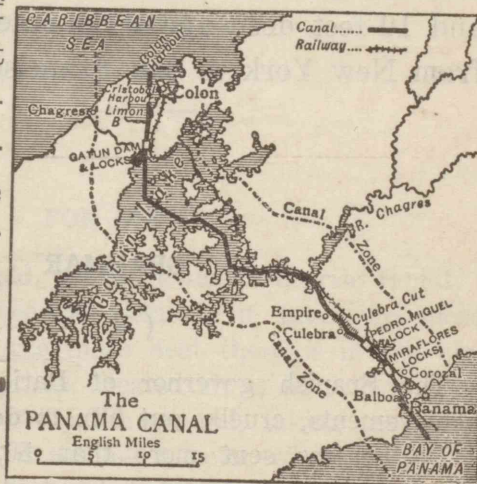
*(Handwritten note)*

Then they sent men of science to the spot to fight disease.

The men of science discovered that the fever was due not, as had been supposed, to bad air rising from the marshy ground, but to a germ carried by mosquitoes. By destroying the breeding-grounds of these mosquitoes, they succeeded in stamping out the fever. Since then the mosquitoes have been kept in check, and the Canal Zone is now almost a tropical health resort.

*germanic  
german  
German  
germane*

The men of science made it possible for engineering operations to be resumed, and for the engineers to crown their labours with success. The canal was opened a few days after the outbreak of the Great War.



germ (dʒɜːm)	mosquitoes (məskɪːtuːz)	stampinɪ (stæmpɪŋ)
tropical (trɒpɪk(ə)l)	outbreak (aʊtbreɪk)	resort (rɪzɔːt)

From Colon at the Atlantic end to Panama at the Pacific end, it is just 50 miles long. The biggest ships afloat can pass through it, even great warships like H.M.S. *Renown*, which took the Prince of Wales to Australia in 1920.

It is hard to give in a few words a fair idea of the work involved in making the canal. The number of cubic yards of rock alone which had to be excavated was immense. A similar amount of digging would have made a canal 55 feet wide and 10 feet deep and 2500 miles in length, say from New York to San Francisco!

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The Spanish governor of Darien, jealous of his achievements, cruelly **put him to death**.

De Lesseps **sent** more than 50,000 men **to death** from fever, and reduced hundreds and hundreds of families **to beggary**.

Colon (kolóun)	afloat (əflóut)	H.M.S. (éitf-emés)
involved (invólvd)	cubic (kjú:bik)	excavated (ékskəveitid)
immense (iméns)		amount (əməunt)

( 2 )

All he succeeded in doing was **to turn** the vicinity of the proposed canal **into** a charnel-house and a scrap-heap of machinery.

They do not grasp circumstances and **change** them **into** opportunities.

( 3 )

The fever *was due* not, **as had been supposed**, **to** bad air rising from the marshy ground, but **to** a germ carried by mosquitoes.

The fire proved to have been caused, **as had been rumoured**, by leakage of electricity.

---

FOR STUDY

If the air is cold, **moisture** does not rise rapidly: but, as the air becomes heated, it takes up more moisture, so that **the more** heat there is in the air, the more moisture rises. Heated air is light, and rises higher and higher from the ground, taking the moisture with it, until it reaches a point where it begins to cool. Then as the air cools, the moisture forms into clouds, and these clouds are, in a certain sense, floating water.

---

leakage (lí:kidz)

moisture (móistʃə)

### LESSON XVII

#### FOOD FROM THE SEA—I

It is now generally thought that the "days" of the Creation mentioned in the Bible were very long periods of time. During these long periods, animals were gradually appearing in the world. The Bible tells us that fishes came first; we learn this also from the earth itself. It is well that we should understand how this has been found out.

The ground on which we walk is made up of many kinds of soil and rocks; the most common are gravel, clay, sandstone, limestone, and granite. Nearly all rocks contain the remains of animals that were buried in them while the rocks were being formed. Generally, these remains are in their proper shape, though they are turned into stone. Such remains are called fossils. Amongst some of the most ancient rocks we can find the fossils of fishes, but none of birds, reptiles, or mammals. The fish, therefore, was the first of

**Bible** (báibl)    **clay** (klei)    **limestone** (láimstoun)    **fossils** (fóslz)  
**amongst** (əmáŋst)    **reptiles** (réptailz)    **mammals** (méməlz)

*inland-bred boy  
 sea-bred boy  
 similarity.*

all back-boned creatures to come into the world.

There is probably no fish so familiar to boys and girls as the herring. Even in the most rural parts of the country, far away from the sea, fresh herrings are frequently to be seen and bought for food. Indeed, they are sometimes so plentiful that they are sent inland to be used as manure for the soil. 「It is because they are so pleasant to eat, so useful as food, and so plentiful as to make them cheap, that they make a welcome dish. Even if some people do not get them within a few hours of their being taken fresh from the sea, they are yet able to buy them in a preserved form.

人  
 合  
 肥  
 地

You all know that in the early autumn, the trees are often crowded with fruit of various sorts,—plums, apricots, apples and pears, not to speak of other kinds like strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. It would not be possible to use the whole supply at once for food, so, with the help of sugar, these are made into jam. It is the same with fish, except that salt instead

**back-boned** (bækbound)    **herring** (hériŋ)    **rural** (rúərəl)  
**plentiful** (pléntif(u)l)    **inland** (ínlənd)    **apricots** (éiprikɔts)  
**raspberries** (rá:zb(ə)rɪz)    **blackberries** (blæk(b)ə)rɪz)    **jam** (dʒæm)

of sugar is necessary to preserve them from decaying.

Fresh herrings are those that are caught during the night and sent off by rail in the early morning to various places, often a hundred and fifty miles or more inland. Those that remain are salted and packed in barrels.

In this way, they can be kept fit for eating for a long time. Another method is to dry them by hanging them up in the air to get rid of the moisture. In the Isle of Man the fish are cut open and treated in a certain way to preserve them. They are then called "kippers;" these have a bright, deep-brown colour and a very agreeable flavour.

The "red herring" is rather hard and tough, but it is a favourite with the Scottish people. The English prefer the bloater, which is "smoked" in much the same way as bacon. The herrings are hung up in a room from which the outside air is excluded. A fire is made on the floor, usually with pieces of oak-tan; and with the

barrels (bær(ə)lz)	method (méθəd)	kippers (kípəz)
agreeable (əgríəbl)	flavour (fléivə)	tough (taf)
bacon (béik(ə)n)	excluded (iksklú:dɪd)	oak-tan (óuktæn)
		bloater (blóutə)

smoke from this, the herrings are "cured" and so turned into bloaters.

Fortunately for us, herrings have very large families. Herring-fishing has been going on for hundreds of years, yet the number of the herrings does not seem to grow less. Every one knows that the "hard-roë" of the herring consists of the eggs of the fish. Some one has calculated that if all the little fishes (from the eggs laid by a single herring) were allowed to come to their full size, their total weight would be over five tons.

Fortunately again for us, the herrings swim in vast shoals which begin to travel yearly about July or August. During the great part of year they live in very deep water and are never seen. But it is necessary that they should come nearer land, where the sea is warmer and shallower, for the hatching of their eggs and the bringing-up of the young ones.

There are several kinds of herrings. One sort, the pilchard, is rather smaller than the real

hard-roë (há:drou)	calculated (kælkjuleitɪd)	tons (tanz)
shoals (ʃouls)		pilchard (pɪltʃəd)

自  
由  
車  
の  
積  
り  
之  
状

man  
淺  
海  
人

arguing  
mind

shallow-listed  
淺  
海

突



*to throw a sprat to catch a whale.*

herring; otherwise, it is extremely difficult to tell the difference between them. Pilchards are caught in large quantities off the Cornish and Devonshire coasts. There is also the sprat, which is also similar to the young herring. The best way to distinguish one from the other is to draw the finger along the under surface of the two fishes: herring is smooth; the sprat has a row of sharp projections.

Some people consider whitebait to be the young of the herring; others think that there is no such fish, but that the name is given to the young of a variety of fishes. Two great students of natural history, Frank <sup>various</sup> Buckland and the Rev. <sup>1726-85</sup> J. G. Wood, found, in different plates of so-called whitebait, seven or eight distinct sorts of fish together with some shrimps.

quantities [kwɒntɪtɪz]	Cornish [kɔːnɪʃ]	sprat [spræt]
projectio s [prədʒéki(ə)nz]	whitebait [waɪtbeɪt]	variety [vəˈraɪəti]
Buckland [bʌklənd]	Rev. [rév(ə)r(ə)nd]	distinct [dɪstɪŋkt]
	shrimps [ʃrɪmps]	

高橋 振野 附 上 專 辨

GRAMMAR

( ① )

It is well that we should understand how this has been found out.

But it is necessary that they should come nearer land, where the sea is warmer and shallower, for the hatching of their eggs and the bringing-up of the young ones.

( 2 )

You all know that in the early <sup>fall</sup> autumn, the trees are often crowded with fruit of various sorts,—plums, apricots, apples and pears, **not to speak of** other kinds like strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc.

○ Japan is noted all over the world for its fine scenery, **not to speak of** its cherry-blossoms. <sup>charming</sup>

FOR STUDY

① When we look back at the history of the world, we see how much we owe to the heroes of the past. We owe to them our liberties, <sup>freedom</sup> and indeed all that makes life really worth having. <sup>worth visting</sup>

2. I cannot but think that the foundations of all natural knowledge were <sup>part</sup> laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.

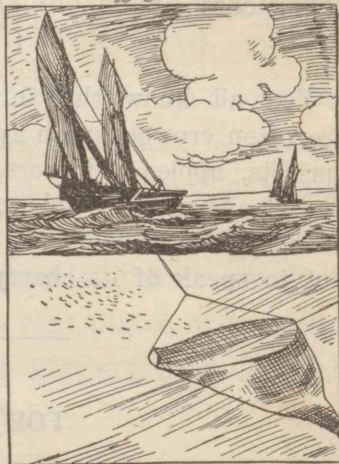
noted [nóutɪd]	foundations [faundéɪʃ(ə)nz]
	found 建設 2. 建立

### LESSON XVIII

#### FOOD FROM THE SEA—II

Most boys and girls who live on the seacoast have some opportunity of seeing herrings brought in fresh from the sea. On a calm, still night in the autumn or winter,

small boats put out with their long nets to which large floats of cork are attached to keep them from sinking. One end of the net is fastened to the boat; the rest of the net is allowed to drift away, as far as its length will let it. Then, in a few hours, the fishermen haul it in and return to the shore with their harvest. Sometimes, the net comes back almost empty; at other times, the boat is so heavily laden <sup>with</sup> as to make it difficult to reach the harbour in safety.

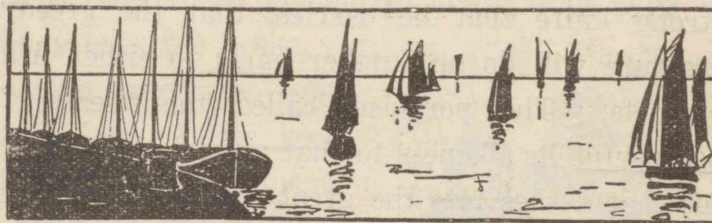


cork (kɔ:k)

haul (hɔ:l)

*See the bright side of everything.*

It is an interesting sight in the early morning to watch the fishing-boats <sup>(漁船)</sup> return with their night's "catch" to the quay or landing-place. As the fishermen go through their nets from end to



end, they detach the fish and throw them into baskets. Sometimes they are alive, and then they struggle in vain to get free. If the sun is shining, his light is reflected in bright gleams from their silvery sides.

Often, the fisherman comes across a great tear in his net. This is caused by the dogfish, which is one of the herring's worst enemies. It is also dreaded by the herring-catcher, for it causes great damage to the net. Finding its food safely held for it, the dogfish bites off what it can, leaving a useless piece behind. But, worse than

quay (ki:)

detach (ditætʃ)

reflected (riflɛktɪd)

dogfish (dɔ:gfiʃ)

dreaded (drɛdɪd)

a Utopia

this it rushes with great speed at the net, tears through it, and, in its struggles, rends much of it apart. It, however, often gets caught, when the fisherman takes care, with the help of the strong knife that he carries, that the greedy creature will do no further harm to either fish or nets. The porpoise, called the “sea-pig” because of its likeness to that animal, is another foe that dashes into the great shoals of herrings and spoils the fisherman’s harvest as well as his nests. Then, too, sea-gulls and other marine birds catch them by diving from the surface. If it were not for the immense number of the eggs, the herring would long ago have become quite extinct. <sup>happ</sup>

If you would see herrings caught on a very large scale, you must go to Yarmouth or Lowestoft. At the former place, the sight during the fishing-season is a wonderful one and not easily forgotten. Just before the herrings are expected, you will find about five thousand people with a great fleet of fishing boats waiting for the annual

rends (rendz)	porpoise (pó:pəs)	sea-gulls (sí:galz)
marine (mərí:n)	diving (dáivɪŋ)	extinct (ɪkstɪŋkt)
Yarmouth (já:meθ)	Lowestoft (lóstɔft)	annual (é:njuəl)

harvest. Great yards and quays are stacked high with new and empty barrels in long ranges, stretching away almost out of sight. In the harbour, the boats crowd the water so much that sometimes it is possible to cross from quay to quay over the decks.

The herrings come from the Arctic seas. They arrive in immense shoals, in millions and hundreds of millions. Meeting the north coast of Scotland, they divide as if split by a wedge and proceed southwards, one group travelling



along the eastern shores of Scotland and England, the other along the opposite side of Great Britain. The latter, after a while, <sup>meet with</sup> encounter the north coast of Ireland and another division takes place. Those that keep within the Irish Sea find the fishermen of the Isle of Man ready for them. Peel is the “Yarmouth” of that island.

Arctic (á:ktɪk)	encounter (ɪnkáuntə)	division (dívɪʒ(ə)n)
-----------------	----------------------	----------------------

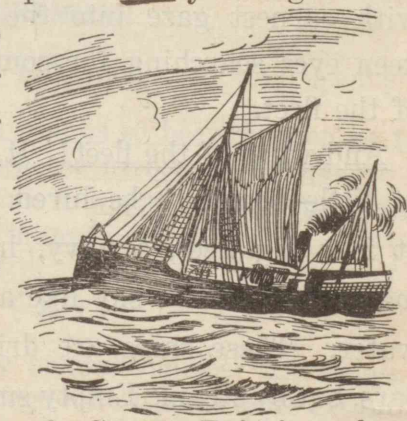
While the fisher-folk are idly waiting for the fish whose arrival they confidently expect, it is interesting for the sightseer to mingle with them and to examine their preparations. The strangest part of it all is that this great crowd almost entirely consists of Scottish people, men and women. They have followed the shoals of silver fish down the coast, ready to draw them out from the Yarmouth sand-banks, and from the famous Dogger Bank of the North Sea.

These Scots bring their own clerks, provision-dealers, butchers, coopers and horses to Yarmouth; and like the Welsh, they use their native language. So when you pass a group in the street, you need not be surprised to hear a strange tongue; and you may attend a Gaelic service on a Sunday. Some come from the Orkneys, some from Wick, Aberdeen and Banff, and some from Stornoway; but the members of each set do not mix with those of the others.

The fisher-girls, daughters and sisters of the

fisher-folk (fɪʃəfouk)	idly (áidli)	confidently (kɒnfɪd(ə)ntli)
sightseer (saɪtsiə)		sand-banks (sændbæŋks)
Dogger-Bank (dɒgəbæŋk)	provision (prəvɪʒ(ə)n)	coop-ers (kú:pəz)
Gaelic (géilɪk)	Banff (bænf)	Stornoway (stɔ:nəwei)

fishermen) greatly attract the notice of the visitor, who finds in them a striking difference from the crowds of holiday folk of the previous August. Not idle women and girls are these; to them the beautiful sands are of no account. Plainly dressed, some hatless or with a shawl thrown over their heads, they wander about the town in slow-moving groups, or sit upon the empty casks, knitting stockings and jerseys with ceaseless industry. So similarly are they clothed in blue dress and blue print aprons that you might think them to belong to some institution or school. But no! their telltale faces betray their lifelong acquaintance with the sea and the sun.



To the Londoner or other dweller of the southern part of Great Britain, these women might appear almost to be foreigners, like the fishwives of Brittany. Though you

hatless (háetlis)	shawl (ʃɔ:l)	knitting (nítɪŋ)
institution (ɪnstɪtjú:(ə)n)	betray (bɪtréi)	lifelong (laɪflɒŋ)
Londoner (lándənə)	fishwives (fɪʃwaɪvz)	Brittany (brítəni)

rarely hear from them “the loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind,” their bright blue or grey eyes show their cheerful disposition; and their heads are crowded with masses of hair, plenteous and beautiful. Yet those eyes at times are worn with care and anxiety. For, when the north-east gales rage along that coast, the fishing fleet is often in great danger. Up and down the pier and along the seafront, these restless, uneasy wives and sisters of the fisher-crews peer forth with earnest gaze into the dim distance, their keen eyes searching for some sign of the safety of the fleet.

And what of the fleet! It is no mere collection of little boats, to be hired by summer visitors. It is a big fleet, a navy, indeed, of ships with masts that fill the sky like a dark cloud over the water. These ships are driven, not by sails or oars, but by steam. Empty smoking sheds, packers and others await the first-comers, and thousands of barrels lie ready. The first “catches” are rarely big enough to pay for the coal-used, but

vacant (véikənt)    plenteous (pléntʃəs)    anxiety (æŋzaiəti)  
gales (geilz)    pier (piə)    seafront (sí:frant)    peer (piə)    sheds (ʃedz)

they are the welcome signs of the approaching harvest which (the trustful Scots believe with a wonderful faith) is bound to come to them. When it is over, the men will return with perhaps £100 apiece, while each girl will have saved about £10, and will also take with her presents for the dear folks at home.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

At other times, the boat is so heavily laden as to make it difficult to reach the harbour in safety.

How few children think it worth while to be polite to their playmates and intimate friends!

( 2 )

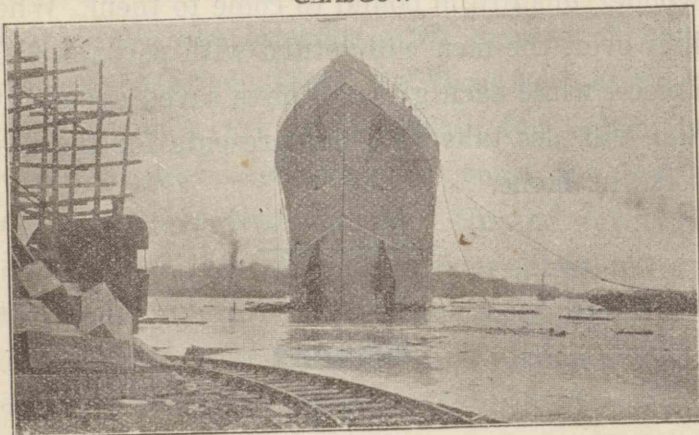
If it were not for the immense number of the eggs, the herring would long ago have become quite extinct.  
If it were not for your help, I should be ruined.

---

folks (fouks)

LESSON XIX

GLASGOW



The Launching of the "Lusitania" on the Clyde

The voyage from <sup>7.11.32-3070</sup> Belfast to Glasgow is made in about ten hours and the last two hours of the journey are spent on the Clyde River, which is famous for its shipbuildings. Although the Clyde is a narrow stream, its banks are lined for miles with the huge skeletons of half-built ocean steamships, and as one sails up the river, the din of thousands of hammers upon cold steel is almost deafening.

Glasgow (glá:sgou)	Belfast (bélfá:st)	Clyde (klaid)
hammers (háeməz)	deafening (défnɪŋ)	

At one time the river was so shallow that only small ships could sail up to Glasgow, but it has been widened and deepened until now large vessels can dock at the fine piers in the heart of the city. It seems appropriate for Glasgow to be the principal seat of steamship building, for it was the home of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. It is because of his invention that Glasgow ranks to-day as the largest city in Scotland and the second city of the British Empire. The Clyde was the first river of Europe to be navigated regularly by steamboats, and the little steamer *Comet* made voyages upon it very soon after Robert Fulton's *Clermont* began her trips on the Hudson.

The launching of a great ship is a fine sight and a gala occasion in the ship yards along the Clyde. Each step is carefully planned. The vessel's keel rests on blocks and a wooden "cradle" is built around the under part of the keel. The cradle rests on inclined "ways" which

appropriate (əprúpriit)	principal (prínsəp(ə)l)	Watt (wət)
navigated (nəvigeitid)	comet (kómit)	Fulton (fúlt(ə)n)
Clermont (klémənt)	Hudson (hádsn)	
launching (lɔ:m(t)ʃɪŋ)	gala (géilə)	

are well coated with tallow and slope towards the water. Blocks of wood hold the cradle in place. When all is finished and the day for launching has come these props are knocked away.

An abundant supply of coal and iron near Glasgow caused the erection of numerous factories. Cotton and woolen goods, chemicals, machinery, glass and pottery are the most important manufactured products. Among the interesting public buildings are a very handsome cathedral and a fine university from which many world-famous men have been graduated. In the business part of the city is George Square, which is shown in the next picture. The statue of a man in a shepherd's plaid standing near the center represents the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and not far away is the statue of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine.

Glasgow is a wealthy city with wide, well-paved streets and fine modern buildings. It has almost the cheapest transit fares in the world

tallow (táelou)	slope (sloup)	props (prɒps)
abundant (əbʌndənt)	pottery (pɒtəri)	products (prɒdʌkts)
graduated (grædʒueɪtɪd)	shepherd (ʃepəd)	represents (rɪprɪzənts)
novelist (nɒvəlɪst)	statue (stætʃuː)	transit (trænsɪt)

because the city itself owns and operates the cars and the ferries. The city also owns the water-works and gas plant; it builds houses which poor people may rent at very low rates and maintains



George Square, Glasgow

public laundries where women may have the use of tubs with hot and cold water and heated drying rooms for only a few pennies an hour. All this shows the traveller the Scotch shrewdness and alertness.

laundries (lɔːndrɪz)

alertn ss (əlɜːtnɪs)

From Glasgow one may make an excursion to a village on the banks of the "bonnie Doon," where Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland, was born. More than thirty thousand people annually visit the low, whitewashed cottage (with its quaint windows and thatched roof) in which the great poet first saw the light.



He loved the hills, streams, and flowers of his native land and the strong, simple songs that he wrote about them have enshrined him not only in the hearts of his fellow countrymen but also in those of the entire English-speaking race. Near the banks of the Doon upon a lovely hillside stands a monument to the poet's memory. It cost nearly four thousand pounds and was paid for largely by sixpenny and shilling contributions from the poor.

bonnie (bóuni) Doon (dú:n) Burns (bɔ:nz) national (næʃnəl)  
 whitewashed (wáitwɔʃt) quaint (kweɪnt) thatched (θætʃt)  
 simple (sɪmpl) enshrined (ɪnʃraɪnd) sixpenny (sɪkspeni)  
 contributions (kɒntrɪbjú:ʃ(ə)nz)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It is because of his invention that Glasgow ranks to-day as the largest city in Scotland. He put off his departure because of a snowstorm.

( 2 )

Among the interesting public buildings are a very handsome cathedral and a fine university from which many world-famous men have been graduated.

Thousands of people annually visit the low, white-washed cottage in which the great poet first saw the light.

( 3 )

Near the bank of the Doon upon a lovely hillside stands a monument to the poet's memory.

The tombstone is sacred to the memory of my friend.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;  
 My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer;  
 Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,  
 My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go!

—R. Burns.

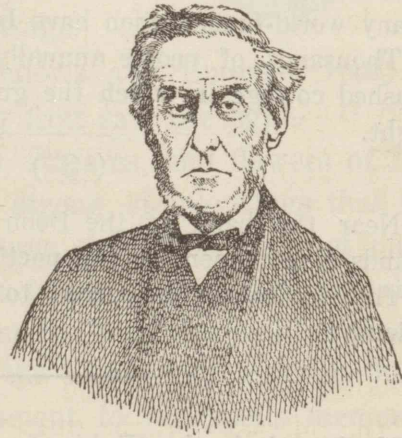
a-chasing (ətʃeɪsɪŋ) deer (diə) chasing (tʃeɪsɪŋ) roe (rou)  
 tombstone (tú:mstoun) sacred (séikrɪd)



LESSON XX

LORD SHAFTESBURY

As the life of a people changes, new needs arise; and unless men came forward to point out these wants, great misery would result. Perhaps no one man in the last century did more to meet the new needs and to succour the helpless than Lord Ashley, later on known as Lord Shaftesbury.



He was born in 1801, and was descended from an old family which for seven centuries had been settled near Wimborne, in Dorset. His father and mother were too busy with other matters to spare much time for their son, and it was from the house-

Shaftesbury (ʃɑ:ftsb(ə)ri)    misery (mɪzəri)    succour (sʌkə)  
Dorset (dɔ:sɪt)

keeper that he received most sympathy and religious teaching in his young days. His early school life was one long course of misery. Neglected and half-starved by his master, bullied by the other boys, he ever remembered with feelings of horror his life at the private boarding-school at Chiswick to which he was sent.

The great public school at Harrow, to which he went next, opened up a new and brighter life. While he was there a strange incident decided him to dedicate his life to the cause of the poor and friendless. He was walking down Harrow Hill when he saw four drunk men singing and yelling as they reeled along, carrying a coffin which contained the remains of one of their comrades. This painful sight deeply touched young Ashley, who then and there made up his mind to use all his power and influence on behalf of the outcast and the unfortunate.

Lord Ashley will best be remembered for his labours on behalf of the workers in factories. The great changes in the systems of manufacture

housekeeper (haʊskɪ:pə)    religious (rɪlɪdʒəs)    bullied (bʊlɪd)  
Chiswick (tʃɪzɪk)    Harrow (hærəʊ)    dedicate (dedɪkeɪt)  
coffin (kɒfɪn)    behalf (bɪhɑ:f)    outcast (aʊtkɑ:st)    systems (sɪstɪmz)

were fast putting a stop to the older methods when father, mother, and children used to work at the hand loom and the spinning wheel in their own cottage. Great machines driven by water power or steam power were ruining the cottage industries; and people began to flock to the factories as wage-earners. Some of the machines could be attended as well by women, or even by children, as by men; and in the hard times which were caused by the great war, the manufacturers used to hire numbers of children from the workhouses of the large towns to work for them at very cheap rates.

A kind of white slavery was thus fast springing up, which enriched the manufacturers at the cost of misery to the children. Packed off in wagons from the workhouse of their native town, they were carried to the 'prentice house of some manufacturer, there to lead a dismal and laborious life. While one shift looked after the machinery, the others sought sleep in huge

---

loom (lu:m)	flock (flɒk)	workhouses (wɜ:khauzɪz)
slavery (sl'eivəri)	enriched (inrɪtʃt)	'prentice (prɛntɪs)
dismal (dɪzməl)	laborious (lə'bɔ:riəs)	

dormitories. Thus they passed a toilsome, joyless life between the factory, the meal room, and the dormitory—uncared for, ignorant of everything save their dreary round of labour.

Acts of Parliament had already been passed to cure some of the worst of these evils; but they dealt only with cotton factories. It was now proposed to bring other factories under the same rules and to limit the working day to ten hours. For this end Lord Ashley worked untiringly, visiting factories and mines, and addressing public meetings. The millowners and merchants had at last to give way. By the Factory Act of 1834 parents were forbidden to send their children to work in factories till they were nine years old, and then the children were only allowed to work nine hours a day for the first two years.

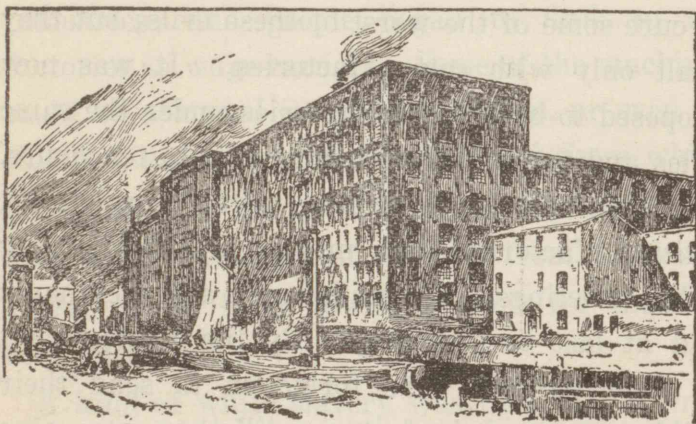
Lord Ashley next took up the cause of the little sweeps. It was the custom to send small, thin boys, and sometimes even girls, to climb up inside the chimneys in order to sweep them

---

dormitories (dɔ:mɪtrɪz)	toilsome (tɔ:lsəm)	dreary (drɪəri)
dealt (delt)	limit (lɪmɪt)	millowners (mɪləʊnəz)
forbidden (fə'bɪdn)	custom (kʌstəm)	

thoroughly; and master sweeps had been known to steal or buy from their parents, or hire from workhouses, children of a size suitable for this task.

For the sake of the little sweeps, Lord Ashley



Cotton Factories, Manchester

worked hard in and out of Parliament, making many speeches, prosecuting master sweeps for cruelty, and visiting houses to see the little sweeps at work. At last an Act was passed laying down rules for the building of chimneys, and forbidding the employment of children for this kind of work.

thoroughly (θá:rəli)

prosecuting (prósikju:tij)

The next stronghold which Lord Ashley attacked was the dark fortress of the mines. In those days a large number of the workers in mines were women and young children. Some of these latter began to toil underground when only four or five years of age. At that tender age, when they ought to have given their time to healthful play, they were taken down the deep, dark shaft of the mine, and there in its gloomy passages were set to work as "trappers"; that is, they had to open the trapdoors in the galleries whenever a coal carriage came along, and close it as soon as the carriage had passed through.

When these things were known, there was a general demand for Parliament to step in and put an end to them. Lord Ashley held the House of Commons spellbound for two hours as he described the need for a measure of reform.

The Bill which he then introduced, after some changes had been made in it, became law, and

---

stronghold (stró:hould)    fortress (fó:tris)    underground (ʌndəgráund)  
 shaft (ʃa:ft)    trapdoors (trá:pdɔ:z)    galleries (gá:ləriz)  
 spellbound (spélbaund)    measure (mé:ʒə)    reform (rifó:m)

was a great boon to the mining population. It forbade altogether the employment of women and girls in mines underground, and that of boys under ten years of age.

On these and many other generous causes the good Lord Shaftesbury, as he came to be called, spent his long and useful life. It must not be supposed, however, that he laboured single-handed. There were many other men of humbler rank working for the same ends, and in later days this work of reform has been carried much further.

The workers have banded themselves together in trade unions and friendly societies to better their own position. Factory Acts have done much to guard against the risks of dangerous trades. The law now makes the employer pay compensation to any workman who is injured in the course of his work. Instead of the "ragged schools" which Lord Shaftesbury and other generous men and women helped to found, there are now good schools provided by the State, and

boon (bu:n) population (pɒpjʊleɪʃ(ə)n) single-handed (sɪŋgəl'hændɪd)  
humbler (hʌmblə) unions (jʊ:njənz) societies (sə'saɪətɪz)  
compensation (kɒmpenséɪʃ(ə)n)

little children of school age may no longer be set to work in mills and mines. For the aged who have not enough to live on, the State now provides a pension; while by the National Insurance Act of 1911, a new plan is being tried for helping all wage-earners in time of sickness.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

This kind of white slavery enriched the manufacturers **at the cost of** misery to the children.

Circumstances obliged him to take up this hard task **at the cost of** his health.

( 2 )

At that tender age, when they **ought to have given** their time to healthful play, they were taken down the deep, dark shaft of the mine.

It's too late now; you **ought to have done** it yesterday.

---

pension (pénʃ(ə)n)

insurance (ɪnʃúə(ə)ns)

LESSON XXI



The Minstrel Boy to the war is gone,  
 In the ranks of death you'll find him;  
 His father's sword he has girded on,  
 And his wild harp slung behind him.  
 "Land of song!" said the warrior bard,  
 "Tho' all the world betrays thee,  
 One sword, at least, thy rights shall guard,  
 One faithful harp shall praise thee!"

The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain  
 Could not bring his proud soul under;  
 The harp he loved ne'er spoke again,  
 For he tore its chords asunder;  
 And said, "No chain shall sully thee,  
 Thou soul of love and bravery!  
 Thy songs were made for the pure and free,  
 They shall never sound in slavery."

—Thomas Moore.

sword (sɔ:d)    girded (gɜ:did)    bard (bɑ:d)    tho' (ðou)  
 thy (ðai)    foeman (fóumən)    ne'er (neə)    chords (kɔ:dz)  
                  asunder (əsándə)                    sully (sáli)

作者

LESSON XXII

OUR DECLARATION OF WAR

Do you remember the week-end between Friday, 31st July, and Monday, 3rd August? It was the most anxious and exciting time that living Britons have ever known. On every tongue there was the same question: "Are we going to war?" Everywhere you saw people feverishly buying edition after edition of the evening papers, and gathering into little groups to discuss the situation.

London, as you know, is the chief money market of the world, and the effect of wars and rumours of wars in any country on the globe is felt at once in the City (of London). When it was evident that the four <sup>商業巨</sup> greatest continental nations were setting their armies in motion, stocks and shares fell to such a low price that dealing in them became impossible. Many of the stock-broking firms failed, and business was suspended, not

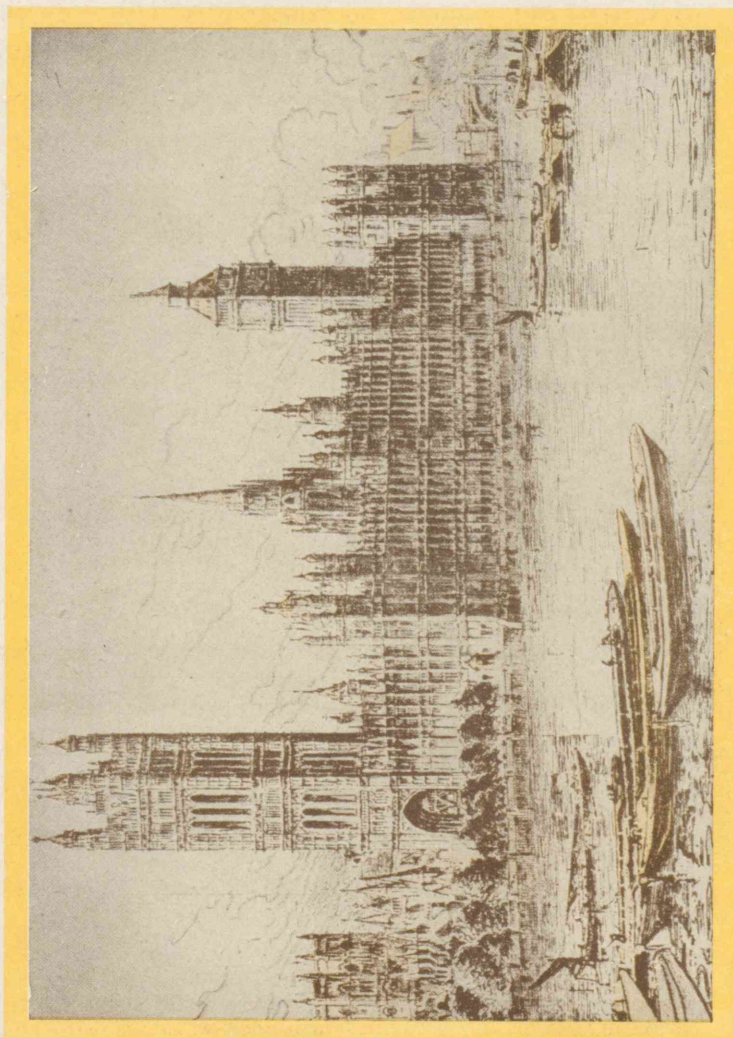
declaration (dɛklə'reɪʃ(ə)n)    week-end (wi:kend)    exciting (ɪksaɪtɪŋ)  
 feverishly (fi:vərɪʃli)    discuss (dɪskʌs)    continental (kɒntɪnəntl)  
 stock-broking (stɔ:kbrɔʊkɪŋ)

only in London, but on almost every exchange throughout the world. It was thought that there would be a shortage of gold, and from noon onwards on the 31st of July the courtyard of the Bank of England was crowded with people eager to exchange notes for gold. Nevertheless "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the Bank of England is sometimes called, remained perfectly calm, and inside the building business went on as usual. On the 1st of August the bank rate rose to 10 per cent., and the Stock Exchange was closed.

On Sunday, 2nd August, the Naval Reserves were called up, and the War Office became very active. A number of the London Territorial regiments were on their way to camp for their annual training, but they were ordered to return and remain within reach of headquarters. It was very clear to everybody that the issue of war or peace was hanging in the balance.

Monday, 3rd August, was the most remarkable

shortage (ʃɔ:tɪdʒ) courtyard (kɔ:tjɑ:d) nevertheless (nəvəðələs)  
Threadneedle (θreðni:dl) naval (néivəl) reserves (rizə:vz)  
territorial (tèritɔ:riəl) headquarters (hédkwɔ:təz) issue (isju:)  
balance (bæləns)



The Houses of Parliament

Bank Holiday ever known in Britain. All Bank Holiday excursions were cancelled, for the railways were in the hands of the military authorities. Hundreds of thousands of persons who would otherwise have spent the day at the seaside or in the country, were forced to remain in London. <sup>1</sup>Great crowds gathered at Westminster to see the members of Parliament enter Palace Yard. It was known that a Cabinet Council had been held on the previous day, and that <sup>2</sup>a very important statement was to be made that <sup>3</sup>very afternoon. ]

Peers

Let us peep into the House of Commons on that memorable occasion. The Chamber, which is far too small to accommodate all the members of Parliament, is crowded to excess. All the green benches are filled, the side galleries are thronged, and there are rows of chairs in the gangways. It is evident that a matter of great pith and moment is now about to arise. There is some preliminary business to be got through, and the

1930.24 D

cancelled (kæns(ə)ld)    military (mɪlɪtəri)    authorities (əːθɔːrɪtɪz)  
cabinet (kæbɪnɪt)    statement (stéɪtmənt)    chamber (tʃeɪmbə)  
accommodate (əkɔːmədeɪt)    gangways (gæŋweɪz)    pith (pɪθ)  
arise (əˈraɪz)    preliminary (prɪlɪm(i)nəri)

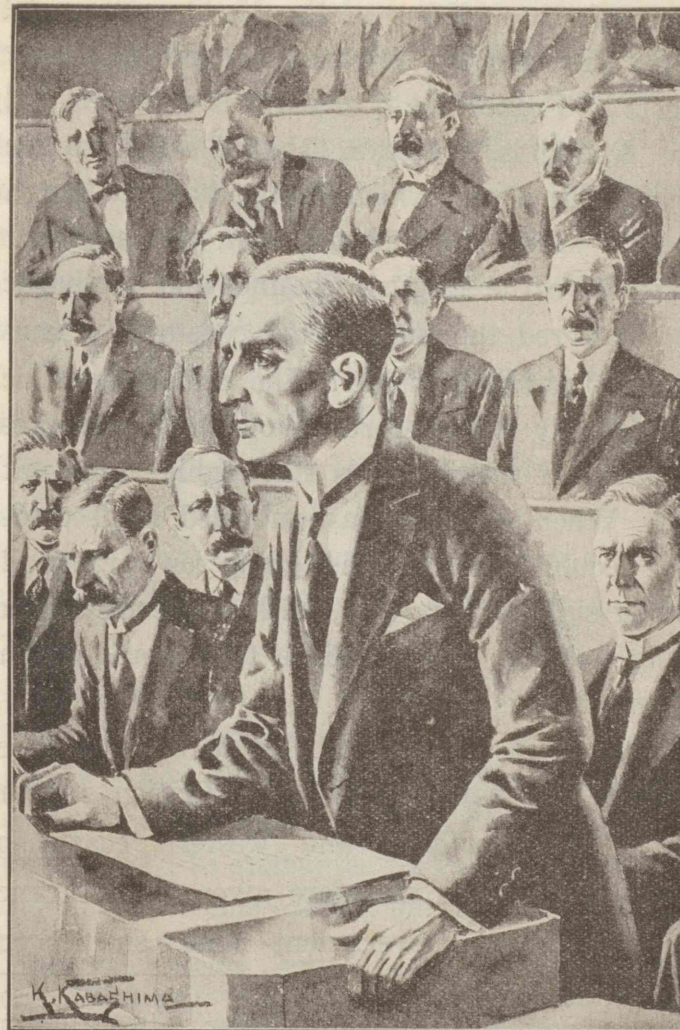
house is impatient to see the end of it. Then Sir Edward Grey rises, and amidst loud cheering advances to the table, and begins the most fateful speech that was ever made in all our long history. He is very grave, and his set face shows traces of the anxious and laborious days through which he has recently passed. He speaks without passion, and with no attempt at fine language; but every word that he utters is full of deep meaning, and the House listens with eager attention.

He tells his fellow-members that the Government has worked with a single mind, and with all the earnestness in its power, to preserve the peace, but that its labours have proved vain—Germany and Russia have declared war on each other. Then he goes on to speak of our friendship with France—that warm and cordial friendship which has replaced the enmity of long ages. This friendship, he declares, entails duties upon us. Because of the good feeling and confidence that has grown up between us, we

recently (rɪˈsɪntli)  
replaced (rɪˈpleɪst)

friendship (frɛndʃɪp)  
enmity (ɛnˈmɪti)  
confidence (kɒnfɪd(ə)ns)

cordial (kɔːdiəl)  
entails (ɪnˈteɪlz)





have left the policing of the Mediterranean Sea to the French navy, and the northern and western coasts of France are now without defence. "My own feeling is," he says, "that if a foreign fleet, (engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor), came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France, we could not stand aside." The loud cheers which immediately break forth show that the great majority of the members thoroughly agree with him. When the cheers have subsided, he proceeds: "We could not see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, doing nothing, and I believe that would be the feeling of this country."

France, he says, is entitled to know at once whether she can depend upon British support should her northern and western coasts be attacked. He has therefore given an assurance to the French Government that, should the

Mediterranean (mèditərəínjən)	defence (diféns)
agressor (əgrésə)	bombarded (bɒmbá:did)
unprotected (ʌnprətékʃid)	battered (béted)
entitled (intáitld)	practically (práktikəli)
	support (səpɔ:t)

German fleet come into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet, if Parliament approves, will give all the protection in its power. The cheers that follow this statement clearly show that the House of Commons fully approves of the undertaking which he has given to France.

Then he turns to the all-important question of Belgium. He tells the House what you already know—namely, that in 1870 we made a stand for the neutrality of that little country, and were thus able to save her from the horrors of invasion. What we did then, we are trying to do now. France has given us her assurance that she will not enter Belgium if it is not invaded by another Power, but Germany refuses to reply. She has already asked King Albert to grant unopposed passage for her troops through his country, and has promised to guarantee its independence if he will consent to this course; but, at the same time,

assurance (əʃúər(ə)ns)	hostile (hóstail)	approves (əprú:vz)
protection (prətékʃ(ə)n)		Belgium (béldgəm)
neutrality (nju:(r)tréliti)		invasion (invéiz(ə)n)
invaded (invéidid)		unopposed (ʌnəpóuzd)
	guarantee (gæ̀r(ə)nti:)	

she has threatened to treat Belgium as an enemy if the request is refused. The Belgians are determined to resist the invasion of their land by every means in their power.

Our treaty with Belgium binds us in honour to take her part. If in a crisis like this we run away, we shall lose the respect of the nations—a respect which we can never regain. Though we might, by husbanding our resources, be able at the end of the war to prevent the whole of western Europe from falling into the hands of Germany, our moral position would be such— The rest of the sentence is lost amidst a loud burst of cheering. Almost to a man the members of the House of Commons are convinced that we should sink to the lowest depths of dishonour were we to abandon Belgium in her dark hour of trial.

The cheers are renewed when Sir Edward Grey declares that our fleet has been mobilized, and that our army is mobilizing. Britain is ready to play her part, whatever that may be. Finally,

threatened (θrétnd) crisis (kráisis) husbanding (házbəndɪŋ)  
resources (rɪsɔ:sɪz) amidst (əmɪdst) convinced (kənvɪnst)  
mobilized (mɔbɪlaɪzd)

he believes that, should war come, the Government will be supported, not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination, the resolution, the courage, and the endurance of the whole country. Amidst loud and prolonged cheers the speaker resumes his seat.

Then the leader of the Opposition rises and pledges the loyalty of his followers in this great and grave crisis. So, too, does the leader of the Irish Nationalists, and only one voice is heard disapproving of the course which the Government proposes to take. In the face of national peril the vast majority of the men of every party, creed, and sect stand shoulder to shoulder—forgetting their differences of opinion, and only remembering that they are Britons, faced with the greatest danger that has ever threatened their land. When Lord Macaulay, in his ballad *Horatius*, wished to show us the Romans in their noblest aspect, he said,—

determination (dɪtəːmɪneɪʃ(ə)n) resolution (rɪzəluːʃ(ə)n)  
prolonged (prələŋd) pledges (plɛdʒɪz) loyalty (lɔɪəltɪ)  
nationalists (næʃnəlists) disapproving (dɪsəpruːvɪŋ)  
vast (vɑːst) creed (kriːd) sect (sekt) Macaulay (mækəʊli)  
ballad (bæləd) Horatius (hɔrɪfɪʃəs) aspect (æspekt)

“Then none was for a party;  
Then all were for the State; . . .  
The Romans were like brothers  
In the brave days of old.”

So it was with Britons all over the world in these days of anxiety and peril. None was for a party, and all were for the State.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

**Should** the German fleet undertake hostile operations against the French coasts, the British fleet will give France all the protection in its power.

**Should** war come, the Government will be supported not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination of the whole country.

( 2 )

In the face of national peril the vast majority of the men of every party, creed, sect **stand shoulder to shoulder**.

When I **meet** him **face to face**, I will tell him my opinion plainly.

LESSON XXIII

THE RIVER NILE

There are few things which are more entertaining and instructive than the life of a great river; and there is no river in the world which has had a more remarkable history than the river Nile.

From the most ancient times the Nile was an object of wonder. Its annual inundations—which carried fertility over the fields of Egypt, a land where rain seldom falls—excited the curiosity of thoughtful men in early ages. Few questions puzzled the men of ancient times so much as the problem of the origin of the mighty river. Some held that it took its rise in Western Africa; some maintained that its sources were to be found in India; others, with nearer approach to the truth, asserted that it rose in two lakes far to the south in the heart of Africa.

---

Nile (naɪl)	ancient (ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt)	inundations (ɪnʊndéɪʃ(ə)nz)
fertility (ˈfɜːtɪlɪti)	excited (ɪksáɪtɪd)	puzzled (pʌzld)
problem (prɒblem)	origin (ˈɒrɪdʒɪn)	asserted (əʃé:tɪd)

The mystery has been cleared up in the nineteenth century. Enterprising travellers of our own race have traced the Nile to its sources, and have thus by actual exploration settled a question about which speculation had been busy since the beginning of history. It is to men like Speke and Grant, Baker and Stanley, that the world owes the solution of the old problem of the origin of the Nile.

The mighty and mysterious river has found a worthy origin in the mighty lakes which fill the depressions in the vast plateau of south-eastern Africa. These lakes, the largest of which are the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, are really the collecting-places of the Nile. Numerous rivers receive the rainfall of that region of mountains which include the snowy peak of Ruwenzori, and carry it into the great lakes. It is not yet known which of these streams, being the longest, may lay claim to the honour of chief headwater, and perhaps it is idle to inquire.

---

mystery (místəri)	exploration (èksplò:réiʃ(ə)n)	Speke (spi:k)
Stanley (stænli)	solution (səlu:ʃ(ə)n)	depression (diprés(ə)n)
plateau (plætou)	Nyanza (naiénzə)	Ruwenzori (ruwénzəri)
	headwater (hédwɔ:tə)	

We know that when the Nile leaves the great lakes and issues from the Albert Nyanza it is already a stately river. Its course is generally northerly until it reaches the Mediterranean. In its upper course, after leaving the lakes, the river receives important tributaries; but for some hundred miles above Khartoum, the White Nile, as it is now called, flows on without being augmented by a single stream.

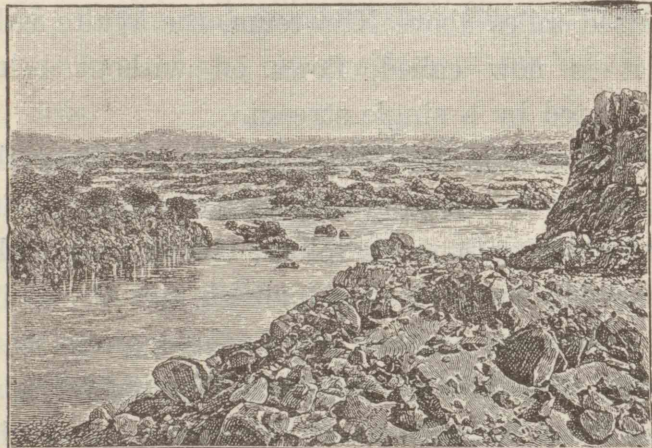
At Khartoum the White Nile is joined by the Blue Nile, a tributary nearly a thousand miles long, which gathers its volume chiefly from Lake Tana, far away in the plateau of Abyssinia. Some distance farther down, the main stream receives the Atbara or Black Nile, which also flows from the plateau of Abyssinia. It is the black sediment brought down by this tributary that settles in the Nile Delta and gives it the fertility which has made Egypt one of the wonders of the world.

After the junction of the Atbara the Nile

---

northerly (nó:ðəli)	tributaries (trɪbjut(ə)rɪz)	Khartoum (kɑ:tú:m)
augmented (ɔ:gméntɪd)	volume (vólju:m)	Tana (téinə)
Abyssinia (æbɪsɪnjə)	Atbara (ætbrá:rə)	sediment (sédimənt)
Delta (délte)		junction (dʒʌŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n)

receives no more tributaries, and the great river runs northward to the sea through a country which is almost rainless and is practically a desert except those lands which are enriched by its fertilising waters. Below Khartoum navigation is rendered extremely dangerous by the

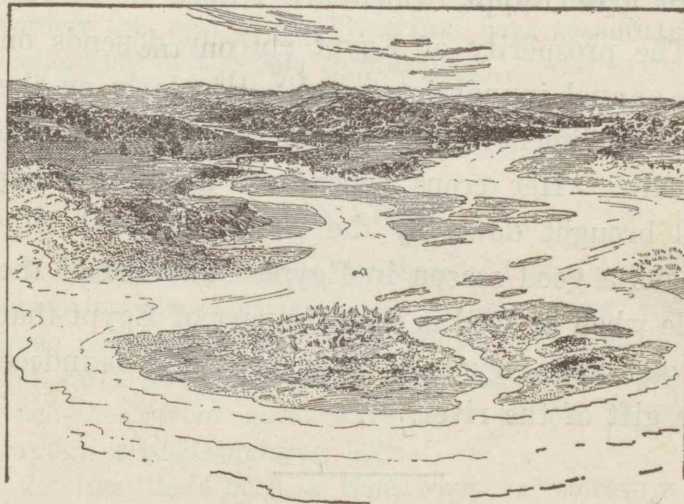


First Cataract of the Nile

cataracts which obstruct the bed of the river. From Khartoum to Assouan in Egypt there are six of these cataracts. It was the cataracts and the desert region which borders this part of the river that have rendered the exploration of the Nile so difficult.

navigation (nævigeíj(ə)n)                      cataracts (kéteræktz)  
obstruct (əbstrákt)                      Assouan (əsuéən)                      borders (bó:dəz)

But we must now speak of the annual inundations which form the most important feature of the life of the great river. The inundations are caused by the heavy tropical rains which swell the waters of the White Nile



in the far south, and which give a vast increase of volume to the great tributaries which issue from the Abyssinian plateau.

In Egypt the rise is first perceptible during the month of June. In the middle of July the red water appears, and the rise may be dated from that time. It reaches its greatest height

feature (fí:tʃə)                      Abyssinian (əbísí:mjən)                      perceptible (pəséptəbl)

about the end of September, and by the middle of October the water begins visibly to decline. By the end of November the irrigated land of Egypt has dried and is sown; soon it is covered with green crops, which are reaped in March.

「The prosperity of Egypt entirely depends on the annual inundations, and particularly on the black sediment which is carried down by the Atbara. Her crops depend on the nourishing soil brought down by the river. A good Nile means a good season in Egypt. The bed of the Nile when in flood is the only part of Egypt that is valuable. Egypt, as the ancient said, is indeed the gift of the river.」

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

There are **few** things which are **more** entertaining and instructive **than** the life of a great river.

**Few** questions puzzled the men of ancient times so much **as** the problem of the origin of the mighty river.

---

visibly (vɪzəbli)    irrigated (ɪrɪgeɪtɪd)    reaped (ri:pt)

( 2 )

It is to men like Speke and Grant, Baker and Stanley, **that** the world owes the solution of the old problem of the origin of the Nile.

It was the cataracts and the desert region which borders this part of the river **that** have rendered the exploration of the Nile so difficult.

---

FOR STUDY

1. London has had its fair share of the wild weather which has placed parts of the country under water. Some residents in the Thames Valley have found boats and rafts more convenient than motor-cars, and to reach their front gates have been obliged to wade through a wide-spreading lake.

2. Has there been a time when no stories were told? Has there been a people who did not care to listen? I think not. When we were little, before we could read for ourselves, did we not gather eagerly round father and mother, friend or nurse, at the promise of a story? When we grew older, what happy hours did we not spend with our books?

---

residents (rɛzɪd(ə)nts)    convenient (kənviːnjənt)

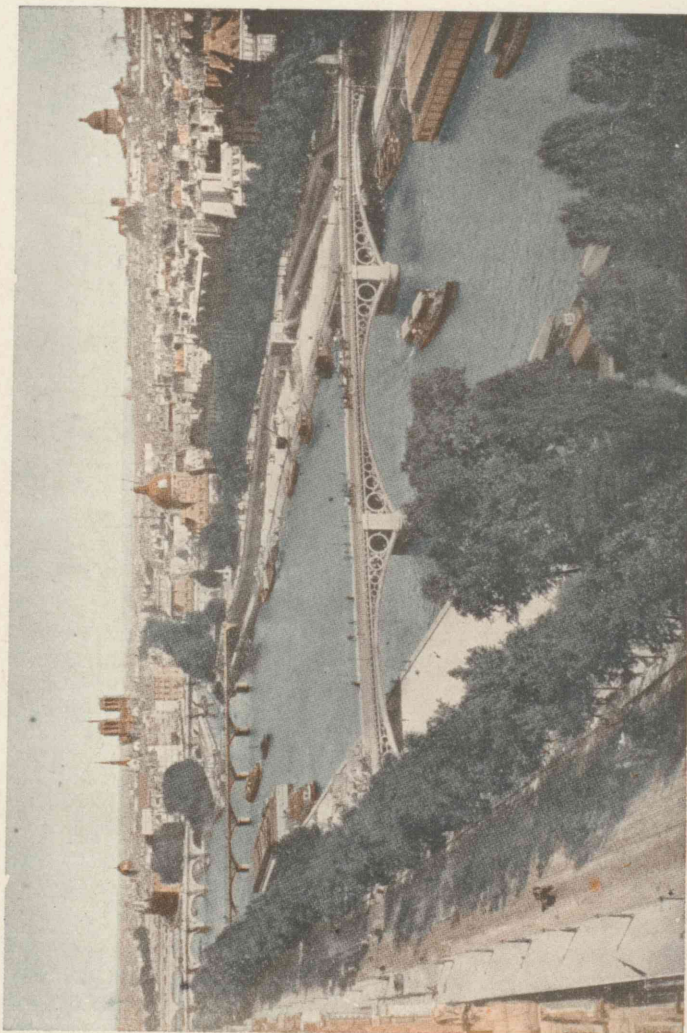
## LESSON XXIV

### THE FRENCHMEN OF TO-DAY

There are some thirty-nine millions of people in France. Three and a quarter millions of them live in Paris. Yet there is a most striking contrast between the people of Paris and the rest of the people of France. The lives and aims of each are as distant as those of foreigners. This makes it difficult to describe the French, because what applies to Parisians is seldom applicable to the others. Moreover, there are great differences to be found amongst the French themselves.

〔The natives of Picardy, in the north—large eaters, deep drinkers, and slow of speech—are just as much French as the talkative, sober, and joyous natives of Provence in the south.〕 Nor are these less French than the wily, hard-headed Norman, the dreamy-eyed Celt of the Breton

contrast (kóntræst)	Parisians (pərizjənz)	applicable (éplikəbl)
Picardy (píkədi)	talkative (tókətiv)	sober (sóubə)
natives (néitivz)	Provence (prə'vā:(n)s)	wily (wáili)
Norman (nómən)	Celt (kelt)	Breton (brét(ə)n)



The Seine and Bridges

coast, the morose Lyonese, the gay, boastful Gascon, or the pushing, loud-mannered Marseillais.

For in one thing all are alike. They love France with an intense love.

Their difference disappears where their country is concerned. In some other respects, too, they are much alike. They are invariably polite, and have excellent taste and good manners, and in the country, or in small French towns, one is struck with the gaiety, intelligence, and goodwill of the people.

The Parisians consider themselves the most civilized and enlightened of all peoples, and take life lightly, with much amusement and frivolity. They are certainly very clever in many ways, especially in making jewellery, bronzes, artistic furniture, and fancy articles. Paris ladies, too, set the fashion in dress to the members of their sex in every civilized country in the world.

<b>morose</b> (məróus)	<b>Lyonese</b> (làiəní:z)	<b>Gascon</b> (géskən)
<b>Marseillais</b> (mà:sələíz)	<b>alike</b> (əláik)	<b>intense</b> (inténs)
<b>invariably</b> (invéəriəbli)	<b>gaiety</b> (gé(i)əti)	<b>intelligence</b> (intélidz(ə)ns)
<b>enlightened</b> (inláitnd)	<b>amusement</b> (əmjú:zmənt)	<b>frivolity</b> (frivóliti)
<b>jewellery</b> (dʒú(:)ilri)	<b>bronzes</b> (brónziz)	<b>artistic</b> (a:tístik)



A Frenchman is, as a (general) rule, very fluent. We think him excitable. He will pour out a torrent of words quickly in answer to a question, and will explain and emphasize his meaning with his hands and his whole body. His excess of politeness is often misunderstood. It has been rather cruelly said: "Give a Frenchman a pair of dumbbells, and ask him about the weather, and before his answer is finished he will have taken enough healthful exercise to last him all day."

In provincial towns there is nothing of the frivolity and gaiety of lively Paris, little of the naturalness of the countryfolk.

"What one notices about the peasantry is the clean and comfortable aspect they wear; their tidy blue blouses, sabots, or strong shoes, neatly patched, and their good manners," says Miss Lynch.

The old women are especially attractive, with their spotless white caps and sabots, their tanned,

fluent (flú(:)ənt)    excitable (iksáitəbl)    emphasize (émfesaiz)  
 misunderstood (mísandəstúd)    dumbbells (dámbeɪlz)  
 provincial prəvín(:)əl]    peasantry (péz(ə)ntri)    blouse blauz]  
 sabots (sábouz)    patched (pætʃt)    Lynch (lín(:)tʃ]

wrinkled faces, that smile as merrily as they did in youth, and seem<sup>2</sup> to smile the more the harder they work. For women in France work as hard as men. They toil in the fields, on the farm, in the shops, work as fisherwomen, and even guard the railway crossings. In the evening they exchange their day work for housework. A more competent woman than a Frenchwoman it would be hard to find.

The climate in France being sunnier than in England, the people live out-of-doors as much as they can, and to an extent quite beyond what is possible with us. They take their recreations, eat their meals, and do their household work in a way that is at first surprising to English people.

In the villages the women knit, sew, and prepare meals out-of-doors; and they do their washing by the side of a stream or pond with little or no protection from wind or sun. The washing place of the village is indeed very

housework (háuswə:k)    competent (kóm pit(ə)nt)  
 sew (sou)

popular. For there all local affairs are discussed with spirit and mirth. In the evening some of the villagers bring out chairs into the open and engage in talk, while others sit on doorsteps or on the benches, which every house has outside the door.

It is a habit with French people to save. They are perhaps the most thrifty nation on earth. The careless Parisian may spend, the peasant saves, and there are few of them without a banking account.

Meals in France are not arranged like ours. The day begins with an early, or "first," breakfast of coffee, a roll, and butter. Near soon comes a more solid meal with meat. This is called the "second" breakfast. Then in the evening is the chief meal, called dinner or supper. The French are very clever cooks, and can prepare dishes from materials with which an ordinary English cook could do nothing.

The majority of the French are Roman

popular (pópjula)	local (lók(ə)l)	mirth (mæ:θ)
doorsteps (dó:steps)	thrifty (θrɪfti)	ordinary (ó:dnri)

Catholics, and their churches and cathedrals are generally very beautiful.

The French government is a republic; that is, it is entirely elected by the people. One of its most important duties is to provide the country with a powerful army. So every able-bodied Frenchman between the ages of twenty and forty-five has to serve a certain time in the army. The French navy is also a very powerful one.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Give a Frenchman a pair of dumbbells, and ask him about the weather, and **before** his answer is **finished** he **will have taken** enough healthful exercise to last him all day.

**When** he **comes** back from abroad, his son **will have been graduated** from the university.

Catholics (kæθəliks)	elected (ilék tid)
able-bodied (éiblbó did)	

( 2 )

The climate in France being sunnier than in England, the people live out-of-doors as much as they can, and to an extent quite **beyond what** is possible with us.

I know nothing about the matter **beyond what** I have read in the newspapers.

FOR STUDY

1. If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes by toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one. —Ruskin. (1819-1902)

2. To do an evil action is base; to do a good action, without incurring danger, is common enough; but it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds, though he risks everything. —Plutarch. 46-120

3. Except a living man, there is nothing more wonderful than a book!—a message to us from the dead—from human souls whom we never saw, who lived, perhaps, thousands of miles away; and yet these, in those little sheets of paper, speak to us, amuse us, terrify us, teach us, open their hearts to us brothers. —Charles Kingsley. 1819-79.

self-indulgence (sɛlf-ɪndʌldʒ(ə)ns)

indolence (ɪndələns)

LESSON XXV

A PIECE OF STRING—I

It was market day at Goderville. The peasants and their wives were flocking into the town from all directions.

The market-place presented a perfect babel of sounds,—people were calling to each other, the tradesmen were shouting their wares, cows were bellowing, dogs were barking.

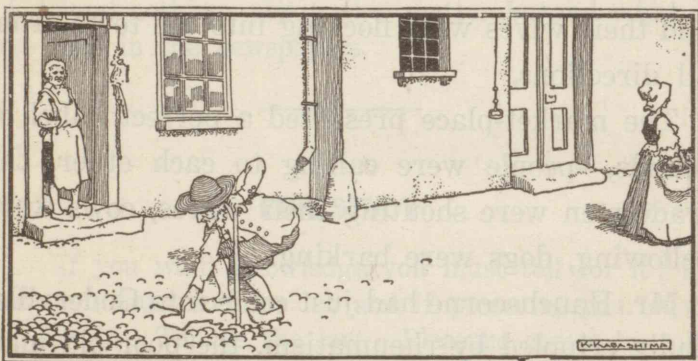
Mr. Hauchecorne had just come into Goderville. Sadly crippled by rheumatism, the poor old man was slowly making his way towards the square, when he chanced to spy a piece of string on the ground.

As he stooped to pick it up, he noticed that Mr. Malandin, the harness maker, was watching him from the doorstep of his shop. These men had formerly been on very friendly terms, but, owing to an unfortunate quarrel over a trifle,

string (striŋ)	Goderville (gə:dɜ:vɪl)	babel (béib(ə)l)
tradesmen (tréidzmən)	wares (weəz)	bellowing (bélouɪŋ)
Hauchecorne (ɔ:kɔ:rn)		crippled (krɪpld)
rheumatism (rú:mætɪzəm)	stooped (stú:pt)	Malandin (malɔ:dɔ)
harness (há:nɪs)		trifle (tráifl)

they had avoided each other for a long time.

Mr. Hauchecorne was ashamed to be seen in the act of picking up so trifling an object as a piece of string. Therefore he quickly slipped the string into his pocket, and pretended to be



searching for something, which, however, he did not appear to find. Then he went on his way towards the market-place and was soon lost in the crowd.

The morning wore away. Towards noon the people began to desert the square and pour into the inns to dine.

The dining-room at Jourdain's was soon filled with a merry group of peasants. They chatted

trifling (tráifliŋ)  
Jourdain (ʒu:rdɛ̃)

pretended (priténdid)  
chatted (tʃɛ́tid)

of their purchases and of their sales; they discussed the weather; they asked news of the various crops.

Suddenly the sound of a drum was heard in the court. The diners jumped to their feet and rushed to the door. The sound of the drum ceased, and the public crier was heard to shout: "Be it known to all present, that Mr. Houlbrière has lost, this morning, a purse containing five hundred francs, together with several important business papers. The finder is requested to return the purse to the owner at once, or to leave it at the office of the Mayor. Twenty francs reward."

The crier went on his way down the street to repeat his message. The diners at Jourdain's returned to their places at table to talk over the event, and to discuss the chances of Mr. Houlbrière's finding his purse. Just as they were finishing their meal, a corporal appeared at the door and asked, "Is Mr. Hauchecorne here?"

drum (drʌm)  
mayor (meə)

Houlbrière (ulbrek)

francs (fræŋks)

corporal (kɔ:p(ə)r(ə)l)

Mr. Hauchecorne arose and answered: "I am, Sir. What do you wish?"

"You are to come with me to the office of the Mayor who desires to speak with you."

The poor farmer was completely taken by surprise, but he followed the corporal, saying, "Here I am."

Seated in his armchair, the Mayor awaited their arrival. As the corporal and the peasant entered, he said: "Mr. Hauchecorne, this morning you were seen to pick up a purse which belongs to Mr. Houlbreques."

Mr. Hauchecorne was so overcome that, for a moment, he could not speak, then suddenly recovering himself, he said, "I picked up a purse?"

"Yes, so it is said."

"Why, Sir, I know nothing of a purse, except what you have told me."

"Nevertheless, you were seen," continued the Mayor.

---

armchair (ɑ:mtʃéə)

"I was seen to pick up a purse? Who saw me?"

"Mr. Malandin, the harness maker, saw you from the doorstep of his shop."

The old man understood; fumbling in his pocket, he produced the bit of string.

"Mr. Malandin saw me? The rascal! He saw me pick up this bit of string, Sir; nothing else."

The mayor shook his head. "You cannot expect me to believe that Mr. Malandin, who is a man of truth and credit, has mistaken that piece of string for a purse."

Mr. Hauchecorne raised his right hand as if to attest the truth of what he was saying, and repeated: "It is true, nevertheless, Mr. Mayor. I picked up nothing but this bit of string."

"Why, Mr. Hauchecorne, after you had picked up the purse you continued to look about for some time, to discover, if, by chance, a piece of money had fallen out of it."

Poor Mr. Hauchecorne! he could scarcely speak. Mr. Malandin was brought in; he repeated his

---

fumbling (fʌmbliŋ)

attest (ətést)

story and the peasant <sup>否認</sup> denied it. At his own request Mr. Hauchecorne was searched, but, of course, no purse was found on his person.

The Mayor was greatly puzzled, and at last sent the peasant away, with a warning that he would consult the public prosecutor and request further orders.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

*Word-over*

He was ashamed to be seen in the act of picking up so trifling an object as a piece of string.

So good a workman as he should be better paid.

( 2 )

They chatted of their purchases and of their sales.

Why, Sir, I know nothing of a purse, except what you have told me.

Speak not at all in any wise <sup>way</sup> till you have something to speak; care not for the reward of your speaking but simply and with undivided mind for the truth of your speaking. —Thomas C rlyle.

denied (dináid) consult (kənsált) prosecutor (prósikju:tə)

LESSON XXVI

A PIECE OF STRING—II

Meantime the news had spread, and when Mr. Hauchecorne left the Mayor's office, he was surrounded by a curious crowd seeking information. He told his simple story, but no one seemed to believe him; indeed, they all laughed most heartily at his tale.

He passed on, repeating the story to all he met, in the vain hope of finding some one to believe him.

Many shook their heads and said with a smile, "Ah, you are a fine old rogue, Mr. Hauchecorne."

Toward evening he started for home with several of his neighbours. <sup>going</sup> As they crossed the great square Mr. Hauchecorne pointed out to them the very place where he had stopped to pick up the string, and all the way home he talked of nothing else.

meantime (mí:ntàim) •  
tale (teil)

information (infəméij(ə)n)  
rogue (roug)

That evening the poor old man made the rounds of the village, repeating his story; though every one heard him respectfully, no one seemed to place any trust in what he said. He spent a wretched night, and was almost ill from worry.

The next day a farm labourer returned the purse to its owner and received the promised reward. The man said he had found the purse on the road, but, being unable to read, had carried it at once to his master. In this way he learned of its owner.

The news spread, and when Mr. Hauchecorne heard it he was delighted.

“Now they will believe me at last,” he said. “There is nothing that hurts one so much as being accused of lying.”

When he mentioned the matter to his friends and acquaintances, however, he saw that they were not yet convinced of his innocence. This hurt him very much, and he began to feel uneasy again.

worry (wári)

innocence (ínosns)

When he went to market at Goderville the next week, he saw Mr. Malandin again on his doorstep, and the harness maker laughed as the peasant passed. Why?

Mr. Hauchecorne met a farmer whom he knew very well, and told him the story of the restored purse. The farmer answered with a laugh, “What a great rogue you are, to be sure!”

Mr. Hauchecorne grew more and more uneasy. Why did they still call him a “great rogue”? Had not the purse been restored to its owner by the person who found it?

Seated again at the table at Jourdain’s, he related the whole affair once more, laying particular stress upon the fact that the purse had been returned to its owner.

A man answered: “That is all very well. One man finds the purse, another restores it. We understand.”

At last Mr. Hauchecorne understood. He was accused of having sent back the purse by a confederate. He tried in vain to protest, and

confederate (kɔnféd(ə)rit)

protest (prɔtést)

finally left the table without having finished his meal.

He returned to his home discouraged, weary, and sick at heart, for he felt that he could never prove his innocence.

The matter preyed so upon the poor man's mind that his health began to fail, and at length he became very ill. Just before his death he was heard to say again: "Just a little piece of string, nothing more. See, here it is, Mr. Mayor, a little piece of string."

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He spent a wretched night, and was almost ill **from** worry.

He is ill in bed **with** a cold.

I am sick **of** waiting.

( 2 )

He was accused of **having sent** back the purse by a confederate.

He tried in vain to protest, and finally left the table without **having finished** his meal.

( 3 )

The matter preyed so upon the poor man's mind **that** his health began to fail, and at length he became very ill.

The bear was so frightened at the sight of so many men running and shouting, **that** he was glad enough to get away.

---

FOR STUDY

1. As he approached the village, he met a number of people, but none whom he knew, which somewhat surprised him, for he had thought himself acquainted with everyone in the country round.

2. So powerful was his effect on his audience that men and women wept as they cheered and children there that night still remember the scene, though at the time they understood nothing of its meaning.

3. He will spend large sums cheerfully for value received, but unnecessary extravagance, even in very small things, he has always held up to me as very bad business practice.

---

acquainted (ekwéintid)

extravagance (ikstrévigens)



## LESSON XXVII

### WHAT TO DO

In visiting colleges I find hundreds of young men on the threshold of life perplexed by the problem what to do. There appear to be already enough lawyers, doctors, ministers, manufacturers, merchants. Where shall the thousands of young men who graduate find a place? They forget that these thousands of college graduates create a demand as well as a supply. The doctor will want a lawyer to collect his bills, and the lawyer a doctor to visit him when sick; and both a manufacturer to make cloth and a merchant to sell them clothing. Every new man creates a new demand as well as brings a new supply. There is plenty of work to be done; enough, if society were rightly organized, to give work to all who are willing to do whatever their hands find to do, whatever it is and wherever it is found.

colleges (kólidziz)    threshold (θrész(h)ould)    perplexed (pəplékst)  
 create (kriéit)    clothing (klóud̥iŋ)    organized (ó:gənaizd)

There are some who do not wish to work. They believe that the world owes them a living; and the world thinks it owes them nothing. Of these, some are rich and some poor; but, rich or poor, they constitute the lazy unemployed and are the world's paupers. There are others who do not wish to work, but think they do. They begin well, but never finish. They come to a difficulty, and it halts them; they find the load heavy, and they balk. They go from one unfinished job to another, and never finish anything. Their life is full of undertakings and barren of achievements. They do not mean to be idle, but they are hopelessly inefficient. The third class are willing to work, but are incompetent. The incompetence may be physical or intellectual or moral; they may have flabby muscles, inert minds, or feeble, vacillating wills. But some infirmity forbids effectiveness.

My first advice to any man out of a place is to take the first place that offers. No employment

constitute (kónstitju:t)    paupers (pó:pəz)    balk (bɔ:k)  
 hopelessly (hóuplisli)    inefficient (inifí(ə)nt)  
 intellectual (intiléktju(ə)l)    flabby (fláabi)    inert (inót)  
 vacillating (váseleitij)    infirmity (infó:miti)

is ignoble which renders a real service to the community. The work that you would like to do some one else may be doing; but there is some needed work waiting for a worker.

The successful men did not begin by doing what they wanted to do; they began by doing what their hands found to do.

The law of the hand is that it should do with its might whatsoever it finds to do, wherever that work is found.

—Lyman Abbott.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In visiting colleges I **find** hundreds of young men on the threshold of life **perplexed** by the problem what to do.

I **found** him so **exhausted** that I had to help him from his carriage to his sofa.

ignoble (ignóubl)      community (kəmjú:niti)  
whatsoever ((h)wotso(u)évə)      sofa (sóufa)

( 2 )

There is plenty of work to be done; **enough**, if society were rightly organized, **to give** work to all who are willing to do whatever their hands find to do.

Have you money **enough** in hand **to pay** your account?

( 3 )

But, **rich or poor**, they constitute the lazy unemployed and are the world's paupers.

I must buy it, **dear or cheap**.

FOR STUDY

1. Toil was his native element; and though he found himself possessed of many inborn gifts, he was never visited by the dream so fatal to many, that genius alone does all.

2. It may be that happiness is not possible here below, but on the condition of living like the child, giving ourselves up to the duties of each day as it comes, and trusting in the goodness of our heavenly Father for all else.

element (élimənt)      possessed (pəzést)      inborn (ínbɔ:m)

LESSON XXVIII

THE TRAVELLER'S RETURN

Sweet to the morning traveller  
 The song amid the sky,  
 Where, twinkling in the dewy light,  
 The skylark soars on high.

And cheering to the traveller  
 The gales that round him play,  
 When faint and heavily he drags  
 Along his noontide way.

And when beneath the unclouded sun  
 Full wearily toils he,  
 The flowing water makes to him  
 A soothing melody.

And when the evening light decays,  
 And all is calm around,  
 There is sweet music to his ear  
 In the distant sheep-bell's sound.

But O! of all delightful sounds  
 Of evening or of morn,  
 The sweetest is the voice of love  
 That welcomes his return. —R. Southey.

skylark (skáilɑ:k)	soars (sɔ:z)	noontide (nú:ntaid)
soothing (sú:ðij)	decays (dikéiz)	melody (mélədi)

LESSON XXIX

BOYS WHO READ

In reading biography, nothing strikes one more than the fact that most men of note have been boys who improved their time in reading. Gladstone and Bright among politicians, Macaulay and <sup>1815-1891</sup> <sup>1811-1891</sup> Scott among literary men, are notable examples. I once heard of a working-man who, as a lad, made a resolution to read something profitable for at least one hour every day. This resolve he carried out for fifty years, and became one of the most learned men in the country.

To many a boy such a course would seem little short of drudgery: but it will not be so if you try it. Once get the reading habit well established, and you will be as unwilling to miss your dinner hour as to slip your reading hour. It will become one of your highest sources of pleasure as well as of profit.

But before your reading can be of any advantage to you, you must learn to distinguish between

biography (baiógɾəfi)	Gladstone (gláédstoun)	
politicians (pɒlitɪʃ(ə)nz)	resolve (rizólʌ)	drudgery (drʌdʒəri)

good literature and bad. There must be no half-and-half work here. Your own moral sense will guide you; and, if in any case you begin to doubt, throw the book aside at once. There are so many good books in the world that you need waste no time over a bad or even a doubtful one.]

Bad literature can never be stamped with a word strong enough to set forth even a shadow of the evil it does. 「If you wished to become an intellectual ninny; if you wished to qualify yourself as a law-breaker familiar with police courts and prison cells, you could not take a surer way of doing so than to steep the mind in such reading.」 A lad whose leisure time is given up to such light reading can never acquire any but a light, trifling cast of mind; and will be wanting in that solidity and steadiness needed by one who means to “get on” in life.

To get profit of your reading, there must be some plan about it. It is deliberate, thoughtful reading far more than much reading that “maketh

sense (sens) doubtful (dautf(u)l) ninny (nɪni) qualify (kwɒlɪfaɪ)  
steep (sti:p) leisure (lézə) solidity (sɒlɪdɪti)  
steadiness (stédinis) deliberate (dɪlɪb(ə)rɪt)

a full man” intellectually. I know a youth who devoured books of all sorts. He was very fond of reading, and had a vague notion that it would make a wonderful man of him. But after reading whole shelves of histories and volumes of essays, he could not give a dozen facts or arguments in either.

In choosing your books, consider well your circumstances and business, and think what line of reading is likely to be most useful as well as interesting. 「You will find that it is a good thing for a lad to be acquainted with every subject connected with his business. It is just this that makes the difference between the master-workman and the mere “hewer of wood and drawer of water.”」

「Good biography also should be read. It is very inspiring and educative. The nature is dull indeed which does not catch a glow of inspiration from the narrative of a noble life.」

The daily newspaper brings us information

vague (veɪg) shelves (ʃelvz) essays (éseiz)  
arguments (á:gjʌmənts) hewer (hjú:ə) inspiring (ɪnspáɪərɪŋ)  
educative (édju(t)keɪtɪv) inspiration (ɪnspərəɪj(ə)n)

from the ends of the earth. No young person can afford to miss this, if he wishes to rank as a well-informed man.

You must also have a fair knowledge of the geography of the world you live in. Frequent reference, for even a few minutes, to a good map will keep you posted with regard to the relative position of the principal places referred to from day to day, and will greatly help the understanding.

Historical allusions met in the newspapers should lead to further research. This will widen the field of knowledge, and strengthen the mental powers.

There are a few helps to intelligent reading which every one needs to keep handy. One of the chief of these is a good dictionary. People are constantly meeting with words whose meaning they do not understand; and here is a quick way of solving the difficulty. It is a very indolent mind indeed that will not take this amount of trouble.

geography (dʒiɔːgrəfi)  
handy (hændi)

allusions (əˈljúːz(ə)nz)  
solving (sɒlvɪŋ)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

To many a boy such a course would seem **little short of** drudgery.

Everyone was frightened, for to stray away in such a place was **little short of** certain death.

( 2 )

Once **get** the reading habit well **established**, and you will be as unwilling to miss your dinner hour as to slip your reading hour.

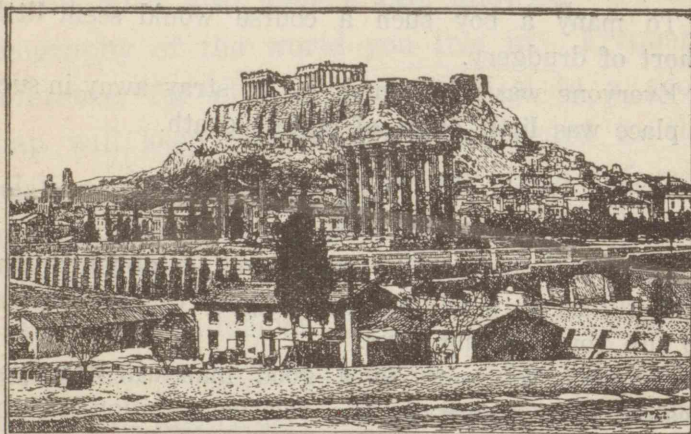
Frequent reference to a good map will **keep** you **posted** with regard to the relative position of the principal places referred to from day to day.

Reading without purpose is sauntering, not exercise. More is got from one book on which the thought settles, for a definite end in knowledge, than from libraries skimmed over by a wandering eye: A cottage flower gives honey to the bee—a king's garden none to the butterfly.  
—Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

stray (streɪ)    sauntering (sɔːntərɪŋ)    skimmed (skɪmd)

**LESSON XXX**

**WORLD-FAMOUS ATHENS**



The Acropolis, Athens

There is no other city in the world so interesting, no other city, in some respects, so beautiful as Athens; but the interest and the beauty are due entirely to its human associations. The name of Athens recalls all "the glory that was Greece," and reminds us that we owe the best we have done in literature, in art, and in philosophy to that particular city. From this

Athens [æθɪnz]      associations [æsəʊsi'eɪʃ(ə)nz]      Greece [gri:s]  
 philosophy [fɪlɒsəfi]

<sup>Athens</sup> source of light, standing on the verge of the Orient, the truths of the older civilizations, which she received and turned into the pure gold of ideal wisdom, were spread over the barbarous West.

Yet Athens was never a very large city, and her time of political power and splendour was very brief. But in that time, short as it was, she conceived and executed all that was most beautiful in art and profound in philosophy, and thenceforward became for her own and for future times the teacher of all liberal arts and sciences.

The city stands on a small plain that opens on the south-west to the Gulf of Ægina, but is surrounded on all other sides by limestone mountains that rise here and there to the height of between three and four thousand feet. The plain is crossed in the north and south by two small streams, the Cephissus and Ilissus, neither of which is perennial. Notwithstanding the pure

verge [vɜ:dʒ]      Orient [ɔ:'riənt]      ideal [aɪdɪəl]      barbarous [bɑ:b(ə)rəs]  
 splendour [spléndə]      brief [brɪ:f]      conceived [kənseɪvd]  
 executed [éksekju:tɪd]      thenceforward [ðensfɔ:wəd]  
 liberal [lɪb(ə)r(ə)l]      gulf [gʌlf]      Ægina [i:dgáinə]      Cephissus [sefɪsəs]  
 Ilissus [ɪlɪsəs]      perennial [pə'renjəl]

air and blue sky, it is an arid region, visited from time to time by torrential rains, that sweep away the soil and lay bare the grey mountain sides.

The absence of verdure and the lack of water are what strike the stranger on looking across the plain. The hillsides have been stripped of trees, though they are dotted over with shrubs, among which are the bean trefoil, the mastic tree, the strawberry tree, and the rose bay. Even the herbs that scantily clothe the slopes of the hills, and on which the goats browse, are often reduced to the veriest patches, discolouring here and there the grey limestone scarps.

From the plain several hills rise, the chief of which is the square precipitous rock called the Acropolis. Like the surrounding mountains, the Acropolis is composed of limestone. It rises precipitously from the plain on the east, north, and south, while it slopes more gently down towards the west. It was on this hill, which

arid (árid) torrential (tɔːrénʃəl) ver-lure (vɔːbzə) shrubs (ʃrʌbz)  
 trefoil (tréfoil) mastic (máestik) scantily (skántili)  
 browse (brauz) discolouring (diskáləriŋ) scarps (ska:ps)  
 precipitous (prispitəs) Acropolis (əkrópəlis) composed (kəmpóuzd)

from its nature could be easily defended, that the city of Athens was originally built. Here probably stood the royal palace and other public buildings; but after the defeat of the Persians, in the time of Athenian splendour, the Acropolis was entirely given up to temples and other public buildings, while the city stretched out to the south and west. The modern city, on the other hand, lies mainly to the north and east of the Acropolis.

The new town contains many handsome public and private buildings, but what a difference there is between these and the ruins that cover the Acropolis and cling to its southern and western slopes!

On its flat summit still stands the ruins of the Parthenon. Though gutted by the shells of the Venetians, when they took Athens from the Turks, and though stripped since then of its most beautiful sculptures, this temple remains, purely and simply on account of a beauty which

Athenian (əθi:njən) mainly (méinli) Parthenon (pá:θinən)  
 gutted (gátid) shells (ʃelz) Venetians (vini:f,ənz) Turks (tɔːks)  
 sculptures (skálpʃəz)

harmonizes so perfectly with its surroundings, the first among the great monuments of architecture. By the side of this splendid ruin "the home-returning sailor of old" was wont to see shining in the distance the golden spear of Athena Promachos; now the traveller, as he sails across the Gulf of Ægina, sees a hill covered besides with other monuments scarcely less beautiful, and all belonging to the period of great art.

To the north of the Acropolis, on a hill between it and the new town, rises the temple of Theseus, the best preserved of the ancient Greek buildings still left. To the west, and divided from it by a hollow, is the Areopagus or Hill of Mars, where Paul preached to the Athenians and charged them, to their surprise, with being "too superstitious."

Here was wont to meet that grave council of the Areopagus whose voice was so potent in

<b>harmonizes</b> (há:mənaiziz)	<b>architecture</b> (á:kitektʃə)
<b>wont</b> (wount)	<b>Athena</b> (əθí:nə)
<b>Theseus</b> (θí:síəs)	<b>Promachos</b> (próməkəs)
<b>superstitious</b> (sjù:(t)pəstɪʃ(ə)s)	<b>Areopagus</b> (æriópəgəs)
	<b>Mars</b> (mɑ:z)
	<b>potent</b> (póut(ə)nt)

Greek affairs in early times, and to which the control of Athenian matters was entrusted. Of this council the magistrates at the close of their year of office became members. In later times its powers were handed over to the famous town assembly, which had its meeting-place on the neighbouring hills, and the council of the Areopagus seems to have become purely a criminal law court.

But every hill, every valley, every ruin round this ancient centre of Athenian life, is sanctified by great memories. On this rock sat the judge who condemned Socrates. In this prison the philosopher drank the cup of hemlock. From this rostrum Demosthenes addressed the assembled people. In this garden Plato taught.

---

<b>control</b> (kəntróul)	<b>entrusted</b> (intrástid)
<b>magistrates</b> (mædgɪstrɪts)	<b>assembly</b> (əsémbli)
<b>sanctified</b> (sæɪŋ'kɪfaɪd)	<b>Socrates</b> (sókɹətɪz)
<b>philosopher</b> (fɪlósəfə)	<b>hemlock</b> (hémlək)
<b>Demosthenes</b> (dɪmósθəni:z)	<b>rostrum</b> (rɔstrəm)
	<b>assembled</b> (əsémbld)
	<b>Plato</b> (pléitou)



**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

But in that time, **short as it was**, she conceived and executed all that was most beautiful in art and profound in philosophy.

**Strong man as he was**, his eyes grew dim with tears.

( 2 )

Though **stripped** since then **of** its most beautiful sculptures, this temple remains the first among the great monuments of architecture.

Most trees **are stripped of** their leaves in winter.

( 3 )

Paul preached to the Athenians and **charged** them, to their surprise, **with** being "too superstitious."

He has been **charged with** theft.

---

**FOR STUDY**

A book or a letter may institute a more intimate association between human beings separated thousands of miles from each other than exists between dwellers under the same roof.

theft (θeft)

institute (ɪnstɪtju:t)

intimate (ɪntɪmɪt)

**LESSON XXXI**

**THE WORLD'S CHIEF TRADER**

The United Kingdom is the chief trading country in the world. She has held the foremost place for a long time, and, on the whole, her trade grows larger every year.

But it does not grow at the same rate as the trade of some other countries,—for example that of the United States, which is her chief trade rival. There is not now the same difference between the amount of trade done by our neighbour across the Atlantic and that done by the United Kingdom as there was at one time.

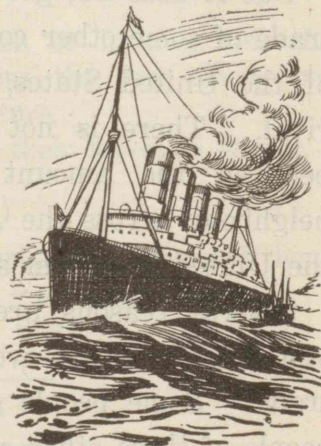
Several reasons are given for the fact that other countries are overtaking us in the race for trade. Some people say that it is because the people of these other countries believe more than we do in education, and try to learn all they can about the markets of the world and about the best ways of trading with the people in foreign lands.

---

rival (raɪv(ə)l)

If this is so, the remedy is in our own hands. We must make the most of our chances of gaining knowledge. We must learn all we can, especially in our geography lessons, about the things which other countries have in abundance, about the things which they lack, and about the ways in which their people live.

A merchant who knows what a country has in abundance knows where he can buy; if he knows what a country needs, he knows where he can sell; if he studies the customs and ways of the people of a country, he often gets new ideas as to the articles which would find a ready sale among them; and if he knows the language of the people, he can go among them or write to their



abundance (əbʌndəns)

lack (læk)

sale (seil)

merchants, and so carry on his business in an easier and more intelligent manner.

Now, let us inquire for a moment how it is that the United Kingdom has gained such a high



The Coal-fields of Great Britain.

place among the world's chief traders.

She owes something to her position. We can turn the globe so that nearly all the land lies on the hemisphere facing us. And if we look at

hemisphere (hémisfə)

this "land hemisphere," we shall find that the southern shores of Britain and the northern coasts of France lie right in the centre, so that we have an excellent position for trading with all parts of the world.

A trader must have large supplies of something with which to trade. The chief wealth of the United Kingdom is in her coal. With this she can buy not only the food, which she does not try to supply for her own people, but the raw wool, cotton, and other things for her factories.

Then the coal also provides the means whereby these raw materials are made up into useful articles of numerous kinds; and large quantities of these things are sent out from our ports in exchange for food and fresh supplies of raw material. We can trace a good deal of our oversea trade to our busy mines.

Britain as a trader owes a great deal to her climate, which is very suitable for hard work. If our land were placed in a very cold or very hot region, she might be the richest in the world

whereby (wɛəbáɪ)

with regard to her natural products, and yet find no place among the world's great traders.

We have, too, a large number of safe harbours, though many of these are artificial, and so owe their existence to energy and hard work; for some of our finest natural harbours lie far away from the coal-fields.

We have, further, a very large fleet of merchant-vessels. Some of these trade from and to our own ports; but a large number act as carriers between one foreign port and another, and help greatly to swell the volume of British trade.



We have already mentioned some of the things which we should find in the holds of our merchant-ships if we were to board them as they were leaving or entering our seaports. We send out

artificial (ɑːtɪfɪʃ(ə)l) coal-fields (kóul-fiːldz) swell (swel)

coal and things which the coal has helped us to make. And these we exchange for a large number of things, of which the chief are food-stuffs, such as wheat, flour, and meat, and such things as wool, cotton, iron, gold, silver, and timber; all of which are used in our works and factories.

Our ships go to the ports of every country in the world carrying English-made goods and bringing back the products of every clime. Nearly one-fourth of our trade is carried on with other parts of the British Empire—with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa.

Among foreign countries the best customers we have are Germany, the United States, France, Holland, Belgium, Russia, and Japan, five of which are European countries; so that a very large share of our commerce is carried on across the North Sea and the English Channel.

There is one important fact we ought to remember in studying our commerce. We look to our merchant-ships for supplying us with the means to live, and if they were to fail us we should soon be reduced to a very sad state indeed.

---

timber (tímbe)

commerce (kómēs)

In case of war with other countries these ships, as well as our ports, would need protection; for enemies always try to spoil each other's trade.

We require, therefore, a very strong navy which would be able to do this work in case of need. Our fighting ships far outnumber those of any other nation, and every year new vessels are built. We look upon our navy as our "first line of defence"; and though it costs a large yearly sum to keep it in fit order, we do not grudge the money when we think of what it did for us in the Great War.

---

### GRAMMAR

#### ( 1 )

We must **make the most of** our chances of gaining knowledge.

The ambition **to make the most and the best of** one's self is worthy of praise.

#### ( 2 )

She does not try to **supply food for** her own people.

We look to our merchant-ships for **supplying us with** the means to live.

---

outnumber (autnámbe)

grudge (gradz)

**LESSON XXXII**

**CITIZENSHIP**

The prosperity of a free nation depends, not on its kings and rulers only, but mainly on its people—on every single individual who dwells under the protection of its flag. Every grown man, with certain qualifications, has a vote—that is, a voice in the government of the country. He controls taxation, directs commerce, and regulates the relationships of his country with foreign lands. But how can he do this well, if he does not know the history of his own country and her relations with the great world around her?

“What do they know of England  
Who only England know?”

A man cannot exercise his full powers unless he has been educated, or learnt for himself the past history of his own country and those with

**citizenship** (sítiz(ə)nʃɪp)    **individual** (ɪndɪvɪdʒu(ə)l)    **vote** (vout)  
**taxation** (tækséɪʃ(ə)n)                      **regulates** (rɛɡjuleɪts)  
**relationships** (rɪléɪʃ(ə)nʃɪps)

which she is connected. So that “knowledge of the road by which we have come may indicate the line of further advance.”

Hence one of the great duties of a citizen lies in the attainment of education. It is a vital interest, and on it the fate of the Empire may hang. “Knowledge is power.” Nothing is more dangerous than ignorance. Every mother who sends her child regularly to school is strengthening the nation; every child who learns diligently is struggling to become a good citizen; every single-hearted teacher is working for the good of mankind, and the welfare of the Empire.

True education does not make a man proud: rather, as Plato remarked long years ago, “You will be soberer and humbler and gentler to other men, not fancying you know what you do not know.”

It fits a man for the battle of life, for when school-days are done, there is still much left to learn: there are new methods to be adopted,

**indicate** (ɪndɪkeɪt)                      **attainment** (ətéɪnmənt)                      **vital** (váɪtl)  
**welfare** (wélfeə)                      **adopted** (ədɒptɪd)

new inventions to be studied, new ideas to be entertained.

“The old country must wake up,” said the Prince of Wales on his return from his colonial tour, “if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competition.”

The old country cannot wake up, unless every individual awakes to this necessity.

Education is much, but not all. Honest work, well done, is building up the nation’s power and strengthening her manhood. Here again each must play his part. As each stick is needed to make up a faggot, so the work of each member of a community is necessary to ensure success. The commanding general receives applause for a brilliant victory, but he acknowledges the essential part played by his subordinates. It has been said that the battle of Omdurman was won in the workshops of Wady Halfa. Victory abroad is due

---

colonial [kəloʊniəl]	tour [tuə]	pre-eminence [pri:(ɪ)ɛminəns]
competition [kəmpitiʃ(ə)n]	ensure [ɪnʃʊə]	applause [əplɔ:z]
acknowledge [əknoʊlɪdʒ]		essential [ɪsénʃ(ə)l]
subordinates [səbɔ:dnɪts]	Omdurman [ɔmdə:mən]	
	Wady Halfa [wɑ:dihælfə]	

to good work done in the iron-foundries at home,—due to those who manufacture the soldiers’ boots and fill their cartridges, due to the hard-working engineer of the railway line,—just as to the courage of the soldiers who fight in the field. It is hard to overrate the importance of small things, but for every plank laid straight, every button firmly stitched, every boot well soled, the nation is better and stronger.

“In all true work,” says Carlyle, “were it but true hand-labour, there is something of divineness. Labour has its summit in heaven.”

The good citizen will love his country. He will glory in her old traditions of freedom and justice, he will strive to maintain them for his children and his children’s children. Ready to learn for her, ready to work for her, he will be ready, if need be, to fight for her.

England’s navy is her “all-in-all”; but she keeps a smaller standing army than any other nation of her size. Her sons, however, in the face of

---

iron-foundries [áienfàundriz]	cartridges [ká:trɪdʒɪz]	
overrate [óuvəréit]	plank [plæŋk]	soled [sould]
	traditions [trədɪʃ(ə)nz]	

danger, are ready to leave their desks and their homes to lay down their lives for her. They have shown that our small standing army would thus, in case of war, be augmented by great numbers of voluntary soldiers.

“If the mother country requires the services of her sons,” said a colonist of New South Wales, “she could have, not 1,000, not 10,000, not 100,000, but the last man we have.”

If such patriotism dominates Britons beyond the seas, what of those at home? They will stand by her, as their forefathers have stood, faithful to death. They will fight, not for the object of adding glory to the flag, not to enlarge their possessions, not for the pride of superiority over other nations less fortunate than themselves, but ever to spread freedom and justice for the benefit of the whole world.

With you, then, children of to-day, lies the future of the British Empire. “The old bees die, the young possess the hive,” said Shakespeare long ages ago.

voluntary (vɒlənt(ə)rɪ) dominates (dɒmɪneɪts) forefathers (fɔːfɑːðəz)  
enlarge (ɪnlɑːdʒ) superiority (sjuː(ɪ)ɒrɪəʃrɪti) benefit (bɛnɪfɪt)

“Chained to the narrow round of Duty,” work on, live on, spend and be spent. Let Nelson’s watchword never fail the children of the Empire; let the national ideal never be lowered. Be true to your great trust, true to your home, your country, and your God. And the generation which is passing hence, shall not fear to leave its glorious heritage in the faithful keeping of such as these.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It is a vital interest and on it the fate of the Empire may hang.

With you, then, children of to-day, lies the future of the British Empire.

( 2 )

For every plank laid straight every button firmly stitched, every boot well soled, the nation is better and stronger.

I hope you are none the worse for your accident.

watchword (wɒtʃwɜːd) ideal (aɪdɪəl) lowered (lɔʊəd)  
heritage (hɛrɪtɪdʒ)

( 3 )

Be true to your great trust, true to your home, your country, and your God. And the generation which is passing hence, shall not fear to leave its glorious heritage in the faithful keeping of such as these.

Read the book and you shall not find a single mistake.

( 4 )

regulate	regulation	indicate	indication
adopt	adoption	compete	competition
invent	invention	dominate	domination
attain	attainment	acknowledge	acknowledgment

This England never did, nor never shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.

—Shakespeare.



compete (kəmpí:t)

conqueror (kɔŋk(ə)rə)

LESSON XXXIII

TO A WATERFOWL



Whither, midst falling dew,  
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,  
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue  
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye  
Might mark they distant flight to do thee wrong,  
As, darkly painted against the crimson sky,  
Thy figure floats along.

waterfowl (wɔ:təfaʊl)

whither (wɪðə)

dost (dɒst)

solitary (sɒlɪtəri)

vainly (veɪnli)

fowler's (faʊləz)

darkly (dɑ:kli)

crimson (krɪmzən)



Seek'st thou the plashy brink  
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,  
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink  
On the chafed ocean side?

There is a Power whose care  
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,—  
The desert and illimitable air,—  
Lone wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fann'd,  
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere;  
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,  
Though the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end;  
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest  
And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend  
Soon o'er thy shelter'd nest.

Thou'rt gone—the abyss of heaven  
Hath swallow'd up thy form—yet on my heart  
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,  
And shall not soon depart.

plashy (plæʃi) weedy (wi:di) marge (mɑ:dʒ) billows (bɪlouz)  
chafed (tʃeɪft) desert (dézət) illimitable (ɪlɪmɪtəbl)  
fann'd (fænd) reeds (ri:dz) abyss (æbɪs)

He, who from zone to zone  
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain  
flight,  
In the long way that I must tread alone,  
Will lead my steps aright. —W. C. Bryant.



boundless (bəʊndlɪs)

aright (əraɪt)

LESSON XXXIV

CHRISTMAS EVE IN ENGLAND



After our long journey in the stage-coach, Frank Bracebridge and I were very glad to reach the old mansion which was his home. The squire, Frank's father, came out to receive us, accompanied by his two other sons, and as the evening was far advanced, he would not permit us to

Bracebridge (bréisbridʒ)

mansion (mænj(ə)n)

change our travelling dresses, but took us at once to the company, which was assembled in a large, old-fashioned hall.

While affectionate greetings were going on between young Bracebridge and his relatives, I had time to look round the apartment. The grate had been removed from the wide fireplace, to make way for a fire of wood, in the midst of which an enormous log was glowing and blazing.

This I understood was the Yule log, which the squire was particular in having brought in and lighted on Christmas Eve, according to ancient custom.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his armchair, by the fireplace of his ancestors, and looking around him, beaming warmth and gladness to every heart. Even the dog that lay at his feet would look fondly up in his master's face, wag his tail against the floor, and stretch himself again to sleep, confident of kindness and protection.

Supper was served shortly after our arrival,

apartment (əpɑ:tmənt) enormous (inɔ:məs) blazing (bléiziŋ)  
Yule (ju:l) fondly (fɔndli) confident (kɔnfident)

and the table was spread with goodly fare; but the squire made his supper of "frumenty," a dish made of wheat cakes boiled in milk, with rich spices, being a standing dish in old times for Christmas Eve.

I was happy to find that my old friend, mince pie, was included in the feast; and knowing that I need not be ashamed of my liking for him, I greeted him with all the warmth with which we usually greet an old acquaintance.

No sooner was supper removed, and spiced wines peculiar to the season introduced, than the squire was called upon for a good old Christmas song. He thought for a moment, and then, with a sparkle in his eye, and a voice that was by no means bad, he rolled out a quaint old ditty.

"Now Christmas is come,  
Let us beat up the drum,  
And call all our neighbours together,  
And when they appear,  
Let us make them such cheer,  
As will keep out the wind and the weather."

---

frumenty (frú:mənti) mince (mins) pie (pai) spiced (spaist)  
sparkle (spá:kl) ditty (díti)

The supper had disposed every one to gaiety, and an old harper was summoned from the servants' hall, where he had been strumming all the evening.

He was a resident of the village, I was told, but was more often to be found in the squire's kitchen than his own home, the old gentleman being fond of the sound of the "harp in hall."

At the sound of his music, a dance was begun, which, like most dances after supper, was a merry one. Some of the older folks joined in it, and the squire himself took hands with a partner, with whom he stated he had danced at every Christmas for nearly half a century.

The party then broke up for the night, with the kind-hearted custom of shaking hands. As I passed through the hall, on the way to my bedroom, the dying embers of the Yule log still sent forth a dusky glow, and I was half tempted to steal from my room at midnight, to see whether the fairies were not at their revels about the hearth.

—Washington Irving.

---

disposed (dispóuzd) summoned (sámənd) strumming (strámiŋ)  
bedroom (bédru(:)m) embers (émbəz) dusky (dáski) hearth (hɑ:θ)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

This I understood was the Yule log, **which** the squire was particular in **having brought** in and **lighted** on Christmas Eve, according to ancient custom.

The squire was particular in **having** the Yule log **brought** in and **lighted**.

( 2 )

The squire himself took hands with a partner, **with whom** he stated he **had danced** at every Christmas for nearly half a century.

Immediately after my arrival, the servant brought in a parcel, **which** she told me **had been delivered** a fortnight before.

( 3 )

The party then **broke up** for the night, with the kind-hearted custom of shaking hands.

The school will soon **break up** for the winter holidays.

parcel (pá:sl)

LESSON XXXV

IN THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL—I

For many weeks Martin Rattler and his friend, Barney, continued to dwell with the hermit in his forest home, enjoying his entertaining and instructive discourse, and joining with him in the hunting expeditions which he undertook for the purpose of procuring fresh food for his table.

In these rambles they made constant discoveries of something new and surprising, in reference to both the vegetables and animals of that extraordinary region of the earth. They also had many adventures—some amusing and some terrible—which we cannot enlarge on here, for they would fill ten volumes such as this were they all to be recorded in detail.

One day the hermit roused them earlier than usual and told them to get ready, as he intended

Brazil (brézil)	Martin (má:tin)	Rattler (rát ə)
Barney (bá:ni)	hermit (hó:mit)	discourse (diskó:s)
purpose (pé:pəs)	procuring (prəkjúəriŋ)	rambles (rá:mb z)
	adventures (ədvéntʃəz)	

to go a considerable distance that day, and he wished to reach a particular spot before the heat of noon. So Martin and Barney despatched breakfast in as short a time as possible, and the hermit read them a chapter out of his large and well-thumbed Bible, after which they equipped themselves for the chase.

When Martin and his friend landed on the coast of Brazil, they were clothed in sailor-like costume, namely, white duck trousers, coloured flannel shirts, blue jackets, round straw hats, and strong shoes. This costume was not very suitable for the warm climate in which they now found themselves, so their hospitable friend the hermit gave them two loose light cotton coats or jackets, of a blue colour, and broadbrimmed straw hats similar to his own. He also gave them two curious garments called *ponchos*.

The poncho serves the purpose of cloak and blanket. It is simply a square, dark-coloured blanket with a hole in the middle of it, through which the head is thrust in rainy weather, and

---

despatched (dɪspætʃt) chapter (tʃæptə) costume (kɒstjʊm)  
jackets (dʒækɪts) loose (luːs) broadbrimmed (brɔːdbrɪmɪd)  
garments (gɑːmɛnts)

the garment hangs down all round. At night the poncho is useful as a covering.

The hermit wore a loose open hunting-coat, and underneath it a girdle, in which were a long, sharp knife and a brace of pistols. His trousers were of blue-striped cotton. He usually carried a double-barrelled gun over his shoulder, and a powder-horn and bullet-bag were slung round his neck.

Barney now procured from this hospitable man a supply of powder and shot for his large brass-mounted cavalry pistol. The hermit also made him a present of a long hunting-knife; and he gave one of a smaller size to Martin. As Martin had no weapon, the hermit manufactured for him a stout bow and quiver full of arrows, with which, after some practice, he became reasonably expert.

Thus armed, they sallied forth, and following the footpath that conducted from the door of the hut to the brow of the hill opposite, they were soon buried in the shades of the great

---

brace (breɪs) trousers (traʊzəz) double-barrelled (dʌblbærəld)  
brass-mounted (brʌːsmáuntɪd) cavalry (kæv(ə)lri) quiver (kwɪvə)  
reasonably (riːznəbli) sallied (sæliəd) shades (ʃeɪdz)

forest. On this particular morning, Barney observed that the hermit carried with him a stout spear, which he was not usually in the habit of doing. Being of an inquisitive disposition, he inquired the reason of his taking it.

"I expect to find a jaguar to-day," answered the hermit. "I saw him yesterday go down into the small valley in which my cows grow. I will show you my cows soon, Martin."

The hermit stopped short suddenly as he spoke, and pointed to a large bird, about fifty yards in advance of them. It seemed to bear a particular ill-will to a rough stone which it was pecking very hard. After a few minutes the bird ceased its attacks and flew off; whereupon the rough stone opened itself out, and, running quickly away, burrowed into a little hole and disappeared!

"That is an armadillo," remarked the hermit, continuing to lead the way through the woods. "It is covered with a coat of mail, as you see; and when enemies come it rolls itself up like a ball and lies like a hard stone till they go away.

**inquisitive** (inkwízitiv)    **jaguar** (dzégwa:)    **pecking** (péki:)  
**burrowed** (bároud)    **armadillo** (à:mədflou)    **mail** (meil)

But it has four little legs, and with them it burrows so quickly that we cannot dig it up, and must smoke it out of its hole—which I do often, because it is very good to eat."

While they continued thus to walk through the woods conversing, Martin and Barney were again interested and amused by the immense number of brilliant parrots and toucans which swooped about, chattering from tree to tree, in large flocks.

Sometimes thirty or forty of the latter would come screaming through the woods and settle upon the dark-green foliage of a coffee-tree, the effect of which was to give the tree the appearance of having been suddenly loaded with ripe golden fruit. Then the birds would catch sight of the travellers and fly screaming away, leaving the tree dark-green and fruitless as before.

The little green parrots were the most outrageously noisy things that ever lived. Not content with screaming when they flew, they continued to shriek, apparently with delight,

**conversing** (kənvé:sij)    **toucans** (tú:ka:nz)    **chattering** (tʃætəriŋ)  
**foliage** (fóuliidʒ)    **outrageously** (autréidʒəsli)    **shriek** (ʃri:k)  
**apparently** (əpær(ə)ntli)    **swooped** (sw:pt)

while they devoured the seeds of the gorgeous sunflowers; and more than once Martin was prompted to scatter a handful of stones among them, as a hint to be less noisy; but this only made them worse—like a bad baby, which, the more you tell it to be quiet, sets to work the more earnestly to increase and add to the vigour of its roaring. So Martin wisely let the parrots alone.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

So Martin and Barney despatched breakfast in as short a time as possible.

They were as daring a set of lads as ever walked a deck.

( 2 )

Their hospitable friend gave them two loose light cotton coats or jackets, of a blue colour.

The hermit also made him a present of a long hunting-knife; and he gave one of a smaller size to Martin.

---

gorgeous (g'órdzəs)    sunflowers (s'ánflàuez)    hint (hint)

( 3 )

This only made them worse—like a bad baby, which, the more you tell it to be quiet, sets to work the more earnestly to increase and add to the vigour of its roaring.

The more simply you live, the more secure is your future.

---

FOR STUDY

1. It is often observable that the older a man gets the more difficult it is to him to retain a believing conception of his own death.

2. I shall always look back upon the days I spent with the Smiths as some of the most enjoyable of my life, for all of them did their best to make me feel thoroughly at home with them, as though I were one of themselves.

3. While it is important to get the opinion of others, yet to base your decision entirely upon their opinion would be to deprive yourself of the opportunity of developing character.

4. English people as a rule eat more meat than is necessary, in fact, they could do without it altogether if they tried, and would be none the worse.

---

retain (ritéin)    conception (kənsépsj(ə)n)  
enjoyable (indzóiəbl)

**LESSON XXXVI**

**IN THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL—II**

The party startled, in passing through swampy places, several large blue herons and long-legged cranes; and on many of the trees they observed the curious hanging nests of a bird, which the hermit told them was the large oriole. These nests hung in long strings from the tops of the palm-trees, and the birds were very actively employed moving about and chattering round their swinging villages; on seeing which, Martin could not help remarking that it would astonish the colony not a little, if the top house were to give way and let all the mansions below come tumbling to the ground!

They were disappointed, however, in not seeing monkeys gambolling among the trees, as they had expected.

“Ah! my friends,” said the hermit, “travellers in my country are very often disappointed. They

swampy (swómpi)      herons (hér(ə)nz)      cranes (kreinz)  
 oriole (ó:rioul)      palm-trees (pá:mtri:z)      gambolling (gáemb(ə)liŋ)

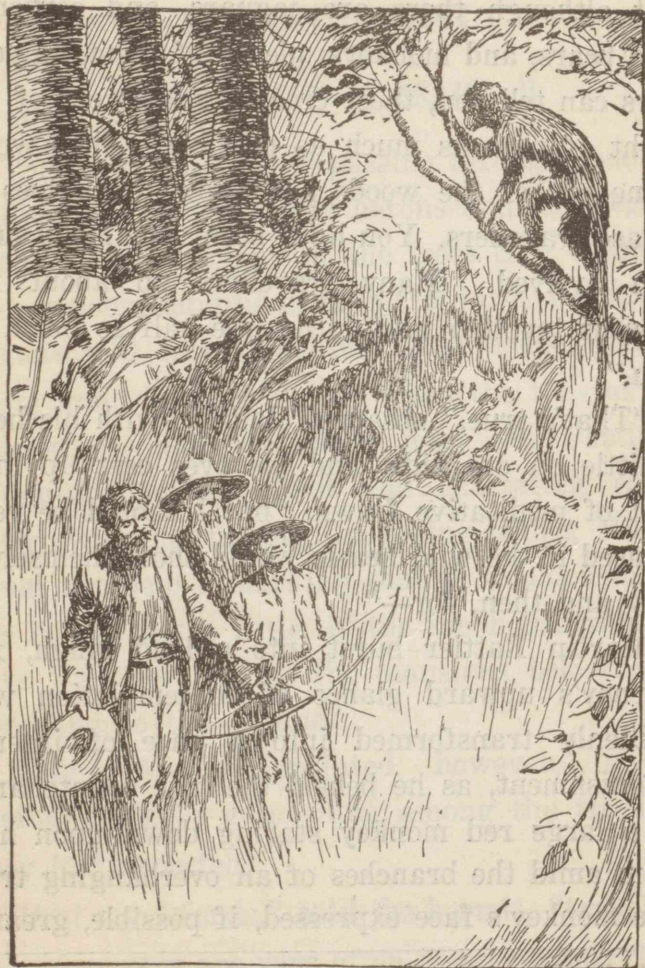
come here expecting to see everything all at once; but although there are jaguars, and serpents, and bears, and monkeys, plenty of them, as your ears can tell you, these creatures keep out of the sight of man as much as possible. They won't come out of the woods and show themselves to please travellers. You have been very lucky since you arrived. Many travellers go about for months together and do not see half so much as you.”

“That's true,” observed Barney, with his head a little on one side, and his eyes cast up in a sort of meditative frown, “but I should be very pleased if the wild beasts would show themselves now and then, for—”

Martin Rattler burst into a loud laugh, for Barney's upward glance of contemplation was suddenly transformed into a gaze of intense astonishment, as he beheld the blue countenance of a large red monkey staring down upon him from amid the branches of an overhanging tree. The monkey's face expressed, if possible, greater

lucky (láki)      meditative (méдитеitiv)      frown (fraun)  
 upward (ápwəd)      contemplation (kəntempléif(ə)n)  
 countenance (káuntinəns)      overhanging (óuvəhəŋŋiŋ)





surprise than that of the Irishman, and its mouth was partly open and thrust forward in a sort of threatening and inquiring manner. There seemed to be some bond of sympathy between the monkey and the man, for while *its* mouth opened, *his* mouth opened too.

“A-a-a-a—ah!” exclaimed the monkey.  
A smile overspread Barney’s face. “Och! by all means; the same to you, kindly,” said he, taking off his hat and making a low bow.

The civility did not seem to be appreciated, however; for the monkey put on a most indignant frown and displayed a double row of long teeth and red gums, while it uttered a shriek of passion, twisted its long tail round a branch, and hurled itself, with a motion more like that of a bird than a beast, into the midst of the tree and disappeared, leaving Martin and Barney and the hermit each with a very broad grin on his countenance.

The hunters now arrived at an open space

Irishman (áierifmən)	bond (bɒnd)	overspread (ɔvəspréd)
och (ɔx)	civility (sivili:ti)	appreciated (əpri:fi:tid)
indignant (indignənt)	gums (gamz)	twisted (twístid)

where there were several large trees, and as it was approaching midday they resolved to rest here for a couple of hours. Birds and insects were gradually becoming more and more silent, and soon afterwards the only sounds that broke upon their ears were the curious metallic notes of the bell-birds, which were so like to the rapid beating of a smith's hammer on an anvil, that it was with the greatest difficulty Barney was restrained from going off by himself in search of the "smith." Indeed, he began to suspect that the worthy hermit was deceiving him, and was only fully convinced at last when he saw one of the birds. It was pure white, about the size of a thrush, and had a curious horn upon its head.

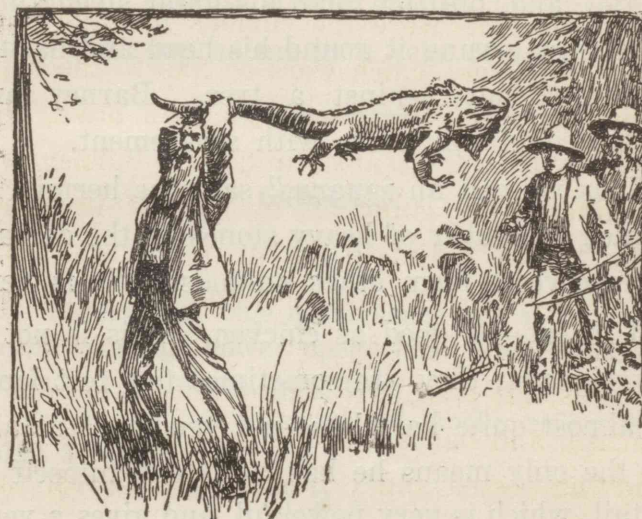
Having rested and refreshed themselves, they resumed their journey a short time before the noisy inhabitants of the woods recommenced their active afternoon operations.

"Hallo! what's that?" cried Barney starting back and drawing his pistol, while Martin hastily fitted an arrow to his bow.

---

<b>couple</b> (kápł)	<b>metallic</b> (mitélik)	<b>rapid</b> (rápid)	<b>smith</b> (smiθ)
<b>anvil</b> (ænvil)	<b>restrained</b> (ristréind)	<b>suspect</b> (səspékt)	
	<b>thrush</b> (θrʌʃ)		

Not ten paces in front of them a frightful monster ran across their path, which seemed so hideous to Martin that his mind instantly reverted to the fable of St. George and the



Dragon, and he almost expected to see fire issuing from its mouth.

It was a huge lizard, with a body about three feet long, covered with bright scales. It had a

---

<b>paces</b> (péisiz)	<b>monster</b> (mónstə)	<b>hideous</b> (hídies)	
<b>reverted</b> (rivé:tid)	<b>fable</b> (féibl)	<b>lizard</b> (lízəd)	<b>scales</b> (skeilz)

long, thick tail. Its head was clumsy and misshapen, and altogether its aspect was very horrible. Before either Martin or Barney could fire, the hermit dropped his gun and spear, sprang quickly forward, caught the animal by the tail, and, putting forth his great strength to the utmost, swung it round his head and dashed its brains out against a tree. Barney and Martin could only stare with amazement.

“This we call an iguana,” said the hermit, as he piled a number of heavy stones on the carcass to preserve it from other animals. “It is very good to eat—as good as chicken. This is not a very big one; they are sometimes five feet long, but almost quite harmless—not venomous at all; and the only means he has to defend himself is the tail, which is very powerful, and gives a very hard blow. But, as you see, if you catch him quickly he can do nothing.”

“It’s all very well for you, or even Barney here, to talk of catching him by the tail,” said Martin, smiling; “but it would have puzzled me

clumsy (klámzi)      misshapen (misféip(ə)n)      brains (breinz)  
amazement (əméizmənt)      iguana (igwá:nə)      carcass (ká:kəs)  
venomous (vénəməs)

to swing that fellow round my head.”

“You are right, boy; I doubt if I could have done it myself,” said Barney.

“No fear,” said the hermit, patting Martin’s broad shoulders as he passed him and led the way; “you will be strong enough for that very soon—as strong as me in a year or two.”

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He beheld the blue countenance of a large red monkey staring down upon him from amid the branches of an overhanging tree.

Then he noticed a streak of smoke rising from behind his barn.

( 2 )

Before either Martin or Barney could fire, the hermit dropped his gun and spear, sprang quickly forward and caught the animal by the tail.

“Sir,” said I, touching him upon the arm, “I have been waiting for you half an hour.”

streak (stri:k)

LESSON XXXVII

IN THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL—III

They now proceeded down into a somewhat dark and closely wooded valley, through which ran a small rivulet. Here they had some difficulty in forcing their way through the dense underwood and broad leaves, many of which, being so gigantic, seemed very strange to Martin and his comrade.

There were also many kinds of ferns, which sometimes arched over their heads and completely shut out the view, while some of them crept up the trees like climbing-plants. Emerging from this, they came upon a more open space, in the midst of which grew a number of majestic trees.

“There are my cows!” said the hermit, pausing as he spoke, and pointing towards a group of tall, straight-stemmed trees that were the noblest in appearance they had yet seen. “Good cows

---

rivulet (rívjʉlit)	dense (dens)	underwood (Ándəwud)
gigantic (dʒaigəntik)	ferns (fə:nz)	arched (ɑ:tʃt)
	majestic (mədʒéstik)	

they are,” he continued, going up to one and making a notch in the bark with his axe; “they need no feeding or looking after, yet, as you see, they are always ready to give me cream.”

While he spoke, a thick white liquid flowed from the notch in the bark into a cocoa-nut drinking-cup, which the hermit always carried at his girdle. In a few minutes he presented his visitors with a draught of what they declared was most excellent cream.

The milk-tree is indeed one of the most wonderful of all the extraordinary trees in the forests of Brazil, and is one among many instances of the bountiful manner in which God provides for the wants of His creatures. No doubt this might with equal truth be said of all the gifts that the Creator bestows upon mankind; but when, as in the case of this milk-tree, the provision for our wants comes in a singular and striking manner, it seems fitting that we should specially acknowledge the gift as coming from

---

notch (nɒtʃ)	cream (kri:m)	liquid (lɪkwɪd)	cocoa-nut (kóukənʌt)
draught (dra:ft)	instances (ɪnstənsɪz)	bountiful (bəuntɪf(ʉ)l)	
equal (i:kw(ə)l)	bestows (bɪstóuz)	mankind (mænkáɪnd)	
	singular (sɪŋgjʉlə)	fitting (fɪtɪŋ)	

the hand of Him who giveth us all things liberally to enjoy.

The milk-tree rises with a straight stem to an enormous height, and the fruit, about the size of a small apple, is full of rich and juicy pulp, and is very good. The timber, also, is hard, fine-grained, and durable—particularly adapted for such works as are exposed to the weather.

But its most remarkable peculiarity is the rich vegetable milk which flows in abundance from it when the bark is cut. This milk is so like to that of the cow in taste, that it can scarcely be distinguished from it, having only a very slight peculiarity of flavour, which is rather agreeable than otherwise. In tea and coffee it has the same effect as rich cream, and, indeed, is so thick that it requires to be diluted with water before being used. This milk is also employed as glue. It hardens when exposed to the air, and becomes very tough and slightly elastic, and is said to be quite as good and useful as ordinary glue.

Having partaken of as much milk as they

---

pulp (pʌlp)      fine-grained (faɪnɡreɪnd)      adapted (ədæptɪd)  
 exposed (ɪkspəʊzd)      peculiarity (pɪkjʊliærɪti)      diluted (daɪljú:tɪd)  
 glue (glu:)      hardens (há:dnz)      elastic (ɪléstɪk)      partaken (partéik(ə)n)

desired, they continued their journey a little further, when they came to a mountain range, that cuts through that part of the country. Here the ground became more rugged, but still densely covered with wood, and rocks lay piled about in many places, forming several dark and gloomy caverns. The hermit now unslung his gun and advanced to the foot of a cliff, near the farther end of which there were several caves, the mouths of which were partially closed with long ferns and masses of luxuriant vegetation.

“Now we must be prepared,” said the hermit, feeling the point of his spear. “I think there is a jaguar here. I saw him yesterday, and I am quite sure he will not go away till he tries to do some mischief. He little knows that there is nothing here to hurt but me.”

The hermit chuckled as he said this, and resting his gun against the cliff near the entrance to the first cave, which was a small one, he passed on to the next. Holding the spear in his left hand, he threw a stone violently into the

---

caverns (kævənz)      partially (pɑ:ʃəli)      luxuriant (lʌgzjʊərɪənt)  
 vegetation (vedʒɪteɪ(ə)n)      chuckled (tʃʌkld)

cavern. Barney and Martin listened and gazed in silent expectation; but they only heard the hollow sound of the falling stone as it dashed against the sides of the cave, then all was still.

“Och, then, he’s off,” cried Barney.

“Hush,” said Martin; “don’t speak till he has tried the other cave.”

Without taking notice of their remarks, the hermit repeated the experiment at the mouths of two caverns farther on, with the like result.

“Maybe he’s hiding in the little cave where you laid down your gun,” suggested Barney, going towards the place as he spoke. “Och, then, come here, friend; sure it must be the mouth of a mine, for there’s two o’ the finest diamonds I ever—”

Barney’s speech was cut short by a low peculiar sound, that seemed like the muttering of far-distant thunder. At the same moment the hermit pulled him violently back, and placing himself in a firm attitude full in front of the cavern, held the point of the spear advanced before him.

---

attitude (éititju:d)

“Martin,” he whispered, “shoot an arrow straight into the hole—quick!”

Martin obeyed, and the arrow whizzed through the aperture. Instantly there issued from it a savage and tremendous roar, so awful that it seemed as if the very mountain were bellowing and that the cavern were its mouth. But not a muscle of the hermit’s figure moved. He stood like a bronze statue, his head thrown back and his chest advanced, with one foot planted firmly before him and the spear pointing towards the cave.

It seemed strange to Martin that a man should face what appeared to him unknown danger so boldly and calmly: but he did not consider that the hermit knew exactly the amount of danger before him. He knew precisely the manner in which it would assail him, and he knew just what was necessary to be done in order to avert it; and in the strength of that knowledge he stood unmoved, with a slight smile upon his tightly-compressed lips.

---

tremendous (triméndəs)    muscle (másl)    precisely (prisáislí)  
assail (əséil)    avert (əvó:t)    compressed (kəmprest)



Scarcely had the roar ceased when it was repeated with tenfold fierceness; the bushes and fern leaves shook violently, and an enormous and beautifully-spotted jaguar shot through the air as if it had been discharged from a cannon's mouth. The hermit's eye wavered not; he bent forward a hair's breadth; the glittering spear-point touched the animal's breast, pierced through it, and came out at its side below the ribs. But the force of the bound was too great for the strength of the weapon: the handle snapped in twain, and the transfixed jaguar struck down the hermit and fell writhing upon him!

In the excitement of the moment Barney drew his pistol from his belt and snapped it at the animal. It was well for the hermit at that moment that Barney had forgotten to prime his weapon: for although he aimed at the jaguar's skull, there is no doubt whatever that he would have blown out the hermit's brains. Before he could make a second attempt, Martin sprang

tenfold (tén-fould)	discharged (distfá:dʒd)	wavered (wéivəd)
pierced (piést)	ribs (ribz)	snapped (snæpt)
transfixed (trænsfíkst)		twain (twein)
excitement (íksáitmənt)	belt (belt)	writhing (ráiðɪŋ)
		skull (skal)

towards the gun which leaned against the cliff, and running quickly up, he placed the muzzle close to the jaguar's ear and lodged a bullet in its brain.

All this was done in a few seconds, and the hermit regained his legs just as the animal fell dead. Fortunately he was not hurt, having adroitly avoided the sharp claws of his enemy.

"Arrah! Mister Hermit," said Barney, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, "it's yourself that was well-nigh done for this time, and no mistake. Did ever I see such a spring?"

"Are you not hurt?" inquired Martin, somewhat anxiously; "your face is all covered with blood."

"Yes, boy, but it is the blood of the jaguar; thanks to you for your quick hand, I am not hurt at all."

The hermit washed his face in the neighbouring brook, and then proceeded to skin the jaguar, the carcass being worthless. After which they retraced their steps through the woods as quickly

muzzle (mázl)      adroitly (ədrɔɪtli)      claws (klɔ:z)  
perspiration [pə:spəreɪj(ə)n]      well-nigh (welnai)      retraced (ri(:)treɪst)

as possible, for the day was now far spent, and the twilight, as we have before remarked, is so short in tropical latitudes that travellers require to make sure of reaching the end of the day's journey towards evening, unless they choose to risk losing their way, and spending the night in the forest.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In a few minutes he **presented** his visitors **with** a draught of what they declared was most excellent cream.

They have **presented** a pair of flower-vases to the ambassador who will shortly leave this country on furlough.

( 2 )

And **in the strength** of the knowledge he stood unmoved, with a slight smile upon his tightly-compressed lips.

**In the excess** of vigour the old millionaire is not at all bewildered by pressure of business.

---

latitudes (lətɪtjʊ:dz)      flower-vases (flaʊəvə:zɪz)  
ambassador (æmbəsədə)      furlough (fɜ:lou)  
millionaire (mɪljənɛə)      bewildered (biwɪldəd)      pressure (prɛʃə)



## LESSON XXXVIII

### VENICE

When Attila, King of the Huns, devastated Italy in the middle of the fifth century, the citizens of Aquileia, Padua, and other towns on the Adriatic fled from the invader.

At the head of the gulf are about a hundred little islands, formed of mud and sand swept down by the rivers which drain the plains of northern Italy. These islands are surrounded by shallow water, and protected from the waves by long bars of sand, between which, by various narrow channels, vessels pass out and in. Upon these islands the Venetians, driven from the mainland, established themselves, and there they founded a city in the midst of the waters.

In their new home they missed the vines and the olives which clad their native slopes, as well as the bees and the cattle which they used to tend. The waste of wild sea-moor on which they

Attila (átilə)	Huns (hanz)	devastated (dévəsteitid)
Aquileia (a:kwi:léija:)	Padua (páedgʊə)	Adriatic (èidriáetik)
mainland (méinlənd)		tend (tend)



Venice

now dwelt offered only a few patches of soil fit for cultivation, and these yielded but a scanty crop of stunted vegetables. The only supplies which nature furnished were the fish which swarmed in the waters and the salt which encrusted the beds of the lagoons.

A more miserable, hopeless plight than that of the inhabitants of these little islands it would be hard to conceive, and yet out of their slender resources they built up Venice. The sandbanks which they contested with the sea-fowl became the site of a great and wealthy city, and their fish and salt formed the original basis of a world-wide commerce. Their progress, however, was slow and laborious. Seventy years after the settlement was formed they were still obliged to toil hard for a bare subsistence.

Some distinctions of rank—a tradition of their former condition—were maintained amongst them, but all were reduced to an equality of poverty. Fish was the common, almost the only,

---

<b>cultivation</b> (kəltivéi(ə)n)	<b>stunted</b> (stántid)
<b>furnished</b> (fə:ni t)	<b>swarmed</b> (swɔ:md)
<b>encrusted</b> (inkrástid)	<b>lagoons</b> (ləgú:nz)
<b>basis</b> (béisis)	<b>substance</b> (səbsíst(ə)ns)
	<b>plight</b> (plait)
	<b>equality</b> (i(:)kwóliti)

food of all classes. None could boast a better dwelling than a rude hut of mud and osiers. Their only treasure consisted of salt, which they transported to the mainland, receiving in exchange various articles of food and clothing, and, not less important, wood for boat-building. The security in which they pursued these humble occupations was, however, envied by Italians who were groaning under the tyranny and raping of the barbarians, and the island-colony received accessions of population.

The Venetians, who could scarcely stir from one spot to another except by water, became the most expert of seamen. Their vessels not only threaded the tortuous courses of the rivers and canals into the heart of the peninsula, but visited all the harbours of the Adriatic, and, gaining confidence, pushed out into the Mediterranean and opened up a trade with Greece and Constantinople. Thus Venice became the port of Italy and Germany, and the means of communication between them and the seat of the Roman Empire in the East.

osiers (óuzəz)	transported (trænspó:tid)	security (sikjúeriti)
tyranny (tírəni)	raping (réipiŋ)	accessions (æksés(ə)nz)
threaded (θrédid)	tortuous (tó:tjuəs)	peninsula (pinínsjulə)
Constantinople (kənstəntínópl)	communication (kəmjú:mikéi(ə)n)	

Every year the ships of the Republic grew larger and more numerous. In the fourteenth century it had afloat a fleet of three thousand merchantmen, but of these some were only of ten tons burden, while few exceeded one hundred tons. Fishing-boats were probably included in the estimate. In addition there were about forty war-galleys, carrying eleven thousand men, which were kept cruising in different directions, for the protection of Venetian commerce.

The largest of the galleys was the famous Bucentaur, which, with its exterior of scarlet and gold, its long bank of burnished oars, its deck and seats inlaid with precious wood, its gorgeous canopy and throne, rivalled the magnificence of Cleopatra's barge. It was in this splendid vessel that the Doge went annually in state to celebrate the marriage of Venice with the Adriatic, by dropping a ring into its waters; thus symbolising the fact that a people whose habitations might

merchantmen (mə:t(ə)ntmən)	addition (ədí(ə)n)
war-galleys (wó:géliz)	cruising (krú:ziŋ)
Bucentaur (bjuséntə:)	exterior (ekstíəriə)
burnished (bó:nɪʃt)	inlaid (inléid)
rivalled (ráivəld)	throne (θroun)
Cleopatra (kliopá:trə)	magnificence (mægnífisns)
symbolising (símbo:laiziŋ)	Doge (doudz)
	habitations (həbitéi(ə)nz)

be assigned either to earth or to water, were equally at home on both.

With an extensive commerce, the Venetians combined several manufactures. They not only prepared immense quantities of salt, and cured fish, but found in their sands the material of that exquisite glass; so pure yet so rich in hue, with which their name is still associated. The furnaces from which this beautiful product emanated were congregated, as they still are, in the island of Murano.

There were also brass and iron foundries; and the armourers of Venice were widely celebrated for the strength and beauty of their weapons, breastplates, helmets, and bucklers. The weaving of cloth-of-gold was another important industry. This costly and gorgeous material was in great demand in the courts of France and Germany. Charlemagne himself was rarely seen without a robe of Venetian pattern and texture.

---

assigned (əsáind)	exquisite (ékskwizit)
furnaces (fó:nisiz)	emanated (éməneitid)
congregated (kónggrigeitid)	Murano (murá:no)
armourers (á:mərəz)	breastplates (brés(t)pleit(s))
helmets (hélmits)	bucklers (bákləz)
Charlemagne (já:ləméin)	costly (kóstli)
	texture (tékstə)

It was thus that Venice grew rich. The mud huts gradually gave places, and the peasants were transformed into haughty nobles. "The Venetians are grown so proud," says an old traveller in the fifteenth century, "that when one has a son the saying goes, 'A lord is born into the world!'" In the beginning of the same century it was reckoned that there were at least a thousand nobles in the city, whose yearly incomes ranged from 4,000 to 70,000 ducats, and that at a time when 3,000 ducats bought a palace.

Venice was then, as now, a city intersected by innumerable water highways, bordered by marble mansions mingled with tenements of wood, studded with churches, and having public squares confined on three sides by houses, while on the remaining side a quay overlooked the sea. The streets bustled with traffic. Gondolas skimmed rapidly along the canals. The merchants assembled on the Rialto, and the money-changers spread their tables under the shadow of the Campanile.

---

haughty (há:ti)	ducats (dákəts)	innumerable (injúm(ə)rəbl)
tenements (ténimənts)	studded (stádíd)	confined (kənfáind)
gondolas (gəndələz)	Rialto (riáltou)	campanile (kəmpəní:li)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

A more miserable, hopeless plight than that of the inhabitants of these little islands **it would be hard to conceive**, and yet out of their slender resources they built up Venice.

**It would be hard to imagine** the development of this event to come in a more tragic form than the author described.

( 2 )

In addition there were about forty war-galleys, carrying eleven thousand men, which **were kept cruising** in different directions, for the protection of Venetian commerce.

He hurried into the house, whilst **I was left waiting** beside the carriage,

FOR STUDY

To understand world commerce we must first know the part played by the ocean. The nation that does not touch the ocean is like a house that is not upon the street, and some of the bitterest strifes of history have been for the possession of bits of coast.

tragic (tráedgik)

whilst (wailst)

strifes (straifs)

*Fifty-three stages on the Ionians.*

LESSON XXXIX

GREAT OBSERVERS

The difference between men consists in a great measure in the intelligence of their observation. The Russian proverb says of the non-observant man: "He goes through the forest and sees no firewood."

"The wise man's eyes are in his head," says Solomon, "but the fool walketh in darkness." "Sir," said Dr. Johnson on one occasion to a fine gentleman just returned from Italy, "some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage-coach than others in the tour of Europe."

It is the mind that sees as well as the eye. Many before Galileo had seen a suspended weight swing before their eyes with a measured beat. But he was the first to detect the value of the fact.

One of the vergers in the cathedral at Pisa,

observation (óbza:(i)véi(ə)n]	non-observant (nónəbzó:v(ə)nt)
firewood (fáiəwud)	Hampstead (háem 'p)stid]
Galileo (gàliléiou)	measured (mégəð]
vergers (və:dʒəz]	detect (ditékt)
	Pisa (pí:zə]

after filling with oil a lamp which hung from the roof, left it swinging to and fro. Galileo, then a youth of only eighteen, noting it attentively, formed the idea of applying it to the measurement of time.

Fifty years of study and labour, however, elapsed before he completed the invention of his pendulum.

In like manner Galileo, having heard that a Dutch spectacle-maker had made an instrument by means of which distant objects appeared nearer to the beholder, addressed himself to discover the cause. This led to the invention of the telescope, and proved the beginning of the modern science of astronomy.

Discoveries such as these could never have been made by a careless observer or by a mere passive listener.

While Captain (afterwards Sir Samuel) Brown was studying the construction of bridges, with the view of contriving one to be thrown across the Tweed, near which he lived, he was walking

- elapsed (ilæpst)
- pendulum (péndjuləm)
- astronomy (æstrónəmi)
- completed (kəmplɪːtɪd)
- telescope (téliskəup)
- contriving (kəntráivɪŋ)

{with the view to  
with the view purpose of

in his garden one dewy autumn morning, when he saw a tiny spider's net suspended across his path.

The idea immediately struck him that a bridge of iron ropes or chains might be constructed in like manner, and the result was the invention of his suspension bridge.

So James Watt, when consulted about the mode of carrying water by pipes under the Clyde along the unequal bed of the river, turned his attention one day to the shell of a lobster presented at table. From that model he invented an iron tube, which, when laid down, was found to answer the purpose.

Sir Isambard Brunel took his first lessons in forming the Thames Tunnel from the tiny shipworm. He saw how the little creature perforated the wood with its well-armed head, first in one direction and then in another, till the archway was complete, and then daubed over the roof and sides with a kind of varnish. By copying this

- spider (spáidə)
- lobster (lóbstə)
- Brunel (brunél)
- daubed (dɔːbd)
- ropes (roups)
- tube (tjuːb)
- shipworm (ʃɪpwɔːm)
- varnish (vɑːnɪʃ)
- suspension (səspénsjən)
- Isambard (aisəmbəd)
- archway (ɑːtʃwei)
- copying (kópiɪŋ)

work exactly on a large scale, Brunel was at length enabled to construct his shield and accomplish his great engineering work.

It is the intelligent eye of the careful observer which gives these apparently trivial things their value. So trifling a matter as the sight of seaweed floating past his ship enabled Columbus to quell the mutiny which arose amongst his sailors at not discovering land, and to assure them that the eagerly sought New World was not far off.

There is nothing so small that it should remain forgotten; and no fact, however trivial, but may prove useful in some way or other if carefully interpreted.

Who could have imagined that the famous "chalk cliffs of Albion" had been built up by tiny insects—detected only by the help of the microscope—of the same order of creatures that have gemmed the sea with islands of coral?

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life.

trivial (tríviəl)      seaweed (sí:wí:d)      quell (kwel)  
interpreted (intó:prítid)      Albion (élbjøn)  
micro:cope (máikrəskoup)      gemmed (džeind)      coral (kór(ə)l)

When Franklin made his discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, it was sneered at, and people asked: "Of what use is it?" To which his reply was: "What is the use of a child? It may become a man!"

When Galvani discovered that a frog's leg twitched when placed in contact with different metals, it could scarcely have been imagined that so apparently small a fact could have led to important results.

Yet therein lay the germ of the electric telegraph, which binds the intelligence of continents together, and probably before many years have elapsed will "put a girdle round the globe."

So, too, little bits of stone and fossil dug out of the earth, intelligently interpreted, have issued in the science of geology and the practical operations of mining.

It is said that the Marquis of Worcester's attention was first accidentally directed to the subject of steam power by the tight cover of a vessel containing hot water having been blown

identity (aidéntiti)      sneered (sniəd)      Galvani (gəlvá:ni)  
twitched (twitʃt)      contact (kóntækt)      marquis (má:kwis)  
Worcester (wústə)

off before his eyes when confined a prisoner in the Tower. He published the result of his observations in his "Century of Invention" (1655).

This art of seizing chances, and turning even accidents to account, bending them to some purpose, is a great secret of success. Men who are resolved to find a way for themselves will always find chances enough; and if they do not lie ready to their hand, they will make them.

It is not those who have enjoyed the advantages of colleges, museums, and public galleries that have done the most for science and art. Nor have the greatest mechanics and inventors been trained in mechanics' institutes. Some of the very best workmen have had the worst tools to work with. But it is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself.

---

mechanics (mikéniks)

## GRAMMAR

### ( 1 )

Discoveries such as these **could never have been** made by a careless observer or by a mere passive listener.

Who **could have imagined** that the famous "chalk cliffs of Albion" had been built up by tiny insects?

It **could scarcely have been imagined** that so apparently small a fact **could have led** to important results.

### ( 2 )

(There is) **no fact**, however trivial, **but** may prove useful in some way or other if carefully interpreted.

**No** man is so old **but** thinks he may live another day.

---

## FOR STUDY

We do not realize the power of thought, because we do not appreciate the fact that we actually come in contact with whatever we think about or contemplate.

---

contemplate (kóntempleit)





## LIST OF NEW WORDS

### BOOK IV

The vocabulary is arranged in alphabetical order, the figures indicating the page wherein the word appears. The words in brackets are not given in the margins.

The vowels of the stressed syllables are printed in bold type.

	<b>acquaint</b>	161	<b>affected</b>	35	
	<b>activity</b>	52	<b>afloat</b>	96	
<b>A</b>	<b>actor</b>	20	<b>aforetime</b>	88	
<b>able-bodied</b>	149	<b>actually</b>	39	<b>after-part</b>	62
<b>absence</b>	15	<b>Adam</b>	21	<b>agent</b>	41
<b>abundance</b>	180	<b>adapt</b>	218	<b>aggressor</b>	132
<b>abundant</b>	114	<b>addition</b>	229	<b>agony</b>	80
<b>abyss</b>	194	<b>adequate</b>	23	<b>agreeable</b>	100
<b>Abyssinia</b>	139	<b>admiration</b>	50	<b>aid</b>	10
<b>Abyssinian</b>	141	<b>adopt</b>	187	<b>Albion</b>	236
<b>accession</b>	228	<b>[adoption]</b>	192	<b>aertness</b>	115
<b>[accidentally]</b>	17	<b>Adriatic</b>	226	<b>alike</b>	145
<b>accommodate</b>	129	<b>adrift</b>	67	<b>[all-in-all]</b>	189
<b>accuracy</b>	7	<b>adroitly</b>	224	<b>allowance</b>	67
<b>a-chasing</b>	117	<b>[advancement]</b>	93	<b>allusion</b>	170
<b>achievement</b>	91	<b>advantage</b>	38	<b>allied</b>	75
<b>achieved</b>	41	<b>adventurers</b>	201	<b>almighty</b>	93
<b>acknowledge</b>	188	<b>adventures</b>	91	<b>Alpine</b>	59
<b>[acknowledg-</b>		<b>adversity</b>	38	<b>altered</b>	90
<b>ment]</b>	192	<b>Ægina</b>	173	<b>aluminium</b>	51
<b>Acropolis</b>	174				

<b>Alva</b>	46	appreciate	211	association	172
amassed	20	appropriate	113	Assouan	140
amazement	214	approve	133	assurance	133
ambassador	225	apricot	99	asunder	126
ambition	56	apron	74	Atbara	139
amidst	134	Aquileia	226	Athenian	175
amongst	98	arch ( <i>v.</i> )	216	Athena	176
amount	96	architecture	176	Athens	172
amply	27	archway	235	atmospher	63
amused	48	Arctic	107	attainment	187
amusement	145	Areopagus	176	[attempt]	130
ancient	137	argument	169	[attentively]	66
<b>Anna</b>	18	arid	174	attest	155
announcement		aright	195	<b>Attila</b>	226
	77	arise	129	attitude	220
annoy	70	arisen	37	attracted	55
annual	106	Armada	16	augment	139
[annually]	116	armadillo	204	authority	129
anon	32	armchair	154	average	45
anticipation	40	armourer	230	avert	221
<b>Antwerp</b>	40	[arms]	45	awakening	38
anvil	212	artificial	183	awning	62
anxiety	110	artistic	145	[axe]	217
apace	94	ashore	62	agure	35
apartment	197	aspect	135		
apes	83	assail	221	<b>B</b>	
apparatus	55	assemble	176	Babel	151
apparently	205	assembly	176	back-boned	99
applause	188	assert	137	bacon	100
appliances	52	assign	230	balance	128
applicable	144	associated	21	Balboa	91

balk	163	<b>Benny</b>	66	Bracebridge	196
ballad	135	bosought	82	brain	215
balmy	60	bestow	217	brass-mounted	
Banff	108	betray	109		203
[banking]	148	[better]	124	brawl	17
bankers	40	bewilder	23	Brazil	201
barbarous	173	Bible	98	[break ( <i>n.</i> )]	9
bard	127	bills	66	breastplate	230
Barney	201	billow	194	Breton	144
barrel	100	biography	167	brief	173
base	75	blackberry	167	brilliant	1
basis	227	Blake	36	brimming	74
batter	132	blaze	197	brink	63
beams	61	[blindness]	75	Britania	35
[bearer]	8	bloater	100	Britany	109
[beat ( <i>n.</i> )]	233	b'ouse	146	broad-brimmed	
beaten	1	[blue-striped]			202
bedroom	199		203	bronze	145
beggary	93	bombarded	132	browse	174
behalf	119	boastful	35	Brunel	235
beheld	35	bond	211	buccaneer	44
Belfast	112	bonnie	116	Bucentaur	229
Belgian	42	boon	124	Buckland	102
Belgium	133	border	140	bucklers	230
Bellagio	61	borrow	38	bullets	9
[bell-birds]	212	bottle	49	[bullet-bag]	203
bellow	151	[bound]	223	bullied	119
beloved	25	boundless	195	burnish	229
delt	223	bountiful	217	Burns	116
[bend ( <i>n.</i> )]	62	bourse	40	burrow	204
benefit	190	brace	203	[burst ( <i>n.</i> )]	134

[busied]	29	Catholic	149	Christopher	16
business	21	cavalry	203	chronicle	25
[bustle]	231	cavern	219	chuckle	219
Byron	35	ceasing	5	citizenship	186
		[ceaseless]	109	civil	48
<b>C</b>		Celt	144	civility	211
cabinet	129	cent.	39	civilizations	37
calamity	5	Cephus	173	civilized	50
calculate	101	chafe	194	claw	224
calm	63	[chain (n.)]	126	clay	98
[calmness]	77	chamber	129	clermont	113
Cambridge	16	chancel	20	Cleopatra	229
[camp (v.)]	128	chapter	202	[cleverness]	1
campanile	231	Charlemagne	230	[close]	61
canal	39	[charmed]	13	clothing	162
canalize	94	[charm (n.)]	33	clumsy	214
cancelled	129	charnel-house	94	Clyde	112
canopied	62	[chase]	202	coal-bin	57
cantankerous	67	chase	117	coal-fields	183
Canterbury	16	chat	152	cocoa-nut	217
capable	57	chat	152	coffin	119
capacity	21	chatter	205	[Colico]	63
[capital (a.)]	48	cheat	24	colleges	162
carcass	214	[chemical]	48	Collingwood	36
career	4	chemistry	48	Colombia	94
Carlyle	5	[chief (n.)]	77	Colon	96
[carriers]	183	[childhood]	1	colonial	188
cartridge	189	chime (n.)	72	combine	56
cataract	140	Chisewick	119	comet	113
[catch (n.)]	202	choice	70	[commander]	14
Catharine	76	chord	126	commerce	184

commercial	38	confidently	108	convince	134
commodities	43	confine	231	coolness	63
[common (n.)]	9	confusion	49	cooper	108
commonplace	7	congregate	230	copy	235
communication	228	conqueror	192	coral	236
community	165	conscience	71	cordial	130
Como	59	conscious	69	cork	104
compel	42	consented	83	Cornish	102
compensation	124	consequence	1	corporal	153
compete	192	considerable	20	correspondent	55
competition	188	consoled	50	Cortes	91
competence	71	Constantinople	228	costly	230
competent	147	constitute	163	costume	203
complete	234	consul	78	countenance	209
completely	3	consult	156	[countryfolk]	146
compose	174	contact	237	couple	212
compress	221	contemplate	239	courageous	94
comrade	14	contemplation	209	courtesy	25
conceive	173	contempt	70	courtyard	128
conception	207	continental	127	[cover]	237
concern	85	contrast	144	crane	208
concerning	21	contributed	53	craved	3
concert	64	contributions	116	cream	217
[consciousness]	75	contrive	234	create	162
concourse	55	control (n.)	176	creation	35
conduct	28	[controls]	186	creative	4
conductor	49	convenient	143	creed	135
confederate	159	converse	205	creeping	63
confidence	130	convert	53	crest	63
confident	197			crews	65
				criminals	44

crimson	193	deceive	2	destined	50
cripple	151	declaration	127	destruction	27
crisis	134	declining	4	desultory	55
cruelty	82	dedicate	119	detach	105
cruise	229	deemed	83	details	2
cubic	96	[deepened]	113	detect	233
cultivation	227	deer	117	determination	
culture	24	[defeat (n.)]	36		135
Cumbrian	59	defence	132	devastated	226
curiosity	52	delay	83	developed	39
curious	51	deliberate	168	development	42
curst	21	delicate	49	device	8
curve	62	delicious	33	devise	56
custom	121	Delta	139	[Devonshire]	102
cyclist	11	[demand]	16	devoured	48
		Demo <b>st</b> henes		[dewy]	166
			177	[dilatory]	75
		D		dilatoriness	73
[dance (n.)]	199	dense	216	[diligently]	187
[daring]	206	[densely]	219	diluted	218
Darien	91	denied	156	dipped	66
darkly	193	deposited	49	disapproving	135
[dated]	141	depression	138	discharge	223
daubed	235	deprived	75	disciplined	6
[dawn (n.)]	35	descended	46	discolouring	174
daybreak	76	described	50	discouraged	1
[deadly]	11	desert	194	discourse	201
deafen	112	[desert (v.)]	152	discovery	71
dealer	17	design	82	discreetness	7
dealt	121	desired	72	discuss	127
[decaying]	100	despair	26	dislike	78
[decay]	166	despatched	202		

dismal	120	dotard	70	Edison	46
dismissal	66	doth	32	edition	23
dispens	57	double	81	educative	169
displeased	49	doubled-		[effect (n.)]	81
disposed	199	barreled	203	effective	53
disreputable	23	doubtful	168	[effectiveness]	
disposition	81	dramatist	17		163
dissolute	17	draught	217	eh	70
distinct	102	[drawer]	169	elapsed	234
distinction	3	dreaded	105	elastic	218
distinguished	16	dreamed	15	elected	149
disunited	42	[dreamy-eyed]		[election]	114
ditty	198		144	electricity	46
diving	106	dreary	121	[electric-light-	
[divineness]	189	dressing-gown	77	ing]	55
division	107	dripping	28	element	165
[dock (v.)]	113	drudgery	167	Elizabethan	16
Doge	229	drum	153	emanated	230
dogfish	105	ducats	231	embarrassment	
Dogger-Bank		[duck]	202		19
	108	duly	87	embers	199
doleful	77	čumbbells	146	emerged	11
dominates	190	du <b>s</b> ky	199	emphasize	146
[domination]	192	[dweller]	23	[employment]	
donned	77	[dwelling (n.)]	28		122
donor <i>giver</i>	76			empress	84
Doon	116			enabled	39
doorsteps	148	E		encampment	94
dormitory	121	earned	20	enchancing	60
Dorset	118	earnings	21	enclosed	21
dost	193	[earnestness]	130	encounter	107
		earthworks	9		

encourage	43	essential	188	exposed	218
encrusted	227	establishing	41	exquisite	230
endeavor	91	establishment	52	[extensive]	230
endure	7	[estimate (n.)]		exterior	229
[engineer]	93		229	extinct	106
engineering	89	estimated	55	extraordinary	48
enjoyable	207	eternity	88	extravagance	
[enjoyment]	28	European	91		161
enlarge	90	ever-curving	62		
enlightened	145	[everyday (a.)]		<b>F</b>	
enmity	130		50	fable	213
enormous	197	evident	2	factor	90
enormously	90	excavated	96	facilities	52
enrich	120	excel	2	failure	4
enshrine	116	excellency	77	[fall (n.)]	13
ensued	43	excesses	21	false	30
ensure	188	excessive	39	[famed]	29
entails	130	excitable	146	familiar	55
[enterprising]		excited	137	fann'd	194
	138	excitement	223	[fancy (a.)]	145
enthusiasm	57	exciting	127	[fare (v.)]	32
[entire (a.)]	116	exclude	100	fascination	36
entitled	132	executed	173	[fashion]	145
entreat	84	[exercised]	47	fast-speeding	13
entrusted	177	exhausting	4	fastened	94
equal	217	exhaustion	81	fate	11
equality	227	exhibition	55	[fateful]	130
equipped	52	expanses	62	Faustus	17
[erection]	114	expert (a.)	50	favorite	77
escapade	18	exploration	138	feats	53
essays	169	[explorers]	91	feature	141

[fellow-mem- bers]	130	foeman	126	Fulton	113
Ferdinand de Lesseps	93	foliage	205	fumbling	155
ferns	216	folia	23	function	40
ferryman	66	folk	111	furlough	225
fertility	137	[food-stuffs]	184	furnaces	230
feverishly	127	fondly	197	furnished	227
fiercely	72	Footman	77		
financial	19	forbade	4	<b>G</b>	
fine-grained	218	forbeare	21	Gaelic	108
firing-line	9	forbids	45	gaiety	145
firewood	233	forbidden	121	gale	100
[firmness]	6	Ford	51	Galiles	233
firm	4	forefathers	190	[gallants]	20
[first-comers]	110	[form (n.)]	99	galleries	123
[fish (v.)]	28	formally	39	[galley]	229
fisher-folk	108	fortress	123	Galvani	237
[fisher-crews]	108	fossils	98	gambolling	208
		foundations	103	gangways	129
[fisherwomen]	147	fountain	30	gap	9
fishwives	109	four-footed	87	garments	202
[fit (n.)]	73	francs	153	Gascon	145
fitting	217	fowler's	193	generations	55
flabby	163	[freshen]	30	genius	6
flavor	100	[friendless]	119	gemmed	236
flits	2	friendship	130	geography	170
[float (n.)]	104	frightful	213	germ	95
flock	120	frivolity	145	gestures	56
[flower-vases]	225	frown	209	ghost	21
fluent	146	[fruitless]	91	gifted	1
		frumenty	198	gigantic	216
		fulfilment	91	girded	126

[girdle]	203	[grin]	211	hatless	109
girdled	35	grossly	66	hated	38
Gladstone	167	group	16	hath	32
[glance (n.)]	77	grudge	185	Hathway	
Glasgow	112	guarantee	133	Hauchecorne	151
[gleam (n.)]	105	guard (v.)	124	haughty	231
glimmer	26	Guinea	44	haul	104
glitter	31	gulf	173	Hawkins	44
gloomy	61	gums	211	headquarters	128
[glories]	34	guttled	175	headwater	138
[glow]	169			[healthful]	128
glue	218	<b>H</b>		heare	21
Goderville	151	habitations	229	hearth	199
goldsmiths	40	hailing	11	[heartily]	157
gondolas	231	halt	14	[heated (v.)]	115
[goodness]	75	Hamlet	21	[heavenly]	165
good-will	29	hammer	112	helmets	220
goodly	198	Hampstead	233	hemisphere	181
gorgeous	206	handle-bar	13	hemlock	177
governor	91	handy	170	heraldic	45
graduate	114	hardens	218	heritage	191
[graduates (n.)]	162	[hard-headed]	144	hermit	201
granite	34	hard-roe	101	heroic	37
gratitude	29	[harmlessly]	9	heroism	33
gravel	34	harmonizes	176	herons	208
grazing	31	harness	151	herring	99
Gresham	38	Harrow	119	hewer	169
grievous	79	harvesting (v.n.)		hideous	213
grim	58			Highlands	59
grimly	5	Hathaway	18	hint	206
				historical	17

hit	41	Ilissus	173	inevitably	7
hitherto	41	ill-timed	19	infirmary	163
H. M. S.	96	ill-will	204	influence	47
[hopeless]	11	imagination	72	information	157
hopelessly	163	imaginative	4	ingenious	53
Horatius	135	imaginary	75	inherited	47
horrid	49	immense	96	injured	49
hostile	133	implanted	47	inlaid	229
Houlbrequé	153	impossible	14	inland	99
housekeeper	119	inactive	4	innocence	158
housework	147	inborn	165	innumerable	231
Hudson	113	inclined	2	inquiry	30
human	53	[incompetent]	75	inquisitive	204
humblér	124	incompetence	67	inscription	21
humbly	69	incorporated	43	insisted	58
[hunger]	72	incurred	18	inspiring	169
Huns	226	indebted	28	inspiration	169
hurled	49	indicate	181	instances	217
hurriedly	18	inefficient	163	[instant (a.)]	11
husbanding	134	[independence]	133	[instant (n.)]	83
hushed	61	independent	94	institute	178
		indicate	187	institution	109
<b>I</b>		[indication]	192	instructions	84
ideal	173	indignant	211	instructor	23
ideal (n.)	191	individual	186	instrument	53
identity	237	indolence	150	insurance	125
idleness	6	induced	35	inert	163
idly	108	indulges	2	[intellectually]	
ignoble	164	industrial	38		169
iguana	214	inert	163	intelligence	145
ilimitable	194			intense	145

<b>interest</b>	38	<b>jewellery</b>	145	<b>[largely]</b>	38
<b>intermediaries</b>	40	<b>job</b>	20	<b>[last (v.)]</b>	146
<b>interpreted</b>	236	<b>joint</b>	41	<b>latitude</b>	225
<b>interruptions</b>	52	<b>[jointly]</b>	42	<b>laughter</b>	85
<b>interviews</b>	81	<b>jolting</b>	48	<b>launching</b>	113
<b>intimate</b>	178	<b>Jourdain</b>	152	<b>laundries</b>	115
<b>inundations</b>	137	<b>[joyless]</b>	121	<b>leakage</b>	97
<b>invaded</b>	133	<b>junction</b>	135	<b>[learner]</b>	2
<b>invader</b>	226	<b>junction</b>	94	<b>leisure</b>	168
<b>invalid</b>	60			<b>lent</b>	5
<b>invariably</b>	145			<b>lending</b>	38
<b>invasion</b>	133	<b>K</b>		<b>lessening</b>	18
<b>inventor</b>	46	<b>khaki-clad</b>	11	<b>Levant</b>	44
<b>investigation</b>	29	<b>Khartoum</b>	139	<b>liberal</b>	173
<b>involved</b>	66	<b>Killiw</b>	67	<b>lifelong</b>	169
<b>Irishman</b>	211	<b>kinetograph</b>	56	<b>[lightly]</b>	145
<b>iron-foundry</b>	189	<b>kindliness</b>	47	<b>limestone</b>	98
<b>Isambard</b>	235	<b>kipper</b>	100	<b>limit</b>	121
<b>irrigated</b>	142	<b>knees</b>	72	<b>link</b>	93
<b>issue</b>	128	<b>knelt</b>	73	<b>liquid</b>	217
<b>[issue (v.)]</b>	141	<b>knitting</b>	109	<b>[listener]</b>	204
<b>isthmus</b>	91	<b>knout</b>	79	<b>literary</b>	4
<b>Italy</b>	60			<b>literature</b>	24
		<b>L</b>		<b>livelihood</b>	19
		<b>[labour (n.)]</b>	20	<b>lively</b>	8
		<b>laborious</b>	120	<b>[living (n.)]</b>	20
<b>jacket</b>	202	<b>laboratory</b>	53	<b>lizard</b>	213
<b>jaguar</b>	204	<b>lack</b>	180	<b>lobster</b>	235
<b>jam</b>	99	<b>ladyship</b>	69	<b>load</b>	91
<b>jaws</b>	14	<b>lagoon</b>	227	<b>load</b>	91
<b>jealous</b>	91	<b>landowner</b>	18	<b>local</b>	148
<b>Jew</b>	17	<b>landscape</b>	15	<b>locomotion</b>	53

<b>Londoner</b>	109	<b>majestic</b>	216	<b>maybe</b>	70
<b>longevity</b>	46	<b>majority</b>	17	<b>mayor</b>	13
<b>loom</b>	120	<b>Malandin</b>	151	<b>[meanly]</b>	1
<b>loose</b>	202	<b>Malta</b>	17	<b>meantime</b>	157
<b>[loud-man-nered]</b>	145	<b>mammals</b>	98	<b>[measurement]</b>	234
<b>Louis</b>	5	<b>management</b>	94	<b>measured</b>	233
<b>lower</b>	191	<b>[manhood]</b>	188	<b>mechanic</b>	238
<b>Lowestoft</b>	106	<b>mankind</b>	217	<b>medal</b>	14
<b>loyal</b>	43	<b>mansion</b>	196	<b>meditative</b>	209
<b>loyalty</b>	135	<b>Mansor</b>	25	<b>Mediterranean</b>	
<b>lucky</b>	209	<b>[manufacturer]</b>	120	<b>sea</b>	132
<b>Lucy</b>	18	<b>marge</b>	194	<b>melody</b>	166
<b>lumber</b>	47	<b>marine</b>	106	<b>memorable</b>	50
<b>luxuriant</b>	219	<b>mariner</b>	36	<b>menial</b>	20
<b>lynch</b>	146	<b>maritime</b>	35	<b>mental</b>	2
<b>Lyonesse</b>	145	<b>[marked]</b>	47	<b>mercenary</b>	41
		<b>Marlowe</b>	16	<b>merchantman</b>	229
		<b>marquis</b>	237	<b>[merchantship]</b>	184
		<b>marriage</b>	19	<b>metallic</b>	212
<b>Macaulay</b>	135	<b>Mars</b>	176	<b>method</b>	100
<b>machinery</b>	94	<b>Marseillais</b>	145	<b>Michaelmas</b>	66
<b>madame</b>	86	<b>marshy</b>	63	<b>microscope</b>	236
<b>Maggiore</b>	60	<b>Martin</b>	201	<b>midday</b>	63
<b>[magic (n.)]</b>	33	<b>marvellous</b>	50	<b>mighty</b>	77
<b>magistrate</b>	177	<b>massed</b>	10	<b>milan</b>	46
<b>magnificence</b>	229	<b>mastic</b>	174	<b>military</b>	129
<b>mail</b>	204	<b>[material]</b>	148	<b>millers</b>	46
<b>mainland</b>	226	<b>materially</b>	90	<b>millionaire</b>	225
<b>mainly</b>	175	<b>matter (n.)</b>	23		
<b>maintained</b>	77	<b>maximum</b>	39		
<b>majesty</b>	82				





[policing]	132	[preyed]	4	protest	159
politician	167	[priceless]	5	Provence	144
popular	148	[prime]	223	provincial	146
population	124	principal	113	provision	108
porpoise	106	principle	7	provoked	78
possessed	165	[print]	109	pulp	218
[possibly]	58	probably	3	[purchases (n.)]	
potent	176	problem	137		153
pottery	114	proceeded	29	purchased	94
pounds	50	prosecuting	122	purpose	201
poured	65	process	67	pursued	48
[powder-horn]		procuriug	201	pursuit	48
	203	products	114	puzzled	137
practical	75	profits	39		
practically	132	profitable	44		
[practite]	38	profound	61		
precipitous	174	projected	93		
[precipitously]		projection	102		
	147	prolonged	135		
precise	28	Promachos	176		
precisely	221	promontry	61		
pre-eminence	183	promoted	87		
preliminary	129	[prompted]	206		
premises	57	[prompt (a.)]	48		
'prentice	120	prongs	61		
preparation	29	prop	114		
presence	35	proprietor	21		
preserve	85	prosecutor	156		
pressure	225	prosperity	35		
pretented	152	protected	28		
prevailing	32	protection	133		

## Q

quaint	116
qualify	168
quantities	102
[quarrel (n.)]	151
quarrelling	70
[quarters]	10
quay	105
quell	235
quest	19
quiver	203

## R

[rainfall]	138
[rainless]	140
rambles	201
[ranks]	91

raping	228	[regulation]	192	[resulting]	19
rapid	212	relations	57	resumed	70
raspberries	99	relationships	186	retain	207
rate	20	Relieff	77	retired	29
Rattler	201	relieved	87	retraced	224
realise	75	religious	119	retreated	32
reaped	142	[remain]	98	Rrev.	102
reasonably	203	remarkable	46	revenue	40
recalls	2	rends	106	reverted	213
receiver	55	[rent (v.)]	115	revising	20
recently	130	replaced	130	rheumatism	151
recipient	55	represents	114	Rialto	231
recognized	23	reproach	78	ribs	223
record (n.)	36	reproduced	53	rifle-firing	9
recorded	25	reptiles	98	rigour	78
recreation	65	republic	94	riotous	17
redeemed	5	requisites	7	[risk (v.)]	84
reduced	15	researches	5	rival	179
reeds	194	reterves	128	rivalled	229
[reeled]	119	[resident]	199	rivulet	216
reels	64	resolute	58	[roar (n.)]	33
referred	83	[resolutely]	73	roe	117
references	5	resolution	135	rogue	157
reflected	105	resolved	28	[roll (n.)]	148
reform	123	resolve (n.)	167	[rollest]	35
refreshed	48	resort	95	romances	4
[regard (n.)]	38	resources	134	ropes	235
regard	23	[respect (n.)]	83	rostrum	117
region	64	responded	27	[round (v.)]	93
[regular]	2	responsibility	7	[rounds (n.)]	158
regulates	186	restrained	212	route	14

rows	9	Scott	4	shaft	123
royal	26	Scottish	47	Shaftesbury	118
Ruwenzori	138	scrap-heap	94	[Shallow]	19
[runs]	16	sculptures	175	Shakespeare	16
rural	99	[sea-borne]	91	shattered	4
		seacoast	34	shawl	109
		[sea-distance]	90	[sheep-bell's]	
		seafront	110		166
		sea-girt	35	sheds	110
		sea-gulls	106	sheer	63
		seaweed	236	shelves	169
		[search (n.)]	26	shells	175
		[secret (n.)]	7	shepherd	114
		sect	135	[shield (n.)]	236
		security	228	shingle	34
		sediment	139	[shipping]	133
		seeks	24	shipworm	235
		[seek'st]	194	shoals	101
		seized	72	shoemaker	16
		self-confidence		shortage	128
			75	shortened	90
		self-discipline	3	[shortly]	29
		self-indulgence		shrewd	21
			150	[shrewdness]	115
		sense	168	shriek (v.)	205
		sentiment	33	shrimps	102
		series	4	shrubs	174
		serious	10	Siberia	79
		serpent	58	[sickness]	5
		sew	147	sightseer	108
		shades	203	signal	10

## S

sabots	146
sacred	117
sale	180
sallied	203
salves	71
Samuel	6
San Francisco	
	90
sanctified	177
sand-banks	108
sandstone	34
sauntering	171
[save (prep.)]	35
savings	93
scale	106
scales	213
scaninng	73
scandal	67
scantily	174
scarps	174
schemes	93
[schooling]	47
[score (n.)]	19
[Scots]	108

[silently]	64	sofa	164	[stand]	133
[silvery]	105	soled	189	Stanley	138
[similarly]	109	solemnly	80	stanzas	35
simple	116	solidity	168	[starts (n.)]	73
simplicity	47	solitary	193	startling	71
[simply]	207	solution	138	statement	129
single-handed		solving	170	statue	114
	124	soothing	166	steadiness	168
singular	217	sortie	8	steep	168
site	29	soul	67	Stevenson	5
[size]	122	sources	40	[stitched]	189
sixpenny	116	space	9	stocks	41
skimmed	171	Spain	42	stock-broking	
[skin (v.)]	224	sparkling	34		127
skull	223	sparkle (n.)	198	stooped	151
skylark	166	sparsely	26	Stornoway	108
slaves	44	sped	13	strained	13
slavery	120	Speke	138	[straight-	
slippery	37	spellbound	123	stemmed]	216
slope (v.)	114	spiced	198	straitened	47
slung	126	spider	235	Stratford-on-	
smith	212	splendor	173	Avon	18
[smoothly]	61	[spotless]	146	stray	171
snapped	223	sport	2	streak	215
snatched	4	spouting	64	strict	84
sneered	237	sprat	102	strifes	232
soaking	65	squander	21	[striking (a.)]	
soars	166	[Square]	114		109
sober	144	St. Peterburg	76	string	151
societies	124	stake	84	strip	94
Socrates	122	stamping	95	stronghold	123

strumming	199	swear	78	territory	42
studded	231	[sweeps ( <i>n.</i> )]	121	texture	230
stuffed	80	[sweetness]	47	thatched	116
stunted	227	swell	183	theatre	16
styles	34	swooped	205	theft	178
subordinates	188	sword	126	thenceforward	
subsequent	19	symbolising	229		173
subsistence	227	systems	119	Theseus	176
[successful]	164			[thick]	11
successive	56	<b>T</b>		thine	35
succour	118	tale	157	thither	27
Suez	93	talkative	144	tho'	126
[sufferer]	85	tallow	114	Thomas	5
sufficient	20	Tamburlaine	16	thoroughly	122
sully	126	tantalizing	93	[thoughtful]	137
summoned	119	Tana	139	threaded	228
sunflowers	206	[taste ( <i>n.</i> )]	218	Threadneedle	
superiority	190	tavern	17		128
superstitious	176	[taxes ( <i>n.</i> )]	40	threatened	134
support	132	taxation	186	thrifty	143
[supported]	135	Taylor	6	threshold	162
suppression	39	'teens	18	thrifty	148
surgical	49	telegraphist	50	throne	229
surmise	91	telegraphy	50	throng	60
surpassed	57	telescope	234	throughout	29
suspect	212	temptation	5	thrush	212
suspended	94	tend	226	thrust	69
suspension	235	tenements	231	thy	126
Sutherland	76	tenfold	223	[fightly-com-	
swampy	208	terrifying	49	pressed]	221
swarmed	227	territorial	128	timber	184

titanic	93	trenches	8	[undivided]	3
toilsome	121	tribe	83	[unemployed]	
token	29	tributaries	139		163
tolerated	70	trifle	151	unequaled	50
tomb	21	trifling	152	unfair	39
tombstone	117	triumphs	36	[unfinished]	94
tons	101	trivial	236	unfulfilled	6
tools	94	tropical	95	uninjured	29
torrential	174	trousers	203	unions	124
tortuous	228	[trustful]	111	[unknown]	221
toucans	205	tube	235	unlike	61
tough	100	Tudor	40	unlimited	16
tour	188	Turks	175	unmanned	72
[trader]	179	[turning-point]		[unmoved]	221
tradesmen	151		49	unopposed	133
[trading]	39	twain	223	unprotected	132
tradition	189	twisted	211	[unpublished]	5
tragic	232	twitched	237	unrivalled	23
tramp ( <i>n.</i> )	10	twitter	31	[unslung]	219
transacted	40	two-pronged	61	untimely	17
transfixed	223	type	49	untiring	91
transform	57	tyranny	228	[untiringly]	121
transit	114	[uncared]	121	[unwilling]	167
transmitting	53	<b>U</b>		[upset ( <i>v.</i> )]	49
transported	228	unchangeable	35	upwards	209
[trappers]	123	undaunted	94	usurers	38
trapdoors	123	underground	123	usury	38
treacherous	27	understood	70	utilize	7
trefoil	174	undertaken	45	uttered	55
tremendous	221	underwood	216	utterly	75
tremulous	61	[undistin-		utterance	53
		guished]	23		

V		W		
vacant	110	Wady Halfa	188	whitewashed 116
vacillating	163	wage	69	whither 193
vague	169	[wage-earners]		whizzing 9
vainly	193		120	whooping 32
valour	65	[wagons]	120	[widely] 17
value ( <i>n.</i> )	7	war-devastated		[widened] 113
vanguard	36		43	[will] 6
vanished	90	war-galleys	229	William 16
variety	102	wares	151	willing 30
varnish	235	Warwickshire	18	wilt 88
varying	34	wasteful	57	wily 144
vast	135	[watchers]	13	Windsor 19
vegetation	219	watchword	191	wireless 51
Venetians	175	waterfowl	193	[wisaly] 206
venomous	214	waterway	90	wives 19
[ventures ( <i>n.</i> )]	39	Watt	113	[wonderfully] 33
venture	27	wavered	223	wondrous 33
verdure	174	[wearily]	166	wont 176
verge	173	weedy	194	[woolen] 114
vergers	233	week-end	127	Worcester 237
vices	75	welfare	187	workhouses 120
vicinity	30	[well-educate]	24	worry 158
vigor	33	well-nigh	224	worthy 6
violence	26	[well-paved]	114	[wretch ( <i>n.</i> )] 83
visibly	142	[well-thumbed]		wrinkle 35
vital	187		202	writhing 223
volley	11	whales	64	
volume	139	whatsoever	164	X
voluntary	190	whereby	182	Y
vote	186	whereupon	86	Yarmouth 106
voyage	62	[while ( <i>v.</i> )]	8	[yearly] 185
		whilst	232	Yule 197
		whitebait	102	Z
				zone 94

## WEBSTER'S PHONETIC NOTATION SYSTEM

AND

## THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC

## ALPHABET

## I VOWELS

ā as in nāme .....[ei]	ō	as in ōbey .....[o]
ā ,, villāge .....[i]	ō	,, bōx.....[ɔ]
ǣ ,, cǣt .....[æ]	ó	,, sŏn.....[ʌ]
a ,, aaway.....[ə]	ô	,, fôr.....[ɔ]
ä ,, ärm .....[ɑ]	ɔ	,, develop ...[ə]
ɑ ,, ɑll.....[ɔ]	ōō	,, tōō .....[u]
à ,, àsk .....[ɑ]	ōō	,, bōōk .....[u]
â ,, âir .....[eə]	ū	,, ūse .....[ju]
ē ,, hē .....[i]	û	,, Jûly .....[u]
è ,, bēfore .....[i]	Û	,, ũp .....[ʌ]
ě ,, bĕd .....[e]	ɹ	,, circɹs.....[ə]
e ,, payment .....[ə]	û	,, tûrn .....[ɛr]
ē ,, hĕr .....[ɛr]	ew=ū	,, new.....[ju]
i ,, ice .....[ai]	oi	,, oil .....[ɔi]
ī ,, ĭt .....[i]	oy=oi	,, boy .....[ɔi]
î ,, sĭr.....[ɛr]	ou	,, house ...[au]
ō ,, ōld .....[ou]	ow=ou	,, owl .....[au]

II EQUIVALENTS

ə=ō as in what .....[ɔ]	o=a as in seldom .....[ə]
ə=u ,, Christmas..[ə]	ó=ü ,, sòn .....[ʌ]
ē=ā ,, they .....[ei]	ô=a ,, hōrse .....[ɔ:]
ê=â ,, thêre .....[ɛə]	u=oo ,, rûde .....[u:]
ç=a ,, payment ...[ə]	u=oo ,, put .....[u]
ĩ=ē ,, bīrd .....[ə:]	û=ē ,, chûrch.....[ə:]
ĩ=ē ,, polīce .....[i:]	ÿ=i ,, flÿ .....[ai]
o=oo ,, dō .....[u:]	ÿ=i ,, system .....[i]
ô=ôo ,, wōlf.....[u]	

III CONSONANTS

c=k as in cake .....[k]	si=sh as in mission ...[ʃ]
ç=s ,, ice .....[s]	ci=sh ,, special ...[ʃ]
ch ,, child .....[tʃ]	ʃi=zh ,, occaʃion..[ʒ]
g ,, go .....[g]	th ,, thin .....[θ]
ġ=j ,, page ...[dʒ]	th ,, this .....[ð]
gh=f ,, laugh ...[f]	ti=sh ,, station ...[ʃ]
ŋ=ng ,, ink.....[ŋ]	wh=hw ,, why...[(h)w]
ph=f ,, photo.....[f]	x=ks ,, box .....[ks]
qu=kw ,, quite ...[kw]	ȝ...gz ,, exȝact ...[gz]
z=z ,, iȝ .....[z]	

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

CONSONANTS			VOWELS		
(Phonetic Alphabet)	(Normal Spelling)	(Phonetic Spelling)	(Phonetic Alphabet)	(Normal Spelling)	(Phonetic Spelling)
p	pipe	paip	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait	i	ill	il
t	time	taim	e	get	get
d	die	dai	æ	can	kæn
k	kite	kait	ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m
g	guide	gaid	ɔ	box	bɔks
m	mind	maind	ɔ:	all	ɔ:l
n	nine	nain	u	put	put
ŋ	sing	siŋ	u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	lili	ʌ	cup	kʌp
w	will	wil	ə:	bird	bə:d
f	fill	fil	ə	about	əbaut
v	visit	vizit	y	lune (F.)	lyn
θ	thin	θin			
ð	this	ðis			
s	sick	sik			
z	zinc	ziŋk			
ʃ	ship	ʃip			
ʒ	vision	viʒən			
r	risk	risk			
j	yes	jes			
h	hill	hil			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			
ç	ich (G.)	iç			
x	loch	lɔx			

1. The sign (·) placed below a consonant-letter indicates that the consonant is syllabic, e. g., nɛʃnɪ (national).
2. A hyphen (-) is used to mark syllable-division, wherever the transcription without special mark might lead to ambiguity, e. g., pɔʊst-ʃeiz (post-chaise).
3. The primary and the secondary accent are shown by (ˈ) (ˌ) respectively, placed on the vowels of the stressed syllables.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

あ	い	う	え	お	か	き	く	け	こ	さ	し	す	せ	そ	た	ち	つ	て	と	な	に	ぬ	ね	の	は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ま	み	む	め	も	や	ゆ	よ	ら	り	る	れ	ろ	わ	を	ん
あ	い	う	え	お	か	き	く	け	こ	さ	し	す	せ	そ	た	ち	つ	て	と	な	に	ぬ	ね	の	は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ま	み	む	め	も	や	ゆ	よ	ら	り	る	れ	ろ	わ	を	ん

刷行刷行刷行刷行刷行刷行刷行刷行  
 印發修正再版印發修正再版印發修正再版  
 日二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 八二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 月二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 十二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 年二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 五二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 正二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二  
 大正十五年八月三十日修正七版發行

不 許 複 製  
 價 金 八 十 二 錢  
 昭 和 五 年 度 臨 時 定 價 金 壹 圓 參 拾 四 錢

著 作 者 神 田 乃 武  
 校 訂 者 長 岡 擴  
 發 行 兼 者 東 京 市 神 田 區 通 神 保 町 一 番 地 三 省 堂 株 式 會 社 代 表 者 神 保 周 藏  
 印 刷 所 東 京 市 外 蒲 田 三 省 堂 蒲 田 工 場 株 式 會 社  
 發 行 所 東 京 市 神 田 區 通 神 保 町 一 番 地 三 省 堂 株 式 會 社 ( 振 替 東 京 三 一 五 五 五 )  
 大 阪 市 南 區 順 慶 町 通 一 丁 目 三 省 堂 大 阪 支 店 株 式 會 社 ( 振 替 大 阪 八 一 三 〇 〇 )

蒲田製本

Faint, illegible text within a rectangular border on the left page, possibly bleed-through or ghosting from the reverse side.

廣

Faint, illegible vertical text on the right page, possibly bleed-through or ghosting from the reverse side.



廣島縣立廣島第一中學校

第四學年

豊島貢

M. YAMADA

SSD

4  
20