

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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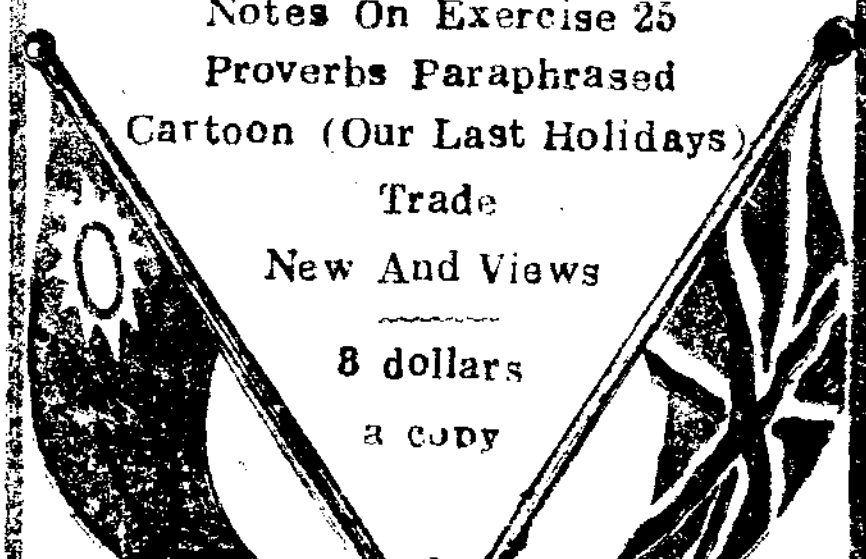
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IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH

By A. A. Milne

(Continued from the last issue)

我的幼年時代

The answer came a fortnight later. It said that in Sir Alfred's absence abroad my letter had been forwarded to Mr. Philip Gibbs, Literary Editor of the Daily Mail, "To whom the articles you mention should be sent."

I did not show this letter to Father; I did not send any articles to Mr. Philip Gibbs. Whether Harmsworth ever received it, and returned it with instructions to the office, or whether he knew nothing of it, I never heard.

With Mother's help I furnished two rooms in Temple Chambers at the bottom of Bouverie Street. Meanwhile, my first free-lance contribution had been accepted.

兩星期後回信來了。據說，亞弗得爵士出國去了，我的信轉交了每日郵報文藝編輯菲力卜吉百斯先生，「如有文稿請逕寄給他。」

這封信我沒有給父親看；我也沒有送文章給菲力卜先生。

我的信哈姆斯威士是否收到過，或者收到之後，附加按語交到編輯室，或許他完全不知道這件事，這一切我始終毫無所聞。

靠母親的幫忙，我在布弗鏡街盡頭取名廟舍的房子裏佈置了兩間屋子。這時候，我的第一次

THE STUDENT'S SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

Sherlock Holmes had just "returned" in the Strand Magazine after his duel with Moriarty. I wrote a burlesque of this, which I sent to Punch. Punch refused it, and I sent it to Vanity Fair. I can remember the last two lines of the dialogue between Holmes and Watson:

"And Moriarty?" I said.
"What of him?"

"There was no such man," said Holmes. "It was merely the name of a soup."

To my delight the "stamped addressed envelope enclosed" did not come back at once, and I was hopeful as usual that, when it did, it might contain my first proof. My brother Ken was now in London, a qualified solicitor just entering his first office. We were dining together at a nondescript club which he joined. Waiting for him in the smoking room I picked up Vanity Fair, wondering

自由投稿被接受了。福爾摩斯與莫銳梯決鬥之後又回到司圈得雜誌。我就這件事寫了一篇遊戲文章，送到笨拙周刊。笨拙不接受，我把它送到虛榮市。我還記得福爾摩斯與華生對話的最後兩行。

「莫銳梯嗎？我說。」「他怎麼樣？」

「沒有這樣的一個人，」福爾摩斯說。「這不過是一樣羹湯的名字。」

使我高興的是隨稿附寄的貼了郵票寫好通信處的信封並沒有即刻打回，我照常樂觀，以為信來的時候，或許就裝得有第一次校樣。我的兄弟經當時在倫敦，合格的辨護士，才進他的第一個事務所。我們正在他所加入的一個莫名其妙的俱樂部中進餐。在抽煙間等他，我隨手拿起虛榮市，心裏極想知道，有朝一日，我

on which page of it, one day, my parody might appear. To my utter disappointment I found that somebody had forestalled me; somebody else had written a Holmes parody. Dash the man, he had even got my first joke, about the Persian slipper!

"There was no such man," said Holmes. 'It was merely the name of a soup.' A. A. M." I read the article through lingeringly, line by matchless line, loving every beautiful word of it.

Father had kept on friendly terms with H.G. Wells and they often wrote to each other, Wells had asked me to Sandgate that summer; had read some of my Granta articles, and had said, charmingly but incorrectly, that they were just the sort of thing with which he himself had begun, save that my touch was lighter than his. I was prepared to believe most things, but not this. It was much more of a thrill to be

的遊戲文章也許在那一頁上出現

。使我大失所望，我發現了有人捷足先登；也寫了一篇模倣福爾摩斯的遊戲文章。該死東西，他居然用了我第一個講諧，關於波斯拖鞋的——我再讀下去……

忽然驚心動魄的瞧見了最後幾句：「沒有這樣的一個人」，「這不過是一樣羹湯的名字。」A. A. M.」我慢吞吞地把全文讀完，一行一行地，每個美麗的字我都愛好。

父親與威爾斯頗有交誼，彼此常通信。那個夏季威爾斯邀我到桑格特地方去；他讀過我在格蘭達雜誌發表的文章；並且委婉可愛地說他開始著作的時候寫的正是那一類的東西，不過我的文章的筆調還要輕鬆點，這句話倒不正確，我頗相信他的許多話，但是這一點，我却不相信。他當

shown the manuscript of the book he was then writing, a novel called Kipps. He was now coming up to London for a few days, and asked me to dine with him at the National Liberal Club. I went eagerly.

He was, as always, friendly and helpful. He advised me never to accept a job on a paper, but to remain a free-lance. Since there was now no chance of anybody offering me the servitude of a regular job, I promised to retain my liberty. He said that I must join a club, so that by reading every sort of London and provincial paper I could keep in touch with the needs and ways of editors. "In fact," he said, "you'd better join this. I suppose you're a Liberal. Good. Then I'll propose you and we'll get Archer to second you."

A day or two later, at some horribly early hour on a cold November morning, I

時正在寫一本小說，叫作克朴斯，他把稿子給我看，我甚為興奮。他正要到倫敦來住幾天，他邀我到國民自由俱樂部同他共餐。我很熱心地去吃了。

他如往常一樣，很講交情，肯幫忙。他勸我永遠別接受一個報紙的固定工作，只當一名自由投稿者。既然當時沒有人給我一個固定工作的事體，我就答應他保留我的自由。他說我必須加入一所俱樂部，加入之後可以讀到倫敦及外部各種報紙，我就能夠知道編輯先生們的需要與作風。「真的。」他說，「你最好是加入這個俱樂部。我想你是自由主義者。好吧，我把你提出，另找亞極爾先生贊助。」

一兩天之後，一個冷冰冰的十一月清朝，晨光極早的時候，

breakfasted with Wells and William Archer. Archer had more gravity than any man I have met. In his grave, handsome presence it was useless to remind myself that Stevenson had once been delighted by the humour of his letters. One felt that humour in his presence would have a little chance of establishing itself as would some practical joke on a Bishop during the final blessing. Nor was it more hopeful to be intelligent. Archer, one felt, knew it all, and had rejected it. They talked: wisely, profoundly, unceasingly together they seemed as old and as wise as God. With every mouthful I felt younger and more stupid; it didn't seem possible that there could be any club for which Archer would not blackball me. However, when he had finished his breakfast, he filled in a form to say that he had known me intimately

我同威爾斯和威廉亞極爾在一起用早餐。亞極爾比我所遇見過的任何人來得更嚴肅。在他面前空氣嚴肅而慈愛，我甚至於不相信他的書信底幽默筆調曾使司蒂文孫感覺愉快過。我覺得，在他面前幽默絕少機會表現，猶於在主教於最後祝福的時候。笑話沒有機會一樣。要表示聰明也是無望的。我覺得亞極爾知道那一切，並且統統不贊成。他們不休息地繼續談話，富有智慧而且深沈的談話。他們倆在一起似乎和上帝一樣年齡高而有智慧。我一面吃東西一面覺得自己更幼稚更愚笨；看起來好像我若是加入任何俱樂部，亞極爾都是會反對的。但是，他用完了早餐，就填好了一

No Compromise¹ With Fascism²

And Nazism -- Hull³

Outlining⁴ "American foreign policy," on April 9, "U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull," said there could be no compromise with Fascism and Nazism. "It⁷ "must go," everywhere. They can expect no "negotiated peace," no compromise, "no opportunity to return,"¹⁰ he added.

Mr. Hull asked neutrals¹¹ to "cease aiding Axis nations."¹² He said that the Allies could no longer acquiesce¹³ in neutrals "drawing from the resources of the Allies"¹⁴ when, at the same time, they "contributed to the death of troops"¹⁵ "whose sacrifice contributed to their

own salvation as well as the Allies."¹⁶

A "stable Europe,"¹⁷ the "abolishment of Fascism"¹⁸ and the "creation of democratic institutions"¹⁹ should be the "immediate objective of Allied policy."²⁰ "It is important to "out national interest"²¹ to encourage the "establishment in Europe of strong progressive popular governments"²² which will "join the common effort in creating conditions of lasting peace."²³

"However difficult the road may be, there is no hope of turning victory into enduring peace, unless the real interest of this country,

for several years, in the course of which I had proved to be a most entertaining companion. I was elected. (To be continued)

張表格，他說，很親切地知道我好幾年了，這其間，我是一個很有趣味的朋友。結果我被選入了俱樂部。

the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China are harmonised, and unless they agree and act together."²⁴

"But without enduring understanding²⁵ between those four nations upon their fundamental purposes, interests and obligations to one another,²⁶ all organisations to preserve peace²⁷ are creations on paper²⁸ and the path is wide open for the rise of new aggressors."²⁹

"This essential understanding³⁰ and unity of action³¹ among these four nations is not a substitution,³² or derogation,³³ of unity among the United Nations, but it is basic to all organised international action."³⁴

Referring to the Atlantic Charter,³⁵ the Moscow Declaration,³⁶ the Cairo and Teheran Conferences,³⁷ Mr. Hull said: "No one knows better than we, and our Allies who have signed these documents,³⁸ that they did

not, and do not, settle all questions,³⁹ or provide a formula for the settlement of all questions,⁴⁰ or lay down a detailed blue print for the future."⁴¹ Any attempt to do this would be as futile⁴² as it would have been foolish. The Atlantic Charter is an expression of fundamental objectives.⁴³ It is not a code of law from which detailed answers can be distilled by painstaking analysis of its words and phrases."⁴⁴

Mr. Hull said that the United States were proceeding⁴⁵ with the matter of an international organisation⁴⁶ to maintain peace and end aggression.⁴⁷ It would be based on firm and binding obligations⁴⁸ that member nations⁴⁹ will not use force⁵⁰ against each other, and against any other nation, except in accordance with arrangements made.⁵¹ It must provide for the maintenance of adequate forces to maintain peace.⁵²

N O T E S

1. 安協.
2. 法西斯主義.
3. 納粹主義.
4. 概論.
5. 美國

PROVERBS PARAPHRASED

The paraphrastic sentences attempt to suggest the sense of the idiom. But it must not be supposed that they really do so in any satisfactory degree; for since the idiom is a better way than any other of expressing its idea, you can hardly find an exact substitute for it. Any paraphrase of it, at best, can be but a mere approach to the meaning, and is legitimate only as an aid to its understanding. Bear it in mind that no one will use a crutch who has the use of his legs.

外交政策。6. 美國國務卿赫爾先生。7. 指法西斯主義與納粹主義，兩者名雖不同，實無二致，故此處代名詞用單數 it。8. 必須消滅。9. 談判式的和平。10. 沒有死灰復燃的機會。11. 中立國。12. 停止援助軸心國。13. 容忍。14. 向盟國吸取資源。15. 加重吾人軍隊之死亡。16. 我們軍隊的犧牲，除了拯救同盟國以外同樣地也有助於拯救她們。17. 穩定的歐洲。18. 打消法西斯主義。19. 創立民主制度。20. 盟國政策之直接目的。21. 我們國家的利益。22. 在歐洲建立強有力而進步的人民政府。23. 參加國際的共同努力，以創造永久和平所需的條件。24. 無論前途如何困難，如果美英蘇中等國的利益不能調協，如果他們的意見不能一致，並作共同行動，勝利仍無轉變為持久和平之希望。25. 持久的諒解。26. 基本目標，利益，和彼此間之義務。27. 維持和平的一切組織。28. 紙上之創造而已。29. 侵略者。30. 重要諒解。31. 行動一致。32. 代替。33. 減損。34. 一切有組織的國際行動的根本。35. 大西洋憲章。36. 莫斯科宣言。37. 開羅與德黑蘭會議。38. 簽署這些文件之盟國。39. 解決所有問題。40. 提供解決一切問題之公式。41. 或為世界未來立定一詳盡之方案。42. 無用。43. 基本目的之表示。44. 這不是一部法典，我們不能領字逐句的找出每一問題的詳細答案。45. 進行。46. 國際組織。47. 維持和平，消滅侵略。48. 以一種固定而有約束的義務為基礎。49. 會員國家。50. 武力。51. 除非按照規定之辦法。52. 它必須保持充分武力以維持和平。

1. A soft answer turns away wrath.—A peaceful reply allays anger.
2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—Do not lose what you have in trying to get what you have not.
3. All's fish that comes to his net.—He can make money out of everything.
4. A cat may look at a king.—Even the humblest people have rights.
5. A burnt child dreads the fire.—One earns by experience.
6. A watched pot never boils.—Anxiety will not help much.
7. All his geese are swans.—He overestimates.
8. As a man makes his bed so he must lie on it.—He has only himself to blame for his condition.
9. As a man thinketh in his heart so is he.—A man should be judged by his motives.
10. Better late than never.—It is better to do it late than not at all.
11. Birds of a feather flock together.—People are like their companions.
12. Evil communications corrupt good manners.—Bad company is corrupting.
13. Extremes meet.—Things very different often have some resemblance.
14. Every dog has his day.—His luck will soon end.
15. Every tub must sit on its own bottom.—Independence is good.
16. Every cloud has a silver lining.—Even at the worst, there is hope.
17. Enough is as good as a feast.—One must not be greedy.

Always improve your English by reading this paper. It is always yours.



"I've a feeling these are our last holidays."

我覺得這是我們最後的好假期了。

18. Familiarity breeds contempt.—It is not good to be too familiar with contempt.
19. Fine feathers do not make fine birds.—Dress is not everything.
20. Handsome as handsome does.—Beauty is vain without good character.

England and the English

TRADE¹

Few countries can produce² all that they require³ either for food or clothing. They therefore send away (or export⁴) those things which other nations lack,⁵ and of which they have plenty, *in exchange for⁶ other things they need.

*Great Britain,⁷ *for example,⁸ *imports large quantities of raw cotton⁹ from America, which is brought by ship to Liverpool¹⁰ and sent thence to the mills¹¹ at Manchester¹² (either by rail¹³ or canal¹⁴), where it passes through *various processes¹⁵ until it is ready for the wearer.¹⁶

Wheat also is largely imported in order to supply sufficient flour¹⁷ for bread-making.

In exchange for these things, she exports coal, machinery¹⁸ and *manufactured goods¹⁹ of various kinds.

The chief ports²⁰ are London and Liverpool in England, Glasgow in Scotland, Belfast in Ireland, and Cardiff in Wales.

At Glasgow and Belfast much shipbuilding²¹ is carried on; but London and Liverpool are chiefly ports for *collection and distribution.²²

Decks²³ are lined²⁴ with vast warehouses,²⁵ in which the goods (cotton, sugar, timber,²⁶ etc.) are stored;²⁷ and on the quays²⁸ there are *enormous cranes,²⁹ which load³⁰ or unload³¹ the ships *by means of³² a long *chain to the end of which a hook is attached.³³ This hoists³⁴ or lowers³⁵ the cargo³⁶ from or into the ship as required.

Exercises in English No. XXV

1. Explain the sense of the verb Take:—
1. I can't take to that bay; I think he is not honest.
 2. The maid is too stupid to take in the instructions I gave her.
 3. He took me for my sister.
 4. You can't take me in with that story.
 5. I have taken up tennis again this summer.
 6. He is taking over his father's business.
 7. The boy takes after his father.
 8. The aeroplane took off beautifully.
 9. The comedian took off his famous characters beautifully.
 10. Mrs. Liu takes in boarders.

Sometimes the *railway lines³⁷ run along side the quays (or wharves), so that the merchandise³⁸ can be transferred³⁹ immediately from the ship's hold⁴⁰ to the trucks.⁴¹

NOTES

1. 貿易. 2. 生產. 3. 需要. 4. 出口. 5. 缺乏. 6. 交換.
7. 大不列顛(英格蘭, 蘇格蘭與威爾士). 8. 例如. 9. 輸入大量棉花.
10. 利物浦(英國西北部港口). 11. 紡織廠. 12. 孟哲斯特(英國西部大城).
13. 火車. 14. 運河. 15. 各種過程. 16. 服用者.
17. 麵粉. 18. 機器. 19. 製造的貨物. 20. 口岸.
21. 造船. 22. 搜集與分配. 23. 結塊. 24. 排列. 25. 貨棧.
26. 木材. 27. 儲藏. 28. 碼頭. 29. 巨大的起重機.
30. 裝(貨). 31. 卸(貨). 32. 藉. 33. 鍊子, 鍊之末端附有鈎子.
34. 舉起. 35. 放下. 36. 船貨. 37. 鐵路線. 38. 貨物.
39. 轉移. 40. 船. 41. 卡車.

2. Insert the prepositions:—

1. It smells—lavender.
2. I am very sorry—what I have done.
3. Will you stand—me if I need your help?
4. Don't stare—her, it is very rude.
5. He steered—shore.
6. The two parties were struggling—power.
7. They would not submit—his dictatorship.
8. If you subtract six—nine, what does it leave?
9. His son succeeded—the throne.
10. My brooch is quite similar—yours.

3. Complete the following idiomatic comparisons:—

1. They are as—as church mice.
2. It is as—as the hills.
3. This morning I feel as—as a daisy.
4. He is as—as a door-nail.
5. As stiff as a—.
6. The sea is as—as a millpond.
7. It feels as—as lead.
8. I feel as—as a lark.
9. He is as—as a March hare.
10. He is as—as steel.

4. Explain the following idioms:—

1. To keep an eye on.
2. To put one's foot in it.
3. To have a thing at one's finger-tips.
4. To be head over heels in love.
5. To stick one's nose into other people's affairs.
6. To make a long face.

Notes on Exercise 24 and Answers to Its Questions

- 1.**
1. To run down: to speak ill of, 說壞話.
 2. To run off: to run away, 跑走.
 3. To feel run down: to feel ill, 感覺不適.
 4. To run in: to arrest, 逮捕.
 5. To run out: to lack, 缺乏.
 6. To be set on: to be determined, 決意.
 7. To set out: to start a journey, 起程.
 8. To set off: to perfect, 使之完美.
 9. To set on: to attack, 攻擊.
 10. To set out: to state clearly, 明白申說.
- 2.**
1. with. 2. for. 3. from. 4. upon. 5. against.
 6. with. 7. for. 8. from. 9. of. 10. in.
- 3.** The comparisons are as follows:
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Lord. | 6. Bell. |
| 2. Judge. | 7. Dust or a bone. |
| 3. Hare. | 8. Brave. |
| 4. Eel. | 9. Thin. |
| 5. Knife. | 10. Fish. |
- 4.** In the country.
- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| Village. | Main Road. | Duck. |
| Hamlet. | Path. | Goose. |
| Thatch. | Plough. | Turkey. |
| Farm. | Barn. | Swan. |
| Pond. | Stable. | Bridge. |
| Lake. | Fair. | Wheat. |
| Forest. | Hedge. | Corn. |
| Wood. | Stile. | Oats. |
| River. | Gate. | Barley. |
| Stream. | Fence. | Windmill. |
| Waterfall. | Meadow. | Cart. |
| Mountain. | Field. | milestone. |
| Hill. | Poultry. | Haystack. |
| Slope. | Chicken. | Signpost. |
| Valley. | Hen. | Cattle. etc. |

NEWS AND VIEWS

1. *British Firms Offer Pharmaceutical Scholar- ships to Chinese*

Five British *Pharmaceuti-
cal manufacturing firms¹
have each agreed to give
scholarships² to pharmaceu-
tical graduates³ from China
to enable them to *take a
two-year course⁴ at London
University.

The value of each scholar-
ship will be £1,400.⁵

The suggestions⁶ was made
by Mr. A.H. Bentley, a *Hong
Kong Pharmacist,⁷ who es-
caped from the Japanese.

2. *British Red Cross Gift to China*

*Grants totalling £100,000¹
have been made to the *Ar-
my Medical Administration,²
the *National Health Admin-
istration³ and the *Chinese
Red Cross⁴ by the *War Or-
ganisation of the British
Red Cross Society⁵ and the
*Order of St. John of Jerusa-
lem⁶ since February this

year.

In addition provision has
been made for the supply of
some⁸ 130 tons of *medical
supplies⁹ the bulk¹⁰ of which
it is hoped will be imported¹¹
into China before the end of
the year. Most of these sup-
plies are *destined for organi-
sations responsible for other
than strictly army medical
services.¹²

These *gifts of money and
supplies¹³ by the British
Red Cross have been made
in addition to the *consider-
able contributions.¹⁴ The So-
ciety has already made dir-
ectly to the Chinese medical
services and to the *Lady
Cripps' United Aid to China
Fund¹⁵ which is now reaching
out to its £2,000,000 goal.¹⁶

3. *26,000 Japanese*

Dead In Central and South-West Pacific.

More than 26,000 Japanese
dead have been counted in
recent months in the South-

West and Central Pacific "war zones," Mr. Henry Stimson, the U.S. War Secretary,² disclosed³ at his "Press Conference"⁴ on April 13.

These figures, Mr. Stimson added, did not include Japanese who died of wounds or disease in the jungle⁵ or who had been killed by "navy bombardments"⁶ or drowned at sea.

4. "No Rest Till Japan is Destroyed"

"As we fight hand in hand² to destroy the German enemy, so shall we first on

together to destroy the Japanese however long and difficult the road," declared "Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, Military Member of the Joint Staff Mission in Washington,"³ in a speech he made at Williamsburg⁴ (Virginia) on April 3.

He added: "When the final reckoning⁵ day with Germany⁵ comes, we will know the task is only half completed. There could be no rest or peace until the other "savage foe"⁶ is utterly destroyed."

NOTES

1. 1. 製藥公司. 2. 獎學金. 3. 畢業生. 4. 肄業兩年. 5. 一千四百磅. 6. 建議. 7. 香港製藥師.

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