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COMPETITION

Editorial.



Committee, consisting of a master and six boys (elected by the three senior Forms), was formed early in the term as a step towards putting the editorship of the *Farnhamian*, as far as possible, in the hands of the boys.

We are sorry there are no illustrations in this number. But they are a somewhat expensive luxury, and we decided to dispense with it this time in order that our funds may recover from the cost of the "first step." One or two Old Boys—to whom our best thanks—have thought of the expense attendant on starting a magazine and have very kindly sent contributions for the purpose of general expenses. Our treasurer will be glad to use such contributions for the purpose of illustrations that it may be desirable to publish.

On further consideration it has not been thought worth while to publish in the *Farnhamian* a full list of the names and addresses of Old Boys. At the same time the list is being completed, and we shall be glad to send addresses to anyone who writes for them.

But we print at the end of this number the names and addresses of Old Boys who have already subscribed. As this list of over a hundred names shows, the Old Boys have rallied nobly to the support of the Magazine. The addresses will doubtless interest many readers, and in some cases serve to bring into touch again friends who have got separated. The Headmaster asks us to say he is sorry he has been unable so far to answer all the letters received from Old Boys, but hopes to do so in the course of time.

We were all sorry to lose Mr. Ashton, who was appointed in December to a post on the staff of a school in Cambridge.

Since last Term the following boys have left :—Fulton, Gillman, Ling-Roth, Mack, Munday, Spencer, Tomlin, Ruthven.

We welcome the following new boys :—de Lom, Gardiner, Knotts i., Knotts ii., Nobes ii., Rideal, Stone, Warren, Dickinson, Lathey.

We have to thank Mr. Preston, one of our Governors, for 11 volumes of the Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers, which he has given to the Reference Library.

OLD BOYS.

A. C. Hoey (1896-1900), Karuna, P.O. Sergoi, British East Africa, writes as follows on Jan. 10th, 1913 :—

“ I have great pleasure in forwarding you a cheque for £1 1s. in support of a School Magazine. I think it an excellent idea and I shall greatly look forward to receiving the first number.

I will try and forward you a little material for it, in the way of an account of my journey to Lake Rudolf, which I made two years ago under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, together with a map I made, if it is any use to you.

I was sorry not to see you this last Summer. I was in England from April to September, and had a splendid holiday, spent nearly all my time motoring and thoroughly enjoyed myself.

I shall be coming home again in August all being well, and this time to be married !

I often think of the good old days at Farnham and wonder where the Old Boys of my time have drifted to.

I am busy farming out here and getting along pretty well, I'm glad to say. There is no doubt as to this being the “ Coming Colony.” I was lucky to get in here in the early days when land was so cheap (and, in fact, could be got for nothing), because it is rapidly rising in value.

I am farming sheep, cattle and horses, and it's great fun—I wouldn't leave the country for anything. I hope some day to see more Old Grammar School Boys coming out here to try their luck. I will close with my kindest regards to Mrs. Priestley and please remember me to Mr. Stroud and Dr. Brown. Wishing you every success with your magazine and hoping you are very fit,

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

A. C. HOEY."

Wilfred Miles (1898-1902), *The Times of India*, Bombay, writes as follows on Jan. 23rd, 1913 :—

"Please write me a few lines and tell me about the School Magazine. I want to become a subscriber of course, and perhaps I can write something for you.

The only thing I have by me at present is a couple of triplets, but as the theme is of the trifling amorous kind you may not consider them suitable.

I hope you will find time to reply to this,

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRED MILES."

H. L. Wright (1898-1903), Divisional Forest Office, Simla, India, writes as follows on Jan. 15th, 1913 :—

"I was very glad to hear that you were starting a School Magazine, and I see from this week's *Herald* that it is an accomplished fact. I have been away from Simla at my winter headquarters for the last two months, so have not been able to get a postal order to send my subscription. I will send it, however, on my return to Simla next month.

I wish the Magazine may have a very successful career. Might I suggest that a more euphonious title may be found for it. I know that it is difficult to make anything out of Farnham.

I am hoping to get home on leave this year, probably at the end of July. It will depend very much on circumstances whether I take three months or six months. The former is not very satisfactory as it means only six or seven weeks in England, which is hardly time to see anything.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

H. L. WRIGHT."

J. H. Longhurst (1900-1904), British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., S.S. *Ellenga*, Rangoon, writes on Jan. 20th, 1913:—

“Just before leaving Calcutta I received your letter which had been re-addressed from home to Bombay. As it was dated September it must have been delayed at our Office.

I shall be very pleased to send a subscription for twelve years towards the School Magazine and hope it will be a great success.

I am now on the above ship on the Calcutta and Singapore Mail Service. Since joining her I have had a very nice time, everything of the very best. She is only two years old, fitted with wireless, twin screw and speed about 17 knots per hour, and accommodation for 50 first, 50 second, and a few thousand third-class passengers.

Since my last letter to you I have been in many ships, one running between Madras and Penang with coolies, carrying about 3,000 at a time. After this I was transferred to a cargo ship, full coasting between Calcutta and Bombay. She stopped at 24 different ports, anchoring off the beach and handling the cargo from small sailing boats. Most of the small ports consist of a lighthouse and a flagstaff, a few huts and a dense mass of cocoanut trees. It was quite an experience, though monotonous at times.

After this we carried coal from Calcutta to Rangoon, and there I was put on this ship. We carry a lively lot of passengers of all types and many American tourists.

The cool season is now on out here and we find the climate very pleasant. I am looking forward to a trip to Japan and China and expect to get on a ship on that trade later on, or even a trip to Australia. I am enclosing a photo of the *Ellenga*.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. LONGHURST.

P.S.—Am enclosing postal order.

Address—2nd Officer, British India Line,

c/o Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.”

J. Kendall (1899-1906), writing on March 27th from the Nobel Institutet, Experimentalfältet, Stockholm, sends us a very interesting article, which we must unfortunately hold over for the next number.

In his letter he says :—

“ I was in St. Petersburg nearly three months, and had a very good time. Living in a Russian family I had a great opportunity of improving my knowledge of the language. I also managed to do some research work in the Technological Institute there.

A fortnight, just after Christmas, I spent in North Finland, in a little town, Kuopio, and had a very fine time ski-ing, etc., with an average temperature of -25 degrees.

Here in Sweden the spring has come unusually early; the ice has already broken up. Work goes on very well here. Perhaps I shall return to England for a month or two in the summer, but I cannot be certain yet. From my father I always hear good news.

I hope the School has done well in football this year; the matches up to Christmas seem to have shown that there is good material in the team. It is a pity that the district system had to be dropped for the Cup, but I suppose there was no alternative.

I shall be glad to receive copies of the Magazine as they are issued. One request—please have them sufficiently stamped, as I had a shilling excess postage to pay on the last!

With all best wishes”

L. V. Bearne, who used to carry destruction into the ranks of our enemy at football, has gone to Saskatchewan.

S. Barrow, 49, Lavender Gardens, has offered to give a prize at Speech Day.

A. G. Le Clercq is coming home from Bolivia this summer. We hope he will play for the Old Boys.

A. B. Dickson and F. Holderness have gone to Rio in the service of the Indo-European. It is to be hoped they will send us some of their experiences for the Magazine.

H. B. Hine, whose dramatic instincts showed themselves early, is assistant stage manager in Forbes Robertson's American Company.

We hope to welcome A. C. Hoey home this summer from

Naairobi. I wonder if any Old Boys will return to East Africa with him? *Vide* his letter in this number.

H. C. Keable has gone to a Cotton Plantation in Egypt.

Leslie Harris arrived at Harwich on March 29th, after a long voyage of 143 days. As he was very much overdue, we were glad to get news of him.

R. C. Sampson (1896-1900) was ordained last Advent by the Bishop of Rochester. He has a curacy at Gillingham in Kent.

MARRIAGES.

PATTERSON-LENTERN.—On January 29th, at St. Thomas-on-the-Bourne, by the Headmaster, J. A. Patterson (1898-1901) to Isabel Lentern.

LINTOTT-HAYTER.—On March 24th, at the Wesleyan Church, Farnham, F. G. Lintott (1899-1902) to Ada Amelia Hayter.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of three of our Old Boys—Ted Marsh (1901-1905), R. L. Weedon (1900-1903), A. J. Jenkins (1905-1911). We offer on behalf of all who knew them the sincerest sympathy to their relatives and friends.

They will be remembered by their contemporaries as boys of sterling character. They had grown up into quiet gentlemen of the type we like to see our boys becoming.

The Christmas Concert.

FOR the last two years the Christmas Concert has been supplemented by an exhibition of scientific apparatus and experiments in the Laboratory, a collection of Carpentry Work in the Art Room, and a display of Swedish Drill in the Gymnasium. The parents and visitors have thus been able to see some departments of the School work, as well as to hear the welcome old carols.

The exhibition in the Laboratory had a continually moving procession of spectators and critics. The younger brothers and sisters particularly (and some fathers and mothers, too) were anxious to know how it was done, and walked round the experiments time after time. Sometimes the youthful "demonstrators" were unable to answer the questions of the visitors, and Dr. Brown was called in to explain.

In the Gymnasium surprise was expressed by many people at the number of exercises that could be done with the simple apparatus, and the sergeant worked the boys both with and without apparatus to the best advantage.

The visitors seemed to enjoy the display very much, judging by the difficulty there was to get one set of them to leave the Gymnasium and make way for another. Many of them stayed so long there that they found no room in the big schoolroom when they arrived for the concert, and had to hear what was possible while seated or standing on the landing.

The carols were as bright and tuneful as ever, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed them. But to many the great attraction was Miss Effie Cook (Mrs. Walter Johnson) who very kindly came down to sing us two songs; the audience, however, were so delighted with her singing of "Dreams of Rest" and "The Rosary," that they induced her to sing two more. We hope she may be able to sing for us again

at some future concert. We must add our word of thanks to supplement the grateful applause of all who heard her.

Mr. Kingcome sang "The Vagabond" in a style that pleased everybody, especially his friends "the enemy," who insisted on an encore.

Of the other items on the programme, which is given below, the three French songs were a pleasing new feature. They were rendered by Munday and Putnam from Remove; Ball, Bide, Clarke, Earle, Moore and Robins from IVa.; and Merrington and Ross from IVb.

PROGRAMME.

Carols. (a) "Sing it all around" *Simper*
(b) "In Sorrow and in Want" *Bridge*

Piano Solo. "Un fragment de Mendelssohn" *Caspar*
R. E. CURTIS.

Song. "Dreams of Rest"
MRS. WALTER JOHNSON
(MISS EFFIE COOK).

Recitations. (a) "Who Stole the Bird's Nest?" *L. Child*
PREPARATORY FORM.

(b) "The Camel's Hump" *The Just-So Stories*
J. MACMILLAN.

Song. "Le Forgeron" *Chanson populaire*

'Cello Solo. (a) "Rêverie" *Beazley*
(b) "Mazurka" *Fitzenhagen*
L. B. STARLING.

Song. "The Rosary" *Nevin*
MRS. WALTER JOHNSON.

Recitations. (a) "The Glory of the Garden" *Kipling*
H. REDMAN.

(b) "The Big Steamers" *Kipling*
A. F. MASON.

- Carols. (a) "December" *Gaul*
 (b) "While Shepherds" *Barclay*

Song. "The Vagabond" *J. L. Molloy*

MR. H. C. KINGCOME.

- Songs. (a) "Le bon Camarade" *Chanson populaire*
 (b) "La Suisse est belle" *Chanson populaire*

- Carols. (a) "The Snow Lies White" *Edward Dean*
 (b) "The Christmas Bells" *Ward*

The Concert closed with the singing of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."

The visitors from a distance were entertained to tea by Mrs. Priestley.

Bacteria.

PEOPLE talk about bacteria, germs, and microbes as though they were well acquainted with them. Comic artists, who have never seen them, draw pictures of fearful monsters such as only exist in nightmares. But, although many of these germs are terribly deadly their appearance is usually quite innocent; so much so that one lady looking at the dreaded cholera bacillus under a microscope exclaimed "Oh! What a little dear."

Bacteria are among the lowest known forms of life and stand near the ill-defined border-line between animal and vegetable. They are of various shapes and sizes, but all are very small; their diameters range from 60-millionths down to 3-millionths of an inch or even less. Those who were at Dr. Hall Edwards's lecture will remember seeing in some of the slides pictures of long snaky creatures among the blood corpuscles; these were bacteria magnified many thousands of times.

Bacteria are of many different kinds, each having its own habit of life; some need air, others thrive best without it;

some feed on living organic matter, others on dead; while others again feed on mineral matter. They are differently affected by temperature, some thrive best at low temperatures, others need a temperature as high as that of the human body, while others flourish at 140°F., which is high enough to kill off most other forms of life.

One of their most striking characteristics is their marvellous power of growth; in the course of half-an-hour a bacterium will sometimes split itself into two young ones, and if this rate could be kept up, its offspring would, at the end of 24 hours, number many millions, and in a few days they would be numerous enough to fill all the oceans.

Fortunately this is impossible; enemies destroy them, their food may fail and the temperature may be unfavourable, also when overcrowded they are poisoned by their own products, much as human beings in similar circumstances are killed by foul air and filth.

Bacteria play many parts in relation to man; some are his deadly enemies, some are harmless, while others are among his best friends.

Bacteria cause consumption, diphtheria, typhoid, lock-jaw and many other diseases. They may enter the body with the food or the breath or through some break in the skin, and then multiply to such an extent as to poison the blood and break down some of the vital tissues. If a man's constitution is good the white corpuscles in his blood may devour the invaders before they do any serious damage; but if these guards fail the disease must run its course. If the patient's strength holds out the overcrowded germs are killed off by their own products and he recovers.

Bacteria are also troublesome when they cause food and milk to go bad. Thorough cooking kills most germs, but if these have had time to develop they may produce substances that are not removed by cooking and that may give rise to serious cases of ptomaine poisoning.

Germs may reach food and milk in many ways—from dust

floating in the air, from dirty hands and dirty pots, and from flies which pass to and fro between the pantry and the garbage heap.

Many bacteria thrive in milk, and it is practically impossible to keep them entirely out of it. Milk drawn from a healthy cow, under fairly good conditions, may contain 500 germs in a cubic centimetre, or 8,000 in a cubic inch, and these may, in the course of 24 hours, increase to millions, if the milk is not kept cool. Luckily the most numerous, namely those which sour the milk, seem to be harmless and tend to choke off the dangerous ones.

Many epidemics have been caused by tainted milk, so the greatest care should be taken to keep it pure and clean; but this costs work and money, and thus, in too many cases, insufficient care is taken. There are, however, signs that farmers, dairymen, and the public are waking up, none too soon, to the need of greater care.

But bacteria also can act as friends to man; in fact, one and the same germ may play both parts according to circumstances, a friend at the sewage works, an enemy in the milk jug.

They are the great scavengers of nature; if it were not for them dead vegetable and animal matter would accumulate and cumber the ground; but they, with the help of the higher fungi, feed on it and break it up, reducing it, as it were, to ashes and gas. This power is made use of in the best modern sewage works, where bacteria, in their millions, attack the filth and reduce it at last to such harmless forms as ammonia, carbon dioxide, and nitre. Many different germs share in the work, each playing its own part, and if some were absent the whole scheme would fail.

It is to this action that good land owes much of its fertility, for a healthy soil swarms with millions of bacteria busily converting dead stuff into useful plant food.

Although the dairyman finds many bacteria troublesome there are others which are essential to his success; these

are the kinds that ripen his cream and produce the desired flavours in butter and cheese, and this fact is so well recognised that special strains of bacteria are cultivated and sold for use in modern dairies.

The above are only a few examples of the importance of bacteria in every-day life, but their modes of activity are numberless. In the past man has resisted their attacks or accepted their help blindly, knowing nothing of the power with which he was dealing, and constantly making mistakes.

Every year fresh discoveries are made which help the doctor in his work, or the business man in his trade; dairy-men, farmers, brewers, tanners, tobacco-curers, and many others are constantly engaged in warding off the attacks of bacteria or in enlisting their aid, and as fresh discoveries are made the field to be explored seems to grow ever wider and wider.

G. BROWN.

From Callao to Portland (Oregon).

WE arrived here yesterday quite safely, having made a passage of 52 days which is not very good time. Nothing very interesting happened on the way. For 23 days we did not touch a single sail, and when we took sail in it was only the "sky sail." We sighted a few ships on the way, but signalled none as they were too far away. Land was sighted on October 16th, and just after a tug came out to take us in, but as we had a fair wind we refused her. We got into port at 10 o'clock that night. When day dawned we saw a large sailing vessel close by us and she was the one we had seen in Callao. At the mouth of the Columbia River there is a big breakwater already five miles long and they are still extending it.

There is a town called Astoria at the mouth of the river,

but Portland, the great commercial port, is 120 miles up the river. The town is really situated on a tributary of the Columbia called the Willamette; the country is fairly hilly and well wooded. The tugs used on the river are all stern-wheelers, and when towing a ship are fixed to the side of it instead of in front, so as to be able to turn the bends of the river with safety. Portland is a fine city, well laid out, all the streets crossing at right angles.

After I had been in Portland a few days my Uncle Arthur, an old Grammar School boy, came to see me from Port Essington in British Columbia, which is about 1,000 miles north of Portland. He took me to Victoria in Vancouver Island for a few days, and I enjoyed myself very much, after which I returned to my ship.

We left Astoria on November 6th with a cargo of barley and wheat for Ipswich in Old England, which we hope to reach some time in March, 1913.

A. L. HARRIS.

School Life in Pretoria.

SCHOOL LIFE in South Africa is very much the same as that in England although it differs in a few minor details. The South African learns that "All Gaul is divided into three parts," and that William the Conqueror reigned from 1066 to 1087, and many other equally interesting facts in the same way as his English brother; every day people may be seen copying out the first hundred lines of the *Æneid* "in their best hand," and on certain occasions a sound as of beating of carpets is heard to issue from the headmaster's study.

The effects of the terrible Boer War of 1899-1902 are now fast dying out, although just after it it was no uncommon thing to see some mature young man who had

laid aside his studies to fight the English return once more to the haunts of learning; and one still sees comparatively old boys, who have been unable to attend school owing to the war, still at school and among others considerably younger than themselves.

The actual schoolboys themselves are the same as in England, although the Boer boys from the farms are generally slow and heavy. There are several differences in school hours and holidays, caused by the difference in climate. In the summer months, from November to February, there is no afternoon school at all, classes beginning earlier and ending later in the morning, while throughout the year there are no classes at all on Saturday except for the two Upper Forms, but Wednesday is a whole school day. There are six weeks' holidays in summer, four weeks in June and July (the shooting season), and ten days at Easter and Michaelmas.

Cricket and Rugby are compulsory in the lower forms, and a cricket coach is usually employed during the season. Hockey is played in some schools as a supplement to football, although it is not nearly so popular.

The time table of a boy in "Rissik House" of Pretoria Boys' High School is as follows:—In summer the first bell rings at 6.15, and everyone, by public opinion, is forced to have a proper shower, an inadequate one is known as a "Dooley-shower," from the nickname of a certain person who displayed a marked predilection for them. These "Dooley-showers" are discountenanced by the dormitory as a whole and usually end in a ducking and scrubbing with a nail brush! Half-an-hour is allowed for dressing, and then the bell rings for "morning prep." which lasts for forty-five minutes. In winter this is dropped and the first bell goes at seven o'clock, breakfast still being at half-past seven. At 8.15 or 8.30, according to the season, the school assembles in the big hall for prayers, which are in English and Dutch in alternate weeks; prayers last for quarter of an hour and then classes begin. They are usually three-quarters of an

hour periods, and go on, with the exception of quarter of an hour at about eleven o'clock, until 12.30 in winter or 1.30 in summer. Lunch follows immediately and school re-assembles at two o'clock, or the afternoon is devoted to cricket and swimming. Tea is at six in winter or quarter to seven in summer, and lasts quarter of an hour. "Prep." follows until 8.45 when prayers are said, and after that the juniors go to bed. The seniors stay on for "second prep." until 9.45, when they go to their dormitories. These are long well ventilated rooms holding sixteen beds each. Lights are put out at ten by the Prefect, who sleeps in a small room opening on to the dormitory, and half an hour is spent in story-telling. All talking stops at 10.30 and the building is steeped in blissful repose.

IAN AGAR-HAMILTON.

H.M.S. "Natal" on Special Service.

(Dec. 21st—31st, 1912).

SATURDAY, 21st. The good ship having been prepared, enormous gangways got into position and bedecked for the occasion in purple, about one o'clock the special train gently slithers alongside, to the accompaniment of the sullenly firing minute guns of the "Victory." A goodly array of naval and military officers take up a commanding position abreast the good ship as the Pathé and Lubin cinema operators have done, and likewise a small force of press photographers in snapping attitudes. Mr. Rideal, officer in charge, on quarterdeck, keeps as far as possible in the Pathéscope scope!—the railway carriage doors swing open—renewed energy on the part of the cinema operators, churning at full power, as the coffin, containing the earthly remains of the American Ambassador, gradually appears,

covered by the national ensign of stars and stripes. The coffin is passed up gangway, carried round upper deck and triced up on to fore-shelter deck to be housed in an *asbestos* cubicle of goodly appearance. The captain commanding the junk then took up a strategic position on the bridge. All officers cocked-hatted and mourning-banded. Then the order "Slip!" As the gallant ship slowly leaves the jetty the "Last Post" is sounded—like the wailing of the dead. Then the vessel's band renders Chopin's "Funeral March" in magnificent style. Enormous crowds of unemployed and other notabilities on South Parade and Clarence Piers—also of friends. So we leave Old England for the New World.

SUNDAY, 22ND.—Kirk on mess deck—Scilly Islands disappearing from view. Hockey enthusiasts disport themselves on quarter-deck in the evehing. Characteristic long swell of Atlantic makes itself noticeable.

MONDAY, 23RD.—Heavy south-westerly seas breaking over us all day. A terrible night and "no mistake"—tremendous seas and a wind of about 100 miles an hour; a hurricane in fact. No progress westward, our only endeavour being to keep ship "hove-to" to sea. Ventilators break off, allowing tons of beautiful salt water on to mess-deck—several feet deep—men's clothes washed about along with mess tables, stores, etc.—all hammocks soaking wet—ship rolling about 45 degrees each way—about one foot of water on half-deck—same in my cabin—all my pictures, clocks, etc., and my soap-case crashing up and down—boots floating about. I spend most of the night collecting my gear, and the rest either in my bunk or the boot rack—as it "listeth" the rolling ship to deposit my person in the one place or the other. On deck big green seas breaking over bridge and funnels. One of our sea boats lost from the davits—both top masts break and wireless aerials are wrecked—the world, getting no communication, will conclude we are lost.

TUESDAY 24TH.—Main topmast gone and wreckage of

fore topmast hanging aloft by various wires—dangling like the sword of Damocles over head of Officer of Watch (that's me). Gun-room at breakfast time presents scene of havoc—domestics discovered under table amongst débris of general furniture. "No breakfast, sair. De galley drowned, sair." So, foodless, go to bridge. The gun-room staff all praying *à la Madone* to save them. "Sharks" (Lieut. T.) succeeds in rigging up a bit of aerial giving us radius of 100 miles or so—welcome sound of sparking again in wireless room. Soon further details from food department: "De messman, he say, sair, de safes mit de meat and de vegetables all gone, sair, overboard; all de eggs smashed, and de champagne him all broke, sair." This on Christmas Eve! However, cool, calm, etc., as usual, I have a G.R. No. 1 cigar (cf., aviator picking himself out of débris and lighting the well-known cigarette).

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Kirk on mess deck. Remaining "fizz" swallowed during forenoon for fear of further losses. Messman surprises us with a good lunch—stars and stripes with British ensign on Christmas cake—a plum pudding aglow with contents of last bottle of brandy. Dinner in ward room. Much less motion. An enjoyable evening.

BOXING DAY.—Ship rolling some 40 degrees each way and leaking like a sieve—feeding a difficult operation, sitting to it at table being almost useless. Seas enormously high—our spirits maintaining same level. If we arrive New York we shall be derelict.

FRIDAY, 27TH.—Seas still tremendous—heavy snow-storms—cold nip in the air—Shackleton to the Pole not in it! Awful discovery: 6ft. of water in forepeak! Ship's sides bulging in and out as bows go up and down. Big turrets working loose—ship filling with water.

SATURDAY, 28TH.—Forepeak shored up with timber. But, expecting forecastle to drop off any minute, we cannot afford to do any work on bows against exceptionally heavy seas. Hove-to, therefore, all day.

MONDAY, 30TH.—Manage to get Cape Race by wireless and send long message in code to Admiralty.

TUESDAY 31ST.—Manage to increase speed and make dash for New York, whose bells are ringing out the old year—and a welcome to us.

L. C. RIDEAL.

Impressions of Chile.

CHILE is one of the principal countries of South America ; it is situated on the south-west coast, and is between 1,000 and 2,000 miles from the Equator. Its total length is about 1,500 miles. Owing to its perseverance it is now the most industrial and commercial state of that Continent ; it possesses a fine navy and its army is increasing rapidly.

Valparaiso, the chief port, lies 150 miles north-west of Santiago (the capital of Chile). The latter town is one of the most charming cities in South America ; it is completely surrounded by ranges of snow-capped mountains. The city itself consists of many fine public buildings. In the winter the climate out there is cold and fresh as it often is here. In summer it is just the contrary—extremely hot. Yet the snowy mountains in the background give a cool feeling to the city in the hottest weather.

Valparaiso was my home for four years. It is well named the “ Vale of Paradise ” for its wonderful beauty. It lies facing the vast ocean, affording a view of enormous extent ; and away on the land side the foothills to the Andes mountains can be plainly seen. There are, of course, a few drawbacks to this country ; one of them is the continual earthquake shocks, another is the strong south winds which often sweep violently across mountains, sea, and country, causing very great damage. Now and then, generally

following after two or three very dry summers, comes a drought.

There was a very serious earthquake on an August evening of 1906. Considerable harm was done to the city of Valparaiso and other places within a radius of hundreds of miles. Fortunately the earthquake commenced at about 8.30 p.m., when many people had not yet retired, in fact, the majority were having dinner. Everyone rushed into the streets to be confronted with dreadful sights, though doubtless it may have been interesting to a scientific man. The sky was a blaze of fire, like thousands of mingled lightning flashes. Houses were hurled down and hundreds of them caught fire. A ghastly occurrence was that parts of the English cemetery, which was built on a hill overlooking the bay, came rolling down the streets. Most of the coffins at that time were fixed into niches in the walls of the cemetery, and with these walls they were thrown into the air, to fall headlong over the hill and into the city: the sight must have been very terrible. It was all over, of course, in about a quarter of an hour, but small shocks continued for days after the disaster. Some houses which had caught fire during the earthquake were buried in earth and ruins, and have lately been discovered still smouldering.

It is a curious fact that this earthquake was predicted by a Captain Cooper, who also predicted (almost to the very hour) the Messina earthquake. Last September (1912) he sent a letter to the President, saying he thought there would be an earthquake on a certain date towards the end of that month, but that if it did not occur there would be very heavy rain for about a week afterwards. When the news was published, of course everyone was in a great state of alarm. The critical night came, and towards two o'clock in the morning it began to rain very heavily. This ended the suspense in which people had awaited the occasion.

The railways in Chile are now running nearly everywhere, and you can travel from Valparaiso right over the Andes,

across Argentina, and into Buenos-Aires in two days. You can also travel southwards into the most beautiful part of all South America. The beauty of the scenery you gaze upon is beyond description. On one side there are snow-covered mountain-ranges with rivers winding in zig-zag courses down to the wide blue ocean. On the other lie vast stretches of beautiful country with fields and woods strewn with ferns of extraordinary shapes and colours, palms standing in groups on the banks of clear sky-blue lakes, and a vast undergrowth of arum lilies, violets, strawberries, and hundreds of other sweet wild flowers.

Above all there are hosts of merrily-singing birds to be heard, and innumerable gay butterflies and other beautiful insects to be seen fluttering fairy-like in the sparkling, azure air.

R. E. CURTIS.
(Form V.)

The Boy Scouts.

NOW the Spring has come, the Boy Scouts are getting active and evident again. As a good number of F.G.S. boys are scouts, perhaps some readers of the Magazine would like a short account of who and what the Boy Scouts are. They were founded by Lieut.-General Baden-Powell. His first scouts were those of Mafeking. They were boys who rode on bicycles carrying letters to the soldiers at the time of the siege. Since then the General has extended his organisation, and at the present day there are few countries which have no troops.

This organisation is non-military, and the boys are sometimes called peace scouts.

The aim of this movement is to teach boys to do their duty to God and the King, and to help other people at all times. When a boy joins he makes a promise to obey the

scout law. On joining the scouts he is called a tenderfoot. When he has passed tests in cooking, running, and simple first-aid he becomes a second-class scout. After this, if he passes further tests in first-aid, swimming, map-reading, distance judging, and other things, he becomes a first-class scout.

As the aim of scouting is to bring out the ability of a boy, there are many proficiency badges to be gained, such as cyclist, ambulance, cooking, life-saving, and gardening. A first-class scout who gains four of the most useful proficiency badges becomes a King's Scout. The Silver Wolf is the highest award a scout can obtain. It is granted when he has gained many badges and performed some act of exceptional bravery.

In the summer most scouts go to camp for training. When they get up in the morning they have cocoa and a biscuit. Then, if they are near water, they bathe, after which they have breakfast. Before dinner, cooking and scouting practice takes place. After the meal, until about four o'clock, scouts are allowed to go free within bounds. In the evening there is more scout work to do, and soon after dark they go to bed. Sometimes they have big field days. One force goes out first with orders to fix a camp and defend it from the other force. When the first party has had time to get ready, the second starts and moves round to the place where they think they have most chance of capturing the camp. The spot is marked with a flag, and if the enemy can capture it they win the game.

After work is done for the day the scouts sometimes gather in the largest tent and have a concert.

Scouts are trained in troops under a Scoutmaster and an Assistant Scoutmaster. The troop consists of three or more patrols. Each patrol consists of seven or more scouts under a patrol leader and second, who are elected by the patrol.

S. W. MANSELL
(3rd Farnham Troop).

A Day's Scouting.

ON the Saturday of Mid-Term a Scouting Game had been arranged, and we all met at Mr. Hendrey's house at 10 o'clock. Crossing the Bourne Recreation Ground we passed along Black Lake Bottom, went through the woods to Sheephatch, where our Scoutmaster halted us and explained what we had to do.

We were divided into two parties, one of which went on ahead, and received orders to prevent, if possible, the second body from getting through with an important despatch.

I was detailed to work with the first party, and scouted in company with Stanley Fisher. We had some good fun, but the others were too clever for us and got through our lines. Then we tramped through Elstead to Cutt Mill, where we saw a party out rabbit shooting.

Our Scoutmaster then gave us our second exercise to carry out. We got very excited over it, and in one of the scrimmages Neave was knocked down by a pole and we had some *real* ambulance work to do. Under the lee of a big sandrock we sat down to our dinner, which you may be quite sure we thoroughly enjoyed. Various games filled up the afternoon, and towards evening we made our way to Mr. Patrick's ground, where we lit a huge fire, had our tea, sang songs, and generally enjoyed ourselves.

One boy unearthed a piece of bread which he had buried on the spot a month before. He toasted it and ate it without a pang. We started for home shortly after this, and most of us were jolly glad to get in, for we had done 16 or 17 miles of marching, but we had had a ripping time, and I hope our Scoutmaster will arrange another day like it.

JOHN STROUD
(1st Farnham Troop).

Football.

WE had to commence this half without the able services of "Captain" Mack and Gillman, and as they were both "backs" our defence suffered in consequence. To the vacancy caused by Mack's leaving Maidment was elected with Pollard to act as his deputy.

We should like to express here our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to the team by Mack and Gillman, both on the field and off it.

As was anticipated, great interest was taken in the first matches with our new neighbours at Aldershot. And we are glad to have in this number full accounts of both these matches.

We were sorry not to have had the opportunity of visiting our very old opponents at Odiham, but the game had to be cancelled.

As last term, even more so this term, great enthusiasm has been shown in the Inter-House matches. Owing to the leaving of Mack and Gillman the Houses have been more equal in strength, though, perhaps, Morley's have suffered in losing Mack. The great fight has again been between Harding's and Massingberd's, who are running neck and neck for the championship. Childe's House, however, deserve a word of praise for the splendid fights they have put up against the other Houses, making them go all the way to win. It is evident from the keenness shown and the good standard of football that the new system of "Houses" has taken a firm hold on the boys and become very popular. Its effect on the club football will no doubt be seen in the near future.

In our club and ground games we have had to acknowledge four defeats, and in justice to ourselves it must be stated that we have been sadly overweighted in each case. Even then two results might have been reversed had we had the assistance of our brilliant goalkeeper Browning.

H. C. K.

THE OLD BOYS' MATCH (December 14).

F.G.S. LOST 4—2.

School Team: Browning; Gillman and Mack; Warren, Pollard, Folkard; Warner, Atton, Maidment, Watkins, Chennell i.

Old Boys' Team: N. P. Adams; Warren and F. P. Adams; Aylwin, Sparvell, Poulter; Bradford, Gunn, Cole, Weedon, Young.

The Old Boys' team contained members of three or four generations, but they combined very well after the first five minutes. Although they were more handicapped by the heavy ground than we were, they played hard all through. Sparvell, Cole, and Weedon were the most prominent, and frequently Adams showed up well. Of course it was a very pleasant game and we were lucky not to be beaten by more than 4—2.

F.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT ST. AUGUSTINE'S (H. Jan. 29).

F.G.S. WON 5—3.

Team: Browning; Faulkner i. and Mr. Withinshaw; Mr. Wood, Pollard, Folkard; Atton, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Kingcome, Maidment, Chennell i.

F.G.S. v. ALTON WEDNESDAY 1st XI. (A. Feb. 5).

F.G.S. LOST 7—1.

Team: Robins; Gillman and Mr. Withinshaw; Mr. Wood, Pollard, Folkard; Warner, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Kingcome, Maidment, Chennell i.

F.G.S. v. GORDON BOYS' HOME (H. Feb. 8).

DRAW 2—2.

Team: Robins; Warner and Vanner; Faulkner i., Pollard, Saunders i.; Warner, Atton, Maidment, Watkins, Chennell i.

This game was of a very even character. Very soon after the start it was quite evident that the teams were very

fairly matched. The ball travelled from end to end a good deal, but the game could not be described as either fast or exciting. There seemed a lack of the usual keenness and enthusiasm. It was some 25 minutes before Maidment opened the scoring for the School, he having previously shot over the bar several times. This was followed some little time later by a goal from Warner, the result of a mis-shot from Maidment, which Warner managed to convert almost from the goal-line. So at the interval the score was two—nil in favour of the School.

The early part of the second half was even less interesting than the first, as the ball was much too often in the air, and for a considerable time neither side was seen to much advantage. About a quarter of an hour before time, however, the Gordon Boys woke up, and, showing much better combination, succeeded in scoring their first goal. Another effort some few minutes later resulted in their equalising. From this point the game increased very much in pace, both sides trying very hard to add to their score, but when the whistle sounded neither had been successful, and so the game ended in a draw of two goals each.

F.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT ST. AUGUSTINE'S (A. Feb. 12).

F.G.S. LOST 5—3.

Team : Browning ; Gillman and Mr. Withinshaw ; Mr. Wood, Maidment, Folkard ; Warner, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Kingcome, Tomlin, Chennell i.

F.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT SECONDARY SCHOOL

(H. Feb. 15).

F.G.S. WON 3—2.

Team : Browning ; Faulkner and Vanner ; Folkard, Pollard, Saunders i. ; Warner, Park, Maidment, Ball, Chennell i.

The first game with our new neighbours was played at

home in dull weather and on a ground that was wet and slippery. The game had not been in progress long before it was clear that there was to be a good keen struggle. The opening stages were fairly even, but gradually the School forwards began to take charge of the play. For some time their efforts were of no avail, but at last Warner ran up on the right and scored with a splendid shot. Again our forwards attacked, and soon Maidment skilfully eluded his opponents and scored with a good shot. Aldershot, roused by these reverses, now played with more vigour, and, in a rush on our goal, they scored, Browning being well beaten by a high shot into the corner of the net. The remainder of this half was rather in favour of the School, who might have increased their advantage had they kept well up.

On changing over, play ruled fairly even for some time. From a good run and a centre by Warner, Maidment scored our third goal. Not long after this a great change came over the game; Aldershot seemed to get matters all their own way. Our halves and backs seemed to have lost the power to kick, failing to clear and to feed their forwards. Realising this, the forwards began to drop back, but this only made matters worse by forcing the halves on to the backs. Had it not been for Browning's wonderful saving—his judgment in running out and throwing himself on the ball—we should have been beaten. Aldershot were unfortunate in not drawing the game, for they scored once more, and might have done so a third time, but this shot just rolled past the post with Browning helpless. The end came at last, leaving us winners by 3—2.

In the first half our boys played well together, and little fault could be found with them, but their collapse in the closing stages of the game was most surprising, and might be accounted for in two ways: (1) miskicking of backs and their inability to kick away from goal; (2) the very bad policy of forwards (especially the centre) in dropping back and

forcing the halves on to the full-backs, thus making their work even more difficult than it already was.

**F.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY
STORES (H. Feb. 19).**

F.G.S. WON 5—2.

Team : Robins ; Chennell ii. and Vanner ; Field, Maidment, Pollard ;
Warner, Folkard, Mr. Kingcome, Atton, Chennell i.

**F.G.S. v. ALDERSHOT SECONDARY SCHOOL
(A. Feb. 22).**

F.G.S. WON 3—0.

Team : Browning ; Chennell ii. and Vanner ; Field, Maidment, Pollard ;
Warner, Robins, Folkard, Atton, Chennell i.

The return match took place at Aldershot. The School started against the slope, and almost at once Aldershot began to press, their continual attacks keeping our defence busy. Thanks to our good kicking-out and Browning's magnificent goal-keeping, the efforts of the Aldershot attack were in vain. Maidment was of immense service to his side in breaking up the combination of the "home" forwards and by his judicious feeding of his own. The latter, however, seemed unable to turn to advantage the splendid openings he made for them. So well did our defence play that at half-time there was no score.

In the second half, when playing with the slope and the wind, our forwards were able to assert themselves. They kept Aldershot mainly on the defensive, and about a quarter of an hour from "time" their efforts were rewarded by Warner scoring. Shortly afterwards Atton was successful, and before time arrived Folkard rushed through a splendid centre by Warner, the School thus winning by 3—0.

The outstanding feature of the whole game was the splendid display given by our defence. Goalkeeper, backs,

and halves played in magnificent style. Maidment proved what a tower of strength he is at centre-half. Field has improved immensely; he compared not unfavourably with Maidment in the way he put the ball to his forwards. Pollard, too, played in his usual way, never being beaten, but continually worrying the opposing forwards. Browning must be mentioned again, but all that need be said is that he played as well as ever. The forwards, although unable to get going in the first half, played splendidly in the second half. Warner's centres were beauties.

F.G.S. v. ALTON WEDNESDAY 1st XI. (H. Feb. 26).

F.G.S. LOST 3—2.

Team: Browning; Maidment and Mr. Withinshaw; Mr. Wood, Pollard, Folkard; Robins, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Kingcome, Atton, Chennell i.

F.G.S. 2nd XI. v. ALTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

(H. Feb. 29).

F.G.S. WON 5—0.

Team: Robins; Redman and Vanner; Saunders, Warren, Stroud; Langford, Gravenor, Park, Ball, Chennell ii.

The Alton boys went off with a rush and for the first twenty minutes or so penned us in our end. Their passing and backing up were very good, their left-wing pair being particularly clever, and our goal had some very near shaves. But towards half-time our boys began to get together and the game gradually became more even. At this stage Park in the forward line and Redman at back were the most conspicuous.

On changing over, better condition and weight began to tell, and, though the game could never be called one-sided, we ran out winners by 5 goals to 0.

Ball played well and made some good runs. All the halves worked very hard, especially during the second half. There was too much kicking out, particularly by our fellows, the wing forwards being the chief offenders.

INTER-HOUSE 1st XI. RESULTS.

XMAS TERM.	CHILDE v.		Goals.		HARDING v.	Goals.		MASSINGBERD v.	Goals.		MORLEY v.	Goals.				
	F.	A.	F.	A.		F.	A.		F.	A.						
	Harding	...	0	0	Childe	...	0	0	Morley	...	2	0	Massingberd	0	2	
	Morley	...	0	2	Massingberd	0	2	Harding	...	2	0	Childe	...	2	0	
	Massingberd	0	0	Morley	...	2	1	Childe	...	0	0	Harding	...	1	2	
	Harding	...	0	1	Childe	...	1	0	Morley	...	0	0	Massingberd	0	0	
	Morley	...	3	0	Massingberd	0	0	Harding	...	0	0	Childe	...	0	3	
	Massingberd	0	2	Morley	...	0	2	Childe	...	2	0	Harding	...	2	0	
<hr/>																
EASTER TERM.	Harding	...	0	1	Childe	...	1	0	Childe	...	2	0	Childe	...	1	3
	Morley	...	3	1	Massingberd	2	2	Harding	...	2	2	Harding	...	0	9	
	Massingberd	0	2	Morley	...	9	0	Morley	...	3	0	Massingberd	0	3		
	Harding	...	0	3	Childe	...	3	0	Childe	...	3	0	Childe	...	0	3
	Morley	...	3	0	Massingberd	3	1	Harding	...	1	3	Harding	(Scratched, conceded Pts.)			
	Massingberd	0	3	Morley	(Pts. conceded by Morley).		Morley	...	3	0	Massingberd	0	3			
Total Points—12.				Total Points—28.				Total Points—27.				Total Points—5.				

INTER-HOUSE 2nd XI. RESULTS.

XMAS TERM.	CHILDE v.		Goals.		HARDING v.		Goals.		MASSINGBERD v.		Goals.		MORLEY v.		Goals.	
			F.	A.			F.	A.			F.	A.			F.	A.
	Harding	...	1	0	Childe	...	0	1	Morley	...	2	1	Massingberd	...	1	2
	Massingberd	...	0	2	Morley	...	2	0	Childe	...	2	0	Harding	...	0	2
	Morley	...	2	0	Massingberd	...	0	0	Harding	...	0	0	Childe	...	0	2
	Harding	...	0	1	Childe	...	1	0	Morley	...	2	0	Massingberd	...	0	2
EASTER TERM.	Massingberd	...	1	3	Morley	...	1	0	Childe	...	3	1	Harding	...	0	1
	Morley	...	0	0	Massingberd	...	1	2	Harding	...	2	1	Childe	...	0	0
	Harding	...	0	5	Childe	...	5	0	Morley	...	0	2	Massingberd	...	2	0
	Massingberd	...	3	2	Morley	...	1	4	Childe	...	2	3	Harding	...	4	1
	Morley	...	0	2	Massingberd	...	4	0	Harding	...	0	4	Childe	...	2	0
Harding	...	1	4	Childe	...	4	1	Morley	...	0	2	Massingberd	...	2	0	
Massingberd	...	1	2	Morley	...	0	1	Childe	...	2	1	Harding	...	1	0	
Morley	...	1	1	Massingberd	...	1	1	Harding	...	1	1	Childe	...	1	1	
Total Points—11.				Total Points—21.				Total Points—17.				Total Points—23.				

INTER-HOUSE LEAGUE. TABLES OF RESULTS.

1st XI's.

Place	House	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals.		Points
						For	Ag'nst	
1	Harding	12	7	3	2	21	8	28
2	Massingberd ...	12	7	4	1	20	5	27
3	Childe	12	3	2	7	9	15	12
4	Morley	12	2	1	9	6	28	5

2nd XI's.

Place	House	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals.		Points
						For	Ag'nst	
1	Morley	12	5	2	5	13	11	23
2	Harding	12	6	2	4	20	10	21
3	Massingberd ...	12	6	2	4	18	16	17
4	Childe	12	3	2	7	10	22	11

A win in the Xmas term counts two points, and a win in the Easter term four points, this makes the difference between Harding's and Massingberd's team.

FOOTBALL COMMITTEE.

Maidment (*Capt.*).
Pollard (*Vice-Capt.*).
Chennell i.
Robins.
Warner.
Folkard.
Browning.

Form Notes.

FORM VI.

A tribute is due to the "last of the Macks" who left us at Christmas. Like his brothers he was a fine sportsman. He had been the captain of both the cricket and the football teams.

Gillman left us at the same time. He was also missed by the football team and the Massingberdians. His place on the Committee has been filled by Warner.

We congratulate Maidment who has been elected by the Committee to take Mack's place as football captain.

We must also congratulate Moore on his return after a serious illness. And we hope Bessant will soon be back again.

The Geometry impots are flowing very freely just now. Our fathers used to "bless" Euclid: whom must we?

The payment of M.P.'s seems to have inspired some of us with political ambitions, for politics have been quite to the front this term. One member, addressing a crowded (?) house one afternoon at 1.30, undertook to prove that Socialism would be a benefit to the State. The house, however, seemed to favour a more militant type of political tactics. Consequently the Opposition speech, and the debate and division of the House have been postponed *sine die*.

Congratulations to Giles on his promotion to manager of the newly-founded Lost Property Office. We believe he already has quite a vast treasure hoard, and it may soon be necessary to apply for more empty desks for the storage of the articles.

The new method of looking after the lost property and of collecting the names of the absentees, deprives the School of a welcomed momentary relief from the strain of lessons. There are several ways of making up for this loss, but may we make the following suggestions to some of the lower school reprobates. (It should offer special attraction for music enthusiasts). In the Good Old Times boys often used to tip street organists to play just outside the old School. This we have learned from reliable information. Now, if IVb. could open a subscription and pay a concert party to take up a position under our south windows, then doubtless we should all realise that "music hath charms."

The history of the VIth mascot—our little wooden chick—is one of shame and sorrow for certain of the Form. It came we know not whence to perch upon our Headmaster's desk. One day some of the VIth armed themselves with pieces of chalk and so bombarded our little "Albatross," that it soon fell, broken and undone. It is said to lie confined in an inkpot in one of the capacious drawers of the Headmaster's desk.

A tragedy in symbols: VI. v. R., 12—0!—"It was a famous victory."

If any other Forms are feeling specially cheeky let them challenge us at cricket. We will roll upon them with pleasure at the earliest opportunity. Or we will play a team representing the rest of the School: VI. v. Allies (—cf. Battle of Dresden, 1813). Like the rest of the School, we are looking forward with keenness to the cricket season.

REMOVE.

Our best wishes to Munday, Ruthven, and Spencer, who left us last term. We hope they will send for the *Farnhamian*, and also let us have news of their doings in new circumstances.

Our challenge to other Forms in last term's number of the Magazine remained unanswered week after week. It was only the other day that the VIth got their courage to the sticking point and accepted battle. Our best forward was absent; so the VIth gained a hard-won (!) victory over our depleted forces. Our failure to score was due, of course, to the almost magical goal-keeping of Giles, who saved with extraordinary coolness every shot sent in by our forwards! We hope this victory will encourage the VIth to accept a challenge to a cricket match early next term!

Emboldened by the victory of the VIth, the Vth immediately sent out a team against us. They gave us a good game, but (of course!) could not prevent our winning. It was in vain that their forwards threw themselves upon our sturdy defence.

R.S.P. evidently knows how to "spectate" properly; for in his "fist" was found the other day a "Revised Version of Excelsior," beginning thus:—

The shots were flying thick and fast;
From wing to wing the ball was passed;
A youth along the touch-line pressed,
And cheered and shouted with a zest:
 " Just one goal more!"

His heart was glad; his legs were good,
They bore him well, as good legs should;
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of his lusty lung:
 " Just one goal more!"

Alas, that we may no longer use our spacious blackboard for the noble art of caricature! One or two of our number were showing great talent as quick-sketch artists and would throw you any facial expression on to the board with a stroke or two, from excitement over a House match to—well, that worn on the eve of a test paper.

How truly rural (say that ten times! Can't? Drunk and incapable!) No. 6 is: a field—with wells—a park, a heath (with a hut on)—a marsh; even a warren, and—(assez! assez!)

FORM V.

'Tis time, the Mag. Committee said,
To write of many things.

We find it is much easier to criticise other Form Notes than to produce good ones of your own.

For all our well-known thirst for knowledge, we are now getting "fed up" with what Cæsar dixit. Still, we take our classics seriously—not, for instance, in the spirit of the "R" boy who wrote: "Cæsar adsum jam forte." Although many people still take jam for tea, we can only characterise the "R" fellow's Latin as barbarous.

Out of compassion for the nasal organs of our school-fellows we are now doing optics instead of "stinks." We find optics a most interesting subject. In other classes in which some of us have been unable to restrain our curiosity about the phenomena of light, unsympathetic masters have rewarded our passion for experimenting with impots and confiscation of our reflectors.

Owing to the great progress made last term in our scientific studies, some of us were put in charge, on the day of the concert, of a few exhibition experiments in the lab. But there was a noticeable desire to escape the duty of explaining the experiments to curious visitors. "Chovy's" face was a study (*i.e.*, more than usually so) when, suddenly confronted by two ladies and at the same time promptly deserted by his fellow exhibitor, he found himself called on to explain the exploding "soap-bubbles." According to him, they were H_2SO_4 "split into two extremely explosive elements and made into soap-bubbles!"

Good luck to Lacey, who has just passed his bank examination and already assumed the dignity of an O.B.

The Boarders.

ON our return from the holidays we found that Fulton and Ling-Roth had left and that their places were taken by Gardliner and Rideal.

Our first important outing was to a lecture at the Corn Exchange by Mr. Arthur Diosy on "The Awakening of China." We were pleased to find that the Chinese have a most praiseworthy custom of punishing schoolmasters for any serious crime committed by their pupils. At the end of the lecture a number of slides were shown illustrating some of the chief points of the lecture.

On Friday, February 21st, we were indebted to Mr. Harwood for a most interesting talk on the problems that missionaries have to face.

Chess and draughts appear to have lost some of their attraction, as, apart from the assiduous labour at home work, most of the time has been devoted to the Dramatic Society, which was founded a short time before half-term. It was decided to divide our forces into three companies, and each company undertook to perform a play. The performances took place immediately after Easter, when plays were given by companies under the leadership of Putnam, Maidment, and Todd respectively. It was generally agreed that the best performance was given by Putnam's company, and a small prize was awarded to them. Emboldened by this experience, we hope to venture on more elaborate productions on some future occasion.

"Entre Nous."

First of all "eight or nine wise words," from the editors to the other boys. Don't forget this is *your* Magazine, and make it more so every term. If the effort to make it largely a magazine produced by the boys—the only sort that can be of much use, and of lasting interest, to us—is to succeed, all your keenness and help will be needed. Criticism will be welcomed—from all who have taken off their jackets to help with the job. We want your articles, short stories, notes, suggestions; and we want them to come in from the beginning of the term—not at the end, when they have to be written up hurriedly, without the time to consider them or have them "polished and repolished." We have already learnt the first lesson of editors: that in the matter of contributions for publication, "many are called, but few are chosen." Still, what is not chosen is nearly always suggestive and useful; or it can be re-written and made good for publication.

A good way of helping would be to write to us on things of interest that happen during the term, or on any other School topic. We shall welcome good "Letters to the Editors" from all readers.

We do not like the rumours of corrupt practices in connection with the "Houses" teams. Ought there not to be a "Royal Commission" appointed to investigate them?

This new "Houses" arrangement has certainly done much to "brighten" our football (as the cricket reformers would say). But it will only be the success it might be made, if the captains of Houses and their keener men find means to cure the slackness of certain other members who have been unwilling to make some sacrifice of time and convenience in order to practise for, and even to play in, their House matches. It would be better for any "House" to

drum such members out, after a warning. We want more of the keenness shown by one or two boys, who, though having to walk to school and back two or three miles each way, have played for a 2nd XI. between 12 and 1 o'clock, and then filled the places of certain " slackers " who have failed to turn up for a 1st XI. House match at 4 o'clock.

Congratulations to T. and others on their recovery from that mental measles, the craze for " literary " competitions of the 6d. postal-order kind! We hope there will not be a relapse.

L. writes to tell us about an amusing *sheep*-dog at North Camp. The arrival of the F.G.S. contingent excites all the guardian instincts of this intelligent animal, so that it races after the train, as it leaves North Camp, in a frantic effort not to lose sight of " the flock."

It is good of Curtis to tell us exactly where Chile is. We had previously thought of it, merely in a vague way, as the place where the paste comes from. Life out there—except for occasional earthquakes—must be very much worth living for the leisured lover of Nature.

And—by the way—we ought to have had a Spring poem from Curtis, judging by that description of Chilean scenery.

Even the Preparatory Form has its quiet humorist. Adamson, listening to Curtis playing at the piano the other day, and being told the piece was French, asked at the end: " Now, will you play it in English?"

The " humour " of this young Farnhamian, however, is said to be not always of the " quiet " kind.

A boy in IVa. has aroused great indignation in equine circles by what is regarded as unpardonable presumption on

his part. He recently began an essay with: "I am a horse." We understand the Form Master has ordered a whip.

From a IVb. essayist we learn that "since John Peel invented policemen people don't go about the streets killing each other."

"D'ye ken John Peel with his feet so splay?
D'ye ken John Peel at the break of day—
The favourite time for a drunken fray,
With his coppers and his whistle in the morning?"

"Plaintiff (a schoolboy) said that after being made to stand out of the class for 40 minutes for talking and looking round, Miss S——, who was in charge, decided to punish him."—*Daily Chronicle*, April 4th. A tooth for a tooth and punishment for punishment! But this is the first time we have heard of a teacher being punished for talking and looking round. We thought it was what they were there to do.

Observed the other day on the Headmaster's blackboard were the word "antipodes," and, beneath that, "Mallard." Deportation, presumably. We always said M. would come to a bad end.

The scholars of the Vth (*vide* Form Notes) do not seem to think much of "*Cæsar adsum jam forte.*" We think they lack imagination. To us the discovery of Cæsar's partiality for jam sheds a flood of light on the origin of a dish whose curious name has often puzzled us: we mean that delight of the dinner boys, "goal-getter" pudding. The drink called "grog" (to take one example) was so named after an English admiral whose nickname was "Old Grog." Similarly, what is more probable than that the history of our "goal-getter" pudding goes back to the jam sandwiches consumed by the famous *Gaul-getter*?

Old Boys' Addresses.

- E. G. Ashton, School House, Camberley.
 G. M. Aylwin, 8, West Street.
 F. P. Adams, Frimley Green.
 N. C. Adams, Frimley Green.
 S. C. Bennett, 11, Camera Square, Chelsea.
 L. V. Bearne, care of W. J. Gay, Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, Canada.
 A. R. Bide, Highlands, Guildford Road.
 S. Barrow, 49, Lavender Gardens, S.W.
 H. J. Bown, Inglewood, Alton.
 H. K. Bentall, Tilford Road.
 L. P. Baron, 49, St. Thomas' Street, South Hackney.
 C. Borelli, Farnham.
 Capt. G. T. Burke, I.M.S., 17th Native Infantry, Manipur, Assam, India.
 F. C. Butler, Oakleigh, Guildford Road, Bagshot.
 L. R. Croft, Manor House, Upper Hale.
 A. B. Cole, Compton, Farnham.
 R. M. Chaundler, Crondall.
 F. P. Cook, Granville, Tilford Road.
 L. R. Croxford, Wantage Hall, Reading.
 K. A. Christinas, Northover, Steyning.
 P. Chandler, Royal Huts Hotel, Hindhead.
 A. G. de Clercq, Honda, Colombia, South America.
 J. Day, 132, London Road, Camberley.
 A. B. Dickson, care The Western Telegraph Co., Ltd., Caexa 453,
 Rio de Janeiro.
 W. Elphick, Farnham.
 C. Everett, Fern View, Danesbury Road, Feltham, Middlesex.
 F. E. Everett, Trenarren, Royal Oak Road, Woking.
 Medmer Edwards, 2011, Cherry Street, Phil., U.S.A.
 A. E. Farrell, York Town.
 S. Franks, Pinewood, High View, Farnborough.
 A. Fitch, Grange Farm, Framfield, Sussex.
 G. E. D. Griss, Riding Master's House, Gibraltar Barracks, Aldershot.
 C. W. Grange, care Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Church, The Fort,
 Colombo.
 W. J. Grover, Hillside Farm, Ash.
 H. H. Goodman, 28, Finsbury Street, E.C.
 Lance-Corpl. Goodwin, 9, Louise Margaret Road, Aldershot.
 T. Hine, Wickham House.
 V. Harding, 21, Linton Road, Hastings.
 Marcus Hopwood, 2, The Beeches, Alton.
 F. Hendry, Eldon House, Frensham Road.
 R. Harris, Oakfield, Wrecclesham.
 E. Harris, Oakfield, Wrecclesham.
 H. B. Hine, Wickham House.
 A. Heaps, Lulworth, Netley Street, South Farnborough.
 S. Harrington, 14, Cargate Avenue, Aldershot.
 Leonard S. Harland, 45, Eccles Road, Clapham.
 A. C. Hoey, Karuna, P.O. Sergoi, East Africa.
 F. Holderness, 18, Wellington Street, Aldershot.
 A. Hart, 49, Downing Street.

- Ian Agar-Hamilton, 299, Schoeman Street, Pretoria.
 H. T. Ireland, Overseer's Department, Council Offices, Woking.
 J. Johnson, Fir Croft, Shortheath.
 W. Johnson, 60, Haymarket.
 H. Jaye, 43, Pembroke Street, Cowley Road, Oxford.
 R. Keable, Wrecclesham Vicarage.
 C. Kessell, 30, Marriott Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.
 J. Kendall, Nobel Institute, Experimentalfältet, Stockholm.
 L. Lock, 16, Flintham Estate, Aldeburgh-on-Sea.
 C. B. Lacey, Cranbrook, Cantelupe Road, East Grinstead.
 F. G. Lintott, Mount Pleasant, Batts Corner
 R. Loveless, Kynance.
 J. H. Longhurst, care Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.
 E. H. Mason, Citizens' State Bank, Bloomfield, Nebraska, U.S.A.
 J. Marsh, 3, Rhodan's Farm, Canterbury.
 A. S. Martin, The College, Regent's Park, S.W.
 H. Mack, Whitehill, Camberley.
 R. Mason, Riverdale.
 W. Miles, *The Times of India*, Bombay.
 F. W. Neville, 118, Haydon's Road, Wimbledon.
 G. T. Neville, 25, Clifton Road, Kingston, Surrey.
 Walter Nash, Mascotte, Ridgeway Road.
 A. J. Nash, Castle Street.
 E. J. Over, Burunswick Square, Gloucester.
 V. Page, 66, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 F. A. Poulter, Rose Cottage, Ash Vale.
 G. Peacock, Lansdown Villa, Bognor.
 G. Pullinger, West Street.
 D. Reffell, Brewery Co., Ltd., Forest Hill, S.E.
 J. T. Ransley, Perry's Field, Coniston Avenue, Cavesham.
 A. Riley, Stanley House, Cargate, Aldershot.
 A. F. Riley, 33, Ashton Road, Harehills, Leeds.
 N. C. Raffin, Bellinge, Weydon Hill.
 H. C. Ransome, Lockerbie, York Road, Woking.
 F. J. Rayson, 45, The Borough.
 F. R. Reader, 20, Holford Square, W.C.
 Alan H. Reffell, 6, Guildford Park Road, Guildford.
 W. A. Stratford, 43, Holland Road, Brixton, S.W.
 Rev. H. J. Snelling, Woodview, Wrecclesham.
 A. T. Simmonds, Police Station.
 E. C. Shaw, 12, Tomlin's Grove, Bow, E.
 H. Swallow, Knapp Hill, Woking.
 F. W. Steadman, 20, Fanfield Road, Crouch End.
 Arthur Steadman, 20, Fanfield Road, Crouch End.
 G. E. Sparvell, Belmont, Camberley.
 Rev. C. Sampson, Necton, Farnham.
 T. H. Tovey, 78, West Street.
 R. R. Tomlinson, 3, Chamberlain Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Miss V. Williams, F.G. School.
 James Ward, Withycombe, Deer Barn Road, Guildford.
 H. Wood, F.G. School.
 E. Wood, 88, Christchurch Street, Ipswich.
 W. J. Wells, jun., 63, Castle Street.
 W. J. Wells, sen., 63, Castle Street.

Wilfred Warren, Fir Grove Hill.

Dr. G. F. Wallis, The Cedars, Aldershot.

F. R. Wallis, The Cedars, Aldershot.

B. L. Weedon, Pretoria House, Frimley Road, Camberley.

J. Worsam, Downing Street.

F. P. Wilkinson, Mount Pleasant, Ridgeway Road.

A. G. Wright, Starcross.

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Competition.

The Magazine Committee are able to offer to present boys of the School a prize of books for the best short story sent in to them by June 25th next. Stories should not exceed 1,500 words in length. They must, of course, be original, and competitors will be expected to give their word that they have received no help from other persons.