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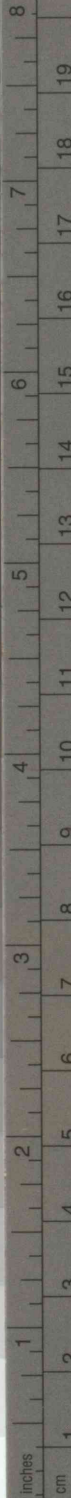
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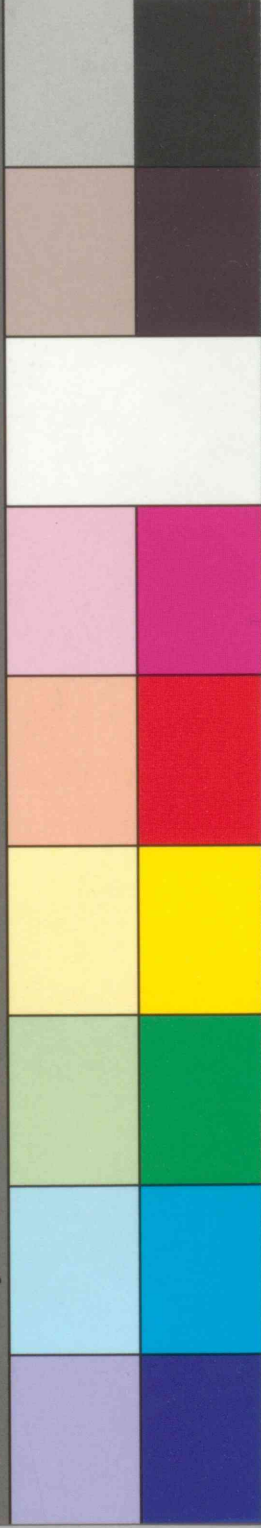
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STANDARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL READERS

SECOND REVISED EDITION

T. KAMIJO

BOOK FIVE



広島大学図書

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文部省検定済
昭和十八年八月五日 實業學校外國語科用

STANDARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
READERS

(SECOND REVISED EDITION)

TATSUZO KAMIJO

BOOK FIVE

広島大学図書

2000019783





は し が き

本書は商業学校専用の讀本として編纂したものであるから現在の他の讀本とは多少面目が異なり商業学校用としてある程度まで特殊の色彩を帯び随つて現代的な清新な趣味に富んでゐる。

本書の主體は勿論讀物であり、その選擇配列については随分努力を費した。極めて多種多様の讀物が如何に精選された優秀なものであるか、又それ等の讀物が如何に生徒の心理に應じて無理なく配列され學習の能率を高めるやうになつてゐるか、これ等の諸點については各巻の目次を通覽されるならば容易に看取されるどころがあるだらうと思ふ。

本書第一・二・三巻には Everyday English and Oral Work、第四・五巻には Everyday English, Spoken and Written の部を設けて日常英語に關して一層深く廣き知識を得しめるやうにしてある。

繪畫によつて英語を教へ英語を通して海外の風物等を知らしめるために各巻に清新な Picture Lessons を設けた。特に第四・五巻にあつては英米に於ける最近の商品廣告數種を載せて廣告に關心を持たせ活きた英語を知らしめるやうにしてある。

第一・二・三巻にあつては實例について正確なる語法に練熟せしめるために各課末に語法の要素を摘出してある。第四・五巻にあつても隨所に語法練習に資すべき語句を摘出してある。

以上は本書の特徴の一斑を示したものであるがなほ編者の特に企圖するところは英語學習を從來よりも一層實際生活に有用なる

ものたらしめたきこと及び従来よりも一層興味あるものたらしめてその能率を増進させたきことであるが、かやうな事柄について本書が多少とも教授者各位及び學習者諸子に補益する所があるならば幸である。

昭和七年九月

上條辰藏識す

今回の修正版では英語教育の進運に應じ且従来本書を用ひて教授せられた諸氏の助言を參酌し隨所に必要なる加除改訂を施した。なほ現下の非常時局に鑑み、國體明徴の立場から學生にとつて多少とも不適切と思はれる教材は他の清新にして多趣味なものに取替へた。

編者はこれらの修正によつて本書が教授上に一層の適切味を加へ得たことを信するものである。

昭和十一年八月

編者識す

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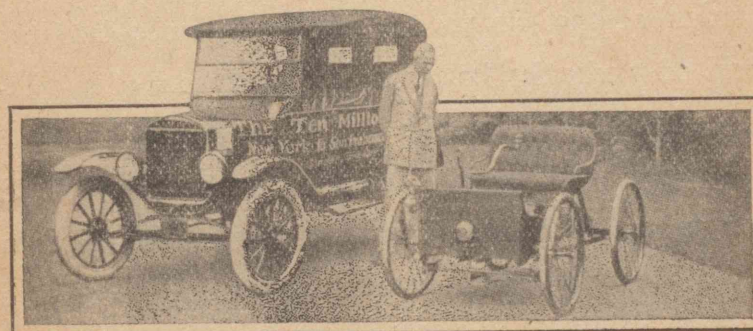
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LESSON 1

HENRY FORD



THE FIRST AND THE TEN-MILLIONTH FORD CARS

Henry Ford was born in 1863, at Springwells near Detroit.

His childhood experiments foreshadowed his later achievements. First it was a miniature water-wheel which he set up in the drainage ditch near the country school-house. Again a watch fascinated him as an example of auto-motive power. He took one

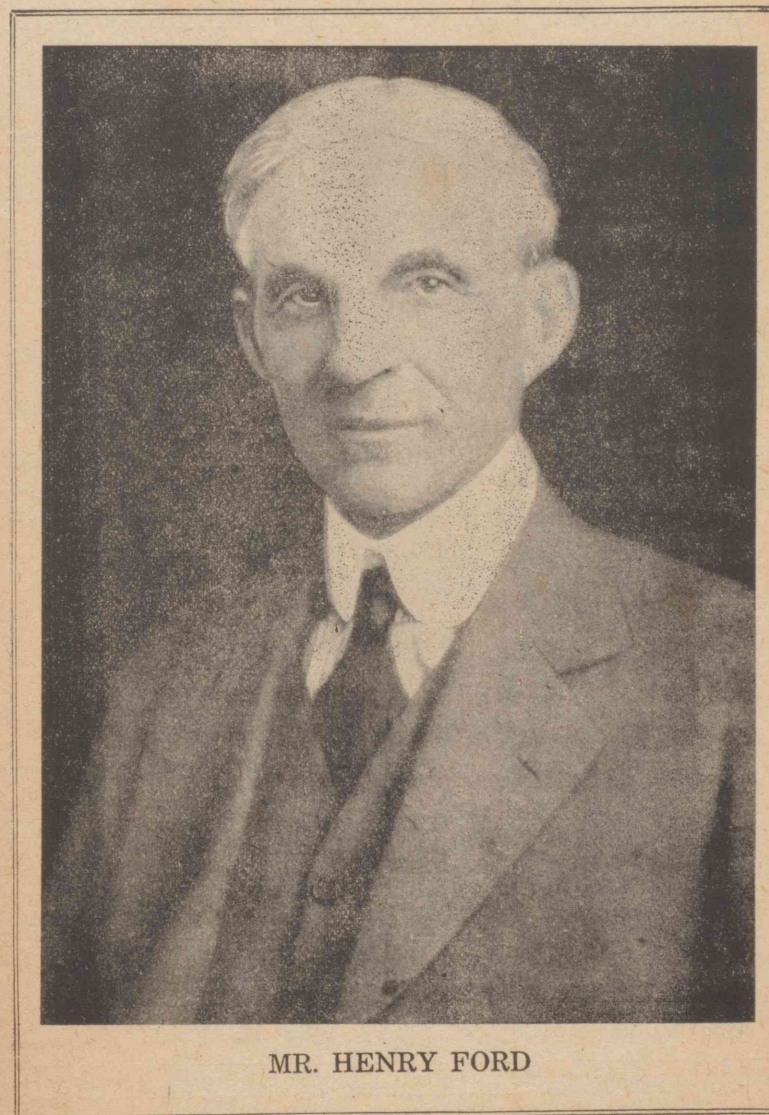
Springwells [sprɪŋwelz] Detroit [də'trɔɪt] foreshadow
[fɔː'sædɔu] miniature [mɪ'njətʃə] drainage [drɛɪnɪdʒ]
fascinate [fæsɪneɪt] auto-motive [ɔːtəmɔutɪv]

apart and easily put it together again. It was instinctively easy for him.

One of his earliest impressions was that of too much work on the farm, too much hand labour, too little attention to possible methods of lifting the burden of the farmer. With his entrance into the field of mechanics, he never lost his dream of supplying power for the farm.

He was forty years old before he offered the Ford car to the world. His first car was completed in 1892. It would be a mistake, therefore, to assume that he reached his goal at a single bound. His energies were directed to perfect the model which should best serve the people, the model which should be easiest and most dependable to operate, which should best combine durability, simplicity, and inexpensiveness. That model appeared in 1908. And with that point attained, the unparalleled production growth of the Ford Motor Company began.

instinctively [instɪŋktɪvli] method [méθəd] assume
[əsju:m] dependable [dɪpéndəbl] combine [kəmbáin]
durability [djùərəbíliti] inexpensiveness [ɪnɪkspénsɪvnɪs]
unparalleled [ʌnpærələld]



MR. HENRY FORD

Counting from the first car it required thirty years to produce the first five million Ford cars. But the second five million cars were built in three years, May, 1921–June, 1924. Just 381 days later (June, 1925) the twelve-millionth Ford car was completed, and the fifteen-millionth car, early in 1927.

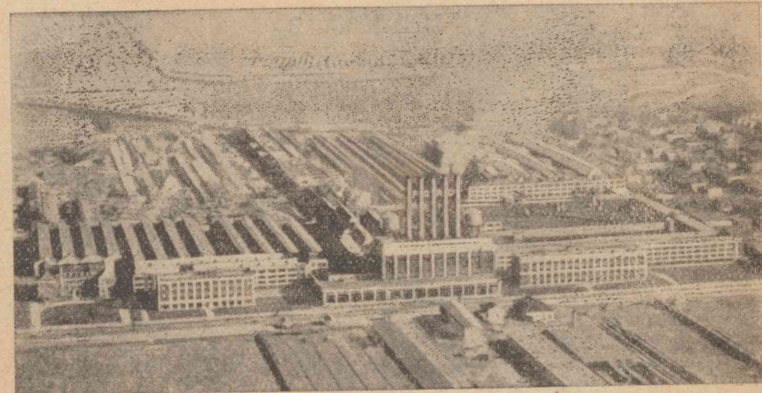
The great effect which the development of the Ford automobile has had on human society had also equally great effect upon industry of Henry Ford's ideas of social justice and responsibility. The company has never had a strike nor even a threat of one.

Right relations with employees, however, are not enough; there is also the consuming public to be thought of. Every economy in manufacture, every advantage due to increased production, has been shared with the buying public.

While Ford products are low-priced, the best quality of every material is used in them.

The Ford Motor Company was launched on the

development[divéləpmənt] human[hjú:mən] social[sóuʃəl]
 justice [dʒʌstis] responsibility [rispənsəbiliti] relation
 [riléiʃən] consuming [kənsjú:miŋ] economy [i(:)kónəmi]



FORD HIGHLAND PARK PLANT

small capital of \$28,000. In July, 1919, the Company was re-organised for the capital of \$100,000,000, now building automobiles, trucks, aircraft, internal combustion engines, ships, locomotives, and all allied products.

The Company operates thirty-five branches in the United States, and employs nearly 150,000 men in the United States and about 8,000 abroad, exclusive of Canada.

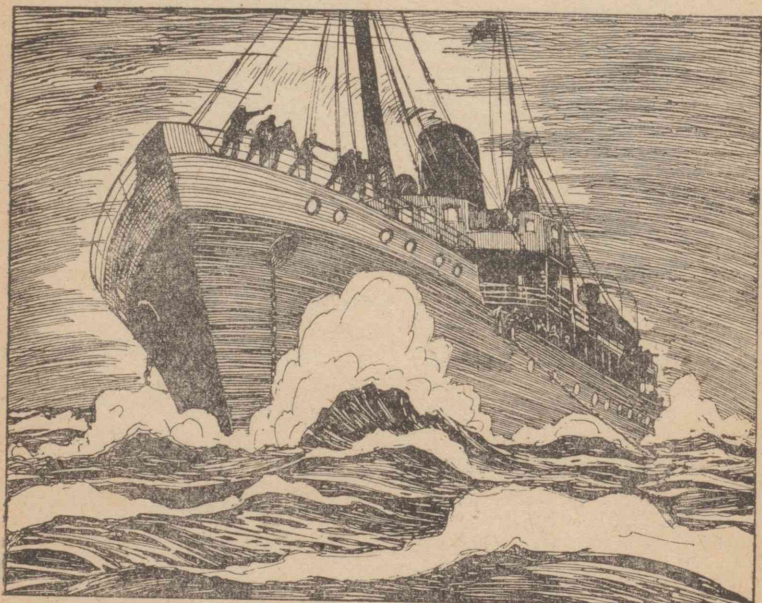
due to exclusive of

* *

re-organise[rí:ó:gənaiz] aircraft[éəkrɑ:ft] internal[intó:nl]
 combustion[kəmbástʃən] allied[əláid] exclusive[iksklú:siv]

LESSON 2

HONEST WORK



Men said the old smith was foolishly careful, as he wrought on the great chain he was making in his dingy shop in the heart of the great city. But he heeded not their words, and only wrought with greater painstaking. Link after link he fashioned and welded and finished, and at last the great chain was completed.

wrought [rɔ:t] dingy [dɪndʒi] painstaking [peɪnzteɪkɪŋ]

Years passed. One night there was a terrible storm, and the ship was in sore peril of being dashed upon the rocks. Anchor after anchor was dropped, but none of them held. At last the mighty sheet-anchor was cast into the sea, and the old chain quickly uncoiled and ran out till it grew taut.

All watched to see if it would bear the awful strain. It sang in the wild storm as the vessel's weight surged upon it. It was a moment of intense anxiety.

The ship with its cargo of a thousand lives depended upon this one chain. What now if the old smith had wrought carelessly even one link of his chain! But he had put honesty and truth and invincible strength into every part of it, and it stood the test, holding the ship in safety until the storm was over.

link after link what.....if
stand the test

peril [pérəl] uncoil [ʌnkóil] taut [tɔ:t] awful [ʔ:ful]
surge [sə:dʒ] anxiety [æŋzaiəti] invincible [ɪnvínsəbl]

LESSON 3

SOME DUTIES OF A CLERK

(A clerk in a London office gives an account of his duties in a letter to his friend.)

During the morning the manager calls me into his private room and dictates a letter, which I take down in shorthand, afterwards writing out a copy for the typist, or perhaps typewriting it direct myself. Sometimes the letter has to be translated from one language into another.

Money received either in draft, cheque, or P. O. order, has to be written in the book which records the amount, date sent as well as the person from whom received. Perhaps a foreign firm has sent in a bill, and I must reckon the amount in English money so that a cheque may be made out in payment.

draft [dra:ft]	cheque [tʃek]	P. O. = Post Office
record [rikó:d]	reckon [rékən]	payment [péimənt]

The letters being typed and copied, I must enter them in the letter-book, and then post them, afterwards signing my name and the hour of their departure. The letters copied must be indexed, so that they may be readily referred to in case of need.

Sometimes, when the manager is away, I have to interview a client, or a traveller who calls with samples; at other times I am sent out to call on customers whose accounts are outstanding.

When the day's work is done I go home.

take down	refer to
in case of need	

* * *

departure [dipá:tʃə]	index [índeks]	refer [rifó:]
client [kláiənt]	outstand [autstænd]	

LESSON 4

THE TEMPEST



MIRANDA SAW A VESSEL IN DISTRESS

Long ago, on a bare and lonely island in the Mediterranean Sea, there lived three people. One was a wise old man, named Prospero, who had with him his beautiful young daughter, Miranda. The third was their servant, Caliban.

But although there were only three people, Prospero had yet another servant—a fairy named Ariel. Ariel loved his master dearly, because he had once been imprisoned in the heart of a pine-tree, and Prospero, who knew the secret of many mysteries, had rescued

tempest [témpest]	Prospero [próspərou]	Miranda [mirændə]
Caliban [kálibən]	Ariel [éariəl]	imprison [imprízn]
	mystery [místəri]	

him from that strange prison, in which Ariel had been secured by the magic of an old witch who once lived on the island. Caliban was her son; a creature so low and ugly as to be scarcely human.

It happened that one day, when Miranda was looking out at the wild, storm-tossed sea, she saw a vessel in distress, and knowing that her father had learned the secrets of magic power, she begged him to calm the sea and save the poor sailors from death. But he answered that he himself had caused that very storm to rise, and calmed her fears by promising that nobody would be drowned. The story which he then told her was strange indeed.

“Twelve years ago,” said he, “I was the Duke of Milan, but I cared nothing for wealth and power and fame. I was happiest only when with my little child and my books. My brother, your uncle Antonio, to whom I left the government of the state, was not like me, and, greedy of power and possessions, he wanted my dukedom for himself. To this end he went to the King of Naples—then an enemy

Antonio [əntóuniou]	greedy [grí:di]	possession [pəzészən]
	dukedom [djú:kdəm]	

of mine—and promised that if the King would help him to steal my lands he would richly reward him. It was so agreed, and one night these enemies of mine secured both you and me, and hurried us away into an old ship that could scarcely float. Happily, some good friend saw that the boat contained no lack of useful things, and, above all, my beloved books, which have been of so great comfort to us since our leaky vessel floated to this uninhabited island. And now the tide of fortune is turning, for, by means of the wisdom I have gained, my ancient enemies, all of whom are in that storm-tossed ship, will soon be delivered into my hands.”

Even while Prospero was talking, his fairy servant, Ariel, had made himself invisible—for, of course, he could do anything that fairies do. He beached the ship in less time than fifty sailors could have done it, and he brought the crew to shore, though no one could tell how. He next took Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, apart from the others, leading him to where Prospero and Miranda were—

beloved [bilávd] leaky [lí:ki] uninhabited [ʌnihæbitid]
invisible [invízəbl] Ferdinand [fédinænd]

perhaps just by whispering in his ear.

In another part of the island the King of Naples and his companions rescued from the ship were lying asleep, but the King's own brother, Sebastian, and Antonio, the usurper of the dukedom of Milan, were awake, and plotting to kill the King, in order that they might obtain his possessions if they got back to Italy. But Ariel, whose wise master had sent him to watch over the King, sang in the ear of Gonzalo, the kind old nobleman who had provided Prospero with his books and valuables when he was sent adrift, and this was what he sang:

“While you here do snoring lie,
Open-ey'd conspiracy
His time doth take.
If of life you keep a care,
Shake off slumber and beware,
Awake! Awake!”

Up started Gonzalo, then the King awoke, and they decided to set out to look for Ferdinand. So

Sebastian [sibæstjən] usurper [juzə:pə] Gonzalo [gənzə:lou]
adrift [ədriфт] snore [snɔ:] conspiracy [kənspírəsi]
doth [dʌθ] beware [biwéə]

the evil designs of Sebastian and Antonio were ruined by Ariel, who led the company to a cave, outside of which Prospero had drawn a magic circle.

When they were all standing spell-bound within this magic circle, Prospero, dressed in the rich clothes he had brought from Milan, appeared before them. His old enemies were in doubt whether this might not be his spirit, but he told them his strange story and said that he forgave them all.

The King of Naples now told Prospero that he had lost his son on the island, and Prospero said that he had just lost his daughter. Then, leading the party into the cave, he showed them Ferdinand and Miranda playing happily together at chess.

So pleased was Prospero with the good services of Ariel that he set the faithful fairy free before the whole party sailed away for the wedding of Prince Ferdinand and Miranda.

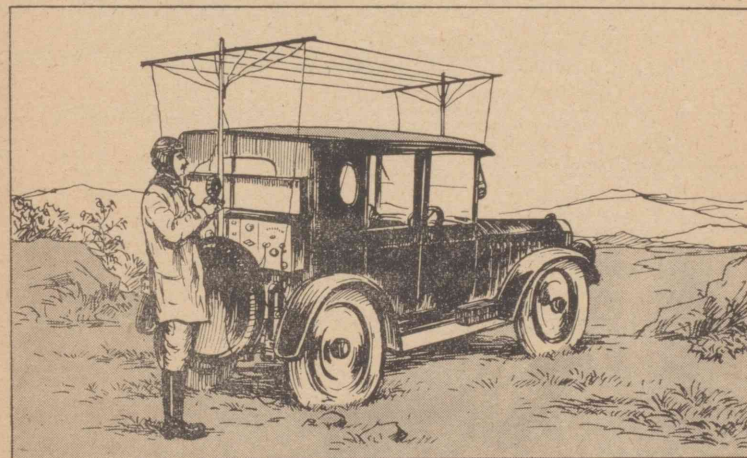
in distress	care for	see that
above all	set out	look for

spell-bound [spélbaund]

forgave [fəgéiv]

LESSON 5

WIRELESS AWHEEL, ALOFT AND AFLOAT



An American Army airman broadcasting results and incidents of air races in which he himself has just taken part. His "station" is a motor-car.

Broadcasting is now so popular that we often forget that entertaining programmes are only one side of wireless, and a comparatively new side! In many other ways—awheel, aloft, and afloat—wireless has proved itself indispensable to men who do the real work of the world.

incident [ínsidənt]

entertaining [əntətéiniŋ]

comparatively [kəmpærətivli]

indispensable [ɪndispénsəbl]

Ships are often fitted with broadcasting sets, as well as the ordinary wireless telegraph.

Marvellous are the uses to which wireless has been put by explorers, both in the Polar regions and in the vast unknown areas of South America, Africa, and other lands to which civilisation has not yet penetrated.

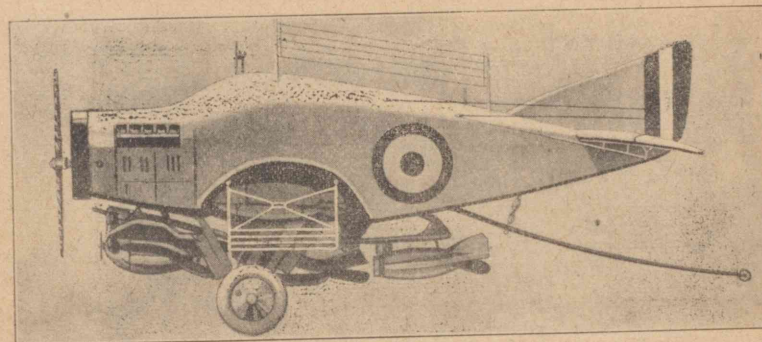
Every one knows that airships carry wireless, but it is not usually known that submarines have powerful sets also, and that it is possible to work these when the vessel is submerged.

On trains, especially on those that thunder across the vast American prairies, wireless is now a necessity.

All these amazing applications have come to pass since the year 1900. And if so much has been accomplished in such a short time, what is the future of wireless?

At present there seems to be no limit to its possibilities. Aeroplane routes are being planned to

civilisation [sɪvɪlaɪzɪʃən] area [ˈɛəriə] penetrate [pɛnɪtreɪt]
submerge [sʌbmɛ:dʒ] prairie [prɛəri] necessity [nɪsɛsɪtɪ]
application [æplɪkɛɪʃən] possibility [pɒsəbɪlɪtɪ]



cover all the continents, and along each route a chain of wireless stations will keep in touch with the air-lines.

Enough has now been said to show that wireless is doing far more than fill the world with entertainment. In Polar seas, in tropical forests, across the deserts, on the mountain tops, it aids the explorer in a way that nothing else can do. Over all the earth, in the air, on the water, and under the water, it helps along the work of the world, hour by hour keeping watch against perils, day by day saving many precious lives.

keep in touch with
keep watch against

tropical [trɒpɪkəl]

forest [fɒrɪst]

LESSON 6

THE ENGLISH LARK

Near the gold mines of Australia, by a little squatter's house that was thatched and white-washed in English fashion, a group of rough English miners had come together to listen in that far-away country to the singing of the English lark.

Like most singers, he kept them waiting a bit. But at last, just at noon, when the mistress of the house had warranted him to sing, the little feathered exile began, as it were, to tune his pipes. The savage men gathered around the cage that moment, and amidst a dead stillness the bird uttered some very uncertain chirps, but after a while he seemed to revive his memories and call his ancient cadences back to him one by one. And then the same sun that had warmed his little heart at home came glowing down on him here, and he gave music back for it more and more, till at last, amidst breathless

Australia [ɔ:stɹeɪljə] squatter [skwɔtə] thatch [θætʃ]
warrant [wɔrənt] exile [éksaɪl] revive [rɪvaɪv]
cadence [kéidəns]



silence and glistening eyes of the rough diggers hanging on, his voice burst out in that distant land into his English song.

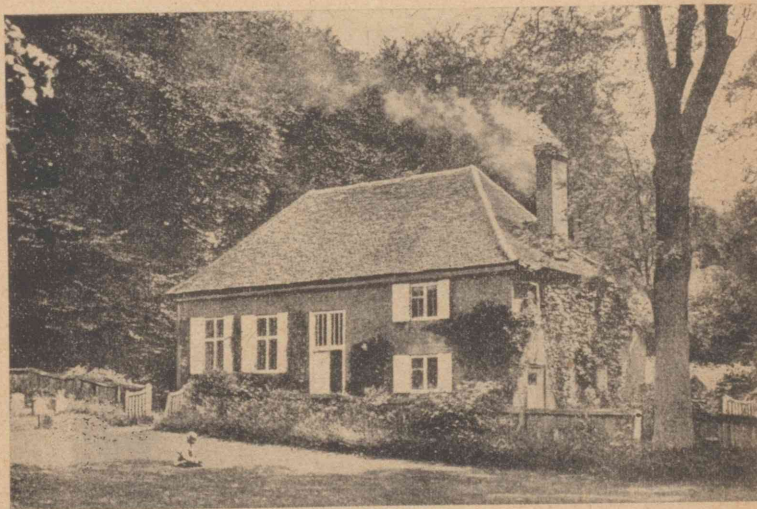
It swelled his little throat and gushed from him with thrilling force and plenty, and every time he checked his song to think of its theme, the green meadows, the quiet, stealing streams, the clover he first soared from, and the spring, he sang so well, a loud sigh from many a rough bosom, many a wild and wicked heart, told how tight the listeners had held their breath to hear him; and when he swelled with song again, and poured forth with all his soul the green meadows, the quiet brooks, the honey clover, and the English spring, the rugged mouths opened and so stayed, and the shaggy lips trembled, and more than one tear trickled from fierce, unbridled hearts down bronzed and rugged cheeks. Sweet Home!

as it were hold one's breath

glistening [glɪsniŋ] outburst [aʊtbɜːst] gush [gʌʃ] thrilling [θrɪliŋ] theme [θi:m] bosom [bʊzəm] rugged [rʌɡɪd] mouths [maʊðz] shaggy [ʃæɡi] unbridled [ʌnbráɪld]

LESSON 7

HOME! SWEET HOME!



'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with
elsewhere.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

'There's no place like home!

roam [roum] hallow [hálou] ne'er [nɛə] = never
elsewhere [éls(h)wɛə]

I gaze on the moon as I tread the drear wild,
And feel that my mother now thinks of her child,
As she looks on that moon from our own cottage
door,

Through the woodbine whose fragrance shall cheer
me no more.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendour dazzles in vain;
Oh, give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again;
The birds singing gayly, that came at my call:
Give me them—and the peace of mind dearer than
all,

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

—John Howard Payne.

ever so

think of

no more

in vain

woodbine [wúdbain]

fragrance [fréigrəns]

dazzle [dæzl]

splendour [spléndə]

LESSON 8

DO IT YOURSELF

Do not ask the teacher or some classmate to solve that hard problem. Do it yourself. You might as well let him eat your dinner as “do your sums” for you. It is in studying as in eating; he who does it gets the benefit, and not he who sees it done. In almost any school, the teacher learns more than the best scholars, simply because he is compelled to solve all the difficult problems, and answer all the questions of the indolent pupils.

Do not ask your teacher to parse that difficult word, or assist you in the performance of any of your studies. Do it yourself. Never mind, though they do look dark. Do not ask even a hint from any one. Try again. Every trial increases your ability, and you will finally succeed by dint of the very wisdom and strength gained in the effort, even though, at first, the problem was beyond your skill. It is the study, and not the answer, that really rewards your labour.

problem [próblem]

indolent [índələnt]

parse [pa:s]

Look at the boy, who has just succeeded after six hours of hard study. How his large eye is lit up with a proud joy, as he marches to his class! He treads like a conqueror! And well he may. Last night his lamp burned, and this morning he woke at dawn. Once or twice he nearly gave it up. He had tried his last thought; but a new thought strikes him, and he ponders the last process. He tries once more, and succeeds; and now mark the air of conscious strength with which he pronounces his demonstration.

His poor, weak schoolmate, who gave up that same problem, after his first trial, now looks up to him with something of a wonder, as a superior being. And he is his superior. That problem lies there, a great gulf between those boys who stood side by side yesterday.

The boy who did it for himself, has taken a stride upward, and what is better still, has gained strength to take other and better ones. The boy who waited to see others do it, has lost both

dawn [dɔ:n]	demonstration [dɛmənstrɛɪʃən]
gulf [gʌlf]	upward [ʌpwəd]

strength and courage, and is already looking for some good excuse to give up school and study forever.

Do it yourself. Remember the counsel given to the artist, who lay reclining upon his couch, and wondering what the fates would work out for him. Directing his attention to a block of unhewn marble, with a chisel lying by its side, the sculptor in the vision is represented as thus addressing him:

“Sir,

“There’s the marble, there’s the chisel,
Take it, work it to thy will;
Thou alone must shape thy future,
Heaven send thee strength and skill!”

might as well	do one’s sums
look up to	It is in.....as in.....
by dint of	beyond one’s skill
well one may	something of

* * *

counsel [káunsəl]	recline [rikláin]	couch [kautʃ]
unhewn [ʌnhjú:n]	chisel [tʃízl]	sculptor [skálpətə]
	vision [víʒən]	

LESSON 9

THE BANK



Bank Clerk. Good morning, sir.

Customer. Good morning. [He hands a cheque over the counter for £10, payable to himself in ready cash.]

B. C. How would you like it, sir? All in pound notes?

C. I should be much obliged if you could give me a pound's worth of silver.

B. C. Certainly, sir.

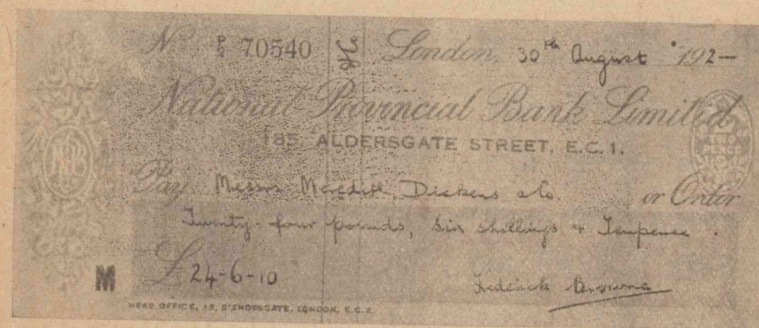
payable [péiəbl]

[He hands the following money over the counter: nine one-pound notes, four half-crowns, three florins (two-shilling pieces), two shillings, and four six-pences. The customer quickly counts this money, putting the notes in his wallet and the coin in his purse.]

C. Would you kindly give me a letter of credit to your branch at Exeter? I am going to Devonshire next week.

B. C. With pleasure, sir. I'll make one out immediately.

a pound's worth of



florin [flórin]

wallet [wólit]

credit [krédit]

Exeter [éksitə]

Devonshire [dévənʃiə]

LESSON 10

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

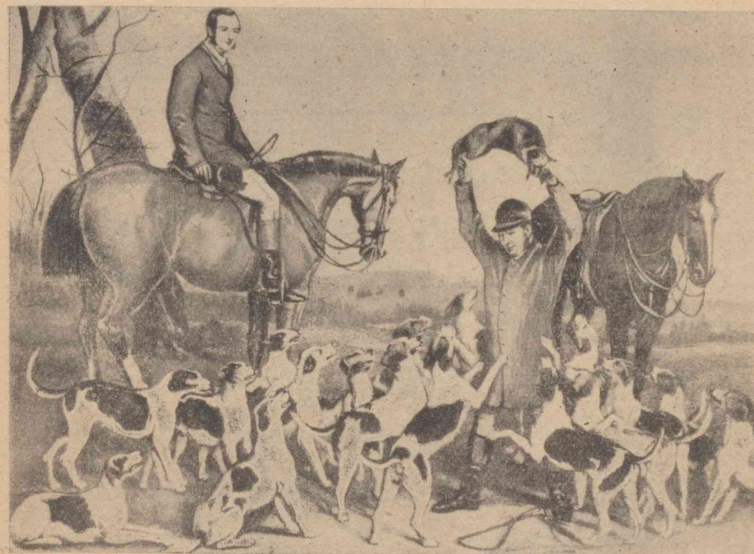
“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” says the proverb. Every man who works hard needs some recreation from time to time, whereas a man who leads a sedentary life, sitting in an office at his work, needs regular physical exercise if he is to keep healthy and fit.

Under the heading Sports we may include general sports, athletic contests, outdoor games, and, of course, all these sports are also pastimes. Other pastimes, which do not fall under the heading of sport, are indoor games and hobbies.

General sports include hunting, shooting, and fishing; horse-racing, cycling, motoring, and flying; mountain-climbing, skating, skiing, and tobogganing.

Fox-hunting is still the greatest of all English field-sports. At the head of the hunting-party is the huntsman, who carries a horn and controls the

pastime [páːstaim] whereas [(h)wæræz] sedentary [sédəntəri] include [inklú:d] hobby [hóbi] cycling [sáikliŋ] tobogganing [təbógəniŋ] huntsman [hántsmən]



pack of hounds. The sportsmen follow on horseback, always keeping some distance behind the hounds. The dogs scent the fox and follow him over the countryside until at last they run him to earth and worry him to death.

Angling is also a favourite sport.

Riding on horseback and horse-racing are ancient sports.

Cycling, on ordinary bicycles and on motor-cycles, is also a favourite pursuit.

countryside [kántrisáid]

pursuit [péːsjúːt]

Mountain-climbing is a favourite sport in summer time. But the two winter sports are skiing and skating.

Athletic contests are now practised at all schools and universities, and at many clubs and societies. They include walking, running, jumping, swimming, rowing, wrestling, boxing, fencing, and gymnastics. All these exercises require careful training beforehand: an athlete needs to be perfectly "fit" to engage in such contests.

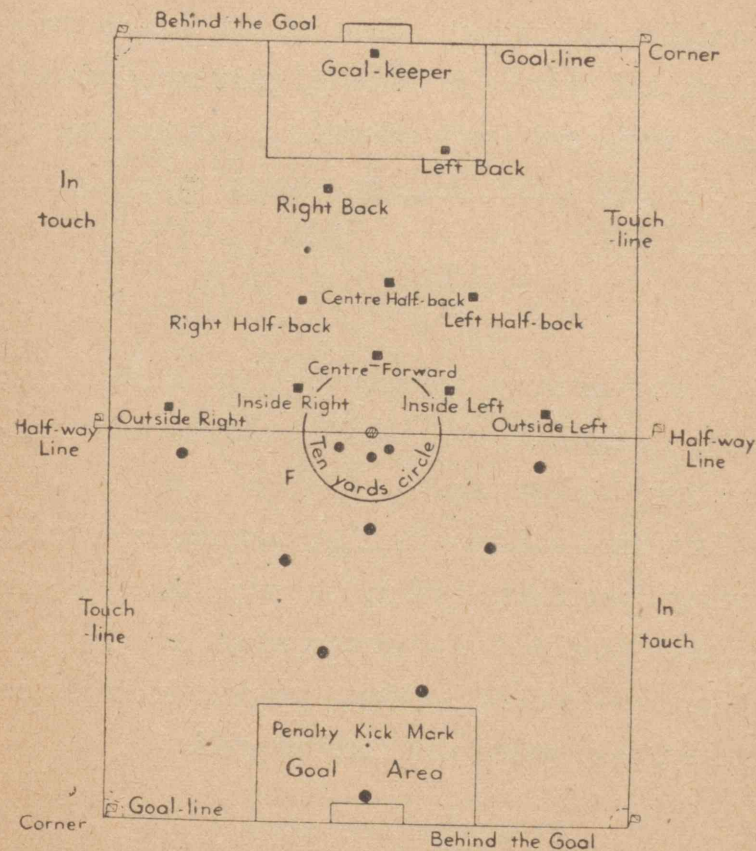
Association football is still a favourite organised game. In the game of football a leather ball, about 28 inches in circumference is kicked about on a football field by the players, eleven opposing eleven.

Cricket is also played between two sides, each having eleven men. Other games are: tennis, hockey (ice hockey), polo (water polo), baseball, and golf.

Dancing is enjoyed at all times of the year.

During the long winter evenings people play

gymnastics [dʒɪmnæstɪks]	athlete [æθli:t]
circumference [sə'kʌmfərəns]	oppose [ə'pəʊz]



PLAN OF A FOOTBALL FIELD

indoor games: billiards, cards, chess, etc.

Every wise person has some hobby to fill up his or her leisure hours. Lovers of music play on the piano, organ, harmonium, violin, 'cello, guitar, flute, billiard [bɪljəd] leisure [ləʒə] harmonium [hɑ:məʊniəm] guitar [gɪtɑ:]

mandoline, or trumpet. Some people like to make things, and indulge in drawing, painting, fretwork, paper work, and fancy embroidery. Others find joy in collecting things, such as stamps, coins, or rare books.

* * *

Sports:—hunting, shooting, angling, horse-racing; flying, motoring, cycling; skiing, skating, mountain-climbing, tobogganing.

Contests:—walking, running, jumping, swimming, rowing, wrestling, boxing, fencing, throwing the hammer, putting the weight, gymnastics.

Games:—football, cricket, tennis, hockey, ice-hockey, polo, water-polo, baseball, golf.

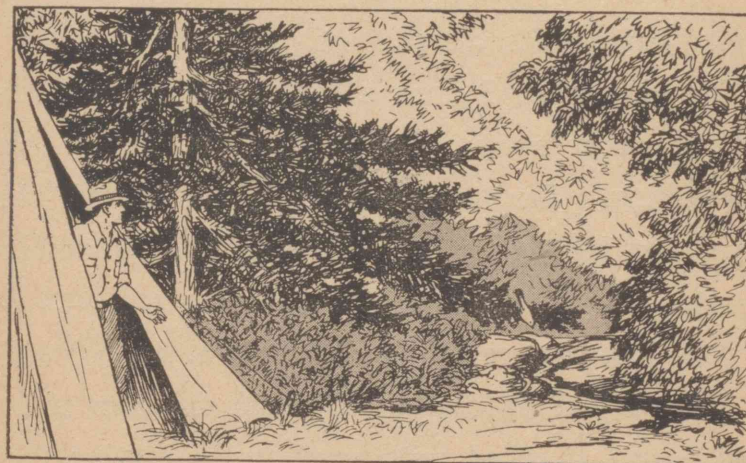
from time to time
keep healthy and fit

* * *

indulge [indʌldʒ] fretwork [frétwə:k]
embroidery [imbróidəri] polo [pólou]

LESSON 11

THE LITTLE WARBLER



Behind my tent in the wilderness last summer was a little spring. I used to go there often on pleasant mornings, not to drink, but just to sit beside it awhile and grow quiet, watching its cool waters bubble up out of the dark earth.

Now and then, as I watched, the little wild things of the wood would hear the low tinkle of invitation to all who were athirst and would come swiftly to drink. When they saw me they would

warbler [wɔ:blə] wilderness [wíldənís] athirst [əθé:st]

draw back among the ferns to watch and listen; but the brook tinkled away unchanged, and they always came back at last, taking me for their friend because I sat beside their spring.

One day when I came a little wood warbler was sitting on a branch of evergreen that hung over the spring. For several days I had noticed him there, resting or flitting silently about the underbrush. He rarely drank, but seemed to be there, as I was, just because he loved the place.

He was old and alone; the dark feathers of his head were streaked with gray, and his tiny feet showed the wrinkled scales that age always brings to the birds. As if he had learned the gentleness of age, he seemed to have no fear, barely moving aside as I approached, and at times coming up close beside me as I looked into his spring.

Today he was quieter than usual; when I stretched out my hand to take him, he settled down quietly on my finger and closed his eyes. For a half-hour or more he sat there contentedly,

evergreen [évəgrɪːn] underbrush [ʌndəbrʌʃ] rarely [rɛəli]
wrinkle [rɪŋkl] barely [bɛəli] contentedly [kənténtidli]

blinking sleepily now and then, and opening his eyes wide when I brought him a drop of water on my finger. As twilight came on, and all the voices of the wood were hushed, I put him back on the evergreen bough, where he nodded off to sleep before I went away.

Next morning he was closer to the friendly spring, on a lower branch of the big evergreen. Again he nestled down in my hand and drank gratefully the drop from my finger tip.

At twilight I found him hanging head down from a spruce root, his bill just touching the life-giving water. He had fallen asleep there, in peace, by the little spring that he had known and loved all his life, and whose waters welled up to his lips and held his image in their heart to the last moment. And his last thought, since he knew no death, was that he would waken in the morning when the light called him.

* * *

twilight [twáilait] bough [bau] nestle [nésl]
gratefully [gréitfuli] spruce [spruːs] image [ímidʒ]

LESSON 12

THE LITTLE PATRIOT OF PADUA

A French steamer set out from Barcelona, a city in Spain, for Genoa ; there were on board Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, and Swiss.

Among the rest was a lad of eleven, poorly clad, and alone, who always held himself aloof, like a wild animal, and stared at all with gloomy eyes. He had good reasons for looking at every one with forbidding eyes.

Two years previous to this time his parents, peasants in the neighbourhood of Padua, had sold him to a company of mountebanks, who, after they had taught him how to perform tricks, by dint of blows and kicks and starving, had carried him all over France and Spain, beating him continually and never giving him enough to eat.

On his arrival in Barcelona, being no longer able to endure ill treatment and hunger, and being

patriot [péitriət] Padua [pædjuə] Barcelona [bà:səlounə]
Genoa [dʒénəə] Spaniard [spænjəd] peasant [pézənt]
mountebank [máuntibæŋk] continually [kəntínjuəli]
arrival [əráivəl]

reduced to a pitiable condition, he had fled from his slave-master and had betaken himself for protection to the Italian consul, who, moved with compassion, had placed him on board of this steamer, and had given him a letter to the treasurer of Genoa, who was to send the boy back to his parents—to the parents who had sold him like a beast. The poor lad was lacerated and weak.

He had been assigned to the second-class cabin. Every one stared at him ; some questioned him, but he made no reply, and seemed to hate and despise every one ; to such an extent had privation and affliction saddened and irritated him. Nevertheless, three travellers, by dint of persisting in their questions, succeeded in making him unloose his tongue ; and in a few rough words, a mixture of Venetian, French, and Spanish, he related his story.

These three travellers were not Italians, but they understood him ; and partly out of compassion, partly

pitiable [pítiəbl] betaken [bitéikn] compassion [kəmpæʃən]
treasurer [trézərə] lacerate [læsəreit] assign [əsáin]
privation [praivéiʃən] affliction [əflíkʃən] irritate [íriteit]
persisting [pəsístiŋ] unloose [ʌnlú:s] Venetian [viní:ʃən]

because they were excited with wine, they gave him soldi, jesting with him and urging him on to tell them other things; and as several ladies entered the saloon at the moment, they gave him some more money for the purpose of making a show, and cried: "Take this! Take this, too!" as they made the money rattle on the table.

The boy pocketed it all, thanking them in a low voice, with his surly mien, but with a look that was for the first time smiling and affectionate. Then he climbed into his berth, drew the curtain, and lay quiet, thinking over his affairs.

With this money he would be able to purchase some good food on board, after having suffered for lack of bread for two years; he could buy a jacket as soon as he landed in Genoa, after having gone about clad in rags for two years; and he could also, by carrying it home, insure for himself from his father and mother a more humane reception than would have fallen to his lot if he had arrived

soldi [sɔldi:] < *sing.* soldo [sɔldou] rattle [rætl] surly [sɜli]
 mien [mi:n] affectionate [əfɛkʃnit] purchase [pɜ:tʃəs]
 insure [inʃúə] humane [hju(:)méin] reception [risɛpʃən]

with empty pockets.

This money was a little fortune for him; and he was taking comfort out of this thought behind the curtain of his berth, while the three travellers chatted away, as they sat round the dining-table in the second-class saloon.

They were drinking and discussing their travels and the countries which they had seen; and from one topic to another they began to discuss Italy. One of them began to complain of the inns, another of the railways, and then, growing warmer, they all began to speak evil of everything. One would have preferred a trip in Lapland; another declared that he had found nothing but swindlers and brigands in Italy; the third said that Italian officials do not know how to read.

"It's an ignorant nation," repeated the first. "A filthy nation," added the second. "Ro—" exclaimed the third, meaning to say "robbers"; but he was not allowed to finish the word: a tempest of soldi

complain [kəmplein] topic [tɔpik] Lapland [læplənd]
 declare [dikléə] swindler [swíndlə] brigand [brígənd]
 official [əfɪʃəl] ignorant [ígnərənt]

and half-lira descended upon their heads and shoulders, and leaped upon the table and the floor with a demoniacal noise. All the three sprang up in a rage, looked up, and received another handful of coppers in their faces.

“Take back your soldi!” said the lad, disdainfully, thrusting his head between the curtains of his berth; “I do not accept alms from those who insult my country.”

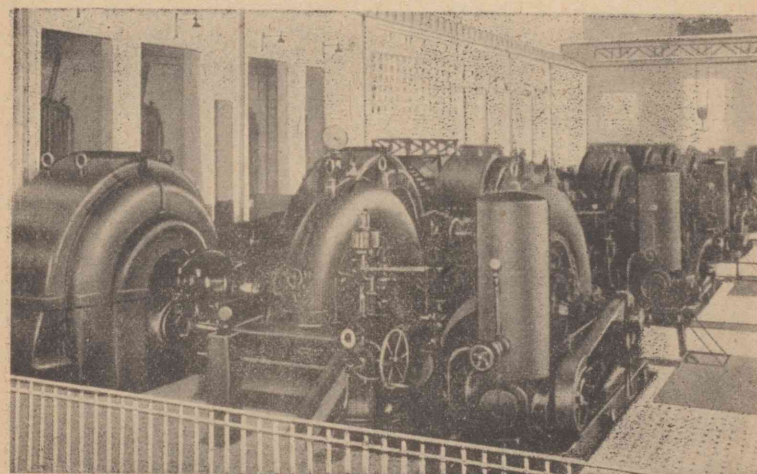
hold oneself aloof	among the rest
persist in	betake oneself
for the purpose of	in a rage
complain of	for lack of
partly.....partly.....	speak evil of

* *

lira [líərə] leaped [lept, li:pt] demoniacal [dì:mənáiækəl]
 disdainfully [disdèinfuli] alms [ɑ:mz] insult [insált]

LESSON 13

ELECTRICITY



MOTOR GENERATOR SETS

Electricity is a wonderful source of energy. It is used for the lighting of streets and houses, the driving of machinery, the propelling of trams and trains and for the heating of rooms.

The telegraph and the telephone, wireless telegraphy, and wireless telephony depend upon electricity.

generator [dʒénəreitə] propelling [prəpéliŋ] telegraph
 [téligra:f] telephone [télifoun] telegraphy [tilégrafi]
 telephony [tiléfəni]

Surgery has greatly benefited from electricity, especially since the discovery of the so-called X-rays.

The place where electricity is generated is called the generating station. The dynamos are driven by coal or petroleum, or else by water power. Falling water supplies the energy which drives the dynamos in many generating stations in Canada, U. S. A., Norway, and Switzerland. Some believe that the power of the wind might be utilized in a similar way.

Our forefathers lit their homes by means of candles and oil-lamps. Later they used gas. Today people enjoy the advantages of electric light. Each room in the house has an electric light bulb hanging down from the ceiling and, near the door, a switch (often called a button) attached to the wall. By just moving the switch up and down, a person can switch the light on and off.

Powerful arc-lights illumine the streets of cities, and the shops at night are quite dazzling. Night is turned into day. Groups of lights, of many

surgery [sɔ:dʒəri] utilize [ju:tilaiz] similar [similə]
bulb [bʌlb] attach [ətætʃ] illumine [ilju:min]

colours changing automatically, form letters or pictures which advertise some articles of commerce.

Trams, lit and propelled by electricity, pass to and fro. The wires, from which the motors in the trams derive their current, may be either overhead or underground. These electric trams are a great improvement. They travel long distances at a high speed, and they can start and stop very quickly.

London, New York, Boston, Paris, Tokyo and other cities have underground electric railways. Electric trains are much cleaner than steam trains. There is no smoke at all in the tunnels. Electric trains are most efficient for short distances.

A learned German physicist, named Doctor Röntgen, discovered X-rays a few years ago. These rays are capable of penetrating objects, such as wood and human flesh, which are impervious to ordinary light rays. They are, therefore, very valuable in the diagnosis of certain diseases. For many other

automatically [ɔ:təmætikəli] derive [diráiv] improvement
[imprú:vmənt] efficient [ifíʃənt] physicist [fízisist]
Röntgen[ró:ntjən] capable[kéipəbl] impervious[impé:viəs]
diagnosis [dàiəgnóusis] disease [dizí:z]



W. K. RÖNTGEN



RADIOGRAPH OF HAND

purposes electricity is used in both medicine and surgery.

Electricity is used :—

- (1) for lighting, heating, cleansing, and ventilating houses ;
- (2) for driving machinery in factories ;
- (3) for propelling trams and trains ;
- (4) for transmitting messages along wires or through the air ;
- (5) for various purposes in medicine and surgery.

switch the light on and off

radiograph [réidiougrɑ:f]

ventilate [véntileit]

cleanse [klenz]

transmit [trænzmit]

LESSON 14

SUCCESS TO YOU!

If there is one thing that everybody wants to get, it is success. To be successful does not always mean to get riches, honours, and power. Some of the richest and most praised and powerful men are perhaps the greatest failures, since they have got what they wanted at the cost of a clean conscience.

It is a fact, though people do not generally think so, that the most successful men are those who put in the most good work during their lives, whether their work seems to succeed or not. And that is so because good work is never lost. In the first place, it forms your own character ; in the next place, it remains in the world, and will bring forth fruit one day. Some of the great men whom we most honour did work of which the world is only now beginning to understand the value. But they are not sorry now that they got no reward during their life on earth, for their works do follow them.

The real difficulty in the way of success is to

failure [féiljə]

conscience [kɔ́nʃəns]

will it. Everybody wants to be successful, but most people want it in a lazy sort of way, just as they would like to be born “with a silver spoon in their mouths.” If bank-notes grew on blackthorn trees, and fine carriages stood in rows by the roadside, equipped with well-harnessed horses, while a notice invited, “Please take one, and you will find a commodious house with suitable grounds round the corner,” everybody would be rich and comfortable.

But it is a different matter when one has to give up all kinds of pleasant things during many years in order to earn these luxuries. When it comes to working seriously, instead of amusing oneself—why, then, most fellows prefer to enjoy the present, and let the future take care of itself.

That is why so few people really succeed in anything. They want success a little, but they want self-indulgence more. If you don't get success, blame your want of will more than your want of luck.

well-harnessed [wélhú:nist]	commodious [kəmóudíəs]
suitable [sjú:təbl]	seriously [síriəsli]
self-indulgence [sélfindáldʒəns]	

If you are really to succeed in anything, you must make a good start. You must find out what you can do, if you are to do well. Some things are impossible to everybody, yet not so many things as we often think. A good will can conquer most difficulties. If you cannot choose your own course, you can at least do your best to succeed in that which is chosen for you.

It is no proof that one cannot do a thing because he does not like doing it; it is harder to do what one does not like—that is all. But often the very extra effort which one has to make in such a case, produces the best work and ensures success.

Many of our most successful men, had they been able to choose for themselves, would have selected some quite different profession from that in which they have made their fortunes. They did not like the lot in life which fell to them; but they took it up bravely and made the best of it, and it has turned to gold in their hands.

Lastly, there is a deadly enemy which, if you

chosen [tʃóuzn]	extra [ékstrə]	deadly [déдли]
-----------------	----------------	----------------

harbour it, will never let you enjoy the fruits of success. That enemy is Envy. However successful you may be, there will always be some one who will have something more than you can get for yourself. If that makes you discontented, look out! The poisonous thing is in you. There is only one hope for you: you must root it out. Otherwise happiness never can be yours. It is a great thing to know when to be content, and he is a wise man who can always do that. But if you will only be true to yourselves, there is no reason why every one of you should not win a prize.

“Wherefore lift up the hands that hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet,” and go forward like brave fellows, and—good luck be with you!

put in	do one's best
at the cost of	true to
make one's fortune	root out
look out	make the best of

envy [énvi] discontented [dìskənténtid] poisonous [póiznəs]
 otherwise [áðəwaiz] wherefore [wéəfə:, hwéəfə]

LESSON 15

TRAGEDY



THE "TERRA NOVA": CAPTAIN SCOTT'S VESSEL

The coldest season of the Antarctic year—that is, early in July—passed, and on the 1st of November, 1911, Captain Scott started on his last great journey.

On Jan. 7, 1912, the explorers, who were then five, reached a height of no less than ten thousand five hundred and seventy feet.

tragedy [trédzidi] Terra Nova [téərə nóuvə]
 Antarctic [æntá:ktik]

The highest point had now been reached, and the great tableland began to slope downward to its centre. On Jan. 15, they were only half a degree from the actual site of the South Pole.

That afternoon one of them suddenly pointed to a dark object against the snow in the distance, which, when they reached it, proved to be a black flag fastened to a sledge-runner. Around it were remains of a camp, and it was at once seen that the Norwegian party under Amundsen had been before them. The shock to Captain Scott and his companions were of course very severe, and the camp that night was a very silent and depressed one. Captain Scott's party found the tent left by Amundsen, and in it his record of having reached the South Pole, this being dated the 14th of December—that is, just a month earlier.

A cairn was built on the South Pole and the Union Jack hoisted; then the little party started on its homeward journey. The weather was horrible, fifty-four degrees of frost with a strong wind blowing

Norwegian [nɔ:wí:dʒən] Amundsen [á:məndsn]
cairn [kæən] Union Jack [jú:njən dzæk]



MT. EREBUS: LOFTIEST MOUNTAIN IN THE ANTARCTIC

and a curious damp cold feeling in the air. "This is an awful place," wrote Captain Scott, "and terrible enough for us to have laboured to it without the reward of priority."

Travelling became worse than ever, huge wind-tossed ridges of frozen snow perplexed and confused them. Both Oates and Evans began to fail.

On the 17th poor Evans, who had always been looked on as the strongest of the party, died in the tent.

Now matters began to grow from bad to worse.

Erebus [éribəs] priority [praíɔriti] perplex [pəpléks]
confuse [kənfjú:z] Oates [outs] Evans [évənz]

The cold became extraordinary, temperature falling to -40° Fahrenheit. Captain Oates' feet became seriously frost-bitten. The surface of the ice was terrible, and each day's journey was shorter than the last. "Amongst ourselves"—I quote from Captain Scott's journal—"we are unendingly cheerful, but what each man feels in his heart I can only guess."

By the 6th of March Oates was unable to pull, and from that date he grew worse and worse, yet never once did he complain, and for eleven more days he struggled onward. On the 17th a furious blizzard was blowing, and the party were forced to remain within the tent. Oates said, "I'm just going outside and may be some time." He never came back. He had sacrificed himself to save the others. "It was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman," Captain Scott has written. "We all hope to meet the end in a similar spirit, and assuredly the end is not far."

extraordinary [ikstró:dnri] temperature [témpritʃə]
 Fahrenheit [færənhait] journal [dʒə:nl] furious [fjúəriəs]
 blizzard [blízəd] sacrifice [sækrifais] assuredly [əʃúəridli]

The 21st of March found the three survivors only eleven miles from One Ton Depot, but Captain Scott himself was now in as serious a state as Oates had been. They pitched the tent, and Wilson and Bowers announced their intention of going on to the depot and fetching some oil for fuel. Alas! again the blizzard began to blow, and, what was worse, kept on blowing.

Crouched in his sleeping-bag, Captain Scott wrote letters until death caused his pencil to drop from his hand. When found by the search-party the bodies of Wilson and Bowers were in their sleeping-bags with flaps closed over their heads, but the flaps of Captain Scott's sleeping-bag were thrown back, and one arm lay across Wilson's body. Scott had died as he had lived, a brave and gallant gentleman, and one of the most splendid characters of this or any generation.

A most beautiful memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral at which the King himself was present, and to Captain Scott's widow was given

survivor [səváiivə] depot [dépu] Bowers [báuəz]
 announce [ənáuns] gallant [gælənt] memorial [mimó:riəl]

the rank to which her great husband would have been raised.

* *



ROALD AMUNDSEN

And now I must hark back to give some brief description of that successful dash for the South Pole by Captain Amundsen.

Amundsen made his first start for the Pole on the 8th of September, but running into ninety-two degrees of frost was forced to return. He then waited until the 19th of October, when he left with four companions and four sledges, each with thirteen dogs. The weather was kind, the snow firm, and for days the party made speeds up to four and a half miles an hour. On the 10th of November they came to a great mountain chain fifteen thousand feet high. Three days later they were only five degrees from the

Roald [rɔːld]

description [dɪskrɪpʃən]

Pole. For some days Amundsen travelled at great speed, and then came his one serious check, a blizzard which lasted five whole days. On the 7th of December Amundsen's party surpassed Shackleton's record of 88° 23' South. The cold became intense, and all had their faces more or less frozen, but they hurried forward, and on the 14th of December, 1911, reached the Pole itself.

The return journey began on the 17th, and again the luck of the weather was with them. On one day they actually covered a distance of thirty-four miles. On the 25th of January, 1912, they were all safely back at their base, and all in perfect health. The journey of eighteen hundred and sixty miles had been done in ninety-nine days. It is true that the weather favoured them greatly, yet every credit must be given to Amundsen himself for admirable foresight and perfect organisation.

look on as

hark back

grow worse and worse

make speeds

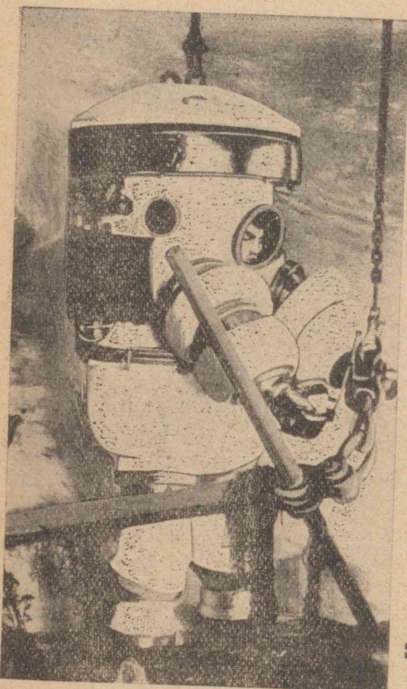
surpass [səpʌːs] Shackleton [ʃækltən] record [rɛkɔːd]

admirable [ædmərəbl] foresight [fɔːsaɪt, fɔəsait]

organisation [ɔːgənəzaɪzɪʃən]

LESSON 16

DEEP-SEA MECHANICS



This is a diver in one of the latest styles. The heavy armour is for resisting the tremendous pressure of the water at great depths. The "hands" are worked by the man inside.

When the ex-German battle cruiser Hindenburg, 27,000 tons, had been seven years on the sea-bed, divers went down to fix nine-inch steel cables to the guns and to pass other great cables under the keel so that winches could lift her to the surface.

£ 5,000,000 of the sunken gold was recovered by the divers who worked for long periods at a stretch in 120 feet of water.

diver [dáivə]	armour [á:mə]	resist [rizíst]	tremendous
[triméndəs]	pressure [préʃə]	Hindenberg [híndənbəg]	
winch [wintʃ]		sunken [sʌŋkən]	

Only by the great advancement made in deep-sea mechanics during the last year or two have such achievements as these been made possible. Equipped with a modern diving-suit, in which he is completely enclosed, the diver today can work for a period of four hours at a depth hitherto undreamed of—500 feet.

At that depth the pressure of the water is tremendous. But it is that pressure which carries the great weight of the bulky diving-suit and enables the diver to move about freely—to crouch, sit, kneel or lie down.

In the very latest pattern diving-suit are telephone appliances, three separate 'phone wires being enclosed in the thick steel cable attached to the diver's helmet and by means of which he is lowered into and hoisted out of the water.

Also he is provided with an electric searchlight, and pneumatic tools which he can use down below. The very latest wonder with which the diver is

enclose [ínklóuz]	hitherto [híðətú:]	undreamed [ʌndrémt]
bulky [bʌlki]	pattern [pætən]	appliance [əpláɪəns]
	pneumatic [nju:mætík]	

armed is an oxy-acetylene flame that he can use under water for cutting through armour-plated decks and sides.

One great danger the old-time diver had to face was concerned with the cable connecting him to his ship. If that became entangled the diver was in a very bad way indeed. The connecting cable now can be detached by the diver from the inside of his helmet in case of emergency and he rises at once to the surface with the help of compressed oxygen, with which he is able at will to "blow out" his suit.

Wearing his latest pattern suit, made of aluminium alloy and jointed like armour, the diver can be lowered in two minutes, and come up again as quickly—then step out his suit as fresh as paint.

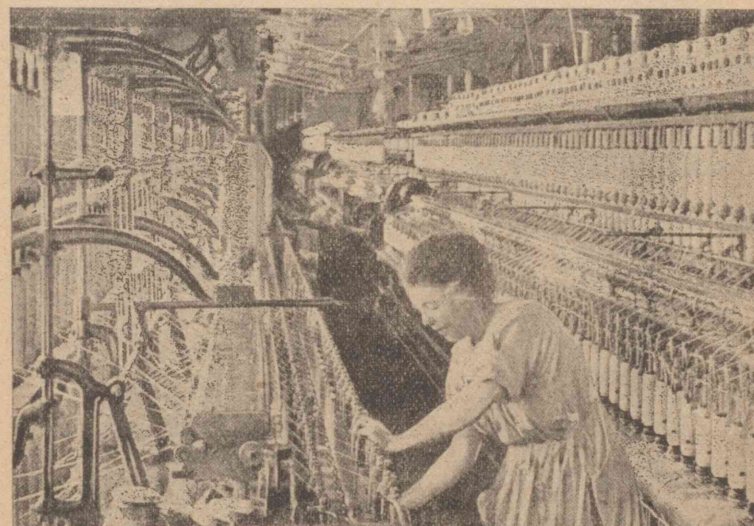
at will as fresh as paint

* *

oxy-acetylene [óksisétíli:n] armour-plated [á:məpléitid]
concern [kənsé:n] emergency [imé:dʒənsi] compressed
[kəmprést] oxygen [óksidʒən] aluminium [æljumínjəm]
alloy [əlói]

LESSON 17

MANCHESTER AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY



THE ROVING FRAMES IN A COTTON MILL

The damp climate of Lancashire is exceedingly favourable for the cotton industry. Coal is near at hand to drive the machinery in the mills. The centre of the industry is Manchester, which, with its large suburb, Salford, has a population of nearly one million.

The cotton-plant does not grow in England. The Lancashire [læŋkəʃiə] exceedingly [iksí:diŋli] suburb [sábəb] Salford [sól:fəd] population [pəpjuleíʃən]

most extensive cotton plantations are in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida in the United States of America, where the famous Sea Island cotton flourishes. In the West Indies and the Argentine Republic there are also vast cotton-growing districts, as well as in Egypt, Eastern Africa, and India. The raw cotton is shipped to Liverpool, the great western seaport of the north of England, or direct to Manchester itself, for even sea-going vessels can now go right up to this city along the Manchester Ship Canal. Opened in 1894, this canal has made Manchester a port as well as a distributing centre. Chemicals and dyes are also made, and some of the largest engineering workshops in the world are in the immediate neighbourhood.

Manchester is of recent growth. It cannot boast of many ancient buildings. Few English cities, however, have better public parks, of which there are over fifty, the largest, named Heaton Park, being over one square mile in extent. In libraries

plantation [plæntéiʃən] Carolina [kærəláinə] Georgia
[dʒɔ́dʒiə] Florida [flóridə] Argentine [á:dʒəntain]
republic [ripáblik] distribute [distríbjut] chemical [kémikəl]

and schools the city is likewise rich; and the University of Manchester, founded in 1880 and re-organised in 1903, is famous for its modern studies.

In former times the raw cotton was woven and spun in the homes of the people, woven into cloth by looms (weaving-machines), and spun into thread by spinning-wheels. All the work was done by hand, and all the members of the family—mother, father, sisters, and brothers—took part in it. The big merchants in town supplied the raw material at the beginning and collected the finished product afterwards.

But when more complicated looms were invented, the private system of weaving gave way to the factory system, in which all the machinery is under one roof. The work could no longer be done in the cottages, and the people had to leave their homes and become mill-hands.

The increased demand for cotton has led to the creation of two separate industries, spinning and
woven [wóuvn] complicate [kómplikeit] demand [dimá:nd]

weaving. There are now special factories for each. The spinner spins different qualities of yarn or thread, some for the weaving industry in England and some for use abroad. The spun yarn may be fine or coarse, bleached or unbleached.

The weaver weaves the thread into cloth. There are two sets of specially prepared thread, called warp and weft. The warp threads run longways in the piece, and are harder and stronger than those of the weft. The weft threads cross the piece at right angles, and are softer and weaker than those of the warp.

In both spinning and weaving there are many varied processes, and different factories specialise in different kinds of thread and cloth. Lancashire goods are noted for their durability and excellence.

SOURCES OF RAW MATERIAL

We obtain

cotton from the cotton-plant, growing in warm climates;

bleach [bli:tʃ] warp [wɔ:p] longways [lɔŋweiz]
varied [vɛərid] specialise [spɛʃəlaiz] excellence [ɛksələns]

wool from the sheep, grazing on the hillside;
linen from the flax-plant;
silk from the silkworm;
paper (chiefly) from the bark and pulp of trees;
timber from the forest;
leather from the skins (hides) of animals;
coal from the coal-mine;
iron from the iron-mine;
stone from the stone-quarry;
oil (chiefly) from the oil-spring;
clay, for the making of bricks and pottery, from the clayfield; and
sand, for the making of glass and mortar, from the sandpit.

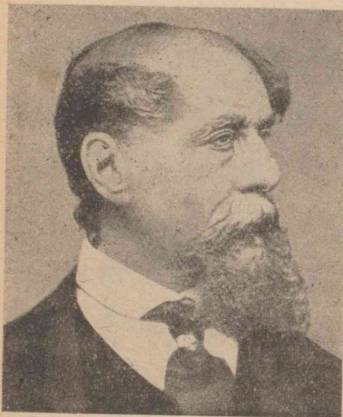
right up to take part in
of recent growth in extent
lead to are noted for

* *

flax-plant [flæksplɑ:nt] silkworm [sɪlkwɔ:m] pulp [pʌlp]
quarry [kwɔ:ri] pottery [pɒtəri] clayfield [kleɪfi:ld]
mortar [mɔ:tə] sandpit [sændpɪt]

LESSON 18

A LETTER TO MY SON



CHARLES DICKENS

I write this note today because your going away is much upon my mind, and because I want you to have a few parting words from me to think of now and then at quiet times.

I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and am very, very sorry in my heart to part with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be borne.

It is my comfort and my sincere conviction that you are going to try the life for which you are best fitted. I think its freedom and wildness more suited to you than any experiment in a study or office would have been; and without that training, you could have followed no other suitable occupation.

Charles Dickens [tʃɑ:lz díkinz] conviction [kənvíkʃən]
suitable [sjú:təbl] occupation [ɔkjupeíʃən]

What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose. I therefore exhort you to persevere in a thorough determination to do whatever you have to do as well as you can do it. I was not so old as you are now, when I first had to win my food, and to do it out of this determination; and I have never slackened in it since.

Never take a mean advantage of any one in any transaction, and never be hard upon people who are in your power.

Try to do to others as you would have them do to you, and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes. It is much better for you that they should fail in obeying the greatest rule laid down by our Saviour than that you should.

I put a New Testament among your books for the very same reasons and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child,—because it is the

exhort [igzɔ:t] persevere [pə:sivíə] thorough [θáɾə]
determination [ditə:minéiʃən] transaction [trænzækʃən]
slacken [slækən] Saviour [séivíə] testament [téstəmənt]

best book that ever was, or will be, known in the world; and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided.

As your brothers have gone away, one by one, I have written to each such words as I am now writing to you, and have entreated them all to guide themselves by this Book, putting aside the interpretations and inventions of man. You will remember that you have never at home been troubled about the mere formalities of religion.

I have always been anxious not to weary my children with such things before they are old enough to form opinions respecting them. You will therefore understand the better that I now would most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion, as it came from Christ himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it.

interpretation [ɪntəprɪ'teɪʃən]	formality [fɔ:mæ'lɪti]	
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən]	weary [wɪəri]	solemnly [sɒləmli]
Christian [krɪstjən]	Christ [kraɪst]	impossibility [ɪmpɒsə'bɪlɪti]
	heartily [hɑ:tɪli]	

Only one thing more on this head. The more we are in earnest as to feeling it, the less we are disposed to hold forth about it. Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it.

I hope you will always be able to say in after-life that you had a kind father. In no other way can you show your affection for him so well, or make him so happy as by doing your duty.

—Charles Dickens.

now and then hard upon hold forth
take a mean advantage of

* *

wholesome [hóulsəm]	prayer [preə]	abandon [əbændən]
	affection [əfékʃən]	

LESSON 19
HUNTING SONG



Waken, lords and ladies gay,
On the mountain dawns the day ;
All the jolly chase is here
With hawk and horse and hunting-spear ;
Hounds are in their couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling,
Merrily, merrily mingle they,
“ Waken, lords and ladies gay.”

• waken [wéikn]

hawk [hɔ:k]

Waken, lords and ladies gay,
The mist has left the mountain gray,
Springlets in the dawn are steaming,
Diamonds on the bráke are gleaming ;
And foresters have busy been
To track the buck in thicket green ;
Now we come to chant our lay,
“ Waken, lords and ladies gay.”

Waken, lords and ladies gay,
To the green wood haste away ;
We can show you where he lies,
Fleet of foot, and tall of size ;
We can show the marks he made
When 'gainst the oak his antlers fray'd ;
You shall see him brought to bay ;
“ Waken, lords and ladies gay.”

—Sir Walter Scott.

fleet of foot tall of size
bring to bay

springlet [spríŋlit]

brake [breik]

forester [fóristə]

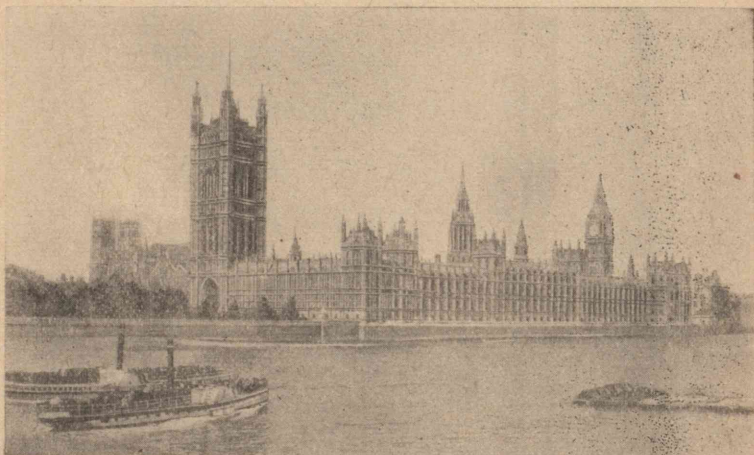
buck [bʌk]

antler [æntlə]

fray [frei]

LESSON 20

VISITING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



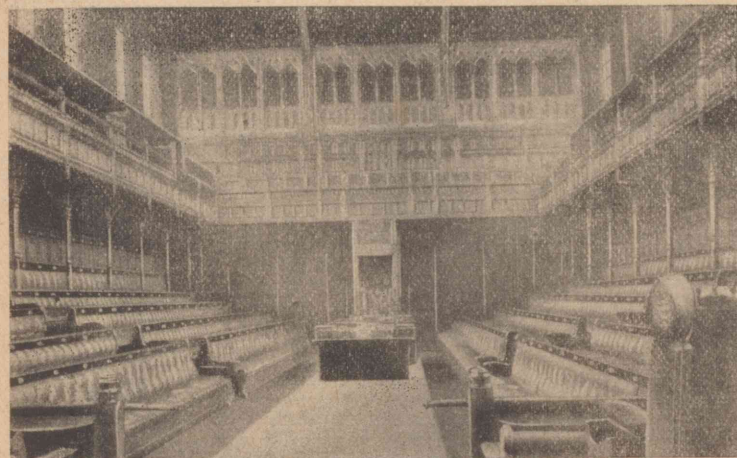
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

John. Hallo, Ted! Where did you go last night? I called for you at about half past seven, and you were out. You went to the theatre, I suppose?

Edward. No, I didn't. I went to see the opening of the House of Commons.

John. Indeed! Is any one who wishes allowed to go?

Edward. Yes, any one who takes the trouble to obtain written leave beforehand. You can get parliament [pá:ləmənt] Edward [édwəd] obtain [əbtéin]



THE INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this written permission from your M. P., and it is quite easy to do so on ordinary days. Sometimes, however, on the opening night, it is a difficult matter. But Mr. Turner, our new Member, gladly gave me a ticket.

John. Well, what was it like? Did you enjoy yourself?

Edward. Yes, I did. The House was almost full, and there was a lively debate on the King's Speech. The Speaker found it hard at times to keep order.

interior [intíəriə] permission [pə'míʃən]
M. P. [ém pí:] = Member of Parliament Turner [tá:nə]
lively [láivli] debate [dibéit]

John. Where did you sit? Among the M. P.'s?

Edward. Of course not! I sat in the Strangers' Gallery, facing the Speaker's Chair and also opposite the Press Gallery where the reporters were busy taking down shorthand notes of the speeches and transcribing them ready for the morning papers.

John. Well, and what do you think of our new Prime Minister? Was his speech well received?

Edward. Yes, he was warmly received by the Government, and even some of the leaders of the Opposition showed distinct approval.

John. That's good. It seems that party government is not really so bad after all.

at times	after all
enjoy oneself	take the trouble
Of course not!	keep order

* *

gallery [gæləri]	opposite [ɒpəzɪt]	reporter [rɪpɔ:tə]
transcribe [trænskraɪb]	opposition [ɒpəzɪʃən]	
distinct [dɪstɪŋkt]	approval [əpru:vəl]	

LESSON 21

SELF-RELIANCE

It is important to learn early to rely upon yourself; for little has been done in the world by those who are always looking out for some one to help them.

We must be on our guard not to confound self-reliance with self-conceit, yet the difference between the two cannot easily be defined in words.

The difference is something like that between bravery and foolhardiness. The self-conceited person takes it for granted that he is superior to others. Whatever is to be done, he thinks that he can do it better than others, and that his way is always the best.

It is hard to correct this, because all that such self-conceited persons do seems to them so nearly perfect that they are liable to grow more and more conceited. It is one advantage of going to school

self-reliance [sɛlfɹɪlaɪəns]	self-conceit [sɛlfkənsɪ:t]	define [dɪfaɪn]
bravery [brɛɪvəri]	foolhardiness [fu:lhɑ:dɪnɪs]	
liable [laɪəbl]		

that boys are apt to have the conceit more or less taken out of them, because they are often thrown among others who are superior to them, and because their companions have little patience with such pretense.

Self-reliance is very different from this. The self-reliant person is often very modest. He does not say about anything that is to be done, "I am so strong and wise that I can do it." He says, "I will try, and if patience and hard work will do it, it shall be done."

Some scholars, if they come to a problem that seems hard, run at once to the teacher, or an older friend, or perhaps even to another scholar, who is brighter or more self-reliant, in order to be told how to do it. Always try it yourself.

It is a pleasant feeling that comes from having done a difficult thing one's self, a feeling that those never have who are helped out of every hard place. It is like the feeling that one has after having climbed a steep mountain. There is a healthy pride

pretense [príténs]

modest [módíst]

in having conquered the difficulty of the ascent. There is also the comfortable feeling that comes when the muscles have been used without being unduly strained. There is a similar pleasant sensation when the mind has been exerted successfully, in learning, for instance, a difficult task, or solving a hard problem.

One who has overcome one difficulty is ready to meet the next with confidence that it, too, will yield to his attempt. See how much such a person has gained. In later life, while others are hesitating what to do, or whether to do anything, he goes forward and accomplishes what he undertakes.

Self-reliance is as important in thought as it is in action. Some people find it hard to make up their minds. They run to one and another to get advice. Perhaps the bits of advice which they receive conflict with one another; then such people are worse off than they were before.

No person knows better the real value of advice than he who is self-reliant. He has measured his

unduly [ʌndjú:li]

sensation [senséiʃən]

exert [igzé:t]

confidence [kónfidəns]

yield [ji:ld]

hesitate [hézi'teit]

own powers so often that he knows where he needs help. When advice comes from those who have wisdom and experience, it is to be taken thankfully.

So far as people in general are concerned, it is often hard for them to put themselves into your place sufficiently to give the advice that you really need. The very fact of having to do a thing often suggests the best way of doing it. Your own thought in regard to anything that you have to do is thus often better than that of the companion whose advice you seek.

It is pleasant, and sometimes helpful, to talk over our plans with a friend; but we must remember that it is we ourselves who must make the decision.

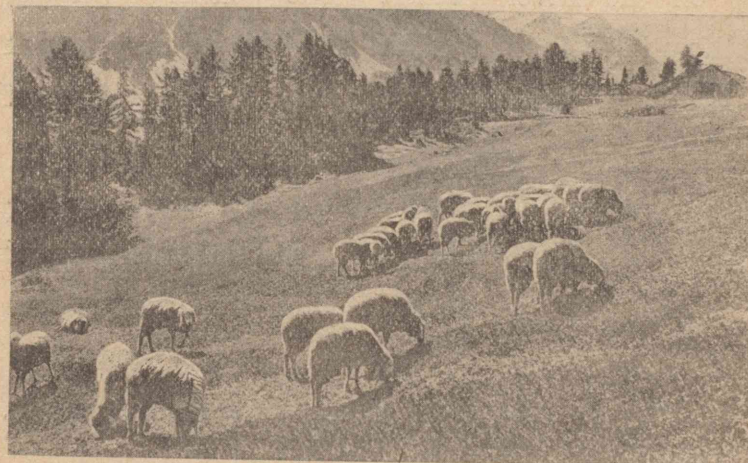
rely upon	on one's guard
apt to	worse off
yield to	take for granted

* *

sufficiently [səfɪʃəntli]	suggest [sədʒɛst]
decision [dɪsɪʒən]	

LESSON 22

LEEDS AND THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY



Ever since the fourteenth century, the towns and villages of the county of Yorkshire have been engaged in the woollen industry. Sheep grazed on the hill-slopes: their wool was cleansed in the water of the rivers. It was spun into thread and woven into cloth in the homes of the people before it was sent to the town to be finished off and distributed.

The county town of Yorkshire is York, and the old centre of the woollen trade is Halifax. York is

woollen [wúlin]	Halifax [hælifəks]
-----------------	--------------------

a beautiful old city on the River Ouse. Halifax is a town of one hundred thousand inhabitants, standing on the River Calder. But neither York nor Halifax is the centre of the woollen industry, which is Leeds, a rapidly growing city in the valley of the River Aire.

By means of the River Aire, Leeds has communication with the North Sea; while the Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects it with the western seaboard.

Railways radiate from Leeds to the north, south, east, and west.

The modern development of Leeds as the chief centre of the woollen industry in England dates from the introduction of steam-power machinery towards the close of the eighteenth century. Other industries include the making of locomotives, agricultural implements, heavy iron and steel goods of all kinds, chemicals, glass, leather goods, artificial silk, and pottery. These industries together sustain

Ouse [u:z] inhabitant [inhæbitənt] Calder [kɔ:ldeɪ]
Aire [eə] radiate [reɪdi'eɪt] agricultural [ægrɪkəl'tʃurəl]
implement [ɪmplɪmənt] artificial [ɑ:tɪfɪʃəl] sustain [səsteɪn]

about half a million people.

The best sheep pastures in England are on the hills and moors of the county of Yorkshire, but not all the wool manufactured at Leeds comes from English sheep. Only about one-sixth of the wool manufactured in England comes from English sheep. The other five-sixths come from Australia and New Zealand, as well as from South America, South Africa, and India.

Machinery is now employed throughout the woollen industry and begins its work at the moment when the wool is removed from the sheep's back. The automatic shearer which clips the wool is worked by electricity, and over three times as many sheep can be shorn by one man as by the old-fashioned method of hand shears.

finish off towards the close of

* *

five-sixths [faɪvsɪksθs] New Zealand [nju:zɪ:lənd]
throughout [θru(:)aʊt] shearer [ʃiərə]

LESSON 23

A LETTER

Messrs. Worsted & Yarn,
Halifax.

Dear Sirs,

On the 7th inst. we sent you an order for worsted goods to the value of £56, and impressed upon you the necessity of delivery within seven days from date of order. In spite of this, sixteen days have elapsed from that date and the goods are still undelivered.

We must point out to you that this delay is very seriously inconveniencing us; our present stock of these goods is exhausted, and we are unable to meet our customers' demands, they, in consequence, having in many cases placed their orders elsewhere.

worsted [wústid]

elapse [ilæps]

inconvenience [ɪnkənvi:njəns]

We should be glad to hear from you by return of post as to the reason of the non-execution of our order, as in the event of your being unable to supply us we shall be compelled to cancel the order and obtain our materials from another firm.

Awaiting your early reply,

We are, dear Sirs,

J. Hosier & Co.,

Per J. L.

to the value of in consequence
by return of post in the event of

*

*

non-execution [nónèksikjú:ʃən]

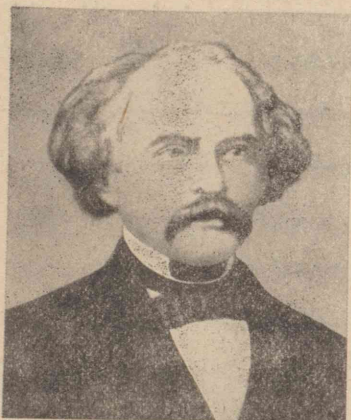
cancel [kænsəl]

Hosier [hóuzə]

& Co. = and Company

LESSON 24

THE BOYHOOD OF A GREAT PAINTER—I



NATHANIAL HAWTHORNE the Society of Friends had prophesied about little Ben, and foretold that he would be one of the most remarkable characters that had appeared on the earth since the days of William Penn. On this account the eyes of many people were fixed upon the boy.

Some of his ancestors had won great renown in the old wars of England and France; but it was probably expected that Ben would become a preacher,

Nathaniel Hawthorne [nəθænjəl hɔ:θɔ:n] Pennsylvania
 [pənsilvɛinjə] Quaker [kwéikə] prophesy [prɒfisai]
 ancestor [ænsistə] renown [rináun]

In the year 1739 there came into the world, in the town of Springfield, Pennsylvania, a Quaker infant, from whom his parents and neighbours looked for wonderful things.

A famous preacher of the Society of Friends had

and would convert multitudes to the peaceful doctrines of the Quakers. Friend West and his wife were thought to be very fortunate in having such a son.

Little Ben lived to the ripe age of six years without doing anything that was worthy to be told in history. But one summer afternoon in his seventh year his mother put a fan into his hand and bade him keep the flies away from the face of a little babe, who lay fast asleep in the cradle. She then left the room.

The boy waved the fan to and fro, and drove away the buzzing flies whenever they had the impertinence to come near the baby's face.

When they had all flown out of the window or into distant parts of the room, he bent over the cradle and delighted himself with gazing at the sleeping infant. It was indeed a very pretty sight.

The little personage in the cradle slumbered peacefully, with its waxen hands under its chin,

convert [kənvɔ:t] multitude [máltitju:d] doctrine [dɔktrin]
 impertinence [impé:tinəns] personage [pé:snidʒ]
 waxen [wæksn]

looking as full of blissful quiet as if angels were singing lullabies in its ear. Indeed, it must have been dreaming about heaven, for while Ben stooped over the cradle the little baby smiled.

“How beautiful she looks!” said Ben to himself. “What a pity it is that such a pretty smile should not last forever!”

Now Ben at this period of his life had never heard of that wonderful art by which a look that appears and vanishes in a moment may be made to last for hundreds of years. But though nobody had told him of such an art, he may be said to have invented it for himself. On a table near at hand there were pens and paper, and ink of two colours, black and red.

The boy seized a pen and a sheet of paper, and, kneeling down beside the cradle, began to draw a likeness of the infant. While he was busied in this manner he heard his mother’s step approaching, and hastily tried to conceal the paper.

“Benjamin, my son, what hast thou been doing?”

angel [éindʒəl]	lullaby [lɪləbaɪ]	stoop [stu:p]
vanish [væniʃ]	likeness [laɪknɪs]	conceal [kənsi:l]

inquired his mother, observing marks of confusion in his face.

At first Ben was unwilling to tell, for he felt as if there might be something wrong in stealing the baby’s face and putting it upon a sheet of paper. However, as his mother insisted, he finally put the sketch into her hand, and then hung his head, expecting to be well scolded. But when the good lady saw what was on the paper, in lines of red and black ink, she uttered a scream of surprise and joy.

“Bless me!” cried she; “it is a picture of little Sally!”

And then she threw her arms round our friend Benjamin and kissed him so tenderly that he never afterwards was afraid to show his performances to his mother.

As Ben grew older he was observed to take vast delight in looking at the hues and forms of nature. For instance, he was greatly pleased with the blue violets of spring, the wild roses of summer, and the

confusion [kənʃju:ʒən]	unwilling [ʌnwɪlɪŋ]	utter [ʌtə]
Sally [sæli]	hue [hju:]	

scarlet cardinal flowers of early autumn. In the decline of the year, when the woods were variegated with all the colours of the rainbow, Ben seemed to desire nothing better than to gaze at them from morn till night.

The purple and golden clouds of sunset were a joy to him, and he was continually endeavouring to draw the figures of trees, men, mountains, houses, cattle, geese, ducks, and turkeys with a piece of chalk on barn doors or on the floor.

In these old times the Mohawk Indians were still numerous in Pennsylvania. Every year a party of them used to pay a visit to Springfield, because the wigwams of their ancestors had formerly stood there.

These wild men grew fond of little Ben, and made him very happy by giving him some of the red and yellow paint with which they were accustomed to adorn their faces. His mother, too, presented him with a piece of indigo.

scarlet [skú:lit]	cardinal [kú:dinl]	decline [dikláin]
variegate [véarigeit]	Mohawk [móuhə:k]	numerous
[nju:mərəs]	wigwam [wígwæm]	adorn [ədó:n]

Thus he now had three colours,—red, blue, and yellow,—and could manufacture green by mixing the yellow with the blue. Our friend Ben was overjoyed, and doubtless showed his gratitude to the Indians by taking their likenesses in the strange dresses which they wore, with feathers, tomahawks, and bows and arrows.

But all this time the young artist had no paint brushes, nor were there any to be bought, unless he had sent to Philadelphia on purpose. However, he was a very ingenious boy, and resolved to manufacture paint brushes for himself. With this design he laid hold upon—what do you think?—why, upon a respectable old black cat, who was sleeping quietly by the fireside.

“Puss,” said little Ben to the cat, “pray give me some of the fur from the tip of thy tail.”

Though he addressed the black cat so civilly, yet Ben was determined to have the fur, whether she were willing or not. Puss, who had no great zeal for the fine arts, would have resisted if she could,

tomahawk [tóməhə:k]	ingenious [indʒi:njəs]	respectable
[rispéktəbl]	civilly [sívili]	zeal [zi:l]

but the boy was armed with his mother's scissors, and very dexterously clipped off fur enough to make a paint brush.

This was of so much use to him that he applied to Madam Puss again and again, until her warm coat of fur had become so thin and ragged that she could hardly keep comfortable through the winter.

Poor thing! she was forced to creep close into the chimney corner, and eyed Ben with a very rueful physiognomy. But Ben considered it more necessary that he should have paint brushes than that Puss should be warm.

as if	on this account
on purpose	lay hold upon
for oneself	come into the world

* * *

scissors [sízəz] dexterously [dékstərəsli] ragged [rægid]
 rueful [rú:ful] physiognomy [fiziógnəmi]

LESSON 25

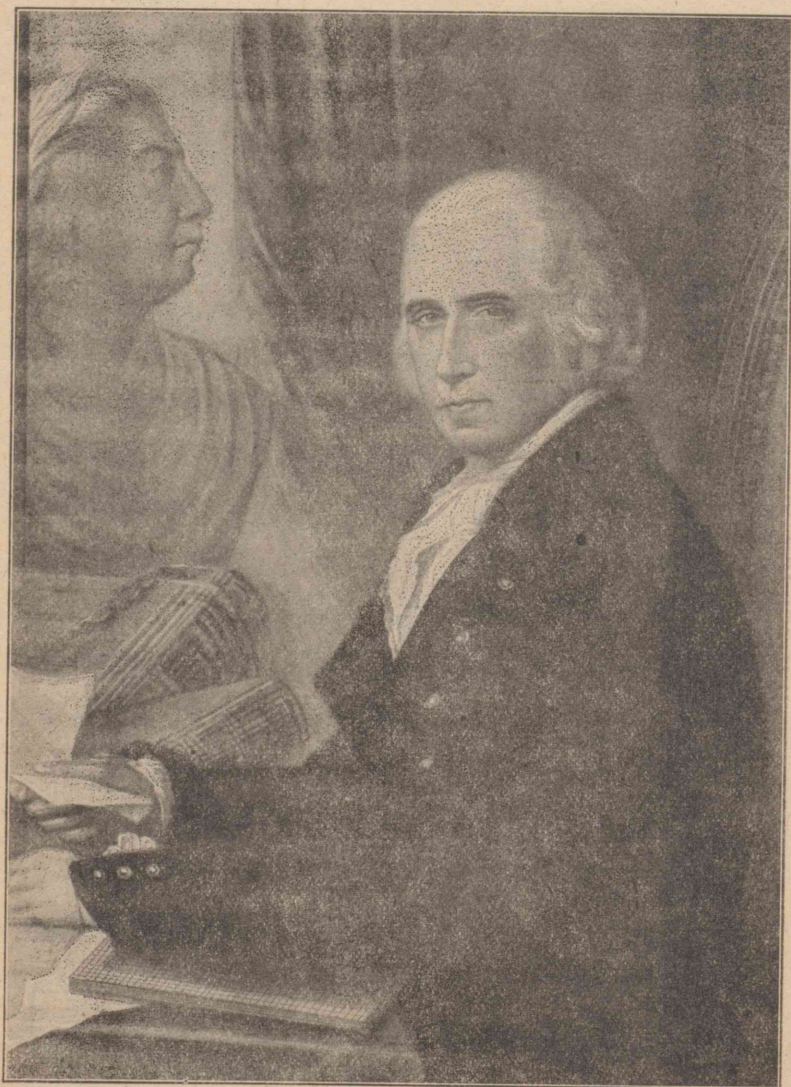
THE BOYHOOD OF A GREAT PAINTER—II

About this period Friend West received a visit from Mr. Pennington, a merchant of Philadelphia, who was likewise a member of the Society of Friends. The visitor, on entering the parlour, was surprised to see it ornamented with drawings of Indian chiefs and of birds with beautiful plumage and of the wild flowers of the forest. Nothing of the kind was ever seen before in the habitation of a Quaker farmer.

“Why, Friend West!” exclaimed the Philadelphia merchant; “what has possessed thee to cover thy walls with all these pictures? Where on earth didst thou get them?”

Then Friend West explained that all these pictures were painted by little Ben, with no better materials than red and yellow ochre and a piece of indigo, and with brushes made of the black cat's fur.

Pennington [péniŋtən] parlour [pá:lə] ornament [ó:nəmənt]
 plumage [plú:midz] habitation [hæbitéiʃən] ochre [ókə]
 indigo [índigou]



PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN WEST BY HIMSELF

“Verily,” said Mr. Pennington, “the boy hath a wonderful faculty. Some of our friends might look upon these matters as vanity; but little Benjamin appears to have been born a painter, and Providence is wiser than we are.”

The good merchant patted Ben on the head and evidently considered him a wonderful boy. When his parents saw how much their son’s performances were admired, they no doubt remembered the prophecy of the old Quaker preacher respecting Ben’s future eminence. Yet they could not understand how he was ever to become a very great and useful man merely by making pictures.

One evening, shortly after Mr. Pennington’s return to Philadelphia, a package arrived at Springfield, directed to our little friend Ben.

“What can it possibly be?” thought Ben, when it was put into his hands. “Who can have sent me such a great square package as this?”

On taking off the thick brown paper which

verily [vɛrɪli]	faculty [fækəlti]	vanity [vænɪti]
Providence [prɔvɪdəns]	evidently [évidəntli]	prophecy [prɔfisi]
eminence [éminəns]	merely [mɪəli]	package [pækɪdʒ]

enveloped it, behold! there was a paint-box and a great many cakes of paint and brushes of various sizes. It was the gift of good Mr. Pennington. There were likewise several squares of canvas, such as artists use for painting pictures upon, and, in addition to all these treasures, some beautiful engravings of landscapes. These were the first pictures that Ben had ever seen, except those of his own drawing.

What a joyful evening was this for the little artist! At bedtime he put the paint-box under his pillow and got hardly a wink of sleep, for all night long his fancy was painting pictures in the darkness.

In the morning he hurried to the garret and was seen no more till the dinner hour; nor did he give himself time to eat more than a mouthful or two of food before he hurried back to the garret again. The next day and the next he was just as busy as ever, until at last his mother thought it time to ascertain what he was about. She accordingly followed him to the garret.

engraving [ingréiviŋ] landscape [lænskeip] pillow [pílou]
ascertain [æsetéin] accordingly [ækó:dipli]

On opening the door the first object that presented itself to her eyes was our friend Benjamin giving the last touches to a beautiful picture. He had copied portions of two of the engravings and made one picture out of both, with such skill that it was far more beautiful than the originals. The grass, the trees, the water, the sky, and the houses were all painted in their proper colours. There, too, was the sunshine and the shadow, looking as natural as life.

“My dear child, thou hast done wonders!” cried his mother. The good lady was in an ecstasy of delight. And well might she be proud of her boy; for there were touches in the picture which old artists, who had spent a lifetime in the business, need not have been ashamed of. Many a year afterwards this wonderful production was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London.

—*Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

look upon as on earth
as natural as life

portion [pó:ʃən] engraving [ingréiviŋ] original [əri:dʒənl]
ecstasy [ékstəsi] academy [ækædəmi]

LESSON 26

MARINE INSURANCE

When a merchant sends goods overseas, he either contracts with a shipowner to take the goods, or, if the quantity to be sent is great enough, he charters a vessel himself.

In the first case, the contract is called a Bill of Lading, and by it the owner contracts to carry the goods between the ports of departure and delivery. In the second case, the hiring of the whole carrying power of a vessel is effected by a Charter Party, which may be either a Voyage Charter or a Time Charter, valid until a certain port is reached or until a certain period has elapsed.

A certain time is allowed for loading, and in cases where there has been delay, demurrage is charged, this being in fact a fine for keeping the vessel beyond a specified date. Many unforeseen circumstances may lead to such delays, storms,

marine [mə'ri:n] insurance [in'ʃʊərəns] overseas [əvə'si:z]
contract [kən'trækt(v.), kón'trækt(n.)] charter [tʃá:tə]
valid [vælid] demurrage [dim'ʌridʒ] specified [spésifaɪd]
unforeseen [ʌnfə:'si:n, ʌnfə'si:n]

strikes, and collisions being among the common hindrances.

In either case, the owner of the vessel and the shipper, therefore, run obvious risks of loss, and each insures against this by taking out a policy in one of the following two ways. Either (a) a company policy may be taken out, whereby one of the large joint stock insurance companies insures the risks of the cargo, in which case the business can be done direct with the company without the help of an insurance broker, or (b) the insurance may be effected through a broker who places the insurance with underwriters.

send overseas run a risk
take out a policy

* *

collision [kə'lɪʒən] hindrance [hɪndrəns] obvious [əbvɪəs]
policy [pəlɪsi] whereby [(h)wə'baɪ] broker [bróukə]
underwriter [ʌndə'raɪtə]

LESSON 27

INDUSTRY

Never waste anything, but, above all, never waste time. Today comes but once and never returns. Time is one of Heaven's richest gifts; and once lost is irrecoverable. Do not spend your time so now, that you will reproach yourself hereafter. There are no sadder thoughts than "Too late," and "It might have been." Time is a trust, and for every minute of it you will have to account.

Nelson once said that he attributed all his success in life to having always been a quarter of an hour before his time. "The young," said Lord Melbourne, "should never hear any language but this: you have your own way to make, and it depends upon your own exertions whether you starve or not."

Industry, moreover, is not only essential to success, but has a most healthy influence on the moral character. To do something, however small, to

irrecoverable [ɪrɪkəˈvɛrəbl̩]
 attribute [əˈtrɪbjʊːt]
 exertion [ɪgzɜːʃən]

hereafter [hɪəˈɑːftə]
 Melbourne [ˈmɛlbɔːn]
 essential [ɪsɛnʃəl]

make others happier and better, is the highest ambition, the most elevating hope, which can inspire a human being. Pietro Medici is said to have once employed Michael Angelo to make a statue out of snow. That was a foolish waste of precious time. But if Michael Angelo's time was precious to the world, our time is just as precious to ourselves, and yet we too often waste it in making statues of snow, and, even worse, in making idols of mire.

"We all complain," said the great Roman philosopher and statesman Seneca, "of the shortness of time, and yet we have more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few; and acting as though there would be no end to them."

It is astonishing what can be done by economy of time. And yet, fill up our time as well and as wisely as we may, even the most fortunate of us

inspire [ɪnspáɪə] Pietro Medici [piétro méditʃi]
 Michael Angelo [máɪkl ændʒɪlou] idol [áɪdl̩]
 philosopher [fɪlósəfə] Seneca [sénikə]

must leave many things undone, many books unread, many a glorious sight unseen, many a country unvisited.

One great, I might almost say the great, element of success and happiness in life is the capacity for honest solid work. Self-confidence is no doubt useful, but it would be more correct to say that what was wanted was firstly perseverance, secondly perseverance, and thirdly perseverance. Work is not of course, any more than play, the object of life: both are means to the same end.

Work is as necessary for peace of mind as for health of body. A day of worry is more exhausting than a week of work. Worry upsets our whole system, work keeps it in health and order. Exercise of the muscles keeps the body in health, and exercise of the brain brings peace of mind.

Do what you will, only do something. And whatever you do, do thoroughly. Put your heart into it. Cultivate all your faculties: you must either use them or lose them.

element [élimənt] capacity [kəpə'siti] solid [sólid]
exhausting [igzɔ:stɪŋ] upset [ʌpsét]

The story of genius even, so far as it can be told at all, is the story of persistent industry in the face of obstacles, and some of the standard geniuses give us their word for it that genius is little more than industry.

Begging is after all harder than working, and taking it altogether, does not pay so well. Every man, moreover, should stand upon his own feet. A ploughman on his feet, says Franklin, is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

Never hurry. Nature never does. What is quickly done soon ends. The first piece of advice which a Swiss guide gives to a young mountaineer, and that to which he returns most often, is that one should go "slowly and steadily; or not trying to walk too fast, but not loitering." In life also the great secret of progress is never to hurry and never to loiter.

Many people seem to think that they can save time by hurrying. It is a great mistake. It is well to move briskly; but it is far more important
persistent [pə'sístənt] obstacle [óbstəkl] ploughman
[pláumən] mountaineer [màuntiniə] loiter [lóiətə]

to do a thing well, than to get through it quickly. Moreover, even as regards the work itself, if it is done irregularly, by fits and starts and in a hurry, it is much more exhausting, much more really laborious, than is taken slowly, steadily, and regularly, without hurry or bustle. Hurry not only spoils work, but spoils life also.

Rise early, give muscles and brain their fair share of exercise and rest, be temperate in food, allow yourself a reasonable allowance of sleep, take things easily, and depend upon it your work will not hurt you. Worry and excitement, impatience and anxiety, will not get you on in your work, and may kill you in the end, or at any rate hand you over a victim to some attack of illness; but if you take life cheerfully and peacefully, intellectual exertion and free thought will be to the mind what exercise and fresh air are to the body; they will prolong, not shorten your life.

No doubt some men are much more gifted than others. But let two men start in life, the one with irregularly [irégjuləli] laborious [ləbɔːriəs] allowance [əlaʊəns] intellectual [ɪntilékʃjuəl] prolong [prələŋ]

brilliant abilities, but careless, idle, and self-indulgent; the other comparatively slow, but industrious, careful, and high-principled, and he will in time distance his more brilliant competitor. Labour without genius will do more in the long run than genius without labour. No advantage in life, no cleverness, no rich friends or powerful relations will make up for the want of industry and character.

Do not look on your work as a dull duty. If you choose you can make it interesting. Throw your heart into it, master its meaning, trace out the causes and previous history, consider it in all its bearings, think how many, even the humblest labour may benefit, and there is scarcely one of our duties which we may not look to with enthusiasm. You will get to love your work, and if you do it with delight you will do it with ease. Even if you find this at first impossible, if for a time it seems mere drudgery, this may be just what you require; it may be good, like mountain air, to brace up your character.

self-indulgent [sɛlfɪndáldʒənt] competitor [kəmpétitə]
 enthusiasm [ɪnθjúːziæzm] drudgery [drádzəri]

It is a great question how much time should be given to sleep. Nature must decide. Some people require much more than others. I do not think it possible to diminish the amount which Nature demands. Nor can time spent in real sleep be said to be wasted. It is a wonderful restorer of nervous energy, of which those who live in cities never have enough.

Work, moreover, with, and not against Nature. Do not row against the stream if you can help it; but if you must, you must. Do not then shrink from it; but Nature will generally work for us if we will only let her.

in the end	account for
in the face of	do with
by fits and starts	in time
in the long run	make up for
depend upon it	at any rate

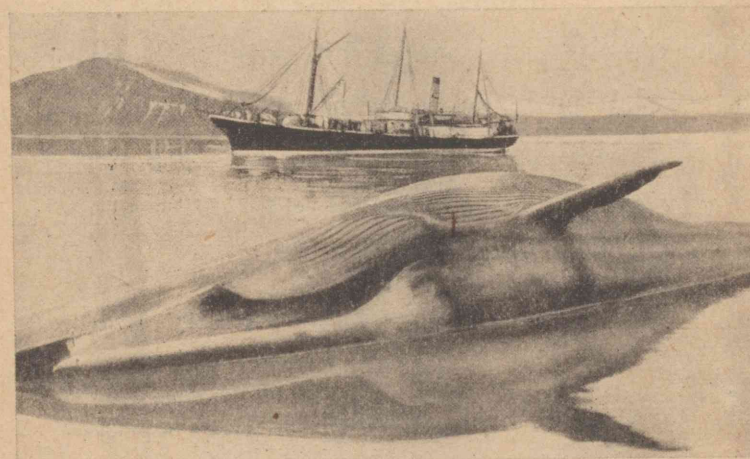
* *

diminish [dimínɪʃ]

nervous [né:vəs]

LESSON 28

WHALING INVENTIONS



The profits from whaling are tremendous—greater today than ever they have been in the past.

The whales' tails used to lash at the whaling ships' boats and smash them like matchwood. In addition, a great deal of time was lost in searching the ocean for catches.

Along came the inventors and thought out a scheme for hunting whales from the air! Now the whales are spotted by an observer in an aeroplane,

lash [læʃ]

matchwood [mætʃwud]

addition [ədɪʃən]

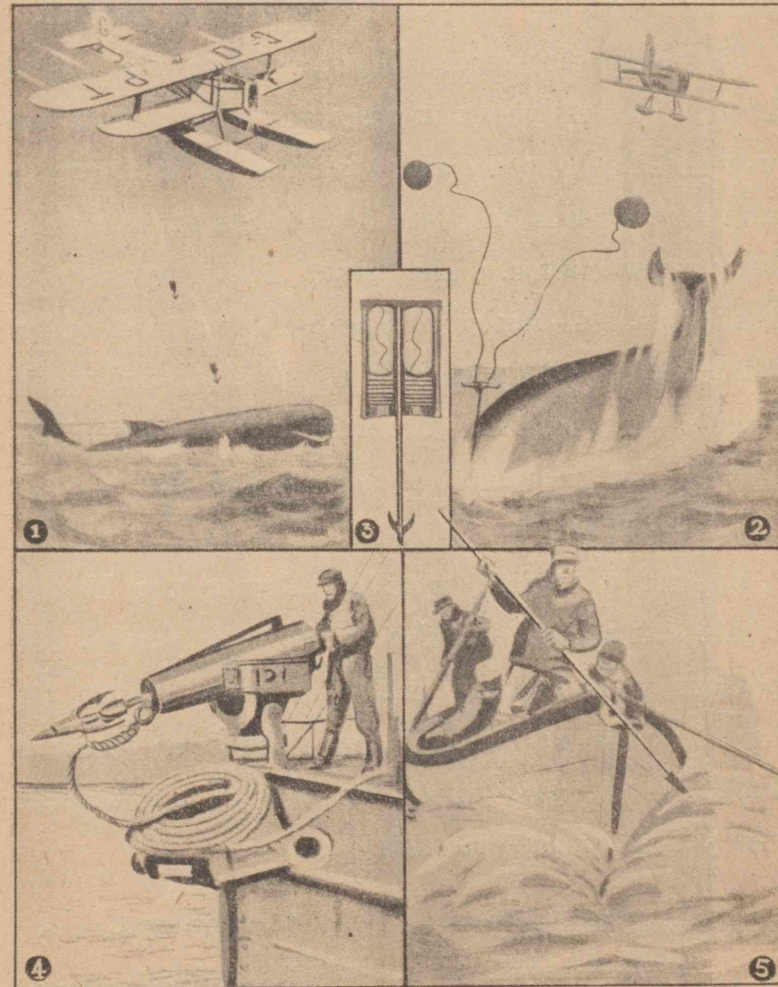
scheme [ski:m]

instead of by a look-out man half-frozen in a steamer. No longer does the old cry go up, "There she blows!" Instead, the observer in the hovering 'plane simply drops one of his patent bombs on to the whale's back, as it comes up to "blow"—that is, to breathe—and at the same time communicates by wireless with the whaling ship with which the 'plane is "working."

The exact position and other necessary details are wirelessly to the whaler's captain, and the 'plane flies off in search of another whale. There is no need for the 'plane to remain, for the moment the harpoon-bomb bites into the whale's back it explodes and releases a pair of inflated balloons.

Attached to the harpoon-bomb by stout cords the balloons continue to float after the whale has dived. Wherever the Leviathan of the Deep goes, he leaves his trail plainly on the surface of the sea—the two balloons dragging after him. These balloons are shown in action on the next page, at the

half-frozen [há:ffróuzn] hover [hóvə] patent [péitənt]
 harpoon-bomb [hɑ:pú:nbóm] explode [iksplóud]
 inflate [infléit] balloon [bəlú:n] leviathan [liváiəθən]



1. A seaplane dropping harpoon-bombs on to the back of a "blowing" whale. 2. A bomb after explosion. It has released a pair of air-balloons, which will act as buoys and so mark the whale's position after it has dived. 3. One of the harpoon-bombs, shown in section. 4. A whaling gun employed by whaling steamers today. 5. Old-style whaling from a small boat.

moment that the whale is taking its first plunge.

The whaling steamer rushes to the position named in the wireless message from the 'plane, spots the two floating balloons, and the man at the harpoon gun stands ready to "let off" the instant the great back shows again. The heavy iron harpoon goes hurtling, then—*thwack!* The barbed mass of metal bites deep. With a mighty tug the startled whale plunges—but not far. The thick rope forming a connecting line between the harpoon and the whaler's deck checks it.

Against a modern whaling steamer the biggest whale is helpless. Gradually the mad flurries and plunges grow feebler, until they cease. Then the harpoon rope is hauled in, and the dead whale is towed to the spot where the animals are beached and put to commercial uses.

in addition	the moment
the instant	in action

explosion [iksplóuzən]	buoy [bɔi]	hurtle [hó:tl]
thwack [θwæk]	gradually [grædjʊəli]	flurry [flári]
haul [hɔ:l]		tow [tou]

LESSON 29

THE VALUE OF BUSINESS TRAINING

Business is king. The professions or specialties tend to narrow and dwarf the individual, crushing out originality and individuality. Nature is opposed to one-sided development, and the man who trains only one part of his mind to do one thing pays a very heavy penalty.

A symmetrical, full-rounded development is what Nature is after. A business career has a great advantage over the professions or specialties. It gives an all-round development. Solid, level-headed men, as a rule, are business men. Their education is general; they are constantly on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity.

Any system of training which does not exercise all of the faculties of the mind tends to kill the practical faculties. Specialists and professional men do not have as great common sense as business men

specialty [spéʃəlti]	dwarf [dwɔ:f]	individual [ɪndɪvɪdʒuəl]
originality [əridʒɪnəli]		individuality [ɪndɪvɪdʒuəli]
penalty [pénlti]	symmetrical [simétrikəl]	career [kəriə]
alert [əlé:t]	specialist [spéʃəlist]	professional [prəféʃnl]

who have an all-round training. One-half of the college graduates at the present time enter business. Not very long ago about half of our college graduates studied law. It was considered the proper thing then to go into one of the learned professions. It took great courage then for a boy to announce in college that he would enter a business career. Half a century ago, going into business was not a very attractive proposition; but the new civilisation, the enormous commercial development of our country, has made business king, and glittering prizes are held up everywhere in business lines.

“No so-called business man,” says the “Business Magazine,” “ever advanced into a wilderness and opened a country for the sake of settlement and a development of resources,—his object was always some scientific research. No professional man ever built mills and produced new fabrics for the sake of establishing a great industry. No professional man ever exchanged his money with the farmer for his grain in order that the latter might move his

proposition [prəpəzɪʃən] wilderness [wɪldənɪs]
 resource [rɪsɔːs] scientific [saɪəntɪfɪk] fabric [fæbrɪk]

crops. The world would be in sad plight without the professional man, but it would be in yet sadder plight without the business man, for it is on business and trade that the world exists.

“The technical education of a business man is as imperative to the complete and highest success of his life as is the technical education of the lawyer, preacher, doctor to theirs. The great universities are establishing elaborate courses in commercial education: systems of business, commercial corporation, and international law, accounting, banking, credits, commerce, treaties, shipping, transportation, colonial systems, finance, and many other branches of practical learning, together with foreign languages. This means that the powers of business are being recognized by the great seats of learning in a different manner than at one time,—business is becoming a recognized profession. And business is even a greater profession than this indicates, from

technical [tɛknɪkəl] imperative [ɪmpɛrətɪv] elaborate
 [ɪləbərɪt] corporation [kɔːpərɛɪʃən] international
 [ɪntənæʃənəl] treaty [triːti] colonial [kələʊnjəl]
 finance [fɪnæns] recognize [rɛkəɡnaɪz]

the fact that actual experience is far more a requirement for success in business than in other professions.”

Although commercial pursuits may be entered without any instruction of a special nature, it is unnecessary to say that the wider the scope of one's knowledge the greater are one's opportunities in any business. The best preparation for a business career is direct experience with a firm in the line one wishes to follow. By entering a business while young, and working up from one position to another, a boy will get a practical working knowledge of that business. Those who can stand sifting usually win.

The young man who is in demand is the one who has mastered every detail, who knows the business from A to Z. Employers are always looking for the man who has sufficient mental grasp to comprehend the entire situation, and is industrious and determined enough to carry out a plan minutely,

requirement [rikwáimənt] scope [skoup]
preparation [prèpəréifən] comprehend [kəmprihénd]
minutely [mainjú:tli]

energetically, and promptly. It is intense application, a persistent devotion to business alone, which will give success in this century. The boy who starts out to learn a business should be content with nothing short of a complete mastery of the whole situation. If he would attain complete success, no essential point should be too small for his attention, no labour too hard for him to undertake, no obstacles too great to surmount.

—Orison Swett Marden.

on the alert in demand
as a rule short of
take advantage of

* *

energetically [ènədʒétikəli] mastery [má:stəri]
obstacle [óbstəkl] surmount [səmaunt]

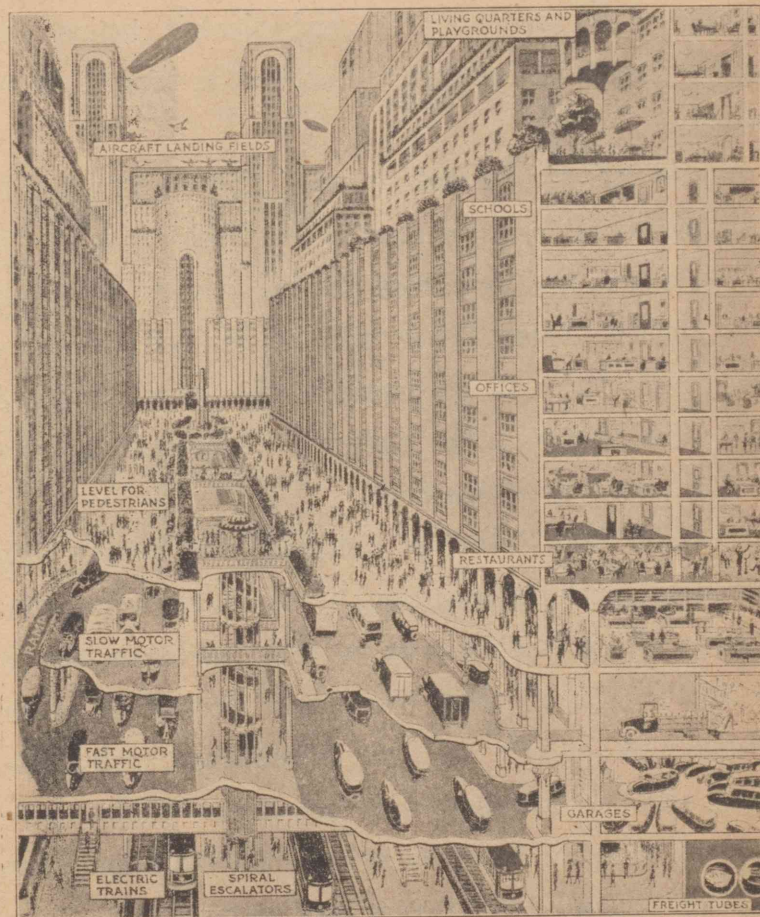
LESSON 31

THE WONDER CITY YOU MAY LIVE TO SEE

The amazing picture on the next page was drawn from suggestions made by Harvey W. Corbett, president of the Architectural League of New York. It is a vivid, graphic expression of Mr. Corbett's mental conception of the typical American city of the future—the place in which most of the Americans will be living in a quarter of a century or so.

Unlike many other experts, Mr. Corbett does not believe that the future will bring the “decentralisation” of their big cities. On the contrary, long study of modern trends in architecture, city planning, and business and social life has convinced him that their cities will become more and more crowded. And, facing this contingency, he believes, people of this generation should begin now to plan buildings and highways with an eye on the problem of handling people and traffic of the future.

suggestion [sədʒéstʃən] architectural [ˈɑːkɪtɛktʃurəl]
graphic [græfɪk] conception [kənsɛpʃən] typical [tɪpɪkəl]
expert [ɛkspɛt] decentralisation [diːsɛntərəlaɪzɛɪʃən]
architecture [ˈɑːkɪtɛktʃə] contingency [kəntɪndʒənsɪ]



HOW YOU MAY LIVE AND TRAVEL IN THE CITY OF 1950.

The streetcar and elevated railway, Mr. Corbett says, will disappear. Streets will consist of four or more levels, respectively for pedestrians, slow motor

respectively [rɪspɛktɪvli] pedestrian [pɪdɛstriən]

traffic, fast motor traffic, and electric trains, the uppermost level being raised above the present street level.

Buildings will be half a mile high or more, containing offices and commercial establishments on the lower floors, and dwellings and amusement places on the upper. These latter will be reached by spiral escalators and will be supplied with pure air piped from the country. The roofs will be aircraft landing-fields according to his plan.

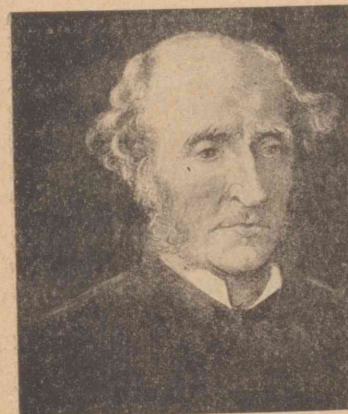
Though Mr. Corbett's vision of the future city contains much imagination, it is in no sense fantastic. It is supplied by a practical man and a noted architect. His ideas are worthy of sober study. A picture of the present-day metropolis, with its skyscrapers and subways, would have seemed scarcely more remarkable 50 years ago than his conception of the future city seems today.

In no sense worthy of

uppermost [ʌpəməʊst] spiral [spáɪərəl] escalator [éskəleɪtə]
imagination [imædzɪnéɪʃən] fantastic [fæntæstɪk] sober [sóubə]
metropolis [mɪtrópəlɪs] skyscraper [skáískrèɪpə]

LESSON 32

ECONOMICS—I



JOHN STUART MILL

The science of economics has been called "the Dismal Science" and "the driest of all subjects," yet it is one which closely concerns the material happiness of all mankind. Men by thousands have fought and killed one another over it. The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution began with differences of opinion about economic principles. There has

been scarcely a war of modern times which did not arise, in part at least, from economic causes; while the structure of the world's life in time of peace centres more and more around the great science, on which is founded alike the prosperity of nations and of individuals.

Political economy, or "economics," as the subject is now usually called, undertakes to study the rules which govern the production, distribution and use of the valuable things of the earth. It deals with such subjects as capital and labour, wages, rent,

economics [i:kənɒmɪks] Stuart [stjuət] dismal [dízməl]
revolution [rèvəlú:ʃən] political [pəlítikəl]

interest, costs and prices, taxes, tariffs, international trade, and all other general aspects of industry, commerce, and finance. Here we can only outline briefly the principles which are necessary to an understanding of such economic problems as are likely to be met with in ordinary life.

We all need food, clothing and shelter, and the simplest way of getting these things would be for each of us to grow our own food, weave our own clothes, and build our own houses. Such, indeed, is the custom among barbarian peoples to this day. But the standard of living among civilised peoples calls for more than this.

We demand delicacies and fine raiment, comfortable beds and houses, electric lights, telephones, motorcars, battleships, well-paved streets, churches, theatres, books, railways, and countless other things which each one cannot produce for himself.

We have machinery which does the work of many men, but which no one person can afford to own for his private use alone. We have water companies

tariff [tærif] aspect [æspɪkt] outline [áutlɛɪn] barbarian [bɑ:béəriən] delicacy [délikəsi] raiment [réimənt]

and tramway lines whose value depends upon the fact that they serve the needs of a great many people at once.

In a word, we have arrived at what is called "division of labour," a state of society in which each person confines himself to doing certain things and exchanging his labour or its products for goods produced by others. The shoemaker makes shoes, the baker bakes bread, and each gets the other things he needs by barter or by selling his goods for money and then buying what he needs.

We may divide the history of any commodity into three parts; production, consumption, and distribution. The mining of iron ore, the manufacture of machinery, the growing and harvesting of wheat, the grinding of the flour, the making of bread—these are all obvious examples of "production." But the railway and the grocery shop are also engaged in production in the economic sense, for although they do not grow or manufacture anything, they actually "produce" a part of the value

division [divízən] barter [bá:tə] commodity [kəmóditi] consumption [kənsámpʃən]

by placing the commodity at your door.

The final "consumption" comes, of course, when you eat the bread; but there are also earlier stages, as when the wheat was consumed in making bread. These stages are called "productive" consumption.

The most difficult and complicated of the three divisions is the "distribution" of the wealth created by production. Wealth here does not mean "riches"; it is defined as "anything which has the power to satisfy our wants and which cannot be obtained without effort."

alike.....and	deal with
meet with	call for
in a word	depend upon
confine oneself to	

* *

final [fáinl]

consume [kənsjú:m]

LESSON 33

ECONOMICS—II

Let us ask ourselves what types of agencies take part in the production of wealth. The answer of economics is land, labour, capital, and enterprise or management. The root of all wealth is in *land*. It is the source of all the raw materials of production. It yields the iron ore and the wheat crop; it provides the site for the mill and the factory.

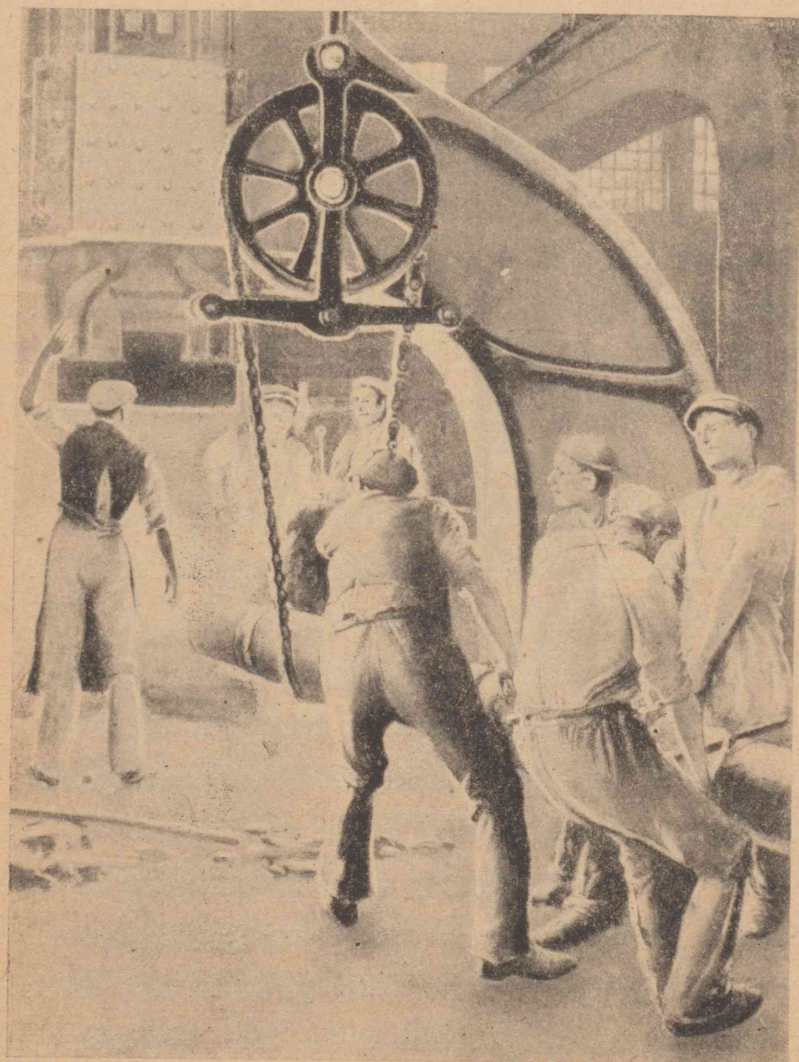
The share which land receives from the production of wealth may generally be measured in terms of "rent." Even if the farmer owns his land, we must think of him as paying the rent to himself. For, if he let some one else work his farm, he would receive the amount of that rent without doing any work or taking any risks.

The next great agency in wealth production is *labour*. Without labour wealth cannot be created out of natural resources. But we must not think of it as manual labour alone, for the railway

agency [éidzənsi]

enterprise [éntəpraiz]

manual [mænjuəl]



UNDER THE HEADING OF LABOUR COMES THE WORK OF
THESE MEN WHO HAMMER GREAT GUNS INTO SHAPE

managers and the foremen are as truly labourers in the economic sense as the men who actually plough the field and load the flour into the truck. In either case the labourer's share of wealth is measured in "wages," even though the higher sounding name "salary" may be used.

The third element, *capital*, may be defined as "the results of past labour or enterprise accumulated by thrift." When a person acquires a share of wealth he may either use it in buying things he may desire, or he may deny himself this satisfaction and save it. In the latter case, that share of wealth becomes capital, which may be used to increase future production.

Capital includes tools, machinery, buildings, raw materials; and it advances wages and all other expenses in the period—sometimes many months in length—between the beginning of production and the receipt of pay for the finished product. Money is merely one form of capital, and that not the most important. Capital's share from the produc-

foreman [fó:mən, fómən] labourer [léibərə] salary [sáeləri]
accumulate [ækjú:mjuleit] receipt [risí:t]

tion of wealth is called "interest"; in other words, interest is the price that men pay for the use of capital.

Enterprise or *management*, the fourth and last agency in the production of wealth, is the one which unites all the others and puts them to work. We might have land, we might have men ready to labour, we might have capital ready to be used—yet nothing would be produced unless they were brought together in some definite undertaking. This task is performed by the man of enterprise.

He is the one who conceives the productive project, who obtains the land, hires the labour, procures the capital, and who takes the risks. His share in the production of wealth is called "profits," and consists of whatever may be left over from the sales of the product after rent, wages, and interest have been paid. If the project has been a good one, the profits may be large; but if misfortune attends it the man may get nothing for his pains.

We are told that "the law of supply and de-
definite [définit] conceive [kənsí:v] productive [prədáktiv]
project [pródzekt] procure [prəkjúə]

mand" governs prices. In a general way this means that the price of a given commodity or service tends to rise when the demand for it exceeds the supply, and that the price tends to fall when the supply exceeds the demand. As prices rise, more and more persons will be induced to produce that commodity, while fewer and fewer people will be inclined to buy it, and vice versa. Supply and demand, however, seldom operate freely, and ordinarily many other factors enter into the determination of prices.

In spite of the apparent conflict of interest between classes and between nations, students of economics have come to recognize that the true economic welfare of all peoples is bound up closely together; that no class can build up a sound prosperity at the expense of another class; that no nation can thrive for long on a policy which makes its neighbours poor.

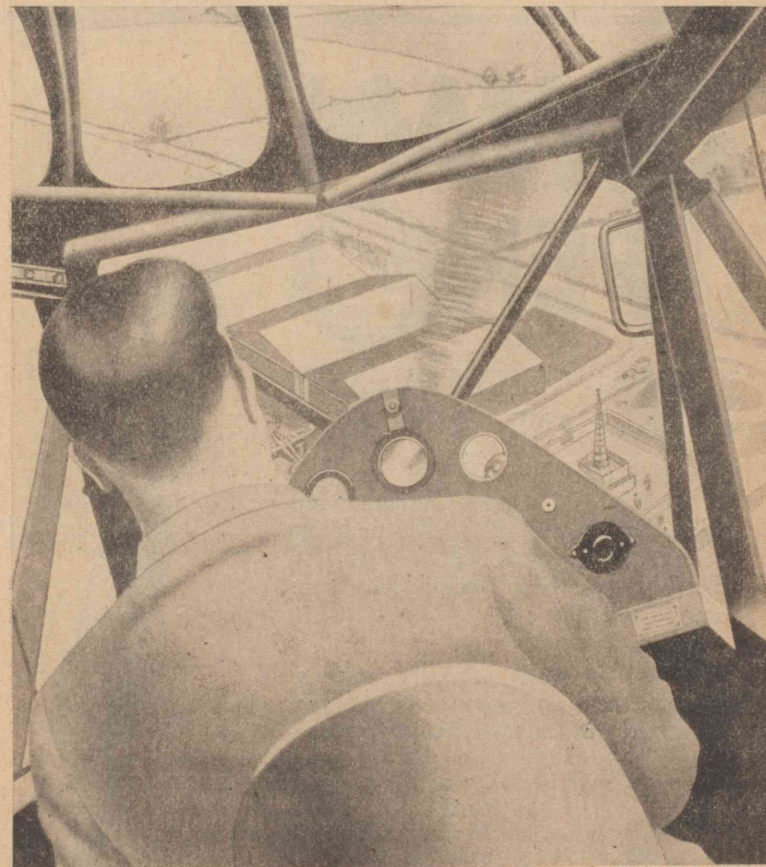
vice versa at the expense of

exceed [iksí:d] vice versa [váisivé:sə] ordinarily [ó:dnrili]
factor [fáktə] apparent [əpéərənt]

EVERYDAY ENGLISH, SPOKEN
AND WRITTEN

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I



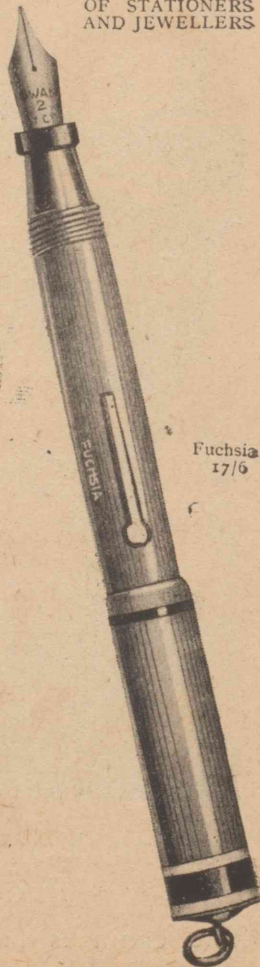
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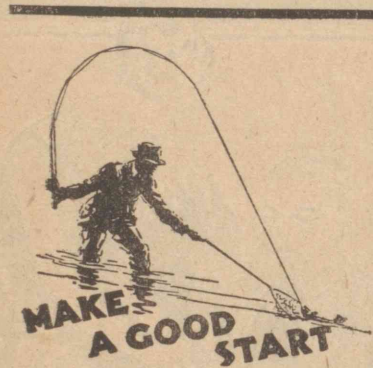
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V

GAMES AND SPORTS



Tom. Into how many classes can games be divided?

Fred. Two classes, outdoor games and indoor games.

T. What are the most popular games in England?

F. Football, cricket, and tennis.

outdoor [áutdó:]

T. What is the difference between Association and Rugby football?

F. According to the rules of the former, the players are forbidden to touch the ball, while in the latter game, free use of the hands can be made. In Association football, eleven players are the rule, while fifteen are required for the Rugby game.

T. What do you require when you play tennis?

F. I require a net, a racket, tennis balls, and a tennis court.

T. How is golf played?

F. The player tries to drive the ball into a number of holes, eighteen as a rule, in as few strokes as possible, with the various clubs or sticks.

T. What games do boys like?

F. They like football, cricket, tennis,

Rugby [rʌgbi] forbidden [fəbɪdn] strokes [strouks]

baseball, rowing, kite-flying, marbles, blind-man's buff, top-spinning, and seesaw.

T. What do people do when the lakes and ponds are frozen?

F. They skate on the ice. The youngsters amuse themselves by throwing snowballs.

T. Where are football and golf played?

F. Football is played in a field. Golf links are required when you want to play the latter game.

T. What are your hobbies?

F. Motoring, rowing, yachting, shooting, and mountain-climbing.

T. Do you think everybody should have some hobby or pastime?

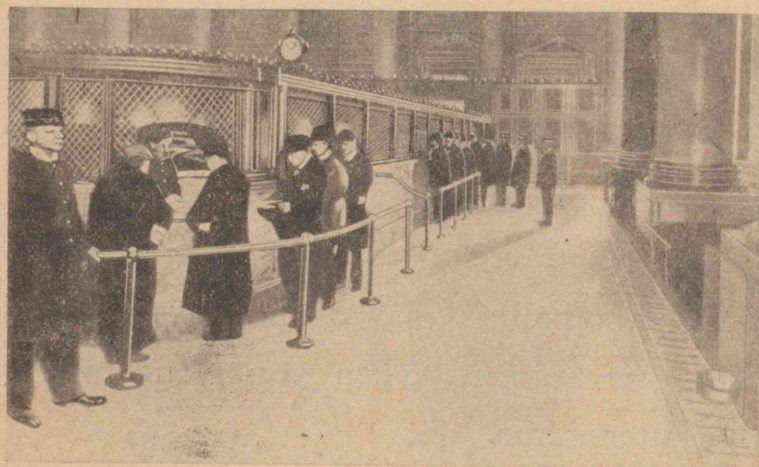
F. Yes, I do. You know the proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

—R. Wenlock.

marbles [mɑ:blz] seesaw [si:sɔ:] frozen [fróuzn]
youngsters [jʌŋstəz] links [lɪŋks] yachting [jɔ:tiŋ]

VI

BANKS AND BANKING



Ned. What is a bank?

Frank. A bank is an institution which is concerned with the work of receiving, paying, lending, and exchanging money.

N. Give the names of five of the largest English banks.

F. Bank of England, Lloyds, Westminster, Midland, and Barclay's.

institution [ɪnstɪtʃú:fən] concerned [kənsé:nd] Lloyds [lɔɪdz]
Midland [mɪdlənd] Barclay's [bá:klɪz]

N. In what bank did you place your money?

F. I opened two accounts with the Penny Bank. One is called a deposit account, and the other a current account. Before withdrawing money from the former account I must give several days' notice, whereas I can withdraw money at any time from the current account. The deposit account is preferable, because I get a higher rate of interest.

N. What is a bank pass-book?

F. A bank pass-book is a copy of the bank's account with the customer.

N. What is a cheque book?

F. It is a book furnished with blank forms for writing out cheques.

N. What is a cheque?

deposit [dɪpózɪt] current [kʌrənt] withdrawing [wɪðdró:ɪŋ]
preferable [préfərəbl] pass-book [pá:sbuk]

F. A cheque is an order upon a banker to pay a certain specified sum of money to order or to bearer, and must bear a stamp. The portion to the left of the cheque is called the counterfoil.

N. What is a bearer cheque?

F. A cheque which will be paid to anyone on presenting it.

N. What is a cheque to order?

F. A cheque to order is one that will be paid only to the person named therein, and before the money is paid it must be endorsed.

N. What is a crossed cheque?

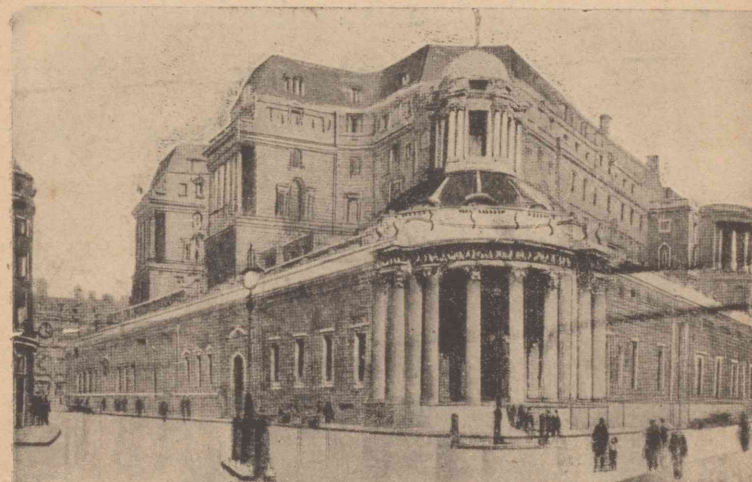
F. It is one in which two parallel lines are drawn across the face of it.

—*R. Wenlock.*

specified [spésifaid] bearer [béərə] portion [pó:ʃən]
 counterfoil [káuntəfɔil] therein [ðeərín] endorsed [indó:st]
 parallel [pærələl]

VII

THE BANK OF ENGLAND



The Proposed New Bank of England

Henry. When did the Bank of England move to its present site in Threadneedle Street?

John. In 1734. In 1708 it was constituted the only Joint Stock Bank in England.

H. What sum was required to start the Bank?

proposed [prəpóuzd] Threadneedle [θrédní:dl]
 constituted [kónstitju:tíd]

J. £1,200,000. This sum was subscribed in a few hours.

H. Is the Bank a State institution?

J. No. It is a private concern, although it has acted as the Government's banker since 1718.

H. Does this institution carry on regular banking business?

J. Yes. It has its own customers, and does business like the other banks.

H. When did the London Bankers' Clearing House come into existence?

J. In 1775. As each bank has an account at the Bank of England, exchanges of immense sums of money are effected at the "Clearing," without the use of a single coin.

H. What do the abbreviations £ s. d.

subscribed [səbskráibd] private [praívit] regular [régjulə]
clearing [klíəriŋ] existence [igzístəns]
abbreviations [əbrɪːviéiʃənz]

stand for?

J. They signify pounds, shillings, pence, and are derived from the Latin words, *librae, solidi, denarii.*

H. What is the highest Bank of England note issued?

J. The highest denomination is £500.

—R. Wenlock.

signify [sígñifai] derived [diráivd] librae [láibri:]
solidi [səlídai] denarii [dinéiriai]
denomination [dinðminéiʃən]

VIII
COMPANIES

Frank. What is a limited company?

George. It is a company in which the shareholders are liable for the face value of the shares held.

F. Who form the management of a limited company?

G. The management is in the hands of a board of directors.

F. What is a balance sheet?

G. It is a statement of the assets and liabilities of a company.

F. What does the difference between the assets and liabilities represent?

G. The difference represents the capital.

F. What is a dividend?

shareholders [ʃéəhòuldəz] liable [láíəbl] management
[mænidʒmənt] directors [diréktəz] balance [bæləns]
assets [æsits] liabilities [láíəbilitiz] represent [rèprizént]
dividend [dívidend]

G. It is a sum, representing a part of the profits, paid to the shareholders of a company.

F. If the company is losing money, what do the directors do?

G. The directors call a meeting of the shareholders, in order to wind up the company, or reorganize the whole business.

F. When does a company become bankrupt?

G. When the company is not able to meet its obligations, it becomes bankrupt.

F. Who prepares the balance sheet?

G. The balance sheet is prepared by the accountant.

F. What is an accountant?

G. One skilled in the art of keeping accounts.

—R. Wenlock.

reorganize [rí:ó:gənaiz] bankrupt [bæŋkrapt] obligations
[ðbligéifənz] accountant [əkáuntənt]

IX

ENGAGING ROOMS

Visitor. Good afternoon, Madam. Have you a large front bedroom, and back sitting-room to let?

Madam. Yes. I have a well-furnished bedroom to let with bath adjoining, 'phone, and all conveniences.

V. Have you no sitting-room vacant?

M. I've a very small one overlooking the park. Would that suit you?

V. Can I see the rooms you mention?

M. Certainly. Both rooms are on the 19th floor.

V. What is the rent?

M. The terms for the rooms are thirty shillings a week, payable every Saturday.

well-furnished [wélfə:nɪʃt]

conveniences [kənvɪ:njənsɪz]

overlooking [əʊvəlúkiŋ]

adjoining [ədʒɔɪniŋ]

vacant [véikənt]

payable [péiəbl]

The rent per day is six shillings, payable in advance.

V. Your terms are very reasonable, so I want to see the rooms now.

M. John, show this gentleman bedroom No. 809 and sitting-room 12 a.

J. Step this way, sir.

V. Are all the houses here like this?

J. Not all. This is a very modern house. Here is the sitting-room and here is the bedroom. As you see, the rooms are well furnished and overlook the park.

V. There is plenty of light. How are the rooms lighted at night?

J. By electricity. Here is the switch.

V. Well, I like the place. I think I'll stay here a week.

—R. Wentlock.

reasonable [rí:znəbl]

X

A LONG STEP FOR DEMOCRACY

Æsop's Fables are more than twenty-five hundred years old. But they are as well liked today as they were when they were first told. They are written in almost every language.

People of every land know the stories of "The Fox and the Grapes," "Belling the Cat," and "The Lion and the Mouse." Æsop's Fables have stood this long test of time because every one understands their universal truths.

Some critics say that these stories grew with the people, that no one person told all of them. But other critics say that Æsop, a Greek slave, was their author.

Even though he was a slave, Æsop was

democracy [dimókrəsi] Æsop [í:sɒp] critics [krítiks]
author [ɔ:θə]

evidently a man of wisdom. He is said to have been a friend of the great lawgiver, Solon.

We cannot be certain about Æsop. But we are certain about Solon, and we do know that the Fables began in his day. Good as the Fables are, however, they are not the most important truths that were given to the world in the time of Solon.

The most far-reaching truths were given by Solon himself. He was one of the greatest lawmakers of all times. His name will always live and be used as another word for wisdom.

Like Washington, Solon was an educated gentleman of the highest class of society. And he, like our great leader, loved the common people.

evidently [évidəntli] lawgiver [lɔ:gɪvə] Solon [sólɒn]
lawmakers [lɔ:mèikəz] educated [édjukeítɪd] society
[səsáɪəti] ruler [rú:lə]

When he became ruler in Athens, the poor people were in a terrible condition. All the money was in the hands of a few. Living expenses were very high. The small farmers had mortgaged their land to live, while the labourers had sold themselves into slavery to obtain food and clothes.

Solon canceled all debts and mortgages. Then he made a law that no man could pledge his own person in borrowing money. "Slaves," said he, "are a disgrace to civilization. They will ruin it. There must be none."

Solon changed the system of coinage to give immediate help to the poor. He forbade the wealthy to export the goods that were needed at home.

Athens [æθɪns]	mortgaged [mɔː'ɡɪdʒd]	slavery [sléivəri]
obtain [əbtéin]	canceled [kænsld]	pledge [plədʒ]
disgrace [disgréis]	civilization [sivilaizéifən]	coinage [kóinidʒ]
	immediate [imí:djət]	forbade [fəbæd]

Constitutional reforms were made. The people were divided into four classes, according to their incomes; but all classes were given membership in the assembly and in public law courts. Offices were open only to members of the three higher classes; but Solon's granting of legal and judicial rights to all was a long step for democracy.

—*Living English Studies.*

constitutional [kɔnstitjú:ʃənl]	incomes [ínkəmz]
assembly [əsémbli]	granting [grá:ntɪŋ]
	legal [lí:gəl]
	judicial [dʒudíʃəl]

XI

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE



His friends, and they were many, called him "the little champion of the people." But his enemies, and they were many, called him almost everything. Such was the experience of David Lloyd George, first premier of England to come from the middle classes.

premier [prémiaə]

One of Lloyd George's earliest remembrances is that of clenching his baby fists at injustice as he put his arms round his weeping mother's neck. They were sitting on the sidewalk with their few remaining household goods around them.

The widowed mother and her small family had been put out of the house because they could not pay the rent. Their best furniture had been taken from them and there they sat. They had no money and no place to go. A short time after this experience, David was sent to Wales, where he lived with an uncle.

The uncle was a shoemaker by trade. His shoes were the best that money could buy; they were made of leather and thoughts. But the shoemaker did not spend all his

remembrances [rimémbrənsiz]	clenching [kléntʃiŋ]
injustice [indʒástis]	household [háushould]
shoemaker [ʃú:mèikə]	leather [léəə]

time thinking about shoes. He studied history and political questions. He thought about David, too.

“Come near, my lad,” the old shoemaker said one day to the boy. “I want to talk to you. You are a bright lad, David. What do you want to do when you are a man?”

“I want to be a lawyer, Uncle, a very good lawyer,” was the boy’s quick response.

“Then you must begin now. When you are older, you must go to the highest schools. You must know other languages. We will begin to study them now.”

The next day David and his uncle began their study of Latin and French. The old shoemaker worked many hours at his last. Then he worked hours more with the language books. He studied to help David over the hardest places. But the boy was

response [rispóns]

young and had more hours for study. Soon David was helping his uncle with the most difficult problems.

David went away to school. His uncle sent him some money and the lad worked for the rest. He planted a vegetable garden. When the vegetables were ready for market, he sold them in the streets himself.

Soon his business was so large that he needed help; so he bought a cart and a donkey.

Then he was able to make many more deliveries and to go much farther to find new customers. In this way, with his uncle’s help, he studied law and became a very capable lawyer.

At the age of twenty-seven, David Lloyd George was elected to Parliament. He watched earnestly for his chance to serve

donkey [dójki]

elected [iléktid]

the people. It seemed slow in coming, but it did come. He opposed the Boer War and made many enemies. But he championed the people's rights as he saw them.

He studied social reforms and worked for them. With his genius for getting things done, he brought about the increase of the taxes of the wealth, and provided protective laws for the workingman. He established old-age pensions and insurance for working people against unemployment and sickness.

Some of the wealthy people of Great Britain were furious at Lloyd George; so their representatives in Parliament tried to argue with him. But he outdid them in argument. Then they tried to make clever remarks about him. One day a man in

opposed [ə'pəʊzd] increase [ɪn'kri:s] protective [prə'tektɪv]
pensions [pénʃənz] insurance [ɪnʃúərəns] furious [fjúəriəs]
argue [á:gju:] argument [á:gjumənt]
outdid [autdíd]

bitter sarcasm referred to George's size—Lloyd George is very short. He listened until the man had finished, and then jumping to the floor, he replied, "Your Honour, in Wales where I was reared, a man's height is measured from his eyebrows up."

Lloyd George continued his work for the common people. In 1913, he planned a bill to equalize the land rights of England.

Then the War of the Nations began and he gave his entire time to the needs of the day.

As head of the Department of Munitions, he increased its production by sixteen to one.

As head of the War Department, he organized with one thought, efficiency.

As Premier of the British Empire, he was one of the greatest leaders of the allied

sarcasm [sá:kəzm] referred [rɪfə:d] eyebrows [áibrauz]
equalize [í:kwəlaɪz] entire [ɪntáɪə] munitions [mjúnɪʃənz]
efficiency [ɪfɪʃənsɪ]

forces. His intense and dominating love for democracy guided his thoughts.

Many people objected to Lloyd George's ways of doing things, but he pushed straight ahead in what he thought was right. Opposition seemed to be good for him and sarcasm made him more quick at response. On one occasion when he was speaking, a man called out, "Say, George, where is your donkey?" referring to Mr. George's lowly beginning.

Lloyd George stopped talking. Putting his hand to his ear, he exclaimed, "Listen! I think I hear him braying now."

—Ettie Lee.

dominating [dómineitiŋ] opposition [əpəzɪʃən] occasion
[əkéizən] braying [bréiɪŋ]

XII

FERDINAND FOCH



"If a problem were not difficult, it would not be a problem," Ferdinand Foch frequently said to his students under him in the School of War in Paris. And he often added, "If brains, which were made for work, are given plenty of exercise, they will

Ferdinand [fé:dinənd] Foch [fəʃ] frequently [frí:kwəntli]

through. When he gives a command, he must know how it can be carried out. He must see to it then that the command is carried out and have faith in the outcome.”

Foch proved in his daily life and in his services in the army that he was a real leader. When the world forces for democracy needed a general, just one man seemed prepared for the tremendous responsibility, the modest but great Foch.

When the Armistice was signed, and Generalissimo Foch was receiving boundless thanks and lavish praise, he quietly responded,

“We were the instruments. God was there.”

—Ettie Lee.

outcome [áutkəm] tremendous [triméndəs] armistice
[á:mistis] generalissimo [dʒènərəlísimou]
boundless [báundlis] lavish [læviʃ]

XIII

A REASONING MIND

Are the people of today the most intelligent people who have ever lived?

Before answering this question, read the next three paragraphs. Remember that they were written more than six hundred years ago.

“Navigating machines without rowers are possible. Great ships may go on rivers or on oceans guided by one man. They may go faster than if they were full of men rowing with oars.

“Cars may be made to go without animals to draw them. They may be made to go very rapidly by their own power.

“Flying machines are possible.” A man may sit in the middle of the machine and

intelligent [intélidʒənt] paragraphs [pærəgrɑ:fs]
navigating [nævigeitiŋ] rowers [róuez]

turn some device. This device makes the artificial wings beat the air in the manner of the flying bird.”

Roger Bacon, an English scientist, made these statements. His sentences have been made easier, but these are his words and thoughts. Bacon was an English monk of the thirteenth century. He made a deep study of physics. When he told his fellow monks about his findings in science, they were afraid. “It is devil’s magic, black art,” they said.

The monks imprisoned Bacon in Paris for ten years and took all his books and instruments away from him because they thought these things were connected with the Evil One.

When Bacon was released from prison, he

device [diváis] artificial [á:tifíjəl] Roger [ródzə] monk
[mɔŋk] physics [fíziks] devil’s [dévls] released [rilí:st]

worked even more earnestly than before. “Experiment! Experiment!” he cried again and again. He set men to thinking about new things. They began to experiment and they have been experimenting ever since. Some people say that Roger Bacon was one of the world’s greatest men. He, like Socrates, taught people to think for themselves.

—*Living English Studies.*

experiment [ikspérimənt]

Socrates [sókrəti:z]

XIV

REASONS FOR COMMERCE

All industries and commerce arise because people have wants. But the wants of civilized people constantly increase. As people gain more knowledge of what may be had, they devise new ways of getting more goods,—better clothes, houses, and vehicles; more books and furniture, and more luxuries generally. There appear to be absolutely no limits to this increase of wants, and hence no limits to the expansion of commerce throughout the future. A thousand years hence the volume of the world's commerce will probably make that of today look trifling by comparison.

The North-Greenland Eskimo wants few things, mainly because he knows nothing

devise [diváiz] vehicles [ví:iklz] luxuries [lákjuriz]
 absolutely [æbsəlu:tli] trifling [tráifliŋ] Eskimo [éskimou]

of the existence of most things. He does not long for an automobile, a fountain-pen, or an oil-painting, chiefly because he does not know that there are such things and secondly because they would not satisfy any of his particular wants.

Such wants as food, clothing, shelter, tools, and utensils are universal among even primitive men; and the number of our wants increases with civilization. The attractive show windows of modern stores, and the display advertising in our magazines, are ingenious methods of making us want more things. The more we go about to well-furnished homes, the more we mingle with well-dressed people, and the more we travel, the more numerous our wants become.

As people come to know of pleasure-

utensils [juténslz] primitive [prímitiv] display [displéi]
 ingenious [indʒí:njəs] numerous [njú:mərəs]
 pleasure-yielding [pléʒəjí:ldiŋ]

yielding articles that are obtainable in various places, they desire them, and are willing to pay the necessary cost of obtaining them. We like oranges, bananas, coffee, and sugar; we prize Chinese silk, Turkish rugs, French porcelain, Irish linen, and Swiss watches; and we are willing to work in order to acquire them. We devote ourselves to our own particular work in order that we may obtain the money with which to buy the products of other people's work; and other people are doing the same. Thus, industries are increased and supported. The more we work and produce and sell, the more we can buy. The more people gain knowledge, and increase their wants, and work to supply them, the more industry and commerce thrive.

—Ray Hughes Whitbeck.

porcelain [pó'slin]

Irish [áiəriʃ]

linen [línin]

XV

THE ORGANIZATION OF MODERN BUSINESS

Even an ordinary meal usually involves the services of several hundred different persons and agencies; every one doing some one particular form of work, but doing it efficiently, doing it for many people at once, and thus being able to do it cheaply. This is an illustration of modern division of labour.

The practice has grown up gradually, and work is being divided into more and more forms as the volume of commerce and industry increases. It is evident that the success of this extreme division of labour is dependent upon complete organization of business, and upon rapid and cheap transportation. Without these factors modern business could not go on. The great

agencies [éidʒənsiz]

illustration [iləstréiʃən]

rapid [rápid]

factors [fáktəz]

number and perfection of the agencies for carrying on modern business could not exist if there were not a large volume of business to be done; and the larger the volume of business to be done, the more the work will be divided and subdivided among many people, each doing his own special part.

So accustomed are we to the ways of modern business that we seldom pause to think how well organized they are, and how smoothly the whole vast system of the world's commerce operate. We have the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, the cable, regular mail delivery, special delivery, registered mail, the parcel post, the express, the mail car, the refrigerator car, tank car, milk car, taxicab, truck, lighter, ferryboat, barge, towboat, fruit steamer, tanker, pas-

perfection [pəfékʃən] subdivided [sábdiváidid] smoothly
 [smú:θli] refrigerator [rifrídʒəreitə] taxicab [tæksikæb]
 ferryboat [féribout] towboat [tóubout]

senger liner, freighter, and other special conveyances and means of communication, all of which work together and work smoothly, rapidly, and cheaply. We have at our call endless kinds of service—men or companies whose sole business is to serve the public; bankers, brokers, attorneys, insurance companies, electricians, engineers, news-collecting agencies, and many others. An ordinary business man in the course of the day may make use of perhaps a hundred different kinds of service provided by governmental or private agencies. All of these are aspects of the greatly diversified division of labour.

—Ray Hughes Whitbeck.

freighter [fréitə] conveyances [kənvéiənsiz] broker [brókə]
 attorneys [ətə:niz] electricians [iléktriʃənz] governmental
 [gəvənméntl] aspects [æspikts] diversified [daivó:sifaɪd]

Jute, hemp, and other coarse fibres
Coal and coke.

—Industrial Geography.

jute [dʒu:t]

coarse [kɔ:s]

KEY TO THE SOUNDS

VOWEL-SOUNDS (母音)

[i:]	as in	he [hi:]	see [si:]
[i]	" "	ship [ʃip]	English [ɪŋɡlɪʃ]
[e]	" "	net [net]	head [hed]
[æ]	" "	map [mæp]	flag [flæg]
[ɑ:]	" "	car [kɑ:]	father [fɑ:ðə]
[ɒ]	" "	fox [fɒks]	watch [wɒtʃ]
[ɔ:]	" "	horse [hɔ:s]	ball [bɔ:l]
[u]	" "	put [put]	book [buk]
[u:]	" "	who [hu:]	too [tu:]
		rule [ru:l]	
[ʌ]	" "	but [bʌt]	son [sʌn]
[ə:]	" "	girl [gɜ:l]	church [tʃə:tʃ]
		learn [lɜ:n]	
[ə]	" "	woman [wʊmən]	brother [brʌðə]
		American [əməˈrɪkən]	
		holiday [hɒlədi]	
[ei]	" "	take [teɪk]	play [pleɪ]
		they [ðei]	
[ai]	" "	my [maɪ]	fine [faɪn]
[aʊ]	" "	mouth [maʊθ]	now [naʊ]
[ɔɪ]	" "	boy [bɔɪ]	oil [ɔɪl]
[ou]	" "	no [nu]	nose [nu:z]
[eə]	" "	there [ðeə]	chair [tʃeə]
[uə]	" "	poor [puə]	sure [ʃuə]
[iə]	" "	ear [iə]	here [hɪə]

CONSONANT-SOUNDS (子音)

[p]	as in	page [peɪdʒ]	map [mæp]
[b]	” ”	boy [bɔɪ]	rob [rɒb]
[t]	” ”	tent [tent]	net [net]
[d]	” ”	dog [dɒg]	head [hed]
[k]	” ”	kind [kaɪnd]	car [kɑː]
[g]	” ”	girl [gɜːl]	dog [dɒg]
[m]	” ”	map [mæp]	some [sʌm]
[n]	” ”	not [nɒt]	ten [ten]
[ŋ]	” ”	wing [wɪŋ]	ink [ɪŋk]
[w]	” ”	wall [wɔːl]	away [əweɪ]
[f]	” ”	fish [fɪʃ]	telephone [télifoun]
[v]	” ”	vase [vaɪz]	have [hæv]
[θ]	” ”	thank [θæŋk]	mouth [mauθ]
[ð]	” ”	this [ðɪs]	father [fá:ðə]
[r]	” ”	room [ru(:)m]	tree [tri:]
[j]	” ”	yes [jes]	use [ju:s]
[h]	” ”	hand [hænd]	horse [hɔ:s]
[s]	” ”	see [si:]	ice [ais]
[l]	” ”	look [luk]	hill [hil]
[z]	” ”	size [saɪz]	trees [tri:z]
[ʃ]	” ”	ship [ʃɪp]	fish [fɪʃ]
[ʒ]	” ”	pleasure [pléʒə]	measure [méʒə]
[tʃ]	” ”	church [tʃə:tʃ]	teacher [tí:tʃə]
[dʒ]	” ”	Jack [dʒæk]	page [peɪdʒ]

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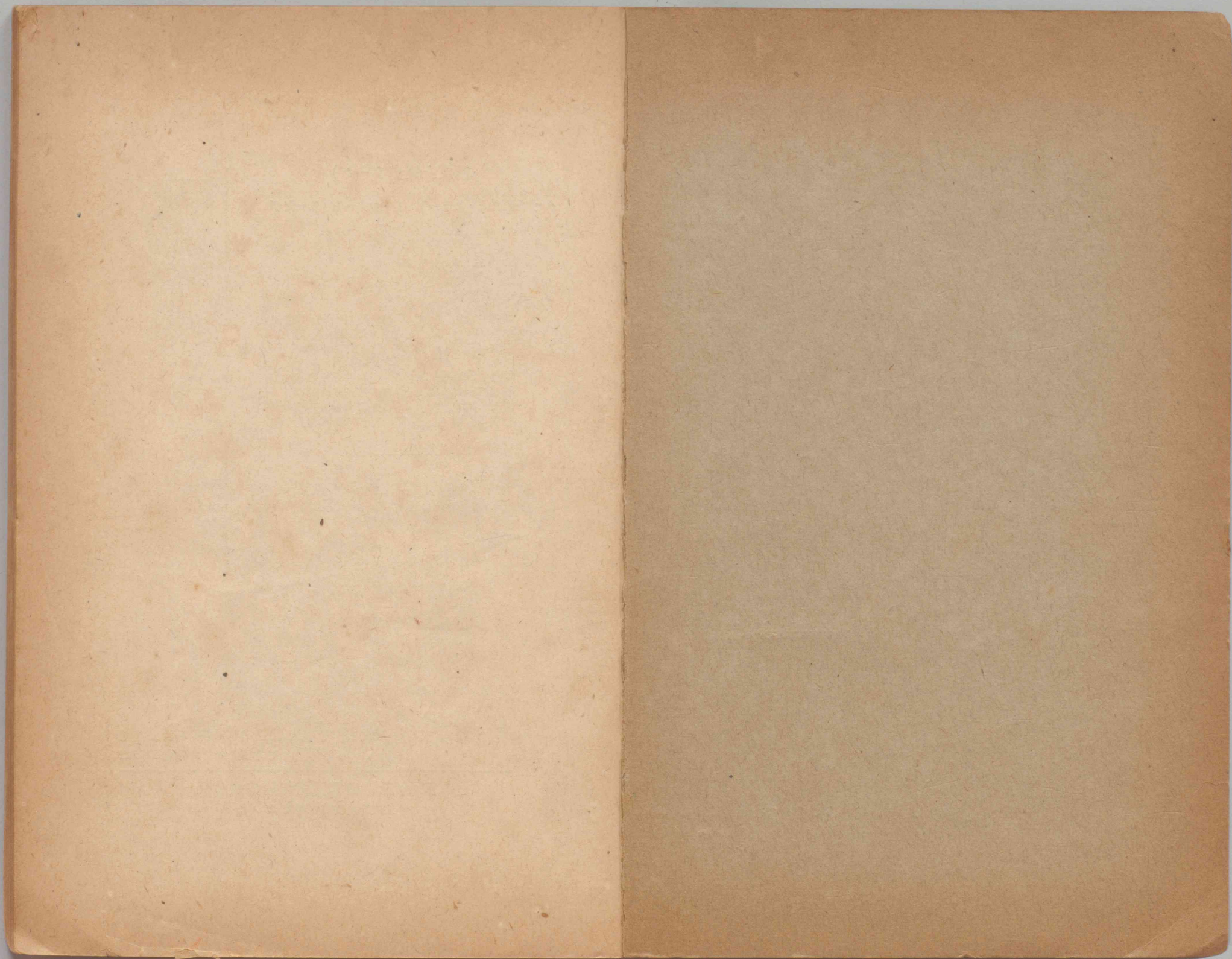
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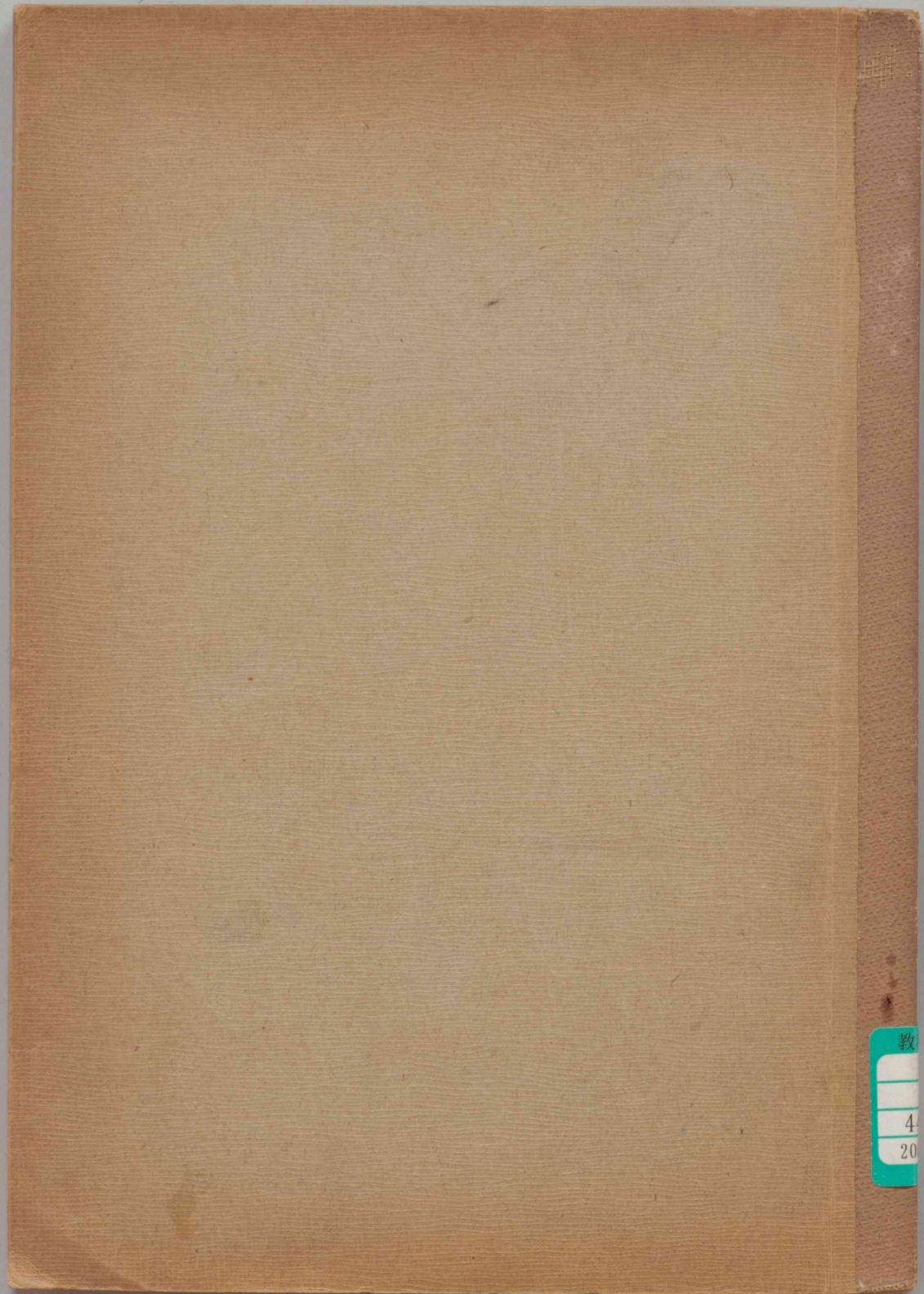
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