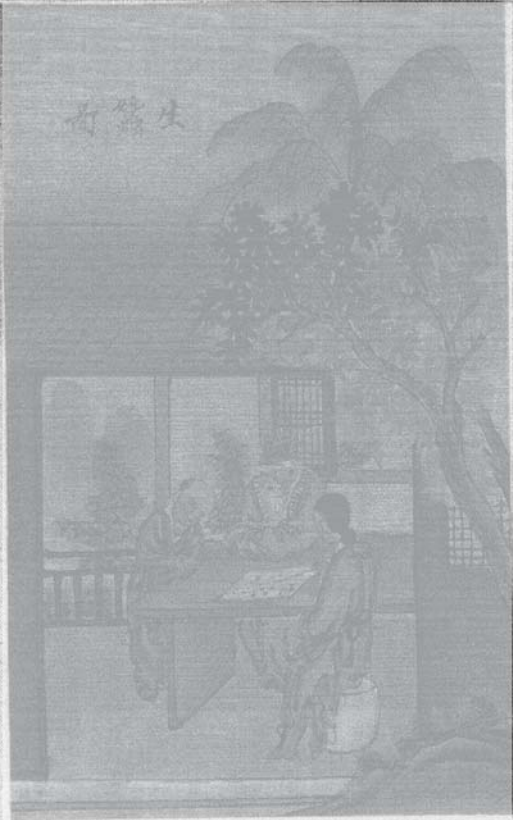


THE COVER DESIGN

The character "福" carved on the cover, is the most popularly used in the forty thousand characters of the Chinese language. It means "Happiness". It is the "Foo" of Foochow, the City of Happiness.

The character has two parts—right and left. The right half "畺" is pictorial. The top part "一" is the numeral one; below is a mouth "口" at the bottom is a rice field "田" you see the little dykes crossing it. Each of the four sections is a sixth of an acre. If the rice from these four little fields goes to one month, there will be no hunger, which is reason for happiness in China. The left half of the character, "示" means "Spiritual". It suggests that the Chinese have long known that "man does not live by bread alone".

At New Year time this character is written on red (color of happiness) paper, and pasted on the doors of houses. It is sometimes written six or eight feet in height on the wall opposite to the main entrance of the house. Thus, everyone opening the door will see it, and be conscious that "Happiness" is always near.



THE STORY OF SILK
Silkworm eggs normally hatch
in March or April at the time
when mulberry trees put forth
their leaves.

說絲

蠶卵常孵於三四月之間

方是時也桑樹正在發芽

生葉焉



Leaves of the white mulberry tree are needed in great abundance, for the tiny silkworms must increase to five thousand times their original weight.

白桑之葉需要極多蓋細
蠶必恃之而增加其身
體重量至五千倍焉

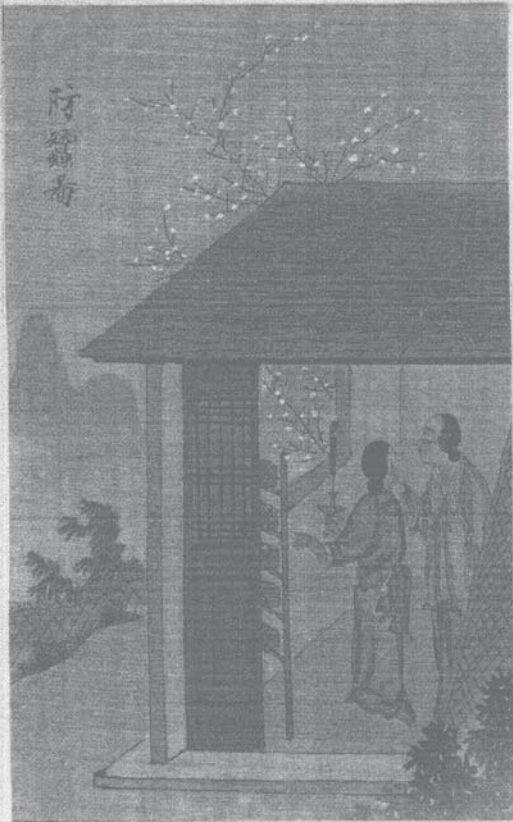


In most homes round trays made of bamboo are used for feeding the mulberry leaves to the rapidly growing silkworms.

速云

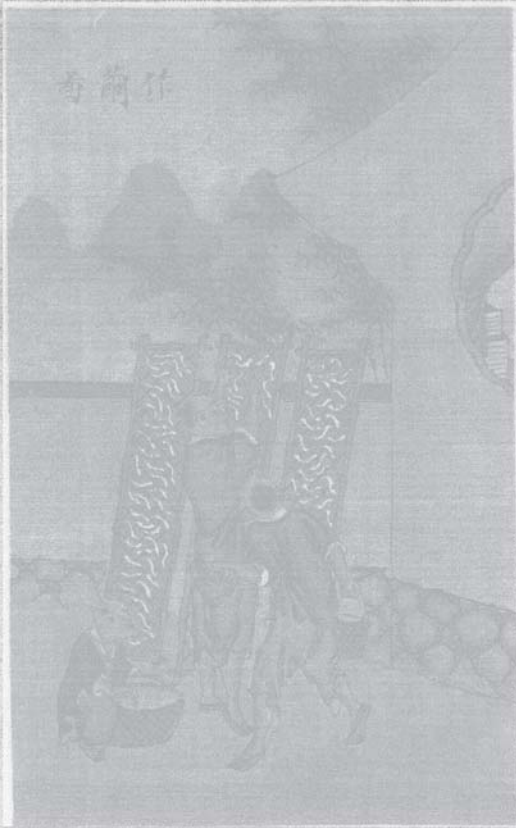
桑葉以飼蠶藉以發育神

多半家中用竹製圓盤貯



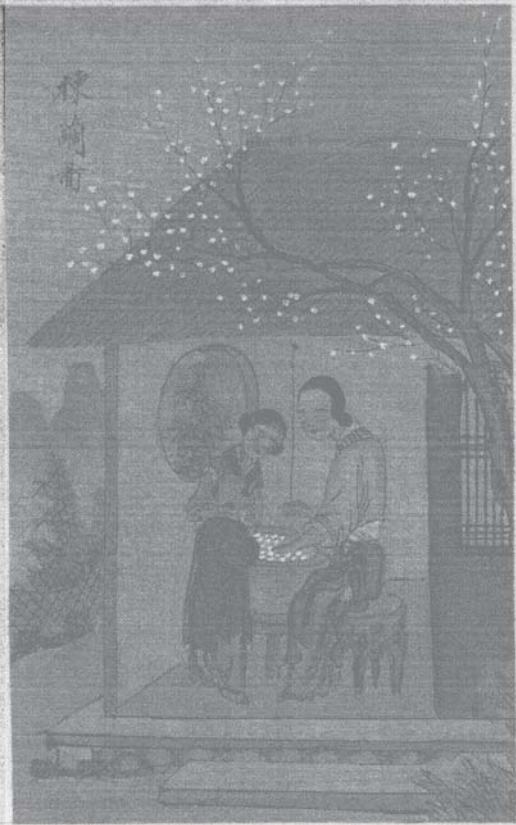
In the final larval stage the worms are carefully watched for signs that they are ready to spin silk.

而在幼蟲末段時期對蠶
準備吐絲之徵象務須予
以細察焉



The spinning larvae are given space on a bamboo frame which provides a firm support for fastening and weaving a good cocoon.

吐絲之蠶須安置於竹架
上俾得堅定支撐餘地藉
以聯繫而織成美繭焉

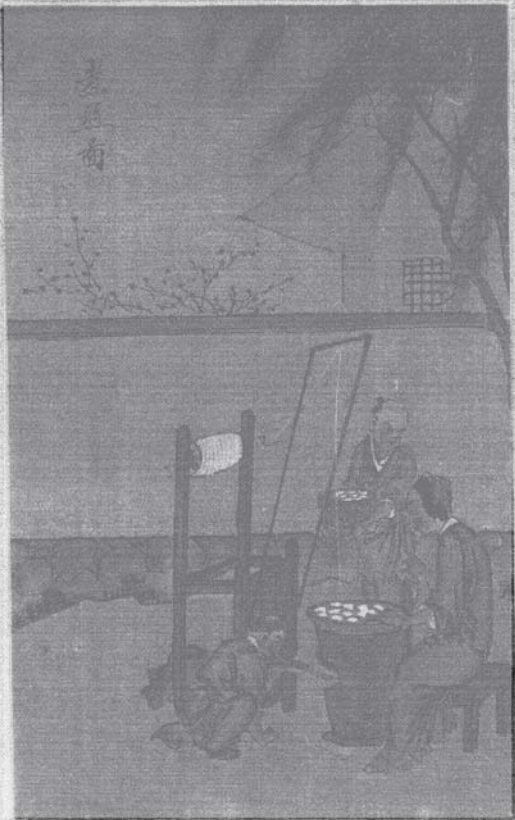


After only a few days the cocoons must be carefully sorted as to color and quality of silk.

區分焉

之品質與顏色而慎加以

祇逾數日後蠶繭須按絲



Next, the cocoons are put through a boiling process which kills the pupa and loosens the filaments of silk.

次則施繭以蒸沸過程因
以殺蛹而鬆絲之纖維焉



When the silk is reeled off
into skeins it is thoroughly washed
to free it from all gum.

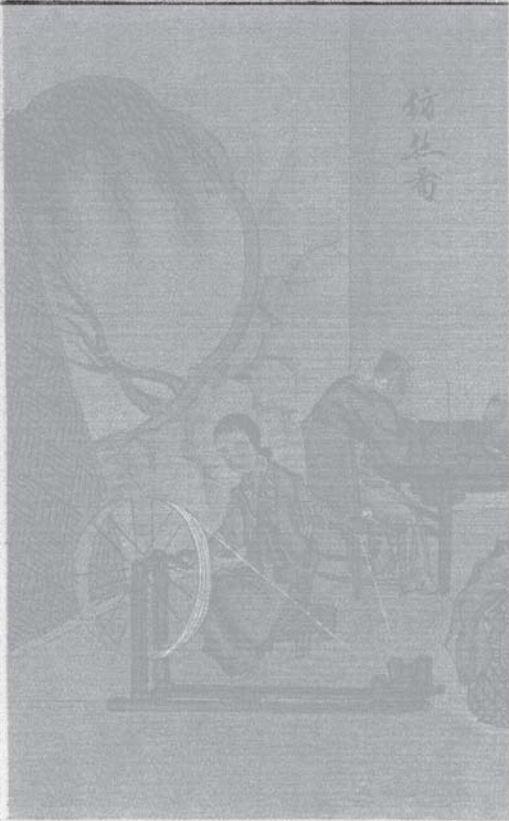
方絲之纏成爲絞也須予
以完全洗淨而免膠黏焉



生絲

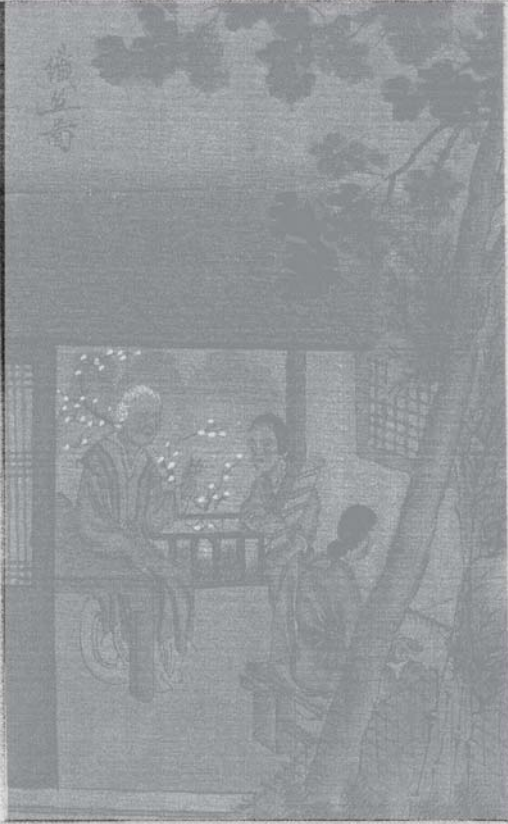
These skeins when dried are known as raw silk, and it is in this state that it is exported.

凡絞經晒乾後則謂之生
絲如是便可轉運出口也



Formerly the making of silk thread was a home industry. As many as twenty filaments may form a single thread.

曩者製造絲綫爲家庭工
業之一一線之製成須費
絲二十根之多焉



Chinese beautiful silk bro-
cades and gauzes have for centuries
been produced on looms in rural
homes.

數百年來中國之美麗錦
緞紗羅皆賴於農村家庭
之織機製成焉



裁衣者

The tailor Held the responsibility to finish the work of making garments, but they could be completed to export from China until the sixth century

衣匠應負責完竣衣服惟
需時須工作至第六世紀
便能完成由中國轉運出
口云