

# THE FARNHAMIAN.

Vol. XXIII., No. 1.

March, 1936.

## Editorial.

The term has been saddened and darkened by the death of King George V. So much had he become known and had endeared himself to his subjects that we all experienced a sense of personal loss. To use these words, which have been repeated over and over again, is not to be conventional, but to give inevitable expression to the truth. On the day of the Royal Funeral, when no school was held, some of us were witnesses of the great procession in London; a few went to Windsor, but the majority of us were present at local ceremonies, and so paid our homage to the memory of a great king.

On Wednesday, January 22nd, the whole School, assembled in Hall, heard over the radio the proclamation of King Edward VIII. at St. James's Palace.

\* \* \* \* \*

No new Prefects have been appointed this term. Three Sub-Prefects have been made to fill up the vacancies caused at the end of last term by boys leaving. The full list of Sub-Prefects is: G. W. Allen, T. R. Alston, G. A. Bacon, J. T. Ballett, F. C. Martin, A. T. Taylor and J. A. D. Wood.

\* \* \* \* \*

The only new appointment is that of T. R. Alston to be Assistant Librarian.

\* \* \* \* \*

Salvete: A. J. Barter, R. J. Bidwell, F. E. Churton, H. D. Spiegel, A. Sternberg, N. H. L. Temple, G. J. R. Wilkinson.

\* \* \* \* \*

Valete: G. W. Allen, T. J. Beardall, K. D. Dalton, T. R. Hern, L. P. Jepp, G. E. S. Jones, L. Linney, G. J. North, L. W. F. Percival, A. C. Slaght, H. F. Wood.

—◆—  
 $\frac{1}{6}$

*Wordsworth was peevish with the maiden who  
Insisted "We are Seven," and scorned subtraction.  
How far more peevish would he be with Mu,  
Who treats his seven as a vulgar fraction.*

[The Sixth Form is reduced to seven members this term.]

## Speech Day.

It was fitting that the Bishop of Guildford should be invited to our prize-giving in his first year of office, and to our great satisfaction he was able to be present. Unfortunately, Mrs. Macmillan was unable to come with him owing to a long-standing engagement elsewhere, and his Lordship therefore not only addressed us, but also distributed the prizes. In the course of his intimate speech he reminded us that the year 1935 was the centenary of English Local Government, and he encouraged boys now at school to take an interest in, and to look forward to a share in public affairs. We hope that such sound advice from such a source will bear good fruit in the future.

### PRIZE WINNERS.

Form Prizes.—Form I.: P. R. C. May; 2, D. R. Goddard; industry, J. A. Judge and I. Watts. IIb.: 1, P. R. Green; 2, W. G. Sims; industry, J. A. L. Chuter and A. F. Rawlinson. IIa.: 1, W. G. Little; 2, E. A. Pierce; industry, D. Baigent and W. J. Baker. IIIb.: 1, M. C. Colwill; 2, C. D. Shelley; industry, R. A. Edmondson and R. A. Jeffery. IIIa.: 1, P. F. Copping; 2, A. E. Crawte; industry, W. A. Chapman and J. L. Stevens. IVb.: 1, L. B. Harfield; 2, D. G. Davies. IVa.: 1, C. E. Taylor; 2, F. P. Lambert; industry, S. F. Menday and D. J. Reeve.

Subject Prizes.—Reading: Senior, (1) \*A. E. Job and (2) G. J. North; junior, E. A. Pierce. Drawing: Senior, N. S. Davies; junior, R. W. Judd. Manual: Senior, J. S. Debenham; junior, R. A. Jeffery. Tidy work: Senior, T. R. Harrington; junior, A. R. King. (\*Awarded the prize last year).

Examination Prizes.—Vb.: R.S.A. Commercial School Certificate: G. R. Blower and G. C. Ridout. Va.: General School Examination, London University, with exemption from matriculation: T. C. Alexander, K. W. Bolter, A. E. Job (\*Latin), S. H. Mason (\*Maths.) and J. A. Watling. Also passed: E. A. Barker, D. A. Harrison, J. W. Stoye, S. Wells and J. A. D. Wood. L.VI.: Matriculation, London University: M. A. Sherfield. (\*Distinction). VI.: Higher School Examination, London University, passed with exemption from Inter-Science: C. D. Barrow, A. J. Beard, W. M. Robertson and D. W. Taylor. Distinction in French (written and oral): T. J. Pegg. Stedman-Methuen Scholarship: D. W. Taylor. Dr. George Brown prize for Chemistry: A. J. Beard. C. R. Gibson prize: D. W. Taylor.

After the votes of thanks there was an entertainment, consisting of a one act play, "The King Decides," and songs under the direction of Mr. Dean. This year again we heard with pleasure a new carol, composed by him and recently published. We are beginning to look forward to a composition from him annually.

In the play, A. E. Job, in his first male part, scored a great success as Columbus, the great speech near the end being delivered with great force and sincerity. C. H. Wadmore made up well as the Queen and should be a very useful recruit to the Dramatic Society. H. de B. Brock also made an encouraging debut.

## PROGRAMME.

## 1. "THE KING DECIDES," a Play in One Act by John Hampden.

*Characters in the order of their appearance:*

Hernando de Talavera		T. R. ALSTON.
	<i>(The Queen's Confessor)</i>	
Rodriguez de Nava	<i>(a Chamberlain)</i> ...	E. A. BARKER.
Christopher Columbus	... ..	A. E. JOB.
Alonso de Quintanilla	<i>(Treasurer of Castille)</i>	D. R. COXALL.
Ferdinand	<i>(King of Castille, Aragon, etc.)</i> ...	H. DE B. BROCK.
Isabella	<i>(Queen of Castille)</i> ... ..	C. H. WADMORE.
Courtiers	... ..	J. L. STEVENS AND
		P. F. COPPING.

## 2. SONGS BY THE JUNIOR CHOIR:

"Strange Adventure"	... ..	Sullivan.
"Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind"	... ..	Arne.
Noel (New Carol)	... ..	Edward Dean.
<i>(Published by Augener, Ltd., Great Marlborough Street).</i>		

SCHOOL SONG.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

---

## Debating Society.

A preliminary meeting of the Debating Society was held on Friday, January 17th, to arrange the debates for the term.

On Friday, January 24th, Mr. W. A. Smallman kindly consented to give a paper on "George Sturt, a Small Boy in the Sixties." I am sorry that so few heard his address, but those who did will agree with me that our hearty thanks are due to him for his very excellent paper.\*

On Friday, February 14th, the first debate of the term was held. Mr. West proposed the motion: "That in the opinion of this house, the Cadet Corps should be re-introduced in this School." He said that with so much warlike feeling in Europe it was only for our protection that the Cadet Corps should be fostered, and that discipline was good for the youthful mind.

In opposing the motion, Mr. Brock said that it would be better training for the army if, instead of marching about in the playground, we could have more physical training.

The motion was finally defeated by eight votes to seven, the Chairman's vote being cast against the motion. In spite of the fact that most of the speakers strayed from the main subject the debate proved very interesting.

The last debate of the term is to be held on Thursday, February 27th.

A.J.B.

[\*For the benefit of those who were not present, we are printing the Paper. See elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

## Science Society.

Owing to a scarcity of Friday evenings this term, so far only one meeting of the Science Society has been possible.

On Friday, January 31st, a meeting was held in the Physics Lab. at which two papers were given. The first was by A. J. Beard on "Radium and Radioactivity," and dealt with the history of the discovery of radioactivity, the main phenomena connected with it, and its uses.

The second paper was given by D. W. C. Jepp on the "History of Aviation." This dealt with man's attempts to fly, from the earliest times, attempts which mainly finished in the death of the flyer, until the brothers Wright succeeded in building a heavier-than-air machine which would fly, and thus established the foundations of modern aeronautical practice.

The next meeting is to be held on Friday, February 28th, at which a series of lantern slides, kindly lent by the National League of Airmen will be shown.

A.J.B.

---

## Photographic Society.

Activity this term has been confined to meetings. On Monday, February 17th, Mr. Lock gave a very interesting demonstration of enlarging. For this purpose he used an enlarger designed and constructed by himself. On Friday, March 6th, E. Barker gave a lantern lecture entitled "A Journey across Canada," and another one on Friday, March 13th, entitled "The Upper Reaches of the Thames."

This term the membership has steadily increased.

E.A.F.B.

---

## New Foods for Old.

"Frogs' legs have become the latest craze in America." So declares a recent newspaper article, which goes on to say that smart restaurants are having such a demand for this novel delicacy that they are quite unable to cope with it, and that frog-farms are making fortunes.

America exports a great many of the blessings (?) of civilization to this country—cold spells, heat waves, jazz, slang, film-stars, crooners—so why not frogs' legs? There is every probability that, in the near future, the new idea will "catch-on" over here, and enterprising Farnhamians should consider how well Nature has provided them for this new industry. It is true that some short-sighted authority has been making strenuous efforts (so far with little success) to keep our beautiful river within artificial bounds and to take from us for ever the glorious swamps that might, in time, become as important as our hop-gardens. Still, "Farnham Frogs are Far the Finest" may yet be seen on every hoarding.

Of course, like most new movements, this one would have to contend with old-fashioned ideas. Although it was widely believed in England as long ago as the time of Napoleon that Frenchmen lived almost entirely on frogs and snails, the prejudice against these interesting animals as articles of food still survives in most parts of the country.

However, in certain districts of East Anglia, and in the neighbourhood of Bristol, snails are regularly used as food; and everyone who has read stories of gypsy life will know what a tasty dish it is possible to make from a hedgehog.

Think how much it would add to the interest of life if we had to go out and collect our food from the fields and hedgerows before we could dine. This has its disadvantages, though, for it would be awkward for hungry participants in cross-country runs and such-like events, whose attention might be drawn at any moment by the sight of a perfectly lovely breakfast crawling or jumping about in the grass.

Newspapers are full of dark hints of the possibility of another war and English people not being able to provide sufficient food in the event of any such national emergency. It would therefore be wise to consider in advance these sources of supply. During the last war a patriotic gentleman wrote a book, dedicated to a Government official in charge of food supplies, and in this he drew attention to the fact that many countryside plants, animals, and even insects, could be used as food. He recommended grasshoppers "lightly fried in butter," but added the solemn warning that "the thighs only are to be eaten." One wonders how long it would take a hungry school-boy to collect enough grasshoppers' thighs to make a really satisfying meal! In the same book the collecting of wild bees' honey was suggested, and this outdoor sport might perhaps prove a popular rival to cricket—livelier, and with plenty of runs!

Small boys are supposed to be fond of "birds'-nesting," possibly small parties of these could be commissioned to forage the woods of Alice Holt and Moor Park, so that we could try the Chinese dish of birds'-nest soup. From China too comes the idea of seaweed as an article of diet. Perhaps pond-weed from Frensham would be a satisfactory substitute for us. Even from the common nettle it is possible (if not usual!) to make an edible, or at least drinkable, soup. No doubt one becomes fond of this—in time. Then again we have the great family of mushrooms, but the hunting of these should perhaps be listed under the heading of "Dangerous Sports," as mistakes may prove exceedingly painful.

In view of this, and after reconsidering everything thoroughly, the writer for one is a little doubtful about the whole business. Perhaps, after all, it would be better to stick to roast beef and plum pudding, and wish our American friends joy of their frogs'-legs!

## The Broadcasting of Plays.

So long as by broadcasting we mean the transmission of sound without vision, the technique of a broadcast play must be essentially different from the theatrical production. The action of a stage play is entirely lost when the play is broadcast, although perhaps in a few years' time even the action of the play will be brought into the home through the medium of television. Thus plays, which for the present at least are suitable for broadcasting, must consist of a clash, not of material actions, but of ideas. The action of the play must be brought to its climax through the medium of sound. By sound we do not exclude off stage effects. These however do not contribute to the unfolding of the action, but rather to give the locality and time at which the action takes place. Their effect is subsidiary; they must not help to unfold the story for us, for if they did, a slight hitch in the effects department would break the continuity of the story. The story must rely entirely upon the spoken word, and effects must be only for the purpose of localising the event.

Thus in a way the scope of a broadcast play is limited. Such films of the "Wild West" which have been very popular would be out of the question for broadcasting. On the other hand, such writers as Ibsen and George Bernard Shaw have found that the action of a play need not depend upon a clash of actions, but rather upon ideas. Such plays as these are eminently suitable for broadcasting.

The radio is not so far removed from the audience as the theatre. Instead of seeing a miniature of the play at a considerable distance from us the actors are brought into our homes. We feel, not as outsiders who have been privileged to watch the play afar off, but rather as though we were actually taking part in it, as though we had a personal interest in it. The play itself strikes a truer note, for, however good the acoustic properties of the hall are, we always have the feeling that the actors are shouting at us, and consequently some of the dialogue lacks the spirit it should have.

It has been said that the imagination has to be stretched to imagine the action from sound only. But does not this apply when we can actually see the actors? We see only a small portion of the drama which is being enacted—that portion which can reasonably be placed on the stage—but outside that our imaginations have to fill in the blanks, so after all there is no new difficulty here.

I am afraid this has degenerated into a comparison of broadcasting and the stage but, after all, a standard is necessary for everything and the theatre is one of the oldest and most popular forms of entertainment.

To sum up, broadcasting, although offering a different problem to authors and producers, has its possibilities. Many

plays which might prove a failure on the stage would provide suitable material for broadcasting, the potentialities of which have not been exhausted even yet.

A.J.B.



## Exploration.

For an explorative expedition the greatest possible provision for the unexpected has to be made. Food and drink must be good and plentiful, scientific apparatus must be prepared and taken, as well as mountaineering equipment, firearms and ammunition, and tents. Above all, clothing must be of the kind most suited to the climate, so that the explorer can endure the extreme frosts and temperatures of the Poles, or the tropical heat of the Equator, with equanimity.

Explorers, especially of tropical regions, have to be hardy and brave men to withstand not only the excessive heat but also the unhealthy climate.

Nevertheless, when all things are considered, the rigours of the expedition are easily counterbalanced by the discoveries made, and by the glory of having discovered.

The discoveries may be beautiful, may be repulsive, may be marvellous. The Aurora Borealis, the "midnight sun" of the Arctic, and the Aurora Australis, of the Antarctic, are both very beautiful, calling up a sense of wonder and awe. A gigantic mastidon or plesiosaurus, although repulsive on the whole, is of great scientific interest and value. Mount Terror, an active volcano, over 10,000 feet in height, in Antarctica, is a marvellous sight, not only for its mile-wide crater, but for the cave half-way up the mountain, with a vast abyss instead of a back wall, in which can be seen tongues of lurid sulphurous flame licking at the sides of the chasm, some 1,000 feet lower down.

The upper reaches of certain equatorial rivers are very beautiful when there are no gloomy mangroves or malaria-haunted swamps to mar their beauty. A limestone cavern, with its stalactites and stalagmites, is only another source of beauty and wonder to be discovered by the explorer. These examples are only a very few of the great number of wonders which are seen by explorers, and which help to repay their hardships.

Many expeditions have been made to Arctica, Antarctica, and the equatorial regions. The Vikings of old were a race of explorers, and although little is heard of their discoveries, the fact remains that it was they who discovered Iceland and South Greenland. It was not until 1909, however, that the North Pole was reached by Peary, and in December, 1911, that Amundsen reached the South Pole. Scott, Amundsen's rival explorer, had the misfortune to reach his goal in the January of 1912. Amundsen also discovered the North-West Passage, and although it was not and is not of any use to trade its discovery

ended the dispute between the contemporary map-makers as to whether there really was a North-West Passage.

Livingstone penetrated farther into the virgin forest of the Belgian Congo than any white man had ever done before. Bates and Wallace braved sickness and fever to explore the Selvas and the, until then, unknown tributaries of the mighty Amazon.

Tasman discovered the island now called Tasmania, after him, but although he reached very near to the Australian continent, it was an Englishman, Captain Cook, who first discovered and explored the mainland of that continent.

Columbus discovered some outlying islands of America, although he did not touch at, or even know of the American continent, and thought he had found a western route to the East and India.

If no-one had had the courage to explore, the present-day explored world would be nearly the same as it was in 300 B.C. It would consist of a strip of land about 300 miles in width, surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, which might and might not include Great Britain.

Thus it may easily be seen that exploration was necessary to the growth of the world, that it vastly increased the "trade" of the world, and was also a great factor in the bringing into existence of science.

Exploration is a useful as well as an adventurous occupation, but it is only eligible for strong and brave men. L.M.R.



## Roads of the Future.

Roads! What romance is in the word! When we think of the progress of civilization our mind invariably turns to roads. The Romans were famous for their roads, and ever since their invasion and settlement of this country, roads have been one of our chief concerns. Now they concern us more than ever, owing to the ever-increasing amount of vehicular traffic, and we are planning roads that will, we hope, be suitable for centuries to come.

First of all, the arrangement of the roads will of necessity be different from that of the present day. A new scheme must be evolved to counteract the appalling total of fatal accidents. Cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, and pedestrians cannot all use the same highways with complete safety, as can be seen by daily events reported in the newspapers.

People say a new scheme must be devised. There are quite a few on foot at the moment. One is to make all the roads as straight as possible. This is very wise as many of the fatal accidents take place on corners—approximately fifty per cent.—a very high proportion. But if only drivers of motor vehicles

would be a little more careful in taking corners and would not try to pass other vehicles when, owing to a bend in the road, they cannot see what traffic is approaching, these apparently necessary things would not be death-traps.

A second scheme that is quite feasible is that of overhead roads. The idea is that cycles and motor-cycles shall have one road, pedestrians another, and cars and other big vehicles a third. The toll of life could thus be considerably reduced. There has already been great talk of this, and either a very good reason will have to be found against it or it will become a reality; unless, of course, a better plan is devised, or one as good as this but less expensive.

A scheme, possibly less expensive, is to enlarge all roads to three times their present width, dividing them by fairly wide footpaths into three sections; one section for each form of traffic. There will of course be crossing places, controlled by traffic lights and with policemen on duty. Footbridges would be built to carry all pedestrians wishing to cross the roads, and thus the Belisha Beacons, bugbears to the other and quicker forms of traffic, would not be necessary.

Naturally people will want to know the cost of these improvements. I must admit it will be large, very large in fact, probably amounting to millions of pounds, but surely this will be better than the cost of life. Ways and means would be found for providing this money, and many of those now unemployed would have work instead of drawing the dole.

However, roads, I think, are destined to lose some of their importance because of the advent of the aeroplane. The small autogyro types can land in small spaces and are much quicker for travelling than is the car. Indeed, I can but think that the roads of the future will be as much in the air as on the ground.

T.R.A.



## George Sturt.

Paper read by W. A. Smallman to the Debating Society:

Christopher Columbus, as the historians among you doubtless remember, set out in 1492 for the other side of the Atlantic. When, after weeks of sailing, he sighted land, he had no idea where he was and when he returned he knew not where he had been. Now, I don't want you to be like that. I should be much troubled indeed if, after I had finished this evening, you knew not what I had originally intended to do here, nor what I had actually done, nor what conclusions, if any, we had finally reached. Therefore, in an effort to save both myself and you from such a calamity, I think a rough sketch of my intentions is desirable.

To begin with, this is not a lecture on George Sturt—I am no more qualified to lecture on George Sturt than an Eskimo to drive a London taxicab. Then again, this is no mere list of books and dates—the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is far better qualified for such a display of mathematical ingenuity than I am. No, I cannot aspire to anything more pretentious than an honest and straightforward attempt to see what George Sturt means to the normal Englishman. Of course, in the limited time at my disposal this evening, it would be impossible for us adequately to consider all Sturt's works. Therefore a complete critical study of the man is not intended. Instead, we shall take a worm's eye view of his work—I say a worm's eye view because a bird's eye view would infer a looking down upon his work, which is impossible. This view will, of necessity, be rapid—a sort of Cook's tour, only you will not be called upon to pay and the only passport required is a love for the countryside. After this rather general view, we shall consider two books in some detail—the two books which have made Sturt a figure of importance in English letters: "The Wheelwright's Shop" and "A Small Boy in the Sixties."

Now of the many valuable things our worthy Chairman (Mr. H. Beeken) said to me when I was in the Sixth Form here at Farnham—it was in this very room if I remember rightly—was: "If you want to understand Keats, find out what sort of man he was before you say too much about him." The idea is, of course, that literature is not to be read as the impersonal outpouring of a human typewriter—for an artist, be he an artist with the painter's brush, the poet's pen or the sculptor's chisel, must colour his work with his own personality. You may read the poetry of Keats and Shelley or the plays of Christopher Marlowe with every enjoyment, even if you *do* imagine that Keats was a Hottentot witch-doctor, Shelley a Phillipine islander and Marlowe a cow-boy from Texas—but if you know that Shelley as a boy had a consuming interest in witchcraft, that Keats used to amuse himself at school by reading classical dictionaries during supper, or that Marlowe was a secret-service agent in the pay of the government, you will then begin to see a little more in their work than was at first apparent. Let us, then, before we rush in where the angels might prefer to hang back, see what type of man Sturt might be and in what surroundings he passed his boyhood. Now I have no desire to drown you in a torrent of dates, but we must at least know when Sturt was born and during what years his best work was produced.

He was born in 1863 at 18, The Borough, Farnham—which was, until recently, Mr. H. K. Bentall's tailor's shop. His father was a wheelwright and his mother kept a small and unpretentious paper shop. His parents were not well off—his mother had a long and at times very difficult struggle to keep the house going. Sturt pays tribute to this in these words:

"A frequent nuisance, to one, was the weekly washing. It should be understood that my mother, though there was a small servant girl, had more than enough to do at minding the shop, house-maiding, cooking, mending and making clothes for the family, and generally keeping the house going."

In this same book, "The Small Boy in the Sixties," we shall see how Sturt passed his school days first at two preparatory schools: Miss May's and Mr. Poppleton's and then at the Grammar School, where later he was to become an assistant master. The Grammar School was not then, of course, the proud possessor of this magnificent site up here on the hill, but was situated in West Street.

At school Sturt was not a very strong child: naturally underdeveloped, he had no desire to participate in, though he greatly delighted in watching, the rough games of his comrades. At Mr. Poppleton's he was treated as a delicate and favourite pupil: "No schoolmaster, for instance, ever gave me a tanning. Mr. Poppleton himself (I don't remember that he used a cane on anyone) had a pleasant trick of digging boys in the back with his thumb stiffened out in front of clenched knuckles; and this must have been very unpleasant, to judge from the helpless shrinkings and writhings and blubberings of other little boys sitting beside me, not knowing when they would be assaulted."

At the Grammar School he was more interested in cultivating his mind than in developing his body. He writes: "While other boys were benefitting by gymnastics and games fostered by the school, to me, growing too self-conscious and shy to delight in these aids to development, came and stayed a fascinating delight in quite another development that left infancy behind. I had grown used to being pigeon-breasted, high-shouldered, short of breath, asthmatic—while I condemned 'the body' I acquired deep veneration for 'the mind.'" Incidentally this same youthful enthusiasm for the mind did not continue with Sturt during his later years, for, in the journal of his friend, Arnold Bennett, we find under the date March 1st, 1897 (Sturt was then 34) this cryptic entry: Sturt said: "Too much importance is attached to the intellect. None of us have yet discovered that we are animals that can think." In other words, Sturt had come to realise that the mind is not everything—perhaps this realisation had come to him when he found his own clumsiness at his father's shop; we do not know.

But we do know that during these years of boyhood Sturt was building up that feeling for the life of the country, that sympathy with the simple English folk which is the pervading influence of his literary work. He grew up in the country—Arnold Bennett tells us: "Sturt travelled little. In a long series of his letters there is only one not dated from his house. The unique exception came from Edinburgh, whither, I believe, he had gone by sea"—and he had an honest, unsentimental and uncondescending interest in the people around him. His evening studies at the old School of Art (which then occupied a long, low room over the old Town Hall Building) gave him that quick eye for description, that faculty for getting at the essentials, that he always shows in his writings: his young eyes were ever quick to notice and his mind keen to store up the familiar things around him.

In short, Sturt, when he entered upon his literary career, though not one of those frightening people, a genius, was the very man to find out "what normal English have in 'em." He did not approach the countryside as many a tourist does the Pyramids—that is, as if they were something quaintly curious. No, he grew up with the countryside and knew that the quaintness lies in the tourist and not in the Pyramids. He had not only the true craftsman's outlook, gained of course at his father's shop, but he had the background of good reading which produces good prose style. He had, too, the very thing needed to give him the wide range of subject, outlook and sympathy of treatment which make him the quiet joy that he is: it was a consuming interest in his surroundings—not the mere idle rubber-neck curiosity that makes people go to other people's weddings, but the honest interest in the things around him that marks the country dweller from the human clothes-horse, the town-dweller.

His first important work made its peaceful entry into the world in 1893 under the pen-name of "George Bourne"—Sturt was then living

at *The Bourne*. A novel, entitled "A Year's Exile," the book proves beyond any doubt that Sturt was not destined to be a great novelist: his characters were too vitally interesting to him for him to lose himself in them—he is more an observer than a dramatist—and if he is to be a best-seller a novelist must have dramatic "character conflict" in his work. But peace loving old gentlemen, like myself, would rather have Sturt, the accurate, sympathetic, enthusiastic, unbiassed observer of country life that he is, than have him a "mind disturber" of the best-seller class.

Between this book and the year 1912 Sturt produced quite an amount of literary work: he kept a journal, dabbled in the drama, wrote many extremely valuable letters and several books. Of his books, "The Bettesworth Book" (published in 1901), "Memoirs of a Surrey Labourer" (1907) and "The Ascending Effort" (1910) are the most valuable. "The Bettesworth Book" is of particular interest as a character study in "Steadfastness." Sturt's own words tell us the essential outlook of this work: "The native orderliness, the self-reliance, the indomitable vigour of our English breed, unimpaired as yet by culture—this is what Bettesworth's talk means to me." Once again we find Sturt getting to grips with English life in a book which has truth as its keynote—nothing was set down that Sturt was not sure of. Naturally the character of Bettesworth is the more interesting for this truth, for, though Sturt sometimes tells the truth rather bluntly, the reader is always sure of his ground—a very rare thing in books, particularly in novels, of the last 25 years. Too often neither the novelist, the character concerned nor the reader is aware what the character is talking about, but this is never so with Sturt.

"Change in the Village" was the next important work from Sturt's pen. It was published in 1912, at a time when the English countryside was seeing many rapid and often defacing changes. These changes were essential to progress; indeed, they were inevitable, but they were distasteful to many. To George Sturt they were particularly distasteful, as Farnham was dear to him for its old worldliness and its memories, but he realised that changes would come, and realised, too, that the countryfolk should keep up with the times: "'Book learning' has been very unimportant to the peasant with his traditional lore, but it would be hard to exaggerate the handicap against which the modern labourer strives for want of it."

This work was followed in 1913 by "Lucy Bettesworth," another straightforward, sober and thoughtful book, notable for the character-study of Lucy: "She is of the fields, one of their unvalued products, and the fields have, as it were, overlaid her humanity with an enigmatic and half-dreaded composure like their own."

Of "William Smith" (published in 1920) and its companion volume, "A Farmer's Life" (1922), I have not the time to say all that I should like to say. I might dally by the way to tell you of this delightful character, William Smith, Sturt's grandfather, but I cannot. However, one cannot pass over such a gem of description as that of the man with the lantern: "For often, after candle-light, and when the curtains had been drawn, the back door outside in the dark would set up a weird and dismal creaking on its hinges. I have since been told that it did so always, by day as well as by night, and that pains were taken at times, yet taken in vain, to silence that creepy sound. But in my memory it only occurred at night, a shuffling of footsteps followed it, and one watched to see when the door in the dim corner of the kitchen opened, and a man came in wearing an old-fashioned smock coat and carrying a lantern."

In these two books we see that Sturt's prose has undergone a change: it is rapidly becoming the limpidly beautiful prose that makes "A Small Boy in the Sixties" a masterpiece. Indeed, to such a passage as this from the "Farmer's Life," Arnold Bennett would have affixed his label of "authentic literature": "The generous autumn weather seemed to ask for that. In the hot sky was just enough cloud to show

immense heights; the cottages and the grey-walled yard looked as if they had been prepared and waiting for generations for something to happen."

With this finer prose style we enter upon the most important time in Sturt's literary career. It is interesting to remember that we have to wait until 1923 for the first of Sturt's great works, "The Wheelwright's Shop," and that the greatest of all, "The Small Boy in the Sixties," was not published until after his death in 1927. Thus Sturt's life was a preparation for these two works: his early days gave him that insight into the craft and admiration for the craftsman, and that fund of anecdote and description which we find in "The Wheelwright's Shop," and the storehouse of reminiscence that we find in "A Small Boy in the Sixties." His late life was the time when his natural facility with the pen was developing into true artistry, and in it we can trace the growth from the rather halting style of "A Year's Exile" to the clear, measured flow of the "Farmer's Life" and "A Small Boy in the Sixties."

*(To be concluded in next issue).*

## Football.

*Captain*—W. M. Robertson.      *Vice-Captain*—A. E. Job.

### 1st ELEVEN.

Played, 8; won, 3; drawn, 1; lost, 4; goals for, 17;  
goals against, 33.

Sept. 21st: Farnborough Secondary School, 0; F.G.S., 4.

F.G.S.—R. W. Brown; D. W. Taylor and T. R. Hern; T. C. Alexander, W. M. Robertson and G. W. Allen; A. E. Job, L. W. F. Percival, D. Wilson, A. G. Prince and D. A. Little.

Sept. 28th: Eggar's Grammar School (Alton), 2; F.G.S., 4.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; J. J. Parratt and R. W. Brown; T. C. Alexander, G. W. Allen and T. R. Hern; A. E. Job, D. Wilson, W. M. Robertson, A. G. Prince and D. A. Little.

Oct. 5th: Price's Grammar School (Fareham), 8; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Brown and J. J. Parratt; T. C. Alexander, G. W. Allen and T. R. Hern; A. E. Job, D. Wilson, T. J. Beardall, W. M. Robertson and D. A. Little.

Oct. 19th: Guildford Royal Grammar School, 6; F.G.S., 2.

F.G.S.—C. J. W. Fisher; T. C. Alexander and R. W. Brown; W. M. Robertson, G. W. Allen and T. R. Hern; A. E. Job, D. Wilson, T. J. Beardall, A. G. Prince and D. A. Little.

Oct. 26th: Woking County School, 7; F.G.S., 2.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Brown and T. C. Alexander; G. W. Allen, W. M. Robertson and T. R. Hern; A. H. Greenfield, A. E. Job, T. J. Beardall, D. Wilson and A. G. Prince.

Nov. 23rd: Midhurst Grammar School, 2; F.G.S., 2.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Brown and D. A. Little; A. E. Job, D. Wilson and G. W. Allen; G. A. Bacon, L. W. F. Percival, T. J. Beardall, A. G. Prince and T. R. Hern.

Nov. 30th: Woking County School, 8; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Brown and D. A. Little; T. J. Beardall, D. Wilson and G. W. Allen; G. A. Bacon, L. W. F. Percival, A. E. Job, A. G. Prince and G. A. D. Evans.

Dec. 14th: Old Farnhamians, 0; F.G.S., 1.

O.F.—A. J. Hillyer; N. H. Hillyer and J. W. Kingcome; J. A. Watling and J. Mould; G. J. Warren, R. Kimber, C. L. Larmer, E. A. Thurston and N. F. Lowry.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Brown and D. A. Little; T. J. Beardall, G. W. Allen and A. E. Job; R. E. Mair, L. W. F. Percival, D. Wilson, T. R. Hern and A. G. Prince.

## 2ND ELEVEN.

Played, 5; won, 0; drawn, 0; lost, 5; goals for, 11;  
goals against, 58.

Sept. 21st: Farnborough Secondary School, 9; F.G.S., 7.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. W. Judd and F. C. Martin; D. W. Jepp, M. C. Colwill and J. O. Levison; C. J. W. Fisher, G. A. Bacon, G. H. Lawrence, S. Wells and G. A. D. Evans.

Sept. 28th: Camberley County School, 16; F.G.S., 2.

F.G.S.—R. E. L. Harris; R. W. Judd and F. C. Martin; D. W. Jepp, M. C. Colwill and J. O. Levison; C. J. W. Fisher, G. A. Bacon, G. H. Lawrence, S. Wells and G. A. D. Evans.

Oct. 19th: Guildford Royal Grammar School, 7; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—C. D. Williams; R. J. Morby and J. J. Parratt; A. H. Greenfield, A. F. Enticknap and G. G. Nolan; G. A. Bacon, F. W. Withers, A. E. Crawte, L. W. F. Percival and G. A. D. Evans.

Oct. 26th: Aldershot County High School, 6; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—C. J. W. Fisher; D. G. Davies and R. J. Morby; A. F. Enticknap, D. A. Little and D. W. Jepp; G. A. Bacon, J. O. Levison, L. W. F. Percival, A. L. Baber and F. W. Withers.

Nov. 23rd: Camberley County School, 20; F.G.S., 0.

F.G.S.—R. E. L. Harris; D. G. Davies and R. J. Morby; J. O. Levison, A. H. Greenfield and G. A. D. Evans; S. Wells, R. E. Mair and C. J. W. Fisher.

## "UNDER 15."

Oct. 2nd: Farnham Elementary Schools, 6; F.G.S., 2.

F.G.S.—R. E. L. Harris; D. B. Allen and R. E. Mair; J. A. Gabb, M. C. Colwill and J. O. Levison; A. E. Crawte, B. A. Garfath, G. H. Lawrence, A. G. Prince and G. A. D. Evans.

Oct. 5th: Price's Grammar School (Fareham), 7; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—C. J. W. Fisher; D. G. Davies and D. B. Allen; J. A. F. Gabb, M. C. Colwill and J. O. Levison; G. A. D. Evans, K. B. Talbot, A. E. Crawte, A. G. Prince and A. H. Pocock.

## "UNDER 14."

Oct. 19th: Guildford Royal Grammar School, 6; F.G.S., 1.

F.G.S.—R. W. Dipper; G. S. Webb and K. B. Talbot; J. H. James, M. C. Colwill and B. H. Durham; D. Baigent, B. A. Garfath, C. E. LeClercq, P. J. Rose and F. LeClercq.

## INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL.

SENIOR.—Childe 6, School 1; Massingberd 2, Harding 6; Morley 0, Childe 2; Massingberd 0, School 8; Harding 2, Morley 5; Childe 7, Massingberd 0; Morley 3, School 3; Harding 0, Childe 4; Massingberd scr. against Morley; School 4, Harding 0.

JUNIOR.—Massingberd 2, Harding 3; Childe 3, School 5; Massingberd 1, School 4; Morley 1, Childe 6; Childe 1, Massingberd 4; Harding 0, Morley 2; Harding 1, Childe 2; Morley 1, School 2; Harding 1, School 1; Massingberd 7, Morley 0.

POSITIONS.—Senior: 1, Childe (8 points); 2, School and Morley (5 points each); 4, Harding (2 points); 5, Massingberd (0 points). Junior: 1, School (7 points); 2, Massingberd and Childe (4 points each); 4, Harding (3 points); 5, Morley (2 points).

---

## Boxing.

The annual contest took place in the Gymnasium on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, December 9th, 11th and 13th. Some good fighting was seen in the semi-final and final rounds. The referees were Mr. F. L. Swain, Mr. Wickens and the Rev. J. Penry Davey, C.M.G. The judging was shared by Mr. Withinshaw, Mr. Wickens, Mr. Kingcome and Mr. Court.

Classes 1—6 were according to weight, and Classes 7—12 were according to an index figure arrived at by taking into consideration both weight and age. In the first seven classes the preliminary bouts were of one round of two minutes, and in the other classes they were of one round of 1½ minutes. All semi-finals and finals were of two rounds of 1½ minutes. Medals were presented to all class winners and to the two best losers, who were F. P. Lambert (Classes 1—5) and M. V. Edwards (Classes 6—12).

### THE INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION.

For the Inter-House Competition one point was awarded each competitor for entry, one point for a win in the first series, two points for a win in the semi-finals, and three points for a win in the finals. School House, with 63 points (28 entries) gained first place, Harding came second with 57 points (20 entries), Morley third with 48 points (19 entries), Childe fourth with 43 points (17 entries) and Massingberd fifth with 35 points (19 entries). Harding had four class winners, Childe and School three each, and Morley two.

The results were as follows:

#### CLASS 1.—10ST. 7LBS. AND OVER.

Semi-final.—D. J. Reeve (Morley) beat J. D. Rogers (School).

Final.—Reeve beat D. Wilson (School). A hard-hitting fight, each combatant taking the blows well. In the second round, Reeve had the better of the exchanges and fought more conscientiously than the loser, who was inclined to swing wildly. It was, however, a very close fight.

#### CLASS 2.—UNDER 10ST. 7LBS.

Semi-finals.—D. W. C. Jepp (School) beat R. W. Brown (Massingberd). Jepp's hard punches were a feature of both rounds, but Brown's "all-in" methods prevented a good display. The fight was stopped.

D. A. Little (Childe) beat P. Lillywhite (School). Both were extremely cautious when apart, but provided some good boxing when they got together, Little generally leading the rallies.

Final.—Jepp beat Little, the fight being stopped.

#### CLASS 3.—UNDER 10ST.

First Series.—A. T. Taylor (Childe) beat M. E. P. West (School); J. T. Ballett (Morley) beat D. R. Coxall (School).

Semi-finals.—B. G. Louch (Harding) beat A. L. Baber (School). Fighting in the first round was very slow, and both combatants seemed to have reserved their strength for the second period. Towards the end Baber fell off completely owing to a body blow from Louch. The Referee: "The loser made a good fight for it."

Ballett beat Taylor. Very few blows were exchanged in this fight, especially in the second round. Ballett let Taylor do the attacking and concentrated on keeping him off. Towards the end, however, he struck out to win the bout.

Final.—Louch beat Ballett. Ballett received a hard blow in the first round and seemed afraid of a repetition in the second. He circled round Louch and only attacked when cornered.

#### CLASS 4.—UNDER 9ST. 7LBS.

First Series.—L. W. F. Percival (Childe) beat R. Shelley (Harding); A. J. Beard (Massingberd) beat L. M. Roberts (Morley).

Semi-finals.—G. W. Allen (Childe) beat F. P. Lambert (Massingberd). This fight proved a very welcome contrast to the bout which preceded it. Each boy attacked in turn with real effort, neither being afraid of the other's blows. Both were in excellent condition, and kept up the fray right to the end. The Referee: "A very excellent fight. Red (Allen) wins it, but we give every credit to blue (Lambert)."

Beard beat Percival. This was a very scrappy and slow fight.

Final.—Allen beat Beard. Beard could not stand up to Allen's hard advances, but he did not let the winner have it all his own way and got in a number of well-aimed blows. It was a very good fight.

#### CLASS 5.—UNDER 9ST.

First Series.—G. A. Bacon (Harding) beat C. E. Taylor (Childe); H. de B. Brock (Massingberd) beat A. F. Enticknap (School); C. J. V. Fisher (Harding), w.o., R. W. Judd (School), scr.; A. E. Job (Harding) beat C. H. Wadmore (School).

Semi-finals.—Bacon beat Brock. Bacon's short, hard punches had more effect than his taller opponent's, but, ducking, he was inclined to hit low. Brock got in some good body blows. In the second round both fought fiercely, but Brock failed to keep a good guard. The referee congratulated Brock on "a really good fight."

Fisher w.o. Job.

Final.—Bacon w.o. Fisher.

#### CLASS 6.—UNDER 8ST. 7LBS.

First Series.—R. E. Mair (School) beat H. J. Smith (Childe); J. W. Clark (Massingberd) beat J. T. Heath-Brown (Morley); W. H. Perry (Childe) beat J. Lucas (Massingberd); S. H. Mason (Harding), w.o., S. Wells (Morley), scr.

Semi-finals.—Clark beat Mair. This was a very poor bout, both combatants fighting much too cautiously.

Perry beat Mason. Perry was handicapped by an injured thumb, and, although his blows were well aimed, in most cases they failed to land.

Final.—Perry beat Clark. Perry's bigger build gave him the advantage, but Clark used more science in his fighting, and his blows seemed to be more effective.

## CLASS 7.

First Series.—S. F. Menday (School) beat J. O. Levison (Morley); G. A. D. Evans (Childe) beat J. R. Killick (Harding); C. D. Williams (Morley), w.o., A. H. Pocock (Massingberd), scr.; G. J. North (Morley) beat N. S. Davies (School); V. G. Anderson (Harding) beat J. W. Stoyle (Childe); L. P. Jepp (School) beat S. C. Goldman (Massingberd); R. E. Lintern (Morley), bye.

Second Series.—Williams beat Evans; Anderson beat North; Jepp beat Lintern.

Semi-finals.—Menday beat Williams. Menday had the advantage of height and reach, but in the first round was rather perturbed by Williams' ducking tactics. In the second round both combatants started briskly, but soon tired.

Jepp w.o. Anderson.

Final.—Menday beat Jepp. In this fight few blows were exchanged.

## CLASS 8.

First Series.—R. C. S. Vandeleur (Morley) beat M. I. Power (Massingberd); B. O. Friend (Childe) beat D. J. McLeod (Massingberd); D. S. Dalton (Harding) beat L. Atkinson (Childe); H. L. King (Massingberd) beat L. D. Moss (School); P. H. Richmond (Childe), w.o., B. J. Kelson (School), scr.; I. G. Findlay (Harding), w.o., G. E. Wheeler (School), scr.; J. A. F. Gabb (Massingberd) beat M. R. Jones (School).

Second Series.—Dalton beat Friend; Richmond beat King; Findlay beat Gabb.

Semi-finals.—Dalton beat Vandeleur. A slow first round was followed by a fierce second, in which Dalton's superior height and reach told in his favour. Vandeleur stood up to him very pluckily.

Findlay beat Richmond. The winner did not seem at all perturbed by the few blows which Richmond landed. He kept a good guard and hit hard. The Referee: "Two plucky boys."

Final.—Findlay beat Dalton in a stopped fight.

## CLASS 9.

First Series.—W. A. Riseborough (Childe) beat P. F. Copping (Harding); B. H. Durham (School) beat W. E. Murray (Childe); W. B. Witt (Massingberd) beat J. J. Lowry (Morley); A. Barnes (Morley) beat R. C. Tomlin (Harding); R. A. Edmondson (Harding) beat W. J. Baker (School); L. A. Lintern (Morley) beat R. J. Durham (School); A. F. Rawlinson (Massingberd), bye.

Second Series.—Durham beat Witt; Barnes beat Edmondson; Lintern beat Rawlinson.

Semi-finals.—Riseborough beat Durham. Durham's whirlwind tactics made him tired by the end of the first round, while Riseborough started the second quite fresh, and in the end his more scientific methods gained him the victory.

Lintern beat Barnes. Barnes had difficulty in getting inside Lintern's long reach.

Final.—Riseborough beat Lintern. Lintern's reach again gave him an advantage, and Riseborough had the utmost difficulty in getting inside. He must be congratulated, however, on his plucky efforts and on the victory of "a very near thing," as Mr. Penry Davey described it.

## CLASS 10.

First Series.—D. J. Wood (Harding) beat F. R. Barclay (School); J. M. Aylwin (School) beat J. A. Mills (Childe); P. J. Rose (Harding) beat W. G. B. Sims (Morley); M. S. Binning (Massingberd) beat H. P. LeClercq (School).

Semi-finals.—Aylwin beat Wood; Rose w.o. Binning.

Final.—Rose beat Aylwin. Both are very courageous and sportsmanlike little boxers and should do well in the future.

## CLASS 11.

First Series.—R. R. Kirk (School) beat A. M. Mould (Massingberd); R. L. Webber (Morley) beat R. G. Lacey (Childe); P. J. Levison (Morley) beat J. A. Judge (School); A. J. M. Holmes (Massingberd) beat P. Tomlin (Harding); C. J. Johnson (Morley) beat D. A. Preece (Childe); O. R. Shelley (Harding), bye.

Second Series.—Levison beat Holmes; Johnson, w.o., Shelley, scr.

Semi-finals.—Kirk beat Webber. Kirk, although smaller than Webber, and having difficulty in reaching his opponent's face, was the attacker throughout.

Johnson beat Levison. They were in together for the greater part of the first round, both hitting rather blindly but getting there. In the second period Johnson attacked.

Final.—Johnson beat Kirk. Another plucky fight, the winner's reach giving him the verdict.

## CLASS 12.

First Series.—D. E. Wood (Harding) beat G. E. S. Jones (Massingberd); M. V. Edwards (Morley) beat J. Robson (Harding); A. R. King (School) beat J. W. Brine (Harding); I. E. Dolley (Massingberd), w.o., D. R. Goddard (School), scr.; P. A. Woodham (Morley), bye.

Second Series.—Dolley w.o. Woodham.

Semi-finals.—Edwards beat Wood. Wood, the lightest boy in the School (3st. 11lbs.), got in some very good punches against his slightly heavier opponent. Edwards was the more confident of the two, and overwhelmed Wood in the second round.

King beat Dolley. In the first round punch was exchanged for punch, both finding the mark better towards the end of the round. In the second period they got in together more, but the risk of being hit rather outweighed the desire to hit.

Final.—King beat Edwards. Edwards attacked pluckily, but ran on to King's punches.

## Shooting.

February 1st: v. Woking C.S.—Lost by 7 points.

WOKING C.S.				FARNHAM G.S.			
Forty	...	...	99	A. E. Job	...	...	97
Howard	...	...	95	G. G. Nolan	...	...	96
Proudman	...	...	94	C. D. Barrow	...	...	94
Aive	...	...	94	A. J. Beard	...	...	92
Ward	...	...	94	H. de B. Brock	...	...	92
Burrows	...	...	93	P. Lillywhite	...	...	91
569				562			

(Counted out: Bateman 91, Phillips 88).

(Counted out: J. A. D. Wood 90, G. A. Bacon 89).

### INTER-HOUSE SHOOTING (Autumn Term).

1.—MASSINGBERD.				2.—HARDING.			
A. E. Crawte	...	...	85	G. G. Nolan	...	...	87
W. B. Witt	...	...	82	L. B. Harfield	...	...	87
A. J. Beard	...	...	79	A. E. Job	...	...	86
M. I. Power	...	...	76	G. A. Bacon	...	...	74
T. R. Alston	...	...	73	C. D. Barrow	...	...	67
S. C. Goldman	...	...	71	J. R. Killick	...	...	58
466				459			

(Counted out: M. S. Binning 71, H. de B. Brock 70).

(Counted out: L. A. Goode 57, D. E. P. Raggett 48).

3.—SCHOOL.		4.—MORLEY.	
D. Wilson	... 82	G. J. North	... 75
G. J. Over	... 81	K. B. Talbot	... 73
P. Lillywhite	... 79	J. A. Heath-Brown	... 72
J. A. D. Wood	... 73	S. Wells	... 71
R. E. Mair	... 71	P. E. D. Elphick	... 68
D. W. C. Jepp	... 71	R. J. Morby	... 64
	457		423

(Counted out: C. H. Wadmore  
53, D. L. Davies 39).

(Counted out: J. J. Lowry 57,  
J. O. Levison 44).

5.—CHILDE.	
D. B. Allen	... 88
V. J. S. Woolgar	... 73
R. N. Atkinson	... 63
J. A. Mills	... 59
W. M. Robertson	... 57
M. C. Colwill	... 50
	390

(Counted out: D. A. Preece 44, L. Atkinson 44).

D. B. Allen (Childe) was awarded the Spoon for the highest individual score (88).

## House Notes.

### CHILDE.

The poor performance of the House in the Boxing last term has rather jeopardised our chances of retaining the Cock-House Shield; our prospects for the remaining House activities of the year are only moderate. Our low position was due mostly to the very small entry. Such lack of enthusiasm is not pleasant to record, and it is to be hoped that in the future Boxing will not be regarded in such a spiritless manner.

The Football was again quite good, the Seniors retaining the Cup for the second successive year. The Juniors, though not attaining the same success, nevertheless did quite well.

Shooting continues to be our weakest point, there being an unfortunate lack of talent in the House. However, with keenness and energy, there is no reason why we should not do well in the Athletic Sports at the end of the term. W.M.R.

### HARDING.

As usual there is little to report this term. Neither the Senior nor Junior teams came up to expectation in the Football, and we had to be content with low positions.

Although we lost the Cup in the Boxing, we came a good second, as indeed we also did in the Shooting.

At the present moment we are a close third for the Cock-House, and a lot will depend on the coming Sports.

It is to be hoped that all who can will take an active interest in these. A.E.J.

## MASSINGBERD.

In the final Football positions our Seniors finished up last, having lost all their matches, while the Juniors tied for second place. Boxing, which might have gained a few points for us, was not our strong feature, due mainly to the lack of entries which handicapped us from the start; although those who did enter were keen. The only bright spot of the term was the Shooting, in which we came first. This was only the first round, however, so we must not rest on our laurels. This term there is no Football; it has been replaced by Athletics. We badly need all the points we can get, so I hope all who can run will do so, although this wish may be rather late in the day.

A.J.B.

## MORLEY.

Unfortunately we have been rather unsuccessful in our quest for Cock-House points; at present we only occupy fourth place.

In the Boxing Competition we gained third place. This was due not so much to the number of entries, which was, I am sorry to say, rather small, but rather to the keenness of the entrants.

In the first stage of the Shooting we did not do as well as usual, only gaining fourth place. But I have great hopes, that this will be improved on in the other stages.

In the Football the Seniors did fairly well, gaining second to Childe. The Juniors were last, even though they were extremely enthusiastic.

The most important event this term is the Inter-House Athletic Sports, for which I hope our members are getting "in trim."

J.T.B.

## SCHOOL HOUSE.

After last term's very disastrous start in the Cross-Country Run things finished rather better than satisfactory. The Boxing Cup was regained and also the Junior Football Cup. Now that Football has been stopped during the Spring Term Inter-House Athletic Sports will be more important, as it has the term all to itself; also there are more events. Shooting has been quite good, but even better scores are forecast for the future.

D.W.J.



## OLD FARNHAMIAN'S' ASSOCIATION.

### MEMBERSHIP.

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

- J. E. Mould (1926-1931), "Berna," Little Green Lane, Shortheath, Farnham.  
 R. A. Donald (1930-1935), Hankley Golf House, Tilford, Farnham.  
 G. C. Ridout (1927-1935), "Fippany," Tilford Road, Farnham.  
 A. W. LeClercq (1926-1932), "Belmont," King's Road, Walton-on-Thames.  
 A. C. Slaght (1930-1935), "Normandie," Firgrove Hill, Farnham.  
 F. H. Eavis (1927-1935), Fir Cottage, Hazel Grove, Hindhead.  
 T. C. Alexander (1930-1935), 8, Shawfield Road, Ash, Aldershot.  
 A. G. Rose (1903-1904), "The Wheatsheaf," West Street Farnham.  
 G. M. Elphick (1927-1935), 13, West Street, Farnham.  
 T. J. Pegg (1929-1935), Frimhurst Cottage, Frimley Green, Aldershot.

The following former members of the Staff have been elected Honorary Members:—

- Miss D. M. Brown (1921-1935), Mr. E. G. Hunt (1921-1924), Mr. G. A. Ashton (1922-1927), and the Rev. H. J. Vallins (1924-1929).

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Old Farnhamians' Association was held at the Grammar School on Saturday, December 14th, when the President (Mr. F. A. Morgan) was in the chair. He was accompanied by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. E. Sims) and Hon. Treasurer (Mr. G. H. Bacon). There was a fair attendance.

Mr. Bacon reported that there were now 377 members, as against 354 at this time last year. The increase of 23 was made up of 25 new members, less two, who had been struck off the list. There were, however, a number of outstanding subscriptions, and unless these were paid up, more names would have to be struck off.

The income and expenditure account showed that the balance at the beginning of the period under review (£38 12s. 3d.) had been increased to £48 7s. 10d. The income amounted to £109 18s. 9d., and the expenditure to £61 10s. 11d. The Memorial Field Fund account showed that the year had been started with a deficit of £32 7s. 6d., but there was now a balance in hand of £64 19s. 6d. This was due mainly to the fête in July, which produced £160.

The accounts were adopted.

Mr. Morgan paid tribute to Mr. Bacon's hard work and efficiency, and suggested that, as the Old Farnhamians now had no football team to contribute to football charities, there should

be a collection for the Runwick Charity Cup, for which Mr. Bacon had also worked hard. The collection, which was taken at Mr. Morgan's suggestion, realised £1.

Reporting on the O.F.A. Trust Fund Insurance Bureau, Mr. G. M. Aylwin said their statement of accounts showed a balance in hand of £428 1s. 8d., which was an increase during the year of £68 6s. 1d. That, however, was not as good as it seemed, for at the end of last year they had a large number of commissions owing to them which had not been paid, and they had come into this year's accounts. The real increase was only £22 17s. 5d. He thought the business done was a reflection of the "sticky" times through which they were passing, and he had reason to hope next year would be better. There were already signs that it would. In spite of the low increase this year, he thought they had arrived at a time when they had really done something pretty substantial. Mr. Aylwin went on to estimate that they now had a permanent income from their investments and commissions of about £25 a year. If, during the coming year, they did no better than last year, they could almost promise themselves that they would touch £500 in the year. Mr. Aylwin also spoke of the work of Mr. Hyett and Mr. Hunt, of the Royal Exchange Assurance, of Guildford.

Mr. Hunt was present at the meeting, and he briefly addressed the members.

Mr. Morgan's comment, after hearing the remarks of Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Hunt, was that the accounts alone were sufficient justification of the scheme.

Mr. F. O. Meddows Taylor reported that the Sports Club had had a fairly successful year, but there was need of an increased membership.

Mr. Morgan, speaking concerning the Memorial Field, said the chief thing was the wiping off of the deficit. He read a letter from the Clerk to the Governors, in which the Governors expressed pleasure with the progress of the scheme, and referred in appreciative terms to the continued active interest of the Old Boys in the School. Mr. Morgan said it was hoped to start cricket on the field in the summer. Before that, it was hoped to improve the quality of the grass by manuring.

Mr. A. T. Funnell reported that for the first time the Entertainments Committee had to report a loss on the year's working. The loss amounted to £3 6s. 11d. This was mainly due to an unsuccessful dance in October.

Mr. J. E. Sims, having expressed his willingness to continue, was again elected Hon. Secretary, and was warmly thanked for his services. Mr. Bacon was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer, and was also thanked.

It was agreed to ask the Hon. Auditors (Mr. E. W. Langham and Mr. G. F. Wright) if they would again act in that capacity.

The question of hon. members being raised, it was decided that certain past masters of the School staff should be asked if they would consent to join the Association in this way.

Miss Brown, until recently mistress of the preparatory department, was unanimously appointed an hon. member at the meeting.

Seven members of the General Committee were due to retire. The vacancies were filled by the following (some of whom were retiring members): Messrs. V. H. Rumble, J. G. Figg, E. G. Glynn, L. F. G. Wright, A. T. F. Funnell, R. H. M. Taylor and H. W. Hern.

The following were elected to serve on the Entertainments Committee: Messrs. G. H. Ridout, H. Elphick, E. G. Glynn, L. E. Lord, F. A. Holloway, W. S. L. Smallman, A. J. Hall, F. O. M. Taylor, R. J. Ridout, S. J. Parsons, A. T. F. Funnell, H. W. Hern and H. W. Allen.

The Memorial Field Committee were re-appointed *en bloc*. It was agreed that the Entertainments Committee should appoint one of their number to serve on this committee. The Insurance Bureau was also re-elected.

Mr. F. O. M. Taylor's resolution, which was on the agenda, was then moved. It was: "That it would be desirable to appoint, in addition to the hon. secretary, an assistant hon. secretary, who shall have left the School within a period of five years." Mr. Taylor, after pointing out some of the advantages of such an arrangement, said the present hon. secretary agreed with the idea in theory. One of the difficulties of the Association was that many of the present officers were not in touch with boys who had just left school.

Mr. Bacon pointed out that the rules provided for the appointment of more than one hon. secretary, and Mr. Taylor's resolution was then carried, with the alteration that the new appointment should be that of a joint hon. secretary.

Mr. G. H. Ridout proposed Mr. I. C. Patrick to fill this new office, and Mr. Taylor having seconded, the proposition was unanimously agreed to.

#### MEMORIAL FIELD FUND.

The following donations, received since the Fête, are gratefully acknowledged: A. E. Farrell, £1; L. S. Benge, 10s.; J. M. Hazell, 10s.; Mrs. P. Newberry, 7s. 6d.; V. P. Gardner, R.N., 10s.; L. B. Smith, 5s.

We hope that the field will be able to be used for cricket next summer. The condition of the outfield is very disappointing. Arrangements had been made for spreading mushroom manure, but the heavy rains made it impossible to get it until it was too late. Messrs. Bides are going to use a special artificial manure in March.

Apart from this main problem, we have others to deal with, especially the Pavilion arrangements. But all these things will be settled in due course.

In the meantime, although we have a balance in hand, it will all be wanted, and further donations will be very welcome.

F.A.M.

### INSURANCE BUREAU.

Following a somewhat disappointing year, the early months of this financial year are very encouraging, producing results already approaching our total for the whole of the previous twelve months. This is no doubt largely due to improved conditions generally, but we like to think also that it represents a determination to keep this scheme alive. That this is likely is suggested by the number of small cases which have come straight to the Bureau, without first having been "dug out" by the Company's representative. Mr. Hunt is still busy on the road in our interests, and there will always be a majority who require such reminders. There should be, however, and there evidently are, members who turn naturally to our own organisation as a means of supporting a great work in a way which is practical in effect both to themselves and to the scheme.

It is now fairly certain that we shall touch the £500 mark before the next Annual General Meeting.

G.M.A.

### CRICKET CLUB.

Fixtures for this season:

May	2	...	...	...	Merrow	...	...	...	A.
"	9	...	...	...	Camberley W.M.C.	...	...	...	A.
"	16	...	...	...	Pirbright	...	...	...	A.
"	23	...	...	...	Holmdale	...	...	...	A.
"	30	...	...	...	Camberley W.M.C.	...	...	...	H.
June	6	...	...	...	Farnham Gas Co.	...	...	...	A.
"	13	...	...	...	Pirbright	...	...	...	H.
"	20	...	...	...	R.A.O.C. (Bramley)	...	...	...	A.
"	27	...	...	...	Brook	...	...	...	H.
July	11	...	...	...	Farnham Gas Co.	...	...	...	H.
"	18	...	...	...	The School	...	...	...	H.
"	25	...	...	...	O.F.A. Re-Union	...	...	...	
Aug.	4	(Tues., 11.30 a.m.)	...	...	Farnham Town	...	...	...	A.
"	8	...	...	...	Farnham "A"	...	...	...	H.
"	15	...	...	...	Camberley St. Michael's	...	...	...	H.
"	22	...	...	...	Merrow	...	...	...	H.
"	29	...	...	...	R.A.O.C. (Bramley)	...	...	...	H.
Sept.	5	...	...	...	Camberley St. Michael's	...	...	...	A.
"	12	...	...	...	Brook	...	...	...	A.

Net Practices—on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.—will start early in April.

The Hon. Secretary would be very pleased to hear from any "star" men who would like to be considered for the all-day match on Tuesday, August 4th, against Farnham Town.

E.G.

## RIFLE CLUB.

The Secretary wishes to remind members of the O.F.A. that practices take place at the School Range on Tuesdays from 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Membership is far too small; in fact, unless a number of recruits can be obtained, it will be very difficult to carry on the Club.

## ATHLETICS.

Will any Old Boys interested in running communicate with the Secretary of the Athletic Club, E. J. Williams, "Caradoc," Gordon Avenue, Camberley. More active members are urgently needed with a view to arranging contests during the coming season.

E.J.W.

## LONDON LETTER.

Dear Sir,

The acceptance of responsibility without the ability to perform the duties that therein lie is a fault common to mankind. It was with light heart that I promised this epistle, but it is indeed with heavy heart that I set out to write it. Adequately to describe the many and varied pursuits of the great contingent of Farnhamians that centres upon this great, big city would demand a "bumper" number of the magazine for itself. We can, however, pass in review some of the younger Old Boys we have chanced to meet amid the welter of taxis, Belisha beacons and confidence tricksters.

Let us begin in the realms of journalism with the name of R. M. Tatham, who chats in sporting vein in that great institution, the "News of the World." His form is often to be seen flashing down the Strand, a "scoop" in either hand, bound for the whirr of wheels in Fleet Street.

C. J. V. Evitt holds a majestic arm of the law to arrest the impetuous motorist in Kingsway; for he has shaved those curly locks and become a member of the Force.

"Pedro" Ashton is still doing funny things with other people's optic organs at the London School of Oculists. He has taken to "rigger" to keep his manly figure and, we believe, does noble work in the three-quarter line.

In the realms of learning we are not unrepresented. At the Imperial College of Science we have three Old Boys, one in each school of that home of scientific ingenuity.

D. W. Taylor ("Tally" to the initiate) is at the School of Mines, where, in between mining, he contrives to play football for the College 2nd XI. (all above ground, of course). He is expecting to return to the boxing ring in the near future—despite a resolution to stay out of it on leaving school!

B. G. Barnard, that enigmatic shot from Thursley, is at the Guilds studying (he insists on the word!) to be a Civil Engineer.

Besides these earthly pursuits, he is a member of the Air Squadron (Per Ardua ad Astra) and shoots for the College.

A. G. Morton—the only O.F. who really can play golf (Farnham Park G.C. excluded)—is still at I.C., but no information has come to us of his recent academic attainments.

At King's College the Smallman brothers are still to be seen during visiting hours. W. S. L., however, having been commissioned in the R.A.F., leaves us at the end of term. He has been invited to run for S.L.H. in the National Cross-Country Championship and was captain of the London University team which came second in the U.A.U. championship at Manchester. W. A. S. has, by a miraculous feat of wangling, been elected a Vice-President of the College. Perhaps his idle chatter stunned the electorate, perhaps his dislike for Greta Garbo amused them, or his diminutive appearance caused them to take pity on him—we do not know. But we do know that he spends April in Gibraltar and hopes the toreadors will spare him.

Of Queen Mary College we know nothing. The intellectual resting place (temporary, not for eternity) of so much that is Stroud is lost in the blanket of the dark. Perhaps, however, some day we shall penetrate the fog—to find "Little Jell" has become a Professor of Mathematics or Reader in Corporal Chastisement. Who knows?

However, this is enough, and so with good wishes to all those on the hill and all who once were on the hill,

We remain,

Sincerely yours,

SIR TOBY BELCH.

"HEARKEN NOT —."

"O, had I but followed the Arts!"

Thus Sir Andrew Aguecheek gave tongue when he knew not the meaning of "pourquoi," for he wished that he had given to the languages the time he had bestowed on fencing, dancing and bear baiting. He might have added, had Sir Toby not spoken, that he wished he had devoted more time to the reading of his country's literature. Which is where you, Schola Farnhamiensis, come into the picture. Is there perhaps something—some breath of the old desire that called Alchemists in search of the philosopher's stone—in the air of Farnham that leads so many young men to waste life's gifts on the altar of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry? Is it that the soft summer breezes that drift gently down to the June loveliness of Farnham's quiet valley bring whispered exhortations from Isaac Newton, Archimedes, Leyden or Faraday? Perhaps the Nobles, taking their 11 o'clock stroll down the steps, hear the horns of elf-land faintly blowing "Eureka," as dear old Archimedes of Syracuse leaps from his bath to the astonishment of that fair city. Perhaps, too, the acuter

ears catch the distant creak as Shakespeare turns thrice in his grave. O, that they had followed the arts!

I cannot understand how it is that a School, having such a glorious situation on a Surrey hill-top, how a Sixth Form with a form-room that looks out to Farnham, across the road where passed the wondrous pageantry of Medieval England, can have produced so few searchers for the true, the beautiful, the good. Do the people of this ancient town look upon literature as a weakness, a cancerous growth, perhaps, incurable and to be passed by with averted gaze? Are poets to them effeminate youths who lose themselves in the moonlight and gambol for ever with ageless lambs on dewy lawns? Is authorship a depraved, almost girlish practice, not to be compared with the manly sport of chemistry? And is an interest in the poetry of Keats for its sheer colourful beauty an inferior pursuit compared with the contemplation of the mathematical precision of the Quadratic Equation? Or does the whole question lie in the pernicious examination system? I think it does. There are no set books in Mathematics. One does not study Euclid for the School Certificate in the Oxford Edition with footnotes and three appendices by a pedagogue from Bombay University. There are as yet no essays to be written on the character of  $x$  in the Simultaneous Equation. But there *are* those plays of Shakespeare, those Letters of Lamb, "Eothen" of Kinglake and Voyages of English seamen, all to be "done" for the June examination. That I ever managed to drag any love for the beauties of the English language from the holocaust of Analysis into Clauses, Scansion. Explanation of words in italics, Context Questions and Annotations, remains a mystery to me. Can a boy hope to retain a pure delight in "As You Like It" after he has paraphrased "All the World's a Stage" into his own words for the benefit of the University of London?

At the age of sixteen I came upon Milton's "L'Allegro." I had to "do"—oh! that fell word—the poem along with Milton's other minor poems for an examination a year later. The examination demanded that candidates should write short notes on extracts torn ruthlessly from their contexts, as spring bluebells uprooted in an English woodland. The consequence of this sacrilege was that my early delight in such a passage as this

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee,  
Jest and youthful jollity,  
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and becks and wreathed smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek  
And love to live in dimple sleek"

became clouded by memories of pages of notes which told me that a "crank" was a "verbal conceit" (leaving me little the wiser) and that "wanton wiles" were "sportive tricks," and so on.

The solution to the problem—if (*a*) it is a problem, and (*b*) it is *the* problem—is simple:

(i.) No set books.

(ii.) Substitute a list of books to be read, and not picked to bits, on which *general* and not detailed questions shall be set.

(iii.) No context questions (anyone suggesting them to be shot).

(iv.) A weekly lesson on literature in general and no-one in particular.

Then, and if some kind gentleman present the School with a library (would the George Sturt Memorial Committee be interested in this idea, I wonder?), we might find a better following for the arts. Till then, remember these words of wisdom: "Poetry is the life-blood of a nation; Physics can only tell you the temperature of the blood, Chemistry its constituents and Mathematics the number of corpuscles per cubic millimetre"!

——— for this is propaganda."

ERAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILIP JOHN BEVAN

(1879—1887),

at Wimbledon.

#### NEWS OF OLD BOYS.

S. N. Wiltshire (1923-1925) sends news from Port Moresby, Papua. He met "Micky" Blake in Sydney; they came across each other quite by accident in a cinema! Blake was looking wonderfully fit, although on sick leave, having damaged his knee whilst wrestling. Wiltshire was the first fellow he had met from England—whom he knew—since he left nine years ago. Wiltshire's first nine months in Papua were occupied in building an aerodrome, or, rather, supervising the work of the natives. As the ground was just jungle—and pretty dense at that—the job to him looked hopeless, but in six months they had a single-engined Junker down and not long ago a three-engined Ford. The ultimate aim is to land a three-engined Junker there; but this will not be required unless the ground in the vicinity, which is being tested for gold, proves rich enough to warrant the use of dredges. If it should do so, then the dredges—in sections—will be conveyed there by air. For the last eight weeks (his letter is dated October, 1935) he and another fellow have been prospecting for gold. Sid says that neither of them knows much about the job, but they are learning by experience. Actually he finds it very interesting, and although they have not discovered anything very rich, yet they are still trying. He hated the sight of Papua when he arrived and has continued to do so! "A d——d unpleasant place." He mentions return to England this summer.

G. W. S. Morris (1928-1930) is still in the Surveyor's Office at Camberley. He is Secretary of the Camberley Wheelers' C.C.

H. J. Winterbourne (1927-1929) is also still with the Frimley and Camberley U.D.C. He is busy (so he maintains!) with preparation for Municipal Accountancy Examinations.

J. H. Cooke (1920-1927) is at the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth—in the Signal School. His arm is making fairly good progress, but he still has to be careful with it—so much so that he can play only “squash” and tennis!

S. G. Hill (1919-1923) finishes his period of service in the R.A.F. in August. He is hoping to take a post in civil aviation.

W. N. B. George (1929-1932) has been playing for Liverpool University against “A” teams of Liverpool F.C. and Everton F.C. In connection with football he has done a good deal of travelling, including a very good tour in Wales.

R. M. Craigen (1923-1930) sends news that his brother, “K.,” was married last July (Congratulations and Good Wishes!). He himself is still with Studio Briggs, of Chancery Lane. He is quite enthusiastic about Commercial and Creative Photography, chiefly because of the variety of jobs encountered. It is quite usual, apparently, to be making pretty pictures of expensive perfumes or fabrics in the studio one day, and the next day to be sent “umpteenth” miles away to take photographs of a factory in course of erection, or perhaps to illustrate how radio transmitting valves are tested. Anything and everything is a potential subject for the camera: “This morning it was vegetables growing under glass ‘cloches’ at Raynes Park; this afternoon a creative ‘shot’ of a new kind of cocktail shaker in the studio.”

D. H. M. Graham (1921-1926) has now a permanent commission in the Stores Branch of the Royal Air Force. He is at Cranwell on a six months' instructional course as a pilot officer! He is enjoying himself—and suggests that it is just the job for any O.F. who appreciates the merits of a disciplined, fairly open-air life in varying parts of the Empire, who is 23 but not 25 next January 1st, and who has had five years' business experience! He informs us that A. F. J. Elmslie (1921-1923) is now a Captain in the R.A.S.C. at Aldershot. We last heard of him in China—but not from him!

E. G. Marsh (1922-1926), writing from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, says that he still spends most of his spare time “swotting,” apart from a spot of football or cricket in due season. He got through the Intermediate of an examination (what was it?) last year, and hopes to have a shot at the “Final” this year and come to England next year!

A. J. Lush (1913-1916) is due for leave in England from Uganda this summer. On return from leave he is relinquishing

the post of Headmaster of the Normal School at Makerere, to become an Inspector of Schools (more especially Teacher Training Schools).

P. J. Woods (1928-1933) has given up farming and is now learning the business of "catering." He likes it much better, even finding it "rather fun"! He is still enthusiastic enough to write of his old House as "that wonderful House"!

K. G. D. Crowhurst (1924-1931) has started his course at the Metropolitan Police College at Hendon. He writes as cheerily as ever! Having due regard for the dignity of our Police, we must refrain from publishing certain details described in the notorious "Crowhurstian" manner. The day's work commences at 7 o'clock to what Ken describes as the h—l of a clatter of a super muffin bell! At 7.45 hours is a huge breakfast, commencing with prunes and stewed apples for the "hard-hearted," or less noisome fruit for the "light-hearted." Class-room work begins at 8.40 hours: Lectures ranging from Police Duties, General Police Regulations throughout England, First-Aid, Criminal Law, to all sorts of practical advice for running a Police Station. Lunch at 12.45 hours, and work again from 13.40 hours to 15.30 hours, when they have a "spot" of billiards, squash, table tennis and gymnasium. Tea at 16.30 hours, and then freedom until 19.30 hours—dinner time. From 21 hours to 22.30 hours comes preparation for the next day's lectures. Lights out at 24 hours completes the day. Ken is playing football—as we expected—the College being strong enough to beat the Army Crusaders at Sandhurst. He trusts that the O.F.A. are still making things "bright."

J. C. Ground (1923-1930) is expecting to be discharged from the Sanatorium at Ninette, Manitoba, within the next few months as fit. All good wishes for better health and luck in the future!

B. K. Ground (1923-1930) is plying between India and Australia. He will not be back in England for three years.

R. J. Ridout (1923-1933) ran for his college, St. Catherine's, against Trinity in the Oxford College competition. He was second in the 100 yards and also in the quarter-mile.

G. J. North (1931-1936) has already settled down to his job in the silk business in London. He reports that he is a sort of general office boy in the despatching department, but he hopes soon to go on the accounting desk. He is staying at Regnal House, Victoria, a hostel which he highly recommends.

F. W. Simmonds (1913-1918), who returned from New Zealand a short time ago, is now a technical journalist on the advertising and publicity staff of the Austin Motor Co., Ltd. He has sent us some interesting "factory-graphs."

N. H. Patrick (1921-1931) has been elected to the Board of Examiners of the British Institute of Embalmers.

W. S. L. Smallman (1927-1933) captained the London University cross-country team which ran against Cambridge University A, and has also been running for South London Harriers in the Southern Counties Championships (in which E. J. Williams also took part). Congratulations on gaining a commission in the R.A.F.

W. A. Smallman (1927-1933) is to be warmly congratulated on having been elected Junior Vice-President of King's College, London. When not vice-presiding or reading English, he writes for the "Farnhamian" (q.v.), a practice to be commended to others!

K. W. W. Bartlett (1925-1932) is now an analytical chemist with the Mergen Crucible Company. He is still doing a lot of shooting: in the .22 Pistol Competition at Bisley he just missed the prize list. During his last year at King's College, London, he was awarded the Danniell Scholarship (£40 per annum), for which we offer our belated congratulations. We hear from him that W. A. McLelland (1927-1933) is playing Rugby regularly for Camberley.

---

### Dates.

Saturday, April 4th.—Annual Dinner at the Bush Hotel (postponed from February 8th).

Wednesday, July 8th.—Farnham School Athletic Sports.

Saturday, July 18th.—Cricket Match v. School.

Saturday, July 25th.—Re-union at the School.

Tuesday, August 4th.—Cricket Match v. Farnham Town (in Farnham Park).

---

### Varia.

Messrs. Elphicks, Ltd., West Street, Farnham, supply O.F.A. badges (1/6); O.F.A. ties (art silk 2/6 and 4/6, blazer cloth 2/6); O.F.A. wool scarves (8/6); O.F.A. art. silk squares (9/6); and O.F.A. blazers (35/-).

Don't forget that there are Old School cuff links at Graham and Sands, price 10/6.