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London—New York In Wartime

Two Countries—One Purpose

戰時的倫敦與紐約

ARRIVING from London in New York on my return trip to Brazil, I was struck by the profound difference in the appearance of these two great cities. London is quiet and sober and in the streets, the military element is predominant. All the women seem to wear uniforms, because the majority of Britain's women are cooperating to the limit of their qualifications in the enormous fight for national victory.

At first, New York seemed to me a city in whose crowded streets one hardly noticed the war. There were few signs of it. For the first few days of my stay in New York, this evident contrast impressed itself very forcibly on my mind. It seemed as if the Americans had not grasped the gravity of the situation in this present war. Even Mrs. Roosevelt who had just returned from a prolonged trip to Great Britain declared to the American press textually, that it

兩個國家，一個意志。

在回到巴西的旅程中，由倫敦到了紐約的時候，這兩個市城外表上深刻的差別頗令我驚訝。倫敦安靜而嚴肅，在街市上，軍事的氣味頗為濃厚。一切的婦女似乎都穿的制服，因為在為民族勝利的偉大鬥爭中，大多數不列顛的婦女都就她們的智能儘量合作。

起初，紐約對於我似乎是一座在熱鬧街頭誰也才注意到戰爭的城市。只有極少的戰爭跡象。我住在紐約的頭幾天，這個顯然的對照在我心中留下了很強烈的印象。好像美國人對於這次戰爭局勢的嚴重並沒有把握着。才從大不列顛勾留多日旅行歸來的羅斯福夫人甚至於對美國新聞界書面申說：

was necessary to make the utmost efforts in this war and that every American should realize this.

Later, however, I realized I had made a mistake. The differences in aspect between London and New York certainly do exist. It is only natural that they must exist. London is in the front line of the war. The terrible effects of the war, the calamities which have devastated Europe for more than three years, have made themselves felt in a far deeper and more cruel way in England and for that reason, have inculcated in the British an actually visible spirit of resistance and fight. London looks like a soldier with a rifle at the ready.

New York is far away from the actual theatre of war. This enormous tragedy has not hit this country to such an extent and I hope to God it never will. However, New York, like the whole immense American nation, is working without let-up, building and gearing her enormous industrial machinery to the necessities of this war which will crush the monster of Berlin without pity. I realize now that it is

在這次戰爭中盡量的努力是必要的，每一個美國人應該覺悟這一點。

但是後來我明白我錯了。

倫敦與紐約外表上的差異確是存在。而且很自然的牠們應該存在。倫敦是在戰爭的前線。戰爭的可怕的效果，蹂躪了歐洲三年以上的禍災，在英國是更深切更慘酷的感覺到了，因此，也就給了英國人以極顯然的抵抗與戰鬥的精神。在我看來，倫敦似乎是一個舉鎗待發的兵士。

紐約離實際的戰場很遠。巨大的悲劇打擊這個國家沒有到那樣的程度；我希望上帝使牠永遠不會如此。可是紐約，像整個的廣大的美國，是不停止的在工作，建立並推動她的碩大的工業的機構，來製造這次戰爭的必需品；這些物品將毫不容情的毀滅柏林的怪物。

LIFE AND LETTERS

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH

By *W. Somerset Maugham¹

MY parents died when I was so young—my mother when I was eight, my father when I was ten—that I know little of them but from hearsay.² My father, I do not know why, unless *he was drawn by some such restlessness for the unknown as has consumed his son,³ went to Paris and became solicitor to the *British Embassy.⁴

He was forty when he married my mother, who was more than twenty years younger. She was a very beautiful woman and he was a very ugly man. I have been told that they were known

in the Paris of that day as Beauty and the Beast. She was very much admired. One of her great friends told me that she had once said to my mother: "You're so beautiful and there are so many people in love with you, why are you faithful to that ugly little man you've married?" and my mother answered: "He never hurts my feelings." She had six sons and died in childbirth.

I left school early. I had been unhappy at the *preparatory school⁵ to which I was sent on my father's death. It was found that

because the Americans feel so sure of the outcome and of their own salvation and the salvation of the world that New York seems happy and content. Their aims and the consequent results are quite clear to the American people.

我現在才明白紐約之所以像是愉快而滿足，是因為美國人對於戰爭的結局，拯救他們自己，以及拯救全世界，覺得有十分的把握。在美國人民看來，他們的目的，和因此而得的結果，是十分明顯的。

my lungs were affected. I persuaded my uncle that it would be very good for my lungs if instead of staying at school I spent the following winter on the Riviera,⁶ and that it would be of value to me after that to go to Germany and learn German, continuing to work there on the subjects which were necessary for me to get into Cambridge.⁷ He was a weak man and my arguments were specious.⁸ He did not much like me, for which I cannot blame him, since I do not think I was a likable boy, and, as it was my own money that was being spent on my education, he was willing enough to let me do as I chose. My aunt greatly favoured my plan.

On return from Germany, aged eighteen, I had very decided views of my own about my future. I had been happier than ever before. I had for the first time tasted freedom and could not bear the thought of going to Cambridge and being subjected once more to restraint. I felt myself a man and had a great eagerness to enter at once upon life. There was not a moment to waste. It was finally decided that I

should become a doctor. I entered St. Thomas's Hospital in the autumn of 1892.

I was an unsatisfactory student. But I had the freedom I yearned for and liked having lodgings of my own, where *I could be by myself;* I took pride in making them pretty and comfortable. All my spare time, and much that should have been devoted to medical studies, I spent reading and writing. I read enormously and filled notebooks with ideas for stories and plays, *scraps of dialogue¹⁰ and reflections, very ingenious ones, on what my reading and various experiences suggested to me. I entered little into the life of the hospital and made few friends there, for I was occupied with other things; but, when, after two years, I became a clerk in the *out-patients' departments¹¹ I began to grow interested. In due course I started in the wards, and then my interest so much increased that when I caught *septic tonsillitis,¹² and had to take to my bed, I could not wait to get well to resume my duties.

All this was valuable experience to me. I do not know a better training for a

writer than to spend some years in the medical profession. Besides teaching me something about human nature, my training in a medical school furnished me with an elementary knowledge of science and scientific method. Till then I had been concerned only with art and literature. It was a very limited knowledge, for the demands of the curriculum at that time were small, but *at all events¹³ it showed me the road that led to a region of which I was completely ignorant.

I was ambitious to make a name for myself as a writer. I exposed myself to every vicissitude¹⁴ that seemed to offer a chance of gaining the greater experience that I wanted, and I read everything I could lay my hands on.

I began to write plays, as do most young writers, I expect, because it seemed less difficult to set down on paper the things people said than to construct a narrative. *Dr. Johnson¹⁵ remarked long ago that it is much more easy to form dialogues than to contrive adventures. Looking through the old notebooks, in which from eighteen

to twenty I wrote down scenes for plays, I find the dialogue on the whole easy and probable.

During the next two or three years I finished several curtain-raisers¹⁶ and sent them to various managers. One or two were never returned, and, since I had no copies, were lost; the others I got discouraged over and put away or destroyed. So I put drama aside and set myself to writing fiction. When I had published a couple of novels and had a volume of short stories *ready for the press,¹⁷ I sat down and wrote my first full-length play. It was called *A Man Of Honour*. I sent it to Forbes Robertson, who was then a popular actor, and when he returned it to me after three or four months, to Charles Frohman. He also returned it. It did not take me long to discover that, beyond learning a good deal about the technique of playwriting, I had achieved nothing. Moreover, I was poor, and *had no notion of living on a crust in a garret if I could help it.¹⁸ I had found out that money was like a sixth sense, without which you could not

I know of only one way to make the most of the other five. I asked myself what sort of part²⁰ would be likely to appeal to a *leading lady,²¹ and, having made up my mind on this point, wrote *Lady Frederick*. I wrote *Mrs. Dot*. I began to think that I should never be able to write a piece²² that a leading lady liked well enough to insist on playing, and so tried my hand at a man's play. I wrote *Jack Straw*.

I should certainly have given up in despair the attempt to get acted, for one rejection of a manuscript has always discouraged me; but,

fortunately for me, Golding-Bright thought that my plays were marketable and took them in hand. He submitted²³ them to manager after manager, and at last, in 1907, when I had written six full-length pieces after ten years' waiting, *Lady Frederick* was produced at the Court Theatre. Three months later *Mrs. Dot* was being played at the Comedy²⁴ and *Jack Straw* at the Vaudeville. The Three had long runs,²⁵ My success was spectacular²⁶ and unexpected. I was more relieved²⁷ than excited.

Notes

1. 當代英國著名文學家，作品甚夥，大半為戲劇小說等。
2. 傳聞。
3. 意謂他的父親富有好奇心如他自己一樣，Consume 作消耗解，謂消耗時間精力也。
4. 英國駐法大使館。
5. 預備學校（相當於高級小學）。
6. 介於法國東南與意大利西北部之名勝區域。
7. 劍橋大學（英國最著名大學之一）。
8. 似是而非的。
9. 我能夠自由自在。
10. 對話的片斷。
11. 不住院病人部門。
12. 血毒的扁桃腺炎。
13. 無論如何。
14. 變遷。
15. Samuel Johnson (1839-84), 英國字典編輯家及作者。
16. 開幕前之一幕劇。
17. 戲院經理。
18. 即可付印。
19. 無意過吃麵包皮住頂樓的生活，如果可能的話。
20. 什麼一種角色。
21. 演劇的主要女角。
22. 一本戲。
23. 提出以求核定。
24. 劇院名。
25. 連演甚久。
26. 非常的。
27. 快慰。

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH

No. III

I. Change the verbs into the correct past tense:—

1. During the week I generally get up fairly early.
2. I have to work all day.
3. He is just crossing the street.
4. I am looking for a room.
5. I don't feel well.
6. He always does his best, but he doesn't always succeed.
7. I have an appointment for *four o'clock.
8. I must write a letter.
9. He puts on his hat and coat and goes out.
10. She takes the letter to the post.
11. I know I am right.
12. He thinks a lot, but he says little.
13. They see each other every day.
14. He teaches English in this school.

II. Give synonyms for:—

Smart difficult dull unhappy rich kind
 diligent expensive clever simple amazing beautiful

III. Fill in the missing words:—

1. I am much older — — you.
2. She is — — tall — — her father.
3. She is the cleverest student — — the class.
4. I wish I knew — — much English — — you.
5. Is she — — clever — — she looks?
6. He is a bigger fool — — I thought he was.
7. I don't think she is — — pretty — — her elder sister.
8. — — far — — I know, there won't be any class to
 morrow.
9. I don't know half — — many words — — you do.
10. He is about twice — — intelligent — — his cousin.
11. I haven't — — much patience — — you.
12. He thinks she is the most beautiful girl — — the world.

IV. Write a list of the parts of the body.

NOTES ON EXERCISE II AND ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS

I. Study the use of the Past Tenses, noting that:

The Past Progressive denotes what was going on when something happened, e. g., I was speaking when he came in. (Unfinished action).

The Simple Past can only be used when a definite time or date is mentioned or understood, e. g., I met him yesterday.

The Present Perfect, when no time is mentioned, e. g., I have never been to France.

Remember also that "I have been reading for half an hour" means that you are still reading at the moment when you speak.

II. 1. was reading. 2. saw. 3. waited. 4. got up. 5. was thinking. 6. had seen. 7. started. 8. were living. 9. did. 10. recognised. 11. was born. 12. had. 13. read. 14. went. 15. wanted.

II. 1. Frenchman, French. 2. Dane, Danish. 3. Finn, Finnish. 4. Spaniard, Spanish. 5. Greek, Greek. 6. Austrian, Austrian. 7. Norwegian, Norwegian. 8. German, German. 9. Belgian, Belgian. 10. Turk, Turkish. 11. Egyptian, Egyptian. 12. Dutchman, Dutch.

III. good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; old, older, oldest; old, elder, eldest; far, farther, farthest; polite, politer, politest; pretty, prettier, prettiest; merry, merrier, merriest; happy, happier, happiest; wet, wetter, wettest; short, shorter, shortest; little, less, least; much, more, most.

IV. Clothing. For Men: hat, top-hat, cap, overcoat, raincoat, trousers, waistcoat, shirt, tie, bow-tie, collar, studs, cuff-links, belt, vest, pants, socks, socksuspenders, shoes, spats, boots, scarf, dinner-coat, tail-coat, morning-coat, gloves, dressing-gown, pyjamas, slippers, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, pocket, etc. For Women: hat, veil, ribbon, coat, mackintosh, jacket, cuffs, shirt, blouse, evening-dress, petticoat, knickers, stockings, corset, low-heeled-shoes, high-heeled shoes, scarf, dressing-gown, hairnet, apron, overall, sunshade, handbag, etc.

England and the English

SPORTS AND GAMES IN ENGLAND

ENGLAND is a great place for *sports and games¹ of all sorts, old and young alike do something to *keep themselves fit.² Children play hopscotch,³ blind-man's-buff,⁴ leap frog;⁵ they *fly kites,⁶ *spin tops,⁷ and ride their scooters⁸ all over the pavements. Those of them who have the chance learn to ride a pony almost as soon as they can walk.

The two great games in England for boys and men are cricket⁹ in summer, and football in winter. As I suppose most people know, there are two kinds of football: Association, played by teams of eleven men, with a round ball, and Rugby, played by "fifteens" with an oval¹⁰ ball. Most people know these games respectively as "soccer" and "Rugger."

Tennis and golf¹¹ are also very popular in England and so indeed are the various

forms of athletics such as running, jumping, swimming and rowing. There are, I suppose, very few branches of sport in which this country has not at one time or another produced world champions.¹² Boxing is a very popular sport. Horse-racing in one form or another goes on all the year round, and those who can afford it *go in for¹³ hunting, and shooting, and fishing, at the proper season. Of course we have also got "mechanical"¹⁴ sports, motor-racing,¹⁵ aviation,¹⁶ and so on. Sometimes, when we get a really hard winter, our winter sports flourish for a little while, and we skate,¹⁷ ski,¹⁸ and toboggan.¹⁹ Indeed, sport in some form or another is an essential part of the Englishman's daily life, and an athletic training is an essential feature in our *English system of education.²⁰

Conversation

I'm told that English people are very fond of games; is that so?

I suppose it is. But I don't think it's true only of English people nowadays. Games are played all over the world, aren't they?

Yes, I believe they are. But English people are supposed to be exceptionally good at them.

What would you say were the most popular games in England to-day?

Well, I suppose the chief game played in winter is football, and, in summer, cricket.

What are the other games?

Oh, there's tennis and hockey,²¹ and golf, but, of course, rackets,²² squash-rackets,²³ and fives,²⁴ and so on.

What about hockey? When is that played? In summer or winter?

In winter. Tennis, of course, is played all the year round—on *hard or grass courts²⁵ in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

I've been told that there are no winter sports in England. Well, you see, the English winter is not very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing and skating. People who really go in for winter sports, in a special and narrower sense, go abroad for them; but, of course, winter is the great time for hunting, when the ground is not too hard.

Is there any golf to be had near London?

Oh yes, any amount. There are dozens of good *golf links²⁶ within an hour or so of London. You ought to join a *golf club.²⁷

Notes

1. 二字俱作運動與遊戲解，唯 sports 專指戶外，game 兼指戶內（如門牌下棋皆 game 也）。
2. 保持健康。
3. 兒童用獨腳跳躍以踢石片之遊戲。
4. 捉迷藏。
5. 跳背戲（兒童遊戲之一）。
6. 放風箏。
7. 滾陀螺。
8. 踏板車（供兒童遊戲用，前後各有一輪，上置一窄板，前輪上有一把手之柄，兒童一足立板上，以他足

出賣你的同胞，你的男子才可以得救。



THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE, 魔鬼的弟子。

推而前進)。 9. 板球戲 (英國盛行之一種球戲, 球員分爲二隊, 每十一人, 玩時用棍打球, 經三柱小門以定勝負)。 10. 橢圓的。 11. 高爾夫球 (以棍擊小球入穴之戲, 其目的在擊球入穴而所擊的次數愈少愈好)。 12. 選手, 優勝者。 13. 嗜好。 14. 機械的。 15. 汽車競賽。 16. 飛行。 17. 滑冰。 18. 滑雪。 19. 乘雪車。 20. 英國教育制度。 21. 以一端彎曲之棍所行之擊球戲。 22. 於方場中以球拍拍球向四壁互擊之球戲。 23. 與 rackets 相似, 但所用之球爲軟球。 24. 在圓場用手拋球之一種遊戲。 25. 硬地或草坪網球場。 26. 高爾夫球場。 27. 高爾夫球會。

ANECDOTES

A Healthful Climate

A sickly lady, who was visiting a *health resort¹ in the mountains on the advice of her physician, was seated at the table next to a ruddy-faced,² robust looking young man.

“Have you improved much since you came here?” the lady asked.

“Wonderfully,³ ma’am,”⁴ replied the young man.

“And were you in very bad health when you came?” she persisted.

“Bad health? Why, ma’am, when I first came here, I was probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had practically no use of my limbs nor the use of a single faculty.⁵”

“Dear⁶, dear! And you lived?”

“I certainly did, ma’am, although you really have no idea of how bad I was when I first arrived. I was absolutely dependent upon others for everything, being entirely without power to help myself. But I commenced to gain⁷ immediately upon my arrival, and haven’t experienced a serious set-back⁸ since.”

“Wonderful, wonderful!” murmured the lady. “But do you think that your lungs were really affected?”⁹

“Well, I suppose you’d call them sound, but they were possessed of so little vitality¹⁰ that if it hadn’t been for the most careful nursing¹¹ they’d¹² probably have ceased their functions¹³ entirely.”

“I trust you found kind friends here, sir?”

“Indeed I did, ma’am. It is to them and to the pure air of these mountains that I owe my life. My father’s family were with me, but, unfortunately, my mother *was prostrated with a severe illness¹⁴ during the time of my greatest weakness.”

WIT AND HUMOUR

A youngster¹ was being taken, somewhat unwillingly, for a stroll² by a doting³ uncle and aunt. "Hello, Robby!" called an acquaintance,⁴ "is that your father and mother?"

"Naw,"⁵ was the sour retort, "that's my convoy."⁶

Sandy was *after a job⁷ in an *aircraft factory.⁸

"I suppose you realise," the foreman⁹ said, "that in a workshop like ours we've got to work to very fine limits.¹⁰ Have you had any experience in that sort of thing?"

Sandy grinned. "I'll say I have. For ten years I worked in a restaurant and it was my job to cut the ham for the sandwiches."

Instruction to *airplane spotters:¹¹ If you see an airplane flying backward, it's an Italian *pursuit plane.¹²

Can you explain the difference between nervousness and shyness?

Certainly. Pretty women make me shy. Their husbands make me nervous.

"How sad! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh when you arrived here?"

"Yes, ma'am. They tell me that *I only weighed nine pounds at the time of my birth here.¹⁵

Notes

1. 養病地. 2. 有康健的面色的. 3. 非常地(後面 improved 一字省却). 4. madam 之省寫. 5. 官能, 才能. 6. 噯呀! 7. 進步. 8. 退步. 9. 受影響. 10. 生機. 11. 看, 撫養. 12. =they would. 13. 功用. 14. 因患重病而致虛弱. 15. 我生在此地的時只有九磅重.

NEWS AND VIEWS

China Must Not Be Allowed to *Go Under¹ warned them that in her *occupied areas⁶ Japan now commands⁷ more resources than does Germany.⁸ It would be folly to treat otherwise than seriously the Japanese plans to *take all measures to crush the centres of Chinese resistance² under Generalissimo Chiang Kai shek, writes the *Yorkshire Post.³ It continues: "Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in her address to the *Joint Session of Congress,⁴ told her audience that the peril of the Japanese juggernaut⁵ remains and

For five and a half years China's people have stood as a bulwark⁸ against Japanese aggression and during those long years the Generalissimo has stood unshaken and unhurried. It would be no small disaster if such fortitude in the leader and people were in the end to be crushed by the brutal weight of *mechanized ag-

"A true host tries to *make people feel at home,"¹³ and sometimes he succeeds in making them *wish they were.¹⁴

"The poets of today," says a critic, "do at least put plenty of fire¹⁵ into their verses." The trouble with some of them is that they do not put enough of their verses into the fire.

A schoolboy who had been working a good deal at arithmetic, came home one summer for his holidays.

One evening there were two roast pigeons on the dinner table; and the boy, who thought himself very smart,¹⁶ said to his father, "I can prove to you by arithmetic that these two pigeons are three." "Oh!" said his father, * "how do you manage that?"¹⁷ "Well, this is one, and that is two; and one and two make three."

"How very clever!" exclaimed his father. "Then your mother shall have the first, I'll eat the second, and you can have the third." (Notes on next page)

gression.⁹ to prevent it. It is the plain duty of China's Allies.

"The Allies must strain every nerve to give her such aid as they can afford. The most massive possible aid will prove to be best not only for China but for the common cause."

II Nazis Suffer, 9,000,000 Casualties¹ in Russia

In Russia alone, since the beginning of the war, the Germans have suffered a total of 9,000,000 casualties, including 4,000,000 killed. This was revealed on February 23rd in an "Order of the Day"² issued by *N. Josef Stalin, supreme Soviet Commander,³ on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the "Red Army."⁴

It was further disclosed that during the last three months, the Red Army smashed 112 Axis divisions,

killed over 7,000,000 enemy troops and captured 3,000,000 prisoners. During the same period, the Germans lost 7,000 tanks, 3,000 aircraft and 17,000 guns.

III Scientists Discover Important New Food

Five per cent of the new food, whose discovery by British scientists was announced last Tuesday, will give a two pound loaf of additional food value to four ounces of "beef steak"¹ or two eggs. This estimate was given last Wednesday by Sir Edward Appleton, "Secretary of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research."²

"Food Yeast,"³ the name suggested for the food known to scientists as Tuilis is made from sugar or molasses.⁴ It looks like "soap flakes"⁵ and tastes slightly

Notes

1. 少年。 2. 散步。 3. 老邁的。 4. 相識的人。 5. no (錯誤之發音)。
6. 護航隊, 衛隊。 7. 找工作。 8. 飛機製造廠。 9. 工頭。
10. 我們不得不做到非常的精細。(we've ⇒ we have)。
11. 偵察飛機者。 12. 驅逐機。 13. 使至如歸。 14. wish they were at home, 但願是在家裏 (即作客不安之意)。
15. 熱情。 16. 聽教。 17. 你怎樣辦的?

sweet and rather like meat and it gives vegetable soup a *decided meat flavour.* It is a *vitamin B⁷ content higher than *animal protein* including liver.

Scientists stressed the food's value to famished post-war Europe. It is expected to manufacture a product containing a high concentration of vitamin B and high grade protein in hours instead of the months needed to breed and fatten stock⁸ for meat.

IV Britain, U. S. Send Russia Many Tanks, Aircraft

Referring to the help Britain is sending to Russia, Mr. A. V. Alexander, *First

Lord of the Admiralty,¹ said recently, "From the beginning of October, 1941 to the end of last December we, in the *United Kingdom,² have dispatched in all 2,97 tanks and 2,480 aircraft while aircraft sent by us outside the agreement brought the figure to over 3,000. During the same time the United States has sent 3,200 tanks and almost 2,600 aircraft. Thus between us we have provided about 6,200 tanks and 5,600 aircraft.

"This is a very solid and substantial addition to the resources of any belligerent. In addition, we have between us sent 50,000 trucks."³

Notes

- I. 1. 失敗. 2. 用盡方法以擊毀中國抗戰的中心. 3. 約克郡郵報. 4. 美國國會參眾兩院聯席會. 5. 以人供其犧牲之習慣或信仰. 6. 佔領區域. 7. 支配. 8. 堡壘. 9. 機械化的侵略.
- II. 1. 死傷. 2. 每日公報. 3. 蘇維埃最高統帥斯大林. 4. 俄國紅軍. 5. 擊潰.
- III. 1. 燻牛肉片. 2. 科學工業研究部化學研究室祕書. 3. 食麵. 4. 糖漿. 5. 肥皂片. 6. 確實有肉味. 7. 維他命. B. 8. 動物的蛋白質. 9. 家畜(牛羊等).
- IV. 1. 海軍火臣. 2. 英國聯合王國(即英格蘭, 蘇格蘭, 威爾斯及北愛爾蘭之總稱). 3. 貨車.

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