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ON THE HOME FRONT.

If the ringing Exercise is to survive these difficult days, all who are left in the belfries must pull their weight. They should, more than ever, show their loyalty to the Church and their love of the art by making some personal sacrifice, if need be, to carry on the work. There will be plenty of opportunities for making excuses for stopping away from the belfry when the bells ought to be rung, but if the spirit of service—which should now be uppermost in men's minds and which must prevail if the country is to come successfully out of this ordeal—is applied to ringing, then ringers will be found providing reasons for keeping the bells going rather than excuses for letting them remain silent. The days before us will be a testing time in almost everything; let ringers see to it that, in keeping alive their own particular art, they do not fail in the test. To abandon ringing entirely would be to adopt a defeatist attitude. We know that national claims must be put first, but there is need, also, for carrying on, as far as is possible, the normal life of the nation. Therefore, we say again that, while official sanction for the ringing of church bells remains, there is no reason why the bells should not be rung for the Sunday services.

There are, however, other ways in which those who remain on the home front should strive to serve the art. The personnel in most towers will be sadly depleted by the withdrawal of men for the fighting forces; those who are left should make it their duty to train as many new hands as they can get. Ways and means can easily be devised for giving instruction without any breach of the lighting restrictions, and it is not unlikely that, in many places, there are those who, in the coming long evenings, will be glad of some new interest, now that other forms of entertainment are curtailed. Then, too, there will be room for interchange of visits between neighbouring towers. One of the obstacles to meetings at present is the difficulty of getting home afterwards, and another is that those who would otherwise attend at comparatively distant places, will be prevented by the restrictions on petrol consumption. Meetings for large areas are, therefore, somewhat out of the question, at any rate, during winter months, but neighbouring towers might well organise themselves on lines which would not only enable them to exchange visits, but give each other mutual help.

Then there is another and an equally important way in which the ringers, who are left behind can help to maintain the art, so that, when happier days come, it can rapidly recover and once more flourish. They can con-

(Continued on page 606.)

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to support 'The Ringing World.' More than ever, in days when the art is seriously threatened as it is now, the preservation of a journal to serve its interests is a necessity. Without it the prospects of the art would be parlous indeed, and revival later on an almost impossible task. Through these days of uncertainty 'The Ringing World' is striving to 'carry on,' as it has urged ringers to do. It is admittedly difficult, for never before, not even in 1914, has such a sudden slump in ringing news been experienced, as in the past month. 'The Ringing World,' however, has continued to fill its pages with matter both interesting and instructive and, with the valued aid of our friends, we hope to continue to do so. But, while we do our part, we feel we have a right to ask ringers to do theirs; to ask for their continued support and their help to increase the sale, in order to counteract the inevitable losses in circulation, which must occur among those who are taken from the belfries to the sterner tasks of war. And there is another way in which they can help and at the same time add to the interest of this journal. They can send us promptly any little items of news concerning ringing and ringers that may come their way. In this direction they can promote the prosperity of the Exercise at a period of great difficulty, and widen the interest among our readers throughout the country.

WAR TIME RINGING.

Ringers are beginning to find ways of resuming their activities, and doubtless, as we grow more accustomed to war-time conditions, there will be a limited revival of activity in many places. Even in what are termed vulnerable areas steps are being taken to get the bells ringing again. At Northfleet, for instance, satisfactory arrangements have been made for Sunday service ringing. To guard against air raid warning risks, a man is kept posted outside the tower so that, if an alarm is given, the bells can be immediately stopped. This is an excellent means of getting over the risk of the bells drowning the notes of the sirens and might be adopted at other places.

Another idea which should commend itself is that of holding practices on Saturday afternoons. Practices are the things which, in ringing, are likely to suffer as badly as any, but where it is possible to meet for this purpose on Saturday, before darkness sets in, good use can be made of the bells. At Darley Dale in Derbyshire this plan has already been adopted.

There is no reason to imagine that the ringing of bells, in itself, is likely to cause alarm, as has been suggested in one quarter, but such a risk could easily be got over if it were made known that the bells were going to be rung on some specified day and at a certain hour. There seem to be a few country parishes where the jangling of the bells is to be the air raid warning; but actual ringing could not be confused with this and, in any case, as long as arrangements are made to give immediate notification to the ringers, the ringing could be quickly turned into a jangle. Most of us know how quickly.

We shall be glad if bands will send us a postcard to say what arrangements they are making for Sunday service ringing. In these days when so many ringers are away from their own homes and belfries they will be glad to know where they can get the chance of a pull,
(Continued in next column.)

WITH PENCIL AND PAPER.**SOMETHING MORE ABOUT COURSING ORDER.**

Last week we were talking about Coursing Order. We pointed out that Coursing Order is the order in which bells follow one another when all are hunting and that there cannot be any Coursing Order unless all the bells are hunting, but we must understand what we mean by 'all.' Usually, of course, it means all the bells (treble and working) concerned in the method, but in cases it may mean all the working bells or all the working bells concerned in a particular piece of work. In these cases, especially the last, the restriction should be specified. But study the figures given alongside which are the hand and back rows of the lead ends of Bob Major. You will see that the seven bells perform a perfect hunting course and that therefore they keep (for the fourteen rows) the same Coursing Order unbroken.

We can now clear up another point about which many ringers are very hazy. A Hunt is a bell which performs a cyclical path through the Coursing Order of the other bells in the same way that the treble does in Bob Major. A Hunt is not necessarily a bell which has a regular fixed and comparatively simple work like a plain hunting or treble hunting treble, though generally bells which have unbroken plain or treble hunting are acting as Hunts.

Two bells which are next each other in Coursing Order can act together as if they were one hunt.

The commonest example of this is the plain course of Grandsire. Write out a full course of Grandsire Triples and study the effect on the Coursing Order as we did just now in the case of Bob Major. Here are the rows which form the lead heads and lead ends and again you will see that the working bells will perform a complete hunting course among themselves.

One fact must be noted. In the cyclical path of the Hunt through the Coursing Order of the other bells it can change position (in Coursing Order) only with the bell which is coursing next to it.

Before we go on to consider what Coursing Order means in the more complex methods it will be well to point out its value in practical ringing in the tower, first to the ordinary ringer and then to the conductor.

First of all, take the case of the learner who is just beginning to hunt the treble in Bob Major or Minor. It

(Continued from previous column.)

while most bands will welcome the presence of any visiting ringer. By publishing a list of arrangements 'The Ringing World' may be able to do a lot towards keeping things going.

12345678
13254768
13527486
15372846
15738264
17583624
17856342
18765432
18674523
16847253
16482735
14628375
14263857
12436587

1234567
2135476
1253746
2157364
1275634
2176543
1267453
2164735
1246375
2143657
1234567

will be an immense help to him if he realises that throughout the plain course he will always meet the other bells in the definite order—2, 4, 6, 8, 7, 5, 3, and that whether he is hunting up or down this order is never varied, except that as he goes down to lead and as he goes up from the lead he strikes over the same bell.

We do not suggest that a beginner should be taught to ring by learning to strike over the other bells in this order, but if, in addition to learning by the other rules, he knows that this order exists and why it exists he will have his difficulties much lessened.

When he gets away from the treble and begins to ring a working bell it will be better for him not at first to bother about the Coursing Order of all the bells, but to take particular notice of the one which is hunting just in front of him and the one which is hunting just behind him. These two bells are called his Course Bell and his After Bell.

Turn to your full course of Bob Major and see how the second works throughout between the third and the fourth, always turning the former from the lead and from behind, and always being turned by the latter, except when the treble intervenes. Not only do two Coursing bells follow each other throughout a course, but they continue to follow each other throughout a touch until one of them makes Fourth's place at a bob.

As soon as the beginner becomes more proficient he will be able to pick up and use the Coursing Order of all the bells. In Bob Major this is not very difficult. What you must remember is that throughout the ringing, from the time one bob is called until the next, the Coursing Order is always the same, save for the varying position of the treble in each successive lead, and the order in which you meet the bells, whether you are going from front to back, or back to front, will give you the Coursing Order from the time a bob or single is called until the next bob or single is called.

Actually there are seven working bells, but the seventh is almost invariably after the tenor and as you are ringing one bell yourself you really have no more than five bells to look after. Take your pencil and paper and by pricking and experimenting with bobs and singles see for yourself how these things work out.

Now don't go and say that it is only Bob Major and that you are not interested in Bob Major—you aim at higher things. What you learn in Bob Major will be of any amount of use to you when you come to more complex methods. The reason why you should study Bob Major is that there you can see most easily why these things must and do happen.

DEATH OF HALESOWEN BELLRINGER.

The band at Halesowen has sustained a loss by the death of Mr. W. Coley, which took place suddenly on September 19th last. Mr. Coley, who was 65 years of age, had been a ringer for 49 years. At his funeral on September 23rd six of the oldest members of the band acted as bearers and afterwards a half-muffled quarter-peal of Stedman Triples was rung by W. Brown 1, T. Greenhall 2, V. White 3, A. Greenhall 4, A. H. Harris 5, J. H. Cox 6, W. H. Webb (conductor) 7, W. M. Lloyd 8.

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THE BRISTOL UNITED GUILDS' TOUR.

(Continued from page 597.)

CONCLUDING DAYS.

SOMERSET AGAIN.

Friday—and another tour in Somerset. Some of the enthusiasts, however, rose early to try the bells at St. Michael's Parish Church before setting out on their travels. The first stop was Nailsea, where we rang on the six bells at Holy Trinity. Here cameras got busy to secure for posterity a sublime performance by the ardent duettists on the tin whistles. It is significant that at least one camera was found to be out of action! Winscombe was reached soon after mid-day, and the Church of St. James, occupying a commanding position on rising ground, boasts a lofty and richly decorated tower, which contains a fine peal of eight bells, with tenor 19½ cwt. The ringers spent so long here that they nearly forgot that such a mundane matter as dinner was waiting to be discussed in the town below, and were duly reprimanded by the C. in C. Later a run of four miles brought us to Wenare, where we made good use of the nice ring of six, and appreciated the kind thoughtfulness of the local ringer who had left a good supply of apples and plums in the belly with the chalked inscription 'Help yourselves.' Another short run brought us to Wedmore, where 'Freddy' had an argument with a bus driver as to the amount of space needed to enable the two vehicles to pass; the argument ended in our coach being 'ditched,' but so gently did it happen that very few were aware of the fact. We all escaped via the emergency exit, and Freddy having successfully arranged that this little diversion should take place outside a garage, the good old coach was soon on terra firma once more, none the worse for its adventure. But was Freddy angry?

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Wedmore, stands high above the surrounding houses and dominates the village. The present church belongs to the 15th and 16th centuries, but there are parts of an earlier church. Above the pulpit, which is a fine example of early Jacobean work, an ancient mural painting of St. Christopher is to be seen, the lower part of the painting consisting of ships, mermaids and fishes. A brass tablet on the wall commemorates the 1,000th anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great, who made the famous Treaty of Wedmore with the Danes in 878 A.D. The tower contains a fine peal of eight, tenor 30 cwt., and the ringing here was enjoyed by all. Leaving Wedmore behind, we soon reached Woolkey Hole, and found that the chief interest in these caves was the subterranean River Axe, which here escapes from its underground prison into an enchanting wooded valley through a cleft in the cliff walls, after flowing through three great caverns. These caves were inhabited by a tribe from Brittany from 250 B.C. to 400 A.D., and relics have been found by means of which their whole life story may be reconstructed. Relics have even been found confirming the truth of some of the legends of the Witch of Wookey, evidently a real person who lived in the time of King Arthur. We contemplated with wonder the work of the river in carving out the numerous caverns, and noted with interest the green vegetation growing where the artificial light shone upon the rocks, but the river is devoid of life in its underground state. For a few moments we stood in utter darkness, and listened to the eerie dripping of water into the river—then out into the warm sunshine once more, into the valley which is said to be one of the loveliest in England, with its densely growing trees, trails of ivy and its river banks draped with ferns.

After partaking of an enjoyable tea, we were soon on the road again, and a run through Wells and Chilcompton brought us in the evening to Norton St. Philip, where the church, containing a peal of six bells, is situated in charming surroundings. After ringing, some of the party went to inspect the George Inn, for which the village is noted; it is supposed to be England's oldest inn, as it was licensed as an ale-house in 1397. Here the Duke of Monmouth stayed the night before the Battle of Sedgemoor, and here, too, Judge Jeffreys held sway. This proved to be our last call for the day, for Twerton-on-Avon had to be abandoned, owing to the lateness of the hour, as the members of the B.U.R.G. had invited the tourists to a social evening. Incidentally we sincerely hope that the B.U.R.G. is not bankrupt after having to face the heavy bill presented the next day by those who waited in vain at Twerton for the party to arrive!

GIFT TO THE B.U.R.G.

On arriving in Bristol, the coach deposited us at the Montague Hotel, the temporary home of some of the party, and the festivities began in the presence of a crowded house. Jokes and fun flew thick and fast, interspersed with songs, recitations and humorous anecdotes by various performers. During the proceedings Mr. J. Swinfield presented to the chairman a packet containing a sum of money subscribed by the tourists as a slight appreciation of the work undertaken by the committee of the B.U.R.G. in arranging the delightful tours. This was suitably acknowledged by the chairman, and it is hoped that the money will be used to purchase something for the use of the Guild. A duet by the 'whistlers' was announced, but evidently the modest pair were overcome by shyness, for the performance did not materialise! The party dispersed about 11 p.m., as the longest journey of the week was to take place next day.

Somerset and Dorset were the happy hunting grounds on Saturday. Passing again through Wells and Glastonbury, we reached Street, where a Roman causeway was once situated. Ringing took place on the eight bells at the Parish Church, after which some 'family groups' were taken. Why, we wondered, did one distinguished member of the party disappear head-first over the wall with such startling rapidity during the preparation for the groups? Did he decide that his feet presented a more pleasing aspect than his face? Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas met us here and spent most of the day with the party.

The journey to Yeovil was accomplished in comparative quietness; the member of the party who had previously distinguished himself for his liveliness was so noticeably quiet that one speculated whether he was feeling the after effects of the social, but it soon transpired that he had, the previous day, received a message conferring upon him the honour of 'grandfatherhood,' so we came to the conclusion that the thought of his responsibilities had somewhat sobered him!

Yeovil was reached soon after noon, and the party at once visited St. John's Church, where the fine ring of ten, tenor 40 cwt., was enjoyed to the full. This fine church is said to be one of the most impressive in Somerset, and has been given the title of 'The Lantern of the West.' Dinner was disposed of at the Cottage Cafe, and the journey was resumed via Crewkerne and Mosterton to Beaminster, set attractively amidst the 'swelling downs.' The fine tower here is decorated with carvings representing the chief events in the life of our Lord, and contains a fine peal of eight bells, tenor 26 cwt., known as Bilbie's masterpiece. This is a maiden peal, which was cast in the field adjoining the churchyard, owing to the difficulty of transport in those days. Since this was a 'maiden peal,' the ladies decided to see what they could do about it, and eight of them rang a course of Grandfire Triples. A few minutes' run brought us afterwards to Bradpole, where we found a light eight, tenor 13 cwt., and also experienced the first rain of the week, combined with a thunderstorm. The church contains a memorial of the flight of Charles II. through this village.

The next stop was Bridport, nestling in the valley among the hills, nearly two miles from the sea, yet boasting a small harbour of its own, known as West Bay. The Church of St. Mary is built in the Perpendicular style, and possesses a musical peal of eight, tenor 21½ cwt., on which the visitors enjoyed numerous touches. Passing on through Upwey, noted for its Wishing Well, we reached Weymouth in time for tea, and enjoyed a stroll along the front in brilliant sunshine, the charming bay looking at its best. On leaving Weymouth, we traversed what must be one of the prettiest roads in England. Speeding past Dorchester with its Roman amphitheatre, and Charminster, we passed on through Cerne Abbas, and noted the famous 'Giant' carved in outline upon the hillside, and probably dating from prehistoric times, and so reached our last tower of the tour—one eagerly awaited by some of us—that of Sherborne Abbey.

THE RECORD HOLDERS.

Sherborne, a picturesque little town, standing on the northern slope of the Valley of Yevo, probably owes its chief interest to its glorious Abbey Church. The wonderful reredos, the beautiful fan tracery of the roof and the magnificent proportions of the nave were all deserving of note, and time was all too short to do full justice to them. The grand peal of eight, with its fine tenor of 46 cwt., was soon claiming the attention of the ringers in the party, and it was amusing to note the queue behind the tenor box, as the 'heavy enders' awaited their turn to try their strength. At last all were satisfied, and as the mighty bells were lowered in peal it was interesting to climb aloft into the bell chamber and watch them swinging leisurely to and fro—noisy perhaps, but then they were almost as noisy in the ringing chamber. A final raid was made on the postcard shop, and then the return journey was commenced in gathering darkness. A halt was called at Castle Cary for refreshments, and here the party made the acquaintance of the mysterious 'Skinny Lizzy,' who had been much talked of during the day. (Is she a relative of Kate, I wonder?) Cheerful changes on the handbells, thoughtfully provided by one of the Bristol members, entertained the party for awhile, and much amusement was caused when Freddy solemnly and effectively silenced some talkative onlookers, who had been attracted by the sound of the bells. Once more we climbed aboard, and after a good run reached Bristol shortly before midnight, having covered a distance of approximately 160 miles during the day and about 880 miles during the week. Some 43 towers had been rung in and numerous methods were included in the repertory during the tour, including London, Bristol and Cambridge. One or two records were also made, e.g.:-

1. Mr. Stitch held the record for being the first in the belfry at each church.
2. Mr. Shuker held the record for buying the first postcard at each stop.
3. We believe, though we are not quite sure, that Mr. Harris held the record for buying the greatest number of ice-creams during the week—but not always for his own consumption.

And so the final good-byes were said, and we parted, hoping to meet again on a similar occasion, and feeling very grateful to the B.U.R.G. for giving us the opportunity of spending such an enjoyable week, for providing such excellent weather, and for their personal interest in accompanying us on several of our journeys.

RINGING IN TWELVE-BELL TOWERS.*To the Editor.*

Sir,—Your recent article on ringing in twelve-bell towers has led me to look back over 'The Ringing World' and examine the peal records for the last complete year, 1938. You said that in the large majority of cases the twelve bells are rung only on exceptional occasions and that in not a few there is practically no ringing at all. As far as the peal records can hear this out, this is most certainly true.

In the Central Council's analysis of peals for 1938, sixty-eight twelve-bell peals on tower bells are tabulated. I find that these peals were rung in 28 towers, exactly half of the twelve-bell towers in England. But the more astonishing thing is that in only a very small proportion (Ipswich being the most outstanding example) have local ringers comprised one half of the bands who have taken part in the peals. Nearly always the majority of the ringers have been visitors. That, in itself, would be something to be commended, as showing a spirit of unselfishness among the local ringers, if it were evidence that there were local ringers sufficiently capable and interested to take part in the peals, but I am driven to the conclusion this is not the reason why twelve-bell peal ringing, in the main, is left to visiting enthusiasts.

It may be that the number of towers in which a twelve-bell peal was rung in 1938 was as good a proportion as those with lesser numbers of bells in which peals were rung—I have no means of checking that—but what has struck me most in examining the records is the very small percentage of local men who have taken part in these peals. It goes to emphasise your statement that twelve-bell ringing has not increased at the same pace as the new rings of twelve.

With a few exceptions, it appears that twelve-bell peal ringing is left to the comparatively few enthusiasts who make a hobby of visiting twelve-bell towers wherever they can, and those others who are able to get the use of a twelve-bell tower for occasional peals, such, for example, as Southwark or Bow, in London, although the ringers are in no sense members of the local band.

It is, of course, most desirable that these rings of bells should be kept open for peal ringing, and if there are no local men to ring them, then the visits of outsiders are a help to that end, but it is certainly strange to me that even where there are ringers at twelve-bell towers so few of them are sufficiently interested in peal ringing. It points to the fact that not only have they no interest in twelve-bell peals, but also only a very small interest in their twelve bells at all. I know of one cathedral twelve where, just before the war broke out, they had difficulty in finding enough ringers to ring eight for service

*(Continued in next column.)***THE B.B.C. INTERVAL SIGNAL.***To the Editor.*

Dear Sir,—Without wishing to find fault with the efforts of the ringers who made the present record used, I should like to suggest that those same ringers or one of our 'youthful' London Societies should take in hand the making of a new record for the B.B.C. interval signal. I think I am right in saying that the record which is now used was not made specially for the purpose. And, therefore, good as it is, it might be improved on.

The new record, I would suggest, should aim at getting rid of the monotony of always having the trebles at lead, and the 'finality' (which is never final) of having the tenor behind all the time.

A well-struck plain course or short touch of Double Norwich on the back eight at Bow would, to my mind, fill all the requirements, and at the same time would be more appreciated the world over than the present call changes. In addition, one wouldn't hear so often from the uninitiated such remarks as 'Those — bells will drive me scatty one of these days!'

What does the rest of the Exercise feel about this?
A. TROTMAN.

Longbredy, Dorset.

(Continued from previous column.)

on Sundays, and I am quite sure this has been the case in many places.

It is always a great pity when the bells at any church cannot all be rung for the services; it is a greater pity, when twelve bells are installed, that they should hang neglected—as a ring of twelve—in the tower. It is very nice for associations to have rings of twelve in their area on which members can practise, but surely they have a responsibility as well, and that is to see that the local band is encouraged to maintain itself in sufficient numbers to ring the twelve bells on Sundays.
M. C. WHITE.

John Taylor & Co.**LOUGHBOROUGH.**

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BELFRY GOSSIP.

Herr Hitler not only upset Messrs. T. Coles' and J. Bennett's 1,000th peal, but Ernest Morris' 800th, which he had hoped to ring on the same occasion. This was arranged to be at Lincoln Cathedral and Mr. Morris was hoping to get one more peal in between, having now rung 798.

Mr. Ernest Morris rang his first peal while on a visit to Grimsby in 1906 and that was for the Lincoln Diocesan Guild, and it would have been very appropriate to have rung his 800th for the same Guild—but—oh Hitler! haven't you something to answer for?

Mr. Albert F. Sargent, who has been largely responsible for the introduction of ringing among the students at Kelham Theological College, was ordained on Sunday and has taken up work at Willenhall, Staffs, where he is attached to St. Giles' Church.

Mr. Frank E. Haynes, whose scholastic duties have taken him from Birmingham to Shropshire, has consequently resigned the ringing mastership at St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Among the very few ringers who have called peals on all numbers of bells from five to twelve is Mr. Jack Bray, of Burton-on-Stather. His record is the more remarkable because he has called them from handbells.

One hundred and seventy years ago to-day William Shipway was born at Bath. He learned to ring on the Abbey bells of that city, but the band not making sufficiently rapid progress to satisfy him as he tells us, he moved to London where he joined first the Junior Society of Cumberland Youths and later the Senior Society. His best claim to fame is his 'Campanalogia,' a comprehensive text book on ringing, which was published between 1816 and 1820.

On September 25th, 1845, the College Youths rang 6,701 changes of Stedman Caters at St. James', Bermondsey. It was composed and conducted by John Cox and contained the 60 titum course ends with the treble fixed in second's place.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND AFTER.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read the announcement in 'The Ringing World' of September 22nd that the Central Council were proposing to compile a record of all ringers serving their country in its hour of need. I well remember the lists that appeared in the columns of 'The Ringing World' during 1914-1918, one of which included the writer's name. It is to be earnestly hoped that these loyal members of the Exercise will not be cast aside and forgotten should they need assistance.

Far too often it seems out of sight out of mind. I would also like to express my warmest thanks and deep gratitude to the many friends who have written me some very delightful letters and have also so ably assisted me personally. I can assure one and all such assistance is greatly appreciated. There are still some, however, who pass by on the other side. To these passers-by I would commend the injunction, 'Do ye unto them as ye would they should do unto you.'

Ward 1, Severalls, Colchester.

W. KEEBLE.

PORTISHEAD LADY RINGER'S WEDDING.

The marriage took place on September 21st at the Parish Church, Portishead, of Miss Violet M. Hyman and Gunner Robert G. Welsh. The Rev. P. W. R. Rowlands (Rector) officiated and Mrs. Windibank (organist) was at the organ.

The bride has been a member of the Portishead band for the past twelve years and is a member of the Ladies' Guild and the Bath and Wells Diocesan Association. She has been one of the most regular service ringers, and fortunately for the band she will continue living in Portishead. The ringers who were at liberty attended the service and rang as the bride and bridegroom left the church.

The 'Western Daily Press and Bristol Mirror' described the ringing as 'a special peal,' and it surely was. Of the six who arrived in the belfry, one, a beginner, was unable to 'rise to the occasion,' so five bells were raised in peal and fired. 'Jarge,' who was picking apples in his Zummerzet orchard, quickly descended the ladder and ascended the tower steps, enabling six bells to be rung. Then one of the auxiliary firemen turned up, and eventually the eight bells were swinging.

Those present and those on war service united in good wishes and a speedy return of the bridegroom.

BIRMINGHAM RINGER MARRIED.

The marriage of a well-known Birmingham ringer, Mr. George F. Fearn, of King's Norton, Ringing Master at Birmingham Cathedral, to Miss Doris May Bowen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowen, of Small Heath, took place at St. Benedict's Church, Small Heath, on Saturday, September 23rd. The Vicar (the Rev. N. S. S. Boyle) officiated, and Mr. Henry H. Fearn was best man.

There was a goodly assembly of friends in the church and afterwards at the reception, held at Messrs. Kunzler's Restaurant in the City.

Touches in honour of the event were rung on the ten bells at the Cathedral by members of St. Martin's Guild, who take this opportunity to extend very hearty good wishes to the bride and bridegroom for their future happiness and prosperity and to thank them for their kind hospitality after the ringing.

CHURCH BELLS IN WAR TIME. IN A VULNERABLE AREA. NORTHFLEET'S ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—As captain of the local band at Northfleet, Kent, I visited the local police, who said that ringing could go on as usual. On consulting the Vicar, we came to an arrangement that we should ring on Sunday morning 10.30-11.0 and Sunday afternoons 3.30-4.0. No touch was to be longer than five minutes. A ringer is always kept outside the tower, so that if the air raid warning should go the bells could be set up in about five seconds. I would suggest that other bands could do the same, as, with the bells promptly set, they would not interfere with the warning. If the ringing chamber is high up in the tower a practical member of the band could, perhaps, fix up a bell or something of the like. I would point out that Northfleet is regarded as a vulnerable area. Any ringer passing by at the times mentioned would always be welcomed.

Northfleet, Kent.

G. J. BUTCHER.

THE COLLEGE YOUTHS' ANNIVERSARY.

It has reluctantly been decided not to hold the College Youths' Annual Dinner this year, but to mark the anniversary of the foundation of the Society by a luncheon to be held in the City on November 4th. Country members who are able to attend will be gladly welcomed and they should communicate with the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. B. Peck, 1, Eversfield Road, Reigate. Further details will be announced later.

RECORD OF NATIONAL SERVICE. CENTRAL COUNCIL'S RECORD.

It is proposed by the Central Council to compile a record of those serving their country, both in His Majesty's Forces and civilian organisations.

Will all those serving, men and women, kindly forward the information, including name, home address and particulars of service, to the hon. secretary, Mr. G. W. Fletcher, 45, Walsingham Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

SUNDAY RINGING IN BIRMINGHAM.

To the Editor.

Sir,—We have decided to hold the quarterly meeting of St. Martin's Guild for the Diocese of Birmingham, but not as originally arranged at King's Norton. By pooling our resources we are endeavouring to keep ringing going at St. Martin's and the Cathedral for Sunday services. With this object in view we are holding the quarterly meeting at St. Martin's.

THOMAS H. REEVES,

Hon. Sec.

A SATURDAY PRACTICE.

At Darley Dale, Derbyshire, weekly practices are to be held on Saturday afternoons, whenever possible. Last Saturday a quarter-peal of Oxford Bob Triples was rung: Ernest Paulson 1, Robert Allsop 2, George H. Paulson 3, Hugh W. Gregory 4, Bernard Allsop 5, Ronald Allsop 6, Herbert E. Taylor 7, Arthur Watts 8.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

To-morrow meetings are to be held as follows:—

Lancashire Association, annual meeting at Blackpool.
Archdeaconry of Stafford Society, quarterly meeting at
Brewood.

Midland Counties Association, Hinckley District meeting
at Kirkby Mallory.

Peterborough Diocesan Guild, Northampton Branch
meeting at Piddlington.

MEETINGS CANCELLED OR POSTPONED.

Durham and Newcastle Diocesan Association annual
meeting.

Lincoln Diocesan Guild, Northern Branch half-yearly
meeting at Barton-on-Humber.

Winchester and Portsmouth Diocesan Guild, Alton and
Petersfield District meeting at Froyle.

Doncaster and District Society meeting at Sprotborough.
Yorkshire Association and Leeds and District Society
joint meeting at Shipley.

HANDBELLS.

DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING DOUBLE-HANDED RINGING.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Following the suggestion that, as ringing on tower bells is restricted, we should keep the art going by practice on handbells, I would like to suggest that an article or series of articles on double-handed change ringing would be appreciated by a large number of ringers. I would suggest an article, suitable for men who can ring Treble Bob, Bob Major and Grandsire on tower bells, upon how to ring these methods double-handed, would be very valuable. I have asked many ringers how they ring double-handed, and each has a different complicated way, not suitable for teaching the average ringer.

I have visited many towns, and when asked to take part in a double-handed touch I have had to decline; then I have seen these men ring a splendid touch double-handed, yet when ringing the same method on tower bells they have had to be practically carried right through the touch.

I have been trying to teach double-handed ringing to our band, but I find my way of ringing double-handed does not seem to be easily grasped by them, and also when ringing 5-6 in Grandsire Triples I find it is a big job to keep another pair straight, even in a plain course. Thus an article, or series of articles like 'Instruction for Beginners,' which was so much appreciated, would, I feel sure, be very helpful to those who would like to take up double-handed handbell ringing now that practice on tower bells is restricted.

SAM JONES.

Chester.

WAR TIME HANDBELL COMPANIES SUGGESTED.

Sir,—At this time of curtailment in church bellringing, may I humbly suggest that all bellringers everywhere seriously consider a duty to the art in an activity that at present has no curtailment.

Handbells could be the means not only of keeping a favourite duty and pastime alive, but also of continuing in the most interesting way possible where so many were forced to leave off.

As has already been strongly 'leadered' by you, church bellringing must be carried on for divine services at least. But there must be many hours during the long 'black-out' evenings when one can do little else but sit and read, or just think. Why not start seriously in various centres a war-time company of handbell ringers? Scattered everywhere, some old and some, fortunately, young men have the necessary capabilities to enthrone our more ignorant brothers and sisters in this most fascinating of hobbies.

One cannot say where such a scheme might lead us as an Exercise. Certainly I do not think it would do the Exercise harm to have such an organisation. I must plead a fair amount of ignorance in this direction, but at the same time I would not, with pardonable pride, fail my teacher if it became necessary to prove my worth with two handbells in a company of similar ringers.

There are probably many obstacles to such a plan. The chief one seems to be the loss of youth, who are constantly being called to the Colours. But surely this need not daunt our older stalwarts who have the experience and the steady British mind of overcoming difficulties for something they love. Nothing good and lasting can ever be done in a hurry, experience has taught all thinking men that lesson, but let us not forget that delay only means a loss of enthusiasm which leads to neglect and disinterest. With stimulating interest in 'The Ringing World,' the art would regain, in a new sense, that which seems likely to deteriorate should a long war prevail.

RICHARD V. FULLER (R.A.S.C. Volunteer Reserve).

Reading.

CHURCH BELLS OF LONDON.

ST. DIONIS' BACKCHURCH AND ALL HALLOWS', LOMBARD STREET.

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

The tower of All Hallows' Church, Lombard Street, which has just been pulled down, contained a ring of ten bells. What is to become of them seems at present undecided, for they are not to go to the new church of All Hallows', Twickenham, which is being built to contain the fittings from the demolished building.

This is not the first time that these bells have had to find a new home, for they hung at first in the steeple of St. Dionis' Backchurch, which was pulled down in 1878.

St. Dionis' Backchurch stood in Fenchurch Street at the corner of Lime Street and separated from the former by a row of houses whence it got its name. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and in Stow's time (late sixteenth century) it was a 'fair church.'

The inventory taken in 'The yere of oure lorde god 1552' gives '1 owlde bell clapper. Item V belles in ye stepvel and j saunce bell and I payre of great orgens. Item, sowlde ij sanctus bells, iiijjs. Item pd. for j great bell rope of 47 li to take ye beame downe.'

Burnt in the fire of 1666, the church was re-erected under the designs of Sir Christopher Wren between 1672 and 1677, the steeple being added ten years later. It would seem that, in the meanwhile, the old tower was still standing, for one of the first things done was to replace some of the bells. In 1674 £50 5s. 10d. was paid to James Bartlet, the founder, and £10 to Mr. Allen, a bell hanger. Robert Williams gave £25 for a treble bell.

In 1686 there was a ring of six bells cast by Bartlet and hung by Joseph Gadsden, the cost of which was defrayed by voluntary subscription from Sir Robert Jeffrey, some time Lord Mayor, Captain Samuel Hankey and other parishioners, the parish property in Lime Street being also mortgaged by the rector and churchwardens by order of the Vestry.

Another benefactor to the church was Sir Henry Tulse, who gave a marble font and pavement and steps leading up to it. Tulse was alderman, Lord Mayor in 1683, and Master of the College of Youths in 1684. He died in 1689 and on September 12th was buried in his own vault in the north chancel, where also four years later his widow was laid.

When the church was pulled down the stone which covered the vault was removed to the courtyard, which marks the site of the old churchyard. The inscription was recut by the Ancient Society of College Youths in 1937.

In 1726 the bells of St. Dionis' Church were found to be much out of order and at a vestry meeting, held on August 28th, it was debated whether to restore them at an estimated cost of £110, or to provide a new and tunable ring at a cost of not more than £250. The question was formally put whether the present set of six bells, with the old frame and appurtenances, should be exchanged and eight new bells with complete new frame and appurtenances be put in their room, and answered in the affirmative.

As the honour and generosity of the parish had been fully expressed in the subscriptions for the organ that had lately been erected it was thought proper to raise the required sum of £250 by kind and voluntary con-

tributions, and the churchwarden, with such gentlemen as should be so kind as to attend him, was to wait upon the several parishioners with a subscription paper for the purpose.

At a vestry, held only a week later, on September 5th, the churchwarden reported success, and that several people thought proper to respond in a most handsome and generous manner. It was, therefore, decided to accept the estimate of Mr. R. Phelps, of Whitechapel, and to have chimes on the new ring.



THE TOWER OF THE NOW DEMOLISHED CHURCH OF
ST. DIONIS' BACKCHURCH.

The subscriptions totalled £479 18s. Articles of agreement were signed in the same month, between James Herbert and Charles Bell, the churchwardens, and Robert Phelps, for a new set of bells in exchange for the old; and so, in less than two months from the time the matter was brought before the vestry, the order was given for the new ring.

On November 3rd, 1727, Phelps received £359 11s. 6d. in full payment for eight bells and frame, two other bells and frame, a new floor for the clock, the chimes and all other accounts and demands whatever.

The parish records contain a certificate, signed by fifteen persons, stating that, having rung the ten new

(Continued on next page.)

ANCIENT CUSTOMS. THE RITES OF DURHAM.

To the Editor.

Sir,—To add to the interesting notes on the ancient customs of the belfry, I venture to send the following, copied from 'the Rites of Durham, being a description of all the ancient monuments, rites and customs belonging to or being within the Monastical Church of Durham before the Suppression—written 1593,' with notes added in 1655 and 1691 [published 1903 by the Surtees Society].

These give not only interesting details of the bells but also the modes of ringing them. ERNEST MORRIS.

In the weste end of ye church in ye north alle and ovr ye galleley dour ther in a Belfray called the galleley steple did hing iij goodly great Bells wch was nev'r Rownge but at ovy p'ncipall feast or at such other tymes as ye Bushop dyd come to ye towne. Ev' y Sounday in ye yere there was a s'mo preched in ye galleley at after none from one of ye clocke till iij & at ij of ye clock ye great Bell of ye galleley was toulled ev'r Soundaie ij qz'ters of an howre & roung ye forth qzter till one of ye clock, that all ye people of ye towne myght have warning to come & here ye worde of god preached. There was certaine officers pteynig to ye said howse wch was allwayes charged when so ev' ye said Bells was knowlede to be redy for ye Rvnging of theme, viz. ij men of ye kitching was charged wth ye Ringing of ou Bell, & ye iij men of ye church that dyd lye allwayes in ye church was charged wth ye Ringing of ye third Bell—& vj othere was alwaies charged wth ye Rvnging of the great Bell, viz. ij of the back howse ij of the Brew house & ij of ye kilne. And in ye latter dayes of Kyng Henrie the eighte ye house was suppress, & after that tyme ye said Bells was nev'r Rounge. Then Deane Whittingham p'c'eyving theme not to be occupied nor Rounge a great whyle before his tyme, was purposed to have taiken them downe and broken them for other uses (and make his p'fitt of them). Then Tho: Sparke the Bushopes Suffragaine lying at Durham & kepings howse there, at ye same tyme havinge Intellegence what ye Deanes purpose was, dyd sende into Yorkshire w' th all speade for a workeman & caused iij of ye said Bells to be taiken downe (ye iijth Bell Remayne ther still & was nev' Rounge synce yt was suspent) (ye other did remayne a longe season but yet after removed into ye Lantorne) & caused them iij to be hong vpon ye newe worke called ye lantren & maid a goodly chyme to be sett, on ye said Bells, ye wch dyd coste him in charges Thirtie or fortie pounnds, wch chyme endureth to this daie, or els ye said Bells had bene spoyled & defaced.

But in ye yere 1650: this Abbey Church was made a prison for

CHURCH BELLS OF LONDON.

(Continued from previous page.)

bells, they were of the opinion that the same ten bells are musical and tunable and that the said bells, and the whole frame and all the other work belonging or relating thereto are cast, set up and completed in a workmanlike manner.

I have several times thought of trying to get a sight of this document to see who the ringers were, but up to now have not had an opportunity. It might throw some light on the Society of London Scholars.

In 1732 Phelps recast the treble, which had been broken, and in 1750 the fourth and fifth also had been cracked. A vestry meeting held in January ordered that they should be recast, and this was done by Thomas Lester.

On October 10th, 1729, the first peal on the bells was rung by the College Youths—5184 changes of Grandsire Caters, conducted by Benjamin Annable from the treble.

The next peal was seven years later, when, on November 26th, 1736, the Eastern Scholars rang 6210 changes of Grandsire Caters. It was conducted by Philemon Mainwaring and was the longest ever rung on the bells. In 1752 John Holt, during the short time he was with the College Youths, called a peal of Grandsire Caters here. The first recorded peal of Royal was 5040 Double Bob by the same society in 1760, and the first peal of Treble Bob Royal was rung by the ancient Society of College Youths on December 27th, 1785.

ye Scotts and quite defaced wth in, for ther was to ye number 4500 wch most of them perished & dyed ther in a very short space & were thrown into holes by great Numbers together in a most Lamentable manner. But in ye yere 1655 ye Clocke & Chyme was repayred againe wch was taken downe & preserved from ye ruyn.

The four Bells that hung in the Gallilee Steeple, were first, the Great or Gallilee Bell, which was given by Prior Fosse; 2, St. Bede's bell; 3, St. Oswald's bell; 4, a Long bell, which was narrow skirted but well tuned bell, and was the last Bell that was left in the Gallilee Steeple untaken down. But in Febr. 1631/2 it was taken down, the other bells being taken down ye January before.

The Gallilee bell being hung in ye Steeple or Belfrey in the Lantern of the Church (which Belfrey was supposed to be built by Bp Skirlaw, who mostly built ye cloysters, and whose Coat of Armes in severall times in every of the cloysters sett & painted in the middle beane or (blank) in each of the said cloysters, the others say that Hugh Derlington 14th Prior of Durham made the great Belfrey) it, viz, the Gallilee bell was designed to be chipt into tune, but by chipping it was made so thin that it was not thought serviceable, so that one Thomas Bartle a plummer cast that Gallilee bell over again, and the said last standing bell, i.e. the long bell was broke into pieces, and the half of her among other things was put into Gallilee bell to be cast over again and the other half of ye said long Bell was put into other Bells which were cast. There were 4 bells in all that were cast in the Guest Hall, one of St. Michael, and the said Gallilee bell, St. Oswald's and St. Bede's. At Candlemasse after Thomas Bartle had cast the said Bells, he dyed, and was buryed in the Cathedral Churchyard, and the said Gallilee Bell was rung out for him, and so the other bells. That of St. Bede hangs now in the Steeple or Lantern of the church towards the East part there, t'is called the Fifth and is circumscribed thus:—

Olim Campana Boni Bedæ Decanus et Capitulum Dunelm. refecerunt A.D. 1665.

The Gallilee bell hangs there towards the West and is called The Seventh Bell:—

Olim Campana D.D. Joh. Fosse et Joh. Hemming Prior Dunelm. Vulgo Gallilea anam refecerunt Decanus et Capitulum Dunelm. A.D. MDCXXXII.

The Church Coat of Armes upon it. Note that Dr. Spark Suffragan bishop to bishop Tunstall caused these bells to be carried out of the Gallilee Belfrey, which otherwise would have been broken and sold, and placed them in the Great Belfrey of the Cathedral.

The said Gallilee Bell which Bartle cast, is the great bell now hanging in the Lanterne, whose tongue was broke, ringing for William Wilson, Sunday, Nov. 30th, 1690, the day his body was found and buried.

That of St. Michael hangs to ye North, & is called the 4th Bell, it is circumscribed:—

Olim Campana Sti Michaelis A.D. MDCXXXII Decanus et capitulu refecerunt

with the Churches coat of Armes upon it.

That of St. Oswald hangs to the South it was crackt ringing the Peel at the buryall of John Harrison Clerk of the Bow church the 25th of May 1638, and after it was cast ye 25th of September 1639 by one Robert Oldfield who came out of Lancashire, and he mistook in the casting it, wanting metal enough, and so cast it over again Novh ye 3rd 1639, and then afterwards was new and badly cast in the Bow Church in Decbr 1682 and recast again in March after by the self same person, to witt John Pattison, who was a Taylor, and son of Christofe Pattison. There was another John Pattison who after he had been Mayor of Durham, became Submaster of the plain Song & Writing School under Mark Leonard the Master thereof. There was writt about St. Oswald's bell

Olim Campana Sti Oswaldi, quam fieri fecit Robertus de Dunelm. Decanus et Capitulum refecerunt A D'm 1632, atque iterum 1639, et tertis 1682.

The churches Coat of Armes is upon it.

The Third bell i.e. ye six a clock bell hangs, it is circumscribed:—

Olim Campana Sti Benedicti, quam fieri fecerunt Decanus et capit. Dunelm Ao 1664.

The second bell hangs—has a Coat of Armes upon it, to witt quarterly 3 Lyons & 3 fl. de Lys, circumscribed thus in Saxon letters:—

Nomen Domini Sit Benedicium.

The first, to witt, the least bell hangs—and is commonly calld St. Margarettes bell.

The bells were all recast in 1693 by Christopher Hodson, of London.

From the MS. of Bishop Cosin, 1620:—

In the lanthorne called the new worke was hanginge there 3 fine bells, which bells was runge ever at midnight at 12 of the clock, for the monkes went evermore to theire mattens at that houre of the night, there was 4 men appointed to ringe the said bells at midnight, and at all such other times of the day as the monkes went to serve god, two of the sd men apperteininge to the vestrye wch allwayes kept the copes with the vestments and fine paire of silver sensors with all such goodly ornaments ptaininge to the high Altar which 2 men did lye everye night in a chamber over the West end of the sd vestrye and the other 2 men did lye everye night within the sd church in a chamber in the north alle over against the Sextons Checker: theise 2 men did alwayes sweepe and keepe the church cleanly in the morninge with cleane water before it came to be hallowed, and did lock in the church doores everye night.

NOTICES.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting at Blackpool, on Saturday, Sept. 30th. Arrangements:—10 a.m. to 12 noon, Sacred Heart R.C., Talbot Road (8 bells); 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., All Hallows, Bispham (8) and St. Anne's Parish Church (8); 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., Holy Trinity, South Shore (6); 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., St. John, Blackpool (8); 4 p.m., Service at St. John's; 5 p.m., tea in St. John's Schools, 1s. 6d. each. 6 p.m., meeting in the same school. — W. H. Shuker and T. Wilson, Hon. Secretaries.

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN GUILD.—Northampton Branch.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Piddington on Saturday, Sept. 30th. Usual arrangements. — J. C. Dean, Hon. Sec., 4, Court Road, Northampton.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Hinckley District.—The next meeting is at Kirkby Mallory on Saturday, Sept. 30th. Ringing from 3.30 p.m. until dark. The usual short service will be held, but please note, *no tea*. It is hoped that as many towers as possible will be represented to discuss future arrangements. Sharnford bells also available on Oct. 21st until sunset. — W. A. Wood, Dis. Sec., Fosseyway, Croft, Leicester.

SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.—Quarterly meeting will be held at Brewood, on Saturday, September 30th. Bells from 2 p.m. Service at 4.45, with address by the Rev. C. Broughton Thompson, Vicar. Tea (1s.) at 5.30. Reports ready. Bus leaves Queen Square, Wolverhampton, at 1 and 3. — H. Knight, 15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

TINTAGEL, CORNWALL.—The ring of five rehung with modern fittings in a new teak wood frame by Gillett and Johnston. Rededication by the Vicar at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 30th. Ringers invited.

WINCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH DIOCESAN GUILD.—Alton and Petersfield District.—The quarterly meeting to have been held on Saturday, Sept. 30th, at Froyle, is cancelled.—C. E. Bassett, Hon. Dis. Sec., 32, Charles Street, Petersfield.

DONCASTER AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.—The next meeting, due to have been held at Sprotborough, on Saturday, Sept. 30th, is cancelled owing to the present situation. A committee meeting will be held in due course to decide on future arrangements. — Ernest Cooper, Hon. Sec., 6, Grosvenor Crescent, Arksey, Doncaster, Yorks.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—The joint meeting of the Western Division and the Leeds and District Society, arranged to be held at Shipley on Sept. 30th, has now been postponed until further notice.—F. Raymond, Dis. Sec., Bramley.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.—Northern Branch.—The half-yearly meeting, which should have been held at Barton-on-Humber on Sept. 30th, has been postponed.—J. Bray, Hon. Sec.

DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting, which should be held on Sept. 30th, is postponed.—R. Park, Hon. Sec., 23, Oaklands Terrace, Darlington.

WOLLASTON, NR. STOURBRIDGE, WORCESTER.—The ring of six bells, tuned and rehung by John Taylor and Co., will be rededicated by the Bishop of Worcester on Sunday, Oct. 1st, at 6.30 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM (Established 1755). — Owing to the National crisis the quarterly meeting, arranged to be held at King's Norton, will be held in St. Martin's Tower, Bull Ring, Birmingham, on Saturday, Oct. 7th. Ringing at St. Martin's from 5 to 6 p.m. Short business meeting at 6 p.m., to be followed by handbell ringing. Please make an effort to attend.—L. H. Reeves, Hon. Sec., 136, Newton Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham 11.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Rochdale Branch.—Next meeting will be held at St. Thomas' Church, Moorside, on Saturday, Oct. 7th. Bells available from 3 p.m. Come along and forget your worries for an hour or so. Everybody is welcome.—J. Kay, Branch Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.—The meeting arranged for Hillingdon on Oct. 7th is cancelled.—J. E. Lewis Cockey, Hon. Dis. Sec.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Eastern District.—The meeting arranged to be held at Pocklington on Oct. 7th is postponed until further notice.—H. S. Morley, Hon. Dis. Sec., 5, Ebor Street, Selby.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—Reading Branch.—The autumn meeting will be held at Mortimer on Saturday, Oct. 7th. Ringing at St. Mary's (8), St. John's (6) from 2.30 p.m. Service at St. Mary's at 4.30 p.m. Tea at the Vicarage at 5 p.m. Please let me know by Wednesday, Oct. 4th, how many for tea.—E. G. Foster, Hon. Branch Sec., 401, London Road, Reading.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.—The next meeting will be held at Headquarters (The Coffee Pot) on Tuesday, October 10th, at 7 p.m.—A. B. Peck, Hon. Sec.

ST. JOHN'S, LEYTONSTONE, AND ST. MARY'S, LEYTON.—Ringing for Sunday morning service (10-11 a.m.) is being carried on at the above churches. Leytonstone—second and fourth Sundays in the month; Leyton—first and third Sundays. Visitors heartily welcome.—G. Dawson and C. A. Hughes.

HAWKHURST AND DISTRICT GUILD.—No meetings until further notice.—J. G. Powell, Hon. Sec., 2, Woodbury Road, Hawkhurst.

BIRTH.

DISNEY. — On Tuesday, Sept. 5th, to Mary and Alban Disney, 11, Dalby Road, Anstey, Leicestershire—a daughter (Margaret).

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SILVER WEDDING.

BARNETT—RICHARDSON.—On Sept. 19th, 1914, at St. Paulinus' Church, Crayford, by the Rev. Canon G. J. Jones, M.A., Edwin John, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Barnett, of Crayford, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Richardson, of Pooley Bridge, Cumberland.

APARTMENTS.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—Superior board-residence or bed and breakfast; 2 minutes sea; tennis courts, bowling green and park.—Mrs. Brown, Avonholm, 24, Queen's Road. Telephone 6965.

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by J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE

'This is one of the very few books I have read which seem to me might, with advantage, have been considerably longer.'—*The Dean of St. Paul's.*

'Mr. Trollope has achieved more than his immediate purpose of writing a history of the Society of College Youths. So closely has the guild been identified with English change ringing that its history is to a very large extent an account of the ancient sport of ringing developed into an elaborate art. . . .

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