

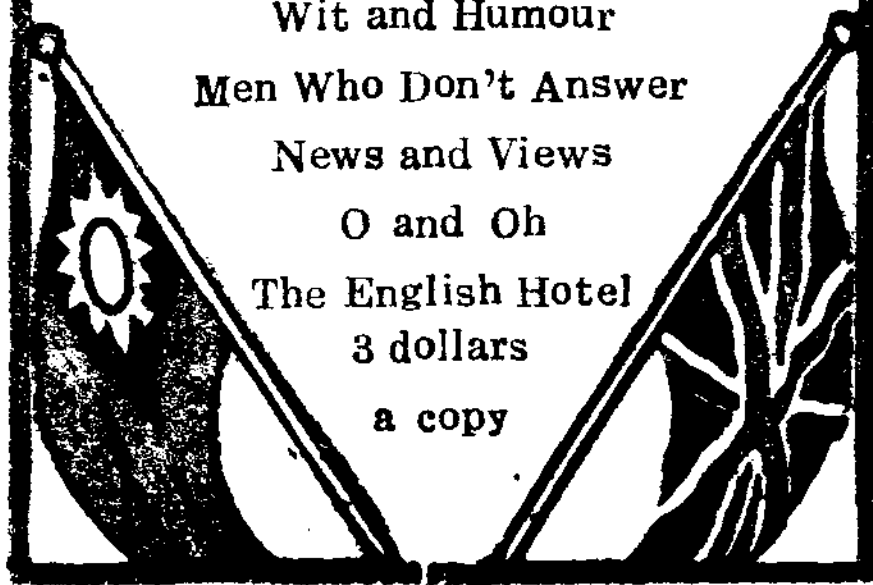
STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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YOUNG CHINA TO YOUNG BRITAIN

中國青年致英國青年書

Since the Allied setback in Burma, China has been cut off from other countries and our position has been very critical. But it is not hopeless. In our language which is a system of word pictures, the word "crisis" is written in two characters which mean "danger" and "opportunity."

The danger which faces China to-day is very grave. Because the Burma Road has been cut we have for the last few months been unable to get any more munitions or petrol from abroad, so that the position of our army has become very difficult, while Japan has been bringing up large forces in an attempt to realise her five-year-old dream of conquering China.

But this danger is also an opportunity, the opportunity of making our country

自緬甸戰役同盟軍失利以後，

中國處境孤立，吾人之地位，益形

危急，然而並非絕望。在吾人象形

之文字中，危機二字，係危險與機

會兩辭縮約而成。

目前中國所遭遇之危險局勢，

甚為嚴重。因滇緬路之切斷，數月

以來，吾人不克向國外輸入軍火及

汽油，結果使中國軍隊之地位非常

困難，而日本則一直在調遣大軍，

以圖實現五年來征服中國之迷夢。

但此種危局同時不失為一種良

even greater. Our young people have welcomed the chance to play their part as citizens of China and of the world. In all our schools and universities there are youth clubs, the members of which spend their holidays acting as first aid workers and teachers in the villages. Many of our young men and boys are serving in our army and air force. Many more are helping on the farms together with many women and girls, who are also working as nurses and orderlies in hospitals and at first aid posts and refugee camps.

China and Britain must go half way round the world to meet each other. Yet both have stood up to violent attacks during the past few years. Now they are allies. Having a common purpose we will together be victorious. The young people of both countries will work together for a happier world.

機，使中國得以更加強大。中國青年業已迎受此種時會，以盡他們為中國國民和世界公民之義務。在各級學校中，有青年團體之組織，團員利用年暑假之暇，從事救護及鄉村教育工作。在陸空兩軍中服務之青年為數甚夥。更多之青年男女，在田莊上幫忙農事，此輩女子並在醫院中担任看護及雜役，或任救急與賑濟流亡等工作。

中英兩國遠隔重洋，非繞地球半週不克攜手；然而過去數年間，兩國皆已奮起，抵抗橫暴之侵略。現在兩國業已同盟。兩國作戰目標既同，必能同獲勝利。兩國青年，將共同努力以求實現空前幸福之世界。

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

The English Hotel

There are plenty of good hotels in London and you are nearly always sure of finding room in one or other of them. Still, if you don't want to be disappointed, it is better to engage a room before-

hand. You'll find London hotels just the same as hotels in all large cities. *As a rule, you go into a large vestibule or lounge, where visitors are constantly coming and going. The porter takes your lug-

The future lies in our hands. We must get rid of prejudice and act on the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We must bring justice and equality, good faith and a spirit of brotherhood to all problems, then the future will be bright. If not, victory in the present struggle will be in vain.

Finally permit us to offer you our most sincere wishes for the success of your efforts and renew our pledge of solidarity with you.

未來之命運操在吾人手中。吾人必須掃除成見，依大西洋憲章之原則行事。吾人必須以公正，平等，誠信，友愛之精神，解決一切問題，然後吾人之將來才有光明。如缺乏此種精神，則此次奮鬥勝利，於將來仍無補益。

最後，吾人謹以至誠，祝君等努力成功，並重申精神團結之誓約，願共勉之。

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gage,⁹ and you go to the office¹⁰ to ask the clerk¹¹ for the *number of your room,¹² and to get your key. Then you go up in the lift.¹³ If your hotel is *right in London,¹⁴ I don't suppose it will have a garden. In most hotels, of course, there will be hot and cold water in the bedrooms, and even if there is no *private bath¹⁵ with the room, there will be plenty of bathrooms near.

The people in the office

will always help you if you are in difficulties; they will tell you where to go, what to do, and how to spend your time.

They will get *theatre tickets¹⁶ for you, and do all they can for you. If your wife is going with you, she will find plenty to amuse her—she will be able to spend her time looking at the shops while you are busy. I shall expect to hear all about it when you come back. I hope you'll enjoy it.

Conversation

*Here we are!¹⁷ This is our hotel, isn't it?

Yes, there is the sign,¹⁸ “*Prince's Court Hotel.”¹⁹

Shall I *look after²⁰ the luggage, or will you?

Well, if you'll *see to²¹ the luggage and pay the driver,²²

I'll go in and *see about²³ the rooms.

All right. Where shall I find you?

I'll wait for you at the office. Don't be long.

I'll come as soon as I can. Here's the porter. He'll look after me.

.....

Good morning. Can you let me have *two single rooms²⁴ and a bathroom?

Have you reserved²⁵ them?

No, I haven't.

Let me see. Yes, you can have two rooms on the first floor, with a bathroom. Rooms 104 and 105.

I hope they're quiet.

I think you'll find they are, sir. They *face the courtyard.²⁶

How much are they?

The two rooms with the bathroom are 30s²⁷ a night.

All right, we'll take them.

Are you staying for some time?

I expect we shall be here for a week, at least.

Will you *fill up this form,²⁸ please?

Surname.²⁹ *Christian Name.³⁰ Nationality.³¹ *Permanent Address.³² *Where born³³. *Date of Birth.³⁴

Signature.³⁵ Is that all right?

Yes, that's all, thank you. And here are your keys. You can go up by the lift. The boy will show you where the rooms are and your luggage will be *brought up presently.³⁶

NOTES

1. 然而.
2. 失望.
3. 預定一間房.
4. 大概, 照例.
5. 由外門至屋內之通道或過堂, 入口處.
6. 廳.
7. 來客.
8. 挑夫.
9. 行李.
10. 辦事處.
11. 辦事員.
12. 你的房間的號數.
13. 升降機.
14. 恰好在倫敦中心.
15. 私有的浴室.
16. 戲票.
17. 我們到了!
18. 招牌.
19. 親王宮旅館.
20. 照料.
21. 注意.
22. 汽車夫.
23. 察看.
24. 兩個單人房.
25. 預定, 保留.
26. 面對庭院.
27. 30先令(英幣一鎊換20先令).
28. 填寫表格.
29. 姓.
30. 名字.
31. 國籍.
32. 永久通信處.
33. 生在何處.
34. 誕生日日期.
35. 署名.
36. 即刻拿上樓來。

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH**'O AND OH'**

O and OH. These two entirely and fundamentally different words are often confused.

O is not an interjection, but a syllable placed in front of a noun (or noun equivalent) which is being used in what is called the Vocative Case. It is, so to speak, a title added to give weight, dignity and importance to the object addressed, and any pronouns which follow are—necessarily—in the second person. O Caesar, how art thou fallen! O king, take pity on thy subjects!

Since the O is used in invoking somebody or something, and invocations are emotional and frequently passionate affairs, it follows that the mark of exclamation frequently comes at the end of the sentence. But it never comes immediately after the O. Whereas in the case of the interjection Oh, a separate and entirely independent part of speech, the mark of exclamation quite often immediately follows it. Oh, what a lie! "Oh, oh, oh!" shouted the queen, "My finger's bleeding. Oh, oh, Oh, oh!"—Through the Looking-glass.

NOTES

1. 呼格.
2. =if I may say thus.
3. 稱呼.
4. 與陳述的對象以力量, 莊嚴及重要.
5. 慘哉啊, 你是何等地失敗呀!
6. 憐憫你的臣民呀!
7. 祈求, 召請.
8. 詞類, 詞性.

NEWS AND VIEWS

*JAPAN EVERYWHERE ON DEFENSIVE¹

1. "Japan is everywhere on the defensive; she has gained nothing by her *temporary conquests."² This is the main point made in the *first expert view of the Pacific war to appear in the Soviet Press since Pearl Harbour.³ It is by the Soviet historian⁴ E. Zhukov, and appears in the new *Trade Union fortnightly.⁵

Recalling⁶ that *Tokyo's military extremists⁷ envisaged the incorporation of the Soviet's Far Eastern territories in their "co-prosperity sphere,⁸" he says that *Japan's position now is unfavourable from both the military and the economic point of view.⁹ She has lost her imports¹⁰ from the United States and has *insufficient ship-

ping to make good the loss of imports from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.¹¹

"Meanwhile, her shipping losses are growing and are *practically irreplaceable,"¹² concludes Zhukov.

BRITAIN HAS BUILT 900 WARSHIPS SINCE WAR BEGAN

2. "Britain has built 900 warships since the war began, and *by 1942 she had replaced all the naval losses she suffered in the preceding two and a quarter years,"¹³ said *Lord Winster² in a recent speech.

He added that British shipyards had repaired and *put back into service⁴ 140,000,000 *gross tons⁶ of *merchant shipping.¹ *Losses in convoy protection had been kept down to one half of one per cent., while

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ships of the "Merchant Navy," from the Arctic¹⁰ to the Tropics,¹¹ had brought to these shores some 40,000,000 tons of imports yearly. Three million soldiers had been transported¹² to various destinations¹³ with the loss of only 1,348.

He added that in the first three years of the war 16,000 men of Merchant Navy had been lost.

BRITISH "PUBLIC SCHOOL" BOYS SHOW MUCH INTEREST IN CHINA

3. "Mr. Stanley Smith, the British Ministry of Information Representative in China," who is at present

visiting England, is doing much to "acquaint all classes of people in Britain with the situation in the Far East," "laying particular stress on the resistance of the Chinese armies and the determination of the Chinese Government to build up a stable China and a peaceful Far East."

Speaking to the students of one of England's oldest and most famous public schools a few days ago, Mr. Stanley Smith was impressed³ by the numerous questions asked which "pointed to" an understanding of the problems in the eastern theatre of war and the "need for vigorous action."

NOTES

- I. 1. 日本到處處於防守的地位。 2. 暫時的勝利(conquests亦作戰利品解)。 3. 自珍珠港事變以來，首次出現於蘇俄報上，對於太平洋戰事之專門意見。 4. 歷史學者。 5. 職工協會半月刊。 6. 回憶。 7. 東京的軍事激烈派。 8. 企圖把蘇俄遠東領土劃入他們的共榮圈。 9. 從軍事的與經濟的觀點看來，日本今日之處境是不利的。 10. 進口貨。 11. 船隻缺乏，不够從馬來及荷屬印度，充分輸入，以彌補進口貨之損失。 12. 事實上無法補充。

- II. 1. 一九四年英國已將前兩年零三個月所受一切海軍損失完全補充



希特勒調兵點將可是沒有反應

Men Who Don't Answer

2. 溫斯特勳爵. 3. 船塢. 4. 修理. 5. 使.....重行服役.
6. 總噸數. 7. 商船. 8. 護航之損失已減低到百分之點五. 9.
海軍商船隊. 10. 北極地帶. 11. 熱帶. 12. 糧食. 13. 目的地。

III. 1. 公立學校（在英國，所謂公立學校多半是私立的）。2.
施敏思先生，英國情報部駐華代表。3. 使英國各階層人民熟悉遠東之
情勢。4. 特別着重中國軍隊之抗戰及中國政府決心樹立鞏固之中國與
和平之遠東。5. 感動。6. 暗示。7. 東方戰場。8. 採取有力
行動之必要。

Notes On Exercise V And Answers To Its Questions

I. Must implies necessity, e. g., I must pay the bill.
Can implies being capable of or able to, e. g., I can drive a car. May is used:

1. When asking permission, e. g., May I smoke?
2. For supposition, e. g., You may be right.

Ought implies that it is one's duty to do a certain thing, e. g., I ought to help her as much as I can.

I. can, 2. May. 3. Can. 4. ought. 5. May. 6. must. 7. ought. 8. must. 9. May. 10. may. 11. may. 12. ought.

II. Bring is best used in conjunction with "With," e. g., Bring her with you when you come. Fetch is the same as "go for," e. g., You must fetch a doctor. Wear is only for clothes, e. g., I wear a hat. For articles which are not strictly clothing, such as umbrella, walking-stick, handbag, use the verb "carry." Quiet and Quiet. There are many words in English which sound almost alike; these should always be noted. Say and Tell. The difference between these two words is best shown by examples:

Say. He says it is going to rain this afternoon.

I don't know what to say.

Is he English? Yes, I should say so.

Tell. Tell me what think about it.

I always tell the truth.

He told the child a story.

Great means famous or very important, and is never used for physical size, e. g.: He is a great poet. London is a great city. Note that Great is also used for abstract things or ideas, e. g.: A great mistake, a great success. Large is the same as big, e. g.: A large book (not small), a large house. Tall is used to describe persons, e. g., A tall man.

III. 1. into. 2. in. 3. in. 4. in. 5. at. 6. at. 7. at. 8. in. 9. at. 10. at. 11. at. 12. at. 13. in. 14. In. 15. in.

IV. Vegetables: Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, peas, carrots, turnips, radishes, celery, tomatoes, onions, leeks, garlic, cucumber, etc.

Flowers: Rose, carnation, peony, lilac, daffodil, dandelion, azalea, chrysanthemum, daisy, forget-me-not, lily, etc.

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH NO. VI

I. Complete the following sentences:—

1. If I work hard.....
2. If he intends to com
3. If I were you.....
4. If it is fine this afternoon
5. If I have time.....
6. If I have plenty of money
7. If it were fine.....
8. If you help me with the
9. If I had the money.....
10. If I had got up earlier.....
11. If I had only known earlier.....
12. I should never have known if.....
13. I shall come if.....
14. I shall be so disappointed if
15. You could easily do it if.....

II. Make sentences to show the difference between:—

heavy difficult live leave thick fat meet meat
weather whether to go of off hard hardly

III. Insert the missing prepositions:—

1. We are going—the theatre evening.
2. The train arrives—the station—4.30.
3. Please tell me—once.
4. I waited for half an hour, and—last she came.
5. The book is—the table.
6. He is sitting—an armchair.
7. The picture is—the wall.
8. I put my hands—my pockets.
9. She is drinking—the cup.
10. She took ten shillings—her bag.
11. For the last few days I haven't been able to
sleep—night
12. The shop is—Park Street.
13. I don't like the country—bad weather.
14. He took—his hat to the lady.

IV. Make a list of the best-known trees and birds.

ERRATA—In the 12th issue of our Weekly for Exercise VI read Exercise VII, and for Notes on Exercise V read Notes on Exercise VI.

* % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % *
 % WIT AND HUMOUR %
 * % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % *

The novelist's¹ small son had been *brought to book² for telling a lie. He sat for a long time in silent thought.

"Dad,³" he said at last, "how long will it be before I stop *getting licked⁴ for telling lies and begin to get paid for them like⁵ you do?"

... ..

"I didn't like those eggs you sent me yesterday," states the *lady customer.⁶

"Why, what was wrong with them?" demanded the grocer,⁷ rather truculently.⁸

"Well, I thought they were rather *undersized for their age."⁹

... ..

At a *diplomatic reception¹⁰ a young man was asked by a widow to guess her age. "You must have idea," she said, as he hesitated.¹¹

"I have several ideas," he admitted.¹² "The trouble is that *I hesitate whether to make it ten years younger on account of your looks, or ten years older on account of your intelligence."¹³

... ..

Smith was talking to a couple of his friends about his wife and her peculiarities.¹⁴

"I have thought for some time," he said, "that my wife is *utterly devoid of taste,¹⁵ but the other day she put on a new dress which was *atrocious beyond words.¹⁶ I daren't of course say a word about it, and dared hardly look at it, but she went out I went to the window to have another look at her and—"

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS

By Robert Lynd

A correspondent¹ writes to ask what is the origin² of the phrase, "To burn the candle at both ends." "Was ever a candle made," he inquires,³ "with wick⁴ to be used at both ends? It must," he concludes, "have been a curved one in the middle, if so."

I am not surprised that

the question has been raised. I have never been able to see why it was necessary to forbid ordinary human beings to burn the candle at both ends, since no one but a *man of abnormal industry and patience could possibly succeed in lighting the wrong end of a candle.⁵ Even if he suc-

*At this point his wife entered the room suddenly.¹⁷

"And *the funniest part of the whole affair,"¹⁸ continued Smith, *without showing the least embarrassment,¹⁹ "was that they found the cat eleven days later on the top of *Eiffer Tower:"²⁰

And Mrs. Smith is still puzzling²¹ as to what there was in that *ridiculous statement²² to make them all *laugh so uproaringly.²³

Notes

1. 小說家.
2. 招來詰問.
3. 爸爸.
4. 遭答責.
5. 此處應用 as, 小孩子說話文法不免錯誤.
6. 女顧主.
7. 雜貨商.
8. 橫蠻地.
9. 年紀大而身材小.
10. 外交的歡迎會.
11. 遲疑.
12. 承認.
13. 我所遲疑的是爲了你的美貌而少說十個年齡還是因爲你的智慧, 而添上十個年齡呢.
14. 怪癖.
15. 完全缺乏審美力.
16. 討厭到不可言形容.
17. 正當這個時候, 他的太太忽然進屋子來了.
18. 事情最滑稽的部分...
19. 絲毫不顯得狼狽.
20. 鐵塔 (在巴黎).
21. 莫明其妙.
22. 可笑的說明.
23. 哄堂大笑.

needed in doing so once he would be unlikely to repeat the experiment.⁶

Apparently,⁷ however, what the proverb-maker⁸ really meant is that if you sit up late you should not get up too early on the following morning. The trouble is the authorities⁹ cannot agree as to who is burning the right end of the candle—the man who goes to bed late or the man who rises early. *Common sense¹⁰ seems to suggest that the man who makes *the more intelligent use of the candle¹¹ is the *late sitter.¹²

Most of us, I am afraid, unlike this correspondent, *accept proverbial expressions too lazily.¹³ When we are told that “*A stitch in time saves nine¹⁴” *we never dream of demanding proof of so exact a statement,¹⁵ or of inquiring *whether any scientific test had been ever made of

its accuracy.¹⁶ If such a test were made I should not be surprised to discover that the *proverb-maker was wrong in his calculations.¹⁷

There is no greater proof of our *blind and superstitious acceptance of proverbs¹⁸ than the fact that it is still possible for a politician¹⁹ to declare that “*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush²⁰” *without being challenged by a single member of the audience.²¹ Yet there is scarcely a man or woman present who does not know that the real fact of the matter is that a bird in the bush is worth two—or twenty, or two hundred—in the hand, except to a dealer in cage-birds.²²

The original proverb, possibly, was true enough in a *less enlightened age²³ than ours, but in an age that has passed²⁴ a *Bird's Protection Act²⁵ an effort

ought surely to be made to
 *bring our proverbs abreast
 of modern sentiment.²⁶
 *We are constantly hearing
 in other spheres²⁷ of “*the
 need of a restatement of
 truth in harmony with mo-
 dern discoveries and deve-
 lopments.”²⁷ Modernism,²⁸
 however, has not yet been
 permitted to *reshape our
 proverbs.²⁹ Living in the
 *age of the motor-car,³⁰
 *we still think proverbially
 in terms of the age of the
 camel,³¹ which if you gave
 him an inch, would take an
 ell.³² A motorist³³ would
 take much more than that.

The reason why proverbs
 should be allowed to go un-
 challenged³⁴ in the speeches
 and writings of public men
 is difficult to understand.
 Cynics³⁵ again and again
 have pointed out *their un-
 trustworthiness.³⁶ Why
 should we continue to say
 that “*Birds of a feather
 flock together”³⁷ when we
 know that a *robin cannot
 endure the proximity even
 of his own father?³⁸ Why
 should we repeat to our ne-
 phews “*No gains without
 pains”³⁹ when the results
 of the *Dublin sweepstake⁴⁰
 prove that this is simply

not true? Consider again
 the proverb, “*Take care
 of the pence, and the
 pounds will take care of
 themselves.”⁴¹ I knew a
 man who, misled by this
 wicked proverb, took so
 much care of his pence that
 he could scarcely be per-
 suaded to enter a bus,⁴²
 but *his pounds vanished
 on the Stock Exchange.⁴³
 *Defenders of the proverbs
 may retort⁴⁴ that this
 merely prove the truth of
 the proverb, “*Penny wise,
 pound foolish.”⁴⁵

But what are we to think
 of a collection of *solemn
 sayings⁴⁶ which *flagrantly
 contradict each other⁴⁷ so
 that if one saying *does
 not fit the occasion⁴⁸ *its
 exact opposite can be
 quoted.⁴⁹

The truth is that it is about
 time that *an official body⁵⁰
 was appointed to *examine
 the credentials of the pro-
 verbs⁵¹ and to censor⁵² if
 necessary *those that are
 likely to corrupt the wells
 of truth.⁵³ It may be that
 the proverb is not quite so
 grave a danger as it once
 was, as I am told that the
 copy-book⁵⁴ is no longer in
 general use in the schools.

But I know how deleterious an influence the copying of proverbs into a copy-book exercised on my own childhood.⁵⁵ It was then that I wrote out "Discretion is the better part of valour"⁵⁶ so many times that I came to believe it. Until then I used to dream of stopping runaway horses and such indiscreet exploits.⁵⁷ But, after the

poison of the proverb had entered into my blood, when I did at length see a runaway horse careering⁵⁸ along the street, I discreetly stood aside and let it pass.

A proverb may be an excellent thing, if you believe only half of it. If you can believe the whole of it, it must be a platitude.⁵⁹ If it is not a platitude, it is probably untrue.

NOTES

1. 通譯員. 2. 起源. 3. 詢問. 4. 蠟燭心. 5. 特別勤勞與
- 忍耐的人或許能把蠟燭的末端點燃. 6. 未必再行嘗試. 7. 顯然地.
8. 造格言者. 9. 權威. 10. 常驅. 11. 較靈敏的使用蠟燭. 12.
- 醒睡者. 13. 漫然接受格言體的辭句. 14. 及時之一針可省九針.
15. 我們從不夢想到要證實這一句嚴格的證明. 16. 對於它的正確性
- 是否有過科學的試驗. 17. 造格言者之計算極不準確. 18. 盲目的與
- 迷信的接受格言. 19. 政治家. 20. 手掌中之一鳥勝過森林中之十
- 鳥(即十餘不如一現之宜). 21. 聽衆無一人予以否認. 22. 賣養
- 鳥的商人. 23. 較野蠻的時代. 24. 通過. 25. 保護鳥類法令.
26. 應該努力使格言與現代情緒並駕齊驅. 27. 常常在別方面聽利,
- 有重行說明真理使之與現代文明與發展一致的必要. 28. 現代趨勢.
29. 改變我們的格言. 30. 汽車時代. 31. 我們對於諺語的想法仍
- 然脫不掉駱駝時代的措辭. 32. 量布疋之尺名(現在少用) Give him
- an inch, and he will take an ell. 得寸進尺. 33. 乘汽車者. 34.
- 不遭否認或反駁. 35. 憤世嫉俗之徒. 36. 格言之不可靠. 37. 羽
- 毛相同之鳥集在一起(即物以類聚之意). 38. 知更鳥不能與自己的
- 父親接近. 39. 不勞則無所得. 40. 杜伯林(愛爾蘭自由邦的首都)
- 的馬票. 41. 節省便士, 金鎊自然會積集(即積少成多之意, 按英國
- 幣制, 一鎊等於二百四十個便士). 42. 公共汽車. 43. 他的金鎊
- 在交易所極消耗了. 44. 看格言辯談者也許可以方駁……. 45. 大處
- 不算小處算. 46. 鄭重的格言. 47. 公然彼此矛盾. 48. 不適合
- 時會. 49. 可以引證絕對相反的格言. 50. 一個正式的團體. 51.
- 考驗格言的根據. 52. 檢查. 53. 或許敗壞真理源泉的那些格言.
54. 習字簿. 55. 習字簿裡抄錄格言對於我的童年時代發生過有害的
- 影響. 56. 審慎爲勇敢之要義. 57. 不審慎的事業. 58. 疾行.
59. 陳腐之言。

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