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THE PILGRIM.



The Magazine of Reigate Grammar School



Pilgrim's Way

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Editorial.

The War is now, we hope, really over, and everybody is full of ideas of reconstruction. The question is—how is reconstruction going to affect us? A great many people are apparently thinking that, after the gigantic cost of the War, it is a trivial matter to demand large increases of pay without taking much account of where the money is to come from. Of one thing there can be no doubt—we must get back to *work* as soon as possible, and more productive work at that. In one of the newspapers a few days ago there was an instructive account of a conversation just before the War, at Hong Kong, with a great German magnate, the President of the great Nord Deutsche Lloyd Shipping Company. He produced to his hearer statistics showing the remarkable growth of German trade in the Far East. He was asked to what he attributed this tremendous progress, which was bidding fair to oust other competitors from the field. It was getting on towards evening and, for answer, he pointed down to the imposing buildings near the Harbour, where lights were beginning to twinkle in many of the offices. "That is the reason" he said. "When the English troop off to their tennis, their cricket, their golf and their races, we Germans remain in our offices up to 8, 9 or 10 o'clock. We Germans are winning the trade of the world because of our capacity for, our willingness to work, work, work." And it was true, industry was making for Germany a place in the world, which in her madness she has now thrown away, at least for a generation or more.

However, the Germans were making a mistake in that; work should not be done for the sake of material prosperity but for its own sake. They were so fixed upon getting rich quickly that they actually believed that with war they would crush all competition. But it is not through cut-throat competition that nations become great, it is through arts, and sciences, and activities which benefit the human race, and add to its health and happiness, that true greatness is to be attained.

And it is the same with individuals, that man is noblest, who the most aids his fellows to make the most perfect use of life, who contributes to the moral and physical good of others, whose work is done for the satisfaction of doing it well, and who cares little for the actual money-gain made from it. It is the same at School, we do not come only to learn lessons which can be immediately turned into pounds, shillings and pence. We learn to aim at becoming wise, at perfecting our character, at being the best possible citizens of our beloved country. If we do these, all other things shall be added unto us.

School Notes.

An Old Boy who had attended this School, was a prospective candidate for the last general election, in the person of Mr. A. J. B. Trower, who was put forward by the National Association of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, as a Candidate for Lincoln. He had been a journalist, and served with the Queen's. His candidature was withdrawn just before the nomination.

At a meeting of the Cheshire County Education Committee at Crewe, on March 24th, Mr. Charles Francis Mott, of Stafford, was appointed Director of Education for Cheshire, at a salary of £1100 a year. There were 139 applicants. Mr. Mott is 41 years of age, and was educated at Reigate Grammar School, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. (*Times.*)

We have been glad to welcome back Mr. Calistri, from his army duties. As a reaction from sitting beneath Bocheaeroplanes waiting for the eggs to fall, he immediately threw his energies into organising a dance at the school. We tried to persuade the School Laureate to let himself go in some such verse as the following:—

In Reigate Grammar School were gathered there,
Her beauty and her chivalry;
Bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,
Two score hearts beat happily, and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell—

at this point the thought of the School piano proved too much for him, and he broke down!

Heartily welcome also are Mr. Jones and Mr. Abbey. We are all delighted that they are safe and sound. The former also brings a charming lady to Reigate. We congratulate both Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and hope that their time here will be as delightful as possible. She already has ties with R.G.S., being related to G. M. Mew, who, as well as his father, is an Old Boy.



Salvete.

Fowles, Hamlin, Hawksley, Lewis, Turner N., Watson L. A., Whitaker C. J., Withey, Dawson, Knight L., Walford J., Walford W., Houghton, Doughty, Chopping, Greaves, Skinner (re-entry.)

Valete.

Watkins, Calver, Walter J., Warner, Hughes i and ii, Kalis, Brown R. F., Page F. L, and O., Pockett, Poliakoff, Allen, Holt F., Sadee, Pastor, Lamberg, Haffinden, Wadham, Staplehurst, M'Gregor, Farrington.



Old Boys' Notes.

We have now entered on our "Peace" Year, the Annual Meeting held on March 15th, being our dividing line between the Old and the New Year. We were pleased to see such a good gathering of Members, and more particularly those we have not seen for several years. We hope that all the functions arranged for the coming year will be equally well attended.

The Football Match was played in the afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Old Boys by 16—0, eight goals being scored in each half. Our team was as follows:—C. E. Spearing goal; W. Kerr and E. W. Farrington, backs; K. Lucas, R. C. M. Smith and R. S. Davidson, half backs; T. McGlennon, C. G. J. Silcock, G. H. Ince, C. W. E. Bishop and R. W. Risbridger, forwards. Silcock was in great form, scoring 9 goals; he had the happy knack of being just in the required spot, to put the finishing touches. The other scorers were Ince 3, Smith 3, and Bishop 1. The school were unfortunate in having one or two regular members of the team away, and they were unable to get together. As one of the speakers after tea remarked, army life seems to suit Old Boys very well, this being a *weighty* argument in our favour.

One of our forwards was anxious to know if the score was a record for an Old Boys' Match. The writer has recollections (rather dim), of a match in 1903, when the score was in the "twenties"—against the school.

The match was followed by tea, very kindly provided at the School by Mrs. Orme.

The annual meeting was followed by an informal concert, organised by Mr. Wiltshire, and during the interval, Members were entertained to refreshments provided by the School Games Committee. The only criticism one heard of the proceedings was that "A Perfect Day" was sung at the beginning of the concert instead of the end.

Since our last issue we have received details of Major Gordon Gill's award of the D.S.O. By the courtesy of the "Surrey Mirror" we reprint the account of the award,

SURREY AND THE WAR.

MAJOR F. GORDON GILL AWARDED THE D.S.O.

The King has been pleased to award the Distinguished Service Order to Capt. (Acting Major) F. Gordon Gill, 1/24th Batt. London Regiment, for a signal act of gallantry and devotion to duty. Major F. Gordon Gill, who resides at Reigate, and for many years took an active interest in the Boys' Brigade, achieved this notable distinction, according to the official record, for conspicuous gallantry, leadership and ability during operations on August 30th, 1918, east of Maurepas. After the attack had been successfully carried out, under particularly heavy shell fire, he personally reconnoitred the position gained, under severe shell, machine gun, and rifle fire, to superintend its consolidation. The result of the operations was the capture of over 200 prisoners, three 77 m.m. guns, and a large number of machine guns.

We offer our congratulations to:—F. N. Halsted, who is now a Major engaged on special work at the Air Ministry. He recently attended Buckingham Palace to receive the D.F.C.

D. Green, who was awarded the M.C. in Palestine, for good work. Details are lacking, but we hope to receive them in due course.

L. P. S. Green, who has been made a Captain, and has gone to Constantinople to take charge of the Turkish Wireless.

C. M. Duncan, who was awarded the M.C. in addition to his D.S.O. During the fighting in which he earned these honours, a gun was captured by his battery, and Duncan claimed this for the Borough. At present it stands in front of the Municipal Buildings at Reigate, but I understand its final position has not yet been decided upon.

H. H. White, who was awarded the M.C. some time ago. We have no details at present.

E. W. Taylerson, who has received his majority.

H. L. Dawson, who is now a Captain.

R. W. Lowe, who has been presented with a daughter.

A. W. MAKOVSKI.—On February 1st, at White Cottage, Redhill, the wife of Albert W. Makovski, a son.

We have learnt with much regret of the bereavement of Mrs. Howarth, in the death of her mother. We offer our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Howarth.

R. G. Thompson writes to say that he is very fit, and wishes to be remembered to all Old Boys. He has been indulging in football, hockey, tennis, concerts and race meetings. While negotiating a jump he says his career was nearly brought to an abrupt end.

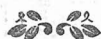
We have an interesting letter from A. C. Blunden, who is now at Bareilly, India, in the 1/131st U. P. Regiment.

R. W. Lowe wishes to be remembered to all Old Boys of his time. He says he is too far away to get down to Reigate very often, but hopes to get down to some of our functions.

We hear that our old friend "Jock" Lillywhite is in Ireland, where they still indulge in "tin hat" parades, in places where Martial Law still exists.

S. W. Steane is in Kashmir, and is Assistant Inspecting Officer of artillery for Kashmir.

Now that the censorship is relaxed, and a number of Old Boys have returned to civil life, we should be glad if Old Boys will send contributions to the editor on their experiences.



Reigate Grammar School Old Boys' Club.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE for the year ending March 31st, 1919:—

During the year we have been joined by 33 members, 2 Honorary and 31 Annual, and our numbers are now higher than ever before.

It is with great regret that the Committee have learnt during the past year of the deaths of the following members:— W. A. Bennett, H. E. Little, E. W. Penfold, W. A. Perry, R. A. Pooley and F. B. Sewell.

The Cricket and Football matches were the only fixtures during the year; the Club winning on all three occasions.

Now that hostilities have ceased, an extensive programme is being arranged for the coming year, and the Committee look forward to loyal and enthusiastic support from all Members, to give us a successful "Peace" Year.

P. H. MITCHINER,	} Joint Hon. Secs.
W. D. MALCOMSON,	

Reigate Grammar School Old Boys' Club.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 28th FEBRUARY, 1919.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
To Balance as per last Account	..		30 7 9	By Postage and Secretarial Expenses	..	2 12 6	
Subscriptions:—				Printing .. .. .	..	5 6	
3 Life .. .. .	..	..	6 6 0	Tea at Annual Cricket Match	..	9 3	
25 at 5/- .. .. .	..	..	6 5 0	Pilgrims .. .. .	..	1 11 6	
14 „ 2/6 .. .. .	..	..	1 15 0	Balance .. .. .	..	41 11 0	
23 „ 1/- .. .. .	..	..	1 3 0				
Pilgrim Fund .. .. .	..	..	5 0				
Interest on Deposit .. .. .	..	..	8 0				
			£46 9 9			£46 9 9	

SGT. ENGLISH MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Donations	.. ..	41	18 6	By Postage and Stationery	.. ..	4	7
Interest	.. ..		6 5	Balance	.. ..	42	0 4
		£42	4 11			£42	4 11

BALANCE SHEET 28th FEBRUARY, 1919.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Sgt. English Memorial Fund	.. ..	42	0 4	Cash at Bankers	.. ..	6	13 10
Scholarship Fund	.. ..	15	2 10	On Deposit	.. ..	42	0 4
General Club Funds	.. ..	41	11 0			48	14 2
		£98	14 2	£50 5% National War Bond Third Series		50	0 0
						£98	14 2

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, and find it correct.
 28th February, 1919. C. M. DUNCAN, A.C.A.

The Farm Camp Accounts.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages from				A.S.C. Rations ..	54	0	10
Mr. Rew ..	112	14	0	N. & A.C.B. Grocery	37	4	9
Wages from				Butter ..	4	14	6
Mr. Bragg ..	10	0	10	Baker ..	3	0	8
Men's Grocery				Vegetables ..	4	3	9
Allowance ..	3	0	10	Medicines ..		7	2
Sundry ..			1 6	Coal ..		19	4
				Sundries ..		19	2
				Breakages, A.S.C.		12	0
	£125	17	2		£106	2	2
PROFIT ..				£19	15s.	od.	

From this should be taken an amount for painting the Scouts' Trek-Cart borrowed, and Purley County School will have to have a quarter of the ultimate remainder.

A simple calculation will show that 7,364 hours were worked in 34 days' stay (excluding Sundays). But, as two or three days were wet or interrupted, it will be seen that the average day done by each boy was about 7 hours. Duty in camp was undertaken in rotation by orderlies who did little or no field work. Amongst the best earnings were: Chapple, £3 16s. 10d.; Farrington, £3 15s. 10d.; Colton, £3 15s. 4d.; Carpenter, £3 6s. 0d.; and Spearing, W. (in shorter time), £3 3s. 4d.

After the Camp, a letter received from Mr. Bragg said:—
 “It appears that your journey home was as tedious as the potato-picking. I hope you will have a jolly good rest now you are home, there will be a quiet rest in your mind that you will not have to pull at it like this all the winter, like the farmers have. So you will be able to tell your lads, if they do not behave, you will give them a job at potato-picking. I hope that the war will be over, and that they will not be required another year. If circumstances press them, I shall be pleased to see them again if we are all spared.

19. 15. 0
 10
 18. 5
 4. 11. 3
 13 18 9
 13 13. 9



Natural History Society.

President—MR. A. CLARKE.

Vice-Presidents—MISS ROSSITER, MR. SWEATMAN.

The resuscitated Natural History Society has now begun its second term. The list of members now totals one hundred and twenty. Two members of the Executive Committee have left the school, and Taylor has been elected to partly fill the breach. Since the last number of the "Pilgrim" went to press a "Hobbies and Works Exhibition" has been held. This exhibition somewhat resembled the last one, but was more extensive, and as it was held on "Speech Day" (December 12th,) parents were able to examine exhibits. The Exhibition was held in the Laboratories and was a pronounced success. On the Meccano bench were looms constructed by Taylor and Heyes, a meccanograph, lorries, and numerous other models. On the benches of exhibits of interest Miss Rossiter kindly lent some native articles of New Guinea, and Mr. Ince a football and photographs of a never-beaten English Team which toured round Moscow before the war.

Some very fine collections of moths and butterflies were shown by Messrs. H. & W. Wiltshire, Miller, Gandy, and Pope. Stamp collections also were exhibited by many members. Hieatt had an interesting Chinese collection, and Knight B., and Deane some snaps of the R.G.S. Farm Camp in Devon. A cake made by Colton was for a while the centre of interest, but the crowd, after waiting some long time for the cutting thereof, which however did not materialise, faded away, and transferred its attention to some extensive collections of war relics, the chief of which was Bell's.

In the Chemical Laboratory, Mr. Herroun exhibited his ingenious electric regulator for a synchronised clock. (There were rumours that a few, if not more, visitors, were in doubt as to what a synchronised clock is.) Bowden had fitted up a steam turbine, a photographic lamp, and wheatstone bridge. (Aforementioned visitors again to the front.)

In the Art section, Dales, Inman, Chick and Walley distinguished themselves. The President (Mr. Clarke), had thoughtfully (?) displayed fair note-books for the benefit of the parents. A highly successful exhibition was terminated by the sampling of Colton's cake by the Committee.

On Monday night, December 16th, there was a very instructive and interesting lecture by G. A. Miller on Moths and Butterflies.

The beginning of the second term was signalled by a Committee meeting. Mr. Clarke presided, and he suggested that the balance of £2 should be kept for the purpose of fitting up a dark-room for camera fiends, and also for providing summer excursions. Various places such as the Gas and Electric Light

Works were suggested as suitable for visits. The President then announced that a Scientific Lending Library had been started, and Taylor was elected librarian. The meeting was then adjourned.

On the 27th of January, Mr. F. H. Smith, a former old boy, and now a temporary Maths. master, gave an interesting account of life at Ruhleben Internment Camp, where he had been interned for over four years.

On the 10th of February, Mr. G. F. Herroun treated us to another of his lectures. The subject of this one was "The Channel Islands."

Both these lectures were exceedingly interesting, and members of this society should feel greatly indebted to the mistresses and masters who have given up their time for the amusement and instruction of the boys.

The Committee wishes to take this opportunity for thanking Miss Brown, Inman, Beers and Bell, for books lent and given to the Society, and also Holt for his gift of wool.

February 24th, 1919.

H. S. E. Smith,
Hon. Secretary.



Through Italia Irredenta.

The Editor has kindly asked me to make another contribution to the Pilgrim, despite the fact that he has proof in my last article that I am no journalist. However, not wishing to disappoint him, I will endeavour to give my readers a brief account of a journey recently made between Imst in the Austrian Tyrol and Verona. A few words relating to Imst itself may be of interest. It is a small town situated in a mountainous area about 50 kilometres west of Innsbrück and about 25 kilometres from the nearest point on the Bavarian frontier. The station is several kilometres from the town itself, the railway running in the valley of the River Inn. There are numerous fine modern buildings such as Hotels, Schools and Banks, and the style of architecture is very similar in many cases to that in vogue in England, gabled or Mansard roofs being very common, and a number of the front elevations are finished off in rough cast. There is a nice little Theatre in which the Regimental Band plays to crowded audiences. The Parish Church is a fine building in the Gothic style, with graceful spire, and is elegantly furnished, and has a fine organ placed in the west gallery. The population in this part are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and there are numerous wayside calvaries and shrines similar to those described in Italy. The language spoken is German, but a few people speak Italian or English. So much for Imst. Now for a description of the journey. The railway service is fairly good considering all things,

but speed is not a feature of travelling out here. The Austrian locomotives are not elegant in design, the majority being a complicated mass of rods and pistons, and having two or three steam domes with numerous connecting pipes, and huge funnels of the American pattern, larger at the top than the bottom. They all look as if they had not had a coat of paint since the War. The rolling stock varies, the third class being very poor, without cushions, and not many with separate compartments, the doors being at each end, with a corridor down the middle. The second class are much better, and the newer coaches elegantly fitted up on the lines of the best specimens of the railways at home. Most of the trains are steam heated, a very necessary precaution at this time of the year. The railway officials are very military in appearance in their long doubled-breasted overcoats, and high peaked caps. A run of about two and a half hours brings one to Innsbrück, the largest and most important town in this part of the Tyrol. The population is I believe about 80,000, and the city is quite modern, with splendid shops and hotels, and an electric tram service. At present the population is very cosmopolitan, as there are in addition to the civil population numerous Italian troops, a few French, British, and, when I was there, a batch of Russian prisoners on the platform! Life seems to be fairly normal, but although many of the shops are well stocked, prices rule very high. On leaving Innsbrück the line gradually rises to Brenner, which is about the highest point reached. It then passes through Brixen, Klausen and Bolzano to Trento, the capital of Italia Irredenta. This part of the journey is very slow, and occupies roughly twelve hours, although the distance is only about 200 kilometres or so. A few words regarding Trento may be of interest. It is an ancient city, famous in the history of the Roman Catholic Church for a Council held there in the XVI century, at which some important doctrinal matters were settled. Although it has been in Austrian hands for so many years it is essentially an Italian city, all the names of the streets, hotels and public buildings are in Italian, the language spoken is Italian, and the coinage Italian. When the few traces of the Austrian occupation that remain have been removed it will be wholly Italian once more. There is a Cathedral and several large churches, and the public buildings are spacious, but all need redecoration. The shops are already getting in a good stock, and fruit and confectionery can be obtained, which is a great contrast to conditions in Austria, where no chocolate has been obtainable for two years. From Trento the Italians take over the railway, and through trains now run to Rome, Venice, Milan, etc. The Italian coaches on this service are modern bogie corridor ones, similar in appearance to those at home. Their engines are also much neater in appearance, and are very powerful machines. The line runs through Roveredo, which was in Austrian occupation until the victorious advance last October. It has been sadly

battered by artillery and aircraft, and the poor civilians now returning to their homes will in many cases find them a heap of stones. The old Austrian trench system is then passed, with evidence of the recent terrific struggle; then no man's land is passed, and the old Italian trenches. All the villages in this area are a mass of stones and rubbish, and at present large batches of Austrian prisoners are busily engaged in clearing up. The next big town is Ala, which was the Italian railhead during the war, and has not suffered so much. The line then continues to follow the valley of the river Adige to Verona, which is reached about three hours after leaving Trento, if one is lucky and does not get stuck in a siding en route. The old Italian frontier line is crossed close to Borghetto. Verona station is a very busy place, with several platforms covered by a glass roof. The electric trains run from the station to all parts of the town, and as at home women conductors are employed, and also drivers. The cars are small single deckers as generally found on the continent, and the system is the overhead electric. The River Adige divides the city, the station being on the east bank, and the Cathedral and market place and business centre on the west bank. The castle is situated in a prominent position on the east bank of the river, on top of a hill. The market place is full of stalls, well supplied with fruit of all kinds, and numerous souvenirs, etc. The chief shops are well stocked with a great variety of goods, and an especially attractive feature are the florists, with their fine display of roses and carnations (this on New Year's day remember) and the fruiterers. The confectioners are also very attractive. The chief item of interest from an historical point of view is of course the Arena, which was built in A.D. 68, and is still in a very good state of preservation. It was built to contain 27,000 spectators, and one can see the dungeons in which the martyred Christians were kept, and the dens for the wild beasts. A splendid panoramic view of the city can be obtained from the top of the Arena. The Cathedral is a fine building, elaborately furnished, and having a large organ divided and placed on each side of the chancel, as at St. Paul's in London. There are numerous other large and interesting churches, but there is not time or space to describe them here. Being New Year's day the bells were very busy ringing all day, but change ringing as known in England, is unknown, and the bells are simply jangled spasmodically without any set plan. After dinner the majority of the shops were closed, and the streets were crowded with thousands of holiday makers, the Italian grey green uniform being mingled with the sky blue of a few Frenchmen and the khaki of British and Americans. An Italian officer informed me en route that "*les jeunes filles de Verona sont très gentilles, très chamantes*" and certainly he was not far wrong, for the streets were thronged with charming and tastefully dressed "*signorine*." In many respects they resemble their French sisters, being full of life, and graceful and "*chic*." Of

course every city in Italy boasts of an opera, and no visit is complete without a visit to the theatre. On this occasion the opera was Verdi's ever fresh "La Traviata" which drew an enormous audience. The singing was splendid, the soprano soloist particularly drawing a furore of applause, and the orchestra accompanied most tastefully. One noticeable feature was when the enormous audience joined in some of the well known choruses; one can hardly imagine an English audience letting itself go to that extent!

Like the majority of Continental cities, Verona is backward from a sanitary point of view to a Londoner, and there is no danger of slipping off the kerb, as in most of the streets the pavement is on the same level as the roadway. The climate presented a great contrast to the Tyrol. Whereas at the latter the ground was covered with about a foot of snow, and winter sports were in full swing, at Verona it was quite mild, with bright sunshine after the sun had penetrated the haze overhanging the city. One can understand why the Austrians made such desperate efforts to break through in the Trentino and get possession of the city with its railways, and the great moral effect such a success would have had. But now the days of anxiety are dispelled for ever, and the Italians are rejoicing in their splendid triumph and the redemption of Italia Irredenta. It is very important for people at home to appreciate all that our ally has done, and now that peace is coming, to see that the friendship which has been cemented by common sacrifice on the field of battle is cemented for ever, and that a commercial alliance is formed by trade between the two countries, and that the present splendid opportunity of capturing the trade formerly held by the Huns, but now lost, is not regained by them. So will Italy increase in prosperity, and fulfil all the aspirations of her liberators.



R. G. S. Debating Society.

President—MR. ORME.

Vice-President—MR. CLARKE.

During the first week of November last year tremendous excitement was caused by a notice that was placed on the board by the hard working secretary of the above society.

"R.G.S. DEBATING SOCIETY.

The 5th general meeting will be held in the Art Room on November 11th, and will take the form of a mock trial of the Kaiser."

So great was the social upheaval caused by this, and another notice giving the names of the witnesses and whom they represented, that the corridor was impassable for the whole of the break.

The " caste " was as follows :—

JUDGE	Mr. Clarke
COURT USHER	Mr. Sweatman
CLERK TO THE COURT	C. Knight
DEFENDANT WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN	A. M. Taylor
COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION ..	E. W. Farrington
COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE ..	F. Holt

Witnesses for the Prosecution :—

PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE ..	Mr. Wiltshire
KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM ..	H. S. E. Smith
PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND ..	C. K. Bowden
WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER ..	Carpenter
BURGOMASTER OF LILLE ..	G. A. Ward
GENERAL SMUTS	P. Knight
PRESIDENT WILSON	Dale
SERBIAN PEASANT	Bell

Witnesses for the Defence :—

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG ..	Quinton
CROWN PRINCE	Nulty
EX-CHANCELLOR HERTLING ..	Briggs
EX-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY ..	Owden
EX-EMPEROR KARL	Heyes
HINDENBURG	Trowell

Jury of Neutrals :—

A GENTLEMAN OF SPAIN (Foreman)	Deane
SWISS PEASANT	P. Burton
DANISH FARMER	Grimes
NORWEGIAN LUMBERMAN ..	Hieatt
SPANISH MERCHANT	B. Knight
IRISHMAN	Matthews
AFRICAN PIGMY	Miller
SIAMESE BOATMAN	Parkin
ESKIMO	Shaw
ARMENIAN REFUGEE	Watson
PRINCE OF MOROCCO	Robinson
SWEDISH APOTHECARY	Inman

Everyone received a great shock when the witnesses arrived—they had tried to dress up, and with Mr. A. M. Taylor's help looked bigger fools than usual.

Then the Judge entered, sat down in his lofty desk—and disappeared! (Is it true "L.B.N." was among those who erected the lofty seat?) The Court Usher excelled himself in picking up "My Lord" and replacing his seat.

The trial itself lacked that gravity which such a serious occasion demanded. The Court Usher bawled "Silence in the court" as regularly as the time kept by Mr. Herroun's electric clock, until Quinton, I mean Von Bethmann, etc., etc., fixed him with his monocle.

The French Premier, the first witness called, chatted quite genially about his little kids for some time. Mr. Lloyd George had great difficulties with his moustache, which kept on getting in his mouth whilst giving evidence. He talked a lot about telegrams until asked to produce them, when he shut up. Cross-examined by Mr. Holt, who said that none of it was evidence, Mr. Lloyd George tried to cross-examine the counsel, until ordered to desist by the Judge. He also informed the court that he was Prime Minister in 1914. (I wonder!)

King Albert gave his evidence without telling any glaring falsehoods, but the wounded British soldier was completely sat on by the counsel for the defence.

Carpenter said he was left behind, wounded, when his platoon had to retire in a hurry. Some Huns came along and made him prisoner.

Mr. Holt: "What did you think they'd do? Tell you to go home?" (laughter.) Mr. Carpenter ignored this, and went on to say he was fed exceedingly badly.

Mr. Holt: "May I ask what you were fed on?"

Mr. Carpenter: "Well -er, black bread and -er—"

Mr. Holt: "What did you expect to get? Did you think you'd get best white bread, while all Germany was starving?"

Other witnesses followed in dreary succession, all being picked to pieces by Mr. Holt.

The Crown Prince (witness for defence) gave his evidence in a low voice, leaning over the witness box. He seemed very disappointed that it did not give way.

Farrington: cross-examining him, "Is it true you have ever looted anything?"

Crown Prince: "Well -er, I may have taken one or two things"

Farrington: "Have you paid for them?"

Crown Prince: "The bill hasn't come in yet!" (laughter.)

Farrington: "Do you think your father caused the war?"

Crown Prince: "Oh no! He's a harmless old buffer!" (laughter).

Hindenburg stepped into the witness box dressed in naval uniform, and ex-chancellor Hertling appeared in military costume!

At this point the Court Usher had to wake up one of the Jury who had fallen asleep.

The Jury then pronounced the Kaiser guilty, and the Judge asked him if he had anything to say. Apparently he had, for he produced about ten sheets of closely written foolscap and started. I am sorry I cannot reproduce his speech, but unfortunately I went to sleep, only to be woke up by the prisoner's dock falling down. Those who did hear the speech say it was past reproach; anyhow, at the end the Court Usher had to wake up six more of the Jury.

The Kaiser was then condemned to a slow and torturing death, viz. : to be banished to St. Helena, where he should remain for the period of his natural life, on 1 oz. of butter, and 4 ozs. of margarine, and 2 lbs. of war bread per week.

Mr. Clarke then reminded everyone present that the Armistice had been signed that morning, and everyone cheered themselves hoarse.

At the next meeting, held on November 25th, the Government reviewed the measures it had taken to win the War, and called for the support of the House.

Characters :—

CHAIRMAN	..	..	Mr. Clarke
PRIME MINISTER	..	..	Farrington
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER			Holt
FOREIGN SECRETARY	..	..	Mr. Wiltshire
SECRETARY OF WAR	..	..	Taylor, A. M.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	..	..	Quinton
FOOD CONTROLLER	..	..	Scott
HOME SECRETARY	..	..	Briggs
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE			Owden
MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION	..		Heyes
MINISTER OF MUNITIONS	..		Bell

Opposition :—

MR. ASQUITH	}	Liberal Party	{	Trowell
MR. RUNCIMAN				Smith
MR. DILLON	}	Irish Party	{	Ward
MR. O'CONNOR				Dale
MR. HENDERSON		Labour		Wadham
GENERAL PAGE-CROFTS		National		Nulty
MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN		Labour		Mr. Sweatman
MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD		Labour		Colton
INDEPENDENT NEW MEMBER FOR REIGATE				Carpenter

Only 6 sq. ins. of notes were allowed per person. Some of the "6 sq. ins." were marvels, e.g. Mr. Wiltshire's notes were 4" x 3"! Ward turned up with a strip $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 24"!

Mr. Wiltshire gave some interesting statistics of the total belligerents (48,000,000), Great Britain and the colonies had contributed 8,000,000, the largest contribution on the allied side.

Quinton spoke about the Navy, and referred in scathing terms to those who were continually asking "what is the Navy doing?"

Colton was by far the most eloquent.

He said "(1) The government hasn't won the war, it won itself.

(2) The war isn't yet won.

(3) There isn't a war.

The shielding shutter has gone up with a rush. A red herring has been drawn across the trail, and has now come home to roost! (Laughter).

Briggs referred to the important measures passed during the coalition ministry, *e.g.*, the Franchise Bill. The Minimum Wage Act. The Education Act. The Alien Bill, etc.

Carpenter complained that the War had only been carried on in a half-hearted manner (Mr. Wiltshire "under Mr. Asquith!")

Mr. Sweatman complained that *construction* was wanted not *destruction*. The government had wasted men, money and munitions.

The House refused to pass a vote of confidence by a fairly large majority.

The 7th general meeting, held December 9th, took the form of an inter-house chess and draughts match.

The results, as far as they are known, are appended. Two matches have not been played out, the results affecting Priory and Redstone.

1st. REDSTONE.

2nd. PRIORY.

3rd. WRAY.

4th. DOODS.

The competition took place in the gym., and much to the committee's great regret (?) they had to cut parade to prepare the room!

The first meeting this term was held on February 3rd.

The subject for debate was "That we lead a miserable existence."

For the motion, Scott. Seconded by Quinton.

For the negative, Colton. Seconded by Briggs.

Mr. Scott said that if you don't know what's going to happen in the next life, how can you be happy in this?

Mr. Colton said that Mr. Scott was talking through his hat. He was happy, and that proved it. Happiness depended on simple living and simple occupation (no work.) The great cause of misery was indigestion, which Mr. Scott must be suffering from.

Mr. Quinton said that Mr. Colton's views were entirely personal. You can't be happy without a tin plated conscience, and on this subject he talked for a long time. He also referred to Mr. Colton's "arsenal canes" and a remark of Mr. Herroun's about radiators and cows. In conclusion he said that everyone considered him a silly fool, he did himself; but prophets are never honoured until their death; he thinks he'd better die himself. (Hear, Hear! etc.)

Mr. Briggs said that the only people who have a right to be miserable are soldiers, and they are the opposite. Canes as mentioned by Mr. Quinton can't make everyone unhappy. Mr. Herroun's remark had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Sweatman said there was a certain happiness in being a wet blanket. (He quoted an ancient riddle "Is life worth living? That depends on the liver!") Surely something must be wrong with the livers of the opponents,

Mr. Quinton asked Mr. Sweatman who were the majority, how and why? Mr. Sweatman replied "We is plural, me is singular, smiling is a sign of happiness."

Colton then said that everyone had hold of the wrong end of the stick. Absence of females was essential to happiness. He then made several remarks about them. "Despise them, they act from instinct, not reason."

Mr. Scott replied that he was grieved about Colton's remarks. He had never spoken to females, unless mistresses were such.

The opposition was passed nem. com.

C.K.B., Hon. Sec.



Football Season, 1918-19.

The outstanding feature of this season's football of course is that we have won the Surrey Schools' Cup. The last time it graced our walls was in 1909-10, though we have been runners up on several occasions since then. This time we started the season with little or no hope of any such success, but after some skilful juggling with places, mainly at the suggestion of Mr. Orme and Mr. Ince, an XI was evolved which really settled into playing as a Team and not merely as a collection of eleven players. At the out-set the forward line presented the chief difficulty, but, thanks to the careful coaching of Mr. Ince, and a pleasant spirit of keenness on the part of the players, much was accomplished, and when the team was put to its first real test (at Guildford on November 16th,) it succeeded in making a draw of a game that at one time it looked like losing. True, the small band of Reigate supporters on the Guildford Town Ground had some very anxious moments and there were some serious lapses from anything approaching form, but in the end the XI discovered that when it played hard and got going, it could rather more than hold its opponents, and so, for the rest of its cup matches, it hustled with surprising and satisfactory results.

As Purley had scratched to us (owing to influenza) the before mentioned match with Guildford was our first Cup Match. It was, perhaps, the most exciting game of the season and was anybody's game right up to the last moment of play. At the start it looked as if Guildford were going to win, for they scored a goal almost at once, but this stirred up the Reigate team thoroughly, and they scored three times in quick succession. The first goal, from an excellent corner kick by Geoffrey Knight, was rushed in collectively by Deane, Graves and Chick, the latter actually scoring. Then a very well deserved goal fell to Lord, crowning a delightful piece of play on his part, and finally Graves, who played a hard game throughout, made a successful shot.

Thus at half time we were leading by 3—1. After changing over for some unaccountable reason our team seemed to go to sleep for a space, and when they woke up again it was to find that Guildford had taken advantage of their somnolence and had put on three more goals and were leading 4—3. The remainder of the game was most exciting, for our fellows were now thoroughly aroused, and Guildford proved foemen well worthy of their steel, and much close play resulted. Finally, after several unsuccessful rushes, Deane scored for us (4 all.) In spite of every effort on both sides and an extra ten minutes each way neither side scored again, and the game ended in a draw. This necessitated re-playing the match, which took place at the Redhill Sports Ground on the following Saturday, (November 23rd.) Our team was the same as on the previous Saturday, but Guildford were playing two reserves, which may have accounted partly for our comparatively easy win of 3 goals to love. The ground was, of course, strange to both teams. After the kick off some even play resulted, both sides in turn looking dangerous, a fine shot from C. Knight striking the crossbar. Then E. Charlwood, at right half, made an opening and passed to Lord, who scored quite a clever goal. This seemed to animate us and to discourage our opponents, for we began to press decidedly, and Deane made several good dribbles down the wing, but always just failed to centre in time or to get in his own shot. Most of the play now remained in our opponents' half and Chick succeeded in scoring from a pass by Graves. P. Knight also put in an excellent shot, but luck was against him too, as well as against his namesake, for again the ball struck the cross bar. Guildford then made one or two serious rushes (helped by mis-kicks on our part) but failed to score, and at half time we were leading by 2 goals to nil. The play in the second half hardly calls for comment, both sides being fairly played out, especially towards the end of the game, but Chick scored again for us, making our victory as previously stated 3—0. As a whole the team played well, but a special word of praise is due to Farrington and Carpenter, for their sound defence. It is only fair to record the very sporting spirit in which Guildford met us on each occasion, and to wish they had had their full team in the second match.

Abler pens have described the final, played on the Beddington and Wallington Recreation Ground, on December 4th, and we cull the following from the Surrey Mirror. "Richmond the holders, were not quite at full strength, but Reigate had their best team, and it was quite evident from the start that they were determined to avenge last year's defeat, when they were beaten in the final by the same school. Reigate played a very hard game throughout, and were superior to their opponents both individually and as a team. Everyone played well, but the two outstanding players were Deane, outside left, and C. Knight at centre half. Deane scored 3 goals and was the best forward on the field, and

Knight played better than he had ever done. Reigate won the toss and played against the wind. The play was very fast at first, and Richmond nearly scored, their outside right hitting the cross bar. Soon, however, Reigate's superior speed and combination began to tell, and Richmond were hard pressed. From a pass from the left wing Lord opened the scoring. A few minutes later Deane dashed into the middle and scored a second goal from a centre from the right wing. Richmond played up after this, but Farrington and Carpenter at back were too good for their forwards, who lacked combination, and it was not long before Deane scored again with a splendid shot. Reigate continued to pressed until half time, which arrived with Reigate leading by 3 goals to nil.

In the second half the play was not so fast, and for the first twenty minutes there was no score. Then, after several excellent efforts, Lord scored Reigate's fourth goal. Richmond continued to try hard and were at last rewarded with a goal, their inside left scoring with a good shot. Reigate were, however, still the better team, and just before the whistle blew Deane raced in from the left wing and gave the Richmond goal keeper no chance with an excellent shot. Reigate richly deserved to win, and are to be congratulated on their spendid play."

The team for the above three matches was the same, viz.:—Quinlan, (goal) Farrington, (capt) and Carpenter (backs,) E. Charlwood, C. Knight, Briggs, (halves,) P. Knight, Lord, Chick, Graves and Deane forwards.

It was very pleasant to see the large number of boys who turned up at the final, and cheered their side to victory, and one is constrained to wonder why more do not turn up at the Priory and cheer at other school matches.

Of other matches, that against the Old Boys comes first. It was played on the Priory ground, October 19th. Influenza was raging at the time and had claimed as victims several members of both elevens, but the Old Boys had W. D. Malcomson in goal, and G. H. Ince and O. R. Hoyle in the forward line, and it is chiefly thanks to these three that the school were defeated by 13 goals to 1, Ince scoring 10 and Hoyle 3 goals, while Malcomson prevented us scoring on several occasions, and was only passed once by Smith, who put in our only contribution. The teams were :—Old Boys—W. D. Malcomson ; E. Mockett, W. M. Kerr ; Graves, W. Thrift, R. Davidson, ; F. Matthews, R. Spencer, G. H. Ince, O. R. Hoyle and R. Risbridger.

School—Robinson ; Chick, Dales ; Briggs, Farrington, Charlwood ; Lord, Smith, Knight, C., Sleet, Knight, P.

The game showed the weakness of the School team, and it was decided to re-arrange the places for the next match. This took place on November 9th, when we played Caterham on the Priory Ground. The game was a fast one, and Caterham seemed to have the heavier side, whilst we were playing our Cup team in

their new places, and though they had not quite settled down, the wisdom of the change was apparent. Caterham's weight told in the end, and when the whistle blew they ran out the winners by 3—2, C. Knight and Deane, scoring for us.

On November 14th, we again played Caterham with our regular team, this time away, and lost to them 1—2, C. Knight, being responsible for our goal.

In the two matches against St. Anne's, the first being on the Priory on November 20th, we won 5—2, C. Knight, 3, Lord and Chick scoring for us, and in the second at St. Anne's on November 27th, we lost 0—1. In the former game we had our full team, while in the latter Lord and Graves were away, their places being taken by Smith and Sleet. This seemed thoroughly to upset the team, who played very feebly, only showing any sort of form in the last five minutes, when it was too late.

On 11th December we played Purley on their ground, with our full team, which proved considerably the stronger of the two, running out winners by 6—1, C. Knight, (3) Chick, (2) and Lord scoring for us.

The 1st XI played 9 matches, won 4, lost 4, and drew 1. They have scored 27 goals, and 27 have been scored against them. If we except the Old Boys' match, when the result was 13—1 against us, the season's results so far appear to us highly satisfactory.

2nd. XI MATCHES.

Though the 2nd XI has only won one match, drawn 1 and lost 3, it contains some quite hopeful young talent, and in its last match, against St. Luke's Choir, on February 15th, it really showed to advantage. An experienced player made the following criticism at one of the matches. "They are all too slow on the ball, and do not get on enough; some do good things but do not follow up, others are merely inclined to make blind rushes; on the whole they shape very well." It is to be hoped that those who played in the 2nd XI matches will take to heart these few words of obviously sound advice. Space forbids more than a very brief summary of the games. Of the two matches against Caterham 2nd XI, we lost the first at Caterham by 2—0 against us, and made a draw of the second (2 all), Knight, B. and Heyes scoring for us. Against St. Anne's 2nd XI the results were 7—2 and 4—1 against us, Inman and Sleet getting goals for us. In the game against St. Luke's Choir the score was 5—2 in our favour. The school had better combination than their opponents, and played keenly and hard all through. Short shot two capital goals, and Burtenshaw 2, and one of the opposing side put one through his own goal for us. The following have played in 2nd XI matches:—Robinson, Burton P., Jennings, Heyes, Brown F., Bugler, Taylor R., Sleet, Inman, Knight B., Short, Hodge, Dales, King R., Holt, Whiteman, Burtenshaw, Matthews.

CHARACTERS OF THE FOOTBALL XI, 1918-19.

E. W. FARRINGTON (Captain), left back. A steady and reliable Captain, and a fine back, though somewhat apt to mis-kick on occasions. Played very sound games in all the important matches, and the team owes much to his sure defence and good example generally.

F. QUINLAN goal. Improved a good deal as the season advanced, though to the end was too fond of kicking instead of using his hands. Played excellently in the final cup match, and the goal against him then was not his fault.

W. H. CARPENTER, right back. Seems to have settled down comfortably in to his place. Is speedy. Tackles well and is a fairly safe kick.

E. CHARLWOOD, right half. A sure and hard kick, always plays a sturdy and plucky game, particularly in defence.

C. KNIGHT, centre half (Vice-Captain.) Is a naturally gifted player. Made an excellent half, although uncomfortable in the position to begin with. His cleverness and speed incline him at times to do too much himself, and he also occasionally under-ates his opponents, but he is undeniably a first rate player.

C. BRIGGS, left half. Not over skilful by nature, but has learned to use his weight with much effect, and improved considerably all round as the season advanced. Played an excellent game in the final.

P. J. G. KNIGHT, outside right. Is fairly fast, and is getting quite a useful control of the ball. Plays a plucky game always, but has probably out-grown his strength somewhat, and is consequently apt to tire rather soon.

W. LORD, inside right. Has plenty of control of the ball, and makes up in skill what he lacks in weight, has a wonderful knack of always being in the right place at the right time, and is a good shot.

R. J. CHICK, centre forward. Became very useful when he got accustomed to the position. Is a fair shot and should be a valuable player in future.

G. GRAVES, inside left. Has no great control of the ball and is rather easily knocked off his legs, but has plenty of pluck, and can always be relied upon to give his last ounce in all circumstances.

J. DEANE, outside left. Is fast with the ball, and at times is brilliant. Too much inclined to take shots himself instead of passing, and loses heart rather quickly when the game goes against him. Played a great game in the final.

HOUSE MATCHES.

Lack of space confines us to a very brief account of the House Matches.

In the 1st XI Doods have won all their matches, (and the Cup), beating Wray 7—1, Redstone 10—3, and Priory 3—2. Wray won against Priory 4—2, and Redstone 10—3, and Redstone beat Priory 1—0.

In the 2nd XI, Priory ran out the winners, beating Doods 4—1, Wray 4—1 and Redstone 7—1. Doods won their games against Wray 13—0, and Redstone 6—2, and Wray theirs against Redstone 8—1.



Boxing.

The first House Boxing Competition took place on Thursday, 27th February, and the two following Thursdays, in the Gymnasium at 6.15. The Boxing was at three weights viz.: Heavy weight, (any weight), Middle weight (8 stone and under), and Light weight (6 stone and under.) Each bout consisted of three rounds of two minutes, each with one minute interval, and the judging was on points. Mr. F. C. Janvrin very kindly consented to act as judge. Considerable interest was aroused, and some capital boxing witnessed.

In the Heavy weights, the Doods representatives, C. Knight and Graves, gained 9 points, Redstone (W. Roberts and Sleet) 6, Wray, (Carpenter and P. Burton) 3, and Priory, (R. Dales and Heyes) 2.

In the Middle weights, the Wray representatives (Parkin and Matthews) were top scorers with 9 points, Redstone, (R. Taylor and Lord) second with 8. Doods, (F. Brown and C. Walley) gaining 7, and Priory, (P. Woods and Wilkins) 5. There was not very much to choose between any of the competitors, and as the points imply, the results were very close, R. Taylor and Matthews fighting a drawn battle, and gaining three points each.

The Light weights saw Wray again top with 10 points, E. and P. Simmonds proving themselves very capable fighters.

Doods, (Burtenshaw and Marshall) scored 8, Burtenshaw making a draw of his bout with P. Simmonds, while Marshall, the youngest boxer present by some years, showed some capital form as well as a great deal of pluck.

Priory, (Paget and Sims) gained 4 points. Sims was over-weighted by E. Simmonds, but Paget won his 3 rounds with H. Weller by 3 points to 2, both boys showing some excellent form. Redstone, (H. Weller and Stracey) secured 3 points.

In tabulated form the results are as follows :—

	Heavy Weights.	Middle Weights.	Light Weights.	Total Points.
Doods ..	9	7	8	24
Wray ..	3	9	10	22
Redstone ..	6	8	3	17
Priory ..	2	5	4	11

We hope that this competition may become an Annual one, and that the interest in this manly and thoroughly English Sport will be maintained.



O.T.C.

The following letter has been received :—

WAR OFFICE,
WHITEHALL,
S.W. I.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Army Council to express their appreciation of the great work carried out by Contingents of the Officers Training Corps during the recent war.

In the early months of the War, the number of vacancies filled in the commissioned ranks of the Army by ex-cadets of the Officers Training Corps fully justified the formation of the Corps in 1908, and afforded an able testimony of the standard of training, and powers of leadership, which had been inculcated.

The Council have had before them the records of many schools. The lists of those who have fallen, and of those who have been mentioned in despatches, and decorated, show how grandly the ex-Officers Training Corps Cadets have fought for King and Country, and form a record of which the Schools may justly be proud.

I am to ask you to convey the appreciation of the Army Council in this matter to all Officers and members of your Contingent, and I am to express the hope that this letter may be published in the School Journal, so that those who have left and their relatives may be informed of the appreciation by the Army Council of the work of the Officers Training Corps.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. B. CUBITT.

To Headmasters and Officers Commanding,
All Junior Division Contingents,
Officers Training Corps.

The sole excitements of the term have been the lining of Pall Mall by the older Cadets, on March 22nd, for the march of the Household troops through London—a cold and tiring day, but an experience not to be missed—and our coming all-day field-day, with Whitgift, on Headley Heath. But we welcome the return of our O.C. to our midst, and are delighted (especially the Orderly Sergeants!) at the appointment of a Sgt. Instructor.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

"Pro Rege et Patria."

Capt. H. C. K. Bidlake, Worcester (mentioned in despatches)

Lieut. H. M. Headley, R.F.C.

Sub-Lieut. R. Burr, R.N.A.S.

2nd-Lieut. D. Ive, 2nd Queen's

" H. W. Budden, Lanc. Fusiliers

" E. G. Francis, 8th City of London

" C. H. Rayner, Lanc. Fusiliers

" C. M. Smith, Essex Regt.

" J. O. Whiting, R.F.C.

" F. L. Mott, Essex Regt.

" W. R. Charlwood, Queen's

" J. Pym, London Regt.

" F. B. Sewell, R.G.A.

" E. N. Penfold, Lincolns

" H. E. Little, Royal Sussex

Sergt. G. Wisden, Cape M.R.

Pte. H. McN. Fraser, London Scottish

" A. Hood, 16th County of London

" B. Bilcliffe, 15th County of London

" W. Hewett, 20th County of London

" H. C. Barker, 16th County of London (missing)

" W. Streeter, 17th Lancers

" F. S. Barnard, R.N.V.R.

" W. A. Bennett, M.G.C.

" E. N. N. Nightingale, Middlesex Yeomanry

Gunner C. Pakeman, R.F.A. (died of wounds)

Pte. W. A. Perry, New Zealand Infantry

C.S.M. W. English, Queen's

The following had no service with the Corps:—

Lieut.-Col. D. W. Figg, D.S.O., Legion of Honour (died of wounds)

Capt. F. M. Gill, County of London

Capt. E. Lambert, R.A.M.C.

Capt. S. Malcomson, R.F.C.

Lieut. W. Morrison, County of London (mentioned)

" S. F. Weekes, R.E.

" B. B. Gough, R.A.M.C.

2nd-Lieut. C. R. Holder, S.L.I.

" W. Kenyon, Norfolk Regt.

Sergt. G. E. Cragg, 5th Queen's (died)

Corpl. W. P. Farrington, M.G.C.

„ E. A. Vowell, 48th Canadians

Lce.-Corpl. J. L. Perren, H.A.C.

Pte. A. N. Lewis

„ G. W. T. Ballard

„ R. Worley, New Zealanders

„ B. E. Worley, E. Kent

Rfm. A. E. Hood, Queen's Westminster



Geographical Gems.

Wine is produced at Bordeaux because there are such a lot of trees, such as elderberry trees, so, therefore, they can make a lot of wine.

Hamburg is a port because, when the French and English are chasing the Germans, that is about the nearest and best port for them to go into.

Bradford spins wool from sheep which feed on the backbone of England.

Buenos is noted for wine, and Ayres for a cathedral.

South Wales is thickly populated because :—

(i.) Once there was a war in England, and all the people went to the West of England in Devon and Cornwall (*sic*), and South of Wales.

(ii.) There are so many towns, and the rest of Wales is a country place.

(iii.) Because it is such a nice seaside place!

Cutlery is made at Sheffield because :—

(i.) The potter's clay comes by boat from Cornwall to Sheffield.

(ii.) There are so many sheep there.

Rivers in S. America flow North because the wind drives it that way.

Best kind of boundary are mountains, to be protected by the enemy.



Personal Paragraphs (continued).

Note.—These were not derived from "THE ALBANIAN."

Wie Du mir, so ich Dir.

I preach for ever, but I preach in vain. F.S.O.
Old shoes are easiest. J.E.H.
To a grateful man, give money when he asks. A.C.
A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse. S.G.E.
A judicious friend is better than a zealous; you are both. E.F.H.
A little thin flowery border,—neat not gaudy. W.A.W.
Innocence and youth should ever be unsuspicious. R.J.H.
Where did you come from, baby dear? P.F.C.
Speech is silver, silence is golden. W.F.S.
He that tells his wife news, is but newly married. G.H.I.
Horribly stuffed with epithets of war. T.B.B.
Think of the man who first tried German sausage. F.H.S.
Marry! this is the long and short of it. C.M.R.
Pages dedicated to ladies. D.B.B.

CORPORATIONS HAVE NO SOULS.

THE CREW OF THE U 6



To the Canary Islands at the beginning of the War (CONCLUDED).

In the evening we anchored off Puerto Orotava. There were a few sailing coasters already lying off the Port, curtseying to the steady swell of the Atlantic, whose great rollers break with a thunderous roar on the iron-bound shore. The contrast of black lava as hard as glass, and the white foam of the fretting ocean is very picturesque. There is but an open roadstead, the harbour being only large enough to shelter boats and lighters in normal weather. If it came on to blow, vessels would have to clear out, and boat connection with the shore would be impossible. Villa Orotava is about 3 miles up the mountain from the Puerto. Both these places show more signs of old Spanish taste than others in the Islands. The beautiful carved wooden balconies with little tiled roofs are remarkable, and when we walk through the streets, we get many a glimpse of cool fountains in shady patios, luxuriant with lovely flowers and verdure. The main street of the Port ends with the mole, and looking seawards, the surf appears to dash up into the street itself. The houses are furnished with solid green shutters, behind which the inhabitants seem to spend endless hours, in their placid southern manner gazing into the well-nigh deserted streets. When a cargo steamer comes into port, a regular succession of carts, drawn by some of the finest oxen I have ever seen, passes down to the mole to unload the crates of bananas. On our exploratory walks we were several

times stopped by English residents, who wanted to know about the War, and to learn how people were taking matters in England. From the ship we had a very fine view of the most fertile side of the island, sloping up to the edge of the ancient crater of the Peak. The volcano is still active, and puffs of steam can be seen now and then floating away from a vent some distance lower than the original summit.

One day of our stay was devoted to a drive along the coast to San Juan de la Rambla, visiting on the way a large banana plantation. The road reminded one rather of the Corniche of the French Riviera. Continually in view of the sea, and some hundreds of feet above, it wound round the shoulders of the steep slopes, crossing the barrancos, or gorges, by viaducts or bridges. At one point we looked down upon a small farm, where the oxen were treading out the corn, much as must have been done two thousand years ago in Scriptural times. The banana plantation was very interesting: the trees, on bearing a large bunch of some 200 bananas, are cut down near to the ground, and a fresh sucker is allowed to grow up to bear a fresh bunch. Water is brought down from the heights in cement channels, in many cases carried along the tops of walls.

Before bananas, the island was dependent on the profits from cochineal. This dye was obtained from the insect or bug which grows on the leaves of the cactus, or prickly pear. It is not a pleasant looking object, something like a fat, pinkish wood louse. These insects are scraped off the leaves, and dried and crushed to make the dye. Unfortunately for the Canarios, the discovery of aniline dyes entirely destroyed this trade, and nearly ruined the islands. Previous to this, the vines which produced "Canary sack" had been the chief object of cultivation. This wine is frequently referred to by Shakespeare.

During this drive we had a distant view of one of the younger of the famous dragon trees. In these, which are natives of the Canaries, the dead branches serve as a support for the tufts or crowns, the roots of which encircle and conceal the original stem, which gradually rots away inside. Those roots which fail to grasp or to attach themselves to the stem may be seen hanging withered in the upper tree. Owing to this peculiar method of growth, the inside of the trunk is hollow. The famous tree at Villa Orotava, containing a spacious chamber, was estimated by Humboldt to be at least 6,000 years old. It was destroyed by fire in 1867. Dragon's blood, prepared from the sap and bark, was used as an astringent for preparing mummies of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary Islands. It was also supposed to be an ingredient of the philosopher's stone, and was used to give colour to the wood of old violins much prized by collectors. San Juan de la Rambla is a small town overhanging the sea, with an interesting old church, and quite one of the best specimens of carved lattice-work balconies

made of the hard wood of the Canary pine, a tree peculiar to these islands.

Our ship stayed three days at Orotava, and took on board nearly ten thousand cases of bananas; we then returned to Las Palmas to load some eight thousand more. The whole vessel was smothered in these cases, and the deck space was considerably restricted in consequence. Great care and attention has to be given to the holds on the voyage home, the temperature has to be taken several times a day, and large canvas ventilators, or wind-sails, are used for keeping the cargo sweet and cool. Alongside the mole at Las Palmas, we were able to walk ashore when we wanted. While there, news came that the German auxiliary cruiser, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, had been rounded up and driven ashore by H.M.S. Highflyer. A large number of the German crew were brought over from Rio de Oro, the Spanish African coast, by the local steamer, and landed astern of us on the Mole. They looked, naturally, rather a draggled lot. Our crew suffered in consequence from a burst of patriotism, and roused the harbour generally that evening with patriotic songs, delivered with highest lung power, supported by an extempore band.

Prowling about ashore, I came to the very imposing offices of the Woermann (German) West African Line, and found that bulletins in German and Spanish were posted up, giving the alleged victories of the German armies in France. We dared not believe that these were true—yet, how disastrous to us the war then was we now know. The naval bulletins however, made us smile: the invincible German fleet had destroyed more Dreadnoughts than Britain ever had! If the Spaniards believed these vainglorious accounts, *we* could not do so, and that tempted us to think that the army accounts might also be exaggerated.

After a couple of days busy loading, we sailed off northward on the rather dull stretch back to Liverpool. Dull, because no land is sighted until the Fastnet, at the S.E. corner of Ireland, and the course is away from the main commerce lanes. We played large numbers of deck games, and argued, and sulked considerably. The Captain, a good seaman, hated to be beaten at deck billiards at which he was an expert, but did not hesitate to cheat. At argument he was irrepresible, on whatever subject was broached he knew more than anyone else, and—he was a matchless liar. However, in many ways he was quite a good fellow, and on one occasion went some little distance off the course for me to photograph a large sailing ship, which are now somewhat scarce. Up St. George's Channel we sailed, only at half speed, so as not to arrive at Liverpool too soon. The bananas had to be well ventilated, and the passengers had to have the full contract span of the voyage. Just as the bells were ringing for Sunday service we proceeded up the Mersey, and into the dock after a very pleasant three weeks voyage.

*The Author permitted to see the Grand Academy
at Ryegado.*

(With apologies to Dean Swift).

The building is an entire but rambling building, built on one side of the street.

I was received very kindly by the Warden, a man of jovial appearance, and went for many days to the Academy.

The first man I saw was of ample aspect, with hands stained by many noxious acids. He had been eight years, or more, upon a project for the extraction of brain-waves from rabbits, which were put into vials, hermetically sealed, and let out to fill the air when conducting classes of dull and immobile pupils. He told me that he did not doubt in eight years more he should be able to supply the Board of Education with brain-waves sufficient to supply all the Academies in the country at a reasonable rate; but he complained that his stock was low, and such large quantities were required to produce any appreciable effect, that he entreated me to give him something as an encouragement to ingenuity, especially as, owing to the war, rabbits had been very dear.

I saw another at work to extract French verbs by means of hot cakes, who showed me a treatise he had written concerning the difficulties of the method, as the hot cakes are apt to burn, and have been known to produce a stinging sensation in the region of the cheeks.

In a field attached to the Academy I was highly pleased with a projector, who had found a device for preparing an onion bed with human feet. The method is this: in an acre of ground you arrange one hundred lads in ranks of fours: then you drive them to and fro, in measured tread, changing direction right and direction left, so that in nowise shall any portion of ground remain untrodden; and so was it continued for some length of time, twice or thrice a week, until the ground was made quite fit for sowing. And more highly pleased was I to find the lads clad in garments of a tint that harmonised well with the neutral colour of the soil, so that the birds as they flew by did not perceive the moving column, and so understood not the preparations being made, with much advantage to the safety of the onion seed later on. It is true, upon experiment they found the trouble very great and they had little or no crop. However, it is not doubted that the aroma from the field sweetened the atmosphere, which was otherwise often polluted by pernicious odours, which occasionally were exhaled by another part of the building.

Time fails me to describe the projector in the mathematical department, whose reason had so far been strained by processes of division and multiplication, that he seemed to have continual repetition of the phrase, "Double You! Double You!"

It was said that he ardently preferred things of wood and steel, but, much against his will, he had been pressed to undertake work in this department.

I saw many other things in this Academy that invited me to a longer inspection, and delayed my return to England.



House Notes.

DOODS.

This term we have played four matches, with very successful results in each case. The first game, v. Wray, saw a victory for us, the score being 7—1; their second eleven was beaten also, heavily too, the result being 13—1. In the match with Redstone, we again scored 10—3; the second eleven was also whacked. This is very cheery so far, and bids well for the Cup. We have already the Cricket and Work Cups, the Football Cup must come to us also.

In the boxing, Doods pulled off the first and second heavies. The other weights must make an effort to get their fights too. This may be another Cup for Doods' collection.

There are prospects of inter-house swimming in the summer. Doods should take this hint, and avail themselves of every opportunity next term.

While writing these notes a nice little incident has come to light. An old R.G.S. boy, while at the Front, had a reputation in his Battalion for being always cheerful. He was much chaffed because he was always reading a paper called *The Pilgrim*, and prattling about the success of his old house, Doods; in fact, he talked so much about it that he received the nickname of "Doods."

"Here comes old 'Doods,'" they would say, "he is sure to be cheerful."

The sad part of the tale is that "Doods" is now on his School and Country's Roll of Honour. He was known to us at R.G.S. as Dick Pooley; his loyalty, both to his School and his House, and his great sacrifice, make a fine example for us all, especially for Doods.

PRIORY.

Last term the only match we played was against Redstone, which we lost by letting them score one goal. This term we have played Wray, the match resulting in a loss, 2 to 4, but the game was not so much in Wray's favour as most people believed. The match with Doods has not yet been played, owing to the bad weather. Our second eleven has been more successful than the first, having beaten both Redstone and Wray.

We hope no Prioryite will shirk playing on Wednesday

afternoons, because it is very good practice for the younger boys, who will form the future teams of Priory, and of the School.

The heavy-weight boxing contest took place on February 27th, Dales and Heyes being entered for Priory, and, as a result, two points were scored. Let us hope for better luck from the middle-weights and the feather-weights, which will take place soon.

Priory has held all the Cups except the Work Cup. Why not this? So—but everyone knows what to do for it.

C.H.

REDSTONE.

Since writing last term's notes we have played two matches. Against Priory the 1st XI won, 1—0, securing the only goal in the last few minutes. The second match, against Doods, which was by far the stronger team, we lost 5—1.

The second XI has not done at all well this season. Against Priory we lost 1—7, and against Doods 2—6. Next term we must try and do better at cricket.

In the Inter-House boxing matches we were second in the heavy weights (over 8st), and the medium and light (under 6st), remain to be decided.

Swimming, too, may be organised in the near future, and this will give us another chance of distinguishing ourselves.

Mr. Eade still continues away from school, but we have been fortunate in obtaining Mr. Ince, as temporary House Master. Now, we are very sorry to say, he has left. Let us hope Mr. Smith will fill his place till Mr. Eade comes back, which we hear may be in about a month.

C.K.B.



Form Notes.

UPPER VI.

This term we have to chronicle the departure of three of our Form, namely, "Farry," "Esau," and "Weary Willy." We thought that Gr-m-s had also left, as he did not return at the beginning of this term; but one Friday morning the local danger to life and property returned. Our misfortune is only lessened by the knowledge that it is only for two terms more. Is it true that the insurance agents in the neighbourhood intend to raise their insurance rates?

We are informed on the best authority that Titch, having lost his cookery book, has been obliged to get a new kitchener (of the female variety, we understand). He has also taken to brushing his hair—for health reasons, perhaps.

Owing to our proximity to the Labs., many are the visits we receive from the Science Master. He is also very fond of the pound as a receptacle for our text-books. In fact, you might say of him: "Look after the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." His influence is far-spread. N-ty has been energetic enough to label some of the objects in the museum: example—a China dog is ticketed, "A Dawg (Tykus Antiquus)."

It is in French that we excel, however. Sc-t translates "lapin santé" as "jumping rabbit." N-ty is responsible for this: "la liqueur qui les a animés," for "the spirit which animated them." Some sinner, at present unidentified, believes that "comita" is the past definite of "commettre. Scene, Room 10. Time, 11.30 a.m. French. Tr-b-l is misunderstood by Miss X. Miss X—"Wait a minute: I know what he has got in his head." Reply: "So do we, Miss,—it's sawdust." Curtain.

During the cold spell, we sought down below for a warmer room. In Room V, somebody evidently more engaged in the study of the room than in French, suddenly exclaims "Look! Miss there is a lighted cigarette." The local Fire Brigade investigated. "Pooh, it's a sham one." Strange but true! But where did the cigarette go to? Any answers to be addressed to Tramlines, Room X.

In the first period of the afternoon our room is invaded by a German mob, the class that have made the greatest advance in Kultur. Apparently their periods are divisible into two kinds, (a) Literature, (English), and (b) Practical Work. In the latter kind, they give object lessons in the subject of destruction, in which they have reached a high standard of efficiency.

At present, several of the Form are suffering from laughitis: in this distressing disease the patient guffaws, as if he had half a ton of bricks on his chest.

We understand that a desperate youth, A-dy, is setting out to paint the world blue—not red. So far, with Miss B's help, he has covered the seat of one chair, and 1 sq. yd. of flooring.

Tramlines' latest grievance is that he can get nobody to believe he does any work. We are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our deepest sympathy with him, and hope that the disabilities under which he now labours (?) will be removed. We should think that, judging by the quality of Tramlines, he really does do some work.

Mr Herroun waxes sarcastic about the heating arrangements of Room X. He has carefully calculated, that at N.T.P., one radiator gives out the same amount of heat as one large cow.

Things we want to know:—

- (A) Why do Titch and Gussie abominate Victor Meyer's V.D. apparatus?
- (B) Who thinks Prefects use shocking coils?
- (C) Who eats sweets (?) in French lessons?—A bit tall, you think!

(D) Who was seen on Colley Hill one afternoon with a mistress?

(E) Why do some people think Room 10 a Depository for
School goods,

G. W. TROWELL.

C. K. BOWDEN.

LOWER SIXTH.

Once again I take my pen to chronicle the happenings of the most select little community in the school.

As the percentage of work in our department is gradually increasing, things are not as cheery as they might be, but we worry along somehow.

Our numbers are practically the same, although we were unfortunate enough to lose Mac; we understand he is now wearing out his breeches in a Bank.

The usual thing in form notes is "howlers." Fortunately these are practically absent. We have one or two humorous things to relate however. For example, one unmentionable stumbled over "Bussy" in translation, on being informed that it was a name, he outed with "Bessy"!

We will now say a few words about our celebrities:—

It is very amusing to converse with our merry mad mechanic. If you talk to him nicely, and get him on the right track, he will get tremendously enthusiastic. When he is in such moods he will "if the medium be favourable" produce various tools from his pockets, (he is a veritable workshop), and tell you how he made a beam engine out of a consumptive electric bell and a blacking tin. One of the most thrilling dramas I have ever heard is how he made a bell push out of a gas-bracket and a fountain pen. But his present masterpiece will completely eclipse anything before—he is making a buzzer out of nothing, and a hammer. Unfortunately this may not last, for in mechanics the other day, he informed me that logs make him "board" Ough!

Our dear friend Briggs is much worse. He used to be such a jolly soul, but now he wears a vacant look and babbles on "blue and red pencils." This is but a trifling drawback of being C.Q.M.S.

Our tame knut left us a short time ago to put in a week end at his country seat. We are glad to see he has reduced his circle of intimates, but until there is a berth (B. 1.), I don't think he will consider life seriously.

We were fortunate enough in getting both skating and tobogganing this year. This proved very enjoyable and was, I think, rather detrimental to the home-work. But still, it was too good to be missed, and such sport comes but rarely. Some of the fellows rather spoilt my fun by making me keep far away—but still I mustn't grumble.

The psycholical condition of the brain under examinations should be of great interest to mental experts.

The other day we had an electricity exam, and someone produced this:—

"In modern filament lamps, the wire contains a rare element, some cotton wool, and a quantity of strong sulphuric acid." Help!—No, he had *not* Pelmanised.

We have been very unfortunate with masters this term, or rather, it is the masters that have been unfortunate. It is not until a master leaves, or is away for some time, that the fellows realise how much they like him. There is an extraordinarily close bond of sympathy between master and pupil. This is not seen so much when we are knocking about every day. Of course, petty opinions wax and wane, dependent upon the circumstances, but the loss of such a person is felt keenly. We all noticed this when Mr. Ince left: we were extremely sorry to lose him, and we did not realise until he had gone how decent he was. Captain Eade is not back yet; we sincerely hope his advent is not far off.

We understand Miss Rossiter is leaving us for a summer clime. We say, first of all, in school-boy slang, "Lucky Dog," and then proceed to express our regret. We are indeed extremely sorry. Our geography and drawing periods have always been extremely pleasant. We have learnt a great deal, and have, at the same time, been aware of our mistress's capability. A genial humour, and yet a few words can make a fellow writhe. This is appreciated by the fellows much more than a series of weak protests. As I have said before—we are sorry.

We have much pleasure in welcoming Mr. Smith; being an old boy he is doubly acceptable. I will say, that at first we were a little apprehensive, but we now say that we hope his stay with us will be as long as it possibly can be.

Well! I think that is all this time, so here the notes must end.

We suggest this as the epitaph for a certain weak Sixth Former:—

"As father Adam firrst was fooled—
A case that's still too common—
Here lies a man that wumman ruled,
The deevil ruled the wumman."

FORM V.

MOTTO: *Labor ipse Voluptas.*

Work is itself a pleasure.

From the above motto, it will be seen that a great and unforeseen change has come over that august assembly, the Fifth Form.

Whether it be change of atmosphere (for we have now arisen from the depths to the place where the angels grow) or a

constant change in staff, none can say, but certain it is that the form has settled down to work.

Now there are sure to be some people who will doubt our word, therefore, in duty bound, must we show the new (decidedly!) ardour for work.

First (most irreproachable witness) our science master informs us that we compare very favourably with last year's Sixth Form.

Another sure sign is that Mr. C. has noticed that "we all get full marks down behind the back!" There! That settles it, what more could be required?

From the piffing nature of these notes, it would seem that there are no "howlers," which is indeed the case; this also points towards the fact that we are becoming very industrious.

We regret to note that a certain master indulges in irony in big lumps. When 12 of us were absent the other day, he insisted on attempting to teach us the Remainder Theorem.

We understand that Sh-rt, having collected all the three-halfpenny "bloods" at present in existence, has taken up the more congenial pursuit of stamp collecting.

Alas! Our room has become the resort of publicans and sinners.

Besides having to put up with the bad boys who come into D., all those who indulge in excessive eating congregate together in our room during the dinner hour; evidently for the purpose of distributing crumbs, buns, paper-bags, "lively" meat, etc., etc., about our desks.

The changes in the staff have been very numerous this term. To begin with, we bade farewell to Mr. Ince, but our gloomy forebodings as to who should instruct us in the noble art of "mathemating," were speedily dispelled when Mr. Smith, whom we had met before at his very interesting lecture, stepped into the breach.

Talking of breeches, we should like to give notice that a pair of very ill-tempered and morose breeches wander round our form-room. If they are not spoken to politely, these breeches will savagely attack the offender. Moral—keep out of our room.

Another very desirable change this term has been the return of M. Calistri, who takes us for French.

We wind up by saying that we hope our Form Master will soon be with us again.

V.W.B.

FORM IV B.

MOTTO: *Labor Omnia Vincit*

Our numbers this term have grown larger although we expected them to be smaller, having lost our cleverest boy

"Belgie." We have been working rather hard, having started off without time to think.

We have been fortunate to lose Snow, who kept us cool, but there seems no hope of getting rid of Frost, who makes our abode absolutely cold? Could anyone think of any means to stop H-lt, our great historian, from swatting up his beloved study. There seems no hope of gaining honour when he is on the "spot" to answer questions.

"Ole Bill" is still with us, and we hope he will never leave us. He is something like Charlie Chaplin, the humorous and funny man, who makes people roar with laughter.

Impositions are still going strong, especially in our Form.

We have not been able to arrange a footer match this term with our rivals, but, when we do, we shall try our hardest to whack them. In fact, our invincible team is certain to do so.

Our friend, St-tt, is never tired of asking questions.

Fr-st doesn't believe in arriving at school too early in the morning, but two masters are on his track, and he seems like having a lively time.

We are afraid that the doors must be made taller to let "Roberts, the great" in. There seems no lack in his height, but there is in something more important, as the masters term it.

Everyone knows what a blessing home-work is. Perhaps a few "swots" do not understand.

We should like to ask—Who is our Form-master's "blue-eyed boy"? Is it H-r-le?

Two more questions to solve are: Why does a certain lady always say "Stand out here"?

Who can answer that eternal question from many masters: "Where are the chalk and the duster gone to again?" It's a great waste of time, when one has to go about borrowing chalk and dusters.

G.A.S.



Reigate Grammar School.

RECORD YEAR AND THE FUTURE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the Reigate Grammar School prize distribution on Friday, Dec. 6th, the parents and friends of the boys attended in large numbers, and the lecture hall was crowded. The report presented by Mr. F. S. Orme, the Headmaster, was one of the best that has been submitted at this annual gathering, and the future is hopeful, even if a little uncertain as to the boys having new premises and a playing field worthy of the school. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Chairman of the Governors, presided,

and he was supported by the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook (Canon of Ely), who distributed the prizes, His Worship the Mayor (Ald. T. Malcomson), Alderman O. C. Apted, Mr. Howard Martin, J.P., and Col. C. Attersoll Smith, the Clerk.

The Chairman, touching upon the victory of our troops, referred to the Officers' Training Corps, and Capt. Eade, one of the masters who had been ill, and rejoiced to hear that he was on a fair way to recovery. There had been an announcement that there was to be no compulsory service in this country (hear, hear). He did not know whether that was entirely to be desired, and he hoped that the Officers' Training Corps would go on.

Mr. Orme presented his report, and said he was glad to be able to record the fact that the school had never been in such a flourishing condition as at present. Their numbers during the present term had been over 260, and nearly double what they were when he came to the school. The majority of the boys being young, and their average age low, there was a lack of sobriety, or, should he call it, an exuberance of youth, which they would no doubt remedy in time. However, it would seem, in spite of a certain amount of social restlessness, they might still have to provide for a further increase of numbers. The policy of the Board of Education, and in fact of the country, as shown in the Education Act, was to compel boys to stay longer at school, so that the majority would not leave before the age of sixteen, thus ensuring a reasonable period for secondary education. There was just before the War a plan to give them a new Grammar School on the Reigate Lodge Estate. Of the merits of the plan of the building he would say nothing. As events had shown they would certainly require the more generous allowance of room which they then stood out for, and they hoped that warning would be taken so that in whatever new scheme was now set on foot they were not likely to be starved in accommodation. The only good point about the transfer from that site and the provision of a new building was that they were to obtain an area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, about half of which would be available for playing fields. Year after year the want of space for games had most lamentably hampered their work. It was wrong that boys should come to school merely to be taught; they must associate to the full in all the activities with which it was possible to provide them. They had heard much lately about health, and they could not expect A₁ results from a C₃ population. The other day a meeting was held to discuss a Reigate war memorial, and a proposal which found considerable support was that of supplying playing fields for young people of the borough. But in those walls they had the largest body of youth in that part of Surrey, and moreover in such a position that they could be organised and make fullest use of what facilities they could get. Why not make a satisfactory effort here first? As the world became more civilised, and, they would hope, the possibility of

war receded into the background, opportunities for adventure were less and less, their youth would still need to be kept manly and courageous, and great factors in producing boldness, sportsmanship and tenacity were the games indulged in by their boys in the schools. They had had several changes in the staff during the year. In January Mr. Clarke came from St. Albans as science master, and his help was very welcome. He had re-founded their Scientific Society, and added to it a Debating Society, and both of these were most valuable institutions for their purpose. In July Mr. Lamb left to take the principal mathematical mastership at Cranleigh School. All the old masters who were serving had survived, and they hoped to see some of them back in the near future. He (Mr. Orme), expressed his gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who were his colleagues, for the hard work they had put in in these times of change and stress. Whatever success they had was largely due to their efforts. Dealing with the school activities and the Junior examination, he said all Fifth Form of 23 took papers, and 16 gained the certificate, Carpenter and P. Knight with honours. The Sixth Form of 20 boys took the new General School Examination. This was an examination introduced by the Board of Education to provide at about 16 years of age a test, success in which allowed boys to specialise in an advanced course. The subjects were arranged in groups, and a boy had to pass in each group, about 40 per cent. qualifying. The London University allowed boys to matriculate on getting half marks on the papers. Of the 20 entries six gained the General School Certificate, one boy, Page, gaining distinctions with very good papers in History and English, and Nicholls distinction in Geography; Chapple, Quinton, Scott, and Smith passed, the latter two with distinction in oral French. Nine boys gained matriculation certificates; six (Ahrendt, Anderson, Grimes, Nulty, Trowell and Wadham) with ordinary passes; Bowden with four distinctions, Ward (age 14 years) with five distinctions, and Taylor with eight distinctions, got honours. That was the second year that a Reigate boy had got eight distinctions, and Ward's result was equally remarkable. That was a most creditable list, and Reigate stood second in the list of Surrey Schools, only being beaten by a much larger one. In the County Major Scholarship Examination they sent up three boys, one of whom, J. T. Spence, got a £60 scholarship for three years, and had entered Pembroke College, Cambridge. A. H. Reeves gained a £40 Entrance Scholarship for Engineering, to the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington. There was a strong field in competition for this, so it was an excellent performance for a boy of sixteen. During the summer he took 40 boys for six weeks' work on a farm in Devonshire, and the camp proved most successful. About £122 was earned in 40 days, and the accounts showed that they would actually make a profit of nearly £20. Reference was made to a number of boys

playing on the Reigate Priory ground, and to the fact that the previous week they succeeded after an interval of nine years in regaining the Surrey Schools Football Cup, beating Richmond at Wallington by five goals to one. The O.T.C. had put in a considerable amount of time in military training, and on inspection in the summer gained a very favourable report from the War Office inspecting officer. Mr. Eade, who commanded them, had lately been seriously ill. They hoped he would speedily be restored to health again, and be able to resume his school work. They knew of some 320 old boys who were serving; about 48 had lost their lives, four had obtained the D.S.O., eight the M.C., and two bars, three D.C.M.'s, and a Serbian Order. There were numerous mentions in despatches. Of the old boys 125 were officers. They had hopes of getting into touch with employers in the neighbourhood, and if they could manage to do that, and by sending good boys for their good berths, they might mutually benefit. Employers must realise that boys were not always ready to leave school at fifteen, but a year or two later.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Rev. M. G. Glazebrook then distributed the prizes. The following is a list of prizewinners:—

Mathematics: Form Lower VI., Taylor; Form V., Carpenter; Form IV., Carpenter; Science, Taylor, B. Knight, Burtinshaw; English and History, Page, Carpenter, Bell; Geography, Trowell, Parkin, Short.

Form Prizes: Upper III., Gray, Staplehurst; Form IIIA., Pastor, Snelling, Heyes; Form IIIB., Huskisson, Stephens, Gordon; French, Wadham, Matthews, Bell, Huskisson, N. Gray; German, Wadham, P. J. G. Knight; Latin, Nulty; General Subjects: Form II., K. Roberts; Form I., Pearce; Special Prize, Upper Form VI., A. H. Reeves.

University of London (Junior School Examination): Form V., P. D. Burton (passed in eight subjects), W. H. Carpenter (nine with honours), E. G. Hieatt (seven), W. E. J. Hodge (ten), B. C. J. Knight (nine), R. J. G. Knight (twelve), C. B. MacGregor (nine), L. J. Matthews (eight), G. A. Miller (ten), G. A. Owden (ten), E. W. Parkin (ten), C. L. Shaw (eight), G. E. Sleet (nine), E. W. Tickner (seven), H. A. Watson (eight), and W. L. Whitaker (eight).

General School Examination: G. F. Chapple, E. J. Nicholls (with distinction in Geography), J. E. Page (with distinction in English and History), H. F. Quinton, N. E. Scott (with distinction in Oral French), H. S. E. Smith (with distinction in Oral French).

Matriculation: L. W. A. Ahrendt (successful in eight subjects, distinctions in Mathematics and Oral French); J. D. Anderson (9), dist. in Mathematics; C. K. Bowden (10) dist. in Oral French, Mathematics, Physics, Electricity (honours); H. L. Grimes (8) dist. in Oral French and Mathematics; L. B. Nulty (8)

dist. in French (written and oral); A. M. Taylor (12) dist. in History, Geography, Oral French, Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, and Electricity (honours); G. W. Trowell (9) dist. in Geography; F. E. Wadham (10) dist. in French (written and oral), Oral German, Electricity; G. A. Ward (10) dist. in French (written and oral), Mathematics, Electricity and Chemistry (honours).

Scholarships: J. T. Spence, £60, for 3 years, Surrey County Mayor Scholarship; A. H. Reeves, £40, for 4 years, Entrance Scholarship (Engineering), Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

Special Prizes: Captain's Prize for Good Conduct, E. W. Farrington; Drawing Prize, J. R. Dales; Sir John Watney's Challenge Cup for the Champion Athlete, E. W. Farrington.

Martin Exhibitions: Senior, C. K. Bowden, A. M. Taylor, G. A. Ward; Junior, G. A. Miller, E. W. Parkin.

Canon Glazebrook directed his address particularly to the boys, and first referring to the Officers' Training Corps, said he believed that the value of the O.T.C. for the life of a school was very great indeed, and they should cherish and encourage it in every way. During the war all our standards had gone down. The war had lowered the standard of education, and it was up to the boys to make good the loss, and recover the old standards to raise. He pointed out that what was required was to get back in the schools the ideals of a liberal education, as there was always a danger of technical education. One part of a liberal education was to know their own language, and he asked the boys if they could not do something to save the language of the country from degradation.

The Mayor in proposing a vote of thanks to Canon Glazebrook, referred to steps that were taken before the outbreak of war to provide them with a new school, and said the scheme was still on the shelf. He hoped that he would live to see the new school built, but he was beginning to have doubts. The growth of the school had been phenomenal during the last few years, and he was glad to know that the same conditions pertained all over the country, which, to his mind, was due to the fact that the working classes were receiving higher wages, and were spending some of the money on secondary education for their children. He hoped there would be no going back, and that they would have to build other secondary schools throughout the country.

Mr. Howard Martin seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The boys then went through an interesting programme, which was thoroughly enjoyed.