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THE PILGRIM.

THE MAGAZINE

OF

REIGATE GRAMMAR

SCHOOL.

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Editorial.

We have not sufficiently recovered from last term to write a good Editorial. Fourteen weeks, including the full dress inspection of the Board of Education and the Old Boys' Dinner.

One of the Inspectors was so pleased that he came back a few days later to spend more time with us, thereby out-staying his welcome.

The special mark of this term has been an extraordinary influx of new boys, a most unusual occurrence at this time of year and a glad sight to us, because a school which grows this term is certainly putting on flesh.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Irving Taylor for his addition to our mural decorations. His memorial to Mr. Ragg must have cost him infinite trouble, but he can feel some recompense in knowing that the pictures, which have found a prominent place in Room 9, will prove an invaluable aid to all in the School who are real students of history and art.

We are glad to be able to insert the continuation of Molyneux's article in this number. If possible, the present instalment is more interesting than the last.

A Bridlington correspondent asks us to state "that events will not justify a new paragraph for some time." We refuse to believe it.

Possibly the composer of "Twenty Years Hence" has the gift of prophecy—at any rate we hope so. A less adequate building than the one we have even on the Lodge grounds will not compensate us for the loss of our traditions.

Those who are in charge of the Library are surprised that so few boys take the opportunity to borrow books week by week. Considering that the Library is supported mainly by Pound Fines, to which all, more or less, contribute, we all ought to do our best to benefit by it. Through the generosity of Francis, we have added five new volumes of the "Captain," and several other books have been presented. It is to be hoped that more of us will make use of the privileges we have hitherto neglected.

Please send in matter for the next number to the Editor, W. H. Mainprize, at the School by May 16th. Contributions of interest to present or old boys, and from any who are, or have been, connected with the School are heartily welcomed.

Speech Day and Distribution of Prizes.

Reprinted from The Surrey Mirror.

“Speech Day,” when the prizes were distributed in the School Gymnasium, took place at the Reigate Grammar School, on Thursday, December 18th. Previous to the afternoon’s indoor proceedings, the School Officers’ Training Corps, some sixty strong, under the command of Capt. N. H. Wade, were paraded on the School playground, and were inspected by Lt.-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.I.E., K.C.B., who wore the undress uniform of his rank. The Inspecting Officer was received with the general salute, after which he inspected the ranks, and subsequently the company marched past in excellent and smart manner. The proceedings in the Gymnasium were presided over during the opening portion by Sir Benjamin V. S. Brodie, who had to leave early in order to attend a meeting in London in connection with the School, and later by the Mayor of Reigate (Mr. G. A. R. Ince, C.C.). Others present included the Mayoress (Mrs. Ince), the Rev. F. C. Davies, Alderman and Mrs. F. E. Barnes, Alderman O. C. Apted, the Head Master (Mr. F. S. Orme) and Mrs. Orme, Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, the scholastic staff of the School, and a large gathering of educationalists, parents of the scholars, and friends of the School.

Sir Benjamin Brodie said they could look back on the year that had passed as a very successful one. They had had a considerable number of successes, and they had present that afternoon, one who was going to reward those who had been successful in the school examinations. It was no light thing when he asked Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles to come down and distribute the prizes, because everyone who knew him in the county, and there very few of them who did not know him, knew how busy he was, and how very much at heart the interest of the county was to him.

THE HEAD MASTER’S REPORT.

The Head Master’s Report stated that the numbers of the School went down to 130, but were now up to 142. The School had only one candidate for major scholarships, and he did very well to qualify. Boys of whom such a good report was received in the Senior examination last year again did very well in the Matriculation. Ten boys gained matriculation certificates, four with honours. He was glad to say that most of these boys were still with them, and he hoped they would prosper, as they deserved. In the Junior Examinations 17 boys gained certificates, three with honours, and 23 distinctions were gained. Among the old boys, F. H. Smith won a scholarship of £175 a

year for study abroad and was now in Germany ; N. A. Worley got a second class in his tripos ; D. Green passed Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos ; P. H. Mitchener was now a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons ; G. H. Ince had also met with a remarkable list of successes at the London University, which has been published ; S. C. Shaw won the senior entrance scholarship of £100 at the Middlesex Hospital, a prize of £25 for Mechanics, and several class prizes at the Dental Hospital ; and A. A. Ashcroft got a 2nd class in Physics at the B.Sc. honours examination of London University. The schools were continually suffering under the accusation of having pushed the best boys, and he supposed that implied neglecting those who were not so well dowered. He believed that in all schools which were worth their salt the opposite was the case (hear, hear). The best boys could take care of themselves until they had singled themselves out so far by their own ability as to be in a form by themselves. The average boy of slow development got all the close attention, and if parents instead of complaining were to encourage these boys to work thoroughly and conscientiously they would get the habit of diligence and devotion to work which was perhaps more essential to success in life than mere brilliancy (hear, hear). The boys should be encouraged and assisted to be punctilious in little matters, such as bringing notes of excuse and doing their work regularly. Every effort should be made to ensure regular attendance. The boys had long holidays, and two half-holidays in the week, and it was not too much to ask that their work should be interfered with as little as possible. Appointments to boys leaving the School provided a difficulty in some cases. There must be living in Reigate a number of employers connected with large London firms, and if they could only get a dozen or twenty firms to consider one boy from the school once in two or three years, the school would consider them also by only recommending suitable boys. There would then be a mutual advantage. He felt convinced that such a connection must grow up in time. The Labour Exchange could find places for some boys who had some qualifications, but it had to be remembered in all cases that every boy should at any rate make sure of the certificate of some public examining body, such as the London Matriculation, before leaving school. The Cadet Corps was numerically in quite a satisfactory state. Three "A" certificates were gained in the year, and the War Office report on the corps was good. Since its establishment the School had gained 18 "A" certificates. Two commissions had been taken in the Special Reserve with these certificates, and one without, and two commissions also in the Territorial Force with certificate. In a return recently issued the school stood quite high in the list of the Public Schools by virtue of these results. The

training given was very valuable, particularly in habits of discipline and command, besides the undoubted physical benefit. However one might deplore the necessity for preparing for war and the expenditure on armaments, there was no doubt that it would be a temptation to other nations if they were to neglect it until those who were responsible for the highest offices of State in all countries were persuaded by the peace-lovers to call a halt. It was obvious they must begin from above in such a step and not from below (hear, hear). The doings of the Old Boys' Club were referred to, and the report also stated that a number of books had been added to the reference library. On the previous day they received a splendid collection of architectural photographs put together by Mr. Irving Taylor. This subject was of the greatest interest to Mr. Ragg, the late head master, and Mr. Taylor thought it would be a fitting memorial to him (hear, hear).

They were using the playing fields on the Reigate Lodge Estate, where the intention was to put the new school building, and beyond those fields he had yet to learn that they would do anything but lose by the transfer. In conclusion, he said the school had had a successful year, but they would do better all round if boys came earlier and stayed later. It was possible they might establish a preparatory class in the future, and it would certainly be an advantage to prevent interruption of a boy's schooling. The school wanted more boys, younger boys, and older boys, and as they got them they would become the more efficient. He acknowledged their gratitude to the Governors for their consideration and help, and he thanked Mr. Howarth and the other masters for all their energetic work and help in the various activities both in and out of school (applause).

THE SCHOOL PRIZE LIST.

Lt.-General Sir Edmond R. Elles then presented the prizes as follows.—

Mathematics.—Form VI., Burtenshaw; Form V., Outen; Form IVa., Mattock; Form IVb., Gosden. Science.—Form VI., Whiting; Form V., Pash; Form IVa., C. Spearing; Form IVb., Gosden. English.—Set 4, Burtenshaw; Set 3, Potter; Set 2, Mattock. Mathematics and Science.—Form IIIa., Hayllar; Form IIIb, Farrington. English.—Form IIIa, Hayllar; Form IIIb, Farrington.

French.—Set 8, Francis; Set 7, Charlwood; Set 6, Faulkner; Set 5, Mattock; Set 3, Gilbert; Set 2, Stevens; Set 1, Farrington. German.—Set 3, Deacock; Set 2, Blackman; Set 1, Faulkner. Latin.—Set 2, Francis; Set 1, Wetherfield i. General Subjects.—Form II., Bowden; Form I., Spence iii.

University of London, Junior School Examination.—Form V., R. H. Bonwick (passed in 8 subjects), A. G. Everett (eleven subjects, Arithmetic, Oral German, Physics and Chemistry distinctions, Honours Certificate); C. R. Outen (12, Arithmetic, Oral French, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Honours), A. L. Pash (10, distinction in Physics), F. E. Potter, 10, English, French, Oral French, Physics and Chemistry, Honours), T. Spence (9, distinction in Mathematics and Chemistry), W. H. Streeter (10, distinction in Arithmetic), W. G. Sutton (10, distinction in Physics), C. H. Wade (9, distinction in French and Oral French). Form IV.—F. M. Blunden (8), J. H. Clayton (9, distinction in Oral French), C. E. Cripps (10), L. E. Gosden (6), G. Mattock (10, distinction in History and Mathematics), S. E. Norris (6), E. P. Turner (9, distinction in Oral French), and F. R. Wetherfield (9, distinction Oral French).

University of London, Senior School Examination, Matriculation.—D. G. Parsons (qualified for Surrey County Major Scholarship); H. G. Burtenshaw (London Matriculation in 8 subjects, distinctions in Mathematics and Chemistry); W. B. Dare (London Matriculation in 10 subjects, distinctions in Mathematics, Mechanics, Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry, honours certificate); D. L. Davies (London Matriculation in 10 subjects, distinctions in Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry); R. J. Deacock (London Matriculation in 10 subjects, distinctions in Mathematics, Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry, honours certificate); E. G. Francis (London Matriculation in 9 subjects, distinctions in Mathematics, Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry, honours certificate); J. H. G. Lillywhite (London Matriculation in 7 subjects); P. J. F. Miller (London Matriculation in 8 subjects, distinctions in Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry); C. G. Silcock (London Matriculation in 8 subjects, distinction in Heat, Light and Sound); R. G. Thompson (London Matriculation in 6 subjects); J. O. Whiting (London Matriculation in 9 subjects, distinctions in Mathematics, Heat, Light and Sound, Chemistry, honours certificate); C. J. Ryall (added Electricity with distinction to last year's certificate).

Special Prizes.—Captain's prize for good conduct, D. Parsons; Drawing prize, C. Wallis; Sir John Watney's Challenge Cup for the champion athlete, C. G. J. Silcock.

Cadet Corps Prizes.—Sir B. V. S. Brodie's Cup for signalling and section leading, Sergt. Ryall; Old Boys' Challenge Cup for best section, Term II., 1913, Section 1 (Sergt. Parsons); Mr. Gordon Gill's prize for general efficiency, Sergt. Parsons; Lieut. J. E. Hall's Challenge Cup for best shot, Corpl. C. Rayner; Col-

Sergt. F. H. Smith's Challenge Cup for best shot on school range (age under 15), Cadet Aldridge; Certificate "A" of the Army Council, Sergt. Silcock, Sergt. Ryall, Corpl. Bargman.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF LT.-GEN. SIR E. R. ELLES.

Alderman Barnes, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R. Elles, said the gallant soldier had not hesitated to come there that day to give encouragement to those who were labouring for education in that Borough. He himself was thankful to say that in Surrey they were taking the lead in education as in other things. One of their young men in the Accountant's Office at the Municipal Buildings recently took third place in the whole of the United Kingdom in accountancy (hear, hear). The visit of an officer of such a high standard as Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles was a great encouragement to those connected with that Grammar School. It stimulated other boys to do likewise in the future when they saw prizes being presented to those who had been successful. He proposed that vote of thanks with great pleasure because they could not always get gentlemen like Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles to visit them for the noble purpose of encouraging such things as education (applause).

The Rev. F. C. Davies seconded, and cordially endorsed what Sir Benjamin Brodie had said with regard to the interest which Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles took in the work of the County of Surrey, and he himself knew also that his interests were even wider than that. He would like to take that opportunity of congratulating the school on their excellent Officers' Training Corps. He always found and realised that such a corps was in every way beneficial, both physically and also, he was inclined to say, mentally. Then he also congratulated the school on the results attained from an educational point of view (applause).

The Mayor said he had had many opportunities since he had been connected with the County Council of seeing the great amount of work which Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles was doing for the county, and indicated the self-sacrificing efforts which he made was shown in his presence there that afternoon and in the interest he took in the education of the people of that district (hear, hear). There was one remark in connection with the Headmaster's report which he would say a word upon, and that related to the future of the school. Whatever might be its future he was quite certain he was speaking the views of the Governors when he said that in the steps they had taken to put the school at Reigate Lodge, they had been actuated by one desire, and that was to increase the usefulness and prosperity of the school (hear, hear). They hoped it would be justified, and

they hoped the best traditions of the school would be transferred there, and they would see better days in the future than they had had in the past (hear, hear).

DUTY AND DISCIPLINE.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R. Elles, in replying to the appreciative remarks, congratulated the Officers' Training Corps on their good turn-out and the manner in which they moved. On the whole they turned out very well, and were smart in their movements. He was glad to hear that the Headmaster was in favour of this military training. Such training laid down the foundation of discipline and would prove of use in after life. He congratulated the School on the very excellent report which had been read by the Headmaster, and said it seemed to him that to have ten matriculations in one year out of a school of 140 boys was a very great feather in their cap and spoke well for the excellent training they received (hear, hear). Speaking with regard to education he said he was afraid he had to say that he did not approve of the education he received, and if he had to do it now he would go on quite a different line. When he was educated some fifty years ago, it was not according to the broad line which now obtained. He thought they ought to have had a broad education, and there were several things which he was not taught. He was intended for the Royal Artillery in the mounted branch, and he was never taught anything about horses, shoeing or veterinary work, and there were many other things in the same way. Practical training he believed in above everything (hear, hear). The boys had to remember that the education they were now receiving was not the end of all things, but it was the means to the end. Two things they should always hold before them, and they were embraced in the words "duty and citizenship." He was borrowing a good deal from their Boy Scout friends, and he did not know anything better to take it from. There was their duty to their God, their King and their country, The Cadet Corps was the means to that end, and then there was their duty to their school. A boy's first duty was to be a credit to his school, always to remember he belonged to the school, and to remember that if he did anything that was dishonourable it reflected on the school as much as himself. Then there was duty to their country, and so it went on, till in after life there was their duty to their country and the Empire. That was how the Empire had been built up. Their duty to their neighbour came in the different kinds of public service, in the way that the Mayor had rendered such service. They could begin by learning small things, such as swimming and ambulance work, by which they might learn to save life. All these things were embraced in the term public service, which was work per-

formed for others and which necessitated a certain amount of giving up of their own time and pleasure. It was one of the greatest curses of this country that there was a great deal of selfishness in the younger life, but men were giving up a considerable amount of time in order to build up a better state of affairs. Sir Robert Baden-Powell was building up the Boy Scouts on the lines of public service. He first thought of the idea when he was besieged in Mafeking, when he utilised the boys of the town for all kinds of services. That set him thinking that boys ought to be trained for this kind of service in times of peace, so that when the emergency came they might be able to do something. This was the reason why they wanted young men to learn a certain amount of military training so that, should occasion arise, if invasion came, which God forbid, though the people of Great Britain had no idea what war was, they could be of some use to their country. They did not want war, they wanted peace, and it was to prevent war that they wanted to train their men in time of peace. Then the boys had to fit themselves so as to take their place in the world to be good citizens of this great Empire, and to do that part of their duty which it had pleased Providence to assign to them (applause).

CONCERT BY THE SCHOLARS.

The second part of the programme was occupied with songs by the choir, a French play, "Le Bon Pere" (Scenes IV.-VIII.), performed by Bennett, Kendrick, Davey and Ayres, and a German play, "Der Parasit" (Act I., Scene 4—Act 12), in which the parts were taken by Sutton, Wade, Outen, Potter and Jordan.



O.T.C. Notes.

The most important event of last term was, of course, the Certificate Examination. We had eight Candidates and secured five certificates. This is the best result we have had for some years. Six of our candidates took the oral examination and all passed, Mr. McKay securing very high marks. In the written examination Mr. McKay, Burtenshaw and Francis passed in both papers, thus gaining certificates at the first attempt, Lillywhite and Rayner passed in one paper, which enabled them to complete their certificates, while Pash, Lambert and Whiting failed in the second paper which they will take again in March.

By kind permission of the Conservators we made use of Earlswood and Redhill Commons for Field Training on December 3rd, when we were favoured with ideal weather. The operations were intended to give the rank and file skirmishing practice

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and Section commanders practice in leading and fire direction and control; and a scheme was drawn up with these ends in view. In the morning, Section 4 represented a small post holding Redhill Station which was attacked by the other three sections coming from the direction of Horley. Section 4 took up a position on the Common along the south edge of the workhouse grounds whence they retired to the crest of the hill. The attack developed on both sides of the Brighton road, but at first it was not extended sufficiently to the west so that it was held in check for some time by a small flanking party which held the high ground overlooking Earlswood Ponds. By one o'clock the attack had occupied the crest of the hill and a halt was called for lunch. Operations recommenced at 2.15. In the meantime Section 4 was supposed to have retired slowly to the north edge of the Common where it was reinforced by one section, while an imaginary Company from Godstone had marched on Salfords, thus cutting off the retreat of the attacking party. Mr. Eade then had to retire on Woodhatch with a view to retiring by the western road. Mr. Hall's half-company pursued him, endeavouring to get round his left flank so as to drive him on to the Company advancing from Salfords. Operations came to an end at about 4 o'clock.

In the morning the umpires thought that the left wing of the defence retired too soon. It was strongly posted and by retiring early it exposed the other part of the line to enfilade fire, although the attack did not take much advantage of the opportunity given them.

During the afternoon operations two or three interesting situations arose. Mr. Eade had posted a strong flanking party behind the bank in front of Earlswood Ponds, where they were able to enfilade the whole line of the pursuing force. This flanking party was not discovered until it had inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. When it was located, however, Sergt. Whiting led a small party which managed to flank this party without being seen and forced it to retire. Mr. Hall found the left flank of his enemy too strong to be forced and finally decided to concentrate against the other flank where the ground gave him some advantage. When the cease fire sounded he had succeeded in driving in the enemy's right although the left was still practically intact.

The skirmishing generally was fairly satisfactory. The chief fault was that boys seemed to think they could stand up and stroll about when under fire at comparatively short ranges. This may be due to the fact that they see umpires and officers walking about seemingly in defiance of all precept. It must be remem-

bered that umpires are compelled to move about as quickly as possible all over the field and are non-combatants while the officers being engaged in giving instruction, are also obliged to expose themselves and move about freely. If Cadets were careful to carry out their instructions, and would try to imagine that real bullets were being fired there would be little need for officers to stand up and expose themselves.

It is hoped that another Field Day will take place on March 5th.

Congratulations to Section IV on winning the Shield. The marks are appended.

The Smith Cup was not shot for last term but will be competed for as soon as the Elementary Practice is finished.

Five Cadets left school at the end of last term, and so far only one recruit has joined this term, so that we are weaker now than in September last. There are at least twenty boys in the junior drill division who are old enough and strong enough to join, and we hope that some of them will do so if only to keep up the credit of the School and the Corps.

OLD BOYS SHIELD.—3rd Term, 1913.

IV.	Sergt. Lillywhite	1647.
III.	„ Silcock	1573.
I.	„ Mc Kay	1521.
II.	„ Whiting	1515.



Football.

Ichabod! The glory has indeed departed! With the best chance for years of winning the Surrey Schools' Cup we were knocked out, and decisively, by Farnham, who, although undoubtedly a good team, were surely not good enough for this. What is the explanation? Shall we adopt that of a former captain, who was good enough to give a short lecture to the boys on "How to play football"? He told the writer that we were "a good team playing badly: no doubt of it." But we didn't always play badly: witness the remark of a high authority after the Caterham match: "As they played then they would have beaten anybody." The writer is inclined to put it down to "nerves": he observed that this quality, very much in evidence when we failed to beat Guildford away, was the first step in our downfall—and is prepared to believe that this was also the

case in the games against Farnham, neither of which was it possible for him to witness. Away with vain regrets! It's no good crying over spilt milk, so let us practice and play hard, make up our minds to win all our remaining matches this season, and the cup next.

CHARACTERS OF THE TEAM.

* J. H. S. LILLYWHITE, Captain. Centre-half. He has undoubtedly been the mainstay of the team, and has improved vastly since last season. His energy is marvellous, and he seems never to tire. He tackles well, feeds his forwards excellently, and shoots on occasion with deadly effect. He still keeps his bad habit of going into his opponents backwards.

* C. G. J. SILCOCK. Vice-Captain. Centre-forward. A very fast and useful man: quite the best of the forward line. His shooting, especially cross-shots, is excellent. He has not showed up this season as well as last, because he has been over-marked.

E. G. FRANCIS. Goalkeeper. Has retained and improved on his brilliancy of last season, while losing much of his want of safety. He is also a good spoiling half, being very fast, and may finish the season in that position.

C. E. SPEARING. Goalkeeper. He will probably come in if Francis finally settles down at half. He has played some useful games, his huge reach standing him in good stead, but he is somewhat slow and not always a safe catch.

P. ALEXANDER. Right-back. Plays a useful game, tackles and kicks well, but is rather slow.

* G. W. FAULKNER. Left-back. Is somewhat disappointing, when one considers his brilliant promise of last year. Would probably do better at half, but we could not well replace him at back.

* H. G. BURTENSHAW. Right-half. Plays either back or half, and on either wing. A very useful member of the defence, whose great point is his almost "professional" use of his head.

W. B. DARE. Half-back. Has played some good games, but his usefulness in first-eleven company is spoiled by his extreme slowness.

G. MATTOCK. Half-back. Has played brilliantly on occasion, but is very variable. Would do better if he stuck to his man more.

J. O. WHITING is the finally chosen left-half, unless Francis displaces him. He tackles and kicks well, but is unfortunate in being rather clumsy.

* F. E. POTTER. Outside-right. A very useful man, fast, tricky and heavy. He passes and centres excellently.

* A. L. PASH. Inside-right. A steady trier who, without being brilliant, has proved himself very useful indeed. He combines excellently with Potter.

J. KNIGHT. Inside-left. A very useful man: he is tricky and passes and shoots well. He has obtained several goals through taking a pass from Silcock when the last-named has been suffering from the "overmarking" referred to above.

* W. G. SUTTON. Outside-left. Has been moved outside on account of failing to reproduce his last season's form at inside left. He is very speedy and knows how to shoot and use his weight, but needs to practice centreing without stopping the ball.

* Colours.

R. G. S. v. GUILDFORD (League).

In this match at Guildford we could do no better than draw, thereby driving the first nail into our coffin as far as our Cup career was concerned. We were, however, lucky to escape unbeaten. In the first half we had a little the better of the play, and our one goal lead (scored by Silcock) just about represented our superiority. In the second half however, Guildford pressed hotly, scoring once, and being decidedly unlucky in not obtaining the winning goal. Just before time Silcock got away, and looked good to score, but he shot wide. *Team*—Francis; Burtenshaw, Faulkner; Dare, Lillywhite, Whiting; Potter, Pash, Silcock, Sutton, Knight.

R. G. S. v. BATTERSEA G. S.

This match was played at Earlsfield on October, 22nd. The visitors were without Potter, which necessitated a reorganisation of the forward line, Sutton going outside-right and Risbridger coming in at inside-left. A very good game was witnessed, the homesters proving victorious by four goals to two. The Battersea outside-left was too fast for Dare, and his pace alone was responsible for three of the goals. Silcock scored twice for the visitors, whose team was Francis; Burtenshaw, Faulkner; Dare, Lillywhite, Whiting; Sutton, Pash, Silcock, Risbridger, Knight.

R. G. S. *v.* OLD BOYS.

The Old Boys brought a very strong team against us and beat us 10-3. Although beaten, we were not disgraced, for the team played up well. The star of the Old Boys' team was Hoyle who centred and shot magnificently. *Teams*—School: Francis; Burtenshaw, Faulkner; Dare, Lillywhite, Whiting; Potter, Pash, Silcock, Sutton, Knight. Old Boys: Stedman; Cleather, Mitchiner, J. H.; C. H. Rayner, W. D. Malcomson, Hammond; Innes, Budden, A. J. L. Malcomson, Clive Rayner, Hoyle.

R. G. S. *v.* HORSHAM G. S.

In this match, played at Horsham on October 29th, the home team were no match for the visitors, who ran out somewhat easy winners by five goals to one. The School team was as above.

R. G. S. *v.* FARNHAM G. S.

This was really the deciding game in the Southern Division of the Cup Competition. We should have won—on form, let us hasten to say: no comment is intended on the actual play, which was very even—but we lost by three goals to two. Farnham were quickly two goals up, and despite our utmost efforts we could not recover from these early lapses and lost as stated. Several members of the team, which was as above, were below form, and it was on their play in this match that the team was reshuffled. Was the date (November 5th) in any way ominous?

R. G. S. *v.* CATERHAM SCHOOL.

We journeyed to Caterham on November 12th, with a reorganised team, and carried all before us, winning by six goals to three. A very high authority indeed has already been quoted on this match. Why, oh why, couldn't we have played thus in our League fixtures? R. G. S. team:—Francis: Alexander, Faulkner; Burtenshaw, Lillywhite, Whiting; Potter, Pash, Silcock, Knight, Sutton.

R. G. S. *v.* GUILDFORD G. S.—League.

This return match was played at Reigate on November 22nd, and won by the homesters by four goals to two. In the first half Guildford had fully their share of the play, and scored first with a long dropping shot from their left-half. However, we were leading, though undeservedly, by two goals to one at half-time. In the second half, though, we pressed continuously

and it was only the Guildford goalie who prevented a huge score. Just before time the visitors broke away and their inside left scored, leaving the game as stated above. The home team was the same as that which did so well at Caterham.

There was now one match only outstanding in the Southern division; we had to visit Farnham. Our victory over Guildford had left matters very interesting, for whereas we had to beat Farnham to draw level on points with them, if we did beat them by however small a margin we should just scrape into the final on goal average. And so we journeyed to Farnham on Saturday, November 29th, full of hope. Alas! and alas!! the score was six goals to one against us. The writer was not present, but he understands that the score just about represented the play. He is surprised at this, for he saw Farnham twice this season, and while admitting their possibilities he finds it difficult to realise that they could do as well as that. Still, it was no more than we deserved, as a penalty for losing at Reigate.

One match so far has been played this term at the time of writing; *v.* Guildford at Guildford. Without Sutton, we did fairly well to draw, two all; though there are some who think we should have won. Silcock and Knight got the goals. Team: Spearing; Burtenshaw, Faulkner; Francis, Lillywhite, Whiting; Potter, Pash, Silcock, Knight, Risbridger.

Our second eleven have done moderately well. Unfortunately Ayres, Carter and Pratt have all left, and Pooley is temporarily incapacitated from footer, so that our outlook for this term is not so bright. The results of the matches are given below. On one Saturday (November 22nd) we put out three elevens, winning two matches and losing one. This was quite creditable, but let us try next time to win all three. We shall have a chance on February 21st. See to it that nobody falls out from slackness on any of those dates.

<i>v.</i> Caterham (away) won 5—3	} Goals for: 18 against: 13
<i>v.</i> Horsham (home) won 12—3	
<i>v.</i> Battersea (away) lost 0—4	
<i>v.</i> Guildford (away) lost 1—3	

This term, with practically half the team away, we started ingloriously by losing to Battersea at home, 2—12. But we hope for better things later in the term.

G. J. L.

House Notes.

DOODS.

The present season has been an unfortunate one for Doods House. Most of the senior members of the House have left and but few new boys have been forthcoming to take their places. The numbers are so low that there are scarcely sufficient to run two teams, whilst several of the junior members of the House are showing a lack of keenness and seem unwilling to play for the second XI. The other members of the House should endeavour to make these slack ones more enthusiastic.

H. G. BURTENSHAW.

REDSTONE.

This season we have met with great success, both XIs having won all their matches.

Our first match against Priory was very exciting. The teams were evenly matched and played their hardest all through the game, so that we were lucky to win by an odd goal in nine. The matches against Wray and Doods were not so exciting although the score 8-2 against Wray hardly shows the run of the play. Needless to say we are looking forward to the return matches with Priory and Wray, more especially as Wray have succeeded in beating Priory by 4-2, which shows that they must have improved since last term.

Our 2nd XI stand a very good chance for the 2nd XI Cup. After beating Wray by 3-2 they succeeded in beating Priory by 6-1 and Doods by 9-0.

A. L. PASH.

WRAY.

In spite of the loss of Carter and Ayres, Wray first XI managed to defeat Priory by 4-2. The game was well contested, Wray holding the upper hand all through. Hammond is a distinct find at outside-left and it is hoped he will continue to improve as he gets bigger and older. We have now played 4 matches, winning two and losing two. The second XI have not done especially well so far but we hope to see better displays this half of the season. They have played 3 matches and have won 1, drawn 1, lost 1. There is no excuse now for any boy saying he can't get a game, for on every half there are always two games in which they can play and house captains will naturally

choose boys who have played in these games in preference to those who do not play at all. Remember, younger boys, you can't play football without practice, and the main idea of these games is to give you as much practice as possible.

C. G. J. SILCOCK.

PRIORY.

Beaten by Wray 4-2, we have had to give up all ideas of the Cup for this season. The match was an excellent one in every respect, the combination of their forwards being very good. Hammond at outside left played a very good game and if he goes on improving he will turn out a great acquisition to the school. Lambert at back also played a good game. After a good game with Redstone we were beaten 5-4.

Our two victories were gained at the expense of Doods and Wray. The former ending by 22-0 in our favour and the latter 11-4.

The second XI. have played 3 matches, winning 1, drawing 1, and losing the third.

Pratt's leaving was a distinct loss, his place being very difficult to fill.

We are all very sorry that Hudson is not with us this term. There could not have been one who cared more for the welfare of the House than he did. He was also a most regular attender at first XI. matches.

J. H. G. LILLYWHITE.



Form Notes.

Motto—*Always merry and bright.*

VIA.

The term has been a very uneventful one owing to the painful necessity of work and consequently there are but few things to be recorded.

Let us first consider the doings of the Inter-science people. Professor B -lg - r after extensive original (very!) research work has discovered new gaseous sulphates of orange peel whose chief property is an offensive odour.

His colleague, Prof. D - - c - ck, by the rapid oxidisation of sugar, by means of potassium chlorate and sulphuric acid, has produced a vivid lilac spectrum with characteristic black spots. (This in the presence of witnesses). We can only say that his researches are rip-pingly conducted.

M - ll - r, alias Ookeysnookums has recently startled Society by arranging his coiffure à la curate. We hope that, on seeing the sad effects of this on the rest of the form, he will soon be induced to "cure it," otherwise his colleagues will "ad-minister" admonition.

We will take this opportunity to acknowledge the thanks of VIB., for the pleasant perfume, which their love for fresh air induced them to share with us.

Might we ask if the increase in the death rate of cats in the neighbourhood of Danes Dyke is in any way due to the "mew-sick-all" entertainment given daily *i.e.* every night, by J.H.G.L. & Co., after their tedious and strenuous labours of the evening?

We will now consider the "Lambs" *i.e.*, B.A's., whose (mint) sauce led them to boast that they work harder than the "Stinks." At a meeting, presided over by P. F. C - i, Esq., there was a majority of Stinks, and the motion was "defeated" by force of "arms."

All the laws of motion, including the VIB. ghost, and the law of optics have been solved by S - lc - ck, by the means of the noble game of billiards.

"Why do the Science chaps so furiously rage together?" especially in trigonometry lessons. Is the combined study of maths and science turning their brain? They also pull out each others ties as a pastime, a truly exciting game!

Extracts from the classics :—

Algy met a bear,
The bear was Bulger,
The bulge was Algy.

We did not know that Wh - t - ng had turned a cannibal in desperation.

Philip had a head of hair.
His mother's joy, his dad's despair,
For comb it how, and when you would
It always straight, bolt-upright stood.

Why did we expect that some of the masters might possibly have married at Christmas? Because women wanted muffs and men wanted comforters.

Is it safe for two desperate characters to be at large in the chemistry lab. on Wednesday afternoon, without first informing the Insurance Office and the Fire Brigade.

If 25 Lambs consume a certain number of turnips in 51 days, (see Borchartd). Well since a turnip is an equilateral triangle, and a lamb is an irregular polygon, the rest of the problem is purely geometrical.

It has been decided to apply to the pen of our classical instructor the cognomen of "Lacrimosa."

"Necessity is the mother of Invention." This is obvious from the excuses of the younger members of the corps who are late for parades.

D. G. Parsons.

H. G. Burtenshaw.

VIB.

Motto: "*Non pro nobis, sed pro Schola.*"

This term our number is reduced to eight, Soapy and Shrimp have gone never more to return—as members of our illustrious band.

We will follow our usual custom after the loss of a member and will enumerate the remainder of THE FORM. They are Lamby (Lammee), Percival, Strawberry, Spikey, Scatty, Sigger, Professor and Bill.

Now that all our number have been introduced we will proceed to tell of their virtues. All of us have virtues, in fact, it would be curious if we were not virtuous, because in Room I. we are washed by water from above (Chem. Lab.) and we are fumigated by vile odours from below.

Lamby is the prize mathematician and he says that he feels out of place. We understand, however, that he is only the best of a bad lot. This term he has altered his coiffure and it is thought by some that he has obtained a very artistic effect.

Percival is considered to be great at nothing except at forgetting things.

Strawberry is our sole Latin representative. He is a great classical scholar and our only prefect.

Spikey is our genius. At least one of the masters has had to threaten forcibly to restrain him from over-working himself.

Please allow us to utter a warning in connection with Scatty. Do not ask him to write to you. He uses irk of a most weird and wonderful blue that can almost be felt.

Sigger is so good that we can write nothing of him except to mention his goodness.

Professor has become one of the leaders of those boys who write in verse. We understand that he has written some verses entitled "Vagaries of a Mathematician."

At the time of going to press, Bill is absent. We do not know whether he has been overworking himself or whether it is the after effects of Christmas. It may be remembered that Bill left his ' footer ' change in the train one day last term. The bag and its contents have been found and forwarded.

Kennard and Lambert who refused to take the " No " of the London University Matriculation Examiners for an answer have tried again and this time their efforts have been crowned with success although swot did not go well with the Christmas festivities.

H.M. Inspectors say that VIB. are good at Geometry. The mathematician, who marked the Exam. Papers, says that we are not.

Things we should like to know :—

Has Percival completed his hockey team yet ?

Who is the Countess ?

What is a Red-cap ? R.M.P. are not meant.

Who is Teddy Bear ?

Why does Strawberry always take home a younger member of the school ?

Is Sigger a rival of Strawberry ?

Why did Sigger blush when the line E.D. was mentioned one Geometry lesson ?

The absence of ' howlers ' this term shows that the form is rapidly becoming very learned. F. E. Potter.

V.

Motto : *Excelsior* or "*Huppards.*"

Firstly, before we forget it we have to record the fact that on Monday, Jan. 26th, 1914, detention was abandoned at three minutes to five precisely. Who, in the face of this direct evidence can persist in a belief that the age of miracles is past ?

Twelfth Night we hear was a great success and we have our information first hand for we have the satisfaction of knowing that the " call boys " were selected from the Fifth, even if the artistes had not the honour of belonging to that select assembly.

The traditional exercise book in the boy's trousers is now out of date. The new fashion is to be a biscuit in his cheek.

The Fifth is of course the mainstay of the School, although several ' nuts ' will have their little cracks, as the following will prove.

G - sd - n. As he walked down the street, the finger of scorn was pointed at him by every eye.

C - rt - r (the late lamented). Into the valley of death rowed the six hundred.

J - rd - n. The Jewish Prime Minister soon after the reign of George II., was Sir Rufus Isaacs.

B - nw - ck. Holland is noted for trousers. He had previously consulted Briggs on the subject we understand.

"After all James retired to France where he died, another foolish act of his." B - nw - ck. "Jucundum est decipere in loco."—Horace.

Bl - nd - n, B - nw - ck, and J - rd - n, the three silent fishermen, one of whom toiled all day and caught nothing, are great authorities on the piscatorial art and are proficient in the art of catching anything from a shrimp to the "flu."

Some wretched youths still persist in believing that 39 and 11 make 40, they don't Jones they make 50.

P - nz - t - a. He breathed his last in indignant circumstances.

Queries:—Who will be the next half dozen in the raffle for history detention?

Who was the youth who put a sweet little animal on the form-master's desk early in the term?

Who evolved the following?

Mr. Euclid, Mr. Euclid,
He's the cause of all the trouble,
Cause of all the crime,
If you get D by the ton,
And you have to 'cut' and run,
It's all through Mr. Euclid every time.

Who is Wetherfield's barber?

Advertisements: Wanted. Some new, original, funny things to say. Apply G. P. L., Room IX.

The correct way to swank. Apply Snorris.

D. Roy Turner.
R. A. Pooley.

IV A.

Motto—" *Sans Peur et sans Reproche.*"

"Cramner did not like being put to death at first but he afterwards plucked up courage and died bravely." H - rv - y. Practice makes perfect.

"There were Jesuits, a sect formed by a Spanish knight who had been wounded in battle and was of no more use as a soldier." Kn - ght. Not all the strange *knight*s are Spanish ones.

Before he left Pratt became quite a suffragette and started breaking windows in the Form room, yet his thoughts were not ever thus for in his history paper he wrote, "The monasteries did *some* good work, they cultivated their lands and healed and read to the sick but above all they lived a life of prayer."

"Cramner was a man that lived a quiet and dissipated life."
H - ll. Still water run deep.

Yo-ng-r, one of the inhabitants of Room 4 still pronounces sol-disant as soy doyson.

W. A. Bennett.
B. Wells.

IVB.

Motto—"Roo stwi thon ee yeopen"

Owing to the Form having become so sensible we have few "howlers" to record. We might add that Savage and Ayres have left us. When Mr. Lamb heard the awful news he wept piteously.

Ayres prepared himself for his profession by making the most obnoxious odours the last week in the chemistry lab.

S - v - g - has gone to wet his neck for the first time.

Y - - ng - r is a boy who would rather bash his head in than come to school. But now as he is here again we hope he will stay.

We hear of a "Secret Society" in the Form and that Ayres and Savage were members. No wonder the times are quieter now.

"The Tudors generally made peace between other countries, not by fighting but by marriage."—T - - sd - l. Anyway Henry VIII was inclined to peace.

"Perkin Warbeck was the son of an Oxford Tradesman He said he was one of the Princes in the Tower but Henry caught him and made him a kitchen maid."—K - ndr - ck. The Girl who took the wrong turning.

A brave man named John Knox was the leader and he wrote a book against "the Monstrous Regiment of Women" (*i.e.* Mary of Guise, Mary Stuart, Mary Tudor).—R - sbridg - r. Oh them suffragettes. Another himaginary harmy.

L. B. Kendrick.
P. A. Alexander.

Old Boys' Rifle Club.

The Club so far since its inception has competed in four matches in the Ingle Lowe Cup Competition, winning one and losing three. This result is not as good as was hoped, but under the circumstances it must not be considered too discouraging. It is regretted by all concerned that so few Old Boys have availed themselves of the facilities afforded of improving their shooting and for supporting the Club in this new branch of activity. The total membership is 17!!

A match has been arranged for practically every Monday evening for the next two months and unless members attend more regularly it will be impossible to get through the list, which will mean withdrawing from the competition.

We congratulate W. B. Dare on winning the 1st spoon shoot, and C. Rayner on his victory in the second. The date of the next will be issued shortly, a good entry is hoped for.

It has been decided by the General Committee of the Ingle Lowe Competition to hold a supper in London on the last Saturday in March, at a cost of not exceeding 2/- each, at which the cup will be presented.

I shall be glad to have the names of those who intend to be present as soon as possible.

S. G. EADE,
Hon. Sec.



Old Boys' Dinner.

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The seventh annual dinner of the Reigate Grammar School Old Boys' Club was held at the School on Saturday evening, Dec. 13th, the re-union being of a very pleasant character. Mr. F. S. Orme, M.A., F.R.G.S. (President and Head Master) was in the chair, and the company present included Mr. G. A. R. Ince (Mayor of Reigate), Professor Gardner, Alderman O. C. Apted, Messrs. J. Selwyn, C. C. Brown Douglas (Governors of the School), Dr. J. Hewetson, Capt. M. B. Stacey, Messrs. G. W. Rundall (member of the Borough of Reigate Education Committee), Alfred Smith (Town Clerk), J. G. Howarth, F.C.S., P. F. Calistri, S. G. Eade, F.C.S., J. E. Hall, B.A., N. H. Wade, W. H. Mainprize, B.A. (members of the staff), Mew, H. R. Schon, Temple Newell, G. E. Cragg (chairman of the club), P. H. Mitchiner, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., W. D. Malcomson (hon. secretary), J. H. Mitchiner (hon. assistant secretary), etc. A capital repast was placed upon the table by Messrs. G. Lucas and Sons, of Reigate, and at the conclusion of the meal, the loyal toast was duly honoured.

THE MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Mayor (Mr. G. A. R. Ince, C.C.) expressed his pleasure in proposing the toast of "The School," but said he felt that no one was less able to do justice to it. He felt that because, unlike most of those present, he had not had the advantage which schools of that character gave nowadays. His mind went back to his first starting in life, when he left school at the age of 12½ years, and he felt quite unfitted by reason of his lack of educational qualifications, to do justice to that toast ("No, no"). There were two further reasons why he should not have been asked. Around him there were many Governors of the School who were not only his senior in years but also his senior in point of service in the capacity of Governor, but he would endeavour to do his best. He believed he might say without any hesitation that the Governors were actuated by the desire that the school should be the best, that the buildings should be equipped in the best possible manner, and that the educational facilities which were given to the people of that neighbourhood should also be of the best (hear, hear). And in saying that, they looked forward to the near future, when the school would be housed in more adequate or more suitable buildings than they were at the present time. It would undoubtedly be a very great wrench to take the school away from the present site and to establish it in a new building (hear, hear), but they hoped that the best associations of the school would be carried with it to the new site, and that a fresh impetus would be given to the educational life of the district (applause). With regard to the masters, it had been his privilege for some considerable space of time to come in close contact with one and another of them, and he had always found them take the keenest interest in the education that they gave to their sons who went there (hear, hear). The personal interest which they had ever evinced in the boys themselves, to him as a parent who had had the high privilege of having a boy attend the school, had been one of the greatest delights which he had experienced since he had known any of the masters connected with the school (hear, hear). They were hoping to see the number of boys attending the school still further increase. One of the features, he thought, in connection with the school, had been the splendid example which had been set the boys in all kinds of outdoor and physical exercises, and he ventured to think that these exercises were not only good from the physical standpoint, but were also good from the educational point of view, because in his judgment the boys were better able to pursue their studies and to get the very best out of them. With regard to the Old Boys' Club, he thought it an excellent feature to have the old boys of the school continuing year by year to show their attachment to the school

of their younger days (applause). As they went out to their various avocations in life, whatever these might be, their association with the Reigate Grammar School would, he was sure, be amongst their pleasantest recollections (hear, hear). He wished for the future of the school that it might continue to flourish and prosper, that the number of the boys might continue to increase, and that the educational attainments might be even greater in the future than they had been in the past. He had pleasure in coupling with the toast the name of the Head Master, Mr. Orme (applause).

HEAD MASTER'S HUMOROUS REPLY.

Mr. Orme responded in a witty speech. He said now that they were all suffering from what a school boy in his happy reminiscences, called "abominable detention" (laughter), he felt like the Irishman, who, when he was married had to make use of words which some of them had to do at some time or other in their life (laughter), said he had pleasure in endowing the lads with his "goodly words" (laughter). He felt they were grateful to the Mayor for all the "goodly words" he had showered on them in connection with the school (hear, hear). The school had progressed for some years, but in the last year or two they had had a slight drop again. Nowadays, education was a serious and complex business, and it was difficult for them to know exactly what they were aiming at, so many people demanded different things. The object of education, he took it, and they were to try and impress it on boys, as far as possible, by regular discipline and other methods (laughter)--was the formation of their character (hear, hear). He noticed a magistrate in a police-court the other day stated that one result of the increased facilities for education was the increase in the ingenuity of the brains which were apparently applied to crime (laughter), and an improvement in crime has also been achieved by the foundations of free libraries, which provided great facilities for the discussion of burglaries and other little matters of that kind (laughter). Looking back he could claim that education in some respects had improved, at any rate, since he was at school. He knew that masters worked harder and were expected to put a good deal more thought and energy into their work than the masters did in his time, and he thought that energy was, perhaps, helping them to attain better results, but he was not always sure it was, and that boys had that self-reliance in their work that they used to have formerly. He thought they were more inclined to be spoon-fed nowadays, and not to rely so much on themselves as they did 20 or 30 years ago. A lot of people differed as to the objects of education. He noticed Mr. Birrell made a speech at Bristol the other day in which he said a

short time ago he was interviewing a farmer in East Anglia, and the farmer said, "Well, Mr. Birrell, if all the money that has been spent on education in this country was put into patent manures we should be a much more prosperous country than at present" (laughter). Mr. Birrell replied to him, "Oh! you prefer muck to mind" (loud laughter). That showed that all people did not take the same view with regard to education (laughter). In schools they were expected by some people to prepare boys immediately for their career and so make them money-earning machines directly they started in life. He thought it was not always easy to do that; at any rate, if they wished to live up to their highest ideals they could not do it. With regard to the Governors, the Mayor had been very regular in his attendance, and they were always glad to have the benefit of his advice. Nobody would suggest for one moment or even imagine that those early defects in education he had mentioned had not been remedied to the fullest extent possible that ever anybody could remedy them (hear, hear). They had travelled a long distance since the Education Act of 1902. He read a story some time ago of that time in which two people were travelling in a tramcar. One man said "I think it a great pity to abolish these old School Boards. There will be a large number of people on County Councils who won't know anything about education." The other man said he knew a councillor who had been studying it for a month, and added "he knows all about it now" (laughter). He was grateful for the sympathy with which he was received by the Governors. He was sure they did their best, and he was grateful for the help they always gave. If the boys felt only one-tenth of what he felt with regard to the enthusiasm and interest which the Governors took in every matter connected with the school they would also feel gratitude, which was a most proper feeling for anybody, and was, perhaps, the thing which warmed the schoolmaster's heart more than anything else. The speaker concluded by reciting another humorous story. He said he saw a boy reading Macaulay, and remembering that Macaulay was in the habit of walking about the corridors of the Athenaeum, asked the boy if he knew what the Athenaeum was. "Yes," he replied, "it is a celebrated printing works in Redhill" (laughter). He thanked the Mayor for the terms in which he had proposed the toast and the company for the kindly way in which they had received it (applause).

THE VALUE OF THE OLD BOYS' CLUB.

Mr. G. W. Rundall submitted the toast of "The Club," and said he was a sincere admirer of the many activities of the school, and not least of that particular activity, the Old Boys' Club. He was glad to see the real and tangible help they had actually been to the school, apart altogether from the renewing of friendships

and keeping up a strong link between the school and themselves. He was pleased to see what they were doing for the athletic side of the school, and also at the fact that they had done so much for the intellectual side of the school by founding a scholarship (applause). By the sympathy they could show, and the support they could give to the head master and the staff, the good they were doing was almost incredible. Speaking as head master for many years of a similar type of school in another part of the country he was glad to say he believed, with the turn of the century, the underestimate of the value of those schools had grown less and was growing still less, but the opinion that ought to be formed about them was not nearly as strong as it should be. The schools that had dominated the country and seized the imagination of the country were what they called by a misnomer the public schools of the country—the great public schools. They had done magnificent work for the country. As they all knew, if for nothing else than that they had done so much to form character and to create and foster and maintain a magnificent public spirit among the boys, thereby permeating the professions and various callings into which they had gone. These schools bulked in the views of the people, and that type of school (the old Grammar School) had been very much neglected. There was a time not so very long ago—he thought it was at its acutest somewhere between the Nineties and the turn of the century—when these old Grammar Schools were in a very serious danger of extinction, and but for the fight that was made by those who were interested in them—and particularly the head masters—he believed they would have found that a large number of them would have gone under between the upper and the nether anvil. Now they saw in almost every corner of the country schools of this type, and they were doing a most valuable work in every way (hear, hear).

THE IDEALS OF THE CLUB.

Mr. G. E. Cragg (Chairman of the Club) responded in a happy speech. The club, he said, had two ideals which kept them together. The first was affection for their old school and pride and gratitude for what had been done for them there. The second was that they might have opportunities of meeting together and cementing those associations made in the past. They counted it a great privilege to have belonged to that school, and one of their chief objects as a club was to keep the school prominently before the inhabitants. The spirit engendered in a school like that was in no way inferior to the spirit fostered most admirably by the great public schools, which appealed to a wider and a less localised public. Their ideal was to popularise the school in the borough. To do that they tried

to keep the school before the public, and that was one of the reasons for their various activities, such as, for instance, the recent dramatic performance, which, he hoped, was a success (applause). Another activity which Mr. Rundall had referred to was the foundation of a scholarship, which was now restricted to sons of old boys of the school, but which more or less at present depended upon themselves. They wanted more members in the club, and an appeal would be made for an endowment. He knew none of their purses were long, but they appealed to a large number of old boys—members and non-members of the club—because they wanted to get a sum of money in order that this scholarship might be endowed in perpetuity (hear, hear). The Shooting Club recently started provided a link between the old boys and the present boys, and they would like more members to take part in that particular activity. Proceeding, the speaker referred to the nucleus of a section of the local company of Territorials provided by old boys of the school, and remarked that Capt. Stacey had informed him he could do with two sections instead of one, which he (the speaker) thought was a compliment to the old boys. The training boys received at the school in the Officers' Training Corps the better fitted them to serve their country when they were older, and he made a strong appeal to old boys to join the section of the local Territorials he had referred to in much larger numbers. As a club they desired to foster and encourage in every way they could the prosperity of the old school, from which they had themselves received so much benefit; and to ensure that those who followed in their footsteps should receive equal and it might be greater benefits (applause).

OTHER TOASTS.

Mr. P. H. Mitchiner, in cordial terms, submitted "The Visitors," Dr. J. Hewetson and Mr. Temple Newell each making an admirable response.

Capt. M. B. Stacey proposed the concluding toast, that of "The Chairman," which was received with musical honours. Speaking with regard to the nucleus of a section in the local company of Territorials, he remarked that Mr. Cragg did not tell them the reason why he had asked for two sections and not only one. It was first of all because they were under-strength, and secondly because of the excellence and the quality of the old boys. One could not wish to have finer fellows than he had from that School (hear, hear). He commended their tremendous keenness and willingness to do anything and he wanted old boys and club members to come forward and help them get those two sections. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the work of Mr. Orme, and said that masters might be rightly called the trustees of the nation of the future (applause).

Mr. Orme responded in a characteristic speech.

The speeches were pleasantly interspersed with selections of vocal and instrumental music admirably contributed by the following: Messrs. W. F. Lowndes Butcher, Roy McKinley, and N. H. Wade (vocalists), R. E. Caffyn (flute solos), A. Neville Meier (recitations), and Mr. H. W. Pook (at the piano). The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.



Twenty Years Hence.

(With apologies to W. S. Landor).

Twenty years hence, perhaps it then may be,
That after all our hopes and longings, we
The building of the promised school shall see,

—Twenty years hence.

Twenty years hence, the ground perchance they'll clear;
Those caves fill in, whose safeness many fear;
Th' foundation stone then lay, while crowds delighted cheer,

—Twenty years hence.

A football field is all we yet possess,
Of that estate which many folks confess,
Perhaps will bear the future R. G. S.

—Twenty years hence.

REGAC.



Miscellaneous.

They were waiting to return from Horsham after a strenuous game of footer and he was passing the time reading on a seat near a weighing machine. A lady approached with her child to see if its weight showed it was still in good health. Clearly it was not, for the pointer showed 12 stone and the child was removed in surprise, tho' maybe the machine was blamed. This was not a practical joke but only a Scottish trick to find out cheaply the weight of the team. Yet it defeated its ends by causing such surprise that the withdrawal of the child was abrupt enough to bring back the pointer and *let the penny drop, Oh!*
F - - lkn - r.

He was holding forth on the failings of a master, not discreetly but too well, when the subject of his remarks came on the scene. The end of the speech petered out, but in the midst of his trepidation he remembered he knew a boy of the same name. "Isn't - - - - a silly kid" he said as he recovered.

Sixty Years a Queen.

Brainy P - tt - r seems to have tried to overpass her long reign by the duration of his stay at the Cinema, but even if "It was a special picture, sir," that was no excuse for remaining four hours. And he did look sleepy next morning. He may be "heavy and tricky" certainly his eyes were heavy.

P - tt - r (to gentleman behind) "What time is it please?"

Gentleman, "5.30."

P - tt - r. "Will you please tell me at 11 o'clock as I have to go home and do my prep."

Inspector: What is an ignominious death.

D - s - n: A nasty one, sir.

Fr - nc - s (on parade). "Shut up grinning." Clearly the mention of talk is a sore point with him.

A hill is a field with its back up.

All will be pleased to hear of the doings of the two former Reigatonians at Wye College. Last term Steane won his 1st XI Rugby Colours and is their most dependable kick. He has also won a gold medal for practical work. Budden, who still sticks to "Soccer" has also a list of successes in the shape of gold medals and diplomas. He has shone on the theoretical side so we can feel that at Wye the representatives of Reigate Grammar School are not only maintaining, but adding to its reputation in all branches of work and play.



A Schoolboy's Christmas Holidays.

Expecting to enter for an Exam in 1894 which included an oral test in German, my father thought it would be a good thing for me to visit the Fatherland for the previous Xmas holidays. The school authorities allowed my holidays to be extended for a week at each end and therefore my father and I set out about ten days before Xmas. We arrived via Harwich and Rotterdam; that was in the days before turbine steamers and boat trains, and we did not even have the mails on board.

We wasted no time, but drove straight to the station and took the train for Köln and the Rhine. On the frontier between Holland and Germany, we were somewhat disconcerted

because the Customs officials in ransacking our baggage discovered a plum pudding which my mother had packed. There was much shaking of heads and voluble conversation over this and in the end my father was most annoyed to be mulcted in the sum of 3s. 6d. as duty, "more than the beastly thing was worth," he said. In the evening we arrived at our destination Bacharach am Rhein, where I was to be quartered with the Lutheran Pastor. This is a small walled town situated (as most of the Rhine gorge towns are) at the mouth of a lateral valley. There is an imposing castle some hundred feet up on the hill, while behind and beyond and around were the bare brown vineyards scattered about with patches of rocks and walls which hold up the valuable soil from sliding down the slopes.

My father left the next day for Wiesbaden where he intended to stay a week or so. The weather now began to be bitterly cold, snow fell at intervals, and it froze hard. The Rhine, which runs as rapidly as the Thames with a falling tide at London Bridge, was soon covered with small blocks of ice. As the frost increased its hold the size and number of these small icebergs multiplied. By Christmas Day they were very numerous and my father who came over to spend the day had an adventurous journey, coming by train to a village on the opposite bank and being rowed across, two men pulling and one standing in the bow of the boat fending off the ice with a pole. However he got across safely and we had our Christmas dinner. The Herr Pfarrer after tasting what was for him a novelty, the plum pudding, pronounced it to be "ein wenig schwer aber sehr gut." In the evening my father had a more difficult journey still, because the ice was rapidly increasing and it was soon dark. I really felt some anxiety about him as I returned through the streets lighted with the candles of the Christmas trees placed in the windows of every house and cottage. Soon the floating ice began to fill up the narrower parts of the river and extended from bank to bank in a jumbled mass of blocks piled up in heaps. This soon froze solid and some enterprising labourers proceeded to cut a level path strewn with cinders. We thus could go right across the river on foot, a most unusual state of affairs. There were, just up stream of the town, some groynes to turn the force of the current and prevent the river from eating into the bank. Between these we were able to skate on very fair ice, but when the level of the river fell the ice rested on the shallow bottom, and the skaters had to switchback over the inequalities. About a week after Christmas this ice even was spoilt by a heavy fall of snow and walking was the only exercise left. The cold was intense; on several mornings the water in the bedroom jug had a covering of ice a couple of inches thick.

I had a reading lesson and conversation with the Pfarrer every day, but was not sufficiently advanced to understand his rather long sermon in the church, a building curiously coloured like a child's German bricks, where the women sat on one side and the men on the other. I had made friends with a young German whose people kept a store in the town and also did a trade in wine. I often used to go and see them in the little parlour behind the shop, and with the son Julius used to go out to the small vineyard proprietors to taste and buy wine. This wine which is known in England as 'Hock' was some of the best that can be got and we were always able to have a glass or two. It was curious that the wine from one side of the Rhine was much sweeter than that on the other, due to more sunshine I suppose. My German friends used always to call me "der Mister," and some nine years afterwards when going up the Rhine, I saw them again as they got on to the identical steamer in which I was going up to Mainz, a very curious coincidence.

One day we walked down to Caub where there is a most romantic castle on a rock in the middle of the stream. Here robber barons are said to have levied tolls on the passing river traffic. There also is a monument which states that Marshal Blucher crossed at this spot starting on the campaign in which he came to the assistance of Wellington and "won" the battle of Waterloo.

At length the time came for me to return to England. I spent the night on the way with some acquaintances at Bonn and left early the next morning, arriving at Rotterdam about 2 o'clock. I had by this time run very short of money and had only just enough to take me on board the steamer. There was a thick fog in the Maas and when 6 o'clock, our starting hour, arrived, the steamer only warped out into the river and there we lay all night with the syren going at intervals. The river was full of ice which scraped and bumped along the ship's side just level with my bunk, so I spent a somewhat disturbed night. We got under way the next morning about 5 o'clock and ultimately I arrived in London over 12 hours late with about sixpence in my pocket and very little in my stomach as I had had no food for about 36 hours. Fortunately I was able to drive to friends in London who gave me a good warm meal, a bed, and enough money to take me back to school the next day.

F.S.O.



Life on a "Windjammer."—(Continued).

Santa Rosalia is a small Mexican mining town, and consists of a few hundred wooden huts, two saloons, a general store, and a Roman Catholic Chapel. The natives are only half civilised and are mostly half-breeds.

The coke which we carried was used for smelting the copper ore, and the blue-black slag from the ore we used for ballast.

We went alongside the quay late on a Saturday evening, and as soon as we had finished work, there was a tremendous rush to get ashore. It did feel strange to set foot on land again, after nearly five months afloat. It did not take the sailors long to get drunk, or as we call it, "three sheets in the wind." One man, a great big Swede, drank so much that he went mad, and he was rushing round the decks with a big iron bar in one hand, and a large knife in the other, trying to kill everyone he met. One of the apprentices who was night-watchman, took out his revolver and threatened to shoot him. As the Swede had been in the Swedish Navy, he must have understood that the fellow behind the gun meant business, and it brought him to his senses, but the crew had had enough of him, chased him ashore, and would not let him come aboard again.

Several of the men were fighting ashore and the "vigilantes" (policemen) put a thumb-screw on them so that they could not struggle, and ran them into the "Calaboose" (prison), where they were kept for three or four days without food, and then kicked out. But some of them were soon in again.

It very rarely rains out there, but when it does, it rains with a vengeance. For instance, one day a gale of wind sprang up, blowing towards the land, and torrents of rain fell. There was a large English sailing-ship lying out at anchor in the bay, and she dragged her anchor until she bumped right on the break-water, and then her anchor held her. If it had not held then she would have knocked herself to pieces. The seas were continually breaking over the break-water right on to our ship, and a large dredger broke adrift, got under our jibboom, smashed it, and nearly carried away our fore top-gallant mast. The town lies in a valley, so the water from the hills poured down into the town, washed away houses and railways, and drowned five persons. On board our ship we took the opportunity to fill up our fresh water tanks, as the water obtained from the shore there is very bad.

All the surrounding country is desert. The only thing that will grow there is the cactus plant, which seems to be able to grow anywhere. One Sunday we took our ship's boat, provisioned her for a day, and with several other apprentices we went for a sail along the coast. We all had revolvers, one a

small rifle, and we had great sport shooting pelicans and vultures. We also made the sharks sit up a bit when we saw their dorsal fins sticking out of the water within range. We landed on the beach, made a fire and had dinner. Whilst dinner was being prepared we had a swim in a large lagoon. A few days later we found out that the water in which we had been swimming was infested by enormous sharks. I think in that case it was "Where ignorance is bliss," etc.

Aboard the ship we had to discharge our own cargo, and when we were digging down to the bottom of the ship through the coke, I often asked myself why did I ever come to sea. The heat was unbearable, and usually we had nothing on when we were working but a pair of swimming slips and boots. On deck the heat was just as bad. The pitch was bubbling in the seams between the deck-planks, and everyone working on deck had to wear a broad-rimmed straw hat.

The only thing we enjoyed there was the swimming. We used to go in the water two and three times a day, but it nearly lost me the number of my mess. Flcating round the harbour were large logs, on which all sorts of shell fish were growing. Once when I was swimming I scratched myself on my left knee with one of them and it poisoned my leg. The pain got so bad that the doctor came and examined me and said I should have to go to hospital. I thought that then I should have a good holiday but I soon changed my mind.

The so-called hospital consisted of one large room with a few primitive beds in it, and no matter from what complaints persons were suffering they were all put into this one room. I was put in a bed next to a man who had fever and of course I got fever too. There were no nurses, only two men who were supposed to look after us, but all they seemed to do was to sit on the table and spin yarns to each other. The doctors tried to draw the poison into the groin of my leg by means of a treatment with ether and alcohol, and after a time a large swelling appeared. The effects of the fever gave me a very high temperature and their only remedy for that is starvation. They kept me for 12 days without a bite to eat and only plain cold tea to drink, and before that diet was finished I could count every bone in my body.

The floors were never washed and consequently the place and the beds were covered with big red ants, and in the night time I was eaten alive by enormous mosquitos. During the 12 days of starvation, I got very little sleep as the pain in my leg was awful and I could only lie on my right side. The hospital was a long way from the ship so I got few visitors, and was awfully lonely amongst people speaking another language. One day a native was brought in very ill with dysentery, and he was

put in a bed just opposite me. He got delirious and crawled under his bed, and there he lay down and died. The two men who were supposed to look after us were not to be found and he was lying there an hour before they came in. Soon after, they brought an old deal-wood box in, and put him in it and his clothes with him. The lid had a big split down the middle, but they fastened it down with a nail at each corner, and some men picked it up and went off with it. They got a quarter of a mile down the road, when they turned round, came back, put the coffin in the middle of the room and wrenched the lid off with a crow-bar. Then they all started hunting round the room until they found his boots which they had forgotten to put in with him. So they put them in, nailed the lid down again and off they went. At the end of ten days the lump on my leg had got so big that they decided to cut it. They took me to the operating room, laid me on the table and the doctor sat down and sharpened his knives. Then he got a syringe and injected a little cocaine into the flesh which he intended to cut. They did not give me chloroform, so I had to lie and watch them. Next he took a knife and cut me a little. I did not feel that, but then he took an ordinary pair of scissors, dug one end in and started snipping away. He must have got beyond the range of the cocaine because it gave me awful pain. I let out a kick at him, so he got four men to sit on me, one on each leg and one on each arm. Then he proceeded with the scissors. I hope I shall never feel pain like that again. It took him an hour to fix me up. The captain came up and had a row with the doctors when he saw how I had been treated and so they put me in a room by myself, and treated me a little better.

A day or two after a German sailor was put in the small room with me. He was very ill with dysentery, and he soon got delirious. In the night time there is one man to look after us, and he is outside most of the time watering a few shrubs. In the middle of the night I woke up and saw this sailor rushing round the room. He did a terrific jump and landed on me, and then he fainted. I was so weak that I could not remove him, the shock started my wound bleeding, and there was a pretty sight. The two of us lying there with my blood colouring everything. I had to shout for ten minutes before the watchman heard me, and when he did come he thought it was a fine joke and started roaring with laughter. He gave the sailor a push, and sent him back to his own bed. I woke up again, just as dawn was breaking and saw the sailor sitting on a chair in the corner with no clothes on, and the watchman taking his bed and clothes away. I thought they were putting him into another room, so I turned over and went to sleep.

H. MOLYNEUX.

(To be continued).