

7. Browning.—"Open my heart and you will see
Graved inside of it, "Italy,"
—*De Gustibus*.
8. Kipling.—"So thank I God my birth
Fell not in isles aside —
* * * * *
Comfort it is to say
Of no mean city am I."
—*Dedication of the Seven Seas*.
9. Scott—"Because Byron bet me."
10. (a). Gray—"Here rests his head, etc."
—*Elegy in a Country Churchyard*.
- (b). Keats—"Here lies one whose name was writ
in water."
—*Milner's Life of Keats*.
- (c). Stevenson—"This be the verse you grave for me
Here he lies where he longed to be."
—*Requiem*.

COMMENTS ON ANSWERS TO OCTOBER QUESTIONS.

Numbers 3 and 8b, were not attempted, and 8e, by only one. Scott's fine passage on Pitt, Nelson and Fox ought to be better known. "The Loss of the Birkenhead" is familiar to people trained in the "Royal Readers." M. V. L. gave Josiah, king of Judah, as well as Ahab, in answer to 2, and gets double marks. M. V. L. also gave "Reverence for the laws ourselves have made;" a good answer to 7, but the line we chose is more obviously applicable, and is given by several persons. "A kingdom topples over with a shriek," seems hardly fair to the loyal and valiant Belgians. Some people lost marks in 8 by careless reading of the question. "The Battle of Dorking," has been found in a book called "Our Children's Songs" but is anonymous. Prince Rupert was not "King Charles' son" but his nephew. "Lord Alfred Tennyson" is an incorrect form of the poet's title.

MARKS. 30 allowed. M. L. L. Club, 19; M. V. L., 13; B. H. C., 11; G. B., 7; J. E. M., 6; M. L. M., 15; A. L. F., 12.

COMMENTS ON ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER QUESTIONS.

- No. 4. Jill quotes from Wordsworth's
"It is the first mild day of March," and gets half marks.
- No. 5. Was not attempted, and No. 8, not correctly answered. The quotation from St. Paul from whom, of course, Kipling, quoted, does not quite fit the wording of the question.
- No. 10. Coleridge's "Stop, Christian passer-by" and the epitaph on Shakespeare in Stratford church, "good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear," were cited, as well as the words of Keats and Stevenson.

Jill's very good paper is welcome.

It is hoped that the Christmas questions will bring more answers. Will correspondents please read the rules and questions carefully.

Marks allowed, 20. M. V. L. 11; M. L. L. Club, 14; Morleena Kenwigs 9. Jill. 13.

LORD ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, K. P.; G. C. B.; G. C. I. E.; V. C.; D. C. L.; LL. D., the son of General Sir Abraham Roberts, was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832, and educated at Clifton, Eton and Sandhurst. In 1852 he went to India as second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery. He served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, going to the relief of Lucknow under Sir Hope Grant, and after that winning his Victoria Cross by rescuing the colours from the Sepoys. In 1863 he was sent on special service against the hill tribes on the northwest frontier of India, and in 1868 he joined the expedition of Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) to Abyssinia, and was sent as the bearer of final despatches to London.

His most brilliant feats of arms were performed in Afghanistan. The Afghan war broke out in 1878. Roberts, in command of the British force, traversed the wild and difficult Kurram valley, forced the Afghan fortress of Kotul, and occupied Kandahar. Peace was proclaimed, but in the following year Roberts was called upon to avenge the slaughter of the British Embassy at Cabul and to take possession of that city. In 1880, the Afghans under Ayoob Khan, proclaimed a holy war against the British and inflicted a crushing defeat on General Burrows at Maiwand. A remnant of the British made their escape to Kandahar, which was threatened by the Afghans. But Sir Frederick Roberts, with 10,000 picked men, marched to relieve it from Cabul. A march of 318 miles through a trackless and dangerous mountain country, infested by hostile tribes, and cut off from all communication, was made in twenty-three days. Kandahar was relieved, the Afghan force cut to pieces and all their artillery captured. This is one of the greatest military exploits of modern times. General Roberts received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and was summoned to Windsor by Queen Victoria. After the disaster of Majuba Hill, he was sent to South Africa as commander, but peace was made while he was on his way out. In 1881 he returned to India as commander-in-chief of the Madras army. From 1885 to 1893 he was commander-in-chief in India. He