

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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## LORD SELBORNE ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN

### 瑟爾本勳爵論對日戰爭

Although Japan's forces are on the other side of the world, she is never out of the British Government's mind, declared Lord Selborne, Minister for Economic Warfare, in an interview he granted recently to a correspondent of the London Star.

"Japan's whole war strategy is wrapped up in her shipping. What can she do without ships? The Achilles heel of Japan is shipping. Her aggressions have given her a tremendous perimeter to maintain by ships. Before Pearl Harbour she had 6,500,000 tons of shipping. Now she has less than 5,000,000 tons. She continues to lose ships at the rate of 130,000 tons a month.

"The Japanese are very worried over the steady toll that is being taken by British and American submarines and the surrender of the It-

英國經濟作戰大臣,瑟爾本勳

爵於最近接見倫敦星光報記者時

申言：「日本軍隊雖遠在世界之彼端，英國政府對之絕未忘懷。

「日本整個戰略完全依賴船隻。無船，則日本所能為者有幾？然日本之弱點亦即在此。日本侵略得來的廣大地帶需要船隻維持。在珍珠港事變以前日本有船六百五十萬噸。現在所有者已不及五百萬噸，且每月繼續損失十三萬噸。」

英美潛艇有增無減地擊沉日本船隻之數目，已使日本人甚感苦惱，意大利艦隊投降當更增加

alian Fleet must have added to their concern.

“The Japanese have to get their oil supplies in bulk from the conquered Dutch-East Indias which are something like 3,000 miles away from their homeland. Rubber and tin have to be taken from Malaya which is as far away. So is Japan's need for ships and I say nothing of the carrying of food and metals from comparatively nearby Manchuria. How can they build ships and run any heavy industry without iron? They used to rely on scrap from the United States.

“Such a shortage of shipping confronts the Japanese that they have turned to building wooden ships with diesel engines. We expect to see several hundreds of them at sea. They are bound to be small, slow-moving and vulnerable and they cannot be regarded as a solution of Japan's problem.”

“A great crisis would arise when Britain and America could concentrate such com-

倭寇之憂慮。

日寇勢須向被征服的荷屬東印度大量運油，而荷屬印度距離日本本土之行程約在三千英里左右。樹膠與錫須取給於馬來亞，為程之遠幾相等於前。日本需要船隻之迫切如此，至於從較近之滿洲運取食物及五金，則余並不提及。且缺乏鐵何能造船，及經營工業？鉄之供應往昔日本全部賴于美國。

日寇所遭遇的船隻缺乏，其情形如此，故不得不轉而建造裝置內燃機の木船。不久將有數百艘此種木船出現海上。木船當然小而且慢，又易受傷，故木船之建造不能認為日本船隻缺乏之問題已經解決也。

一旦英美能在太平洋集中聯合海軍力量，使日本與佔領區之

bined naval strength in the Pacific that the shipping links with Japanese-occupied territory would be systematically destroyed and Japan's industries starved.

“The Japanese Fleet is still very powerful. Before we can invade Japan there will have to be a great naval battle with Japan having the the advantage of being near her home bases. But added to our naval strength we have a great preponderance of air strength. Japan's aircraft industry cannot compete with Britain's and America's.

“Just as our Australian and New Zealand fellow subjects fought side by side with us in the Middle East so our soldiers, sailors and airmen will go to the Far East to fight and defeat Japan. The war against Japan is just as urgent and just as serious as that against Germany. There can be no thought of our packing up and returning to a peace footing until Japan has unconditionally surrendered.”

航運連鎖遭受有系統的毀壞，日本的工業便將因之枯竭而死，則屆時日本將發生重大的危機。

「日本的艦隊仍甚強大。在吾人侵入日本以前，將不免一場大海戰，日本艦隊接近本國基地，形勢自較有利。但吾人除海軍以外，空軍力量超過日本遠甚。日本的飛機工業不能與英美抗衡。」

正如澳洲及紐西蘭同胞在中東方面與吾人並肩作戰，吾人之海陸空戰士亦將赴遠東作戰以擊敗日本。對日戰爭，其迫切與嚴重不亞於對德戰爭，非至日本無條件投降。吾人決無意結束軍事，回到和平地步也。」

## LIFE AND LETTERS

### THE UNDERGRATE'S FIRST DAY AT OXFORD

(continued from the last issue)

The politician,<sup>1</sup> he learns, is expected to draw the club's wine and to add to its epigrams,<sup>2</sup> and the \*hunting fan<sup>3</sup> \*no longer bothered by time-tables<sup>4</sup> to \*take the field at least three days a week.<sup>5</sup>

These pallid<sup>6</sup> youths, so broad-minded and tolerant<sup>7</sup> of every one (provided he has a crest,<sup>8</sup> a ribbon,<sup>9</sup> or a purse,<sup>10</sup> otherwise, of course, who is he?), are those who will be among the \*hunting set.<sup>11</sup> The enthusiasts for a blue<sup>12</sup> who will throng Vincent's (club for athletes, etc.) are the \*matter of fact!<sup>13</sup> young men who are never led astray nor show themselves narrow.

The O. U. D. S. (dramatic club) is recruited<sup>14</sup> by the \*ultra-poetical super-aesthetical<sup>15</sup> of the intellects,<sup>16</sup> who reward them-

selves with their own colours, and a tie and handkerchief to match.

Next day, gentlemen are requested to \*interview their dons.<sup>16</sup> Who could refuse so \*deferential an invitation?<sup>17</sup> He hears how many weeks he may spend away, but would he first say when he is going, please. It is regretted<sup>18</sup> he \*must be in college by midnight, at the risk of £5 fine.<sup>19</sup> In one college he is excused many fines, through a legacy<sup>20</sup> left by a considerate<sup>21</sup> patron<sup>22</sup> a century ago.

\*Though many petty rules seem a nuisance,<sup>23</sup> the life they allow is better than at foreign \*varsities<sup>24</sup> with their \*absolute freedom.<sup>25</sup>...

Early in the first week the freshers collect at each college wearing mortarboards,<sup>26</sup> white \*bow ties,<sup>27</sup>

# ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

## ENGLISH HOSPITALS

- I. How are English hospitals supported?<sup>1</sup>
- J. Mostly by \*voluntary contributions.<sup>2</sup>
- I. Name some of the largest London hospitals.
- J. Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, Royal Free, King's College, etc.
- I. What diseases do the \*ophthalmic hospitals<sup>3</sup> treat?

and gown. They march off solemnly given a \*book of to the Sheldonian,<sup>23</sup> where statues.<sup>31</sup> Then the Vice-different colleges \*line the chancellor,<sup>32</sup> with \*profound benches.<sup>29</sup> One by one each dignity,<sup>33</sup> \*recites Latin,<sup>34</sup> signs the register,<sup>30</sup> and is and bows, in the twilight.

From The Evening Standard

### NOTES

- 1. 政治家. 2. 誓句. 3. 愛打獵者. 4. 不再受功課表限制的苦惱. 5. 一週至少可打獵五次. 6. 蒼白的. 7. 寬容的. 8. 勇氣; 驕傲. 9. 紐飾, (勳章之) 綬. 10. 錢 (crest, ribbon, purse 指有錢有勢). 11. 好打獵的一羣. 12. 運動員之制服 (因其顏色為藍之故). 13. 講實在話, 實事求是的. 14. 補充, 招募. 15. 極端有詩人性格的, 特別富於美感的智者. 16. 接見他們的導師. 17. 恭謙的邀請. 18. 可惋惜的. 19. (在校的時候) 夜半必須回校, 否則罰錢五鎊. 20. 遺產. 21. 體諒的. 22. 恩人. 23. 許多瑣碎規章雖然看來討厭... 24. =universities. 25. 絕對的自由. 26. 黑方帽子. 27. 蝶形領結. 28. 一所大會堂. 29. 沿椅子排列. 30. 註冊簿. 31. 一本章程. 32. 大學副校長. 33. 十分莊嚴. 34. 背拉丁文 (大概是對新生的訓辭).

J. They treat diseases of the eyes.

I. How are hospital patients classified?

J. They are classified into two groups: in-patients and out-patients. The former remain in the hospital until they are cured, or until they die. The latter attend the hospital at \*specified hours?<sup>4</sup>

I. What is the difference between a physician<sup>5</sup> and a surgeon?<sup>6</sup>

J. A physician is one who cures by drugs,<sup>7</sup> while a surgeon is one who \*performs operations.<sup>8</sup>

I. Who is at the head of the \*nursing staff?<sup>9</sup>

J. The matron<sup>10</sup> is at the head of the nursing staff.

I. What do you call the bedrooms in hospitals?

J. They are called wards.<sup>11</sup>

I. What are the different classes of nurses?

J. The different classes are day-nurses, night-nurses, head-nurses, and probationers.<sup>12</sup>

I. Who is responsible for the general working of the hospital?

J. The Superintendent<sup>13</sup> is responsible.

I. What do you mean by Hospital Sunday?

J. On \*Hospital Sunday<sup>14</sup> an appeal<sup>15</sup> is made in all churches for aid, so as to enable the hospitals to carry on their good work.

I. What do hospitals do?

J. They \*wage war against diseases.<sup>16</sup> They \*alleviate suffering.<sup>17</sup>

I. How are hospitals classified?

J. There are \*isolation hospitals for contagious diseases;<sup>18</sup> ophthalmic hospitals; \*maternity hospitals<sup>19</sup> for women; children's hospitals, etc.

I. What do the letters M.D. signify?<sup>20</sup>

J. They signify "doctor of medicine."<sup>21</sup>

I. What do you know about Harley Street, London?

J. In Harley Street all the famous specialists<sup>22</sup> have their consulting rooms?

I. Make a list of the different ailments<sup>23</sup> from which mankind suffer.

J. The following is a selected list: Quinsy,<sup>24</sup> apoplexy,<sup>25</sup> asthma,<sup>26</sup> pimples,<sup>27</sup> baldness,<sup>28</sup> blindness, cholera,<sup>29</sup> constipation,<sup>30</sup> corns,<sup>31</sup> chilblains,<sup>32</sup> erysipelas,<sup>33</sup> giddiness,<sup>34</sup> fever,<sup>35</sup> inflammation,<sup>36</sup> shivering,<sup>37</sup> gout,<sup>38</sup> piles,<sup>39</sup> rupture,<sup>40</sup> dropsy,<sup>41</sup> indigestion,<sup>42</sup> tuberculosis,<sup>43</sup> ulcer,<sup>44</sup> rheumatism,<sup>45</sup> measles,<sup>46</sup> deafness, cough,<sup>47</sup> smallpox,<sup>48</sup> vomiting,<sup>49</sup> cancer,<sup>50</sup> \*yellow fever,<sup>51</sup> \*scarlet fever,<sup>52</sup> itch,<sup>53</sup> hoarseness,<sup>54</sup> cramp,<sup>55</sup> headache, appendicitis.<sup>56</sup>

### NOTES

1. 支持(多半指經濟而言)。
2. 自願的捐助。
3. 眼科病院。
4. 規定的時候。
5. 內科醫生。
6. 外科醫生。
7. 藥材。
8. 施手術。
9. 看護人員。
10. 看護長。
11. 病房。
12. 練習生。
13. 院長。
14. 募集病院捐資之星期日。
15. 請求。
16. 與疾病搏鬥。
17. 減輕痛苦。
18. 爲傳染病的隔離病院。
19. 產科醫院。
20. 表示, 意謂。
21. 醫學博士。
22. 專家(此處指醫科)。
23. 疾病。
24. 扁桃腺炎。
25. 中風。
26. 氣喘。
27. 丘疹。
28. 禿。
29. 霍亂。
30. 便秘。
31. 雞眼。
32. 凍瘡。
33. 丹毒。
34. 眩昏。
35. 熱病。
36. 發炎。
37. 顫抖。
38. 痛風。
39. 痔瘡。
40. 疝氣。
41. 水腫。
42. 消化不良。
43. 結核病。
44. 膿瘡。
45. 風濕病。
46. 麻疹。
47. 咳嗽。
48. 天花。
49. 嘔吐。
50. 毒瘡。
51. 黃熱病。
52. 猩紅熱。
53. 疥癬。
54. 噁嘔。
55. 痙攣。
56. 盲腸炎。



THE STUDENT'S SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY  
**FICTITIOUS CHARACTERS**  
**IN ENGLISH**

(Continued from the last issue)

Literary, 文學的.

- Shylock.**—The grasping Jew. (Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*), 貪婪的猶太人 (見莎士比亞的劇本威尼市商人).
- Hamlet.**—The melancholy, philosophising Prince of Denmark. (Shakespeare, *Hamlet*), 憂鬱的哲理化的丹麥王子 (見莎士比亞劇本丹麥王子).
- Othello.**—A jealous Oriental soldier. (Shakespeare *Othello*), 嫉妬心重的東方軍人 (見莎士比亞劇本亞賽羅).
- Iago.**—An apparent friend, in reality a treacherous enemy. (Shakespeare, *Othello*), 口蜜腹劍的朋友 (見亞賽羅).
- Romeo and Juliet.**—The "pair of star-crossed lovers." (Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*), 一對不幸的情人 (見莎士比亞劇本羅密歐與朱律葉).
- Man Friday.**—Robinson Crusoe's devoted servant. (Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*), 魯濱遜的忠實僕人 (見 Defoe 著魯濱遜飄流記).
- Rip Van Winkle.**—Type of henpecked husband. (Washington Irving, *Rip Van Winkle*), 典型的懼內者 (見華盛頓歐文的小說李白犬夢).
- Becky Sharp.**—A girl of high intelligence unaccompanied by qualms of conscience. (Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*), 聰明而不知悔恨的女子, (見薩克雷小說虛榮市).
- Mr. Samuel Pickwick.**—A simple-minded but lovable and benevolent old gentleman. (Dickens, *Papers*), 憨樸可愛而良善的老先生 (見迭更爾小說 *The Pickwick Papers*).
- Scrooge.**—A typical old miser. (Dickens, *A Christmas Carol*), 年老的典型吝嗇者, 見迭更爾小說聖誕節歌.
- Tom Brown.**—Typical schoolboy. (Thomas Hughes, *Tom*







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There are more than one hundred different types of coffee. Brazil<sup>13</sup> provides<sup>14</sup> as many as \*forty varieties.<sup>15</sup>

Snakes and frogs are deaf, but lizards<sup>16</sup> have very keen ears, while turtles<sup>17</sup> can hear well, even under water.

Ducks carry a pocket of oil near the tail, and oil<sup>18</sup> their outer feathers from it. That is why water runs off so easily.

The hungriest king was \*Louis XIV<sup>19</sup> of France. It is on record<sup>20</sup> that at one meal he ate four plates of different soups, a whole pheasant,<sup>21</sup> a partridge,<sup>22</sup> a plate of salad,<sup>23</sup> some \*roast mutton,<sup>24</sup> two large slices of ham, a \*fair share of pastry,<sup>25</sup> and then a dessert<sup>26</sup> of fruit and preserves.<sup>27</sup>

The best time of the day to eat a really good meal is six o'clock in the evening. At that hour our vitality<sup>28</sup> is at its highest, and the \*digestive organs<sup>29</sup> are most capable of doing their work.

### N O T E S

1. 英國博物院(在倫敦).
2. 劃, 刻, 寫, 彫.
3. 毛織物.
4. 鱗壳.
5. 象牙.
6. 棕葉.
7. 認爲.
8. 原意.
9. 宗教的儀式.
10. 過路的人.
11. 求援.
12. 使他可能受罰或監禁的處分.
13. 巴西國.
14. 供給.
15. 四十種.
16. 蜥蜴.
17. 龜.
18. 塗油.
19. 路易十四, King 1643-1719(1648-1715).
20. 記錄.
21. 山雉.
22. 鶉鴉.
23. 生菜食品.
24. 烤羊肉.
25. 一大分糕點.
26. 尾食品.
27. 蜜餞食品.
28. 生機, 生活力.
29. 消化機關.

## An Anecdote

### A \*Ghost Story<sup>1</sup>

A friend of mine who is \*quite skeptical with regard to supernatural phenomena<sup>2</sup> had the following \*frightful experience.<sup>3</sup>

Visiting an \*old castle,<sup>4</sup> he was put into the \*haunted chamber<sup>5</sup> for the night. He said that he \*did not feel the slightest uneasiness,<sup>6</sup> but nevertheless, just \*as a matter of precaution,<sup>7</sup> he took to bed with him a \*revolver of the latest pattern.<sup>8</sup>

He slept peacefully enough until the clock struck two, when he awoke \*with an unpleasant feeling of oppression.<sup>9</sup> He raised his head and peered<sup>10</sup> about him. The room was wanly<sup>11</sup> illuminated<sup>12</sup> by the full moon, and in that weird,<sup>13</sup> bluish light he thought he discerned<sup>14</sup> a small, white hand clasp<sup>15</sup> the rail<sup>15</sup> at \*the foot of his bed.<sup>16</sup>

"Who's there?" he asked tremulously.<sup>17</sup>

There was no reply. The small, white hand did not move.

"Who's there?" he repeated. "Answer me or I'll shoot."<sup>18</sup>

Again there was no reply.

Then he cautiously raised himself, \*took careful aim and fired.<sup>19</sup>

From that night on he has limped.<sup>20</sup> He shot off two of his toes.

### NOTES

1. 鬼的故事。 2. 對於超自然的現象頗為懷疑。 3. 可怕的經驗。
4. 古堡。 5. 有鬼作祟之臥室。 6. 毫不感覺不安。 7. 為預防起見。
8. 最新式的連發手槍。 9. 有一種不愉快的壓迫之感。 10. 窺視，細看。
11. 慘淡地。 12. 照耀。 13. 奇怪的，不可思議的。
14. 看出，認出。 15. 橫條。 16. 牀之脚部。 17. 顫抖地。
18. 開鎗。 19. 仔細瞄準並放鎗。 20. 跛。

**EXERCISES IN ENGLISH NO. XV**

- 1.** Explain the sense of the verb Come:—
1. How did you come by that book?
  2. Long skirts are coming in again this autumn.
  3. Come in and sit down.
  4. Come on, let's go!
  5. This paper comes out every week.
  6. They gave her some smelling-salts, and she soon came round.
  7. Come round this evening at about eight o'clock.
  8. He came into a fortune when his aunt died.
  9. How much does it come to?
  10. You will soon come to your senses and realize what a fool you have been.
- 2.** Make a list of adjectives with the prefixes "un," "im," and with the suffixes "less," "ful."
- 3.** Insert the prepositions:—
1. What do you charge——this?
  2. My house is close——the station.
  3. You cannot compare his work——yours.
  4. He is always complaining——the cold.
  5. You can't conceal anything——me.
  6. He was condemned——death.
  7. I congratulate you——your success.
  8. He won't be content——that.
  9. Are you cross——me?
  10. He is very cruel——animals.
- 4.** Make a list of things in the kitchen.

◎ **NEW AND VIEWS** ◎

**1. \*Britain's Aid To  
China Fund\* Totals  
£839,471**

Britain's Aid China Fund to now totals £839,471 as a result of two large donations<sup>1</sup> from the citizens of Aberdeen<sup>2</sup> and Derby.<sup>3</sup>

The \*Lord Provost<sup>4</sup> of Aberdeen, Sir Thomas Mitchell, brought to London early this week a cheque<sup>5</sup> for £600 and personally handed it to \*Lady Cripps.<sup>6</sup> This brings Aberdeen's total contribution<sup>7</sup> to to £15,900 which is a record<sup>10</sup> for any single city in greater Britain.

On the same day Lady Cripps was also handed a cheque for £1,553 by the Mayor<sup>11</sup> of Derby.

**2. \*India To Give  
Scholarships<sup>1</sup> To  
Chinese students**

Ten Chinese students will be given free studentships by the Government of India as a \*gesture of goodwill<sup>2</sup> toward China and in admiration of the way China's education has been carried on despite<sup>3</sup> the many difficulties. The students have now arrived in India.

Six of them are studying at universities. Four are studying \*industrial and engineering problems,<sup>1</sup> with special attention to railways.

The Government of China has offered ten \*research scholarships<sup>2</sup> as part of the scheme for strengthening cultural contacts between India and China, and students who have been selected will fly to China shortly.

**3. \*Japanese Fascist  
Leader Commits  
Suicide In Tokyo<sup>1</sup>**

\*According to a Tokyo broadcast<sup>2</sup> \*Seigo Nakano,<sup>3</sup> \*veteran Japanese diet member<sup>4</sup> and known particularly as the head of the Japanese \*Fascist group, Tohokai,<sup>5</sup> committed suicide at his residence<sup>6</sup> in Tokyo on Oct. 26.

On June 21 last, Nakano was \*expelled from the House<sup>7</sup> as a result of his having shown sympathy for another \*House member, Toshi Akao,<sup>8</sup> who during the \*82nd session of the Diet<sup>9</sup> was likewise expelled.

Nakano in 1918 \*attended the Paris Peace Conference



in the capacity of a newspaperman.<sup>10</sup> From that time on he became "bitterly anti-British and anti-American" because the "Japanese proposal of "racial equality" was defeated at the conference.<sup>12</sup>

#### 4. \*Britain Leads the World In \*Combustion Research<sup>2</sup>

The existence<sup>3</sup> of a new method of burning coal was disclosed<sup>4</sup> last week by Dr. J.G. Bennett, \*Director of the British Coal Utilization

Research Association.<sup>5</sup>

"Our Association," he said, "has been studying the combustion of \*solid fuel<sup>6</sup> in a way that has certainly not been attempted in any other country. Only a few months ago, Dr. Schroeder, \*Deputy Director of the United States Bureau of Mines,<sup>7</sup> an authority<sup>8</sup> on combustion research, spent a day in our laboratories." When he saw what we were doing on solid fuel combustion research, he told us that we were years ahead of America.

### NOTES

1. 1. 英國援華基金. 2. 數目達到八十三萬九千七百四十一鎊. 3. 捐助. 4. 蘇格蘭東部地名. 5. 蘇格蘭地名. 6. 市長(蘇格蘭). 7. 支票. 8. 克利斯滿夫人. 9. 捐助. 10. 最好的成績. 11. 市長.

2. 1. 獎學金. 2. 友好的姿態. 3. 不願. 4. 工業與工程問題. 5. 研究獎學金.

3. 1. 日本法西斯領袖在東京自殺. 2. 據東京廣播. 3. 中野正剛. 4. 日本國會的健將. 5. 法西斯團體, 東方會. 6. 住宅. 7. 由議會開除. 8. 議員赤尾. 9. 八十二屆國會. 10. 以記者記者的資格出席巴黎和會. 11. 極端反對英美. 12. 日本提議的種族平等案在會上被否決.

4. 1. 英國領事官. 2. 燃燒研究. 3. 存在. 4. 技術. 5. 英國用煤研究會會長. 6. 固體燃料. 7. 美國礦業局副局長. 8. 權威. 9. 試驗室.

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