

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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## THE MAQUIS

### 法國的遊擊隊

Since 1940, when our army was defeated, and when German agents took over the so-called French Government—the Vichy Government—the people of France have built up a secret army. It is an army of soldiers without uniform and it is working everywhere in France. We call it the Resistance Movement. German transports are attacked. War factories and power stations are blown up. But in outlying districts of France, especially in the mountains, there is another secret army—the army I want to talk to you about—the MAQUIS. It is an army of young people living like soldiers in camps. They have left everything; home, dear ones, belongings and what comfort can still remain in France to-day.

自從一九四〇年我們的軍隊打敗了的德國人員接收了所謂法國政府——維琪政府——法國人民就建立了秘密軍。這秘密軍底士兵沒有制服，却在法國各地方到處活動。我們以它做抗敵運動，德國底運輸艦被襲擊。兵工廠及發電所被炸燬，他是在法國的邊區，尤其是在山間，另有一個秘密軍——馬奎軍，這一批青年軍人住在營寨如大兵一樣。他們丟開了一切…家庭，親愛的人們，財產，以及現在在法國還可以享受的舒適。

In September 1942, an order came out making every French man and woman between the ages of 18 and 50 liable to go to Germany for forced labour. Of course they did not want to go. So this was the beginning of the Maquis. From every corner of France, men joined forces with others who had already escaped to the mountains of Upper Savoy, or in the middle of France, and to-day, nearly 60,000 of them are hidden somewhere in my country. I was one of them—until I escaped to England to be a soldier over here. These young Frenchmen of the Maquis are organised in camps—about 200 men to each camp. They are under the orders of chosen leaders who are in touch with the French resistance movement. Some of them are well armed and so the Germans are very careful about attacking them, knowing

一九四二年九月間，政府發出命令，年齡在十八歲以上，五十歲以下的法國男男女女都有被徵到德國去強迫服役的可能。當然，他們不願意去。游擊隊馬奎軍，就是這樣開始的。從法國底每個角落裏，人們紛紛加入已經逃到上薩伏伊(法國東南部)或中部底山上的軍隊。現在，躲在我國內的游擊隊將近六萬人。在我逃到英國來當兵以前，我也是游擊隊員之一。這馬奎軍底法國少年組成營寨，每營二百人。他們受被推舉出來的領袖所指揮，而他們的領袖又同法國的抗敵運動

that an action against them would mean very strong fighting in difficult country.

But sometimes things have gone badly for us. In the beginning of June, three lorry loads of enemy soldiers with rifles and automatics made a surprise attack on one of our positions. Our men were scattered in several small huts. They were armed with sporting guns and a few old service revolvers. I was in that scrap and I was lucky to escape. Our casualties were two killed, six wounded and twenty-seven prisoners.

We had various ways of getting food. Boys who are too young to be soldiers collected food from the villages and brought it to us in the mountains. One young man I know visits all the farms in the district and has parcels of food sent to various places and the men of the Maquis arrange

相連繫遊擊隊有些器械精良，因此德國兵攻擊他們倒很小心，知道對付他們的舉動就會惹起激烈的鬥爭。

但是，有些時候，事情對於我們不利。六月初，敵兵三卡車，帶着來福鎗及自動手鎗，突擊我們的一個陣地。我們的同志散在幾間小茅屋裏，武器是獵鎗和幾枝舊的連發手鎗。我當時在場，僥倖脫逃出了危險。我們的損失，是死二人，傷六人，被捉二十七人。

我們有種種方法取得食物。太年輕又能當兵的孩子們從各處村莊上收集食品，把它送到山上來交給我們。我認識一個少年，他到當地所有的田莊上搜求食物，然後分包的送到各處，游擊隊員再到那些地方去接受。鄉間的

to collect them. It is lucky for us that our friends in the villages see that we do not starve.

But the problem of arms and equipment is serious. You may be tough but you can't fight against machine guns with your bare fists. To get weapons, may mean a raid on a police station or on a German post. For instance, news has just arrived from Grenoble, that's one of our university towns—a very lovely one—well, news has just arrived of an attack by some men of the Maquis on the lyce'e there—that's a secondary school, which is now being used as a barracks for German soldiers. Ten Germans were killed, and about 50 were wounded. What our losses were I do not know.

When we were not searching for food, or fighting enemy troops, we spent our time like any other soldiers—in learning to use our

朋友使我們沒有餓斃，這是我們的幸運，

但是武器與裝備的問題倒嚴重，你也許能耐勞耐苦，但何能赤手空拳同機關鎗決鬥？要得武器，只好劫警察局，或德國兵站。

例如，從格拉納伯——一座很可愛的大學城——才傳來一項消息：我們的游擊隊員襲擊了當地的一所中學，那所中學德兵正用來作為營盤。德兵死十人，受傷的約五十人。我們的損失如何我倒不知道。

不找食物或同敵軍打仗的時候，我們生活着如其他軍人一樣學習使用武器和鍛鍊身體，以備

weapons and in toughening our muscles for the real thing.

Life, in summer, is not so difficult. It is possible to go down the valleys to the villages. The people who live there are ready to help. But imagine what it will be like in winter, high up in the mountains. You British have been very helpful and we thank you for this, but we are still in need of medicine and shoes.

But whatever their hardships may be, the men of the Maquis all live for the day—the great day, when the allies will open up a Western Front.

The Germans will have a hard time. They will be attacked by the mighty allied forces, as well as by these young Frenchmen. At last we shall be able to show Germany and the world that if France lost a battle in 1940, that was by no means the end.

戰鬥。

夏季，生活就不如此困難。

。我們可以走出山谷，到村莊裏去。村莊上的人是樂意幫忙的。

在冬季，住在高高的山上生活之苦，就可想而知，你們英國人很

肯幫忙，我們頗知感激。可是我們仍然需要藥物及皮鞋。

儘管生活十分艱苦，游擊隊員大家活着等待着那個日子——偉大的日子，同盟軍開闢西戰場的日期。

德國吃苦的日子不遠了。強大的同盟軍，以及這一批少年法國人要打擊他們。終久，我們要使德國以及全世界知道：如其一九〇四年法國吃了敗仗，這決不是定局。

# A Voyage<sup>1</sup> To Lilliput<sup>2</sup>

By Jonathan Swift

(Dr. Gulliver was a ship's doctor. Once when he was on a long voyage he had a "strange adventure." The ship in which he sailed was wrecked,<sup>4</sup> and he was the only survivor.<sup>5</sup> He was cast on an island late one evening, and was so tired that he immediately fell asleep. When he awoke it was just daylight. But let him tell the story himself.)

"I attempted<sup>6</sup> to rise, but was not able to stir;<sup>7</sup> for <sup>8</sup>as I happened to lie on my back,<sup>8</sup> I found my arms and legs were <sup>9</sup>strongly fastened<sup>9</sup> on each side of the ground, and my hair, which was long and thick, tied down in the same way. I felt several <sup>10</sup>slender threads<sup>10</sup> across my body, from my armpits<sup>11</sup> to my thighs.<sup>12</sup> I could only look upwards; the sun began to grow hot, and the light hurt my eyes. I heard a <sup>13</sup>confused noise<sup>13</sup> about me, but in the position I lay I could see nothing except the sky. In a little time I felt something alive moving

on my left leg. It <sup>14</sup>advanced gently forward<sup>14</sup> over my breast and came almost up to my chin. Bending my eyes downwards as much as I could, I saw a <sup>15</sup>human creature<sup>15</sup> not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands and a quiver<sup>16</sup> at his back. In the meantime I felt at least forty more of the same kind following the first. I was so astonished and roared<sup>17</sup> so loudly that they all ran back in their fright;<sup>18</sup> and some of them, as I was afterwards told, were hurt with the falls<sup>19</sup> they got by leaping from my sides<sup>20</sup> to the ground.

"I lay all this while in great uneasiness.<sup>21</sup> \*At length,<sup>22</sup> \*struggling to get loose,<sup>23</sup> I had the fortune<sup>24</sup> to break the strings<sup>25</sup> and \*wrench out the pegs<sup>26</sup> that fastened my left hand to the ground; for by lifting it up to my face I discovered the methods they had taken to bind me, and at the same time, with a \*violent pull<sup>27</sup> which gave me great pain, loosened<sup>28</sup> the strings turn my head about two inches.

"There was a great shout, and I felt about an hundred arrows discharged<sup>29</sup> on my left hand, which pricked<sup>30</sup> me like so many needles.

"When this \*shower of arrows<sup>31</sup> was over I thought it prudent<sup>32</sup> to lie still. When the people observed I was quiet they shot no more arrows; but by the noise I heard I knew their numbers increased, and about four yards from me I heard a knocking for more than an

hour, like that of people at work. Turning my head that way as well as the pegs and strings would permit<sup>33</sup> me, I saw a stage<sup>34</sup> erected<sup>35</sup> about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three ladders<sup>36</sup> to mount<sup>37</sup> it. From this, one of them, who seemed to be a \*person of quality,<sup>38</sup> made a long speech of which I understood not one word.

"Then fifty of the inhabitants came and cut the strings that fastened the left side of my head, which allowed me to turn to the right and to observe the speaker. He appeared to be taller than any of the three who attended<sup>39</sup> him, one of whom was a page<sup>40</sup> who held up his train<sup>41</sup> and seemed to be somewhat longer than my middle finger, and the other two stood one on each side to support him.

"He spoke like an orator.<sup>42</sup>



I answered in the most humble manner;<sup>43</sup> and being almost famished with hunger,<sup>44</sup> I could not help putting my fingers frequently to my mouth to show that I wanted food. The orator understood me very well. He descended from the stage<sup>45</sup> and commanded<sup>46</sup> that several ladders should be placed against my sides,<sup>47</sup> on which more than an hundred of the inhabitants mounted and walked towards my mouth, laden with baskets full of meat. I observed there was the flesh of several animals, but could not distinguish them by the taste.<sup>48</sup> There were shoulders, legs, loins,<sup>49</sup> shaped like those of mutton, but smaller wings than of a lark. I ate them by two or three at a mouthful and took three leaves at a time,<sup>50</sup> about the size of bullets.<sup>51</sup> They supplied me as fast as they could, showing a thousand marks of wonder and

astonishment at my appetite.<sup>52</sup>

I then made another sign that I wanted drink. They found by my eating that a small quantity would not satisfy me,<sup>53</sup> and being a clever people they slung up<sup>54</sup> one of their largest barrels of wine,<sup>55</sup> then rolled it towards my hand and opened the top. I drank it off at a draught,<sup>56</sup> which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint.<sup>57</sup> They brought me a second barrel, which I drank in the same manner and made signs for more, but they had none to give me. When I had performed these wonders<sup>58</sup> they shouted for joy and danced upon my breast. They made me a sign that I should throw down the two barrels, but first warning the people below to stand out of the way. When they saw the vessels<sup>59</sup> in the air there was a great shout.

“After some time, when they observed that I made no more demands for meat, there appeared before me a person of rank<sup>60</sup> from the king. This person, having mounted on my right leg, advanced up my face with about a dozen of his followers. He spoke about ten minutes, often pointing forwards, as I afterwards found towards the city, about half a mile distant, to which it was agreed by his Majesty<sup>61</sup> that I must be conveyed.<sup>62</sup> I answered in a few words to let them know that they

might do with me what they pleased.

“Soon after I heard a general shout, and I felt a great number of people on my left side \*loosening the cords to such a degree that I was able to turn upon my right side.<sup>63</sup> These circumstances, added to the refreshment I had received by their food and drink, made me sleep. I slept about eight hours, and it was no wonder for the doctors, by the Emperor's order, had put a \*sleeping draught<sup>64</sup> in the barrel of wine.”

N O T E S

1. 航行，航海。
2. 小人國。
3. 奇事。
4. 破損。
5. 生存者。
6. 嘗試。
7. 動。
8. 恰巧我是伴隊。
9. 捆得緊緊地。
10. 細長的線。
11. 腋下。
12. 駁。
13. 嘈雜之聲。
14. 輕輕地前進。
15. 人形的動物。
16. 箭袋。
17. 吼。
18. 驚嚇。
19. 跌交。
20. 身之兩邊。
21. 不安。
22. 最後。
23. 掙脫。
24. 幸運。
25. 細繩。
26. 扭起木釘。
27. 猛拉。
28. 鬆脫。
29. 放射。
30. 刺。
31. 一陣箭。
32. 謹慎的。
33. 容許。
34. 講台。
35. 建造。
36. 梯子。
37. 登。
38. 有地位的人。
39. 侍候。
40. 童僕。
41. 拖於身後之物。
42. 演說家。
43. 最謙虛的態度。
44. 幾乎餓死。
45. 從講台走下。
46. 命令。
47. 放在我身邊。
48. 由滋味上不能分辨它們是什麼。
49. 腰肉。
50. 一次吃三塊麵包。
51. 子彈。
52. 對於我的胃口作無數驚愕的表示。
53. 量少不會餓足我。
54. 吊上。
55. 酒桶。
56. 一飲而盡。
57. 酒桶沒有裝半品特(的酒)。
58. 作了這些奇蹟。
59. 酒桶。
60. 有地位的人。
61. 陛下。
62. 送去。
63. 鬆開繩子到我可以而在翻身的程度。
64. 催眠藥。



威廉第二的鬼影

The Ghost of Wilhelm II

Notes on Exercise 19 and Answers to Its Questions

**1:** 1. To give in (or up): to stop trying, 不再嘗試. 2. To give up: to abandon, 放棄. 3. To give: to produce, 產生. 4. To give out: to distribute, 分配. 5. To give up: to surrender, 投降. 6. To give out: to become exhausted, 用盡. 7. To give up: to abandon, 放棄. 8. To give: to pay, 付. 9. To give: to offer, 描寫. 10. To give out: to announce, 宣佈.

**2.** 1. upon (or on). 2. of. 3. in, of. 4. on. 5. against. 6. to. 7. in. 8. on. 9. of. 10. at.

**3:** 1. My friend wishes that I would go to see him next week.  
2. I shall drown, no one will save me!  
3. Many people complain of never having money.  
4. I congratulate your father on having such a wise son.  
5. I know English as well as German.  
6. He is three years older than his brother.  
7. Last year I went to Chengtu for my holidays.  
8. I shall not prevent you from doing that.  
9. This composition is the better of the two.  
10. He refused to answer me.

**4.** A list of the things you can see in the street:  
Pavement, gutter, pillar-box, lamp-post, kerb, bus-stop, traffic lights, policeman, pedestrian, theatre, cinema, restaurant, teashop, post-office, church, telephone-box, confectioner's, tobacconist's, stationer's, bookseller's, baker's, grocer's, greengrocer's, florist's etc.

## A Simple Story

### —THE 'MAGIC POT'—

There was once a little girl who lived with her mother. They were very poor, and one day they had nothing to eat.

The child went into the forest, and there she met a queer<sup>2</sup> old woman who gave her a little pot.

It was a magic pot, for whenever anyone said to it, "Boil,<sup>3</sup> little pot!" it boiled sweet soup, and at the words, "Stop, little pot!" it would cease boiling.<sup>4</sup>

The little girl took home the pot, and after that they never wanted<sup>5</sup> food, for they could have sweet soup whenever they felt hungry.

One day the little girl went out, and while she was away, her mother said, "Boil, little pot!" It began to boil, and the mother ate as much as she wanted, but when she wished the pot to stop she could not remember the word.

The pot boiled on, and soon the soup came bubbling over the edge<sup>6</sup> and filled the kitchen, and filled the house, and the next house, and the whole street, for nobody knew how to stop it.

At last, when there was only one house in the village that was not full of soup, the child came home, and said, "Stop, little pot!" and it left off boiling.<sup>7</sup>

But now anyone who wants to go to that village must eat his way through the soup.

#### N O T E S

1. 魔術罐. 2. 奇怪的. 3. 煮. 4. 停止煮. 5. 缺乏. 6. 溢出(罐子的)口邊上. 7. 停止煮.

## Exercises In English No. XX

### 1. Explain the sense of the verb Go:—

1. My daughter goes up to Oxford shortly.
2. Prices are going up. It seems that they will never go down.
3. Two ships went down last night.
4. She never goes back on her word.
5. We must go into the matter thoroughly.
6. It costs a lot of money to go to law.
7. During the war we had to go without many things. (or do without).
8. It goes without saying that a college graduate knows at least one foreign language.
9. As my mother is seriously ill I am going for the doctor at once.
10. Once he got the news of the death of his lover he nearly went mad.

### 2. Insert the prepositions:—

1. She has been so kind—me.
2. He always knocks—the door before coming in.
3. You are always laughing—me.
4. I am longing—a cup of tea.
5. I marvelled—the beauty of the scene.
6. Is that a map—England.
7. Look—you leap.
8. A bird—the hand is worth two—the bush.
9. —the first warmth of April the swallows return.
10. I am much obliged to you—your kindness.

### 3. Give the opposite of:—

healthy	refined	interesting	modern	satisfied
certain	ordinary	dead	kind	obedient

### 4. Give a list of professions and occupations.

## \*Off For The Week-End<sup>1</sup>

"Hurry up!" I said Tom Smith to his friend George King. "We've only ten minutes to catch the train."<sup>3</sup>

"All right, old chap,"<sup>4</sup> replied the latter, "I shan't<sup>5</sup> be a minute. I've only to stick<sup>6</sup> this label<sup>7</sup> on, and then I'm quite ready."

"I'll go and get the tickets,<sup>8</sup> then," returned Tom: and away he went towards the booking-office<sup>9</sup> which was just behind the book-stall.<sup>10</sup>

He was back again in another minute with the tickets in his pocket, and two or three newspapers and magazines under his arm. Then, having seen their luggage<sup>11</sup> safely into the van,<sup>12</sup> and tipped<sup>13</sup> the porter,<sup>14</sup> the two friends took their places in a \*smoking carriage<sup>15</sup> and settled themselves comfortably in \*opposite corners.<sup>16</sup>

"We've managed<sup>17</sup> that nicely, \*with three minutes to spare,"<sup>18</sup> said George,

"Yes, but \*I don't like cutting things so fine,"<sup>19</sup> answered Tom. "Luckily the train is not crowded,<sup>20</sup> or else—"

The rest of the sentence was drowned<sup>21</sup> in the noise of a passing truck<sup>22</sup> followed by the \*shrill whistle<sup>23</sup> of the guard.<sup>24</sup> At the sound of the whistle the train began to move slowly out of the gloomy station into the bright sunlight and smiling country.

### N O T E S

1. 出外過週末. 2. 趕快. 3. 我們趕火車的時間只有十分鐘了.  
 4. 老朋友. 5. =shall not. 6. 黏貼. 7. 標籤. 8. 車票.  
 9. 售票處. 10. 書攤子. 11. 行李. 12. 行李車. 13. 付小賬.  
 14. 力夫. 15. 可以抽煙的客車. 16. 對面的角落上. 18. 辦理支配.  
 18. 還餘下三分鐘. 19. 我不喜歡趕得如此匆忙毫無餘裕(意謂應該早點上車). 20. 僥倖車不擁擠. 21. 消失. 22. 卡車.  
 23. 尖銳的笛聲. 24. 管車人.

◎ **NEW AND VIEWS** ◎

**1. \*Sino-British Unity  
Will Lead To  
Lasting Peace\***

\*The place of honour in the B.B.C.'s weekly programme<sup>2</sup> —\*the Sunday night postscript to the News<sup>2</sup>—was given to \*Dr. Wen Yuan-ning,<sup>4</sup> of the \*Chinese Goodwill Mission to Britain.<sup>5</sup>

Dr. Wen, in telling his listeners<sup>6</sup> of the sufferings<sup>7</sup> of the Chinese people since the Japanese invasion<sup>8</sup> over six years ago, said: "China has suffered much; you've suffered much. Now as \*victory draws nearer,<sup>9</sup> let us not forget, you in Great Britain and we in China, that the world is what we make it. Whether in the future we shall live in peace or not, depends on each one of us. Anyone, however humble he may be, who makes you understand China better or makes me understand Britain

better is doing \*a great service to humanity.<sup>10</sup> Only out of real understanding for one another can \*true co-operation<sup>11</sup> between the nations arise.

**2. British Submarines:  
For The Far East**

\*The Admiral commanding submarines of the Royal Navy<sup>2</sup> said today (Feb. 2) that Britain is preparing to send a large fleet of British submarines to the Far East. Submarines were important in the war against Japan, he said, because the enemy depended so much on his \*sea lanes<sup>3</sup> to supply his \*forward defence positions<sup>4</sup> and to carry back war material from \*conquered territory<sup>5</sup> to the homeland.<sup>6</sup>

**3. British Troops For  
South-West Pacific**

\*It was authoritatively stated in Canberra<sup>1</sup> last night (Feb. 11) that British



troops are to be sent to the \*South-West Pacific war theater<sup>2</sup> to \*reinforce Australians and American forces<sup>3</sup> there.<sup>4</sup>

This decision<sup>4</sup> to send reinforcements to the Pacific even before the war with Germany ends will greatly increase Allied \*striking power<sup>5</sup> in the South-West Pacific, says a commentator.<sup>6</sup>

**4. Japanese Prepare For Evacuation<sup>1</sup> Of Tokyo<sup>2</sup>**

The Japanese expect to ap-

ply the lessons learned from the great earthquake<sup>3</sup> of 1923 when the Allies bomb Tokyo.

The \*Mayor of Tokyo<sup>4</sup> said today that Tokyo was prepared for the evacuation of women, children and those who were not compelled to stay for war reasons. "We are using not only the experience gained through the \*R.A.F.<sup>5</sup> bombing of Berlin and other cities in Germany but above all our own practical lessons learned from the great earthquake of 1923," said the mayor.

**N O T E S**

**1.** 1. 中英一致將達到永久和平。 2. 英國廣播公司每週節目的榮譽地位(B.B.C.=British Broadcasting Corporation)。 3. 星期晚間新聞節目後的補白。 4. 溫源寧博士。 5. 中國訪英團。 6. 聽衆。 7. 苦難。 8. 侵略。 9. 接近勝利。 10. 對人類的一大貢獻。 11. 真正的合作。

**2.** 1. 潛水艇。 2. 指揮皇家海軍的上將。 3. 航路。 4. 前方的防守陣地。 5. 被征服的領土。 6. 本土。

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