

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

PRESS ATTACHE'S OFFICE, BRITISH EMBASSY, CHUNGKING.

Vol. 1 No. 34

CONTENTS

Lord Louis Mounbatten

Treasure Island

William Shakespeare

Common Errors

A Straw Hat

The Anxiety of

Hitler's Doubles

The Three Beggars

How Did He Do It?

Odds and Ends

News and Views

3 dollars

a copy

中
英
旬
刊

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN

(Continued from the last issue)

路易蒙巴頓勳爵

(續前期)

The Prince of Wales, who was his cousin and his most intimate friend, acted as best man at Lord Louis' wedding in 1922 to Miss Edwina Ashley, a great heiress and one of the most beautiful and delightful women in London. Daughter of Lord Mount Temple and grandchild of the heiress of Sir Ernest Cassel, her family have long been honoured by the friendship of the Royal Family.

Lady Louis now holds an important position in the Red Cross and is one of the hardest working women in the country. There can be no more charming couple in England today. They have two young daughters.

一九二二年路易勳爵同愛文娜亞瑟來小姐結婚的時候當伴郎的是威爾斯親王，勳爵的表兄而且是最知己的朋友。這位小姐是一個高貴的承繼女，倫敦最美而討人喜歡的名媛之一。她是毛能特鄧柏勳爵的女兒，愛能斯特克塞爵士之承繼女的孫女，因為與皇族有深厚的友誼，她的家庭久已博得社會的尊敬。

路易夫人目下在紅十字會中擔任重要職務，在英國工作最辛苦的婦女中她要算一名。在今日英格蘭境內路易勳爵夫婦可以說是最可愛的伉儷。他們有兩位女公子。

Lord Louis' hobbies are polo and films and he is almost an authority on both. Yet, they are side lines for it is always ships that are his dominant interest and his private sitting-room in the Mountbattens' home in Park Lane, overlooking Hyde Park, was done up to resemble the cabin of a yacht.

The new Supreme Commander has that happy flare for being a good mixer and is approachable and easy with everyone. There is a boyish quality that endears him to all his many friends—they are to be found in all walks of life all over the world—who are devoted to him. He enjoys the affection and confidence of the Prime Minister and he is liked and trusted by all who have served under him.

Nevertheless, he is so retiring and modest in man-

路易勳爵愛好馬球戲及電影

，差不是兩方面的權威。可是，這些不過是業餘的嗜好，他的主要興趣還是在「船」上，公園巷蒙巴頓公館（俯瞰海德公園）的起居室佈置得像遊艇上的艙房。

這位新的最高統帥光彩動人

，與人無忤，和藹可親，任何人都可以和他交接。一點天真味使他所有的朋友個個愛他，個個對他忠實——他的交遊滿天下，而且各階層都有。首相愛護而且信任他，所有在他手下做過事的人，沒有不愛戴他，信仰他的。

然而，他的態度非常退讓，

ner that many believe him to be shy to the general public.

Born to high position (he is a cousin to the King Emperor, brother to the Crown Princess of Sweden and Princess Andrew of Greece), he is democratic in mind and manner; although handicapped by the possession of great wealth, he has always shown himself indifferent to it. Indeed he is an inspiring example of a young man who has devoted his life to the service of his country. Ordinarily, it would have been as a distinguished naval officer that he would have gone down in history; the war has made him a leader of men.

— The End —

謙遜，許多人甚至以為他在人衆面前有點害羞。

出身儘管高貴（英皇的表弟，瑞典皇太子和希臘安珠公主的兄弟），他的心理及態度都是平民的；雖然擁有鉅資，他對財財倒很淡漠。的確，他是盡忠報國的青年的好榜樣。在平時，他大概不過以一個顯貴的海軍軍官的資格而留名青史，戰爭使他成了人們的領袖了。

Life and Letters

TREASURE ISLAND

Robert Louis Stevenson

The appearance of the island when I came on deck¹ next morning was altogether changed. Although the breeze had now utterly² ceased, we *had made a great deal of way³ during the night, and were now lying becalmed⁴ about half a mile to the south-east of the low eastern coast. Grey-coloured woods covered a large part of the surface.⁵ This *even tint⁶ was indeed broken up by *streaks of the *pine family,⁷ out-topping the others—some in clumps;⁸ but the general colouring¹⁰ was *uniform and sad.¹¹ The hills ran up clear above the vegetation¹² in *spires of naked rock.¹³ All were strangely shaped, and the Spy-glass,¹⁴ which was by three or four hundred feet the tallest on the island,

was likewise *the strangest in configuration,¹⁵ running up sheer from almost every side, and then suddenly cut off at the top like a pedestal¹⁶ to put a statue¹⁷ on.

The *Hispaniola*¹⁸ was rolling scuppers¹⁹ under in the ocean swell.²⁰ The booms²¹ were tearing at the blocks,²² the rudder²³ was banging²⁴ to and fro, and the whole ship creaking,²⁵ groaning,²⁶ and jumping like a manufactory.²⁷ I had to cling tight to the backstay,²⁸ and the world turned giddily²⁹ before my eyes; for though I was a good enough sailor when there was way on, this standing stiff and being rolled about like a bottle was a thing I never learned to stand³⁰ without a qualm³¹ or so, above all in the morning, on an empty stomach. :

Great English Authors

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Born 1564—Died 1616

W. Where was the greatest of all poets born?

X. At *Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.¹

W. What occupation² had Shakespeare's father?

X. He was a shopkeeper.³

W. Into what can we divide his thirty-seven plays?

X. Into tragedies,⁴ *historical plays,⁵ and comedies.⁶

Perhaps it was this—perhaps it was the look of the island, with its grey, melancholy⁷ woods, and wild stone spires, and the surf⁸ that we could both see and hear foaming and thundering on the steep beach—at least, although the sun shone bright and hot, and the shore birds

were fishing and crying all around us, and you would have thought any one would have been glad to get to land after being so long at sea, my *heart sank, as the saying is, into my boots;⁹ and from that first look onward, I hated the very thought of *Treasure Island.¹⁰

NOTES

1. 甲板. 2. 完全停止. 3. 走了很遠的路(指所乘的船). 4. 安靜. 5. 地面. 6. 一樣的颜色. 7. 一條一條的黃沙地. 8. 松科樹木. 9. 囊. 10. 著色. 11. 單調而且淒涼. 12. 草木, 植物. 13. 赤裸裸的尖塔形的石頭. 14. 一塊大石的名字. 15. 形狀最奇特. 16. 座, 台. 17. 像. 18. 船名. 19. (甲板之)排水孔. 20. 大浪. 21. 帆之下桁. 22. 滑車. 23. 舵. 24. 碰撞. 25. 作軋軋聲. 26. 作嘩吟聲. 27. 工廠. 28. 由桅頂牽於後方之索. 29. 肢昏地. 30. 忍. 31. 惡心, 悔恨. 32. 悽慘的. 33. 海濤澎湃之浪. 34. 沮喪, 落魄. 35. 寶島.

- W. What are his principal⁷ tragedies?
- X. "Macbeth," "Othello," "Hamlet," "King Lear," and "Romeo and Juliet."
- W. Describe each of the above.
- X. "Macbeth" *deals with the plots of an ambitious person⁸ to *gain the crown;⁹ "Othello" relates the story of a Moor,¹⁰ who is jealous of his wife. "Hamlet" is a tale of the doings¹¹ of Hamlet, a *Danish Prince.¹² "King Lear" is a story of an old king, who was ill-treated¹³ by two of his daughters, and beloved by the third. "Romeo and Juliet" is a famous love story.
- W. What are Shakespeare's most famous historical plays?
- X. "King John," "Richard III," "Henry VIII," "Coriolanus," and "Julius Caesar."
- W. What are his most notable¹⁴ comedies?
- X. "Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," and "Twelfth Night."
- W. Describe each of these comedies.
- X. The first is the most poetic, and relates the love tales of two young Athenians;¹⁵ the second is a tale of an unscrupulous¹⁶ Jew and a Christian merchant. The last is a story about twins,¹⁷ whose *remarkable likeness¹⁸ causes many amusing incidents.¹⁹
- W. How are Shakespeare's plays divided?
- X. Into five acts,²⁰ each one consisting of several scenes.²¹
- W. What are the characteristics²² of his poetry?
- X. His poetry contains exquisite²³ *pictures of nature.²⁴ His plays express the emotions of the human soul, and not one of his numerous characters is drawn

SOME COMMON ERRORS

(Continued from No, 31)

The Preposition

25. The use of "till" when place and not time is denoted.
Incorrect: He walked from Chungking till Chengtu.
Correct: He walked from Chungking to Chengtu.
26. The wrong use of "since."
Incorrect: I am in Chungking since three months.
Correct: I have been in Chungking since March.
27. The wrong case when "but" is used as a preposition.
Incorrect: No one was there but I.
Correct: No one was there but me.
28. The use of the nominative after "between,"
Incorrect: Between you and I, he is not to be trusted.

twice. He had *rare poetic genius,²⁵ and is *unequaled by any other writer.²⁶

NOTES

1. 英國瓦威克郡之自治市邑. 2. 職業. 3. 店主. 4. 悲劇.
5. 歷史劇. 6. 喜劇. 7. 主要的. 8. 論到一位野心勃勃者的陰謀.
9. 奪取王位. 10. 摩爾人(居於非洲北海岸之民族). 11. 行爲.
12. 丹麥王子. 13. 被虐待. 14. 著名的. 15. 雅典(Athens)人.
16. 無所顧忌的. 17. 雙生子. 18. 非常相似. 19. 事件. 20. 幕.
21. 景. 22. 特點. 23. 精美的. 24. 自然底描畫. 25. 稀有的詩材. 26. 任何其他作家也比不上(他).

Correct: Between you and me, he is not to be trusted.

29. The use of "like" as a conjunction.

Incorrect: He writes like I do.

Correct: He writes as I do.

30. The use of the wrong preposition after "different."

Incorrect: This is quite different than that.

Correct: This is quite different from that.

31. The use of "prefer . . . than."

Incorrect: I prefer reading than writing.

Correct: I prefer reading to writing.

The Conjunction

32. The wrong conjunction used after "scarcely" or "hardly."

Incorrect: Scarcely had we entered the class than the work began.

Correct: Scarcely had we entered the class when the work began.

33. The use of the wrong correlative conjunction.

Incorrect: He knows neither English or French.

Correct: He knows neither English nor French.

34. The wrong use of the objective after "than."

Incorrect: He is taller than me.

Correct: He is taller than I.

35. The use of "as" after a comparative instead of "than."

Incorrect: He is quicker at understanding this work as I am.

Correct: He is quicker at understanding this work than I am.

∴ The end ∴

SENSE AND COMMONSENSE

A *STRAW HAT¹

Most of the children at our school wear straw hats in summer. They are much lighter² than *felt hats³ and they are cooler to wear, because they allow the fresh air to get to the head. Most of the straw hats in this country come from Luton⁴ in Bedfordshire,⁵ and St. Albans⁶ in Hertfordshire.⁷

Straw, as you know, is the name given to the *dried stalks⁸ of certain plants of the *wheat family.⁹ It is used for many purposes. At one time it was used as bedding¹⁰ for human beings, but nowadays it is mostly used for *lying on by cattle.¹¹ It is also used for *thatching roofs,¹² for mat-making,¹³ paper-making¹⁴ and for basket-making.¹⁵ (The straws used for drinking through are not really straw, but *waxed paper.)¹⁶

Not every kind of straw can be used in hat-making. The plants from which the straw for hats is obtained are specially grown and carefully cut down when the straw is ripe. Sometimes the part next to the ear¹⁷ is used in its *natural state;¹⁸ sometimes the lower and thicker part is only used after being peeled.¹⁹

The straw in a hat may be plaited²⁰ (and the *plaits sewn together)²¹ or woven²² like a basket, but in whatever way a hat is made it is always begun at the crown.²³ Straw hats were once made by hand, but *those on sale²⁴ in the shops are now made by machinery.²⁵ They are *'blocked' into shape²⁶ by pressure²⁷ while damp, and they are dyed²⁸ by a *chemical process²⁹ to the *colour required.³⁰ One of the finest varieties³¹ of straw hat is the *Panama*,³² which was once made only in America, but it is now *manufactured in large quantities³³ in our own country.

希特勒替身之焦慮。『如果希特勒真的死了，我們這些假裝的替身，都要失業呀。』



The Anxiety of Hitler's Doubles. 'Between us doubles, if Hitler is really dead we must consider ourselves practically unemployed.'

NOTES

1. 草帽. 2. 比較輕. 3. 氈帽. 4. 自治市區名. 5. 斐德福郡.
6. 自治市區名. 7. 赫德福郡. 8. 乾了的草子. 9. 小麥科植物.
10. 寢具. 11. 作家畜躺臥之用. 12. 蓋茅草屋頂. 13. 製席.
14. 造紙. 15. 編籃子. 16. 蠟燭的紙. 17. 穗. 18. 生來的樣子.
19. 剝皮. 20. 編. 21. 編條縫在一起. 22. 編. 23. 頂.
24. 出賣的帽子. 25. 機器. 26. 以帽型取帽式. 27. 壓力.
28. 染. 29. 化學過程. 30. 所需要的顏色. 31. 種類.
32. 巴拿馬帽(巴拿馬樹葉製成之帽). 33. 大量製造.

A FABLE

THE THREE BEGGARS

One frosty morning as three beggars shuffled¹ past Westminster Abbey² a strange little girl in a ragged³ crimson⁴ cloak⁵ passed by.

"Can you spare⁶ something from your bags?" she asked. "I am so hungry."

The first beggar pulled out a crust.⁷ "It's all I have; you are welcome to it," he said.

The second had a bone with a little beef on it.

"Take it," he cried; "I'll soon find another one."

The third felt in his bag and at last produced⁸ a three-penny-bit.⁹ "I hope it will bring you luck," he said as he thrust it into her hand.

The strange little girl laughed with glee¹⁰ and touched all the three gifts with her lips. "Thank you," she cried; "but I cannot eat alone."

And as the beggars gazed on their gifts they saw a wonderful change take place. Instead of the crust there was a lovely pie.¹¹ Instead of the bone there was a great round of beef.¹² And from the lucky threepenny-bit there blossomed a white lily¹³ with seven fair cups¹⁴ all full of fresh milk. But when the beggars looked again, the little girl in the crimson cloak was nowhere to be seen.

NOTES

1. 曳足而行 2. 英國名士埋葬之寺院. 3. 襤褸的. 4. 深紅色的. 5. 斗篷, 外套. 6. 施捨. 7. 麵包皮. 8. 拿出. 9. 三便士. 10. 歡笑. 11. 有餡心的麵餅. 12. 一大片牛腩肉. 13. 白百合. 14. 杯形花瓣.

An Anecdote

How Did He Do It?

“They thought more of the ‘Legion of Honour’ in the time of the first Napoleon than they do now,” said a well-known Frenchman. “The emperor one day met an old one-armed veteran.²”

“‘How did you lose your arm?’ he asked.”

“‘Sire,³ at Austerlitz.’⁴”

“‘And were you not decorated?’”⁵

“‘No, sire.’”

“‘Then here is my own cross⁶ for you! I make you chevalier.’”⁷

“‘Your Majesty⁸ names me chevalier because I have lost one arm! What would your Majesty have done had I lost both arms?’”

“‘Oh, in that case⁹ I should have made you ‘Officier of the Legion’.’”¹⁰

“Whereupon¹¹ the old soldier immediately drew his sword and cut off his other arm.”

There is no particular reason to doubt this story. The only question is, how did he do it?

N O T E S

1. 榮譽團(拿破崙一世創設之勳位).
2. 一臂手膀的老兵.
3. 陛下.
4. 中歐一城名(現屬捷克, 一八〇五年十二月二號拿破崙大勝於此).
5. 授勳章.
6. 十字勳章.
7. 騎士.
8. 陛下.
9. 倘若如此(即損失兩隻手膀).
10. 榮譽團的軍官.
11. 於是.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★
 ODDS AND ENDS
 ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

- *Self-made Men.¹
- Columbus² was a weaver.³
- Franklin⁴ was a *journeyman printer.⁵
- Burns⁶ was a ploughman.⁷
- Æsop⁸ was a slave.
- Homer⁹ was a beggar.
- *Daniel Defoe¹⁰ was an apprentice to a hosier.¹¹
- Demosthenes¹² was the son of a cutler.¹³
- Virgil¹⁴ was the son of a baker.
- *Ben Jonson¹⁵ was a bricklayer.¹⁶
- Cervantes¹⁷ was a common soldier.
- *Captain Cook¹⁸ began his career as a cabin-boy.¹⁹

Italics²⁰ were so called because first used by the Italian printer, artist²¹ and *man of letters,²² Aldus Manutius 1447. He printed the works of most of the *ancient Latin and Greek authors extant, as well as many productions of his contemporaries,²³ and *some treatises of his own composition.²⁴ He was the inventor²⁵ of the italic or *cursive character,²⁶ hence called Aldine, for the *exclusive use²⁷ of which for a *term of years²⁸ he obtained a patent²⁹ from the Pope³⁰ and the *senate of Venice.³¹ He *established a kind of academy³² at his own house, and *delivered lectures on classical literature,³³ to the general study and improvement of which he *greatly contributed.³⁴

In England a mile is 1,760 yards,³⁵ in Scotland the mile is 124 yards longer. In Ireland one travels 2,240 yards to the mile. Italy has 1,267 yards to the mile, but in Spain when one is told it is only a mile away, it will be 6,028 yards to walk. When our soldiers start walking through Austria³⁶ they will have walked 8,296 years before they have completed an Austrian mile.

◎-----◎
 : NEW AND VIEWS :
 ◎-----◎

**1. *Chinese And
American Airmen Raid
Formosan Base**

*Taking off from a China base,² Chinese and American *medium bombers³ attacked for the first time in this war a Japanese base at Shinchiku,⁴ in Formosa, on Thursday (*Thanksgiving Day.⁵)

At least 47 Japanese planes are reported to have been destroyed⁶ either on the ground or in dog-fights.⁷ From this operation,⁸ *all aircraft returned safely.⁹

Shinchiku is in north Formosa and is only 660 miles from Japan proper. It is an important Japanese base for military operations in the Pacific. *Yesterday's attack took the enemy completely by surprise.¹⁰ Early reports say that at least 12 enemy aircraft were shot down in combat.¹¹ The Allied planes attacked the airfield with accuracy and all bombs fell on the *target areas.¹²

**2. Britain *Tops All
War Production Records¹**

N O T E S

1. 靠自己成名(或起家)的人. 3. Christopher Columbus (發現美洲者, 1446?—1506). 3. 織工. 4. Benjamin Franklin (美國政治家及著作家, 1706—1790). 5. 被雇的印刷匠. 6. Robert Burns (蘇格蘭詩人, 1759—1796). 7. 農夫. 8. 希臘寓言作家(9th century B.C.). 9. 希臘史詩學家(about 9th century B.C.). 10. 以魯濱遜飄流記得名的英國作家(1661?—1731). 11. 襪類商學徒. 12. 雅典的演說家(384?—322 B.C.). 13. 刀匠. 14. 羅馬的詩人(70—19 B.C.). 15. 英國戲劇作家(1573?—1637). 16. 泥水匠. 17. 西班牙作家(1547—1616). 18. 克庫船長(英國航海家 1728—1779). 19. 船上的侍者. 20. 意大利體字(即斜體字). 21. 藝術家. 22. 文人. 23. 當時存在的古拉丁與希臘著作家底大部分作品, 以及同時代者底許多作品. 24. 他自己著作的若干論文. 25. 發明者. 26. 草寫的字. 27. 單獨使用. 28. 若干年底期限. 29. 特權, 專賣權. 30. 教皇. 31. 威尼斯(意大利北部)底元老院. 32. 成立了一種學院. 33. 演講古典文學. 34. 大有貢獻. 35. 碼(等於三英尺). 36. 奧國.

Britain's *Minister of Production² Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, speaking in *Northern Ireland,³ described the *United Kingdom's¹ *overall production⁴ as being good.

'The *output of munitions,⁶' he said, 'is now at about the *highest level⁷ ever reached—about 50 per cent more than the first quarter of 1942.

'The output of aircraft in October was the highest ever attained in our history. In that month twice as many *heavy bombers⁸ were produced as in December, 1942. Naval ship-building is still expanding. In 1943 the completion of *major vessels,⁹ from battleships to corvettes¹⁰ totalled no fewer than 170. More than 2,000 naval vessels of all types have been completed or are in the course of completions.'

3. *More Chinese Students Arrive In Britain*

Another 21 Chinese students have arrived in Britain under

the *apprenticeships scheme¹ of the *Federation of British Industries.² They have been *officially welcomed³ in London and now have gone to take up their appointments⁴ with various well-known engineering firms. Since the scheme was inaugurated⁵ a total of 89 students have gone to Britain, three of whom have returned to China on the completion of the studies and training. At present there are vacancies⁷ for 32 more and it is hoped that these will soon be filled.

4. *British Students Remember *Czech Martyrs¹*

International Students' Day was marked² in Britain by meetings in all universities and by a big *national gathering³ at *Kingsway Hall,⁴ London, under the chairmanship⁵ of Mr. J.T. Allanson, *President of the International Council of Students.⁶

Messages⁷ were received from many leading British

and Allied⁸ statesmen stressing⁹ the *moral, cultural and political significance¹⁰ of the student movement throughout the free world.

*Broadcast greetings¹¹ were heard from students in China, the *U.S.A.¹² and the *U.S.S.R.,¹³ a feature¹⁴ of the evening being a *British Broadcasting Corporation¹⁵ play entitled¹⁶ "Fifth Freedom," in which the voices of international students contributed the dialogue.¹⁷

5. China To Have Chairmanship Of U.N.R.R.A. Far East Committee

*China will have the Chairmanship of the Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council in the Far East,¹ it was announced today (November 30). Britain will *preside over² the U. N. R.R.A.'s *Regional Committee for Europe.³

NOTES

1. 1. 中美空軍人員空襲台灣基地。 2. 從中國基地起飛。 3. 中型轟炸機。 4. 新竹(在台灣北部)。 5. 感謝日(在美國通常為十一月最終之木曜日)。 6. 燬壞。 7. 決鬥。 8. 作戰。 9. 所有飛機安全回防。 10. 日本本部。 11. 昨日之襲擊使敵人猝不及防。 12. 戰鬥。 13. 目標地段。

2. 1. 超過一切戰時生產記錄。 2. 生產大冠。 3. 北愛爾蘭。 4. 聯合王國(大不列顛與北愛爾蘭)。 5. 包括全體的。 6. 軍火的出產。 7. 最高度。 8. 重轟炸機。 b. 主要的船隻。 10. 三等鐵。

3. 1. 見習計劃。 2. 英國工業聯合會。 3. 正式被歡迎。 4. 指定的工作。 5. 開始。 6. 空額。

4. 1. 捷克的烈士。 2. 紀念。 3. 國民的集合。 4. 金斯威廳。 5. 主席之職位。 6. 國際學生會會長。 7. 電報, 書信。 8. 同盟國的。 9. 着重。 10. 道德的, 文化的, 與政治的意義。 11. 廣播祝詞。 12. United States of America 之縮寫。 13. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics 之縮寫。 14. 特色。 15. 英國廣播公司。 16. 名爲。 17. 對話。

5. 1. 中國將在聯合國救濟善後總署評議會遠東委員會主席。 2. 任主席。 3. 歐洲區委員會。

FOUR PERIODICALS
 Published by the Press Attache's Office,
 British Embassy, Chungking.

英國大使館新聞處出版四大期刊

1. **GLOBE DIGEST (monthly) 寰球文摘**
 Containing latest British, American magazine articles.
 採自航空運到最新英美雜誌，文字新穎，富於趣味。
 \$10 per copy \$50 half year \$100 one year
 每册十元 半年五十元 全年一百元
2. **BRITISH DIGEST (monthly) 英國文摘**
 Introducing British culture today and yesterday.
 介紹英國新舊文化，最適於大學生閱讀。
 \$10 per copy \$50 half year \$100 one year
 每册十元 半年五十元 全年一百元
3. **STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY 中英週刊**
 Linguistic and literary. Bilingual and fully annotated.
 語文兼備，詳註對釋，實學習英文的最好讀物。
 \$3 per copy \$70 half year \$140 one year
 每册三元 半年七十元 全年一百四十元
4. **世說 INFORMATION PLEASE (weekly in Chinese)**
 Adviser to readers. Glossary of general knowledge.
 讀者的顧問。 知識的總匯。
 \$1 per copy \$25 half year \$50 one year
 每册一元 半年廿五元 全年五十元

All Subscription Rates are inclusive of postage in China and payable strictly in advance. Send your order to the Press Attache's Office, British Embassy, 29 Min Sen Road, Chungking, or to our Chengtu, or Kunming or Kweilin Branch Office.

定閱處： 重慶民生路二十九號英國大使館新聞處
 及成都，昆明，桂林，各分處

內政 重慶 經東
 政 市 中 川
 部 圖 華 郵
 總 書 華 郵
 誌 雜 郵 政
 登 審 登 管
 記 查 記 理
 證 處 認 局
 警 查 爲 執
 字 證 第 照
 第 渝 一 第
 九 字 類 九
 〇 第 新 一
 四 〇 開 一
 四 一 紙 七
 八 號 號 類 號

印每
 刷者·册
 僑光三
 印書館元