

The North of England Zoological Society

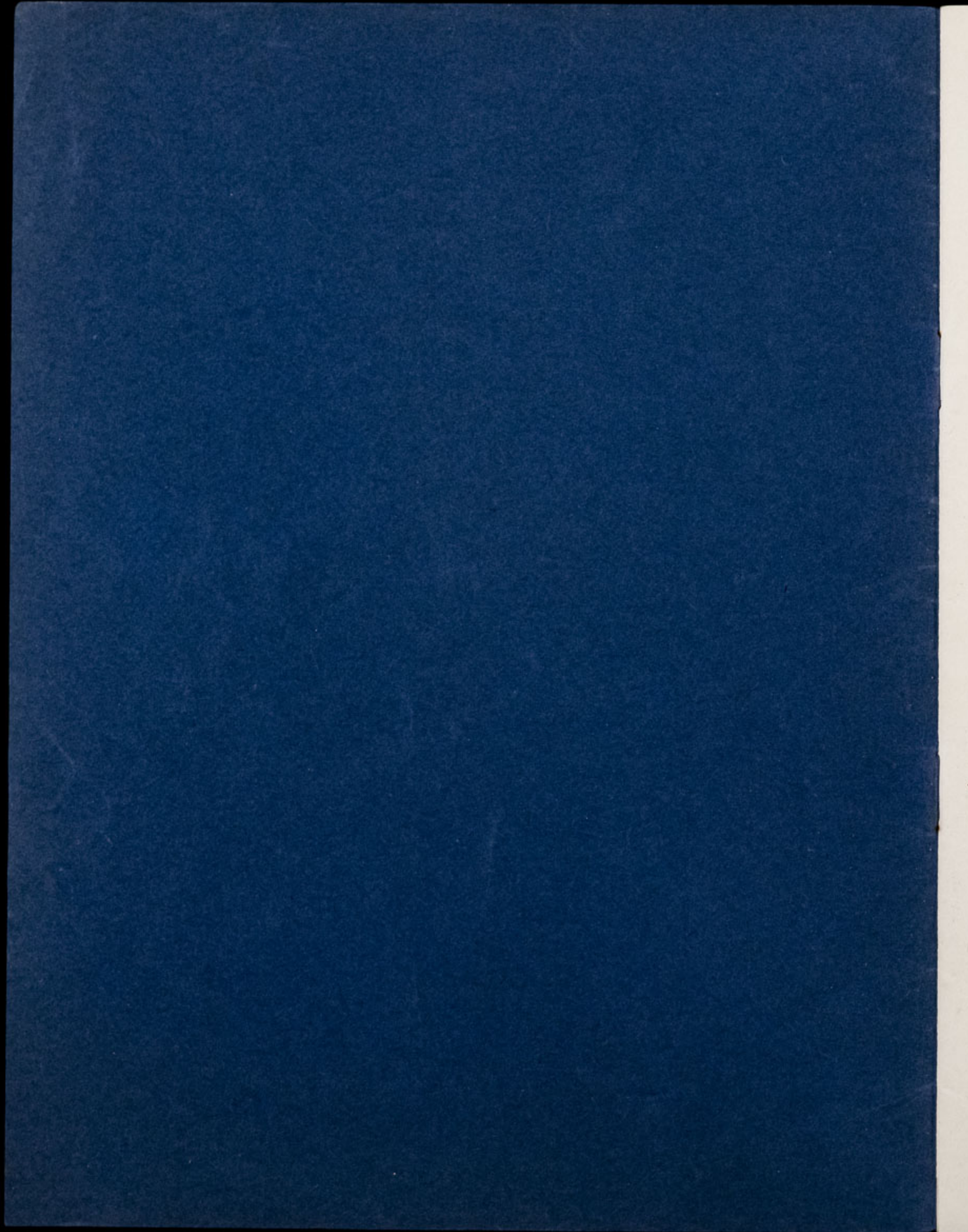
21st BIRTHDAY



“OUR ZOO NEWS”

Souvenir Number

June 13th, 1955



THE NORTH OF ENGLAND ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Disaster nearly befell Joey—Chester Zoo's little "Bambi," for Jill, his mother, refused to feed him. They were separated and Joey was bottle-fed on milk and glucose—and thrived. He is a great favourite among the keepers, who thoroughly spoil him.

FOREWORD.



HOW many people to-day remember what Chester Zoological Gardens were like in 1934, when Press and Public knew little about them?

Comparatively few, perhaps, can recall the Zoo's tremendous struggle to survive its financial worries, its vast number of critics, the pessimists who said it was a ridiculous, nay, dangerous venture—one man in those early days was heard to remark gravely to a companion in Chester, "I wouldn't be at all surprised to see monkeys riding about on the 'buses before long"!

The Zoo, of course, had its friends, supporters and well-wishers, too. Fortunately, because, without them, it might have known disaster—there is no canker more effective to enthusiasm, however vigorous, than lack of faith.

Now Chester Zoo is one of the reasons why Chester prospers in the summer. Many of the tourists who sight-see in the stately city begin their day's outing or round off their day with a trip out to the Gardens.

Thousands of visitors from Cheshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and even further afield—coachloads of parents and children; teachers and pupils; families and clubs and all kinds of organisations—walk through the bright and ordered gardens, admiring them as well as the striking animal enclosures—some of which are unparalleled in the British Isles for their structure and spaciousness.

Only a very few have watched closely this evolution into the finest Zoo in the North, and one of the country's animal showplaces.

Birthday of A Society.

June 13th this year is a most important date in the history of Chester Zoo, for it was on that day, 21 years ago, that it was taken over by the North of England Zoological Society.

Four years previously, Mr. G. S. Mottershead, who had formerly run Oakfield Zoological Gardens in Shavington, near Crewe, had bought "Oakfield" at Upton-by-Chester—a roomy private residence, imposing with its wide, red-brick front and sweeping green lawns.

That was the beginning of Chester Zoo.

It was impossible, however, for one man to carry the financial burden such a large concern was bound to impose and Mr. Mottershead sought the co-operation of friends, interested in the enterprising scheme, to form a society.

Officially formed and registered on the 19th May, 1934, the Society's main asset—one might almost say its only asset—was a very real enthusiasm; it had precious little money. The deposit of £250 on the Zoological Gardens was immediately paid, and the remaining balance was in the form of mortgage debentures.

The first few years were trying ones for the Society. Although there were plenty of people who wished it luck, only a very few would give it financial backing.

At that time Chester Zoo occupied only a small area—about ten acres; there was the main building of the house; the lawns in front of it, and the courtyard, where nearly all the animals were accommodated. (The yard and its outhouses are now used only for storing and quarantine purposes).

The collection of animals at the start was not large, but was an interesting one. It included chimpanzees, several varieties of monkey, an American Tapir, a Capybara (the largest rodent in existence and a native of Brazil, this animal was a gift of the late Duke of Westminster), Tasmanian Devils (dog-like creatures), and a varied assortment of birds.

The Gardens were nothing like they are now. Where the present quarantine cages are there was a large conservatory which was used to house many tropical birds and reptiles—in addition to abundant hot-house plants. The conservatory, however, was severely damaged during the war and had to be completely removed. On the site of our present Monkey House were several aviaries and it was here that many notable breeding events took place. Where our present lion enclosure stands (the lion quarters were our first big building venture) there was the main drive, which led to the courtyard and round the buildings, and here we had many more aviaries and enclosures, occupied by porcupines and other animals.

Progress at first was very slow mainly because of lack of finances. Then in 1939, when the war broke out, there were many qualms as to whether the Society would be able to continue. Up to then, instead of making money it had lost it consistently, and although it had made strides, the deficit was getting larger every year.

An adoption scheme was started immediately after the outbreak of war and this brought in

a fair amount of revenue, to keep the animals going during the war period. What was more, the scheme secured the Society many good friends, who helped it financially over this difficult time. It is impossible to mention individually all these people but one to whom we are particularly grateful was Miss Tomkyns-Grafton, whose interest was unflinching. It was largely due to her generosity, and to that of the late Misses Hewitt, of Manchester, that the Zoo managed to survive during the first twelve months of the war.

The first balance sheet had been drawn up in 1935. The receipts total for the year was £1,120; there was a deficit of £213. In April, 1936, the Society's total income was £1,706, with a loss of £406. Each year from that time onward, until 1942, the loss was greater. 1942 was a red-letter year in the annals of the Society. In that year it made the first profit—£467. Since then there has been a practically consistent increase in the profits, annually, and this year we announce, with what amounts to triumph, a profit of over £10,000, for 1954.

Our total loss from 1935 until 1942 was £3,179 but the total net profit since 1942 stands now at £52,643.

A reason why much progress was made after the war was that the Society made use of a very large amount of war materials for building purposes—well over 1,000 road blocks were utilised; many went into the construction of the polar bears' enclosure, built as a memorial to Miss Tomkyns-Grafton, who died in 1945, and was particularly fond of these animals. The enclosure is an outstanding landmark of the Zoo.

She had left the Zoo a magnificent gift of almost £18,000, which the Society used to liquidate its liabilities and purchase as well a considerable amount of land—over 40 acres—adjoining the Zoo.

(In 1950 the Society slightly altered its constitution; the word "Limited" was taken out of the title, which now reads, "The North of England Zoological Society").

A Society rule states that all surplus money must be poured back into the Zoological Gar-

dens, and it is mainly because of this that the Zoo has been able to make rapid strides during the past ten years.

Two important developments have been the erection of an impressive giraffe house, and a camel house. The eighty-tank aquarium is second to none in the country, and the reptile house is unique of its kind.

There are sea lions, polar bears, lions, brown and black bears, zebras, bison, wallabies, monkeys, chimpanzees, deer and antelope—although, of course, these are not the only exhibits.

In the extensive aviaries every bird is given as much room as possible and many birds have the complete freedom of the Zoo. The breeding aviaries are right up-to-date. The parrot house is a great favourite with visitors.

The botanical side of the Gardens has become renowned. The beds of roses, the neat and vast borders are a mass of vivid colour throughout the summer; the lawns are a constant picture of green loveliness—perfect background for the gawdy peacocks that strut across them.

The waterways are another recent development. These, apart from providing natural conditions for many of our waterfowl and enhancing the Zoo, are very popular for the boat trips given on them.

The catering facilities are now excellent and there are good parking facilities, too; another part has just been constructed.

Building has commenced on the new Tropical and Ape House, in which will also be incorporated a Reptile House, the present one being only a temporary measure.

Construction and improvement never cease, nor do the Society's ambitions. These, indeed, increase with the years.

The Garden Party, to be held in the Zoological Gardens on June 13th, will celebrate 21 years of hard work, heart-aches and final achievement; and the North of England Zoological Society will receive, in the form of its well-wishers, who are now legion, the key to the door of an even rosier future.

New Arrivals.

REPTILES.

Chester Zoo has become the proud possessor of a 25-foot, 120-pound Reticulated Python. This is a specimen of the second largest snake in the world, which can grow to a length of 30 feet. It is brown, black and fawn in colour with a continuous diamond-shaped pattern running along its body. It feeds on rabbits but can swallow whole a deer or sheep, so powerful are its stomach muscles and digestive juices.

The Python was brought to the Zoo in a strong, wire-lined wooden crate, out of which it was not taken until the following morning to avoid upsetting it too much. Blankets were swathed round the crate for the night and an electric fire was put on the top.

Not only is the Python precious in itself; it has just started laying eggs. If these are incubated successfully it will be a real achievement for the Zoo, for a Reticulated Python has never before been hatched in this country. Already Davies (the keepers' pet name for the Python) has laid nine eggs. It can lay anything up to 100. They are covered in white skin, not shell, and are a little larger than goose eggs. If the snake is unable to hatch them itself artificial incubation will be tried. The eggs will be put in moss, peat and sand, and an electric heat of 75 to 85 degrees trained on them.

The Zoo also has a young Reticulated Python. About 10 feet in length, this one also comes from the East Indies, the Malay Peninsular or Burma, and if its condition is anything to go by, the newly-arrived and even more impressive snake should flourish here.

Another rather interesting new arrival is a Gecko, which is a type of lizard, eight inches in length, mottled grey and black, with suction pads on its feet which enable it to climb on

any surface at any angle, and grey bulging eyes. Geckos also eat mealworms and insects.

Not outstanding itself, the Gecko has an interesting story attached to its coming. It was found in a banana crate at Liverpool docks. We were informed by the finder, who gave us the lizard as a present.

Four Common Chameleons (*Chameleon Vulgaris*) have come to us. These strange creatures have four-inch bodies and three-inch tails, swivel eyes, which enable them to look in totally different directions at the same time, and climb with the aid of tail as well as cleft-feet.

The Chameleon catches its food (insects) by darting out a long, sticky tongue for its prey, and is found on the coasts of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Some other important additions have just been made to our Reptile collection, including three varieties of snake we have never possessed before.

There are two West Indian Boas, brown-black in colour, streaked with white towards the head, and with a continuous orange zig-zag marking throughout the body. Our new Indigo Snake (America) is rather like the Black Cobra in appearance except that it has a small patch of orange under its chin. The Chicken Snake (also from America) is striped brown and orange and has a distinguishing habit of vibrating its tail when anything approaches, as a sort of alarm. These four snakes are the first of their kinds we have shown.

One of the prettiest fern- and flower-filled cages in the Reptile House has been stocked with Green Lizards (Italy), Edible Frogs (Europe), Wall Lizards (Europe) and Green Tree Frogs. The diet of these creatures consists mainly of mealworms and houseflies.



*An unperturbed keeper handles two new snakes—an Indigo Snake
and a Chicken Snake (see NEW ARRIVALS).*



Two of the Polar Bears look on the water of their rocky enclosure.



Peter Scott, the famous naturalist "Nomad", well-known broadcaster on Children's Hour, and a Zebra share interest in a baby lion cub born at the Zoo.

Taken from the main drive this is an attractive view of the front of the house and lawn.



Deak Sheridan, the British film actress makes the acquaintance of Kermit, the Russian Camel, during her recent visit to the Zoo.



One of the loveliest sites in the Zoo-lawns, rose borders and a central ornamental lake.



Two Zebras show off their exquisite markings in the separate sections of their enclosure.



Having time spare for the moment and last Sunday.



All the young visitors love Donkey rides, and the Donkeys seem to love giving them.



Taking a picture of Sugar and Spice, the two Lesser Pandas, is no easy matter for they are comers-ally.



Attractive exhibits in the night-tank Aquarium—Rusty Barb, which come from India.



Completed in 1953, the Coronation Hall can seat about 500 hungry people at one sitting.

CHIMPANZEES.

Chimpanzees always cause a great deal of amusement to visitors and we are very pleased to have two more males to add to our collection. Their names are Boden and Prince and they are both about four years old. Before coming to the Zoo they belonged to an animal trainer and previously had performed on the stage and in circuses. They are extremely versatile; they can play the trumpet, dance, ride bicycles and do all sorts of tricks, and should prove a great attraction. And, of course, being chimpanzees, they love being dressed up.

BLACK-NECKED CROWNED CRANES.

We have received six Black-necked Crowned Cranes (*Balearicae Pavoninae*), which come from West Africa. These birds are characterised by their elongated neck and legs and for a long time they have been associated with the herons and storks. They are generally found near water and this particular species is domesticated by the natives on the West coast of Africa.

PEAFOWL.

The Zoo has bought three pure white Peafowl—two peacocks and one peahen.

ANKOLE CALF.

A baby Ankole calf was born two months prematurely to the third Ankole mother this year. Tuppence was not expected to live but after the same treatment as Joey the oryx—bottle-feeding every two hours—she thrived. She is a great pet and most affectionate, and the white mark on her head is perpetually pink from the lipstick kisses of her maternal girl-keeper.

and once, even, out of the Zoo, but one morning she paid her first purely social visit—to the chimpanzees.

Sophia's Social Instincts.

Sophia, the sea lion, has been living alone for the past few weeks in what used to be Sonny's pool and, from time to time, in an inside enclosure. She has climbed out from time to time, in spite of a sturdy wire fence with an overhang, and walked about the Zoo, and once, even, out of the Zoo, but one morning she paid her first purely social visit—to the chimpanzees.

Their keeper fed the chimps, and gave them a drink and left them for a moment (about 7 a.m.) when he heard a terrific commotion. There was much banging on the wire of their cages and screaming and the usual row they make when they want the keeper to "have a look at what's going on".

Back into the Monkey House like a shot went the keeper and an amazing sight met his eyes.

There, sitting calmly in the passage watching the chimpanzees with friendly interest was little Sophia. She made no protest when it was suggested she should go home again, and walked peacably into a crate to be transported back to her inside quarters, obviously quite satisfied that her social obligations for the morning had been fulfilled.

Those Terrible Chimps.

Shortly after the arrival at Chester Zoo of Prince and Boden, the two chimpanzees, a special party was held in the Monkey House—by the newcomers, for the newcomers!

It all started about seven o'clock one evening. Most of the keepers had gone home but one who was passing heard a particularly rowdy outburst—howling and yelling and the characteristic uncontrolled bickering of chimps—and walked into the Monkey House to see what was taking place.



This striking photographic study of one of our Polar Bears is by Mr. Eric T. Smith, of Friars Gate Studio, Warrington. It has been accepted for hanging at the Institute of British Photographers Exhibition of Professional Photographers at the R.B.A. Galleries, London, from May 11th until June 7th.

She went up to the cage where Prince and Boden had been put, and which seemed to be the centre of attraction for the other inhabitants of the House, but Prince and Boden had done a vanishing trick. Horrified, the keeper rushed for help. It was discovered that the two absentees had broken down the door at the back of their quarters, leading to the keeper's passage, in which all the food supplies are kept during the day.

There was no question of forcing the chimpanzees back inside the cage again for they are already large and very powerful creatures. Patiently, therefore, the party which had been collected to deal with the situation stood in the public passage-way and watched the following proceedings from the front. And what a comedy was enacted before their eyes!

Suddenly Prince paraded before them, a jar of malt clutched in one hand. "My, that's good", he seemed to be saying, digging fingers into the malt and then sucking them (for chimps, have no party manners whatsoever).

A look-out from the back passage reported the next manoeuvre. Boden had turned on the electric stove, tipped some cocoa into a pan of milk, and was heating the mixture.

Next a tin of condensed milk was found. That kept things quiet for a bit. A "hat" incident followed. Prince found a battered old trilby belonging to his keeper (who mercifully was not present), and having put it on himself and tried it on Boden, too, turned it upside down, poured the remainder of the malt into it—and ate it (the malt, of course!).

The party was tiring for all concerned; those who gave it, and those who watched. And the latter breathed a sigh of relief when only a little later the two very tired hosts and guests combined sank drowsily into bed in their cage, and were duly fastened up for the night.

In Mourning for Molly.

Molly, the elephant, is dead, and the Zoo is in deep mourning. For Molly was a great favourite and as she had been here for 14 years, her absence takes some getting used to.

A Singalese elephant, Molly was bought from Dourley's Tropical Express Revue, while this German-Argentinian concern was in the country, and since her arrival she has given many hours of pleasure, particularly to children, who have ridden excitedly on her back.

In the summer of 1953 Molly began suffering from arthritis, and from that time onwards she was taken outside only for exercise. Sun-ray treatment was tried but with little result, and on April 24th, to avoid causing her any further suffering, she was put to sleep.

Both staff and visitors alike will feel her loss, but she will be missed perhaps most of all by her elephant girl-friend, Barbar, who, from the time she arrived in 1949, had been lodging in the same house.

Vulture on The Marshes.

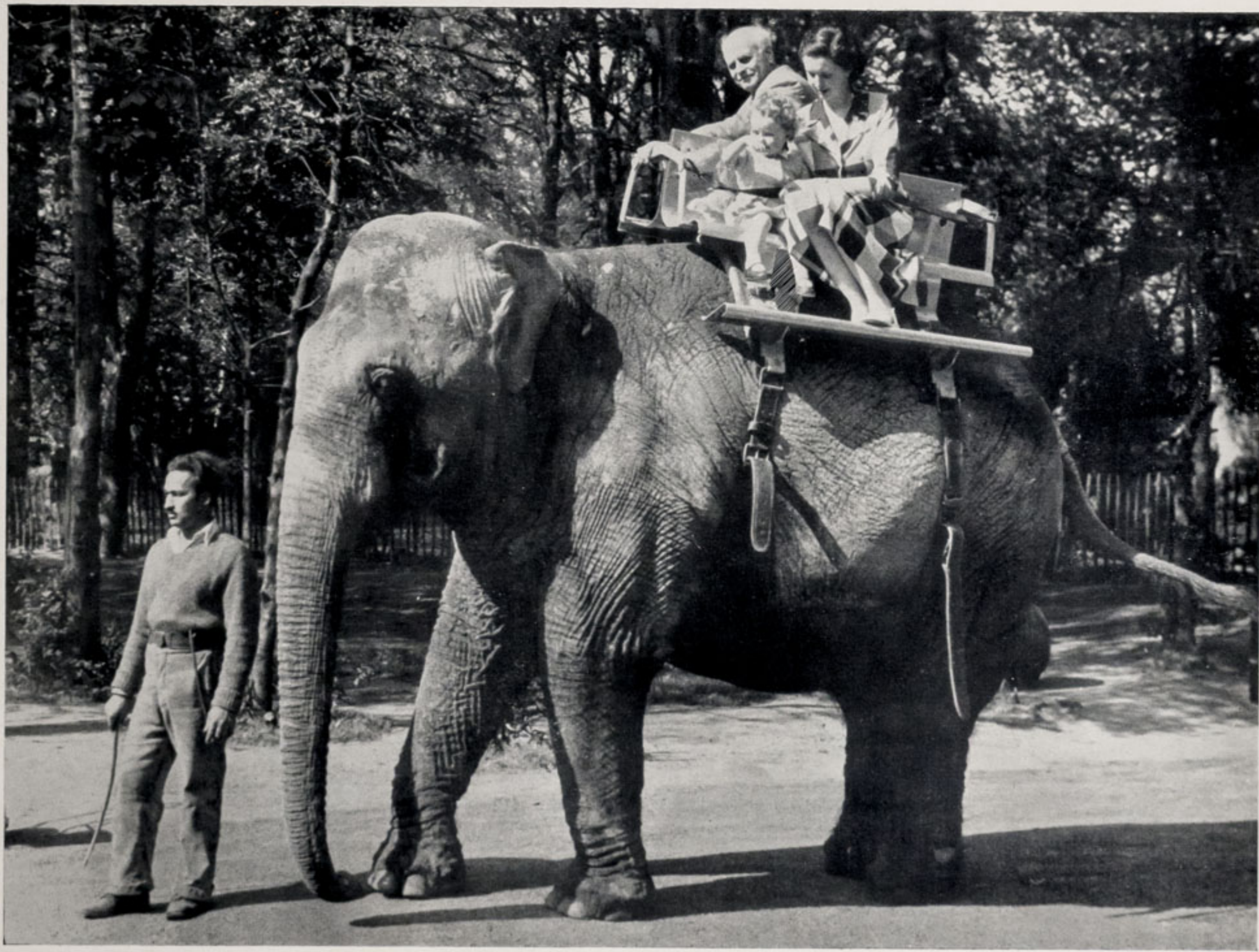
One of our North African vultures, which had been missing from the Zoo for about a fortnight, was finally re-captured after a long and exciting chase across Frodsham marshes.

The vulture was spotted in a tree by three Frodsham boys, who realised the bird was an unusual one and told the local Police about it.

The Police then contacted us and as the description they gave fitted the missing bird, a keeper was sent out to Frodsham, where it had been seen in a tree in one of the fields.

Finally, after some hours, the vulture flew over the marshes and into a tree of very close growth. The keeper climbed the tree, was bitten by the bird, but after much difficulty succeeded in overpowering it, and with Police assistance brought it down from the tree.

The vulture appears to have done no damage whatever during its two weeks of freedom.



"MOLLY."

Animal Characters.

The Zoo has owned a good many animal "characters" in its time—Punch, the Polar Bear, formerly with a circus, Mary, the Chimpanzee, who loved dressing up and smoking, Adam and Eve, two of the first important exhibits to arrive here (they were bears), Mowgli the Lion cub and Peter, the terrier, who lived together devotedly for four years, and so on.

More recently, Sammy, the sea lion, has become notorious as the Killer of Wives, the Bully and Unsatisfactory Father, a shining black magnificent specimen, who splashes heavily about in his pool all day.

Charlie, the Raven, is another real "character". Not at all abashed by the sea of faces peering daily into his cage, in fact very fond of an audience, Charlie sits on a little platform and says "hallo" when he feels like it in an all but human voice. He laughs, too—only you have to laugh at him first.

"Give's a kiss, give's a kiss", whispers Gorgeous, the sweet little Roseate Cockatoo, and makes the appropriate noises when coaxed gently. Then she starts showing off in earnest and will whistle "The Keel Row" without further provocation.

Here is an example of how easily birds can pick things up. Some time ago two of the keepers were put temporarily in charge of the birds. The continual noise of parrakeet and macaw and parrot used to deafen them and "shut up" they would shout in a frenzy, hands clutched to aching heads.

Now two blue and yellow macaws have developed the rather unpleasant habit of shouting the other birds down and cry "shut up" when their associates annoy them!

A tabby cat isn't really a zoo exhibit but we have one called Simon, who deserves a men-

tion. Simon never seems to have had enough to eat!

When the badger's food is put in her set at about 4 o'clock each afternoon, Simon is there. He visits the badger while she is dining—and helps her polish off the meal.

The couple must be quite devoted for often the cat is to be seen stretched out lazily in the grass, dozing.

She wakes up. "My whiskers! it must be late. Sugar and Spice (the lesser pandas) will be having their tea. Think I'd better go and call for Bombhead (a grey cat-friend) and we'll go along and make sure they don't make pigs of themselves"!

Lovebirds.

Of the several species of Lovebird, there are four in the Parrot House: the Fischer's, the Masked, the Blue-Masked and the Red-Faced. They are fascinating little creatures, almost the same size as a budgie, tiny replicas of the Parrot, and come from Africa.

Our pair of Fischer's Lovebirds, which have bred and reared young during the past six months, are mostly green with contrasting orange head plumage, and eyes surrounded by white rings. The beak is fairly large and also orange.

More striking in colour, perhaps, is the Masked Lovebird, which is bright green with a rich black head and white ring encircling the eye. The fairly large beak is strong, and red, and frontal plumage is yellow. This attractive bird is slightly larger than the other birds and strong and stocky in appearance. Our pair have bred and reared healthy young ones.

The rarest variety of Lovebird is the Blue-Masked. It is blue, with a black head, small, pinkish beak, the white eye-circles and white frontal plumage, and is eagerly sought by aviculturists.

The Red-Faced Lovebird holds the attention of many of our visitors and, indeed, is very appealing. The species is smaller altogether and fairly placid in nature. We have three—one pair and an odd bird, which did make friends with the Blue-Masked Bird. The pair has made no attempt to nest and I believe these rarely do so in captivity. They are bright green in colour with delicate pink faces and white skin eye-circles. It is easy to distinguish between the sexes; the red face of the female is decidedly paler than that of the male.

The colours of other Lovebirds are identical in male and female and only when a pair goes down to nest can it be safely assumed that they are a pair.

The nesting habits of Lovebirds differ from those of Parrots in that they make their nest of fresh green twigs and bark, usually dipped first in water, and woven fairly loosely together into a roundish cup. And a pretty snug job they make of it, too! Some Lovebirds sleep at night in their nest, if they are out of doors.

Their diet consists mostly of canary seed and millet, and they are very fond of millet sprays.

Lovebirds are reputed to be very aggressive, one species towards another. We have housed the Red-Faced and Masked Lovebirds in one cage. As the Red-Faced are extremely placid and the Masked busy with nesting activities, they have as yet, happily, picked no quarrels!

G. Wood.

Taking Stock.

When the Zoo opened it boasted little more than a good collection of monkeys and a fairly extensive and well-stocked aviary. Now it would be impossible to mention all its exhibits in one sentence.

Nevertheless, to give some idea of how the stock has increased with the expansion of land, money and ideas, we have made the following summary:

GIRAFFE HOUSE—3 Reticulated Giraffes; Vine-Leafed Giraffe.

CAMEL HOUSE—Dromedary Camel; Bactrian Camel; and also 9 Agouti; Ant-Eater; Armadillo; 3 Coatimundi; 2 Blotched Genets; Emu; Ostriches; Llamas; Fruit Bats.

CATTLE SHEDS—7 Ankole Cattle; Chillingham Bull; Cape Buffalo.

4 Beavers; 3 Bison; Coypu Rats; Mongoose; Potto; Badger; 15 Donkeys.

ZEBRA HOUSE—Grevy's Zebra; 4 Grant's Zebras; 3 Oryx; 2 Gnus, 2 Emus.

MONKEYS—Yellow Baboon; 3 Ring-Tailed Lemurs; Capuchin; De Brazza; Drill and Mona Monkeys, etc; 10 Chimpanzees; Apes.

Lion; 4 Lionesses; Tiger; Tigress; Cheetah; 2 Spotted Hyenas; Striped Hyena; 2 Leopards; Puma; Elephant; 6 Sea Lions.

DEER—Wapiti; Axis Deer and Fallow Deer.

BEARS—2 Brown; 2 American Black; 4 Himalayan; 3 Malayan; 4 Polar.

2 Lesson Pandas; 6 Porcupines; 18 Wallabies; 2 Bat-Eared Foxes; 2 Husky Dogs; 2 Coyotes; Ferrets.

REPTILE HOUSE—About 100 exhibits, including Reticulated, African and Indian Pythons; Cobras; Crocodiles; Terrapins; Skinks; Lizards; Constrictors; Chameleons; Boas; Green Mambas.

AQUARIUM—Over 100 exhibits of Marine and Fresh Water Fish, including Anchor Fish; Harlequins; Giant Nile Fish; Siamese Fighters; Barbs; Cichlids; Paradise Fish; Sword-tails; X-Ray Fish; Perch; Lung Fish; Guppie; Blind Cave Fish; Sharks; Zebra Fish; Angel Fish; Shubunkins; Lobsters; Dabs; Bubble Eyes; Gold Fish; Carp; Sun-Fish; Bumble Bee Fish; Jewel Fish.

BIRDS OF PREY—15 exhibits, including Eagles; Vultures; Owls; Buzzards; a Raven.

OTHER BIRDS—Over 300 exhibits, including Cranes; Guinea Fowl; Starlings; Macaws; Tanagers Love Birds; Parrots; Cockatoos; Parakeets (several varieties); Pelicans; Penguins; King Penguins; Mandarins; Carolina, Sheld and Eider Ducks; Mallards; Magellan Geese; many other kinds of geese; Pigeons.



Mr. Mottershead says a few words into a microphone during one of his popular B.B.C. Children's Hour broadcasts.

George Saul Mottershead was born on June 12th, 1894, the son of the late Mr. Albert Mottershead, of Sale, who was a well-known horticulturist and judge of shows all over the country.

At a very early age George became interested in poultry and with his brothers also collected a number of birds and fish.

When the time came to make a living for himself he set up as an Instructor of Physical Culture, with no small success. However, after about four years the war came and Mr. Mottershead joined the South Lancashire Regiment.

In 1916 he married Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Westmorland, and the same year was posted to France. Shortly after he went out there he was badly wounded, was invalided out, and returned to Sale.

For some time he was paralysed and helpless but in 1919 he bought a smallholding at Shavington, near Crewe, and started keeping poultry again. Then once more he began to

collect birds, until his aviaries were so large and well-stocked that a friend suggested that he should open them to the public. The venture was most successful. He bought reptiles, monkeys, chimpanzees, bears, more birds... So numerous were his exhibits that he decided to be even more ambitious.

Mr. Mottershead scoured the district for a larger place for his collection and in 1930 found "Oakfield" in Upton.

For a time Chester Zoo was a family affair. He and his wife and their two daughters worked indefatigably to put the Zoo on its feet against almost overwhelming odds.

Four years later the North of England Zoological Society was formed. Mr. Mottershead was made Director-Secretary, which position he has held ever since.

His invaluable and ceaseless labours have borne fruit, and he, I know, would not have lived any but the vigorous life he has done.

S.H.

