

THE FARNHAMIAN.

Vol. XXI., No. 1.

March, 1934.

Editorial.

An editor's life is not a happy one, and of all his duties, the writing of an editorial for a school magazine is generally admitted to be the hardest task. Fortunately we are left in no doubt this Term as to subject matter—the School Entertainment clamours for notice. True, the task of writing a report of the function has been placed in the capable hands of one of our regular contributors, and his account may be read within these pages; but when a new high-water mark of excellence has been reached, surpassing previous School records easily, high in an absolute sense, the occasion calls for an official comment. We, therefore, offer here our warmest congratulations to Mr. Horner for his admirable production, and to his happy band of actors for their careful interpretation. The School is itself happy in its Dramatic Society.

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We also wish to thank old and new writers who have contributed to this Magazine. At the same time we renew our invitation to all those others who have never tried. There is no reason why the members of the Sixth and Fifth should fill the pages of what is the School Magazine to the exclusion of everyone else. So more articles, please. And should your article not be accepted—well, it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all.

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Mr. F. B. Lerigo left us at the end of last Term to take up the post of Art Master at Oxted County School. In appreciation of his five years at the School, he received on the last day of Term a silver cigarette case from the boys and an inscribed clock from the staff. While at Farnham he did much for Football, Boxing and Swimming, and he will be greatly missed in these activities. Our good wishes follow him and Mrs. Lerigo to Oxted.

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The only new appointment this Term was that of A. R. Auchterlonie as sub-prefect.

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Salvete: M. E. Banfill, D. K. Boulter, P. F. E. Newland, A. G. Prince, D. E. P. Raggett, A. T. Taylor, C. E. Taylor.

Valete: R. R. Bishop, G. C. Blake, J. R. M. Bryce, J. P. Campbell, H. J. Chitty, J. Curry, A. J. Gibbins, G. R. Halling, A. J. Hillyer, D. M. Simmins, A. H. Smith.

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Congratulations to G. J. Knotts on passing the London Matriculation Examination.

Mr. Ramsay Nares.

The death of Mr. Ramsay Nares came as a great shock to many of us at the School. Not so long ago he was, in his kindly and genial way, giving away the cups and medals after the Athletic Sports; and it was a familiar sight to see him coming round the School on some business that concerned its welfare.

Many years ago, as Clerk to the Surrey Education Committee, he was one of those who helped to choose the site for the new School, and he had a great deal to do in all the negotiations and arrangements that had to be made to effect the migration from West Street to Morley Road.

Evidently Farnham was close to his heart, for, on his retirement in 1928, he came to live among us. It would perhaps be out of place here to pay tribute to the many good works he did in Farnham since that date—especially as a Justice of the Peace and as Deputy Treasurer for Mrs. Rupert Anderson's Fund for Farnham Castle. But something should be said about the services which he rendered the School as a Governor. Directly he was made a Governor (in 1929), it became obvious that the School had gained not only a generous friend but also a strong and capable supporter.

In all matters connected with finance, with his experience and his clear-headedness, he proved invaluable. Moreover, thanks to his personal connection with Kingston and his keen sense of duty, he was able to get many things done which before had been merely aspirations. It was due to him, for instance, more than to anyone else, that we were able to secure an extra room to house the VIth Form; and we could always be sure that, whenever any problem arose, he would address himself vigorously to its solution.

But, underlying and transfusing the skill and energy which he devoted to the School, there was always a warm-hearted sympathy.

We have indeed lost a helper and a friend.

F.A.M.

Speech Day.

It was a shock to all of us to learn, a few days before the very day itself, that Canon Crum and his wife were unwell and so would not be able to grace our prizegiving. But Brigadier-General J. W. G. Roy nobly stepped into the breach with an address, while Miss Winters (Headmistress of the Girls' Grammar School) graciously presented the prizes. On a cold day, with a bitter east wind blowing, it was a test of endurance to sit on the platform, and it is to be hoped that the warmth of our applause to some extent compensated for the low temperature of the Memorial Hall. We here offer respectful and grateful thanks to our guests.

Concerning the entertainment which followed, special mention must be made of the French recitation delivered by G. A. P. Hern, who overcame the poor acoustic properties of the Hall in excellent style.

FORM PRIZES.

- Preparatory.—1, G. M. Rogers; 2, N. R. Dent; Industry, P. R. Green.
 I.—1, J. L. Stevens, 2, F. H. S. Bridge; Industry, W. J. Baker.
 IIB.—1, R. E. Hack; 2, G. J. Over; Industry, R. A. Jeffery.
 IIA.—1, D. G. Davies; 2, F. P. Lambert; Industry, G. S. Jones.
 IIIB.—1, T. R. Harrington; 2, S. J. Pooley; Industry, J. W. Clark.
 IIIA.—1, D. Stevens; 2, S. H. Mason; Industry, D. A. Harrison.
 IV.—1, T. R. Alston; 2, L. W. Percival; Industry, M. A. Sherfield.

SUBJECT PRIZES.

- Drawing.—Senior, R. J. Page; Junior, D. Stevens.
 Reading.—Senior, W. A. Smallman; Junior, (1) G. P. Shandy*,
 (2) G. J. North.
 Manual.—Senior, B. S. Adams; Junior, J. T. Ballett.
 Tidy Work.—E. A. Barker, J. T. Ballett, J. W. Clark, J. O. Levison, S. M. Whitehead, T. R. Hern.

*Awarded the Prize last year.

EXAMINATION PRIZES.

LV.—R.S.A. Junior School Commercial Certificate: I. Ewens; A. Snewing; F. C. Spong.

VA. and VB.—General School Examination, London University, with exemption from Matriculation: A. J. Beard (Honours: Maths.*, Heat, Light and Sound*, Chem.*); F. H. Eavis (Honours: Hist.*, Lat.*, Heat, Light and Sound*, Maths.*); H. E. Cook; R. P. de Burgh (Maths.*); E. A. Drew (Maths.*); T. J. Pegg (Lat.*); W. M. Robertson (Maths.*, Chem.*); R. J. Sutton. Also passed the General School Examination: F. P. Ashton (Maths.*); E. Calver; E. E. Hayes; A. J. Hillyer; G. J. Knotts; S. C. Stewart, R. M. Tatham; J. H. Trandell; D. F. Wagstaff (Chem.*); W. D. Blake; J. R. M. Bryce; H. J. Chitty; G. R. Halling; G. S. J. Pearson; W. Rush; E. A. Thurston.

LVI.—Matriculation (London University): B. G. Barnard; L. J. Stroud (First Division).

*Subjects in which distinctions were gained.

VI.—Higher School Certificate, London University: *Group B* (Modern Studies): T. C. Aldridge; G. A. P. Hern. *Group D* (Science and Mathematics): R. J. Turner (exemption from Inter-Science); Drapers' Company Science Scholarship (Mathematics): £80 a year for three years, tenable at East London College, London University: L. J. Stroud. "Dr. George Brown" Prize for Chemistry: R. J. Turner. "C. R. Gibson" Prize: V. H. Rumble.

THE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

ENGLISH RECITATION: A Scene from Shakespeare's Henry IV., Part I.

Sir John Falstaff: W. A. Smallman. Prince Henry: F. P. Ashton.

Poins: R. J. Turner.

FRENCH RECITATION: La Mort de Roland à Roncevaux (*De Vigny*).

G. A. P. HERN.

SONGS BY THE JUNIOR CHOIR:

"Canadian Boat Song" Traditional.
 "Let the Hills resound" Richards.

SCHOOL SONG.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Debating Society.

On November 24th the motion "That in the opinion of this house no other form of transport will ever supersede that of the railway," was discussed. The meeting was well attended and good speeches were delivered both by the principal speakers, Messrs. Knotts and Turner, and other members. The motion was carried by 16 votes to 8.

An Impromptu Debate, which was held on December 8th, was also well attended, and several short, but humorous speeches were delivered. The motion, proposed by Mr. Larmer and opposed by Mr. Knotts, "That Herr Hitler should be presented to the British Museum," was defeated by 23 votes to 6. In spite of the valiant efforts of Mr. Gardner, he was unable to persuade the house that "The Elephant is the Ideal Pet," and the motion was rejected by 20 votes to 8. Finally Mr. Hern conclusively proved that "There is no time like the Present."

At the first meeting this term, after the usual business, Mr. Smallman gave a paper on "The Detective in Fiction." This was followed by a discussion on "Should Schoolboys read Detective Novels?" After speeches had been delivered by Mr. Morgan and other members, the motion was carried with one dissident.

On February 8th Mr. Hern proposed "That proverbs are the accumulation of antique conservatism, and as such should be condemned." This motion was opposed by Mr. Smallman. After many interesting speeches and sound arguments both for and against the motion had been expressed, it was carried by 11 votes to 9.

The motion on February 23rd was "That in the opinion of this house, Russia is the country of the future," proposed by Mr. Turner and opposed by Mr. Larmer. This debate proved very interesting and many good points were raised. The motion was defeated by 13 votes to 10.

T. K. GARDNER.

Football.

Compared with the record of previous first elevens the results of this season have not been good. Owing to a virtually new team and insufficient practice, the combination was very much upset, which I can safely say accounted for many losses. Glancing at the four cup matches, in which we sustained heavy defeats, I think our opponents' strength was slightly exaggerated. They certainly had more combination, but the reader is mistaken if he thinks we were completely overwhelmed. Indeed, I believe that, if our forwards had used the first-time methods instead of footling about in front of goal, the result would have been more cheerful.

Again, the scores seem to imply that the defence was the weakness in the team. This is definitely a misapprehension, for the defence, though not brilliant, played determined football, and were continually overworked owing to the incapacities of the forwards to hold the ball. Ill-luck dogged us, for, owing to an operation, our centre-forward, Thurston, was unable to play after the first two or three games.

I congratulate Taylor, who, although playing out of his position, made a thorough success at centre-half by his willingness and hard-working tactics. Before closing I should like to remark

on Hillyer's excellent work in goal throughout the season and the great help he rendered me in his position as vice-captain.

On the whole we had a very enjoyable season, although marred by the loss of Mr. Lerigo, whose unfailing interest was generally felt and appreciated by all connected with the school football.

R.B.

RESULTS.

1st ELEVEN.

Captain: R. Baldwin. *Vice-Captain:* D. W. Taylor.

Played, 15; won, 7; lost, 8; drawn, 0; goals for, 42;
goals against, 58.

SURREY SECONDARY SCHOOLS' SENIOR CUP.

Played, 4; won, 0; lost, 4; drawn, 0; goals for, 5; goals against, 30.

Oct. 21st: v. Woking County School (Away)—Lost, 6—1.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; W. Rush, W. M. Robertson, E. A. Thurston, C. L. Larmer and J. A. Watling.

Oct. 28th: v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (Home)—Lost, 4—2.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and I. C. Patrick; W. Rush, W. M. Robertson, E. A. Thurston, C. L. Larmer and J. A. Watling.

Nov. 11th: v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (Away)—

Lost, 9—2.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; A. E. Job, W. Rush, C. L. Larmer, W. M. Robertson and J. A. Watling.

Nov. 25th: v. Woking County School (Home)—Lost, 11—0.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, R. Baldwin and D. W. Taylor; A. E. Job, C. L. Larmer, W. M. Robertson, R. F. Symes and J. A. Watling.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

Played, 11; won, 7; lost, 4; drawn, 0; goals for, 37; goals against, 28.

Sept. 27th: v. S. C. Stewart's XI. (Home)—Lost 7—2.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; G. R. Blower, T. C. Aldridge, E. A. Thurston, C. L. Larmer and J. A. Watling.

Sept. 30th: v. Strode's School (Egham) (Away)—Won, 6—1.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; G. R. Blower, T. C. Aldridge, E. A. Thurston, C. L. Larmer and J. A. Watling.

Oct. 1st: v. Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College (Home)—

Lost, 5—2.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; W. Rush, C. F. Woollaston, E. A. Thurston, J. A. Watling and C. L. Larmer.

Oct. 4th: v. S. C. Stewart's XI. (Home)—Won, 3—2.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; G. R. Blower, T. C. Aldridge, E. A. Thurston, J. A. Watling and C. L. Larmer.

Oct. 14th: v. Old Farnhamians' II. (Home)—Won, 4—1.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; W. Rush, C. F. Woollaston, E. A. Thurston, J. A. Watling and C. L. Larmer.

Oct. 24th: v. Thomas White's (Aldershot), Ltd. (Home)—Won, 5—1.

F.G.S.—R. R. Stewart; A. R. Auchterlonie and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; W. Rush, W. M. Robertson, E. A. Thurston, J. A. Watling and C. L. Larmer.

Nov. 8th: v. Arkastra (Home)—Won, 3—2.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; A. R. Auchterlonie and R. Baldwin; I. C. Patrick, H. J. Chitty and R. F. Symes; W. Rush, W. M. Robertson, A. J. Hillyer, C. L. Larmer and J. A. Watling.

Nov. 18th: v. Aldershot County High School (Away)—Lost, 3—1.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; A. E. Job, W. Rush, C. L. Larmer, W. M. Robertson and J. A. Watling.

Dec. 2nd: v. Farnborough Secondary School (Away)—Won, 5—4.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and R. F. Symes; A. E. Job, C. L. Larmer, R. Baldwin, C. F. Woollaston and J. A. Watling.

Dec. 9th: v. Midhurst Grammar School (Home)—Lost, 2—1.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; F. P. Ashton and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, A. R. Auchterlonie and J. A. Watling; A. E. Job, W. M. Robertson, R. Baldwin, C. F. Woollaston and R. F. Symes.

Dec. 16th: v. Old Farnhamians' II (Home)—Won, 5—0.

F.G.S.—A. J. Hillyer; A. R. Auchterlonie and G. R. Blower; H. J. Chitty, D. W. Taylor and J. A. Watling; A. E. Job, W. M. Robertson, R. Baldwin, C. F. Woollaston and R. F. Symes.

2nd ELEVEN.

Played, 8; won, 4; lost, 2; drawn, 2; goals for, 41; goals against, 31.

Sept. 30th: v. Strode's School (Egham) (Home)—Won, 8—3.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; R. R. Stewart and E. C. Holloway; F. P. Ashton, W. A. Smallman and I. C. Patrick; G. A. Bacon, R. R. Kirk, C. F. Woollaston, W. M. Robertson and D. Wilson.

Oct. 7th: v. Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College (Away)—
Won, 6—4.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; G. R. Blower and E. C. Holloway; W. A. Smallman, F. P. Ashton and I. C. Patrick; G. A. Bacon, R. R. Kirk, T. C. Aldridge, W. M. Robertson and D. Wilson.

Oct. 21st: v. Odiham Grammar School (Home)—Won, 7—2.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; G. R. Blower and E. C. Holloway; A. E. Job, W. A. Smallman and R. R. Stewart; P. E. Huckin, R. R. Kirk, T. C. Aldridge, I. C. Patrick and D. Wilson.

Oct. 28th: v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (Away)—Lost, 6—0.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; G. R. Blower and E. C. Holloway; A. E. Job, F. P. Ashton and R. R. Stewart; W. A. Smallman, R. R. Kirk, T. C. Aldridge, D. Wilson and P. E. Huckin.

Nov. 11th: v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (Home)—
Lost, 11—3.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; G. R. Blower and E. C. Holloway; W. A. Smallman, F. P. Ashton and I. C. Patrick; G. A. Bacon, R. R. Kirk, T. C. Aldridge, C. F. Woollaston and D. Wilson.

Nov. 18th: v. Aldershot County High School (Home)—Drawn, 3—3.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; T. C. Aldridge and E. C. Holloway; G. P. Shandy, F. P. Ashton and G. W. Allen; G. A. Bacon, D. Wilson, R. R. Kirk, C. F. Woollaston and R. E. Mair.

Nov. 25th: v. Odiham Grammar School (Away)—Drawn, 2—2.

F.G.S.—S. J. Pooley; T. C. Aldridge and E. C. Holloway; R. R. Stewart, F. P. Ashton and G. W. Allen; G. A. Bacon, W. Rush, R. R. Kirk, C. F. Woollaston and D. Wilson.

Dec. 2nd: v. Farnborough Secondary School (Home)—Won, 12—0.

F.G.S.—R. W. Brown; G. J. Knotts and E. C. Holloway; W. A. Smallman, F. P. Ashton and T. C. Alexander; G. A. Bacon, W. Rush, T. C. Aldridge, G. P. Shandy and P. E. Huckin.

UNDER 15.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

Dec. 9th: v. Midhurst Grammar School (Away)—Lost, 5—2.

F.G.S.—R. W. Brown; A. T. Taylor and D. A. Little; J. O. Levison, C. L. Larmer and G. W. Allen; L. W. F. Percival, D. Wilson, R. R. Kirk, T. R. Hern and J. J. Parratt.

INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL.

AUTUMN TERM.

Senior.—Massingberd 3, Morley 1; Childe 2, Harding 0; School 8, Morley 0; Massingberd 4, Harding 3; Childe 4, School 1; Harding 2, Morley 2; School 0, Massingberd 0; Childe 6, Morley 0; School 2, Harding 0; Childe 2, Massingberd 1.

Junior.—Morley 6, Massingberd 2; Childe 1, Harding 0; School 7, Morley 0; Massingberd 3, Harding 0; School 4, Childe 0; Harding 2, Morley 0; School 6, Massingberd 0; Childe 2, Morley 2; School 9, Harding 0; Massingberd 4, Childe 0.

Boxing.

The annual Inter-House Boxing took place on the 11th, 12th and 15th of December. The boxing on the Monday afternoon was refereed by Mr. T. G. Lyons, on the Tuesday evening by Mr. F. B. Lerigo, and on the Friday afternoon by the Rev. Penry Davey.

The boxing was uninspiring on Monday; in fact, as the recorder remarked, "the afternoon and the boxing alike were cold." Matters began to wake up on Tuesday, and by the time the finals were to be fought, some of the old vigour had returned.

In Classes 1—7, the first and second series consisted of one round of two minutes, and the semi-finals and finals of two rounds of one and a half minutes each. In Classes 8—12, the first and second series consisted of one round of one and a half minutes, and the semi-finals and finals of two rounds of one and a half minutes each.

Extra rounds were of one minute each, although on the Friday the referee decided to allot only half a minute to some.

Mention must be made of the seconding. Admittedly, accommodation in the corners is cramped, but even so, both lots of seconds seemed many a time unable to decide who should do what,

and consequently both the flapping of the towels and the tying of the ribbons were performed inadequately.

Medals were awarded to all winners of finals, and in addition, A. H. Smith received the Best Loser Medal for his classic stand against M. E. Handley in the Second Series of Class 4.

School House won the Inter-House contest with 83 points; Childe was second with 63½ points, Massingberd third with 50½ points, Harding fourth with 41 points, and Morley last with 36 points.

RESULTS.

CLASS 1.

Semi-Finals.—R. Baldwin (Childe) beat A. R. Auchterlonie (Massingberd); A. J. Hillyer (Harding) beat G. S. J. Pearson (School).

Final.—Baldwin w.o. Hillyer (scr.).

CLASS 2.

First Series.—R. F. Symes (Massingberd) beat P. E. Huckin (School); F. P. Ashton (School) beat S. J. Pooley (Childe); W. A. Smallman (Harding) beat R. R. Bishop (School); D. F. Wagstaff (School) beat G. R. Halling (Harding).

Semi-Finals.—Symes beat Ashton; Wagstaff beat Smallman.

Final.—Wagstaff beat Symes. Symes' unorthodox bodyguard tended to slow up the fight and to disconcert Wagstaff. But even the best of guards must be relaxed at times, and Wagstaff seized every opportunity to win.

CLASS 3.

First Series.—H. J. Chitty (Morley) beat W. Rush (Childe); D. W. Taylor (Childe) beat R. J. Turner (Morley); A. E. Smith (Childe) beat J. A. D. Wood (School); D. W. C. Jepp (School) beat C. L. Larmer (Morley); R. A. Donald (Harding), a bye.

Second Series.—Jepp beat Donald.

Semi-Finals.—Jepp beat Smith; Taylor beat Chitty.

Final.—Taylor beat Jepp. There was some hard hitting in this fight, but Jepp tended to waste time and points by wide swinging, whereas Taylor's points were scored by straight lefts and rights.

CLASS 4.

First Series.—R. F. Balfry (Childe) beat G. A. P. Hern (Harding); C. F. Woollaston (Massingberd) beat R. R. Stewart (School); T. C. Aldridge (Childe) beat C. W. Clarke (Massingberd); M. E. Handley (School) beat W. M. Robertson (Childe); A. H. Smith (Childe) beat D. W. Blake (Massingberd).

Second Series.—Handley beat Smith.

Semi-Finals.—Woollaston beat Balfry; Handley beat Aldridge.

Final.—Handley beat Woollaston. Both boxers scored heavily and frequently to the body, but Handley, with a more powerful punch, usually managed to come off better in the in-fighting.

CLASS 5.

First Series.—F. T. Holmes (School) beat F. M. Loughlin (Harding); T. C. Alexander (Morley) beat P. Lillywhite (School); R. W. Brown (Massingberd) beat K. W. Bolter (Morley); J. H. Trandell (Childe) beat A. E. Job (Harding).

Semi-Finals.—Holmes w.o. Alexander (abs.); Brown beat Trandell (referee stopping fight in first round).

Final.—Brown beat Holmes. This early degenerated into a terrific pummelling contest, with Holmes getting slightly the worst of it.

CLASS 6.

First Series.—D. Wilson (School) w.o. P. N. R. Greenway (Morley) (abs.); R. R. Kirk (School) beat D. J. Reeve (Morley); R. H. Portlock

(Massingberd) beat A. T. Taylor (Childe); W. P. Wise (Childe) w.o. T. R. Alston (Massingberd) (scr., injured); M. B. Margary (Childe), a bye.

Second Series.—Wise beat Margary.

Semi-Finals.—Portlock beat Kirk; Wilson beat Wise.

Final.—Wilson beat Portlock. Wilson was always coolly superior, and although Portlock made good use of a long, jabbing left, his defence was not strong enough against Wilson's ducking methods.

CLASS 7.

First Series.—F. P. Clark (Massingberd) beat G. P. Shandy (School); D. A. Little (Childe) beat A. L. Baber (School); C. L. Merricks (School) beat J. J. Parratt (Morley); E. G. Woodhatch (School) beat L. W. F. Percival (Childe); M. E. P. West (School) beat L. P. Lucas (Massingberd); G. W. Allen (Childe) beat L. P. Jepp (School).

Second Series.—Little beat Merricks; Woodhatch beat West.

Semi-Finals.—Clark beat Little; Allen beat Woodhatch.

Final.—Clark beat Allen. A keen terrier-like contest. The pace never slackened, and it was only the fact that Clark's zest was added to a little more science than Allen's that gave him the victory.

CLASS 8.

First Series.—J. V. Hewes (Childe) beat R. E. Hack (Morley); K. D. Dalton (Harding) beat A. St. C. Garrod (School).

Semi-Finals.—Hewes beat Dalton; B. G. Louch (Harding) beat W. H. Perry (Childe) (referee stopping fight in second round).

Louch beat Hewes. Referee stopped fight in first round. He had no alternative. Hewes had no defence and no attack, which put Louch in an awkward position.

CLASS 9.

First Series.—C. D. Williams (Morley) beat M. C. Colwill (Childe); S. Wells (Morley) beat S. H. Mason (Harding); V. G. Anderson (Harding) beat S. F. Menday (School); G. H. Lawrence (Harding) beat C. E. Taylor (Childe); F. P. Lambert (Massingberd) beat D. R. Coxall (School); H. de B. Brock (Massingberd) beat H. J. Stratford (Harding); A. F. Enticknap (School) beat T. R. Hern (Harding); J. O. Levison (Morley) beat J. W. Stoyale (Childe).

Second Series.—Williams beat Wells; Anderson beat Lawrence; Lambert beat Brock; Enticknap beat Levison.

Semi-Finals.—Williams beat Anderson; Lambert beat Enticknap.

Final.—Williams beat Lambert. Some very good boxing in this fight, and the pace was brisk throughout. "Plucky boys, both," as the referee said, with Williams a shade more scientific.

CLASS 10.

First Series.—I. G. Findlay (Harding) beat R. E. Mair (School); P. H. Richmond (Childe) beat G. S. Jones (Massingberd); G. E. Wheeler (School) beat G. A. D. Evans (Childe); S. C. Goldman (Massingberd) beat B. O. Friend (Childe); P. E. D. Elphick (Morley) beat J. A. F. Gabb (Massingberd); J. B. Gedye (School) beat D. M. Simmins (Harding); H. J. Gordon-Smith (Childe) beat A. E. Crawte (Massingberd); D. B. Allen (Childe) beat J. W. Clark (Massingberd).

Second Series.—Findlay beat Richmond; Wheeler beat Goldman; Gedye beat Elphick; Allen beat Gordon-Smith.

Semi-Final.—Findlay beat Wheeler; Allen beat Gedye.

Final.—Findlay beat Allen. This fight was fought at a terrific pace, considering the size and age of the boxers. Points were piled up by both of them, with Findlay always getting the better of Allen in the in-fighting.

CLASS 11.

First Series.—R. J. Durham (School) beat P. F. Copping (Harding); M. R. Jones (School) beat A. F. Rawlinson (Massingberd); A. Barnes (Morley) beat J. A. Mills (Childe); W. B. Witt (Massingberd) beat R. A.

Edmondson (Harding); D. J. Wood (Harding) beat B. H. Durham (School); H. P. LeClercq (School) beat J. A. Sharpe (Harding); L. D. Foote (Morley) beat J. M. Aylwin (School); R. F. Hughes (Childe) beat F. R. Barclay (School).

Second Series.—Jones beat Durham; Barnes beat Witt; Wood beat LeClercq; Foote beat Hughes.

Semi-Finals.—Jones beat Barnes; Foote beat Wood.

Final.—Foote beat Jones. Referee stopped fight at end of the first round. Jones, the bigger of the two, could not make use of his size, and Foote, with good ring-sense and clever body-work, punished him severely.

CLASS 12.

First Series.—G. J. Over (School) beat L. A. Lintern (Morley); R. L. Webber (Morley) beat R. V. Smith (Childe); J. M. Hutchings (School) beat W. A. Riseborough (Childe); F. H. S. Bridge (Massingberd) beat K. R. Kirk (School); G. E. S. Jones (Massingberd) beat J. A. Judge (School).

Second Series.—Bridge beat Jones.

Semi-Finals.—Hutchings beat Bridge; Over beat Webber.

Final.—Over beat Hutchings. Over was the bigger of the two, and was able to turn his longer reach to good account. Hutchings tried hard and fought on pluckily, but weight told.

Shooting.

A team of four entered in the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs' Junior Winter Competition returned an aggregate of 740 points and attained a position of sixteenth.

RESULTS.

Nov. 10th: v. Rutlish School Cadet Corps—Won by 63 points.

F.G.S.			
		Deliberate.	Timed.
			Total.
G. M. Elphick	... ..	100	97
B. G. Barnard	... ..	98	96
I. C. Patrick	... ..	95	94
A. E. Job	... ..	94	89
W. A. Smallman	... ..	90	81
R. J. Turner	... ..	84	82
		561	539
			1,100

<i>Counted out:</i>			
G. R. Blower	... ..	84	80
F. P. Ashton	... ..	89	69

RUTLISH.			
Markey	... ..	96	95
Owen	... ..	87	97
White	... ..	87	86
Baldwin	... ..	79	88
H. Guy	... ..	78	83
R. C. Guy	... ..	80	81
		507	530
			1,037

<i>Counted out:</i>			
Denyer	... ..	81	64
Channor	... ..	71	71

G. M. Elphick's total constitutes a School Record.

Nov. 17th: v. Tavistock Grammar School—Won by 66 points.

F.G.S.					
Deliberate.				Timed.	Total.
B. G. Barnard	...	...	97	96	193
G. M. Elphick	...	...	98	93	191
I. C. Patrick	...	...	95	88	183
F. P. Ashton	...	...	92	87	179
A. E. Job	...	...	93	82	175
W. A. Smallman	...	...	96	75	171
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				571	1,092
				<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Counted out:</i>					
R. J. Turner	...	...	84	85	169
G. R. Blower	...	...	86	77	163
TAVISTOCK.					
J. McGahey	...	...	95	89	184
L. H. Lee	...	...	95	86	181
H. Youlden	...	...	93	84	177
C. Holwill	...	...	87	86	173
J. Cubitt	...	...	87	84	171
R. B. Hoare	...	...	61	79	140
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				518	1,026
				<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Counted out:</i>					
F. W. Edwards	...	...	61	77	138
D. Hurn	...	...	55	68	123

Dec. 1st: v. The Tiffin Boys' School, Kingston—Won by 10 points.

F.G.S.					
Deliberate.				Timed.	Total.
G. M. Elphick	...	...	96	94	190
B. G. Barnard	...	...	97	90	187
F. P. Ashton	...	...	92	90	182
G. R. Blower	...	...	89	91	180
D. W. Taylor	...	...	90	85	175
A. E. Job	...	...	89	83	172
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				553	1,086
				<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Counted out:</i>					
R. J. Turner	...	...	90	80	170
W. A. Smallman	...	...	87	71	158
TIFFINS.					
Lamb	...	...	99	89	188
Davis	...	...	91	90	181
Scarffe	...	...	94	86	180
McCabe	...	...	91	88	179
Wells	...	...	91	86	177
Brown	...	...	89	82	171
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				555	1,076
				<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Counted out:</i>					
Cobban	...	...	86	82	168
Taylor	...	...	80	80	160

Feb. 16th: the Sixth Form beat the Rest of the School in an Open Sight match by 17 points.

SIXTH FORM.			
T. C. Aldridge ...	...	49	45
W. A. Smallman ...	...	48	45
B. G. Barnard ...	...	41	46
I. C. Patrick ...	...	45	39
G. A. P. Hern ...	...	37	42
D. W. Taylor ...	...	37	40
		<hr/> 257	<hr/> 257
			<hr/> 514
<i>Counted out:</i>			
R. J. Turner ...	...	42	30
C. D. Barrow ...	...	37	35
REST.			
F. P. Ashton ...	...	44	45
G. R. Blower ...	...	43	45
H. de B. Brock ...	...	45	41
J. A. Watling ...	...	42	39
A. E. Job ...	...	38	39
D. F. Wagstaff ...	...	48	28
		<hr/> 260	<hr/> 237
			<hr/> 497
<i>Counted out:</i>			
R. F. Symes ...	...	33	41
G. M. Elphick ...	...	35	31

INTER-HOUSE SHOOTING.

1.—HARDING, 488.			
C. D. Barrow ...	...	93	
W. A. Smallman ...	...	84	
A. E. Job ...	...	83	
J. R. M. Bryce ...	...	80	
G. A. P. Hern ...	...	75	
G. A. Bacon ...	...	73	
Total ...		<hr/> 488	
2.—SCHOOL, 466.			
F. P. Ashton ...	...	89	
P. E. Huckin ...	...	83	
M. E. Handley...	...	79	
D. F. Wagstaff ...	...	74	
R. R. Bishop ...	...	71	
J. A. D. Wood ...	...	70	
Total ...		<hr/> 466	
<i>Counted out:</i>			
G. F. Parker ...	...	72	
M. A. Sherfield...	...	42	

3.—MASSINGBERD, 463.			
B. G. Barnard ...	...	88	
R. F. Symes ...	...	88	
I. C. Patrick ...	...	84	
A. J. Beard ...	...	72	
T. R. Alston ...	...	66	
R. J. Sutton ...	...	65	
Total ...		<hr/> 463	

<i>Counted out:</i>			
C. F. Woollaston ...	...	63	
R. H. Portlock...	...	50	

4.—CHILDE AND MORLEY, 450.

CHILDE.				MORLEY.			
T. C. Aldridge ...	...	...	82	G. M. Elphick ...	...	...	89
D. B. Allen ...	...	...	80	R. J. Turner ...	...	...	79
A. H. Smith ...	...	...	75	S. Wells ...	...	...	75
G. R. Blower ...	...	...	73	J. A. Watling ...	...	...	74
D. W. Taylor ...	...	...	71	G. J. Knotts ...	...	...	67
T. J. Pegg ...	...	...	69	K. B. Talbot ...	...	...	66
Total ... 450				Total ... 450			

Counted out:

R. F. Balfry ...	...	...	50
R. W. Dipper ...	...	...	28

Counted out:

R. J. Morby ...	...	...	66
D. A. Harrison...	...	...	65

The Spoon for the Highest Individual Score was awarded to
C. D. Barrow (93).

House Notes.

CHILDE.

At present there is little matter on which to report. The remaining activity of last term is the Inter-House Boxing Competition. In this we gained second place, due in no small way to the splendid number of entries we obtained. This was very pleasing, as last year the number was very small. So far we have maintained our position at the head of the senior football table. On the other hand, the junior team is rather erratic; consequently the final position is very difficult to forecast.

D.W.T.

HARDING.

To record such a lack of spirit as displayed by those many members who failed to enter for the Boxing Competition is an unpleasant duty. We must instil more of the past enthusiasm into House activities if we seek success.

The shooting was, as indeed it usually is, good. We are pleased, moreover, to find a certain keenness among our younger shots. They will be needed some day.

But for a gleam or two from the junior eleven, the football has been weak. We must not be content to accept our low position on the table of points. We are capable of better things, and will do better things.

Shake off your apathy, Harding; the stain of the Boxing Competition must be wiped out.

W.A.S.

MASSINGBERD.

Boxing.—Fair. In fact well done those who entered. But the number of entries was rather disappointing. Let us hope we will have more next year. That is a challenge to the juniors.

Football.—Moderately good. With an effort we may retain our position at second in both senior and junior competitions.

More co-operation is needed in this and in all other House activities.

Athletic Sports.—I see no reason why we should not do well if we put our best foot forward. The juniors must show a bit more dash, and it is time the seniors arose from their long somnolence. "Once more unto the breach, my friends, once more; I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips straining upon the start." Follow through, Massingberd. I.C.P.

MORLEY.

In the football no matches have been won, although the juniors have drawn one match; however, there is no lack of enthusiasm. Last term we were last in the shooting with another House, but with a score only seven points less than the term before, when we were second. There was a noticeable lack of entries for the boxing, which resulted in our being last. However, if there is a deficiency of brawn in the House it must be made up by an excess of enthusiasm, and it is to be expected that many members are in training for the forthcoming Inter-House Sports. R.J.T.

SCHOOL.

We ended last term well by winning the Boxing Cup for the first time.

This term our juniors are first in the football, and our seniors are second, but these competitions are not nearly finished.

We also have the Athletic Sports this term, in which we hope to do well, and, I hope that by the end of the term our six points lead in the Cock-House Competition will have been increased.

Our shooting team came second last term, which was a very good effort, and I hope that they will hold or even improve their position. R.R.S.



The Entertainment.

Once more congratulations are due to the Choral and Dramatic Societies for a lively entertainment. Before turning to a description of the performance, we must render thanks to those to whom thanks are due; primarily to all the members of the Societies concerned, who made the entertainment possible by their enthusiasm and liberal sacrifice of their own time, and more especially to Mr. H. C. Kingcome, who directed the choir, and Mr. S. D. M. Horner, who persevered with the Dramatic Society through many a tedious rehearsal. Thanks are also due to Mr. R. B. Varey for his stage managing, to Mr. H. C. Patrick and Miss A. Henzell, who were the makers-up, and to Mr. G. H. Ridout for arrangements as to tickets and seating; the prompter was D. Stevens. Finally,

it should be mentioned that the profits this year will go to the Trimmer's Cottage Hospital.

The entertainment began with two songs by the Choral Society accompanied by G. J. Knotts. Of the singing it need only be said that it was quite up to the standard of previous years, but, throughout, the words were difficult to follow.

Next followed Wurzell-Flummery, a comedy by A. A. Milne, demonstrating that men will do anything for love or money. The plot, or what takes the place of it, deals with two M.P.'s who have each been left £50,000 on condition that they take the name Wurzell-Flummery. W. A. Smallman took the part of Robert Crawshaw, one of the legatees, and competently brought over the rather pompous old gentleman who finally argued himself into accepting the name for the sake of the money. An outstanding female impersonation was that of Margaret Crawshaw by A. E. Job: the simplicity and dignity of the old lady's character were perfectly revealed. Richard Meriton, the second legatee, was played by F. P. Ashton; although poor he refuses the money for himself owing to the condition, but finally accepts for the sake of his fiancée, Viola Crawshaw, a part coquettishly played by F. T. Holmes. The theatrical solicitor, who conveys the news of the legacies to the Crawshaws, was revealed in a lively manner by C. F. M. Woollaston; while H. de B. Brock raised considerable laughter during a momentary appearance as a maid. On the whole the play was well appreciated, but several witticisms were completely lost on the audience.

During the interval G. J. Knotts, at the piano, played a selection from Gilbert and Sullivan and a lively syncopated number. The Choir then sang "Mother Machree" and "The Midshipmite," and for an encore repeated "The Midshipmite."

The second play was an episode by Mary Parkington, entitled "The House with the Twisty Windows." This deals with a party of five English people imprisoned in Russia owing to their connection with a noted counter revolutionary, and reveals the manner in which the strain affects their actions. G. P. Ashton takes the part of the solicitor on whom devolves the responsibility for the morale of the party. The difficult part of Charlie Clive was capably played by G. A. P. Hern. He is extremely nervous for his fiancée, Ann Sorrell—a part quietly played by G. P. Shandy—who, owing to a knowledge of Russian, is subjected to long interviews with the authorities. The part of Lady Ponting was played by A. E. Job, and the dramatic moments were brilliantly brought out. W. A. Smallman had the role of a modest man who laid down his life in place of another; the fairy story, which gives its name to the play, was admirably related. Heather Sorrell had a faithful interpreter in F. T. Holmes, and the love scene was well acted, although it was unfortunately marred by the laughter of a crowd of adolescents at the back of the hall. W. K. Child made several effective entrances as the Russian guard. The tense atmosphere

within the prison walls was marvellously conveyed, and on the whole this play was better enjoyed than the first. R.J.T.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Songs by the Choral Society—
 - i. "The Vagabond" James L. Molloy.
 - ii. "White Wings" Banks Winter.
2. "Wurzell-Flummery"—A Comedy in One Act by A. A. Milne.

CHARACTERS:

Robert Crawshaw, M.P.	W. A. SMALLMAN.
Margaret Crawshaw (his wife)	A. E. JOB.
Viola Crawshaw (his daughter)	F. T. HOLMES.
Richard Meriton, M.P.	F. P. ASHTON.
Denis Clifton	C. F. M. WOOLLASTON.
Maid	H. DE B. BROCK.

(The furniture for this play was kindly lent by Messrs. Rangers' Furnishing Stores).

Pianoforte Solos—

Selection of Gilbert and Sullivan.

"Polly" J. S. Zamecink.

G. J. KNOTTS.

PART 2.

1. Songs by the Choral Society—
 - i. "Mother Machree" ... Chauncey Olcott and E. R. Ball.
 - ii. "The Midshipmite" Stephen Adams.

Pianoforte Solo—

Waltz, Op. 39, No. 15 Brahms.

G. J. KNOTTS.

2. "The House with the Twisty Windows"—

An Episode in One Act by Mary Parkington.

CHARACTERS:

James Roper, K.C.	F. P. ASHTON
Charlie Clive	G. A. P. HERN.
Teresa, Lady Ponting	A. E. JOB.
Heather Sorrell	F. T. HOLMES.
Ann Sorrell	G. P. SHANDY.
Derrick Moore	W. A. SMALLMAN.
Stepan	W. K. CHILD.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RANDOM COMMENTS.

The pianist did well in his combat with the Choral Society. The Choir, conducted by their trainer-manager, fought back and were leading by three notes at the last bar.

* * * * *

Richard Meriton's main object in life was to read the newspaper.

* * * * *

We did not approve of Denis Clifton's taste in clothing.

* * * * *

Stepan's beard would turn Mr. Bernard Shaw green with envy.

* * * * *

Derrick is bumped off by noises off.

* * * * *

Someone might have removed the labels from the chairs in the Russian prison. They reminded us of last Speech Day. C.L.

“ Stultus Sum.”

“Let the wingéd fancy roam,
Pleasure never is at home.”

There was once a Chinese philosopher who lived in a porcelain palace by the sea-shore. Here, under the swaying bamboos, he used to study Mencius and Confucius, pondering at times upon the pettiness of man and wonder of creation. One day he came upon a manuscript from Su Tung P'o, in which he read with delight that “all things are in some sense worth seeing, and are consequently sources of pleasure.”* This idea of the fullness of life and a realisation of how much he had missed came to him. He felt a sudden desire to attend his own funeral, so that he might see just what people really thought of him. Accordingly he died—at least he gave it out that he had died. The funeral procession was an elaborate affair, but something was missing. The body of this philosopher was not where every philosopher's body should be—in its coffin—instead it was mingling with the procession. The philosopher was listening eagerly for the words of praise he was sure would be given him. To his horror, instead of the expected praise, he heard nothing but contempt from those that admired him before his death. And so, broken-hearted, he died at his own funeral. Had he seen the humour of the situation he would have lived and laughed, but he was a philosopher and not over much given to laughter, and so he died.

“Happiness,” says Aristotle, “is a divine gift.” He adds that if not granted in youth it can be gained by patience. He forgets, however, the need for a sense of humour. True happiness is impossible without a sense of humour. That rollicking, swashbuckling old reprobate of a toper, Toby Belch, once decided that “care's an enemy to life,” and so it is. Didst ever hear tell of the prince who never smiled? The grey-bearded old wiseacres of the court ransacked the kingdom for mirth. All the old jokes, such as those about Wigan pier, Greta Garbo, and sea-side landladies, failed, for “Care sat on his faded cheek.” One day, however, there came Phœnicians from beyond the pillars of Hercules, bearing untold marvels. They had mirrors of polished silver, in which men said strange faces might be seen. Overcome with curiosity, the prince took one long look at his face and died. A sense of humour would have saved him, but he moved in royal circles and murmured, with a queen, “We are not amused,” and perished.

Therefore, oh toothless, omniscient old sages! dodder forth from mossy cell. Lift up your hoary heads, raise your care-enfeebled arms to heaven and cry piteously for the light of laughter. If your income tax collector call too often, hit him with a saucepan and laugh; if your neighbour throw coal at your cat, fix streamers to his dog's tail and give yourself up to unconquerable mirth. Dress yourself in motley; put straw in

* Translation of Prof. Giles.

your hair and moralise. Chase mad kings through tempest wrack and blasted heath. Clap into it roundly with old Jack Falstaff, Andrew Aguecheek and the merry-makers of Eastcheap. Exchange quips with Feste, philosophic spice with Fantazio courtly wit with Touchstone, glossological monstrosity with Dogberry and Mrs. Malaprop; knock at the door of melancholy with your bauble, and awake the porter with fun.

Let us be rid for ever of the stigma of "the sad and soberly stolid Englishmen." Let us be alive and happy. Let joy be unconfined.

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity."

ERAM.

The First Round-up.

I awoke, stretched lazily, and was just dropping off to sleep again when a gleam of sunlight trickled through the window and perched on my eyelid, reminding me that this morning I was due to play my first round of golf; so I slid out of bed into a pair of baggy plus-fours, consumed half a cold sausage and three cups of tea, and set off for the links. I was a bit late, which made my opponent just a little impatient.

After having unburdened myself of a small fortune in buying a bag, clubs, a few dozen repaints, and in paying the membership fee, I and my opponent repaired to the first tee.

This seemed to be a favourite spot, since quite a crowd had gathered here and was getting "warmed up" by swinging clubs about. I proceeded to do likewise, except that during a particularly strenuous swing the club slipped from my grasp. Everybody stopped swinging then, and I at once became the main object of interest.

When the time came for me to drive off I felt so exhausted that I cursed that gleam of sunlight. However, I clouted the ball, which buzzed off like a discontented bee, fell on a spot where a rabbit had removed the earth, leapt frantically into the air, and disappeared in a clump of trees. This clump, I learned later, was known as the "Niblick Lovers' Paradise."

In about five minutes I had completely changed the lie of the land; my ball had ricocheted off every available tree, and had made fair progress back to the first tee. Another brutal clout and the poor little "pill" disappeared in a shower of earth and grass to land, to my later amazement, on the green!

My opponent was out of sight by this time, so I picked up the ball and ran after him as another ball whizzed by my ear, followed by a harsh bellow from behind, "Fore!"

I missed out a hole or two, but soon found my opponent busily engaged in relaying a section of the fourth fairway. Muttered something about having had a bit of trouble. I chanced to remark that I thought it was becoming a little foggy. "Foggy?"

he spluttered, showing signs of surprise, "foggy?—that's not fog; that's old B—— in that bunker yonder!"

After this miniature sandstorm had blown over, we were able to see our way with a little more clarity, although followed by the angry buzz of an ever-increasing mob, which seemed anxious to pass us. However, we raced on, chased by numerous epithets. By the time the eighteenth green was reached exhaustion and fatigue had so overpowered me that I dragged myself into the nineteenth hole, escaped by the back door, and retreated home in order to recover from my first "round" of golf.

G.J.K.

British Workmen.

During the course of our lifetime we occasionally stumble across the word work. "Yes, some people do work" we are informed in a tone of uncertainty. And on casting our eyes around us we notice people bustling in all directions. Navvies tear up the highway, builders lay bricks by the score, while speed-cops chase each other round the countryside. In fact, everywhere is in activity.

These are British Workmen, famed the world all over for their great prowess. On investigating, it is noticed that the work they do depends largely upon their occupation.

Arriving on a farm, we see hands floating all around. It is a farmer's task to cultivate the land. Among things which grow on a farm are oats, weeds, chickens, potatoes and trees. In the winter the land must be ploughed. Each man ploughs his share. Some people sow their seeds in the spring, but they grow much better when planted in a field. During the summer the farmer must mow the hay, dig potatoes, cut the cackle, and pick dandelions.

Mention should also be made of those men who work under the ground. Some of them go hurtling through tunnels, driving trains packed full of humanity and not stopping at Brompton Road, while others seek coal, which is usually found in coal mines as well as on railway goods yards. Theirs is a minor occupation, although their life is a hard one, and most of them look rather cold. But we must have coal, so they place it in cages and sent it to the top of the pit. It is then hauled by an engine out of the mine to the dockyard. This is a great drawback.

Among other things found in mines are high explosives, various ores and more miners. They do not all mine coal, for there is not enough of it to go round. They open up mines in various parts of the country. Slate miners find their quarry in Wales. People who mine ores first have them smelt. They are then heated to the temperature of red hot water, and the molten metal is placed in a refrigerator to cool. Other minerals are found in bottles.

And now for those who sail forth upon the high seas. Their craft bear great resemblance to boats, float on water, and have great sails on all the year round. These men cast into the sea nets made of holes tied together with bits of string. The poor fish are absolutely caught. The size of the catch depends to some extent upon the number of fish in the net. The haul is deposited in the Dogger Bank. When ashore, these men take people for motor boat rides, have fought pirates, served under Nelson, and can tell you whether kippers swim open or shut.

They are all British Workmen, for their nets do break. And on dry land once more we see the familiar sight of a policeman on his beat up the town. Crooks scatter in all directions, Members of Parliament rush to Westminster presumably to put their watches right. It is here that these eminent politicians make the laws of the country. They are unfortunately harassed by Big Ben's continual habit of striking. Christmas Day falling on December 25th, also upsets their calculations.

Steamers crawl up the near-by river, and are passed by tugs with a lighter load.

Thus we understand the significance of the words, British Workmen. For even now, in this great City of activity, reporters are thinking out to-morrow's news, foremen rave, navvies declare that Rome was not built in a day, and the British Workman says that beer is best.

B.G.B.



Talkers at the Talkies.

I took my accustomed seat at the local Cinema the other evening to see, *and hear*, Ruth Chatterton. As I glanced at the "comic" which preceded the big picture, I became aware of the presence of peppermint. It conveyed itself to me by the senses of smell and hearing, the source being some black and white sweets which were being crunched by someone behind me in a manner which suggested that the eater had heard of Mr. Gladstone's rule of mastication. I turned. It was the inevitable couple; on my right was another inevitable couple, and in front and on my left were other couples. I thought of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," and settled down to the big picture. Then it started—not the film, but conversation.

"You know, I think she's mean, don't you? I says to her, 'Millie,' I says, 'If I were you I'd be ashamed to . . .'"

"It's a topping picture. Yes, I saw it at a trade show . . . and you'll see Ruth Chatterton gets into awful trouble when . . . then comes Lewis Stone. Oh, you mustn't miss that part; he comes in just when . . ."

"Oh, he's simply adorable, isn't he?"

Then crunch, crunch, crunch went two pairs of jaws on the evil-smelling black and white sweets.

By now I had begun to confuse Ruth Chatterton with the lady whom I called to myself Ruthless Chatterbox, when the man who had been to the trade show started again, only to be interrupted by "Shurrup, can't yer let the people 'ear the picture." It was a stentorian voice coming from a burly red-faced man two seats in front of me and expressing my own sentiments perfectly.

"Oh, what a horrid rude man," said the lady of the evil smelling black and white sweets. "George, I'm sure he's drunk."

"Drunk, am I? We'll see abaht that! 'Cos a bloke pays a bob to 'ear a picture and hobjects to 'earing a lot of chattering monkeys, he's drunk is he?"

"Do try one of these big ones, Billy; they're simply scrumptuous"

"Drunk! Ho, we'll see what the manager says abaht it."

"Oh! lets go before that horrid man says something awful, George."

I rose. As I left the Cinema I thought of my wasted shilling and of the awful appropriateness of the name "Talkies."

R.F.S.

Variety.

An American has been found who eats pieces of metal, including razor-blades. We believe Society has ostrich-ized him.

MEET—

* * * * *

The Boy who thought an osteopath was something in a wireless set.

The Sixth-Former who murmured "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolfe's Bottle?" as he caused the biggest explosion the Lab. has experienced in recent years.

The Boy who thought the trough of a cyclone was something to do with the horse-latitudes.

The Miserable Specimen who asked a master to explain Cook's Law.

The Master who retorted that the rumour the gym. was falling to pieces was all rot.

* * * * *

LAST SAYINGS OF THE LATE LAMENTED.

Of course the ice will bear.

No, I didn't trouble to have the brakes adjusted.

Give me the matches; I believe there's an escape of gas.

Oh dear, I've forgotten my parachute.

I bet this isn't the live rail.

I'm so sorry, partner, I've trumped your ace.

Take the wheel while I light this cigarette.

What's that man shouting "Fore!" for?

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

A hen has laid an egg five inches long.

A New Theory.

At such a time as this, when a new theory of jazz means fame and a five-figure fortune to its inventor, and Einstein has cornered the publicity side of mathematical discovery, it is in a spirit of diffidence that I put forward a theory of my own.

This theory, though I says it as shouldn't, is unusual; it is even, I hope, original, while some people have gone so far as to denounce it as "Bosh!" which is the recognition invariably afforded to a work of genius on its initial appearance.

Once upon a time—this beginning is sanctioned by the best authorities—there lived a man who called himself Lewis Carroll, but whose alias in the lower haunts of Christ Church, Oxford, was the Rev. Charles Dodgson. The Rev. Charles passed in the city of dreaming spires as a Professor of Mathematics; by a strange freak of nature he also had some brains and a little commonsense. As other great men have pointed out, he deeply sympathised with children, for he had tender recollections of his early life as a shrinking infant at Rugby—the institution where handball originated. He sympathised so deeply in particular with that strange mixture of the invisible and the obtrusive, the new-boy, that he intended writing, with the help of the aforementioned brains, a book to be called "Thoughts of a New Boy"—though of this the most diligent searcher in the Bodleian, British, and East Clapham museums (musea?) will find no record. But his supply of the likewise aforementioned commonsense sufficed to tell him that neither a publisher nor the public would be interested in a work with that title.

So, after much lucubration, application of ice-packs, drinking of black coffee, and wangling of the slide-rule, he decided to allegorize it.

But now that strange perversity of mind and that fierce desire to set problems to which they alone hold the solution, which are apparently characteristic of all maths. masters, conspired together. Prompted by their joint efforts, he changed his new-boy hero into a little-girl heroine. A name for her stumped him for some time, but finally he called her Alice, which was the name of a little acquaintance of his—he disliked the little brat actually, but her people were worth cultivating, so—Alice it was. Spurred on by this recklessness, he next disregarded chronological order; and, being unable to stop himself, he careered madly along, changing things here and shoving things in there with absolute abandon, until "Alice in Wonderland" was complete, and resembled its original much as a china shop resembles what it once was after it has been wrecked by a bull with a "code in its dose" and chilblains.

Now to the exposition of this theory

Alice's fall down the rabbit-hole is merely symbolic of the terrific distance a new-boy falls when he comes to earth after the destruction of his cherished illusions re (business dialect: concerning) school life. The beautiful garden to which entry is

so difficult, is the rosy future when he will have shed his irritating and subordinate status of new-boy. The pool of tears represents the metaphorical tears through which, in bed after his first day, he sees his castles crumbling in the air; while the Caucus Race is the jumbled fragments of these castles confusedly moving in his dreams. Bill the Lizard is the meek fellow who appears to be imposed upon by everybody and yet who ambles through school uncomplainingly. The Caterpillar, of course, is the new-boy's impression of any master in one of his more chatty moods; and the Frog-Footman, the Duchess, the Cook and the Cheshire Cat represent typical fellows—those who are purposely dense, ingratiating, truculent or friendly towards the new-boy. The March-Hare's tea party exemplifies his astonished thoughts at his first school dinner. When he gains an entrance at last into the garden he is revealed as not quite sure whether he is still classed as a new-boy or not. For although the Queen, typifying a master slightly peeved with life, condescends to notice him for the first time, yet he is still considered fair game by the leg-pullers, who always hunt in pairs, as represented by the Mock Turtle—whose very name gives the show away—and the Gryphon. For a fairly composite picture of the new-boy's first impressions of one of the quieter meetings of the Debating Society, the trial scene with which the story ends cannot be bettered.

Well, gentlemen, that is my theory. A poor thing, maybe, but mine own

I beg your pardon? You, sir, you in the green plus-fours and the pince nez, are you addressing me? What's that? Oh, you've never heard such piffle in all your life? And you wish you hadn't wasted your confounded time with the confounded thing? And you ?

Oh, quite.

G.A.P.H.

An Essay in the Morbid.

The soft snow was still silently covering the countryside; it fell from the dull leaden sky in a multitude of lazy flakes. The scarlet sun was sinking below the horizon, surrounded by a flock of fleecy, purple-edged clouds. Over all things the snow threw a soft, chaste mantle; the rough outlines of the hedges were transformed into billowing curves, and fields seemed as smooth as swan's down; to the deciduous trees it gave a white winter foliage, while the boughs of the evergreens were weighed down under their heavy load. Through the narrow path between the trees could be seen the dull lights of a house. In the growing darkness it appeared white and sinister; the wind howled round the eaves, blowing clouds of snow off the roof and driving the blue smoke from the chimneys in a horizontal stream.

In one of the rooms a glowing red coal fire was crackling and spluttering in the grate. The brass oil lamp on the table

threw a yellow light over the shabby furniture. On the high white mantelpiece were decked out symmetrically china dogs, ornate candlesticks, fragile porcelain vases and a host of other knick-knacks. On the walls the dingy pictures were crowded together like the ornaments on the mantelpiece; the patterns of the carpet and the wallpaper vied with each other to show the greater number of flowers. A youth was sitting on one of the uncomfortable chairs.

A soft silence settled over the room; long, smoky flames shot up from the coal, and the lamp flickered. Slowly he left the room in search of a book; when he was little the dark had always frightened him; even now it oppressed him, and he had been several seconds summoning up the courage to move. The hall was intensely dark with a blackness which seemed to rotate as he peered into it. Through the cracks in the door the wind made cold, whining noises. As he stumbled up the stairs the gibbering wail of a cat, like the cry of some creature not of this world, sent a shiver down his spine. Automatically he went into his room, groped for the book and found it.

An insistent thought rose up in the semi-conscious regions of his brain; as he stood there, seeing nothing and seeming to exist solely in his own thoughts, maybe time was passing more rapidly for him than for other people, just as a floating object moves faster in the middle of a river than near the banks. His commonsense dismissed the suggestion as absurd, but his imagination, stronger of the two, overpowered it. A dull, droning noise filled his ears, and before his eyes there passed a pulsating light, in which scenes and figures were mingled kaleidoscopically.

Suddenly he felt a surge of pain through his head; an overwhelming sense of physical exhaustion seemed to grip him, and he fell heavily to the floor. The warm sun soon revived him; he noticed the heaps of plaster and broken tiles scattered over the wet and rotten floorboards. The sharp shadows of the rafters on the weather-beaten wall made him look up. His face became bewildered when he saw the sun and the azure sky above. Slowly he got up and walked to the edge of the flooring where the wall had fallen in. The trees encircling the ruins of his home were clothed with feathery green foliage; over emerald hawthorn hedges the verdant meadows stretched down to the meandering line of stumpy willows which marked the course of a stream along whose banks he had loved to wander.

From the hazy distance came a rumbling noise, revealing to the listener the presence of the busy world—a world much changed since he had last been conscious of time. He had passed over many years, but in himself he felt no older. His relations and friends would be gone and the world would be governed by new thoughts and conventions. Vague, chaotic fears gripped him, and he jumped forward. There they found his limp, lifeless body—on the stone path in front of a ruined house—and no-one knew his story.

R.J.T.

Cricket Fixtures, 1934.

- May 5th.—1st v. Farnborough Secondary School (away).
 May 5th.—2nd v. Farnborough Secondary School II. (home).
 May 12th.—1st v. Churchers' School (Petersfield) (away).
 May 12th.—2nd v. Odiham Grammar School (home).
 May 26th.—1st v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (away).
 May 26th.—2nd v. Guildford Royal Grammar School II. (home).
 June 2nd.—1st v. Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College (home).
 June 2nd.—2nd v. Lord Wandsworth Agricultural C. II. (away).
 June 9th.—1st v. Woking County School (home).
 June 9th.—2nd v. Woking County School II. (away).
 June 16th.—1st v. Woking and District Nalgo C.C. (home).
 June 16th.—2nd v.
 June 23rd.—1st v. King Edward School (Witley) (home).
 June 23rd.—2nd v. Camberley County School (away).
 June 30th.—1st v. Guildford Royal Grammar School (home).
 June 30th.—2nd v. Guildford Royal Grammar School II. (away).
 July 7th.—1st v. Old Farnhamians' C.C. (home).
 July 7th.—2nd v. Odiham Grammar School (away).
 July 14th.—1st v. Farnham C.C. "A" (home).
 July 14th.—2nd v. Camberley County School (away).
 July 18th.—1st v. Farnham Post Office C.C. (home).
 July 21st.—1st v. Midhurst Grammar School (away).
 July 21st.—"Colts" v. Midhurst Grammar School "Colts" (home).
 July 25th.—1st v. Parents' XI. (home).
 July 28th.—1st v. Strode's School (Egham) (away).



OLD FARNHAMIANs' ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP.

Since the last issue of the Magazine the following Old Boys have joined the Association:—

- W. J. Haydon (1931-1933), Lode Farm, Kingsley, Bordon, Hants.
 P. J. Woods (1928-1933), Stock Farm House, Churt, Farnham.
 R. J. Ridout (1923-1933), "Fippany," Tilford Road, Farnham.
 H. G. Hopkins (1926-1931), 17, Downing Street, Farnham.
 F. E. Hobbs (1926-1930), "Inadale," Gordon Avenue, Camberley.
 C. F. Garbett (1885-1886), Wolvesey Palace, Winchester.
 G. W. C. Hartley (1928-1933), 5, "E" Block, R.M.C., Camberley.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the School on Saturday, December 16th, the Headmaster (Mr. F. A. Morgan) in the chair. The meeting stood in silence as a tribute of respect to the memory of C. J. Newman, who died on November 19th from injuries received on the football field.

The Membership Secretary (Mr. G. H. Bacon) reported a membership of 357. Since the last Annual General Meeting 43

new members had been enrolled, but 20 had been crossed off the membership list for various reasons, chiefly connected with non-payment of subscriptions.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. C. N. Brooker) presented the Statement of Accounts. The income and expenditure account showed receipts amounting to £100 3s. 7d., including a balance from 1932 of £31 1s. 5d. Expenditure amounted to £70 4s. 7d., leaving a credit balance of £29 19s. The Life Membership Account showed a total of £54 8s. 2d. The Trust Fund Insurance Bureau showed that £126 8s. 3½% War Stock and £100 Southern Railway 4% Debenture Stock (1962-1967) had been purchased, a grant of £5 for books had been made to an F.G.S. boy, and a balance was in hand of £82 18s. 3d. The Playing Field Fund had a balance on hand of £187 9s. 8d. to carry on during the ensuing months. The accounts were adopted.

Mr. G. Maxwell Aylwin, in presenting the report of the Insurance Bureau, stated that the year's decrease in business done was due partly to the depression which had affected all insurance business and partly to the field for canvassing being narrowed down to two classes—Old Boys just leaving School and New Boys just entering.

The Chairman, reporting on the Playing Field Fund, said that the levelling was making good progress. It was hoped early in the New Year to say how much more money would be wanted for soiling, sowing, fencing, etc. There would probably be another dance in March in aid of the Fund, but in view of the efforts for the local Hospital, no Fête would be held. Subscriptions from members would be welcome, however small.

Mr. E. C. Patrick, as Hon. Secretary of the Sports Club, referred to the success of the Football Club in winning the Runwick Charity Cup last season. They had not done so well up to that present moment in the Surrey Junior League. The Cricket Club, though not in a satisfactory state financially, had had a successful season. The Badminton Club needed more members, but was progressing well. The Rifle Club was flourishing, and under the capable leadership of Mr. Humphrey Elphick maintained a high standard. The Athletic Club needed a few more members if it was to keep up the successful and enjoyable meetings of previous seasons.

The Entertainments Committee was asked to consider what form an effort on behalf of the Trimmer's Cottage Hospital New Building Appeal Fund should take. There was some discussion on the possibility of holding informal meetings of Old Boys at regular intervals in the Town. This was finally left to the Entertainments Committee. The arrangements made by this Committee for the Annual Dinner were also reported. Mr. H. S. North agreed to act as "recruiting officer" for the suggested Dramatic Society of the Association.

The Hon. Secretaries (Messrs. G. H. Bacon and J. E. Sims) and the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. C. N. Brooker) were re-elected and

thanked for their past services. It was decided to add the name of Dr. Cyril Garbett (Bishop of Winchester) to the list of Vice-Presidents. Mr. E. W. Langham was re-elected Auditor, with appreciation of his services, and in place of the late Mr. Edgar Kempson it was resolved to ask Mr. G. F. Wright to act as co-auditor.

The General Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. G. Maxwell Aylwin, A. W. Ball, D. J. Carter, H. Elphick, J. G. Figg, A. L. Fisher, E. G. Glynn, A. J. Hall, N. H. Hillyer, L. E. Lord, G. H. Ridout, H. F. Robins, S. G. Robins, L. J. Sherrington, C. T. Stroud, J. W. H. Stroud, F. O. Meddows Taylor, R. H. Meddows Taylor, R. L. Wells and L. F. G. Wright, with the Hon. Secretary of the Sports Club (Mr. E. C. Patrick) and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainments Committee (Mr. A. T. F. Funnell).

The Entertainments Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. L. J. Sherrington, A. L. Fisher, E. C. Patrick, G. H. Ridout, A. T. F. Funnell, H. Elphick, L. F. G. Wright, E. G. Glynn, L. E. Lord, H. Robins, F. A. Holloway and W. S. L. Smallman.

Mr. W. S. L. Smallman was asked to act with Mr. L. F. G. Wright in running the Athletic Club.

THE DINNER.

(PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Three score Old Boys met again in the Bush Hotel on Saturday evening, January 20th. Here are their names: G. Maxwell Aylwin, A. W. Ball, Eric Barnard, W. H. Blake, C. E. Borelli, C. N. Brooker, J. G. Cæsar, D. J. Carter, C. J. Casben, A. W. Denyer, H. Elphick, J. G. Figg, S. F. Follett, A. T. F. Funnell, L. A. Gibson, F. N. Grimshaw, A. J. Hall, F. A. Holloway, R. W. Horne, D. C. Horry, C. E. Jones, T. E. Lee, L. E. Lord, E. M. Loughlin, N. F. Lowry, C. H. Marett, R. W. Mason, A. R. Mills, H. J. Mills, K. T. Mitchell, L. J. Mitchell, H. S. North, S. J. Parsons, E. C. Patrick, E. J. Pepler, H. A. Robins, H. F. Robins, S. G. Robins, V. H. Rumble, E. G. Sherrington, K. B. Sherrington, L. J. Sherrington, L. G. Simmons, J. E. Sims, P. J. Simms, R. W. Small, F. W. Smith, J. H. Smither, C. T. Stroud, J. W. H. Stroud, William Stroud, P. Meddows Taylor, R. H. Meddows Taylor, G. T. Upshall, F. R. Wallis, R. L. Wells, S. D. Whetman, H. Wilkinson, and L. F. G. Wright.

Six of the Staff were present, too: Mr. William Stroud (I know I am mentioning him twice—and why not? Is he not our G.O.M., as well as G.O.B.?), Mr. F. A. Morgan, Mr. G. H. Bacon, Mr. S. E. J. Lock, Mr. G. H. Ridout and Mr. J. W. Withinshaw.

Forty odd of the sixty Old Boys present were at the 1933 dinner. It may be a pity they don't all come every time; but it is very pleasant to see a score of fresh faces each year.

To some, I daresay, the pleasant part of the evening is the pre-prandial half-hour in the hotel lounge, with its buzz of salutations, of "Hello ——!" and "What ho ——!" and "Here-we-

are-again" chit-chat. One's appetite for re-union, as well as for dinner, is yet keen!

Having enjoyed the dinner, we felt fortified to endure the inevitable speeches. First, however, the loyal toast and that of Absent Friends; and for a minute we stood silent in remembrance of the three Old Boys who died during the past year. We missed the jovial presence of Mr. W. E. Loe, from whom had come a letter of regret that, for the first time, owing to indisposition, he must miss the O.F.A. Dinner. W. S. L. Smallman, too, was unable to come, as he was running that day for London University at Enfield.

The toast of the Association was proposed by S. D. Whetman (1908-17), slowly, forcefully, wittily and persuasively. His words were vibrant with a deep, kindly feeling for the School. But Farnham must have trembled on reading them in the local papers. For Whetman would have the O.F.A. so powerful that it would be "in a position to run Farnham altogether." Heil Hitler-Morgan and Goering-Whetman?

Jack Sims (1918-21) rose to his great height to respond. I confess he made me think of Columbus, for he set forth upon the sea of speech with his characteristic courage, not knowing, I fancy, where he was going when he started, nor where he was when he got there, nor where he had been when he got back! His response, none the less, was a chat full of shrewd sense and pretty irony, and he made us laugh merrily with his quizzing and his quips.

The toast of The School was proposed at some length by an Old Boy of some 40 years standing, P. J. Simms (1890-95), of Sutton. He proved to be *laudator temporis acti*, with reminiscences, sometimes humorous, sometimes serious, of his time as a boy at Farnham Grammar School. Nevertheless, Mr. Simms did not stint his admiration of the boy and of the school of to-day, remembering, doubtless, that (as Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote somewhere) "It is a great deal better to boast of what our young days could *not* show, than of what they could show: there is a satisfaction in it."

Mr. Morgan replied with the enthusiasm for the School and the Association which his name now inevitably connotes for all of us. His address was listened to with real interest and appreciation; but he touched on so many topics that I shall not attempt to recall them. He summed up and reinforced good points made by previous speakers, and expressed his own pride in the School and the Association and his belief in its soundness and vitality.

I have not mentioned one rude interruption to the proceedings, nor one or two diversions. The interruption was caused by the entrance of Mr. William Stroud ("Dear Old Bill"), for, as always, he was hailed with a general cheer and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow!" The diversions were speeches called for from the Chairman of the Governors, Mr. Mason, and from Mr. Borelli; and the calling up of Mr. Ridout

and Mr. Withinshaw, whose behaviour, till that moment, had been perfectly innocent.

Nor have I mentioned the entertainers who contributed items from their repertoire between speeches. To be frank, I thought their comic songs and stories were good—for such as enjoy that sort of entertainment! But I think not a few, but many, of the company found such “entertainment” unnecessary. Why have it? Fellows, who have not met for a year or more and won’t meet again for a year or more, have much to talk about together; they would enjoy moving about to chat with others between speeches; they

“Could in such cup-crowned intervals relax,
And pass the time in riotous wisecracks.”

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

The United States Coast Guard is a branch of the Treasury Department that was created by the Act of Congress of January 28th, 1915, combining two existing organisations—the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service. The name is comparatively new, but the service is old, dating back to the First Congress. Any account of its organisation and history, therefore, must go back to the organisation of the national government and trace developments through to the present.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue Cutter Service was established in 1790 by an Act of the First Congress, upon the recommendation of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, as a result of the need for the service of a coast patrol for the enforcement of the customs laws, and an organised armed force for the protection of the sea coast.

The Act was “an Act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels and on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States.”

This Act of Congress was passed on July 31st, 1789. It provided for a surveyor at each port whose duties should include the employment of the boats which might be provided for the securing of the collection of the revenue; but no provision was made for the boats themselves.

The Secretary of the Treasury brought this matter up in Congress, and as a result the Act of August 4th, 1790, provided for the construction and equipment of cutters. August 4th is now “Coast Guard Day.”

Coincident with the steady growth of the nation, additional duties were added to the service to meet the ever-increasing demands of the maritime interests in so far as they were connected with the government, so that at the time of the passing of the Act of Congress of 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service had become essentially an emergency service, performing all manner of governmental maritime duties.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Life saving in this country was first conducted on a volunteer basis and at private expense. The beginning was the organisation of the Massachusetts Humane Society in 1785 upon the model of the Royal Humane Society of England, which dates from 1774.

In 1789 the Society began placing houses of refuge along the coast, and in 1807 it established at Cohasset a station equipped with the first lifeboat ever used in the United States.

The evolution of the service was very slow. At different times between 1847 and 1871 Congress appropriated small sums of money for the erection of boat houses and their equipment at exposed points along the coast. The boat houses were little more than rough board shanties and were scantily equipped.

Just as it took the wreck of the "Adventurer" at Newcastle to open the eyes of England, so also it took the disastrous wreck of the ship "Powhatan" off the Jersey coast in 1854 to open the eyes of America to the need of an efficient beach patrol. The "Powhatan" lost 300 persons, all on board, though only 200 feet offshore.

The present life saving service had its earnest beginning in 1871, when a determined effort was made to put the apologies for life saving stations on an efficient basis. The service has been so extended that to-day there are 270 stations guarding the coasts. This cordon of stations, primarily for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck, as indicated, may also serve as military outposts or pickets in case of war. This has already been proved in two wars: the Spanish-American and the World War.

The stations are equipped with such boats as are necessary—self-bailing and self-righting motor boats, self-bailing motor surf boats, and pulling surf boats for the heavier work. The character of the boat equipment at a station depends upon the needs of that particular station.

The stations are also fully equipped with all the gear commonly known as the breeches-buoy apparatus for effecting line communication between the shore and a stranded vessel. The stations are also furnished with roller skids, boat wagon, launching carriages and, in some cases, trucks, tractors, and draft animals, life preservers, pyrotechnic signals, all recognised code and signal flags, medical supplies, libraries and clothing for the shipwrecked, furnished by benevolent societies, tools for effecting repairs, household and office furniture, kitchen utensils, pumps, fire-fighting apparatus, etc.

All stations are provided with the necessary outfit and furniture for housekeeping, for the men must cook, eat, and sleep at their stations.

Their prime duty is performing wreck rescue and assistance work. They must be expert surfmen, boatmen and oarsmen, and must be capable of taking their boats to sea on long journeys of rescue.

Then there are the watches and patrols always maintained at every station, every minute of the day and night. The coasts

of the United States, Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes are picketed every night, in fair weather and foul, in storm, sleet, fog, rain, snow and flood, by a corps of alert, sharp-eyed watchmen and patrolmen.

These stations are that important branch of the Coast Guard, the Life Saving Service of the United States, which long ago, by its achievements and successes at shipwreck, has earned the unstinted praise of the civilised world. It brought to the Coast Guard in 1915 a record of 177,286 lives saved from the perils of the sea, from 1871 to 1914 inclusive.

And so, as the duties of these two services, the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service, were so similar and inter-related, it became apparent that increased efficiency would result from their union. They were united by the Act of Congress of January 28th, 1915, and both services became the United States Coast Guard. The service thus became in actuality the guardian of the coast, with its vessels cruising the coastal waters, and its cordon of stations stretching along the beach.

WAR TIME DUTIES.

The Act of Congress of 1790 provides that the Coast Guard "shall constitute a part of the military forces of the U.S. and shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct."

The service is a valuable part of the national defence, and it has engaged with some distinction in every war in which the nation has been engaged. During the war with France in 1798 and 1799 the Coast Guard captured 18 of the 22 prizes taken by the United States. One of the cutters, the "Pickering," during two cruises to the West Indies during this period captured ten prizes, one of which carried three times her own force. A cutter made the first capture afloat during the war of 1812. The Revenue ships waged a relentless war on the pirates in the Gulf of Mexico in the early part of the nineteenth century. They were also engaged in the Seminoli War of 1836, the Mexican War of 1846 and throughout the Civil War. The cutter "Harriet Lane" was sent with naval vessels to Paraguay in 1858. The war with Spain saw the continuation of active service with the Navy. The cutter "Hudson" was actively engaged at the Battle of Cardenas, and the cutter "McCulloch" was with Admiral Dewey's fleet at the Battle of Manila Bay. During the World War the Coast Guard was under navy control. The cutters fought submarines, performed convoy work and did escort and patrol duty at home and in the European war zone. Coast Guard officers commanded combatant ships, transports, training camps and aviation stations.

The largest individual loss of the United States naval forces during the war, with the exception of the "Cyclops," was the loss of the cutter "Tampa." The entire crew, one hundred and fifteen, was lost when the cutter was sunk by a submarine on September 26th, 1918, after safely escorting her convoy to an English port.

At the present time Coast Guard vessels are stationed at Cuba, ready for any emergency.

PEACE-TIME DUTIES.

The most important peace-time duty of the Coast Guard is the inspiring work of saving life and property at sea. This is the outstanding work of the service to which all else is subordinated.

The ships cruise along the coast at all times, and particularly in the most dangerous weather, to render aid to ships in trouble. As time has passed, ships in distress have become proportionately less in number, due to the change from sailing ships to steam ships, the increase of lighthouses and beacons and more accurately surveyed coasts. The increase in the number of vessels, however, has retarded the decrease in accidents.

There are many other activities connected with this work, chief of which are the protection of wrecked property, removing wrecks, derelicts and other dangers to navigation.

Other Miscellaneous duties include:—

Extending medical aid to American vessels engaged in deep sea fishing;

Protection of the customs revenue;

Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters;

Enforcement of law relating to quarantine and neutrality

[Neutrality law: To compel any foreign ships to leave the United States in all cases in which by the laws of nations or by treaties with the United States, they ought not to remain in the United States.]

Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels;

Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats;

To protect human life and maintain order at regattas and marine parades;

Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.;

Enforcement of sponge-fishing law.

In the spring of 1927, when the Mississippi River surpassed all records for inundation, the Coast Guard performed rescue and relief work. It cruised 75,000 miles within the flooded areas, removing over 43,000 persons and over 11,000 head of livestock to places of safety, and transported and distributed great quantities of food and supplies.

After the inauguration of national prohibition, the responsibility of the service was enormously increased for the prevention of smuggling. In 1923 the appropriation for the necessary added men and equipment amounted to over \$13,000,000. With the repeal of the 18th Amendment, rum-running activities should diminish and finally cease altogether. Already, numbers of the Coast Guard 75-foot patrol boats have been decommissioned. All the larger vessels, however, will continue in operation, being constantly on guard to protect shipping and human life.

RADIO COMMUNICATION.

The radio communication system of the Coast Guard is second to none, and closest co-operation and interchange of information with shore stations is maintained. From time to time the entire range of Coast Guard activities may be brought into play: rescues, and life-saving, towing and salvaging, guarding of wrecks, rendering medical aid and advice, and destroying derelicts.

INTERNATIONAL ICE PATROL.

Icebergs for many years have been the dread of transatlantic navigators, particularly along the sea lanes near the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The urgent need for a system of patrol and warning against danger was forcibly brought to the public attention by the sinking of the steamer Titanic when she collided with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912. For the remainder of the danger period of that year two U.S. navy scout cruisers patrolled the ice zone. In the following season of 1913, in the spring and summer months, the patrol was undertaken by the cutters "Seneca" and "Miami." Using the port of Halifax as a base, these vessels made alternate fifteen-day cruises during the months of April, May and June. The British Government also sent a ship on ice patrol in 1913. The steam trawler "Scotia" was fitted out and co-operated with the revenue cutters in the observation of ice and weather conditions.

An international conference on the safety of life at sea was held in London in 1913-14, and a convention signed on January 20th, 1914, which provided for a derelict destruction, ice observation and ice patrol service, the expense to be borne by the thirteen interested nations. The United States was invited to undertake the management of the service, but the agreement could not go into effect for a year. The United States, therefore, made the patrol in 1914, and ever since then, with the exception of the years 1917 and 1918, the Coast Guard has made the annual patrol, and not a single life has been lost by collision with an iceberg.

The cutters, while on patrol, also perform incidental tasks such as assisting vessels in distress, giving medical aid to passing vessels, removing obstructions to navigation, and conducting scientific observations and experiments for oceanographic knowledge. These tasks, however, are not allowed to interfere with the paramount duty of the patrol.

Much more could be and has been written of this service. Each year an annual report is written of the tasks performed by the Coast Guard. Little or nothing is said of the story at the back of them—a story of high ideals, of skill and courage, of self-sacrifice, renunciation, and of battles with the sea when the storm lashes it into awful fury.

"Semper Paratus" is the historic motto of the Coast Guard. It aims to be always ready for any duty that may be given it to do, no matter what that duty may be. There can be no more inspiring objective than the two-fold duty with which the Coast Guard is charged—to defend flag and country at sea in time of war, and to serve humanity at sea in time of peace.

TERENCE M. LEE.

THE PATAGONIAN CHANNELS.

As a small boy I was asked by my geography master to point out Patagonia to him on a map of the world. Very dubiously I placed my finger on a small spot in Eastern Europe, and hoped for the best. I was wrong, but how many of you to-day know exactly where that finger should have pointed?

Since that day Patagonia has always held a strange fascination for me, and now, after 14 years, I have had the good fortune of seeing that strange country.

In one of His Majesty's cruisers we left Valparaiso and drove our way south, rolling on the huge Pacific combers, and shipping green seas which swept us from stem to stern. On the fifth day out we arrived at the Golfo de Penas, the northernmost entrance to the Patagonian Channels. Across the gulf one could distinguish through the driving rain the narrow entrance to the Messier Channel, and, after a final buffeting, we altered course and entered this channel at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The difference was staggering. From the wild bluster of the gulf we were suddenly transported to the flat, calm sea of an inland fjord. The occasional breaks in the weather revealed towering peaks on either hand, covered with snow, and the wonderful blue ice of glaciers.

To quote from the "South America Pilot":—"The general features of these channels are high, abrupt shores, with innumerable peaks and headlands, remarkably alike in character, giving an appearance of gloomy grandeur rarely seen elsewhere. The shores are generally steep-to, and the channels, for the most part, are open and free, whilst the few dangers that exist are usually marked by Kelp (a luxuriant seaweed growth, seen on the surface, but attached to rocks, sometimes as much as 100 feet down). . . . Through the whole extent of this inland navigation, the chart and the eye must be the principal guides, as it is impossible to give a description of channels so narrow and tortuous with sufficient accuracy to guide a mariner without them."

The width of these channels varies from five miles to about 200 yards at the English Narrows, which we had reached by late afternoon. Here the channel takes a sharp "S" bend, and often has a current of about five knots running through it. Two ships cannot make the passage at one time, so a warning gun was fired before we went full speed ahead to wind our way through. For long ships (we are 472ft.) this passage presents difficulties, and it was only by going full speed ahead on one engine and full speed astern on the other, with the rudder hard over, that we managed to make it. I think I am right in asserting that we were the longest ship ever to have traversed these Narrows.

To find oneself edging round great steep-to cliffs towering above one for thousands of feet was a most awe-inspiring performance.

As can well be imagined, these channels are not the best places to navigate at night. Our procedure was to steam during

the daylight hours only, and to anchor before sunset each night. The average distance we covered a day was 80 miles, and the whole passage took us six days.

The bane of this whole region is the steady and depressing rain, of which over 200 inches fall during the course of a year. If it were not for this, many enterprising shipping companies would run cruise ships through the various channels, for the scenery is magnificent.

We were all hoping that we should fall in with a party of the now only too rare Canoe Indians, and, sure enough, at our first anchorage we saw some. A whole family of eight came alongside in their very crazy dug-out canoe, with the usual peat fire burning in the stern-sheets. These Indians live practically the whole of their lives in canoes, and consequently their nether portions are practically undeveloped. In the wild state they wear no clothes, even though the temperature is at freezing point and snow and hail fall almost continuously. Those we saw had a few old clothes given them by other ships, but the babies were without any covering. One cannot imagine a more miserable existence, for in the channels there is very little wild life, and the only vegetation is the evergreen antarctic beech and a few mosses; they must live almost entirely on shell fish. The introduction of clothes and semi-civilisation are making these people less hardy, and they are, unfortunately, a rapidly diminishing race.

The family which visited us certainly had their existence temporarily brightened, for they left us smoking cigarettes and wearing the most odd assortment of uniform: the son wondering if he would ever make a good corporal in the Royal Marines, and the father looking resplendent as a stoker petty officer, obviously very proud of his Great War, Long Service, and Good Conduct Medals.

After the passage through the channels it is usual to enter the Magellan Straits and call at Punta Arenas (or Magellanes—the name changes with the government), the capital of Chilean Patagonia. Our objective, however, was Ushnaia, in Tierra del Fuego, a small Argentine penal settlement just north of Cape Horn, and reputed to be the southernmost town in the world. After a very tortuous passage through the Cockburn and Beagle channels, where we were almost blinded by fiercely driven sleet and rain and had to keep the siren blowing continuously, we arrived at a small settlement at the foot of wooded, snow-capped mountains. This was Ushnaia, where the worst Argentine criminals are sent, to cut wood, and, if they are lucky, to escape the ravages of the very prevalent tuberculosis.

The Governor, one of the most charming of men, gave us permission to shoot anywhere in his territory. His reply to our request for this permission was: "Certainly, Senores, shoot anything you like, from one of my convicts downwards." We were delighted with the exercise obtained in walking-up the numerous

"Upland" geese, which provided very good shooting, and needed to be hit in the head with heavy shot to be sure of bringing them down.

After four days we left Ushnaia and proceeded along the Beagle Channel, past States Island, and once again into the open sea. We had traversed almost 500 miles of inland channels, and it was indeed strange once again to feel the decks moving under one's feet. During this last passage we passed within 20 miles of Cape Horn, and actually got a glimpse of the famous island. There were some regrets that we had not rounded the Horn, but one look at the white fury of the sea outside made one feel glad that we were safely inside the channels. Many ships have rounded the Horn, but very few have made a complete passage through the Patagonian Channels.

J. H. COOKE.

NEWS OF OLD BOYS.

J. H. Cooke (1920-1927) writes that his ship, H.M.S. "Dauntless," has now left the South American Station to join the Mediterranean Fleet. He is glad of the change from being thousands of miles away "on his own." He now plays "soccer," "rugger," hockey, cricket, tennis and golf for the ship's team! He sends a welcome article on the Patagonian Channels.

C. Elson (1923-1928) sends interesting news from the British India Marine Service Club, Bombay: "I passed my exam. for Second Mate in November, 1932, and was appointed fourth officer in S.S. 'Masula' in March, 1933. I am now on the 'Bankura' and shall not be home until April, 1937, but when I do I get seven months' leave. At present I am on the Persian Gulf slow mail. We run between Bombay and Basra, calling at all the small ports in Arabia and Persia. Some of these spots are very 'wild and woolly'; so much so that in Dubai and Sharjah Europeans are not allowed ashore without an invitation from the local Sheik, who is a ruler in the real sense of the word. This precaution is necessary to prevent some over-zealous Muslim securing a certain place in Paradise by killing off an Unbeliever. At present the weather in this part of the world is ideal, except in Bombay, which is seldom cool enough to be comfortable, though there have been one or two cold snaps lately. In Basra at this time of the year (January) it sometimes freezes and there is a biting easterly wind blowing most of the time. In the hot season it is quite the reverse; temperatures of 135° F. in the shade are not unusual. However, by the time the hot weather arrives I hope to have been transferred to the Australian 'run.'

"We have a pretty good time, the pay being well above any other company, and as things are now, promotion is fairly rapid, although not quite what it was.

"We are just going to stations for anchoring at Kutch Madvi, so I must pack up." He would like to get into touch with any Old Farnhamians in that part of the world—anywhere between Bombay and Basra, including Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports!

B. C. Stewart (1924-1930) writes very cheerfully from Gloucester, where apparently he is doing excellently with the Westgate Motor House Company, "one of the biggest motor garages and dealers in the county." The firm deals not only in motor cars and motor transport generally, but has its own Aero Club, landing ground, hangar and two 'planes; being on the river it also deals in motor boats and speed boats. He had a very "hectic" but extremely valuable ten days as a representative at the Motor Show.

Ernest Barnard (1918-1922), as a "respectable married man," is very, very cheerful—as he always was! He finds life "good, and there are no complaints." He gives one interesting piece of news—that Jimmy Price (1919-1921) is now back in England again from Ceylon, "with a wife and a car." Price, according to Barnard, is a mine of interesting experiences in Ceylon. Amongst others, he is alleged to have just escaped a trial for murder in connection with a burglar whom he shot at his bungalow!

J. C. Ground (1923-1930), news of whose unfortunate misadventure with a severe blizzard (in Manitoba) was given in last July's issue, is still in the Sanatorium, and it appears more than likely that he will be there for twelve months yet. He sends word that they had 43 degrees of frost on Christmas Day, the coldest so far being 63 degrees of frost! He is wonderfully cheerful and making progress. [Best wishes!—Ed.]

B. K. Ground (1923-1930), after returning from a trip to India on M.V. "Domala" at the end of March, takes his next voyage to East Africa.

R. C. Aldridge (1912-1915) deserves our hearty congratulations on his appointment as Chief Officer of S.S. "Norfolk," a large cargo vessel of the New Zealand Shipping Company. Before his appointment as Chief Officer, he was Navigating Officer on the passenger ship "Rangitane." In accordance with the rule of his Company he goes on promotion to a cargo ship and will later return to a passenger vessel.

W. S. L. Smallman (1927-1933) is at present enjoying life at King's College, London. Although suffering in the earlier part of the season from a damaged ankle, he has managed to represent the College and the University at cross-country running. He was 17th, out of a field of 100, in the Universities' Athletic Union Championship at Swansea in February.

R. M. Craigen (1923-1930) has taken up commercial photography and cinematography. He has just completed a two years' course in photography at the Regent Street Polytechnic, where he obtained a first class with distinctions in the exam., a silver medal in the exhibition, and was the only candidate in 1933 to

obtain a first-class pass in the City and Guilds final examination. His brother, K. Craigen (1923-1925) is now thoroughly settled down in the radio business and is doing well.

A. W. Denyer (1923-1928), in the R.A.O.C., met J. W. Mack (1923-1931) at Hilsea Barracks last summer. He has never regretted joining; he was stationed at Tidworth when he wrote at Christmas.

V. P. Gardner (1917-1919) was promoted to Warrant Rank on January 1st. He was appointed to H.M.S. "Excellent" at Portsmouth to undergo the usual courses following such promotion. He says that although it has been a long, uphill journey, it is with a feeling of something achieved that he can now, to use a naval expression, "sling my sword." He very kindly expresses his gratitude to the School for the good start in life which it gave him, "not only from an educational standpoint, but by instilling into me that greatest of helps—ambition." [Thank you!—Ed.]

Rev. E. Hart (1899-1902) was inducted to the living of Hilderstone in Staffordshire in February.

P. T. Patterson (1926-1931) is now working in the London office of the Union-Castle Steamship Company. He finds the work most interesting, as ships have been his hobby for a number of years.

E. A. Sheppard (1926-1932) sends a very cheery, "chatty" letter. He laments the lack of real news, as "C—b—ley is a very dull place where nothing ever happens!"

L. S. Tompsett (1863-1867) hopes to pay the School another visit in the coming summer in spite of the fact that he has passed his eightieth birthday! [Congratulations and Many Happy Returns!—Ed.]

N. L. G. Tubb (1926-1932) is still training hard to be an Estate Agent and Surveyor, at Woking.

A. G. Styles (1922-1928), in the Rating Department of the Bagshot R.D.C., is hoping to qualify some day as a Rating and Valuation Officer. He has been making cricketing history—apparently as a second Woodfull! He played for Woking and District N.A.L.G.O. against Twickenham, and made 17 (three 4's and a three) in one and a half hours. Against Reading he made 12 in one hour and took six wickets for 42 runs, and 22 (carrying his bat) and five wickets for 24, including hat-trick with the first three balls. He was bowled twice last season in 21 innings—seven times not out. Concerning games he played for Frimley and Camberley U.D.C., he writes: "In the first match I was fielding at mid-on, and Hardy sent down the first ball. I managed to get in the way and catch it—I had not touched a cricket ball before that season: a piece of Morley combination. A few balls later a hitter came in to bat against Hardy, and he hit the ball hard in my direction. I managed to get my hand to it, but it seemed that I had lost my thumb—the ball went on to the boundary!

You can imagine my surprise when the next ball—whilst I was trying to get some feeling into my bruised thumb—turned out to be the same. I do not know how I held it! Hardy and I opened—I had had no batting practice at all. I scored one run after 30 minutes and was so shocked that I played the next ball on to my stumps. I played in six of the eight games, and they won those six—and the League by one point! In a match at Send I had three consecutive overs of Yorkers sent down to me. When I had received only three balls a voice from the crowd shouted 'Play cricket!' I saw the score go up to 115 and my total was 12. I threw my wicket away with a tennis shot behind the wicket, where three men had crept up unseen by me. There was a fast bowler there who plays goalkeeper for Woking, and he said he would never forget me—he sent down three good balls and I played them back! It was a very interesting game indeed! I should like to score my first century against the School—if they will give me time to settle down!"

T. M. Lee (1925-1927) sends along a most interesting and instructive article on the United States Coast Guard. He has evidently spent a great deal of time in writing it and in gathering the material. It is greatly appreciated. At the moment of writing (from New York in January) he was working on a ship which runs from San Francisco to New York via the Panama Canal, including in its trip Seattle, Washington and all the major ports in the Puget Sound, Los Angeles Harbour, Boston, Philadelphia, Camden and Newark. He is hoping to find time to write another article dealing with his personal experiences, or some particular phase of Coast Guard work. [Splendid!—Ed.]

S. G. Hill (1919-1923), writing from Aboukir, Egypt, says that life in the R.A.F. has been going along very smoothly, following the routine of years, unbroken except, perhaps, for a sudden wave of work or a sudden lull. Christmas was unfortunately spoilt by terribly bad weather—it simply rained "cats and dogs" for five whole days over the holiday period, and that seems to have damped the Yuletide spirit! The usual Christmas Day sports—six-a-side soccer matches, the Donkey Derby and other comical events—were postponed until New Year's Day, which turned out very fine. The events take place one after the other, and fancy dress is worn by all. "Rugger" is thriving better than any other sport. Flight-Lieutenant G. R. Beamish, the Irish International, recently posted there for duty, makes a big difference to the Dépôt XV. Hill hopes to be home in either March or April of this year.

R. F. Baker (1924-1926) is quite happy and comfortable with the Police at Streatham!

K. G. Crowhurst (1924-1931) has also now joined "The Force."

A. E. Gilman (1921-1925) last year passed the Final Examination of the London Association of Certified Accountants and has been admitted an Associate Member.

C. J. V. Evitt (1926-1930) sends along the interesting information that he worked on the scenery for the Chelsea Arts Ball and at designing scenery and costumes for the production of "Elijah" at the Albert Hall in February. In his spare moments he is working on an oil painting for this year's Academy.

G. W. C. Hartley (1928-1933) writes very cheerily of his work in learning to be a fully qualified "coiffeur." In his own words: "I find that conversing with the 'female of the species' is a great deal easier than conversing with the male!" He states that D. W. Mackinney (1927-1933) is with a motor firm in Leeds.

We have been overwhelmed this last Christmas and New Year with letters overflowing with good wishes for the School and the Association—and with beautifully worded appreciations of the Magazine! It is particularly pleasing, too, to find Old Boys expressing kindly thoughts of their old "House" and wishing it "Good Luck!" If it gives merely the opportunity for the expression of such good feeling and fellowship, of kindly remembrance and sincere appreciation, the Association is "worth-while"!

Dates.

Saturday, July 7th.—O.F.A. General Meeting. Cricket Match: "Past v. Present."

Wednesday, July 11th.—School Athletic Sports. Events for Old Boys.

Saturday, July 28th.—O.F.A. Re-Union.

Monday, July 30th.—School Swimming Sports. Events for Old Boys.

Messrs. Elphicks, Ltd., West Street, Farnham, supply O.F.A. Badges (1/6), O.F.A. Ties (silk 2/6 and 4/6, blazer cloth 2/6), O.F.A. Wool Scarves (7/11), O.F.A. Silk Squares (12/6), O.F.A. Blazers (35/-).

