

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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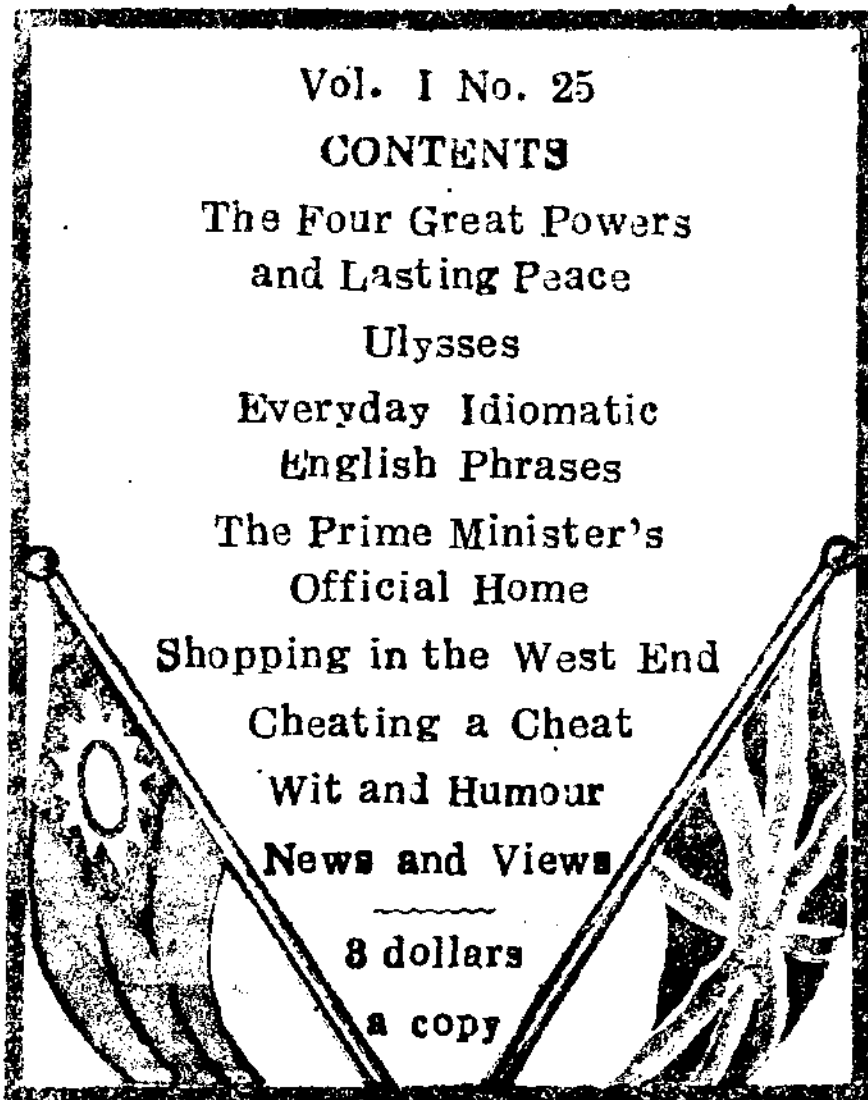
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THE FOUR GREAT POWERS AND LASTING PEACE

四強與永久和平

Two steps towards lasting peace can result from this war and in both Britain can play a leading part, says the Observer in an editorial commenting on the Lords Debate on peace problems and the speech of Sir Stafford on April 17.

“One would consist in what Sir Stafford outlined as a four-power plan. This would mean permanent co-ordination of policies and a permanent ‘mixing up’ of activities between the U. S. A., the U. S. S. R., China and the British Empire. These four Powers together can keep the peace in our century.

“Their present comradeship-in-arms is teaching them mutual tolerance and respect. If the common bases and common boards

倫敦觀察報批評四月十七日
貴族院議員對和平問題之辯論以
及史丹福克利司浦爵士之演說，
於社論中申稱，「此次戰爭可以
產生兩種方法以達到永久和平，
而且在兩者之中英國均能盡重要
職責。

「第一種方法是史丹福士爵
所概述的四強計劃。此種計劃主
張中英美蘇間政策方面永久協同
，活動方面永久「混合一起」。
四強合作方能保持本世紀之和平

「目下共同禦侮之誼已紹示
四強彼此如何諒解，如何尊敬。
如目前英美「混合一起」時所使

in which Britain and America at present find themselves 'mixed up' would be systematised, perpetuated and extended to others, a great and practical step towards peace would be accomplished.

"The other step towards peace which can result from this war is the federation of Europe. The world is not yet ripe for federation but Europe is over-ripe for it. It has become too small for separate sovereignties. If this war has proved anything beyond doubt, it is the complete unreality of any national defence system in a Europe of the Motor Age.

"The nations of Europe can only preserve their identity and cultural and social autonomy, and Europe as a whole her greatness, in unity. The minimum requirement of such a unity is a federal

用之共同基地及共公會團加以鞏
度化，永久化，並推廣至其他方
面，則趨向和平之偉大而切實的
步驟可告完成。

「此次戰爭所產生達到和平
的另一方法為歐洲之聯邦制度。
全世界聯邦尚未達到成熟時期，
但歐洲聯邦則早經成熟。歐洲太
狹小，不足以供獨立國家之個別
生存。此次戰爭如確有所示，則
所證明者，即處此馬達時代，歐
洲任何國防制度均絕對虛幻是也。

。』

「歐洲各民族唯有藉協和一
致方能保持個性，文化的與社會
的自主，以及整個歐洲的偉大。
此種協和一致之最低要求為聯邦

system of defence controlled and administered by a federal authority.

“Few people realize the nucleus of such a European federal defence force is already in existence; that the R.A.F., the Royal Navy and the British Army with their Polish, Czech, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, French, Greek and Yugoslav units have long in fact become a European force. These European forces, some of which played so glorious a part in the defence of Britain and all of which will soon play no less a glorious part in the liberation of Europe, must not dissolve again after victory into weak national forces. If so, they will be separate victims once more of the next aggression.”

國防制度，受聯邦當局之統制與支配。

一般人不知此種歐洲聯邦防禦武力之核心業已存在；皇家陸海空軍，在事實上與波蘭，捷克，荷蘭，比利時，挪威，法國，希臘及南斯拉夫的部隊久已成為歐洲的武力。這項歐洲軍力，一部分在保衛英國戰役中曾大露頭角，在解放歐洲之役中，行將全體獲得光榮之戰果。勝利之後此項歐洲軍力決不應再散為薄弱的國家的軍力。萬一再分散，則將為下次侵略的個別犧牲品。」

LIFE AND LETTERS

"ULYSSES"¹

By Lord Alfred Tennyson

The lights begin to twinkle² from the rocks:
 The long day fades:³ the slow moon climbs:⁴ the *deep
 Moans⁵ round with many voices.—Come, my friends
 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.
 Push off, and, sitting well in order, strike
 The sounding waters;⁶ for my purpose holds⁷
 To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
 Of all the western stars, until I die—
 Though much is taken, much abides;⁸ and though
 We are not now that strength which in old days
 *Moved earth and heaven;⁹ *that which we are, we
 are—
 *Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will!¹⁰
 *To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.¹¹

Prose Explanation

Ulysses is old. He is weary of sitting by the fire-side in Ithaca. He feels the "wander-thirst" and cannot rest from travel.

It is evening. He calls his men together and speaks to them calling upon them to set forth on a voyage with him again:—

"The day is fading towards evening: the lights of the houses twinkle on the rocks. The moon is rising into the sky. The deep (sea) moans round about us with the voices of many waves. Come, my friends; we are not too old to

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

•THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL HOME•

*Number 10, Downing Street,² has been the *historic official residence³ of British Prime Ministers for over two hundred years. This simple and unobtrusive⁴ *Georgian house⁵ is a *two-storied building,⁶ and was built over two hundred and fifty years ago by Sir George Downing. After his death it became *Crown property,⁷ and Charles II. gave it to Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, as an official residence. Since that

set forth again: 'tis (it is) not too late for us to strive once more to discover new lands. Push off the ship from the shore. Sit in your places and row. My purpose (my intention) is fixed. I intend to sail beyond the sunset, beyond the place on the horizon where the stars seem to go down into the sea, as into a bath. I shall sail on, and on until I die.

Much of the strength of our youth is gone from us; but much of our strength abides with us still. We are,—as you see us,—weakened by time, but strong in will. We are determined to seek, to strive, and never yield.”

N O T E S

1. (古典神話) Ithaca 之王, Troy 戰爭中希臘領袖之一, 以智謀口才勇敢著名. 大詩人 Homer 所著之 Odyssey 即描寫 Ulysses 於回 Ithaca 途中十年漫遊之故事。 2. 閃爍。 3. 消逝。 4. 上昇。 5. 海衰。 6. 浪。 7. 堅持。 8. 存留。 9. 驚天動地。 10. 我們還是如故, 時間與命運使我們衰弱, 但是意志還是堅強。 11. 奮鬥, 尋求, 發現, 而不退讓。

time, about the year 1750, some forty Prime Ministers have been installed⁸ in this unpretentious⁹ house, the most famous in London.

The most important room is the *Cabinet Room,¹⁰ a *spacious apartment,¹¹ with two large windows overlooking¹² the back garden. The whole length of the room is occupied by a table, at which sit the *Cabinet Ministers¹³ on heavy mahogany¹⁴ chairs. Half-way down on one side is an arm-chair, *reserved for the Prime Minister. Each Minister has a *supply of stationery,¹⁵ and on the blotter¹⁷ in *gilt letters¹⁸ are printed the words, *'First Lord of the Treasury.'¹⁹ These words also figure on the letter-box in the street. In this room

are discussed the most important *State matters,²⁰ and the decisions sometime have *far-reaching effects²¹. Another important room is the *State Dining-room,²² where on *special occasions²³ Royalty²⁴ and *foreign ambassadors²⁵ are entertained.²⁶ The *Reception suite²⁷ is *decorated in pink and gold, and consists of about three rooms. There is a plentiful supply of couches and easy-chairs,²⁸ and on the mantel-piece²⁹ of the principal apartment is a picture of Sir Robert Walpole, the *first distinguished occupant.³⁰

Although the back garden has neither lilies nor *bower of roses,³¹ it is quiet and charming, and beyond lies *St. James's Park.³²

NOTES

1. 首相官舍。 2. 唐寧街十號。 3. 有歷史性的官邸。 4. 不利目的。 5. 英王喬治時代的（指 1800 年以前）。 6. 兩層樓的建築。 7. 皇室的產業。 8. 就職。 9. 簡樸的。 10. 閣議室。 11. 寬廠的一間。 12. 俯視。 13. 閣員。 14. 桃花心木的椅子。 15. 預備首相坐的。 16. 文具之供給。 17. 吸墨水紙。 18. 鍍金的字。 19. 國庫大臣。 20. 國家大事。 21. 遠大的影響。 22. 國家宴會廳。 23. 特殊場合。 24. 王室。 25. 外國大使。 26. 款待。 25. 招待室。 26. 淡紅兼金黃色的髮璜。 27. 榻。 28. 安樂椅。 29. 壁爐上之板。 30. 第一個顯貴的居住者。 31. 玫瑰亭。 32. 聖詹姆士公園。

A Conversation

SHOPPING¹ IN THE *WEST END²

Speakers—ANNA; MARY WETHTRALL, fellow-boarder.³

ANNA: I simply must have some new stockings. These are my last and I've just made a ladder⁴ in one of them.

MARY: Do you want *lisle thread⁵ or silk?

A.: That depends on the price.

M.: Oh! you can get *quite a decent lisle-thread stocking for 2/11 a pair;⁶ silk would be at least 3/11.

A.: I think *I can rise to two pairs of silk stockings;⁷ they are so much nicer.

M.: Well, let's do our shopping and have tea at Lyon's⁸. My allowance⁹ has just come, so *I'll treat you to tea.¹⁰

A.: How lovely! *We'd better take the tube,¹¹ *it's coming on rain.¹²

M.: Oh, *how horrid!¹³ I do so hate going down the escalator.¹⁴ *I get into a panic and forget which foot I step off with.¹⁵

M.: *Oxford Circus¹⁶—we get out here.

A.: What's the best place for stockings, do you think?

M.: We might have a look at *D. H. Jones',¹⁷ they're not too dear, and stockings are on *the ground floor.¹⁸

A.: *Thank goodness¹⁹ it isn't cheap-fare day to-day;²⁰ the shops *aren't crowded.²¹ Here's the *stocking counter.²² Those fawn-grey²³ stockings are rather nice. How much are they?

*SHOP ASSISTANT:²⁴ They're a *very good line,²⁵

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madam, 4/11.

A.: What have you at 3/11?

S.A.: Here's a pair, madam—a thin silk, but very *good wearing,²⁶ with *lisle heel and toe.²⁷

A.: Oh yes! they're very nice, and I like the shade.²⁸ I'll take two pairs, please.

S.A.: What size, madam?

A.: A ten-inch foot.

M.: Don't you think that's rather big for you?

A.: It is big, I know, but cheap stockings always *shrink a bit,²⁹ so I'd better have a ten-inch foot.

M.: Let's look at the shops till tea-time. *All the new autumn things are in now³⁰—the loveliest browns in everything.

A.: Oh, do let's! Brown's my colour, and *I could do with³¹ a new winter coat and *a hat to match.³²

M.: Harridge's³³ have a lovely window of winter coats, but they're a terrible price.

A.: Never mind! We'll see *the smartest models³⁴ there and look for *a cheaper edition of them³⁵ elsewhere.

M.: I do love those *tailored coats³⁶ with big collars and wide lapels;³⁷ they look so cosy³⁸ when they are *buttoned up.³⁹

A.: Oh, I much prefer the coats with fur collars or fur ties. I think they are better for *town wear.⁴⁰ Of course, you're *country-bred⁴¹ and think of what you'd⁴² wear for a good tramp⁴³ over the moors.⁴⁴ Look at that brown coat with the *beaver collar—6 guineas.⁴⁶ I'm having that if it suits me. Let's go in and try it on.

M.: We'd better take the lift.⁴⁷ Coats are on the third floor.

A.: (to the Shop Assistant): You've a brown coat in the window I should very much like to try on.

S.A.: Certainly, madam. If you'll take a seat I'll have it brought up immediately.

A.: Here comes my coat. *I'm dying to⁴⁸ see myself in it.

S.A.: Come this way, madam; this fitting-room⁴⁹ is vacant.

A.: I do hope it fits me—I like the colour and the style so much.

S.A.: There, madam, I think it suits you very well.

M.: I think it's the tiniest bit too big for you, Anna; the shoulders are too wide and the waistline⁵⁰ too low.

S.A.: It could be quite easily altered, madam; we should just lift it at the shoulders—so.

At.h: Oh. That is very nice!

S.A.: Then I'll call in the fitter⁵¹ and we can let you have the coat by Saturday. *Has madam an account with us?⁵²

A.: No; I shall pay cash.

S.A.: Then I'll make out the bill³ immediately.

A.: I am tired; let's go straight to Lyons' now.

M.: Shall we *do a picture⁵⁴ after tea?

A.: *I don't feel like it,⁵⁵ and *there's nothing much on just now.⁵⁶

M.: All right, let's go back. *Shopping is a most tiring business.⁵⁷

NOTES

1. 上店舖購物。
2. 倫敦市之繁盛區域。
3. 同在一起寄膳宿者。
4. 一條線縫。
5. 麻紗。
6. 很好的麻線襪子, 二先令十一便士一雙。
7. 我可以買得起兩雙絲襪。
8. 飲食店名。
9. 家裏寄的錢。
10. 我請你吃茶點, I'll = I will.
11. 我們最好是乘地鐵, We'd = We had....
12. 現在開始下雨了。
13. 好可怕啊!
14. 地鐵車站內藉電力轉動的活梯。
15. 我慌得失措, 離電梯時不知那一隻腳先踏下地。
16. 倫敦著名街道。
17. 襪衫店名。
18. 樓下最下層。
19. 僥倖。

擴大



Spreading

20. 今天不是廉價的一天. 21. 不擁擠. 22. 賣襪子的櫃台. 23. 淡褐夾灰色的. 24. 店員. 25. 很好的貨品. 26. 很經穿. 27. 麻紗前後跟. 28. 顏色. 29. 縮小. 30. 秋季的新衣物現在都上市了. 31. 我需變. 32. 配上一頂帽子. 33. 服裝店名. 34. 最漂亮的樣子. 35. 較便宜的同樣的一種. 36. 縫就了的上衣. 37. 襪. 38. 舒適. 39. 扣上. 40. 在城裏穿. 41. 鄉下生長的. 42. =you would. 43. 徒步旅行. 44. 曠野. 45. 獺皮頂. 46. 瘦尼(一鎊一先令). 47. 電梯. 48. 我急欲. 49. 試衣室. 50. 腰身. 51. 修改服裝者. 52. 小姐與我們有來往嗎? 53. 發票. 54. 去看電影. 55. 我不願去. 56. 現在沒有什麼有趣的東西. 57. 上店購物是很累人的事情.

Everyday English Idiomatic Phrases

TONGUE

To find one's tongue: to recover the power of speech, 恢復說話能力.

It is quite strange that after a period of dumbness he found his tongue again.

To hold one's tongue: to be silent, 不作聲.

Hold your tongue, my lad! I'll deal with you later.

To lose one's tongue: to be unable to say anything, 不能說話.

He had his speech very well prepared. But in the presence of a big audience all of a sudden he lost his tongue.

On the tip of one's tongue: on the point of being said, 差不多說出.

It was on the tip of my tongue to tell him he was a fool.

To wag one's tongue: to talk indiscreetly, 饒舌, 說話不檢點.

It is too bad to wag your tongue in the presence of ladies.

To put (or speak with) one's tongue in one's cheek: to speak ironically, 說話帶譏諷.

Be careful in reading G.B. Shaw(蕭伯納). He so often puts his tongue in his cheek.

On the tongues of men: much talked of, 大家談到的.

The whole story is on the tongues of men nowadays.

TOOTH

Armed to the teeth: armed completely, 全副武裝.

x %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% x
 x WIT AND HUMUOR x
 x %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% %%% x

He was trying to *read the newspaper in peace,¹ but his small son *constantly interrupted him² with questions.

At last *he could stand no more.³

“What a nuisance⁴ you are with your questions!” he snapped.⁵ “I⁶ like to know what would have happened to me if I’d⁷ *kept on asking⁸ my father questions when I was your age.”

The small boy looked at him with a grin⁹.

“Perhaps, you’d have been able to answer *some of mine,”¹⁰ he suggested.



The commander of the guerillas is armed to the teeth.
To fight (or struggle) tooth and nail: to fight with utmost effort, 拚命奮鬥.

For six years the Chinese have fought tooth and nail against the Japanese.

To have a sweet tooth: to be fond of sweet things, 好吃甜東西.

Your wife is fond of chocolate. She has a sweet tooth.

In the teeth of: in spite of, in opposition to; in the face of (the wind, etc), 不顧, 反對; 逆風而行.

He carried the plan in the teeth of all his opponents.

The ship moved on very slowly in the teeth of the gale.

To set one’s teeth: to press one’s teeth tightly together, as when desperately resolved, 咬牙切齒.

To show one’s teeth: to threaten, 威嚇.

The dogs ran out, barked at us and showed their teeth.

A FABLE

CHEATING A CHEAT

One day an old cock was sitting on a branch of a tree when a fox was prowling² around. "Brother," whispered the fox to the cock, "have you heard the good news? All war between beasts has ended. Come down and kiss me before I go; I have a long distance to cover³ to-night."

"I am very glad to hear the good news," replied the cock. "Never again will you attack us at night—how pleased I am! Ah, that is why those two hounds⁴ are hurrying here—I see they are coming to tell us the news. I must fly down and give you a brotherly⁵ kiss."

The teacher was trying to explain the meanings of certain words to her class. She came to the word "sufficient."¹¹

"Now," she said, "suppose there was a cat here and I gave it *a saucerful of milk,¹² which it drank. Then I gave it another saucerful, and it drank it all. But when I gave it a third it would only drink half of it. We can then say that the cat had sufficient. Now, what is the meaning of sufficient?"

"Please, teacher," said one bright boy, *"a catful of milk."¹³

NOTES

1. 安靜地讀報。
2. 時常阻礙他。
3. 他再忍不住了。
4. 討厭的東西。
5. 突然說出。
6. =I should.
7. =I had.
8. 不斷地問。
9. 露齒而笑。
10. = some of my questions.
11. 足夠的。
12. 滿碟的牛奶。
13. 够一隻貓吃的牛奶。

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *British Navy Prepares To Meet Japan*

Big naval battles are expected to *take place¹ in the Far East when *major units of the Mediterranean fleet² sail east of the Suez³ shortly for *a line-up against Japan,⁴ *cables the Daily Mail's correspondent in Colombo.⁵

It is estimated that eventually⁶ the Allied naval strength *in these waters will be at least three to one in favour of the Allies,⁷ the correspondent continues.

The Japanese, must *at all costs,⁸ keep their island

garrisons supplied and the chances of full-scale naval battles in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean are therefore much greater than those offered to the British Navy by hesitant⁹ German and, previously, Italian admirals.¹⁰

2. *More Powerful Than TNT¹ —British Scientists Discover RDX²*

A new explosive³ more powerful than TNT—referred to by research workers as RDX—is now being used by the Allies as a result of the work of British scientists, it has been *officially reveal-

~~~~~  
“I haven't time to wait,” said the fox; “I am \*in a great hurry.<sup>6</sup> Perhaps I'll see you to-night.”

Wite these words the fox \*ran off at full speed,<sup>7</sup> while the cock \*had a quiet laugh to himself.<sup>8</sup>

\*LA FONTAINE<sup>9</sup> (Adapted).

## NOTES

1. 欺騙一個騙子. 2. 徘徊, 暗伺. 3. 走過. 4. 獵犬. 5. 友愛的. 6. 很匆忙. = I will. 10. 拼命地跑. 11. 暗自發笑.  
12. 法國寓言作家 (1621-1695).

ed.<sup>1</sup>

Five men lost their lives during experiments, which lasted 15 years. It was in July, 1936, at a \*Woolwich arsenal<sup>5</sup> that these men carried out their experiments. As a result, the new explosive was perfected and its production in ever-growing quantities assured.

“RDX” is being made in Canada and the United States where great \*strides in production have been made.<sup>6</sup> One of the problems which the scientists solved was the working out of methods to produce RDX on anything like a useful scale.

### 3. \*Allies Prepare For Relief Of Balkan Peoples<sup>1</sup>

Far-reaching plans have been made in Cairo<sup>2</sup> to care for the health of the 24,000,000 people of the Balkans after those countries are liberated.<sup>3</sup> The scheme covers Greece,<sup>4</sup> Crete,<sup>5</sup> Yugoslavia,<sup>6</sup> and Albania.<sup>7</sup>

Most of the people in Greece, who are \*bordering on starvation,<sup>8</sup> are known to be \*in need of medical attention,<sup>2</sup> \*reports the \*Daily Herald's correspondent at Middle East Headquarters.<sup>10</sup> Their care will \*constitute a military commitment<sup>11</sup> for at least six months after reoccupation.<sup>12</sup>

### 4. *New Frontier Road As Lifeline For China*

Some details of a great new road which is being driven across India's eastern frontier towards China through some of the wildest country man has ever had to clear, were disclosed recently.

Named by its makers the \**“Road to Tokyo,”*<sup>1</sup> this new highway starts from a point in Assam<sup>2</sup> and may eventually join the \*Burma Road.<sup>3</sup> An army of Chinese, Indians, Americans and \*tribesmen from the Garo Hills<sup>4</sup> started work on the road last Dec.

Under the direction of \*A-



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merican engineers,<sup>5</sup> they are using some of the most modern rock-crushers<sup>6</sup> and hundreds of \*trucks and jeeps<sup>7</sup> which were transported thousands of miles by road, rail and sea.

Engineers who worked on

the famous \*Alaska Highway<sup>8</sup> are among those \*in charge<sup>9</sup> here. They consider this the \*toughest job<sup>10</sup> they have faced—dense jungle, \*pouring rain,<sup>11</sup> mud, landslides,<sup>12</sup> leeches<sup>13</sup> and malaria make

it so.

### NOTES

**1.** 1. 爆發,發生. 2. 地中海艦隊的主要部分. 3. = Suez Canal, 蘇伊士運河. 4. 整隊以抗日本. 5. 駐科倫坡的每日郵報通訊員電告. 6. =in the end, 最後. 7. 在這些河面上同盟國的海軍力量勝過敵人三倍. 8. 不惜任何代價. 9. 猶預的. 10. 意大利的海軍上將.

**2.** 1. TNT 為 Trinitrotoluene 之簡寫, 係一種炸藥之成分. 2. 新發現之炸藥名稱. 3. 炸藥. 4. 正式披露. 5. 武力赤地方的兵工廠. 6. 大量生產.

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