

THE CINEMA HOUSE, NORTH STREET.

Monday to Friday—Continous from 6.30 to 10.30. Saturdays at 2.30, 6.15, and 8.30 p.m.

THREE OUTSTANDING PRODUCTIONS

MONDAY, 20th FEBRUARY FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

FRIDAY and SATURDAY 17th and 18th

THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY FOR THREE DAYS

HAROLD LLOYD

BARBED WIRE

HINDLE WAKES

The Kid Brother

POLA NEGRİ

ESTELLE BRODY

COMING SHORTLY

THE GORILLA HUNT

LASKY'S SUCCESSOR TO "CHANG."

Committee have been the means of raising several hundreds of pounds by means of whist drives and golf putting competitions, and they are hopeful of being able to hand over a good sum this year again. A large number of prizes have been given for the whist.

ST ANDREWS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr B. W. M. Balfour-Melville, Lecturer in History at the University of Edinburgh, read a paper on James I., King of Scots, on Friday last week. It was fitting that the subject of the Stuarts should have so able a biographer. Mr Balfour-Melville dealt in considerable detail with James' captivity in England and the intrigues with regard to his ransom. He then went on to describe the efforts of the King to restore order and good government at home, directing particular attention to his relations with the nobility, the Parliament, the Church, and the Papacy.

It has usually been held, by those competent to judge, that of the University towns of Scotland, St Andrews accorded the least cordial welcome to the printing press. This mild accusation might have been extended so as to apply to the book-trade in general, that is, to booksellers and bookbinders, as well as to printers, and still remain at least a half-truth. Fortunately, however, it is little more than a half-truth. As far as printers and booksellers are concerned, St Andrews welcomed them earlier than any other town in Scotland, with the one solitary exception of Edinburgh. The three well-known early printers claimed for St Andrews, John Scot, Robert de Laigrewick, and Edward Raban. Not one of these, as far as is known, was a local man; probably, indeed, Scot and Laigrewick were not even certain dykes, and not one of them stayed long in St Andrews. They all three printed here, however, before either Aberdeen or Edinburgh, in connection with the three did not work of considerable importance in the town.

SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—The second annual general meeting of the Fife Shooting Association was held in the Royal Hotel, Ladybank, on Thursday evening last week. Captain How, president of the Association, presiding. The representatives from the various Clubs were—St Andrews—Messrs Marshall and Fraser; Fifehire (Collieston)—Mr H. Garland and Mr J. S. Gibson. Mr Gibson, secretary and treasurer, read a report on the past year's work, including a statement about the shoot held in April, showing that there was a record on the right side. After some discussion the balance-sheet was approved. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—Hon. President, Captain How; Chairman of Ladies House, President, Captain How; Balfour-Melville, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. S. Gibson. Mr Gibson, secretary and treasurer, read a report on the past year's work, including a statement about the shoot held in April, showing that there was a record on the right side. After some discussion the balance-sheet was approved. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—Hon. President, Captain How; Chairman of Ladies House, President, Captain How; Balfour-Melville, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. S. Gibson.

WATER-CENTENARY OF PATRICK HAMILTON'S MARTYRDOM.—What promises to be a unique event in St Andrews, the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall on the 29th February to commemorate the quarter-century of the burning of Patrick Hamilton, is being held in connection with the Reformation before the gate of St Salvator's College. At this commemorative meeting the very Rev. Principal of the University of St Andrews, is to preside, and all the Protestant Churches of Scotland and the four Scottish Universities will be represented. The Rev. Mr. Balfour-Melville, Moderator of Assembly of Synod, and the Universities by the Principals or Professors of Ecclesiastical History, several of whom are to deliver addresses. The Town Council and the University of St Andrews will attend officially. The capacity of the Town Hall is likely to be taxed to its utmost to accommodate the gathering, which is sure to assemble on such an interesting and historic occasion. The celebration is promoted under the auspices of the Scottish Reformation Society, of which Dr David Hay Fleming is at present the President.

GUARDRIDGE.—In the fifth round of Fife H.C. League Kiltie, beating Guardridge by 7 points. Details:—A. GARDRIDGE. 100 A. Learmonth. 88 A. Warwick. 99 Sam King. 96 H. D. Crawford. 97 E. D. Pratt. 96 W. Clark. 96 D. Gordon. 94 J. S. Geddie. 92 J. Jack. 94 581 574

LECTURE ON CANADA.—In Hope Park U.F.C. Hall on Monday evening, Miss Cook, of the West Infant School, gave an interesting and informative lecture on "Across Canada from Atlantic to Pacific." She recently spent a year in London, Canada, as an interchange teacher in connection with the League of the Empire, and was able to give the large audience an interesting account of the Dominion, its people, and its industry. She said the school children were taught to be patriotic, and every school had its flag-staff to display the national flag on special occasions. The youngest of the children were taught to recite verses which instructed them how to preserve good health. These verses, for example, instructed them how to keep their teeth clean. How to cross a busy street in safety was also impressed upon the children by getting them to memorize instructions set forth in verse form. Examples of these useful verses were recited by four children from the West Infant School. An excellent collection of slides was shown on the screen. They included photographs of a number of the principal towns of Canada, farming scenes, the picturesque scenery of the Rocky Mountains, beautiful lakes, and the fruit-growing districts. As an indication of the great extent of the Dominion she stated that only two of the children in her class had been to the sea. Songs appropriate to the lecture were given. Miss N. Greig contributed fine renderings of "The Maple Leaf" and "O Canada," and Miss A. Forrester sang "My little grey home in the West" with good expression. Mr. Paton also gave an excellent rendering of his song, "His Lady" presided at the piano. Mr. J. J. Smith presided, and the votes of thanks were proposed by Judge W. M. Greig, who recounted some of his own experiences during his recent visit to Canada.

NEW BADMINTON CLUB DANCE.—The St Andrews New Badminton Club held their annual dance in the Imperial Hotel on Thursday night. About 40 couples were present. Music was supplied by the Broadway Five. The arrangements were carried through by Messrs Jack Foster, A. M. Ness, W. Anderson, J. Hughes, and A. Russell. Among the acceptances were—Mr A. P. Aikman, Drumcree; Mr M. Anderson, North Street; Mr J. W. and Miss Ballard, Golf Hotel; Mr and Mrs Bontrone, Forthar, Kilmalcolm; Rev. Mr. Bisset, The Mansie, Kilmalcolm; Mr A. Bowie, St. Mary's Place; Miss Craig, Madras College; Mr W. C. Cameron, Balmadoc, Cupar; Mr and Mrs W. C. Coulter, Struan Park; Cupar; Mr W. F. Douglas, Ellis Place; Mr A. H. Duncan, Howard Place; Miss Forrester, Madras College; Miss S. Flint, Castle Street, Cupar; Mr Gardner, Freuchie; Miss G. Garrard, Abol Hydro; Mrs Gannor, Ladybank; Miss Hay, St. Mary's Place; Mr J. Houston, Millgate, Cupar; Miss Jack, Cupar; Mr P. O.

SMALL HOLDING NEAR ST ANDREWS FOR SALE.—A small Private Bargain. Small Holding at Lochna, about two miles from St Andrews, extending to 53 Acres or thereabouts, with Dwelling-House, Milkhouse, Byre, Sheep Sheds, etc. Early Occupation. Apply Messrs THOMSON & CANTLEY, Solicitors, St Andrews, who will receive Offers.

The Life and Work of Edward Raban, St Andrews' Most Famous Printer.

(By GEORGE H. BUSHNELL, F.S.A. (Scot.), etc., University Librarian, St Andrews.)

It has usually been held, by those competent to judge, that of the University towns of Scotland, St Andrews accorded the least cordial welcome to the printing press. This mild accusation might have been extended so as to apply to the book-trade in general, that is, to booksellers and bookbinders, as well as to printers, and still remain at least a half-truth. Fortunately, however, it is little more than a half-truth. As far as printers and booksellers are concerned, St Andrews welcomed them earlier than any other town in Scotland, with the one solitary exception of Edinburgh. The three well-known early printers claimed for St Andrews, John Scot, Robert de Laigrewick, and Edward Raban. Not one of these, as far as is known, was a local man; probably, indeed, Scot and Laigrewick were not even certain dykes, and not one of them stayed long in St Andrews. They all three printed here, however, before either Aberdeen or Edinburgh, in connection with the three did not work of considerable importance in the town.

It does not seem to be very generally known that, in connection with Zachary Pont who on 28th October 1890 was granted a licence by the Privy Council of Scotland to be the chief printer within the realm of Great Britain and Ireland, whether or not he ever exercised his privilege is one of the numerous by-ways of bibliography which have not been fully explored. The son of Robert Pont, the Scottish Reformer, and graduated M.A. at St Andrews in 1858, was Elizabeth, was a daughter of John Knox.

Five years prior to the death of Zachary Pont (George Young, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, received a licence to print certain books; a privilege which he assigned in 1867 to Gilbert Maserion, an Edinburgh bookseller. In 1811, Mr John Johnston, second master in St Mary's College, St Andrews, became the proprietor of the press. It was not thought necessary to mention it as the presumption is that Anderson worked in St Andrews.

In 1811 St Andrews had possessed at least five who could legitimately be described as printers. Aberdeen and Glasgow, the two chief centres of the printing industry until 1822 and 1838 respectively. Whether John Anderson carried on business in the town as a printer after 1811 is quite unknown, and there is, of course, just the possibility that he was only a journeyman. Nine years later, however, Edward Raban, who later became Aberdeen's earliest printer, arrived at St Andrews from Edinburgh, where the last, and certainly the most successful, period of his printing had just commenced.

Probably more has been written already about Edward Raban than about any other St Andrews printer. Aberdeen, naturally enough in the circumstances, has claimed him, for, apart from being the first printer there, he spent about half his life in that town. It was, indeed, directly due to Edmond's work on the Aberdeen printers that interest in Raban arose. Prior to the publication in 1888 of the first fruits of Edmond's long study of those printers, little or nothing was known of Raban, who was an Englishman by birth. Even then all that Edmond could say, apart from a valuable list of the known or attributed productions of his press, was that he was an Englishman by birth. His statement, which occurs in the introduction to the "Aberdeen Printers," reads:—"Upon the authority of the Parson (Gordon) of Rothiemay we are informed that Edward Raban was an Englishman by birth, and had been disposed to doubt this source, the matter is set at rest by the imprint of one of his own books, in which he styles himself Edward Rabanus, Anglus. Like so many more of his countrymen who followed the same profession, he came to Scotland in search of a suitable field in which to exercise his craft."

Edmond's assumption, a most natural, and, incidentally, the obvious one, on such slender information, that Raban came from England, that is, that, as it happened, without town. It was not until the introduction of our printers are more or less unimportant, but at least three Scottish printers of past times, who were William, who was kidnapped and sold as a slave, and Alexander Blackwell, who alone, I think, among printers was beheaded, and a career which had been far too eventful for their comfort.

Raban's career as a printer in Scotland was a most eventful one. He first appeared in Edinburgh in 1820. From 1820 to 1822 he printed in South Street, St Andrews, the signs of the A.B.C., and from 1822 until his death in 1858 he resided in Aberdeen. This part of his career is far from being uninteresting as it is far from the least, but even so a few points, as will be shown later, of more than ordinary interest, involving, for example, the question as to whether Raban played any part in the events which led up to the settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers in America. Important events often turn upon little and almost neglected facts, and in this case the types used by Raban when he lived here, just over three hundred years ago, play their part in deciding questions which would appear on the surface to be completely unconnected with such things. (To be continued.)

New Spring Fashions

Miss McOFFAT is making a Special Display of Early Spring Fashions in GOWNS COATS SUITS HATS

An early visit of inspection esteemed.

3 Bell Street, St Andrews.

St Andrews Students' Kate Kennedy Club Concert.

A remarkable variety of talent was displayed at the St Andrews students' Kate Kennedy Club concert given in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The object of the concert was to raise funds to assist the Club in running the annual "Tromas" Ball, which is one of the most enjoyable public concerts the students have ever given. It was one of the most enjoyable public concerts the students have ever given. It was one of the most enjoyable public concerts the students have ever given. It was one of the most enjoyable public concerts the students have ever given.

CHORUSES AND SONGS.—The student choruses, part-songs, and sea chanties by a party of men students were all of our favourites, and a great many "sympathetically" sung by a group of scarlet-powdered students surrounding a rather lanky "link of the land" in the main body of the student body who enjoyed the kind attention of a modest maiden when a "d—thing" got in his eye when travelling in a train was happily what happened. "The Three Jews" were very humorously impersonated, and the choruses enjoyed describing the trio's heartbreaking — or rather "nackbreaking" end. Then the nigger chorus sang exceedingly well, their quiet "Red, red roses" and in the darkies hymn "Heaven." There was particularly good harmony in the singing of the latter number "The Pawky Duke" was a very diverting number. Sea chanties in character were admirably sung by Mr J. L. Foster, Mr H. Sharp, and Mr R. S. McNeill. The staging and actions from the student choruses were arranged by Mr W. W. Thomson, Madras College, while the singing was directed by Mr J. L. Foster.

Mr J. Lyon Foster contributed several solos. He enjoyed singing dramatic renditions of "Deirdre" (Henschel), and in a different mood he sang "Linden Lea" with fine expression. In his Scotch numbers "My love is like a red, red rose" and "Bide ye yet" he was equally successful, and was awarded a very hearty encore.

Mr J. C. Gordon MacMillan was happy in his rendering of the Gilbert-Sullivan numbers, "No possible doubt" and "When Britain really ruled the waves," and he caught the humour admirably of a Queen's Fife song and the familiar "Scottish Lasse Jean." Hearty encores were awarded him. Mr H. Sharp sang "Alive where art thou?" in capital style, and along with Mr J. L. Foster he took part in two splendid ditties "My heart's delight" and "Laird and Watch."

Mr W. A. Mitchell, who possesses a tuneful, if not very strong voice, gave finely sympathetic renderings of several Hebridean songs, and was recalled. The Rev. David Dick, a former St. Mary's College student, proved himself a versatile eclectician. His mimicking of an enthusiastic football spectator at a match was very clever, and kept the audience in fits of laughter; and he gave a good interpretation of the more subtle humour of "The Gove's Lament." His dramatic power was brought out in his effective rendering of "Forty Years in the Yukon." He was loudly encored. A handsome performance with the suggestive title of "Madame Ada Fallova" performed an original "ballet dance," and showed ability in demonstrating the beautiful rhythmic motions of which the female form divine is capable. The audience demanded an extra demonstration of the same, and the excellent pianoforte accompaniments during the evening.

ONE ACT PLAY.—"All Chances" an one-act play by Miss Janet McNeill, a member of the Students' Memorial Mission, was a somewhat daring creation, for the scene of the play was "An Office in Heaven." A weird effect was obtained by the dim lighting of the office. Here those who had just died were on the earth, present in themselves and were given the choice of going back to the earth to play a new role or of going forward into Paradise. The humour centred in all findings excuses for returning again to the earth rather than going forward to unknown joys. "The Sun" got a pep of the gate of heaven, and above it was a board bearing the words "To Let." The characters were—"The Minister" Mr J. S. Hunter; "The Honourable Miss" — Miss N. Leuchman; "The Curate," Mr J. Burdon-Cooper; "The Charwoman," Miss I. Campbell; "The Nurse," Mrs J. Harkiss; and "The Clerk," Mr A. W. Sawyer. All the performers ably impersonated their respective characters. The humour wanted to go back to earth again simply to be near the pretty "Honourable Miss" who had not exhausted the joys of the earthly life, but who had to go to heaven to be with a perfectly unorthodox procedure that these two should have commenced love making in an office in Heaven. The curate's reason for returning to the vale of tears was that he wished to see the outcome of the "Frayer Book" controversy. On getting the promise that she would be the possessor of a big garden the charwoman gladly returned to earth; besides, as a staunch supporter of the Auld Kirk, she had no desire to go to heaven in company with a nun. The clerk was quite an obliging official, but would devote no time to the humour of the piece, provoked much laughter, and the author was called before the curtain. The play was produced under the direction of Mr J. M. C. McKelvie.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—At a meeting of the Joint Committee under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, in Cupar, on Tuesday, Mr J. M. Hoper, Balgove, was appointed chairman for the ensuing year. Mr E. F. W. Christie, enforcement officer to the Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Dumfriesshire combination of Authorities, submitted his report of the work done during the past half-year, in which he dealt with some of the methods adopted and recommended by him for the suppression of rats in infested premises in the area under his supervision. Poisoning, trapping, gassing, treatment of refuse dumps, and demonstrations illustrating the new method of Cyanogas fumigation were all reported upon, and he also dealt with the treatment of "Kitties" and "beasts" in infested dwelling houses. The Board of Agriculture having indicated their intention of holding another meeting on the subject, Mr Christie arranged and organised the scheme as in previous years. It was pointed out that the importance of co-operation in rat destruction, to remind the public of their duty under the Act and by means of propaganda to point out the urgency of using repressive measures. The meeting closed at 8.15. G. G. Manohal, Ltd., 200 Royal Leves, 93, J. & G. Innes, Ltd., St Andrews.

Patrick Hamilton Quater-Centenary

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MODERATOR ON THE MARTYR.

The quater-centenary of Patrick Hamilton, the martyr, is to be celebrated at St. Andrew on 29th February with a unique gathering in the Town Hall. In his reference in his "Handbook of St. Andrew's" to the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton...

THE FIRST OF ALL THE SCOTCH MARTYRS.

In St. Catherine's Parish Church, Edinburgh, last Sunday night, the Right Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, spoke on the quater-centenary of Patrick Hamilton.

Patrick Hamilton, the first of all the Scotch martyrs, was burnt in front of St. Salvador's College, St. Andrew, on February 29, 1528. It was said Dr. Maclean, the stories of the folk, that by the cottage fires of the folk, that put iron in the blood of the race, and made them realise the grandeur of the things that are worth dying for...

It was well to remember that Calvin Ogilvy, a priest, was hung in Glasgow for holding that the Pope had a jurisdiction over kings—a martyr to spiritual freedom as well as to the year 1617. The proof that the Catholic Church was living and not all corrupt was the fact that Catholic priests and monks were the first martyrs.

The Catholic Church produced Patrick Hamilton. What they had to think of, in the attitude of deepest reverence and faith. In every century, well-nigh Christianity had to be born afresh. The 18th century religion broke the trammels of a deadening ceremonialism and the souls of men, sweeping aside the traffic in indulgences, operative through the more with the God of mercy and forgiveness.

Whoever believeth or thinketh to be saved by his works demeth that Christ is his Saviour, that Christ died for him, and that all things pertain to Christ.

Dr Hay Fleming's Account.

(FROM "THE BULWARK.")

We print here the account of Patrick Hamilton which is found in Dr. Hay Fleming's clear, comprehensive, and accurate handbook on "The Scottish Reformation."

Dr. Fleming has given his cordial consent to this reprint. The story of "Master Patrick" and his "Places" has never been told so well as in this small space.—Ed. Alarmed by the spread of Lutheranism on the Continent, the Scottish Parliament in 1525 forbade the printing of books or works of Luther's disciples into the kingdom, and likewise forbade them to rehearse his heresies or opinions except to the confusion thereof, under pain of personal imprisonment and the forfeiture of their goods and ships.

When Parliament passed the Act of 1525 against Lutheran books, Patrick Hamilton was residing in Edinburgh. He found Master Patrick informed with M.A. degree there in 1520. It was probably after this, not before that he went to Louvain, for he is known to have also studied there.

On the 9th of June 1525 he was incorporated as a member of the University of Paris. On the 31st of October 1524 he was received into the Faculty of Arts. While he was in Paris there had been keen discussion of Luther's doctrine, and he had then felt its influence is more than likely; and he must have begun to say up in his mind, as he has been in favour of the new opinions, for early in 1527 Archbishop James Beaton, having made "faithful inquiries" into the doctrine of Luther, had decided that "he should be summoned and accused." In consequence of the scheme he fled from Scotland, and, with three of his countrymen, went to Germany.

Lord Weir has now conveyed the Factory's final price of 4s. 10d. for 19½ per cent. sugar content, with 2s. 6d. variation as above, and in an open market the price would be 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d. for 19½ per cent. sugar content, to 5s. 0d. to 5s. 1s. for 20 per cent. sugar content.

His definition of faith is simple, comprehensive, and practical.—The faith of Christ is to believe in Him, that is, to believe His word, and believe that He will help them in all their need, and deliver them from all evil. Though the theses were prepared for academic discussion, the earnest practicality of the Reformer runs through them like a thread of silver.

The Life and Work of Edward Raban, St Andrews' Most Famous Printer.

(By GEORGE H. BUSHNELL, F.S.A. (Scot.), etc., University Librarian, St. Andrews.)

NO. 11.

When definite records fall, chance discoveries play their part, and the life career of Edward Raban proves no exception to this rule; indeed, almost all the knowledge which has been gained in the past forty or fifty years about this printer has been the direct result of chance discoveries. One of the most valuable of these discoveries was the finding in the Library of the Earl of Crawford, at High Hall, Wigan, of two copies of the small octavo book, now usually called Raban's "Resolutions." Both are imperfect. Another fragment of the same work is in Cambridge University Library. No copy has the title page, but the work is divided into three parts with the separate titles: "Raban's Resolution against Drunkenness," "Raban's Resolution against Whoredoms," and "Raban's Resolution against Sabbath-breakers."

Cupar Beet Sugar Factory's Offer.

A CRITICAL TIME.

We understand that the National Farmers' Union have not been able to fix an open price for their beet for the season 1927-8. The Union proposed the price of 4½ per ton f.o.r. (free on rail) for 19½ per cent. sugar content, and variations of 2s. 6d. up and down for each 1 per cent. of sugar.

A MISFORTUNE TO LIFE.

Last season was undoubtedly a most disappointing one, to growers and Factory alike, and there is no use in blinking the fact that there will be difficulty in getting the necessary acreage this season. But it would be unfortunate if farmers were to regard this past season as a reason there have been many failures of different crops, as a criterion of what could be done in the future as regards the transport of beet would be a great misfortune to Life if the Factory were put out of operation; and, indeed, it would be a great misfortune, if such a thing were to take place. 1926 was a good year; 1927 a bad year—and we think farmers would be well advised to try the "rubber hand," because with a successful crop in 1928 the whole outlook for the industry would be changed for the better.

A GREAT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

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The recognition of roads as vital national assets has attracted capital into roadmaking to an extent not seldom realised. In the British asphalt industry alone many millions of pounds are invested financing the extraction of bitumen in this country; the mining of asphalt and bitumen on the Continent and in the West Indies, where British asphalt companies hold concessions; the transport of asphalt and bitumen to this country and to the four corners of the earth; the refining and preparation of the material in factories equipped with machinery and plant designed for the highest efficiency; the maintenance of local depots at which asphalt is prepared in British-made machinery; and, in short, forming the essential foundation of one of the most intricate and organised industries of today.

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that I had served the worthy Estates of Holland, full ten years in their tedious Warren, I resolved to seek my fortune as sea-fashions; then I took my journey from Ryneberke, towards Colonia Agrippina; and then forward to Mentis, Frankfurt, Worms, Frankenthal, Speier, Strassburg, etc., where the holy city of Rome, and I resolved to go with them; but when we came to the Alps, I was constrained to turn back again, with certain English Gentlemen, who came from Rome; and because their Guide was dead by the way, they hired me, and I conveyed them through all Germany, even to Hamburg, visiting the fair Cities, and the Churches as we went. And when we came into a Papist Church, it was decorated with much fair images and larding, until all was done at noonday; but the Lutherans were nothing so brave as for the Calvinists they durst not preach within three miles of any town. Thus again I beheld the Papish Priest, he ate and drank the Sacramental Bread and Wine himself alone, and gave the people nothing until they were all there; and the Lutherans were better than he himself; and the Calvinists as he took the Sacrament, and the Calvinists ate it amongst themselves.

Quite apart from the general historical interest attaching to these statements, they have considerable value in showing that Raban must have spent at least two years in the Netherlands, and that he was in London after his finished sojourning. He himself tells us, after giving some extracts from the Bible and from historical lore, that in the year of Christ 1600 there was no small stir in England (especially in and about London) with mustering, pressing, furnishing, and sending out Cavaliers and Soldiers to Flanders to assist the Estates of the Netherlands, who sent out their Forces in the defence of their quarter, &c.

And at which time also it was my stile to marry an Englishman, and an English Cavalier. But I remember what merry days we had in London before we took shipping, for we had a good time of it. There Bankrupt voluntary agreements, bankrupt Merchants, and Citizens, with Runaway Cavaliers, and Soldiers, and such like, that could not quaff off a dozen pots of beer or a bottle of wine, and wear an hour together, he was not fit to go in his company. But hearty that followed hereupon: forsooth (not to dimmy any good soldier) as soon as we were shipped, the common sort, and the Cavaliers, and the biscuit, and content himself twice a day with a can of ship's bitter beer betwixt two & two, and afterwards betwixt four & four, and afterwards betwixt four & four before we landed at Philippa our drive Callants were glad to receive the ropes and sails of the ship, in their leave hater, to quest their thirst. And this was yet, to a beginning of sorrow, and short to be remembered, and to be driving the Spaniards out of this Scance and that Fort, till we came before Newcastle, and shortly after we were taken; and the he'pe of God we siewe at least six thousand of the Spanish sise, some manie prisoners, and returned into 'Eastland with victorie.'

This short autobiographical note presents an interesting insight into Raban's early life. Although it is firmly established that Raban was born in England, and that he spent his boyhood there, he was not of English descent. In a book unknown to Edmond he signs himself "Edwardus Ralbanus, Anglo-Britannus, Gote Germanus." This there can be no reasonable doubt that the famous St. Andrews printer was of German extraction. (To be continued.)

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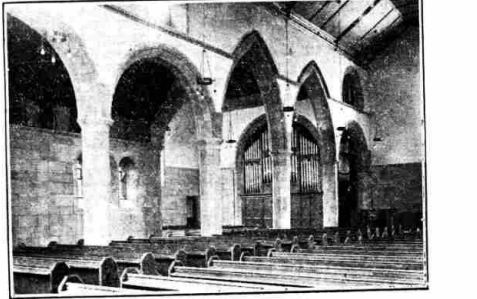
Remodelling of Fur Wear

It is suggested that you consider your needs for the Spring Season, and should your Fur Wear be improved by remodelling or attention in any way it should now be put in hand and so be ready for brighter days.

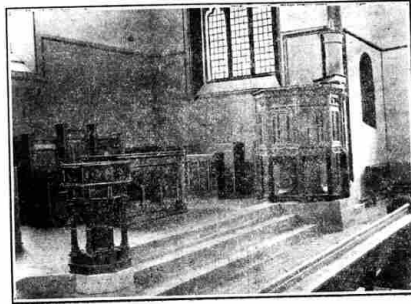
End of Season Prices are being quoted for New Fur Wear, also for all Renovation Work.

Cooper's Bedding Cleaned and re-made Cane and Rush-Bottomed Chairs Re-seated. ESTD 1897. OLDEST ESTABLISHED FOR MANUFACTURING BEDDING. SHEET ON THE POSTERS. Telephone 4727. Telegrams "Furs," Dundee.

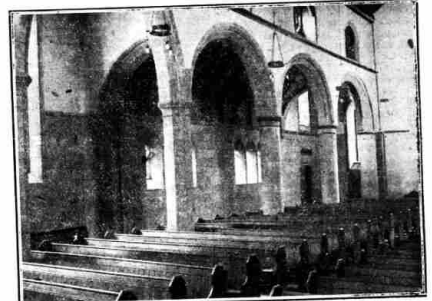
MARTYRS U.F. CHURCH. Its Beautiful Interior.



The East Side of the Church and Organ.



The Chancel with Font, Communion Table, Choir Stalls, and Pulpit.



THE WEST AISLE.

[Photos by Cupar Studios, Ltd.]

The Life and Work of Edward Raban, St Andrews' Most Famous Printer.

(By GEORGE H. BUSHNELL, F.S.A. (Scott.), etc., University Librarian, St Andrews.)

No. IV.
One of the most interesting of the various autobiographical notes which Raban introduced into his productions, suggests the manner in which he may have obtained some of his printing material. In his "Resolution against Drunkenness, which, as has already been mentioned, was printed in St Andrews in 1622, in the section denouncing Sabbath-breakers, he recounts the fate of a printer for whom he worked:—"Yae, a master whom I served in mine own science in the fair city of Leyden had it aye for a custom to boll his printing varnish on the Sabbath days in a garden house without the city; till at last his house took fire, and burnt the house, himself, and his only daughter. He being a rich man died thus miserably leaving no issue to inherit his trash."

Apart from this statement we have no proof that Raban ever worked in Leyden. It is clear at once that the printer he referred to could not have been Brewster or Brewster, since the unfortunate fire must have taken place between 1612 and 1620. There is a possibility that Raban himself inserted some of the "trash," as has been inferred by various bibliographers, but it must be remembered that he was either way is available at present. Further, the authorities of Leyden in those days were quite capable business men, and confiscation of property in circumstances such as those Raban refers to was not unknown. Hence it may be that instead of benefiting by his master's death, Raban once more found himself a wanderer.

Considerable stress has been laid at various times by the different writers, upon the typographical resemblances between the work of Brewster and work done by Raban. Often enough it certainly is possible to identify printers by means of a careful study of typographical peculiarities, but unfortunately this method does not altogether hold good where Raban is concerned. Certain initials and ornaments used by Raban appear to be identical with those used by Brewster; because the same blenishes appear in both cases. That this does not, however, prove that Raban had any connection with the "Pilgrim Press," can easily be demonstrated, and one particular blenish can be used to support the view, that, on the contrary, Raban did not work for Brewster.

WHERE RABAN GOT HIS TYPE.

To leave for a moment that more detailed question, and to return to the more general aspect of the case—the essential and practically unquestionable fact is that Raban brought his types and ornaments, or, at least some of them, from Holland. The initial letters and other outstanding features of his typographical work have little out of the common about them, if we accept Holland as their place of origin. It is, of course, possible that Raban brought his types and ornaments, or, at least some of them, from England or Scotland, but we are faced at once with the fact that they are not of the general class of his day in Britain. He could, in fact, be tied down with little difficulty to the Nathaniel Butler "class" of printers. There is little doubt that a case could be made out for a London origin of the types, but assuming, then, that Raban and his types journeyed direct to Scotland from Holland, but that the one Leyden printer for whom he worked was not Brewster, what is left to connect him with the "Pilgrim Press"? It is of little use to compare methods of using catch-words, signatures, and so on in this case, for if he were a workman employed by Brewster he would no doubt use different methods

when, later on in Scotland, he had a free hand. There remains, however, the accepted fact that certain blenishes or faults on initials and ornaments appear both in work said to have been printed at the "Pilgrim Press" and also in books produced by Raban. As has already been noticed, however, this fact, which has apparently been used as evidence materially supporting the "Brewster" theory, is capable of a quite different interpretation. This will become clear if we take a definite example.

The most outstanding ornament found in books printed by Raban, and also in others attributed to the "Pilgrim Press," is a representation of a bear, squatting, and holding sprays of foliage. An artist of no mean intelligence and ability drew the original design for this ornament, which is a most pleasing one typographically. It is quite at home on a title page, while the bent sprays enable it to serve admirably as a tail-piece. The year 1618 finds impressions of this "bear" device on various books, but (and this is an essential point) it is found on "De Vera et Genuina Jesu Christi Dominici et Salvatoris Nostri Religio," with the printing of which Brewster acknowledged his connection, and it also appeared on the title page of Henry Ainsworth's "Communion of Saints." In both cases the same blenish is found, i.e., a small break near the extremity of the lower left-hand spray of foliage.

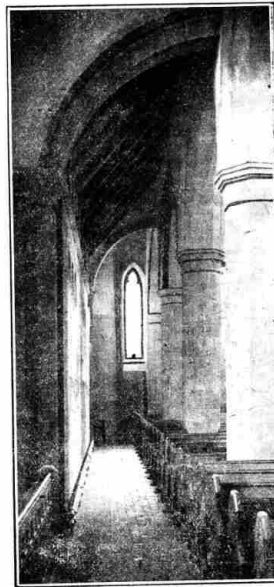
This fact is in itself enough to show how little can be proved in the Raban-Brewster case, from a careful examination of typographical points, for it is so improbable as to be well-nigh impossible that Brewster had any hand in the printing of Ainsworth's "Communion of Saints," although that book appeared without any indication of the printer or place of origin.

From 1608 onwards for ten years or so Ainsworth's printer was Giles Thorpe of Amsterdam. In 1612 Thorpe was a deacon, and in 1618 is described as an elder of Ainsworth's Church. The Separatists of Amsterdam and Leyden, while of course, having most points in common, were nevertheless at variance on others. Thorpe was the accredited printer to the Amsterdam Church and the "Pilgrim Press" at Leyden was established in order that the members of the Leyden Church might have the advantages enjoyed by, but still be perfectly independent of, the followers of Ainsworth. Thus it is outside probability that one of Ainsworth's own books was produced at Leyden, rather than at Amsterdam.

The "Communion of Saints" was re-printed in the year 1628. The title page is surrounded by a "lace" border, and a moderately successful attempt has been made to alter the date, by hand, to 1630, on the copy in the St Andrews University Library. The alteration seems to have been made in the eighteenth century, and may have a definite reason behind it, or may be merely the work of an idle hand. The late Mr. Sayle recorded a copy in his Cambridge University Library Catalogue of Early English Books, among "Printers Unknown" (No. 6976). He queried Amsterdam as a possible place of printing; identified an initial P and mentioned the "lace" border. It is therefore curious that no mention was made of the "bear" ornament, which appears in the book at f. 9 and again at p. 273.

Brewster was safe and flourishing in America long before this reprint of Ainsworth's book, still with the "bear" much to the fore, appeared; therefore it can hardly be suggested by anyone that he had any hand in its production. On the other hand, Thorpe is not known to have printed anything later than 1619, and it may be presumed that he died about 1623, in which year his place in the Church was taken by Henry May. It must be clearly pointed out that no absolutely definite evidence of Thorpe's death in that year has been found, but as no other activity can be traced, it is most likely fairly safe to assume the correctness of the suggestion. No doubt a thorough search among the

The interior of the new Martyrs U.F. Church, St Andrews, has been very artistically designed, and the accompanying photographs suggest some of the pleasing combinations of pillars, arches, and windows, as viewed from different parts of the church. The long narrow side aisles are particularly effective. The pulpit, communion table, elders' stalls, choir seats, and baptismal font in the chancel are beautiful work in oak. The main entrance to the church and the hall have still to be built, and it will only be when these are completed that the beauty of the elevation facing North Street will be fully realised. The funds for the building of the church came from a bequest left by the late Mr Henry Maitland of Balmungo. Messrs Gillespie & Scott, St Andrews, were the architects, and the principal contractors were Messrs T. Livingston & Sons, masons, St Andrews, and Messrs A. Thom & Sons, joiners, St Andrews. The last service in the old church was held on 4th January 1925, and the new church was opened and dedicated on 9th February 1928.



LOOKING ALONG THE WEST AISLE.

papers of the Church at Amsterdam would enable the exact date to be recorded.

The question as to who succeeded Thorpe in the printing of Ainsworth's "Communion of Saints" would be outside the scope of this paper if it were not for the possibility that the work can be attributed to Raban. A careful examination of the work some two years ago led me to the conclusion that it was printed by Raban at Aberdeen, and I have not since seen any reason to revise that opinion. It is practically impossible to prove beyond all question that a printer in 1628 printed a particular work, when one has no more of the work than that which is now in existence. Raban's work is known well enough, and by 1628 he had been printing as a "master" long enough to have acquired a recognisable style of his own,

apart from the question of similarities of initials and ornaments.

In the 1628 volume Raban's usage of borders, breaks, etc., are apparent. Moreover there is just the right element of mal-alignment which is a feature of his otherwise good printing. If this reprint of the "Communion of Saints" can be accepted as his work, a very strong link is forged in the chain connecting Raban with Thorpe and the Amsterdam rather than the Leyden press. (To be continued.)

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The Cupar Beet Sugar Factory.

The fostering of the beet sugar industry in this country has many points in its favour. It tends to encourage among other things, national independence, private enterprise, and economies generally. It is the duty and privilege of the farming community, to take full advantage of the benefits which this new industry offers, both directly and indirectly. The factory authorities, on their part, are doing all in their power to develop the undertaking along the most beneficial lines, both from an industrial and a national viewpoint. It should be of interest, therefore, to all concerned, to learn that the factories of the Second Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation, and particularly the Cupar Factory which concerns us most, now propose to offer to their growers lime of excellent quality and in sufficient quantity to meet all their requirements in this respect. It is to be offered to growers at practically the cost of drying—viz. 12s 6d per ton having been mentioned—providing the demand is sufficiently great to warrant the erection of the special drying plant necessary for its production.

QUALITIES OF THE LIME.

It is beyond the scope of this article to enter too deeply into the merits of this new factory lime, nor is it necessary at this stage to enumerate the advantages it has over other forms of lime now in use. Suffice it to say, therefore, that in addition to its lime content there are present other constituents having valuable fertilising properties such as, for example, phosphates, nitrogen, potash, and a fair proportion of assimilable organic matter. In fact, these are the very substances which were originally taken up by the plant from the soil and through the agency of which the sugar was produced and stored in the root. The use of the factory lime, therefore, is economical in that it returns to the soil these materials for further use. The marketable product will contain roughly about 10 per cent. moisture, and preliminary experiments show that it can be applied easily either by hand or by the usual machinery. In this connection it may be mentioned that the lime is present in the form of a granular material which is quite safe to handle, and since it is an extremely fine powder, it comes into intimate contact with the soil particles and spreads evenly. It is neutral in its action, that is, it is neither acid nor alkaline, and yet it corrects soil acidity effectively and safely. As evidence of its harmless nature, it should be noted that plants flourish readily in it and the pits in which it is stored soon become overgrown during summer.

A FAIR TRIAL.

Up to the present time farmers in this country have not had an opportunity of testing the value of this material, as its production alone would be uneconomical—and it has not been imported from other beet sugar manufacturing countries, since it finds a ready market there. In Germany, for instance, the factory lime is often sold by auction, the bidding being very spirited, while those securing this much-coveted product congratulate themselves upon their good fortune. Farmers would do well, therefore, to give this precipitated lime a fair trial at the earliest opportunity, and support this new enterprise which is being attempted solely in their interests for the successful and profitable production of the sugar beet in countries where it has been tried it has been much sought after, a fact which in itself is ample commendation, apart from any chemical analysis.

On the subject of the indirect benefits claimed to be derived from the extensive cultivation of sugar beet, a case has recently been brought to our notice which we consider is worthy of more general publicity. In recent months all possible criticisms of the new crop, following the unsuitable season, would appear to have been

ventilated, much, no doubt, justified, but much also trivial and imagined, which we have no doubt it is possible to overcome to a large extent by a more serious application to the subject. It is only wise, therefore, that we examine both sides of the question before coming to a decision. In the case before us, a field on a Fifa farm was planted in 1927 with "Golden Wonder" potatoes, which field had been cropped partly in sugar beet and partly in turnips in 1926. At lifting time it was noted that the shaws on the portion after sugar beet were greener and stronger than on the turnip portion, and individual shaws pulled also showed a greater proportion of "ware." On marketing the crop, that from the beet portion yielded over 8 tons per acre of saleable "ware," while that from the turnip portion yielded about 4 tons per acre as saleable "ware," and a potato merchant who saw the crop at lifting time and afterwards bought the potatoes, stated that the crop grown on the beet portion of the field was undoubtedly the best he had observed that season.

Such evidence may well make one pause and certainly points to the truth of the claim that on the Continent, where the price of sugar beet as a regular rotation crop is very much lower than in this country, the crop is grown for the indirect benefits alone, viz. the pulp, molasses, lime, feeding value of tops, and the cultural effects on the soil.

It is this really the explanation why in Germany the increased fertility and productivity of the country has been so marked since the extensive and systematic growing of sugar beet as a regular rotation crop? From all information which we can obtain, the claim does not appear to be seriously disputed.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY. (To the Editor.)

Sir—A statement appears to have been made by the Liberal candidate for the East Grinstead Division in which she complains of "foreign" gentlemen investing money in the sugar beet industry in this country. It is characteristic of Liberalism that they want the best of both worlds. What better reason is there to object to a foreigner investing money in our country and giving employment to it, than there is to object to a Briton investing money in a foreign country and there giving employment by it? The fact is the more money we can get from anybody put into industry in our country, the better it is for us.

This sapient candidate, however, went on to complain about men being done out of employment in Greenock and elsewhere where refining of sugar alone is carried on, and she put this down to the creation of the valuable new sugar beet industry in our country. The Minister of Agriculture himself in the House of Commons dealt with this matter, and he pointed out that if opponents will examine the figures of production of refined sugar in our country, they will see that it has increased (instead of decreased) as compared with the time before the War by 73,000 tons. The Greenock refiners have dropped out of production, not because of the new sugar beet industry, but because of internal readjustments within the sugar refining industry itself, and that is a matter which really ought not to be considered merely in connection with the sugar beet subsidy. The fact is the establishment of the sugar beet industry in Britain has given great satisfaction to agriculturists, and the Liberal Party are merely hashing up a lot of stale meat in the hope that it will give indignation and so cause people to think that the present Government has done a bad turn to agriculturists. As the Liberals voted against the subsidy when the matter was before Parliament, and as the increase in sugar beet production has been enormous since the subsidy was started, agriculturists may simply ignore the ill-timed criticisms of the Liberal politicians. I am, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

