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NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA.



AS had been prophesied four years ago the end of the war came as suddenly and to most of us as unexpectedly as its beginning. The curtain has rung down on the world's tragedy which we have all witnessed with distraught gaze and turbulent emotion, and there remains only the epilogue, which may conceivably be long.

Reconstruction is the key note of all present thought and movement. We are deeply conscious of its necessity in the world of school, in the world of politics, amongst the

nations, and amongst the Churches. We are very pleased therefore to be able to print the very stimulating address to which we listened from Professor Muirhead, on the first Sunday Evening in October. If the world can begin with a League of Nations, it will end with all Christendom re-united into one Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church.

“Except the Lord build the house: their labour is but lost that build it.”

Here is the philosopher's stone that will transmute all the dross in the world into pure gold, without alloy. Its potency was recognised by Sir David Beatty in his historic message to the fleet after the surrender of the German ships. Marshal Foch has used no other. When our own Prime Minister made his brief announcement from his house in Downing Street of the conclusion of the Armistice, he could only express his reliance on the same touch-stone. On it too rests the Foundation of the Woodard Schools to which we belong.

Nisi Dominus frustra.

As George Herbert sang long ago

“This is the famous stone
That turneth all to gold;
For that which God doth touch and own
Cannot for less be told.”

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In Advent the Church does not dwell upon the vision of man standing before the gate of Heaven and knocking; it shows the more amazing picture of God standing at the door of the human heart.

Ecce sto ad ostium et pulso.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(By Professor Muirhead, Birmingham University).

Delivered at Worksop College, Sunday, October 13th, 1918.

A SCHOOL ADDRESS.

We have been learning a great lesson during the last four years. We have been learning the truth about War. We have been learning what War has come to mean at the present time. We have had a glimpse, too, of what it is likely to mean in the future if the present rate of the growth of man's powers of destruction continues, as there is every prospect of it doing.

Some of us—not boys alone—have been accustomed to think of war as a scene indeed of death and destruction, but as equally a scene of romantic incident, of glorious achievements, intoxicating victories, heroisms, and endurances. If we have spoken of it as a "cloud" it was a cloud with a silver lining, and as you cannot have the lining without the cloud, we were apt to think that the death and destruction were more than compensated for by the opportunities which it, and it alone, could give for the display of what is greatest in human nature. In view of what we now know of the real character of modern warfare, this roseate view is no longer possible. Those who have seen the reality have a very different story to tell.

That war is a test of human nature in some particular respects, and that human nature may be trusted to respond to it and show great qualities of courage and endurance, unselfishness and devotion is not of course denied. We only need to open a newspaper to read of deeds that make our blood tingle and our hearts mount higher. Nor are these confined to the soldiers alone. We have read of equal bravery in doctors, ministers, red cross men, and hospital nurses who have shared the dangers of the front. During

the siege of Gallipoli I read of a priest who wished to land with his regiment at a time when the boats as they left the side of the transports had come for a moment under a withering rifle fire from the enemy. There was one place in a boat that was just leaving, and the priest's friends tried to persuade him to wait for a later opportunity. With the simple words "My place is there," he stepped into the boat. They were his last words. The next moment he received a shot through the head.

What however we are coming to see is that these actions, common as we proudly know them to be, are only the iridescent bubbles in a sea of pitch. If we are wise too, we should know with greater pride still that they are not confined to war, but that we may have the same iridescences if we only have eyes to see them in the clear and sparkling waters of more tranquil times. Listen to what those who come back from the front tell you of the seamy side of war: of the monotony and ennui of the long training at home and of the weeks behind the front; of the filth and the exposure, and again the ennui of the trenches; of the innumerable horrors of the gunnery, and of the nights and days that for so many follow in the track of the battle or in that ghastly "no-man's-land" between the lines. Looking further afield, think of harrying of peaceful villages and towns as war surges forward and backward, the destruction threatened to distant cities and to the treasures of art and literature and science. Think of the loss to civilisation of a casual bomb on the British Museum or the National Gallery, or Westminster Cathedral. But it is not only the achievements and instruments of civilisation that are threatened by war. War is an attack on the very spirit of it. We are sometimes told that war is a moral stimulus. We have seen in what sense we may admit it. War calls forth great qualities in the great and good, and even in ordinary human nature. But it remains to be proved that its effects on the whole on the ordinary

man is not a general lowering of the standard of thinking, acting, and speaking, a hardening of the feelings and a coarsening of the moral fibre. The ancient Greeks knew what fighting was, and one of their wise men said that "war makes more bad men than it takes away."

In the days before the present war we could still flatter ourselves that with the advance of civilisation and the growing dependence of nations upon one another, all these evils would be mitigated. Wars would be shorter, their instruments would be less cruel, their devastations confined within stricter limits by agreements as to what was legitimate and illegitimate in attack and defence. But all these hopes have been disappointed. It has been proved that the advances of mechanical and chemical science outrun the calculations of peace-loving men in the inventions of new and ever more diabolical methods of destruction. On the other hand, the growing dependence of nations on one another for the means of life, has only meant that war may spread misery among neutrals, from which the strongest of the combatants may themselves be free.

It is because men are realising all this that the conviction is spreading that the real issue of the war is not as to whether this nation or that may secure a stronger position in the civilised world and find a place in the sun, but whether there will be any civilised world left that is worth living in, or any sun to find a place in if war be allowed to remain the constant menace it has been in the past. It is under this conviction that the League of Nations Society has been formed to advocate what seems to many of us the only resource if civilisation is to be rescued from the clutches of this monster.

Complicated as the details of the scheme the Society exists to further, the main idea of it is simple. Members of the League are to bind themselves by a solemn promise to submit all causes of disagreement with their neighbours in the future to an impartial council, and loyally to accept its

decision. This is the first thing, but we have had sufficient experience of the binding power of promises over ambitious nations to see that something more is required. The nations that enter the League shall also bind themselves to take action to bring pressure to bear on any member which in spite of promises to abide by this decision shall threaten to have recourse to arms. The measures to be taken in such a case do not necessarily involve war against the offender. It may be sufficient to threaten it with a commercial boycott, the consequences of which might be sufficiently disastrous without actual recourse to force to bring it to its senses.

Proposals of this kind to lay the foundations of a lasting peace are not new. They have been made by pacifists and Quakers like George Fox, by great philosophers like Immanuel Kant, and by monarchs and governments like those of the Holy Alliance after the defeat of Napoleon. The difference between these proposals and the present one is that it has the support, not of dreamers or of rulers alone, but of the wisest and most practical statesmen of the world, and as we hope, the great peoples whom they represent. It is to be a League of Peoples, and not of governments merely, resting in the great human instinct of love of peace and justice. So stated it has been called "the greatest political idea that has ever been conceived." So it is, and great is the honour the generation which is called on to turn it into reality. We shall have to face a host of difficulties. To mention only one or two: there is that of the constitution of the International Council to which the judiciary and the executive will be committed: are the big and the little nations to count the same in a vote? If they are, the big nations may resent the control of the little ones and may prefer to stand aloof. If they are not, the same will be true of the little ones. Again it will be a prime condition of success that there should be no secret understandings between members. But how is this to be prevented? There will be difficulty too in

preventing the secret preparation on the part of single nations of means of offence by the invention of new instruments of destruction, veiled forms of military training and the like. I believe that all these difficulties can be overcome by good will and faith in the great object we have in view. As doubt and distrust create mountains out of mole-hills, faith has the power to remove mountains. Be this as it may, I do not wish to trouble you with it just now. But there is one difficulty, the greatest of all, of which I wish to speak, for it is one which you alone can remove.

The present war has been traced to many causes, but there is one which goes deeper than any other and includes all the others. It is the way in which nations in the past have been taught to think of one another. They have been taught far too much to think of one another in the light of competitors for national advantages: territory, markets, mines of coal and precious metals, opportunities for the settlement of surplus population, and of investing surplus capital. It is in this spirit for instance that History has been taught at school and college—not in Germany alone. Its talk has been far too much of victories gained in war, of extensions of empire, of successful exploitations by trade—in a word of the things that nations have taken *from* one another rather than of the things that they have given *to* one another. It has been the same in Geography. The very names of cities and harbours, states and rivers have been the symbols of victories and losses in the conflict for material advantages. In Germany I have heard of boys being taught the geography of the German Empire “with a double frontier”—the frontier it has at present, and the frontier it should aim at having. We have not had this in England perhaps, but we have had what I have heard described as “red geography.” We have been taught to take pride in painting the world red. In the same way Modern Languages have been taught, not that we may come

to know one another, to understand one another's ideals and be able to enter into one another's minds, but that we may as individuals and nations get the better of one another in business and capture trade.

It requires little reflection to see that all this is untempered mortar for a political structure such as we contemplate. If a League of Nations is ever to come into effective being, and have a chance of holding together, it must be in virtue of the spread of a different way of thinking of one another. Instead of thinking of one another as competitors for material advantages, we must get to think of one another as co-operators in a common task. Mankind is here in a great enterprise, that of cultivating and inheriting the earth, not as the exclusive possession, and for the advantage of *one*, but as the means of supplying the material needs of *all*, as the source of their higher enjoyment of nature and of art, and as the highway of their intercourse with one another. In this great enterprise no nation is sufficient by itself. Every nation has something to contribute, and we all need the contributions of others. What is chiefly wanted in the coming time for each is the opportunity of cultivating its own powers so that it may contribute its best. Blessed is the nation that has already received this opportunity from a bountiful Providence. But twice blessed is the nation that has also the means of giving it to others. The powers of such a nation are themselves opportunities, they are opportunities of service for others, and through them of new services to mankind. Of nations as of individuals, it holds that the only true life is the life of service, that he that seeketh his life shall lose it, and he who loseth it shall find it.

It is in some such way as this that the generation which is to give effect to the new hopes represented by the League of Nations, must be taught to think, or rather I would say must teach itself to think of foreign nations. In English History, to take my former example, you must train your-

selves to find the really great things that England has done abroad not in what she has taken from other nations, or in her victories over them, but in what she has given to them, and in the use she has made of her conquests. The expansion of England is a great story. But what deserves our admiration is not the acquisition of territory, but the spirit in which it has been administered. There is much to be proud of for instance in the taking of French Canada, though there was much also that was high-handed. But what remains to our lasting credit is that we left to the French of Quebec their own institutions, their own language, and their own religion. So in our own time in South Africa. There was much that many thought unjust and overbearing in our treatment of the Boers, but we all agree and are proud that we did the right thing in the end by giving them equal rights, political, industrial, social, in that great dependency.

Similarly in Geography we must learn to think of the places painted red not as of possessions to be exploited for the benefit of our merchants, capitalists, shareholders, but as areas we have undertaken to administer for the good of mankind—points from which health and material comfort, English love of freedom and justice, purity and economy of government may radiate. We heard a great deal at the beginning of the war about German Culture. Since then it has become a bye-word and a laughing stock. But there was this of truth in what the Germans said about it, and the claim to spread it, that it is only as it is made a means to culture in the proper sense of the word for our own and other peoples that national expansion can be justified.

We wish the same spirit in learning Modern Languages. It is in order to understand the great peoples of the past that we study the Classical Languages. It is this that makes them a "liberal" study. We want to do the same with regard to the no less great peoples who live around us to-day. We want to liberalise the study of their language and therewith

to liberalise ourselves. The boy who knows French or German, Spanish or Italian, possesses a valuable commercial asset. But this is the least of the values of it to himself and the community. The chief value comes from the intelligent and sympathetic relation in which it puts him with the mind of the nation whose language it is. Every boy who leaves school with a really accurate and utilisable knowledge of a foreign language, has the means of entering into the soul of another people, of winning and being won by it, and so becoming a link in the chain of international good feeling, that in time we hope will be the enduring bond of the proposed League of Nations.

It is in this way that you perhaps can contribute more than politicians and diplomatists to the permanent establishment of peace. You have all been trying to do your little bit for the war. You have been helping in the harvest field or in the office, or if you haven't been able to do that, you have been trying to live less selfishly—less self-indulgently. Here you have the opportunity of doing your bit—and a far bigger bit—for peace—a far bigger thing than war.

I would end by reminding you as Viscount Grey, our great leader in this campaign for a League of Peace, reminded us the other day that this is something we owe to those who have given their lives in this war. We owe it to them to see that something comes of so great a sacrifice that is worthy of it. Nothing short of this will suffice. But I would remind you too it is something that you owe to yourselves and to the British Nation, of which you form a part. You know in your school life what a difference it makes in your happiness whether you live shut up in your own selfish objects or cultivate in work and play the spirit of comradeship and co-operation. I heard the headmaster of Rugby in a University sermon this morning call it the "team spirit." That exactly hits it. What we want in order to do justice to ourselves as a nation is to have more of the

team spirit, to show ourselves more eager than we have been to take our place and play our part, and thereby to help others also to take their places and play their parts in the common work of furthering human wellbeing. And as this is Sunday I may perhaps remind you that what I have been urging is something you owe to the religion you profess, and to the Leader whose greatest name is the Prince of Peace, and whose body is the symbol of the unity of the spirit which is the bond of peace.

OBITUARY NOTICES.



John Sylvester Palliser.

S. Cuthbert's, 1905—1909.

Major, 58th M.G. Bn.

Killed in Action, August 9th, 1918.

R.I.P.

Major Palliser joined the Yorkshire Regt. as a private a few days after war was declared—in August, 1914, and went to France as a non-commissioned officer in the spring of 1915, just prior to the second battle of Ypres, where his battalion was called to the relief of the hard-pressed Canadians. Ten weeks after arriving at the front he was given a commission, and for his smartness in gunnery he was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. In December, 1916, he again went to France, this time as second in command of a M.G.C. Coy., and fought at Arras, Bullecourt, and Passchendaele Ridge. He was actually in command of his company at Bullecourt. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the rank of captain

and was gazetted major on March 1st of the present year. In addition to being awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre, he was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches.



Alfred S. A. Goodrich.

S. Cuthbert's, 1907—1909.

Australian Imperial Force.

Killed in Action, August 9th, 1918.

R.I.P.

Private Goodrich was the third son of the late Mr. F. W. B. Goodrich, I.S.O., of 3, Windsor Road, Denmark Hill.



Ronald C. Vernon.

S. Cuthbert's, 1904—1911.

Lieut., 2nd Rhodesian Regiment.

Died of pneumonia at Wynberg, S. Africa,
On October 11th, 1918.

R.I.P.

Ronald Vernon was the son of the Rev. J. C. Vernon, Vicar of Maltby, Rotherham. He was born on August 18th, 1892. He was attached to the General Depot, Wynberg, South Africa.



R. E. Taylor.

S. Cuthbert's, 1902—1903.

2nd Lieut., Manchester Regiment.

Killed in Action, October 12th, 1918.

R.I.P.

R. E. Taylor was the younger son of Mr. John Taylor, Brewer, Ancoats, and was born September 19th, 1888. On leaving school he went to the Manchester Technical School, and played for Cheadle Hulme Rugby Football Club. He leaves a widow and one child.



Eric T. Thomas.

S. Cuthbert's, 1910—1914.

Lieut., 13th Welsh Regiment.

Killed in Action, September 18th, 1918.

R.I.P.

Eric Thomas was born June 29th, 1897, and joined as a private in August, 1914, receiving his commission in June, 1915. He had been signalling officer to his Battalion for the last two years, and was killed while fixing a signalling station at Gouzeaucourt,

**John Edward Lowe.**

S. Cuthbert's, 1908—1910.

Trooper, 4th Australian Light Horse.

Killed in Action, August 13th, 1915.

R.I.P.

"Teddy" Lowe was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Yorkshire House, Shrewsbury, and was born April 12th, 1893. He was killed in action at the Dardanelles.

**John S. Keel. B.Sc..**

Science Master at S. Cuthbert's, 1904—1915.

Died at Malvern, November 3rd, 1918.

R.I.P.

It was a great shock to us to hear of the death of Mr. Keel, who left us in July, 1915, and a reference to whom will be found in the Cuthbertian of that date.

Mr. Keel was in charge of the Army Class Science at Malvern, and was thus rendering his country greater assistance than he possibly could have done, even had he been fighting.

The two following letters which have been received by the Headmaster tell their own tale.

School House, Malvern College, 16th November, 1918.—
Dear Headmaster. Thank you for your note. Poor Keel

was taken ill on the Tuesday night and died the following Sunday afternoon, November 3rd, of Broncho-pneumonia, following Influenza. He was not really bad until the Thursday, but the case was hopeless from the first, as his five previous attacks of pleurisy had left him incapable of resisting the sixth. He had done excellent work here and his place will be hard to fill. In his quiet and unobtrusive manner he had in a short time endeared himself to a wide circle. With kind regards, yours very truly,

FRANK S. PRESTON (Headmaster).

* * *

The Rectory, Galway, 20th November, 1918.—My Dear Sir. I don't wonder at your being shocked to hear of our old and much valued friend's death. We only heard on the Saturday (in a letter written by himself two days before) that he had influenza and he died on the next day, Sunday, the 3rd. It appears that pneumonia supervened and he sank rapidly. I laid him to rest in the beautiful Cemetery at Malvern the following Thursday. He had been a master in Galway Grammar School for some six years before going to Worksop in 1904, and from that time made this house his home. Almost every summer we travelled together on the continent, and did some climbing together. I need hardly tell you he was a man of wide reading and much culture—a nice artist and a charming singer. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, he was one of those who were selected to augment the choir in Westminster Abbey. A gentle, kindly, and unobtrusive gentleman he had never an unkind thought or word for anyone. "An Israelite indeed in whom was no guile." I was much struck by a remark made by his landlady in whose house he had resided for the last three years. She said she thought on his tombstone we ought to put these words, "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." He had several times volunteered for service in the Army at the war, but his

valuable services as science master with such a large army class, made the authorities regard his work in that capacity as indispensable, and he had to content himself with joining the volunteers. And I rather fancy his death was in a measure due to a cold he had caught a short time before when drilling with them, and which he never shook completely off. At his funeral a detachment of the Volunteers formed a guard of honour. We regarded him as one of us, and deeply mourn his irreparable loss. Believe me, yours very truly,
J. FLEETWOOD BERRY, Canon.



John Maurice Fleet.

Entered S. Cuthbert's, May, 1916.

• b. February 9th, 1906.

d. November 28th, 1918
(of Pneumonia following Influenza).

R.I.P.

It was the will of God to take unto Himself Maurice Fleet, and our hearts beat in deep sympathy for the bereft and stricken parents who reached the School in time to gladden and soothe their boy's last hours. Maurice Fleet was only ten years old when he entered the School, being placed in the Preparatory Dormitory and in the First Form. He was promoted in September to 3A. He was a prominent and proud member of the Choir, and in the Scouts a patrol second. During his last hours his thoughts recurred again and again to Chapel, Class-room, and Scouts. He was of a very happy and sunny disposition, and all who knew him loved him, and S. Cuthbert's is the poorer for his loss.

"Keep innocence, and take heed unto the thing that is right: for that shall bring a man peace at the last."
(Ps. 37 38, P.B.V.).

FROM THE HEADMASTER'S POST-BAG.

Lymington, Hants., July 28th, 1918.—As you will see from my address, I am not at the Camp at present. I have been billeted down here, and have been made Officer-in-charge of the Motor-boat which is used for Aerial Firing. We have a fine boat, which does about 20 knots, and go out from here up the Solent every morning and afternoon. We have three floating targets which we place out in the sea, and we moor a short distance from them and watch the machines fire from the air. They are sent over to fire from the Aerodrome. I have a Corporal and two men to look after the boat, and it proves quite enjoyable. I should very much like to have you down here to go for a run on the Solent. It is very fine doing about 20 knots up and down the coast on a fine day. We call over at the Isle of Wight occasionally too. The boat has two 70 h.p. engines in, and the fun is great. The only trouble I have experienced yet is, that some Pilots who have not much idea how to shoot, get some shots uncomfortably near the boat. When they are firing about 600 rounds per minute, it would be rather awkward if about 60 rounds of ball ammunition were to strike the boat. However I have still a little faith in them. I shall keep a little further from the Targets, if I get many more inexperienced pilots coming over. I was pleased to hear about Evans, he has done well beyond all expectation. A. C. P. STEPHENSON.

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B.E.F., 29-7-18.—Let me start by apologising for the pencil and paper—it is the best I can do, so I hope you will forgive it. My next apology for a far greater offence is for not having forwarded a subscription for the Cuthbertian before, which as an O.C., is my duty and privilege. However it is only recently that I have had a settled address, as I will explain. When war broke out I had just completed training

as a sea-going Wireless Operator. The promptitude with which I offered my services to the Navy was only equalled by the promptitude with which they accepted me—for the Transport Service! So it was in H.M.T. that I left London for my first trip before the dates of August, 1914 had run into double figures. Since then I have been in charge of the Wireless on boats carrying troops from all the Five Nations across the Seven Seas. I have seen duties ranging from that hot bit of work—the landing at the Dardanelles—to that most monotonous job, escorting food ships. I have seen all kinds and colours of troops, from Hobart to Halifax—from Bombay to Bermuda. I have been in one or two little scraps and been torpedoed twice. The latter time, I had a six hour soak ere a casual sweeper picked me up. However, not so very long ago (as time flies in these days) I obtained what I had importuned the Admiralty for these years past—leave to sign off the Transport Service and join the Army. I made a bee line for what was then the R.F.C. There I got a nasty punch. I was declared unfit for the flying branch! So at the suggestion of the recruiting officer, I put my past experience to use and joined the R.A.F. as a Wireless Operator. My training (save the mark—for I could easily have taught most of my instructors a lot about Wireless!) was short and uneventful, save for the fact that I met at Farnborough, one N. S. Hawthorne, also an O.C., and so to France. Out here during my nine months, I have been with various batteries and on divers fronts, from the R.F.A. in the North to the R.G.A. in the South. Which brings me to my present address, which is, 89224, 2nd A/M T. P. Cross, Wireless Operator, R.A.F., attd. to 47th Siege Battery R.G.A., B.E.F. It was in the Cuthbertian for July (sent out to me by L. V. G. Cross) that I saw my brother had got the M.M.—good-luck to him. I seldom hear from my other two brothers, one in Egypt the other in India, which makes the three fronts we are fighting on rather far

apart! (The second one in India by the way, had not the luck to go to Worksop). It is high time I brought this letter to a close. In my driftings round the world I have lost touch with almost everything Cuthbertian. I visited it (to see my brother) a long time back when I was still in the blue and gold of the Transport. I still keep up a correspondence with my old Chaplain, B. M. Maynard, in India. Well, enclosed please find five franc's (I am sorry I could'n't get any English money) which ought to cover the 3/6 year's sub. If it does not, my Mother will cover any deficiencies. Alas, I cannot ask to be remembered to anyone—the names I recognise in the Mag. would hardly remember me. Anyway, the best of luck to you all at the old Coll. Would I were back! T. P. CROSS.

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In the Field, August 14th, 1918. The Cuthbertian for July, 1918 reached me yesterday, and I was very glad to find such a big number, and also found great interest in going through the list of O.C.'s now serving. One of the Reeves has lately joined this battn. as a Second Lieut, but he is in D coy., many miles from this coy. I have seen very little of him. We met at Taranto, I was returning from leave in "Blighty," he coming out here for the first time. My address is Capt. E. H. Payne, A Coy. 8/ Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry, B.S.F. I enclose a cheque for 10/6, being my subscription for this year and the two following years. E. H. PAYNE.

* * *

Rugeley, 53rd Leicesters, August 23rd, 1918.—You will perhaps be rather amused (knowing what a fool I was at history) that I now take classes of the soldiers in that subject. It never occurred to me that I should be giving lectures on the American War of Independence and the Seven Years War, but things have come to that pass, and I find

myself now, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, standing before a large class of Tommies spouting history. Mr. Marsh was very fond of the blackboard when dealing with historical subjects, and his method of teaching always appealed to me, so that I, now that I find myself in such peculiar straits, try to follow his example, and always take a blackboard with me when I go to deliver my lectures. Can you imagine me standing before a lot of Tommies drawing weird things on the blackboard which are really meant to be sketches of U.S.A. Now during these lectures I have to talk and keep up my end for at least one hour every time, and as you know one exhausts one's subject very quickly. However, I have this advantage, when I think that my lecture won't hold out I ask a few questions and sort of camouflage the whole affair. Thanks to Mr. Marsh and the debating society I find my present job the easiest in the world, though to begin with I must confess I was a little nervous. However I have broken the ice and think that I have got my class really interested in the work. The Colonel visited us the other day whilst we were thus engaged, and said that he was highly satisfied with our efforts. Somehow I like the work immensely, as it reminds me (when I deliver my lectures) of the dear old debates at S. Cuthbert's, on which as you know I was almost mad. Lastly I would say what a help my position as D.P. at School has been to me, for the occasion sometimes arises when I have to admonish some of my pupils for going to sleep in my classes, but this is I am glad to say an occurrence which very seldom takes place.

F. G. HAAGENSEN.

* * *

46, Grove Road, Chertsey, Surrey, Sept. 13th, 1918.—
You will no doubt have a record in your books that I was at Worksop College for some years, leaving there nine years ago to go to Canada. I came to England two years ago with my regiment and am now obtaining a Commission in the

Canadian Army, but it is necessary that I obtain a certificate with regard to education, and I am taking the liberty of asking you to be good enough to let me have one. I was sorry indeed to learn of the death of the two Buckleys. I was at college with both of them, and the other day I had lunch with Mr. Field, who was also at the College with me. He is now a Captain. I have corresponded for years with Arthur Ingram; we were great chums at S. Cuthbert's, and have always kept it up. He is at present in hospital in London. He had a terribly rough time in the R.A.F., but is getting along very well indeed under the circumstances. I was in England six years ago and saw over the College, but unfortunately all the boys and masters were away on holidays and the only person I met that I knew was the gardener, "Tommy Spencer," who promptly remembered me and said, "Why, young Bing from America." LESLIE B. BING (1901-1909).

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1/41st Dogras, Bannu, North West Frontier Province, Sept. 12th, 1918.—You will see by the above address that I have left Quetta after nine months of nothing else but work. I was very pleased to leave Quetta, but I think the change has been for the worse. At Quetta in summer it is not too warm, but up here in Bannu the heat is terrible. I cannot think what it was like six weeks ago. My regiment left Mirau Shah when it was fairly hot, but after three days of marching, after having reached Bannu, the thermometer registered 123° in the shade. From Quetta to Bannu took four days. I started on Sunday evening and reached Bannu on Thursday morning. The journey really was terrible. I can assure you that it is no joke crossing Sind during the hot weather. At Sher Shah I had to stay the whole day, but as this is only a small place, I went over to Multau Cantonment. It was very hot at this place, but I did see something that I had not seen for some months, and that was

a little rain. I went round the Multau City, which is entirely native. I also went to the old fort and the Mohammedan Mosque. In the fort is a very high column, erected in memory of two officers and gentlemen who gave their lives (through the treachery of their escort) during the Sikh War of 1846. The Mosque is a splendid place, the front of it is all colours of the rainbow. Bannu as you probably know is a frontier station. There is nowhere for officers to go. The heat is terrible. There are only very few B.O.'s up here. My regiment is at present in the fort. In December or January I think we go to Mirau Shah. This place is not in British territory, but I think it is in the Mahsud country. It is only an outpost and there are not many troops there. On Tuesday next I am detailed to go with a convoy to Mirau Shah. We shall be away from Bannu for six days, marching every day. I have not heard any school news lately. Something seems to have gone wrong with the mails from home. I should like to know all about the cricket, swimming, and scholarship shield. But I may hear from my brother when another mail comes. G. W. PALMER.

* * *

Hare Hall Camp, Gidea Park, Romfôrd, Sept. 23, 1918.— I am enclosing Army Form M.T. 393 A. with reference to my application for admission to an O.C.U., with a view to an appointment to a Commission. I should consider it a great favour if you would be so good as to fill in Part III. with reference to my education. I left Worksop at the close of the Midsummer Term, 1915. You may perhaps remember that I failed for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on medical grounds—eyesight. I then was employed at Messrs. Cox & Co., Army Agents and Bankers, from Sept., 1915 to the date of my joining the Army in May, 1918. I attested under Lord Derby's scheme in 1916, and was placed in Category C1; being in a low Category, Messrs. Cox & Co.

retained me as a pay clerk. I was re-examined in May, passed Grade II. and sent to the 25th Garr. Bn. Rifle Bde. at Falmouth; I was subsequently passed Ar by a travelling Medical Board in June, and was transferred to the London Rifle Bde. at Farnborough. I then applied through a friend at the War Office for a transfer to the Artists O.T.C., which I joined on August 24th; so you see I have had a lot of changes, but am glad to say I am now Ar. I am in the same Coy. as E. A. Ker. I was immensely surprised to see him again, and was very glad to hear some Worksop news. On leaving Worksop I joined the "Old Cuthbertians' Club," and received the Cuthbertian for a short time, but later it stopped. I wrote twice to Mr. Cowgill, asking if they had ceased to publish it, but received no reply. I should be so glad if I could re-continue to receive the magazine, and to know if any subscriptions are due. I was very surprised and pleased to hear that Monkhouse was till recently Captain of School, I remember him well and we used to be great friends. I have quite settled down to Army life now. Isn't the news splendid from France, but I am afraid that it looks as if the War will be over before I get out there. If I had not received my transfer I was due to go out with the L.R.B. next week. JOHN R. GILMORE.

* * *

68, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3, Oct. 6th, 1918.—The entrance exam. for the E.T. Company was an exceedingly simple one, being no more than you told me it was last term, but I was glad I rubbed up various places on the map, otherwise a few of the questions would have been left blank; as a matter of fact I think they took more notice of my writing than anything; they are most awfully particular; I have to attend classes in order to satisfy them in a special exam. to come off in a few weeks time. They even give one an hour's writing in the school hours for the first month of training.

The first six weeks or so of training are taken up with finger and wrist exercises, so as to prevent cramp and so forth later on in the more advanced work. We start at 9-15 a.m. and work in hour periods till 12-15, when we have to go out for lunch; we have forty minutes for lunch and start work again at 1-0, and go on with the same work we did in the morning till 4 p.m. At present the work is, to say the least, monotonous, we "send" for an hour on the keys, which produces to the uninitiated an endless, meaningless scribble, but which is of course a continuous string of messages; we then change over for an hour's "punching," which one does by means of both hands using "tappers," and the result is (or "was" to quote Mr. Kearton) an endless stream of perforated paper, and then we "receive" for an hour; but from the reports I hear from one Browne, an O.C., brother of the late Captain of School, who has been down in the schools for eight months, the work increases in interest with time. We have exams. every two months, and we get ten days' holiday after passing the "six months," which incidentally would be my first chance of coming to visit the School before all the fellows I know leave, and I will certainly come up before I go abroad, whenever that may be. I am kept well informed in all school news by O'Brien; we see each other very frequently during the holidays; he and I became great friends last Easter term, and have been ever since. I am enclosing five shillings for the "Cuthbertian," as I can't for the moment remember the exact amount, but if there is anything over, will you give it to the School Mission? LESLIE CROSS.

* * *

The Green, Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, Oct. 15, 1918.—I am writing to give you information regarding my son, Sec. Lieut. Reginald Horten Harrop, who was at S. Cuthbert's for six years. It is probable that you might have seen that he was reported "Missing" on August 23rd. I am very

thankful to be able to tell you that I have now received a letter from him. He is wounded and a prisoner in Germany, Limburg. On August 23rd he was in action along with his Coy.—A Coy., 9th Battalion Tank Corps—Tanks working with the 3rd Guards' Brigade. His Tank was badly hit by a shell and entirely destroyed. It would seem from the report I have received from his Commanding Officer and some of his Senior Officers, that my son's escape was almost miraculous. His C.O. writes that, owing to the terrible Machine Gun fire of the enemy they were unable to advance to my son's Tank for three days, and when they did so no trace of my son or his crew were to be found. The Tank was still burning. He begged me not to give up hope, and in the case of others of their Coy.'s officers and crew who were killed they found the bodies. You can perhaps imagine in a small degree, my joy on receiving yesterday a letter from my son himself. He has several wounds, but he does not say where, only that they are going on well, and that he is being well looked after. Of the fate of my boy's men I cannot hear, as of course my son could not say anything in his letter. He speaks of having written a previous letter to me. This I have not received, probably due to the fact of its containing details of his capture and his crew. My son was 20 years of age, and prior to joining up, two and a half years ago, was in the Colne Branch of the Bank of Liverpool. He joined the Lancashire Fusiliers at first, and was, during the time he was a private, mostly employed on clerical work. He was given his Commission in the Tank Corps a year ago next month, and had been in France eight months. His first leave was due when he went into his last action. On July 23rd my son took part in the big attack by the French, when the British Tanks were so successful. He spoke of it in his letters to me as a "Glorious Stunt." The Tank Officers who took part in this received great praise from the French General Commander, and were each personally decorated a few days after. MAY HARROP.

Hounslow, 18-10-18.—I hereby keep my promise, *i.e.* of writing to you about my present occupation. There seems to be rather an overflow of lorry instructors down here at present, so I have been appointed "head cook and bottle washer" in the cookhouse, at 1,000 per year. (Let x equal 1,000 and then no one will run away with the idea that I mean £1,000 per year). My job is really that of looking after the fires and I'm quite satisfied with it. There is plenty of work in the morning from 4 a.m. up to dinner time, as there are several hundred men to cook for and more than one fire is needed for this. I prefer the heat to being gradually frozen to death on a lorry, and there is plenty of good "scoff" for me, so what more can man want. I've had many far worse jobs than this since I left Worksop, and I consider myself lucky in getting this one. There are two of us work together, each man doing 24 hours on and 24 hours off. I finished at 9 a.m. this morning till 9 a.m. to-morrow, and one can usually get 4 or 5 hours sleep during night duty, so the length of time is not really so terrible as it sounds. In any case it is far better than trying to concoct a meal from "bully" and biscuits in the wilds of G.E., with the sun burning one to a cinder and "umpteen" flies making a meal of one's body. I have not recovered from my trip to Worksop, for it was the happiest day of my leave, and I'm now patiently waiting for my next chance to pay you a visit. With every best wish for the future of the School. A. WILLIAMSON.

* * *

Monday, 7th Oct., 1918, 2nd Artists' Rifles, Romford.—I have been down here now almost a week. The work is very hard as we have the work of a Regiment of the Line and an O.T.C. altogether. The first night I arrived I met Ker in the Y.M.C.A., and by the greatest of luck found myself in the same hut. The same evening I met Gilmore (Crown Dormitory). They were both exceedingly pleased to hear all

the news. I was lucky to find Ker as he helped me out quite a lot. All the men are very decent and are quite willing to help anyone who feels lost. There are three clergymen in the hut next to me and quite a few in other companies. As long as one works everything is all right and you can't help being happy. One can make the place hell or an approach to heaven. There is a lecture to-night in the Church hut on Ruskin. I feel too fagged to go. The Padre is a jolly decent man and his sermons are a scream from start to finish—but full of common sense. I spoke to a man the other night from E Coy. (the Service Coy.) who was out in France with Mr. Dickinson, They all adored him so he told me. He also told me how Mr. Dickinson went everywhere with the troops, and when he died two service revolvers and 50 rounds of ammunition were found on him. He frequently led the troops himself. T. M. REVINGTON.

* * *

Jesus College, Oxford, 22-10-18. I'm sending you these few lines to let you know that I passed the Hastings Exam. and got drafted to Oxford. Walker and I met at Hastings and we are in the same course down here; but he is at Brasenose while I am at Jesus. After you wrote to Walker I went round to the House to find out Michael Parker, and incidentally met him coming from a Classical Book Shop. I think its awfully nice how we three have all met again. Needless to say Walker and I spent last Sunday afternoon over Parker's fire. The Course here is all lectures and no drill comparatively: these lectures are on Engines (two kinds), Rigging, Aerial Navigation, Aerial Photography, and Theory of Flight, etc. I can honestly say that if ever I worked my hardest I think it was during the last four weeks—and Walker seems to think that very true as regards himself. Our Preliminary Exams. "are on" this week, and the Finals "are on" at the end of next week, for passing out to proceed

to Uxbridge. We are very well off for sport here; there is Rowing, Running, Rugger, Soccer, Hockey, and Lacrosse; the grounds are topping and there is a fine cinder running track. Weather is very wet down here, as it generally is in Oxford these months; influenza is very bad in the town at present, and we are *supposed* to gargle Condyl's Fluid *every* morning; there is a large basin of it in the washhouse! I am sending on "Roosters and Fledglings," the R.A.F. Cadet Brigade Magazine, which I thought might interest you a little. Could you please send me a School List for this term? I should be very glad. VAIR LACEY.

* * *

1st 61st (K.G.O.) Pioneers, Ferozepore, Sep. 27th, 1918.— I hope you received my last letter. I wrote and thanked you for sending me out the Cuthbertian. I also sent my subscription for the three years, as you advised. I do hope they both did not go to the "fishes." You will notice that I have been transferred to a different regiment. I left the Dogras and am now in the 1/61st Pioneers (1st Madras N. Inf.). They were the first Indian Regiment to be raised in the Indian Army and have quite a number of honours. I suppose I ought to be proud to get into the Senior Regt. of I.A. By all the latest news people are very optimistic as to the end of the war, I believe some even think they are going to have their next Christmas in "Blighty." We appear to have caught the Turk napping in Palestine and Mesopotamia. I had hoped to have gone out with the Dogras before the end of the year, only they have transferred me before I got the chance. My present regt. will go on Service as soon as they return from G.E. Africa in March. Palmer is at present up at the frontier near Bannu, a very devastated place, surrounded by wire and rocks. As I continue to write I have the very good news of Bulgaria's surrender, which I hope will see the end of Germany and her ally Turkey. The latter

I am sure will have to throw in very soon, leaving more troops for the Western and Southern Fronts. I am sure the School got a half holiday for the occasion. The latest news here is that some of our territorials are going out to Russia (the 9th Hants.), through Persia I presume. I have heard that the old Coll. did very well in cricket against Nottingham H. S. this year. Good Luck! It is time we beat them. I hope the football is as successful this season. Good luck to the School and best wishes to the Prefects. PAT. A. BAPTY.

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R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, Nov. 26th, 1918.—
Very many thanks for the Cuthbertian and your letter. I am very glad to hear how well the College is doing—many are the times when I wish I could go back a few years and find myself there again! I have been extremely unfortunate this year, as with the exception of three months' light duty I have been on the sick list since January. My trouble dates back to March 17th last year, when I was in the "Warspite," and went on a 48 hours patrol in a trawler. I had the misfortune to hit a mine, and out of two officers and 12 men only myself and five men were picked up. I had 25 minutes, which seemed 25 hours, in the water; it was bitterly cold and snowing, but luckily I had a life-saving waistcoat on which saved me, though I don't remember being picked up by a destroyer which was fortunately in the vicinity. The Captain (an R.N.R. Lieut.) who was on the bridge with me and about 5 feet away, was killed by the explosion while I was standing there, and when I came to my senses I was in the water—blowing up my life-saving waistcoat! Which shows how subconsciously one's brain works at such times. However, I apparently suffered little damage and in a day or two was quite fit again. Towards the end of the month I left the "Warspite," and was appointed to one of the new Patrol Boats, "P.18," as second in command, where I was for nine

months. The first three were at Milford Haven, patrolling the Irish Sea, where life was very dull and the work very hard, as there were only two of us for watch-keeping, which meant 4 hours on and 4 off day and night. In August we were transferred to Portsmouth, where we formed part of the Escort Flotilla, escorting to France chiefly, and life was exceedingly strenuous during the winter. We saw very little of the common enemy "Fritz" the U-Boat, though occasionally we dropped our "eggs" or depth charges where he ought to be, but invariably wasn't. We got rather badly smashed up after some very heavy weather in December, and finally on a very bad night in a terrific gale, we ran foul of the net barrage round H— (or will the Censor let me say Havre now!) and were badly damaged. We paid off on January 8th and I applied for a Medical Board, where it was found that my heart was strained and I was sent on three months' sick leave. In April I was boarded again and sent in here where I remained until August 26th. After that I was given three months light duty in London and was passed fit for Active Service on October 21st. An hour afterwards I collapsed in Picadilly Circus and was ignominiously carted off to Guy's Hospital with a bad go of "Flu." I remained there two weeks and was then sent here for an operation for something internal, where I now am! I hope to be out by Xmas and back to duty again, but I am very sick at missing the "Great Surrender," especially after having been in Jutland. However, it is all in the day's work I suppose and one must not grumble! We have been a lucky family, as my three brothers have been in France since the outbreak, and though often wounded are now all safe—which is unusual in most families. NOEL GRIFFITHS.

O.C. NOTES.

W. O. Neesham (1905-1907) paid a very welcome visit to the School right at the end of last term. He joined the army in February, 1913, and went out to France in August, 1914, being at that time a Lance-Corporal, and attached to the 2nd South Lancs. He was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieut. in December, 1916, and to the rank of Lieut., 1918. At the time of writing he is serving as Transport Officer. He was in Lion and in Hall sat next to W. B. Allen. He was good enough at the Head's request to speak to Forms IVA and IVB, and told them that the one message which he wished to emphasise as the result of his experience was strict obedience to orders. Neesham has been out all the time and has never been wounded, a truly marvellous record for one who has been fighting continuously for four years. The percentage of the "Old Contemptibles" still fighting in France must be as the mathematicians say, negligible. It is interesting to see how the two boys who sat together in Hall years ago, have performed wonderful deeds of heroism.

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D. M. Evans (1910-1916) has been gazetted Captain and Flight Commander, and has won the R.A.F. Cross.

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Major W. B. Allen, V.C., R.A.M.C., has been gassed and wounded, and as we write is seriously ill in France. We hope shortly to learn of his safe removal to England. He has had a wonderful record.

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Michael Parker is an undergraduate at Christ Church; Hedworth Walker and E. V. Lacey are in Oxford with the R.A.F., the former at Brasenose, and the latter at Jesus College, and both have been working harder than ever before. Il n'y a pas à dire!

C. A. Robson has been at work on his father's farm at Westerhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and intends shortly, we understand, to gain new experience in Scotland.

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F. Mitchell qualified for Sandhurst in the June competition, obtaining 4344 marks. He took the exam. again last month, and hopes to gain admission to Quelta.

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R. T. Boyd is learning the Cotton Trade, and is now a student with the Calico Printers' Association in Manchester. Since the Summer he has been a Sergeant in his local Volunteer Force at home.

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News came through at the end of July that C. B. R. Rees and C. K. Kelk, who were both reported missing on May 27th, were prisoners of war in Germany.

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Lieut. G. A. Thomas (1910-1913) who has seen service in France, India, and Palestine has recently been awarded the Croix de Guerre for Conspicuous Conduct at Château Thierry.

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R. Olsen and H. D. Oxley were both appointed in September to the 23rd O.C.B., Hipswell Camp, Catterick.

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Cecil Geipel has been wounded near Le Cateau and is now in the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth. He has had an operation and is recovering, and writes cheerily. We hope to welcome him here before long.

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D. F. Oates (1915-1916) after a period of Farming in E. Yorks., has joined the IV. Q.O. Hussars as a Trooper, and is now stationed at Curragh, in Ireland. He writes, "It

is not at all bad here, the food is very good, but as we are rationed, there is not quite enough. The training is fairly stiff but enjoyable."

* * *

G. W. Palmer writes cheerily from Quetta, though only in the first week of a protracted exam. lasting four weeks. He is trying to get into Bapty's Regiment, and has met George Kirkbride. He has seen some Frontier scrapping. He has heard from Mr. Maynard, who has kindly invited him to go and stay at Muttra when he can get leave. He sends good wishes to Fleur-de-Lys.

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R. Pratt passed out *third* in his Final Examination in the O.C.B. (we understand that about 25 per cent. of the Cadets are ploughed now-a-days) and joined the 3rd Bn. Notts. and Derby. Regt. on August 27th. He went out to France at the end of October.

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A. Williamson visited the School on October 7th. He went out to German East Africa on July 15th, 1916, and returned home on March 20th, 1918, after serving in the Motor Transport, invalided with malarial fever. He is now at Blewith with the A.S.C., M.T.

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C. H. Steemson paid us a welcome visit over the first week-end in October. He came from hospital in Brighton, and still had a limp, but of the slightest. He expects to be given permanent Home Service, and to get rid ultimately of all traces of his wound. He carried his two wounded stripes very modestly. We have just heard (December 1) that he is applying for a University Course for invalid Officers at Oxford, where he can continue his medical treatment which unfortunately is necessary for another three months.

F. Edmund (1896-1898) writes to us from Moorland House, Haigh, Wigan, sends best wishes to the School and encloses 10/6, being subscription to the Cuthbertian for three years.

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C. C. Hyde (1916-1917) went out to France in August and writes to say that he spent a week travelling in cattle-trucks, "much to his annoyance."

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F. W. Mozley (1899-1901) has obtained his Captaincy. Captain Mozley joined the Artist Rifles in December, 1915, and after ten months' training, entered the Royal Engineers' Cadet School at Newark. He was commissioned on 21st October, 1916, and received his full Lieutenancy 18 months later. He went out to France in January, 1917, and is now in charge of important works. Before joining the Army, he was Chief Engineering Assistant, under Mr. Shackleton, Borough Surveyor, Nelson.

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R. A. Henry (1915-1917) has transferred from the study of W.T. to the Inns of Court O.T.C. We learn that he keeps up his pianoforte playing, has developed a good bass voice, and reads the lessons in his father's Birmingham Church.

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A. L. Wincott (1907-1909) has been discharged from the Army, and has settled down again to civilian life in Sheffield.

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Wallace Wilkinson (1915-1918) has become a pupil on the Manor Farm, Sedgebrook, Grantham, but is finding time to read some French and Latin.

FOOTBALL.

FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

King Edward VII. School, Sheffield.

This match was played at Worksop, on Saturday, November 2nd. Sykes won the toss and took advantage of a slight cross wind. Play was even, and it was sometime before the School forwards could settle down. Sheffield were dangerous at times, but the School defence soon got the measure of their opponents. After twenty minutes play Bullock seized an opening and scored. Sykes worked hard and frequently passed out to Ewing who appeared to lose control of the ball. Close on half-time Ewing put in a cross shot which completely baffled the Sheffield goalie. The interval arrived with the score 2—0 in our favour.

Resuming, neither side could claim much advantage, Bedford saved grandly from the Sheffield centre. Our defence was playing splendidly, the backs kicking hard and low against a nasty wind, whilst the halves were far too nippy for the Sheffield forwards. Our attack made little progress against the Sheffield defence. Wood was weak at outside-left, and Warren was far too slow and lacked thrustfulness. Ewing improved, but instead of centring he shot at goal far too often. Sykes tried hard to pull the line together, but no further addition was made to our score which stood at 2—0 when the whistle blew.

The honours of the game go to our defence. Bedford kept a sound goal, and Johnson and Plumstead proved a stubborn pair of backs. The halves played well, Strudwick making excellent use of his head, whilst Williamson and Smith got through a tremendous amount of work.

The forwards must cultivate go-ahead methods, tracing the ball about the field may look pretty but it will not bring goals.

Team.—F. W. Bedford, C. G. E. Plumstead, R. A. Johnson, E. Williamson, A. S. Smith, R. H. Strudwick, A. G. Ewing, J. G. Sykes (Capt.), F. A. Bullock, H. R. Warren, N. W. Wood.

Retford Grammar School.

Played at Retford on October 12th, and resulted in a win for the College by five goals to nil.

The game was played at a fair pace throughout, and exchanges were rapid. Our inside forwards combined well and ran through on several occasions. Wood at outside-left was a weak spot in our attack.

Retford played pluckily, their forwards doing some good individual work, but our halves and backs were too strong for them, Johnson in particular being prominent with clean tackling and strong kicking. Bedford was sound in goal and saved some good shots.

Team.—F. W. Bedford, C. G. E. Plumstead, R. A. Johnson, E. Williamson, A. S. Smith, R. H. Strudwick, A. G. Ewing, J. G. Sykes (Capt.), F. A. Bullock, H. R. Warren, N. W. Wood.

SECOND ELEVEN MATCHES.

Mansfield Grammar School First Eleven.

Mansfield payed us a visit on November 16th, and the game resulted in a win for us by 9—0. We were far the heavier side and forced the pace throughout. The feature of the game was the shooting by Would, who scored seven of our nine goals with splendid shots. The rest of the forwards only played a moderate game. Wood was badly neglected at outside-left, owing to Bingham's selfishness, which entirely spoilt the forward play in the second half. Our halves were a strong trio and put in some good work. The backs improved as time went on, though Wadsworth is rather on the slow side. Steemson in goal had a holiday.

Team.—B. T. Steemson, R. Wadsworth, G. Parker max, C. J. Callow, G. Parker ma, T. H. Ely, B. W. Sparrow, W. Brunyee, F. A. Would, S. Bingham, N. W. Wood.

Retford Grammar School.

Played at home on Saturday, October 12th, and resulted in an easy victory for the School by 10—0. Brunyee and Gerrish showed promise among the forwards, as did Would among the halves. Walker ma worked hard at centre-half. The backs had little opportunity of showing their abilities.

Team.—B. T. Steemson, C. J. Callow, G. Parker ma, F. A. Would, T. H. Walker, T. H. Ely, C. H. Gerrish, W. Brunyee, B. W. Sparrow, R. D. Rawlin, S. Bingham.

DORMITORY FOOTBALL.

This year the Dormitory Football Competitions have been held on the League System. Unfortunately, owing to sickness, it has been impossible to carry out the full programme of matches this term, but the competition will be continued next term. Some good matches have been witnessed in the Senior Division and the top place is still open for speculation.

The following games have been played this term, with results: Seniors

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----|-------|---------|
| Fleur-de-Lys | 4 goals | v. | Cross | 3 goals |
| Lion | 4 „ | v. | Crown | 3 „ |

Juniors

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----|-------|---|
| Fleur-de-Lys | 2 goals | v. | Cross | 0 |
| Lion | 2 „ | v. | Crown | 0 |
| Lion | 10 „ | v. | Cross | 0 |

CRICKET.

The Cricket prizes have been won as follows: First Eleven batting, J. G. Sykes. First Eleven bowling, C. G. E. Plumstead. First Eleven fielding, B. T. Steemson. Second Eleven best all-round, A. J. Owston.

FIRST ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

| | Runs | Innings | Times Not Out | Average |
|---------------|------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Sykes . . | 145 | 7 | 1 | 20·7 |
| Bedford . . | 62 | 8 | 0 | 7·8 |
| Walker . . | 37 | 5 | 0 | 7·4 |
| Plumstead . . | 36 | 6 | 0 | 6·0 |
| Parker mi . . | 64 | 7 | 0 | 9·1 |
| Ewing . . | 23 | 5 | 1 | 4·6 |
| Oxley . . | 36 | 7 | 1 | 5·1 |
| Haagensen . . | 40 | 7 | 1 | 5·7 |
| Steemson . . | 35 | 6 | 2 | 5·8 |
| Bullock . . | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1·2 |
| Jones . . | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1· |
| Bingham . . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 6· |
| Smith . . | 1 | 3 | 0 | ·3 |
| Kirkbride . . | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1·7 |

FIRST ELEVEN BOWLING AVERAGES.

| | Overs | Runs | Wickets | Average |
|----------------------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| Steemson . . | 8· | 15 | 6 | 2·5 |
| Bullock . . | 38·2 | 73 | 13 | 5·6 |
| <i>Plumstead</i> . . | 63·1 | 162 | 22 | 7·3 |
| Parker . . | 23·5 | 103 | 10 | 10·3 |
| Walker . . | 65·8 | 158 | 13 | 12·1 |
| Sykes . . | 22·2 | 104 | 6 | 17·1 |
| Oxley . . | 28· | 105 | 3 | 35·1 |

FIRST ELEVEN FIELDING.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------|----|
| <i>Steemson</i> | 53 | Sykes | 11 |
| Bingham | 21 | Bedford | 6 |
| Walker | 16 | Haagensen | 6 |
| Ewing | 15 | Smith | 6 |
| Plumstead | 14 | Parker mi | 4 |
| Bullock | 11 | Oxley | 2 |

SWIMMING SPORTS.

The G.P.C. were fortunate in fixing Friday, July 19th, for the Swimming Sports, for it was the only fine and warm day in a long spell of cold wet weather. True to the conservative tradition which prevails in most Public Schools, little change was made in the programme of former years, and as the Sports were unanimously voted a great success, it will apparently need a Swimming Master and Captain of Swimming, possessed either of superhuman courage or abandoned by reason, to alter the established customs.

With all the multitudinous activities of the School which is so marked a feature of our lives in these days, the difficulties of getting heats worked down to semi-final and final were more than ever acute, and at one time it seemed as though it would be impossible to include the 10 lengths in this year's programme. There were 382 entries for the various events and it was only by the greatest economy in the use of time and the ready co-operation of those in charge of other branches of school sport, which made it possible to present a programme ready, and not unduly long, when the day for the final events arrived. There were no very exciting finishes, though every race provided a good struggle. Individual merit is perhaps more conspicuous in swimming than in most other branches of sport, and special praise is due to Taylor mi, who though still under 13 was a dangerous rival in many of the senior events, and also to Yates ma, who by particularly clean diving won both the Open and under 15 High Dives. Congratulations to Yates max on being Senior Victor Ludorum, and by his own points beating every other dormitory, and to Handcock on winning the Junior Victor Ludorum. School colours have been won by Yates max and re-awarded to Rhodes. The Crown won the Tylden-Wright Cup, creating a new record of 2 mins. 8½ secs. in the Dormitory Team Race, thus beating the new record of

2 mins. 9½ secs. which they established in 1917. The Crown also won the Bean Challenge Cup for the eighth year in succession. The following table shows the results of the various events: Bean Challenge Cup, Crown. Tylden-Wright Challenge Cup, Crown. Ten Lengths, (open), 1. Rhodes, 2. Yates max. Five Lengths, (open), 1. Yates max, 2. O'Brien. Five Lengths (under 15), 1. Hancock, 2. Bingham. Novices' Race (1 length), 1. Wilkinson ma, 2. Callow. High Dive (open), 1. Yates ma, 2. Taylor mi. High Dive (under 15), 1. Yates ma, 2. Bingham. Plunge (open), 1. Yates max, 2. Rhodes. Plunge (under 15), 1. Hancock, 2. Strachan. Running Spring Dive, 1. Nunn, 2. Midgely. Two Lengths (open), 1. Yates max, 2. Rhodes. Two Lengths (under 15), 1. Hancock, 2. Bingham. Water Polo, Crown. Dormitory Team Race, Crown (time 2 mins. 8½ secs., record). Victor Ludorum, Yates max. Junior Victor Ludorum, Hancock.

O.T.C. NOTES.

Promotions: dated 20th September, 1918, to be A/C.S.M., Sergeant A. S. Smith; to be Corporals, R. H. Strudwick, E. J. C. Hewitt; to be Lance-Corporals, Privates A. J. Owston, G. Parker: dated 18th November, 1918, to be Sergeant, Corporal J. G. Sykes; to be Corporal, Lance-Corporal L. Rhodes; to be Lance-Corporal, Private E. Williamson.

The Annual Inspection, arranged for 3rd July, was postponed owing to the indisposition of the Inspecting Officer, Col. A. C. Ellis, D.S.O. It took place a week later, when Col. Collett, commanding 51st Notts. and Derby Regt., acted in the stead of Col. Ellis. A long and thorough inspection was made, and Col. Collett expressed his approval of all he saw. In addressing the Contingent he remarked that he was impressed by the serious and keen way in which all ranks regarded the training. This is emphasized in his

report, which also speaks of the "most excellent training carried out in this unit."

The Competition for the Hall Cup was held on 18th July, when Capt. H. W. Pearson, Adjutant 52nd K.O.Y.L.I., kindly consented to act as judge. The result was: 1. Lion, 2. Fleur-de-Lys, 3. Crown, 4. Cross.

The musketry results at the end of the year showed a very decided improvement all round. There were no failures on the open range, and a large number of Cadets succeeded in obtaining a 1st class on the miniature range. It is hoped that this improvement will be maintained.

Although last term both the A/C.S.M. and the Senior Sergeant, as well as several other useful N.C.O.'s and Cadets left us, we were agreeably surprised at the success of the parades at the beginning of this term, the promise shown being much greater than is usual at the outset of a new school year. This we attribute to the increased powers of command acquired by N.C.O.'s and Senior Cadets, to the training of whom greater attention has been paid during the last two years. The parades of the Contingent have been reorganized, so that platoons are now more self-contained. It is unfortunate that an outbreak of influenza has interrupted the good work in progress.

On 18th October, a half-holiday was granted by the Headmaster to enable the Corps to have a long route march. We fell-in at 2 p.m. The route took us out to Welbeck and thence to Carburton, where we were able to get refreshment, thanks to the kindness extended to us at the Canadian Lumber Camp. We then took the direct route back to the College, where we arrived at about 6-30 p.m., thoroughly happy if somewhat tired.

A Field Day, which proved to be one of the most successful of such days within our memory, was held on the 23rd October, at Wortley Park, with the Contingent of King

Edward VII. School, Sheffield. Worksop acted as an Advanced Guard to a Brown Force which had defeated a White Force, now compelled to retire on Penistone from the direction of Wombwell. Owing to difficulties of transport the Rear Guard (Sheffield) of the White Force had orders not to retire on Wortley before 3-30 p.m. The attack was developed with vigour and initiative, and the Rear Guard was overwhelmed before that time. Fighting done, the Contingent marched to Hoyland Common, where a most excellent tea had been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, to whom we offer our grateful thanks for their thoughtfulness and generosity.

The signing of the Armistice was celebrated by a "victory" parade on 12th November, the Scouts joining with the Contingent. After saluting the Flag, the parade gave three resounding cheers for the King. A march was then made into Worksop, when the band had its opportunity—and took it.

Second Lieut. J. C. Cowgill ceased to serve with the Contingent at the end of July. Mr. R. Sowerbutts has been gazetted 2nd Lieut for service with the Contingent. Second Lieut. J. N. Stephenson has been attached to the Contingent in place of Lieut. S. P. Thompson. Sergt G. Allen is now Musketry Instructor, and Sergt. J. W. Belton, Instructor in Physical Training.

SCOUT NOTES.

We welcome the Reverend S. J. Wyman as our Assistant Scoutmaster. His vast experience of Scouting matters is of great assistance. At the same time we wish the Reverend Duncan Armytage good luck in his work at Chislehurst and thank him for his keen and whole-hearted work here.

Promotions this term: To be Patrol Leaders, Sharp max, Wilcockson, Crampton. To be Seconds, Robson mi, Martyn mi, Fleet, Thorp, Escombe ma, Brooke ma, and Brown.

The Scout Challenge Shield for 1917-18 was won by the Wolf Patrol (under Williamson ma), and the Wolf Cub Shield by the Grey Pack (under Raynor).

The number of departures for the O.T.C. this term was unusually large and caused as much misgiving about what was almost a new Troop. To those departing we render our best thanks for the keen work they put in at their Scouting, and we hope they will serve as loyally in the Corps. The new P.L.'s have settled down well to their work.

Tenderfoots have been plentiful this term and the work of passing them has been correspondingly heavy. As we write (November 18th) Second Class Work has just begun. We hope that all Scouts have determined to go straight through until they are First Class Scouts. It means sacrificing some badges, but the result is worth more.

Wednesday, October 23rd was a whole holiday for Scout Operations. A most enjoyable day was spent by all concerned. Much of the success was due to the very kind assistance of the Matron and Miss Bowley, who gave up their own holiday to make the day one of the best field days we have ever had. Lunch and tea round a blazing camp-fire were thoroughly enjoyed, and the day finished appropriately with a Lantern Lecture by the Chaplain, with slides illustrating various Scout Camps that he had held. It was much appreciated.

Wolf Cubs, we fear, find themselves rather neglected at present. However they keep on doing their best and are very keen on tests.

To celebrate the signing of the armistice the Scouts paraded with the O.T.C. on Tuesday, November 12th, to salute the flag and then march through Worksop. We congratulate those who took part on the excellent way in which they carried out work that they had not done for more than a year.

HARVEST CAMP.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of National Service, the School decided to form a harvest camp for work during a period of the summer vacation.

We were asked to put in three weeks' work, potato lifting on a farm belonging to Mr. Worth at Sutton Bridge, Lincs., and the place was visited in order that the preliminary arrangements might be made. A barn was selected as our billet, and practically all our camp equipment was supplied by the Military Authorities.

Work commenced on August 26th, but most of the boys arrived at Sutton Bridge on the 24th. Two of our number after various wanderings, found the camp at dawn the following day. Rumour has it that they were seen in London carrying a petition to Downing Street for the internment of civilian Huns in our country. It was only due to a kind-hearted policeman that they escaped internment themselves; it is not every defender of the law who will allow cycles to be ridden at midnight without lamps.

For purposes of work, two squads were formed, one for work in the corn and the other for potato lifting. After a preliminary lesson from Mr. Wrout, the farm bailiff, we soon fell into the way of binding, but there were many painful backs and hands at the end of the first day's work. However we overcame this feeling, and a certain amount of good natured rivalry ensued as to who could show the best results. We were not destined to enjoy the fine weather for long; just as we were growing accustomed to the work bad weather set in and held us up. In the second week we had two days of continuous rain, besides heavy showers at other times, and to make amends for this enforced rest, a number of boys put in extra time on the evenings of fine days. During the last week the weather improved a little and the work became more varied. Johnson and Hart put in some useful

work threshing peas and corn; Ewing and Boyd amused themselves with pumping water for the engines on the farm; Pringle and Bruce were to be found leading horses in the corn fields; whilst O'Brien, to the envy of others, went round the estate with Colonel Alison on his shooting expeditions.

On the whole a fair amount of work was done, some boys working extremely well, whilst others appeared to survey the landscape at five minute intervals. It is not expected that boys should achieve the same results as men, but steady work even though slowly performed, can make quite a good show at the end. Mr. Worth has expressed himself as being very pleased with our work, and he hopes that Sutton Bridge will see us again next harvest.

We owe the success of our camp to Mr. Worth and his sisters Miss Worth and Mrs. Alison; to Mrs. Heald and Mr. Wrouth, and last but not least, to Corporal Hutchinson, who proved an admirable cook and quartermaster.

From the outset Mr. Worth very kindly made it known that we should be comfortable, and we thoroughly appreciated his kindness. We were supplied with many things which reduced considerably the expenses of the Camp.

Miss Worth and Mrs. Alison deserve the thanks of all for the very kind way in which they entertained parties of us on the many wet evenings, and for the pleasant way in which they gave a helping hand in most things. Miss Worth kindly gave the prizes for a Whist Drive in the barn, and Mrs. Wrouth provided refreshments for the evening. Thackeray and Boyd were the winners on this occasion. Later on another Whist party was held, when Mrs. Skelton, a lady from a neighbouring farm very kindly gave the prizes. Johnson found himself the winner of a pair of hair brushes in a case, the Cook's orderly secured a Prayer Book, and leather purses were given to Pringle and Bruce, who owing to the lateness of their work, were prevented from playing. For this party Mrs. Alison gave a bountiful supply of refreshments which we thoroughly enjoyed.

Mention must be made of Mrs. Heald, to whom we owe much for her many kindnesses and practical help. She was a veritable mother to all of us, and never so happy as when trying to please.

To Mr. Wrouth's house, the Rookery Farm—boys were always welcome. Mr. Wrouth saw that we lacked nothing, and his good wife knew the things boys most liked. To crown all Mrs. Wrouth arranged that we should have a farewell dinner on the evening preceding our departure for home, and Mr. Worth and Colonel Alison provided the game.

The dinner proved to be a huge success and was enjoyed by all. At the close, songs were rendered by Owston, and votes of thanks and cheers were given to those who had been so kind to us during our stay at Sutton Bridge. Col. Alison responding, referred to the important work of school-boy labour. There are more ways of doing one's bit than by shouldering a rifle. The maintenance of the food supply at home is equally important, and by freely giving up holidays to do this work on the land, we were doing our bit most admirably. Most of us must have thrilled with pride when the Colonel said that were he only younger, he would wish for nothing better than to lead a Brigade of men such as ourselves, against the Boches.

Though we think that some of us might have put forward a little more effort, and shown a better result for our labour, yet the experience on the land will never be forgotten, and we left the Avenue Farm with the happiest of recollections. It is to be hoped, that should we form a Camp another year, we shall again find ourselves at Sutton Bridge.

Boys who attended Camp for three weeks: A. Hart; R. A. Johnson, L. F. Coutts, C. G. E. Plumstead, A. G. Ewing, G. Thackeray, G. H. K. Walker, N. M. Fowler, W. D. Mawhood, R. T. Boyd, E. Williamson, N. J. S. O'Brien, J. Roper, R. Bruce, C. B. Mahon, P. B. Miles, G. Parker, G. B. Bennett, M. Pringle, L. Rhodes, E. Midgley.

For two weeks: T. H. Walker, N. W. Taylor, E. C. Marshall, B. W. Sparrow, A. J. Owston.

Perhaps a final word might be said as to the Camp finances. The returns from the M.N.S.L. are not yet to hand, but we are in a position to settle expenses comfortably. Any balance that we may have, after all accounts are paid, will be divided amongst the boys proportionately to the amount of work performed by each.

OXFORD.

In the Summer term of 1914 Oxford was full of undergraduates, and the thought of war was far distant in everyone's mind. But in August the cloud broke and undergraduates, some just finishing their course, others whose time and energy were devoted to the river, disappeared, some alas never to return, and most of those who do, return completely wrecked. Within a term all life at Oxford had disappeared. One could no longer see men clad in absurd looking little gowns walking in the city, but men clad in khaki. Every college was transformed into a barracks or hospital, the ancient quads serving as a barrack square. The district round Christ Church Hall, which was the headquarters of Charles during the Civil War, is now the headquarters of the R.A.F.

I have said that Oxford soon emptied, and so it did, except for a few people who were against the war. A story is told of a certain Head of a college, who went one day to pay a visit to a very prominent and influential member of the University. The former said that he was rather troubled because he had a large number of "shirkers" in his college, whereupon the latter immediately said "We haven't, we have a pond." Those who know Oxford, will at once recognize who the prominent member of the University is, since there is a pond in the quad of the college over which he is supreme.

Oxford has gone on for the last four years in the same dreary way, no excitement, the few undergraduates who are

up are too young for an O.C.B., and are finishing their training in the O.T.C.; and some have been discharged.

At the present time life at Oxford is trying to find its way back. Discharged men are returning in large numbers, and it is not an uncommon sight to see men only half themselves on the river. If one could only have seen Oxford on the night of Armistice Day, one might have thought that there had been no war. To restore Oxford to its old ways and traditions will be a severe task, and it will only be done if those who were at the 'Varsity at the outbreak of war return.

But now the fighting is over, khaki will disappear fast and once more the gowns will be resumed. The river once again will look alive and the dull dense mist which has stood over the ancient towers for the last four weary years evaporate.

O.C.

THE INFLUENZA.

The Christmas Term of 1918 will not soon be forgotten, and all Schools, Boys' and Girls' alike, seem to have had similar experiences. Compared with others, our own troubles have been relatively small, though serious enough.

On November 7th, the Headmaster addressed a circular letter to all parents asking permission to send their boys home at once on the outbreak of Influenza. The experience of other Schools had been that within three or four days nearly every boy contracted the illness, and that it was impossible to get nurses.

We went through the first eight weeks of the term with a splendid health record; then on Tuesday, November 19th, a few boys were taken ill. Over a hundred boys went home the same day, and about seventy on the Wednesday. Forty-three boys—all who were eventually left, except the prefects—were attacked, and the whole staff except Mr. Davenport, Mr. O'Meara, the Secretary, and the Headmaster.

Until Miss Clark arrived on the Friday evening, we could

secure no professional help. Miss Clark has had two years' experience in the Soldiers' General Hospital at Leicester, and by her skill and zeal has enabled us to understand better than we did what the Country owes to the V.A.D.

Canon England allowed his wife to leave a busy parish and household to come to the rescue on Wednesday, and she was able to remain with us until Saturday, when her own boy was taken ill. Mrs. Pearson worked hard until Sunday, when she fell a victim, and on Sunday Mrs. Preece came from London to our help. On Monday we were able to secure the services of two Professional Nurses, and a third on Saturday, November 30th.

Meanwhile the Matron and our own nursing Sister had been over-working at more than full pressure, and boys and masters alike were well cared for. We cannot give adequate expression of our gratitude to all these ladies for the splendid way in which they grappled with a very difficult situation. Our subsequent experiences fully justified the wise precautions that had been taken to evacuate the School should the necessity arise. Had there been any more cases than we had, it would have been simply impossible to have given them proper care and attention.

We think a record should be preserved of the names of the three prefects who helped us to carry on, and who would have nothing to do with malevolent bacilli—they are Hart, Sykes, and Johnson max. We must not close this summary without expressing our very keen appreciation of Dr. Kemp's devoted care of us. His constitution makes us marvel, for he has been working day and night, and as our colloquial friends put it, comes up "bobbery" every time.

Two thoughts emerge in retrospect, one of deep sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Fleet, and one of gratitude to an all-wise Providence, for we realise that our troubles have not been nearly so heavy as those which have befallen a large number of Schools.

WHAT ABOUT YOU ?

(Written in 1915 when recruiting was lagging).

In a little churchyard back o' the line

Yet one more to rest we've laid,

And soon another widow will pine

For one who the price has paid.

The price of freedom for those you love,

His duty to them and you,

His duty to King and God above

Has been done, then what about you ?

Aren't you coming to help fill up the space

He's left in the long, long line ;

To do your bit and take his place

In the struggle to reach the Rhine ?

Or do you say, if the Country needs

Me, let it call. Thou Cain !

It calls as every hour speeds

With the new-spilled blood of its slain.

Ask of yourself—and clench your fist,

Ask—and go get you a gun,

Would you like to see your sister kissed

By a dirty drunken Hun :

Would you like to-morrow to see your home

Burning ? mid many more ;

Would you like to see your mother roam

Homeless, forlorn, heartsore ?

It's happened already too often, alas :

And if all were the same as you,

'Twould have happened in England—but let that pass ;

Say, what are you going to do ?

O man, man : man : What will you say,

When the boys who have done their share

Come back from the front again one day

And ask of you—Were you there ?

W. OSWALD NEESHAM.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The members of the Society learnt with regret of the departure of their late President, Mr. Armytage, but they felt it a privilege to be able to extend a hearty welcome to such a successor as Mr. L. E. Smith.

Further, the House was destined to be deprived of the presence of two other valued members of the Committee, A. Hart and A. Smith; the former was succeeded in his position as Secretary by L. Coutts, and the latter by N. O'Brien.

The following debates have been held during the term :
(a) "That a general election would prove beneficial to the Nation at the present time." This discussion did not prove such a success as had been hoped, owing partly to the somewhat scanty attendance, and partly to the very one-sided views of the "House." L. F. Coutts, the proposer, pointed out that the country as a whole was not satisfied with its present Government; the Labour-Party he maintained was the back-bone of the Nation, and should therefore be represented more fully in the House. A. Hart, the seconder of the proposition, was convinced that there were a number of Pacifists in authority, Pro-Germans, who should be removed without delay. E. J. Hewitt and N. O'Brien opposed the motion, expressing the opinion that the Labour Parts were not sufficiently educated to have more power thrust into their hands, and concluded able speeches with a plea that all the money and energy of the country might be concentrated upon victory on the Western Front. The Hon. President delivered an excellent neutral speech, whereas Beswick and Davies spoke against the motion. On a division the proposition was rejected by 9 votes.

(b) At an impromptu debate held on November 3rd, the following motions were discussed : (1) That woman is not justified in urging her plea, "Equal labour, equal pay." (2) That the chicken came before the egg. (3) That literature

has done more for our social reforms than Science. The first motion was proposed by Sykes and opposed by Strudwick. Sykes considered that the delay caused by the mirror and afternoon tea must lower at anyrate the money value of the gentler sex. The second motion, proposed by Jennison, was violently opposed by Beswick and defeated by 12 votes to 8. The third motion seemed to appeal to the majority of the House. N. O'Brien handled the subject with his habitual skill, as also did the opposer Bedford, who is renowned for his scientific knowledge. Yet in spite of Bedford's efforts at persuasion the proposition was carried by 12 votes to 9.

Nicholls proposed for the last motion that the house should adjourn, thereby causing much amusement. He was strongly opposed by Beswick, but on a division the motion was carried by a majority of 9 votes to 8.

On Sunday, November 10th, the debate took the form of a Peace Conference. E. J. C. Hewitt, one of England's delegates, acted as President, and opened the proceedings by expressing the hope that the gentlemen seated before him were not there with the idea of each obtaining the utmost benefit for the country which he represented, but with the higher motive of gaining justice for the World, and furthering the high ideal of "The League of Nations." Sykes made a powerful speech on behalf of France, which country, he said, had suffered much, and had therefore the right to expect the fullest retribution from the oppressor. A. Hart and F. W. Bedford represented Germany, or rather, as they were anxious to explain, they represented the German people. The said German people they maintained had won the war against the Prussian Military System, and had therefore the right to expect compensation from the Allies. The speeches of R. H. Strudwick and W. L. Davies were also worthy of note; in fact this meeting proved an entire success, and the change from the usual method of procedure aroused considerable enthusiasm in the House.

CHAPEL NOTES.

The admission of new Prefects took place on Saturday, September 21st. Following Evensong, the Headmaster gave a short address and the Prefects signed their names in the book in the accustomed manner.

The Provost visited the School on Monday, Sep. 23rd, conducted the Installation of the Chaplain at Evensong, and also celebrated the School Eucharist the following morning.

The only outstanding Festival this term was that of All Saints—which was also the 7th Anniversary of the Dedication of the Chapel. The first Evensong was followed by a Procession, and on all Saints' Day there was Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Sung Eucharist at 9 a.m. All Souls' Day was observed with a Sung Requiem, at which the names of Departed Benefactors and Members of the School were read, together with those of relatives and friends of the boys. The collections for the Obit window amounted to £1 18s. The Sunday of the Octave was observed with a Procession at the Sung Eucharist.

After receiving the glad news of the Armistice on that memorable Monday, November 11th, special thanksgivings and hymns were used at Evensong, and the following morning at 9 a.m. the Holy Eucharist was sung, with Procession, as our great Act of Thanksgiving to God.

We have welcomed two visiting preachers this term—the Rev. C. E. Simpson and the Rev. C. Emmet, to both of whom our best thanks are due for their helpful addresses.

The attendance at the Daily Eucharist has been most encouraging this term, and the number of Communions, too, has increased, especially on week-days. These are gratifying signs, and we hope the growth will long continue.

We are grateful to the Choir for their good work, and to those voluntary helpers who have seen to the bell-ringing, the organ-blowing, and the hymn-boards.

The Manchester Mission was well supported this term. The subscriptions were: Lion £2 7s. 6d., Cross £1 18s. 9d. Crown £1 18s. 6d., Fleur-de-Lys £1 17s. 9d., Preparatory and Super £1 14s., Cross and Crown Super 17s.

LECTURES.

On October 6th, Professor Muirhead gave his address on "The League of Nations," and on October 13th, Mr. Alfred Capper gave us his "Thought-Reading" Entertainment, which was very amusing and much enjoyed.

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On Sunday, October 20th, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, vicar of S. George's, Hornsey, gave a lecture on "Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo." It was a clear, concise, and extremely interesting account of the events leading up to the battle and of the battle itself, and was specially notable for the fact that it was given without a note of any kind. Dr. Simpson, whose lecture was highly appreciated by all, was loudly applauded at its conclusion.

* * *

On Sunday, October 27th, the Rev. Cyril Emmet, Vicar of West Hendred, Berkshire, and select preacher to Oxford University, gave us a delightful and instructive lecture on the "Deliverance of Palestine," that narrow bridge between Africa and Asia. Illustrating his remarks by means of some excellent slides, he explained that in 1914 a two-fold advance was made under General Murray and General Allenby, the former marching north along the coast through Gaza, Joppa, and thence towards Nazareth and Capernaum, whilst the latter took a more inland route by way of Beersheba, Hebron, and Bethlehem, until at last on December 9th, 1917, he captured Jerusalem itself.

We were deeply interested in the description of Hebron, that ancient city of the Jews, that had flourished before the time of Abraham, and been chosen by David for his capital. We next visited Jerusalem, where we were shown the Jaffa Gate, through which the Kaiser, in the guise of a Crusader, had ridden in 1898, this somewhat theatrical entrance comparing unfavourably with the unpretentious and dignified

manner in which General Allenby had taken possession of the city in 1917.

We were then shown the Mosque, built upon the site of the old Jewish Temple, and for a few moments gazed at the rock upon which for centuries the sacrificial blood had been shed; remembering the vicissitudes of this ancient capital, we felt proud that we as Englishmen had had the honour of at last expelling the infidel, and restoring this Holy City to God's chosen people.

Proceeding rapidly northward from Jerusalem, General Allenby and his forces soon found themselves beneath the Hills of Samaria, where they must break through without delay; one more battle was therefore added to the ever lengthening list of those fought upon the field of Armageddon, that pass between the Samaritan Hills, which has in the past been the site of many a fiery feud, and has therefore been represented by the Prophet in the Revelations as the field of the final conflict between good and evil. Victory following victory, General Allenby captured Nazareth and eventually crossed the river Jordan, though fierce fighting took place at the fords and around the Sea of Galilee.

Paying his tribute of praise to the loyal Arabs who helped us in our most dire need, and to the gallant New Zealanders and Australians, the lecturer concluded his address with a reference to the fall of Capernaum and the arrival of our triumphant armies at Damascus, where they were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm as the liberators of an oppressed and maltreated populace.

* * *

On Sunday, November 3rd, the School enjoyed a lecture from Mr. C. Bellingham, on "Brittany and the Bretons."

That we might more fully appreciate that quaint and medieval country, he informed us that its inhabitants were descendants of the ancient Britons, driven from our islands

by the fierce onslaughts of the Danish pirates. This, he said, accounted for the similarity of their language with that of the Welsh. Brittany was still far behind the times, the curious dress and customs of the people reminding one forcibly of the Middle Ages.

Illustrating his discourse with some delightful slides, he first described to us the antiquated town of Dinan, with its fortified walls and narrow winding streets, typical, he said, of many Breton towns, in which the houses seemed to stand by mutual consent.

The train service in Brittany was almost as slow as the progress of its people, therefore thoroughly to enjoy one's stay a bicycle is absolutely essential.

We next visited Evron and we found here, as elsewhere, that the glory of Brittany was the glory of the past. We were shown the Holy Well to which pilgrims come in hundreds that they may cleanse and cure their complaints in its sacred waters.

The peasant of Brittany, although religious, is at the same time extraordinarily superstitious. Even his smallest villages possess magnificent churches full of beautiful carving and stately architecture, but alas! when his prayers and supplications fail, he will prostrate himself with a worship that is almost Pagan, before the huge rocks erected by the Iberian people centuries before the dawn of History. This superstition is probably accounted for by the extreme poverty and ignorance of the peasant, whose living wage of from fourpence to eightpence a day scarcely allows him to indulge in the luxury of education.

We were now introduced to one or two of the larger towns, to be once more amazed at the antithetical mixture of superstition and religion that prevailed.

The peasant's intense dislike for the camera was especially noticeable, due, so the lecturer explained, to his credulous belief in the evil eye.

The inhabitants of Brittany were hospitable and happy, and although their failings were many, one could not help feeling that this was partly due to the grinding poverty that must continually harass them.

In conclusion Mr. Bellingham remarked that it was an interesting country and an interesting people, and he was sure that, should we once visit Brittany, we would agree with him when he said, that it was a pleasure that lost none of its charm by repetition.

* * *

On Sunday, November 10th, Captain C. Kearton lectured to the School, in place of Mr. R. Kearton, who for so long has paid us an annual visit.

Describing with the help of some interesting slides a part of his wide and varied travels, he first entertained us with the description of his experiences among the big game of Abyssinia. We were especially struck with the patience, perseverance and bravery that he must have exhibited in order to obtain photographs of these wild creatures in their natural condition.

Dealing with this tour through Abyssinia, Mr. Kearton described not only the big game with which he had so often come in contact, but also with the natives of the country, with their curious habits and their strange attire.

From Africa we journeyed with the lecturer to America, and here as previously we were shown many sights of the utmost interest, including Yellow Stone Park with its singular hot-water springs or geysers.

We next enjoyed an account of Mr. Kearton's many adventures in Belgium during the early stages of the War, for he described to us with extreme vividness the conditions of this ruined country, showing us pictures of the devastated town of Antwerp after the ruthless bombardment of the German invader.

The lecturer concluded with a series of beautifully tinted plates representing country scenes, birds and animals, and his entire audience felt that these perfect colour schemes, the work of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kearton made a fitting ending to a delightful discourse.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Certificate Results of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, July, 1918.

Higher. A. Hart (Classics).

School Leaving (showing the Subjects in which the Candidates Passed-with-Credit).

A. C. Corlett.* English, Latin, Greek, French Mathematics.

C. G. E. Plumstead. English, History, Mathematics.

J. G. Sykes.* English, History, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.

G. V. R. Thackeray. English, History, Latin, French.

E. Williamson.* English, History, French, Mathematics, Additional Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.

* Exempted from London Matriculation.

Lower. (Numbers show subjects in which Candidates passed).

F. W. Bedford (Examination not completed), 2, 4, 5, 9.

D. Mc P. Beswick, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

L. V. Cross, 1, 4, 6, 7.

T. H. Ely, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9.

A. G. Ewing, 7.

S. Jennison, 1(b), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

T. Leefe, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7.

F. Martyn, 1(b), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

H. F. Nicholls, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

G. Parker, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

J. E. Ridsdale, 1(b), 2, 4, 5, 7.

C. A. Robson, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

W. A. C. Share, 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9.

J. Sorsby, 1(b), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

B. T. Steemson, 1 (excluding Dictation), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

G. H. K. Walker, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

1—French. 1(b)—French Translation only. 2—Arithmetic.
3—Algebra. 4—Geometry. 5—English Grammar and Composition.
6—English Literature. 7—English History. 8—Physics.
9—Chemistry.

We have no reason to be dissatisfied with our first experiment of substituting the Certificate Examinations of the Joint Board for the Oxford Locals. It is a big step forward, and brings us into competition with the Public Schools as distinct from local Secondary Schools. The School Leaving Examination is a most useful "Clearing House," for by its means exemption can be obtained from the various Professional Preliminaries and University Matriculations. Hart did very well in the Higher Certificate, and all five Candidates presented were successful in obtaining School Certificates. In the Lower Certificate, Parker, Beswick, Jennison, Martyn, Nicholls, and Sorsby deserve mention.

LATIN.

| A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Hart | Kirkbride ma Stillwell | Martyn max Gerrish | Gibson Wood mi |
| E | F | G | H |
| Haughton max Yates max | Hood Taylor ma | Stafford Fleet | Palmer Moore ma |
| 2 A | | 2 B | |
| Norton Andrews | | Martyn mi Rigg ma | |

Non-Latin (i) French. Nicholls, Walker max.

Non-Latin (ii) French. Sparrow, Ewing.

Non-Latin (iv) French. Midgley, Humphrey.

Music. Corlett, Gerrish, Merryweather, Sykes,
Wood mi.

DRAWING EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1918.

DIVISION I. *Honours*: Wainwright max, Roper, Yates ma, Gibson, Bruce, Betts, Storm, Case, Morris ma, Shields, Swann, Willis. *Pass*: Yates mi, Shakespeare, Langhorne, Moore mi.

DIVISION II. *Honours*: Palmer, Sharp ma, Hepplewhite, Thompson max, Norton, Huby, Escombe ma, Morris max, Brooke ma, Harrison ma, Wilson, England, Christison, Shields, Moore ma, Bruce, Gibson, Betts, Haughton ma, Mawhood, Noble, Sleight, Stapleton, Sharp max, Wilkinson ma, Scott ma. *Pass*: DeMulitt, Piggott, Lodge, Oddie, Leader ma, Peat, Raper.

DIVISION III. *Honours*: Handcock, Fleet, Brown, Peck, Strachan, Huby, Haughton ma, Day ma, Taylor ma, Gyles, Parker mi, Cave, Raynor, Taylor mi, Mellish, Barker, Webster. *Pass*: Mahon max, Norrington, Wadsworth, Brunyee.

DIVISION IV. *Honours*: Case, Clatworthy, Frith, Taylor max, Turner. *Pass*: Taylor ma, Young, Day ma, Yates ma, Midgley, Mawhood, Proctor, Betts, Strachan.

DIVISION V. *Honours*: Rollin, Wainwright max, Midgley. *Pass*: Proctor, Bruce, Fowler, Turner.

DIVISION VI. *Pass*: Rollin, Roper, Wainwright max, Midgley.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY EXAMINATIONS.

(Taken by the Middle and Junior School.)

| | DIVISIONS | | | | | | TOTAL | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|------|
| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | Honours | Pass |
| 1916 | Honours 8 Pass 6 | Honours 13 Pass 5 | Honours 6 Pass 3 | Honours 4 Pass 1 | Honours — Pass — | Honours — Pass — | 31 | 15 |
| 1917 | Honours 8 Pass 5 | Honours 14 Pass 8 | Honours 16 Pass 4 | Honours 5 Pass 1 | Honours — Pass 4 | Honours — Pass 3 | 43 | 25 |
| 1918 | Honours 12 Pass 4 | Honours 26 Pass 7 | Honours 17 Pass 4 | Honours 5 Pass 9 | Honours 3 Pass 4 | Honours — Pass 4 | 63 | 32 |

The progressive excellence of these results speaks for itself, and
Miss Bowley is to be congratulated.

CLASS LISTS.

(This list contains the names in each Form of the two boys who appear most deserving of mention in the respective subjects).

| FORM | Divinity | English | History | Geography | Science | Mathematics | French | Drawing |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| VI Lower | — | Plumstead Parker max | Sorsby Parker max | — | Jennison Williamson max | Plumstead Parker | Plumstead Beswick | — |
| V | Davies max Youngman | Davies max Kirkbride ma | Steemson Ewing | Warren Kirkbride max | Bullock Kirkbride max | Kirkbride ma Steemson | Youngman Kirkbride ma | — |
| IV A | Cross max Gibson | Morrison Gibson | Hood ma Marshall | Cross ma Parker ma | Midgley Cross ma | Gibson Longbottom | Taylor max McCarthy max | Taylor max Midgley |
| IV B | Crampton Rigg max | Marshall Witcomb | Gibson Taylor max | Leeper ma Anderson max | Anderson max Haughton max | Davis ma Marshall | Marshall Witcomb | Brunyee Mawhood max |
| III A | Williamson ma Usher | Usher Thorp | Taylor mi Williamson ma | Palmer Williamson ma | Deeping Williamson ma | Strachan Williamson | Williamson ma Hood | Frith Preston |
| III B | Dennis Robertson | Mellish Sissons | Haughton Bruce | Would Mellish | Would Sissons | Mellish Reddish | James Gyles | Rollin Would |
| Shell | Jowitt Cotton | Cotton Tomlinson | Bulmer Cotton | Cotton Peck | Jowett Cotton | Wainwright max Cotton | Bulmer Cotton | Wainwright max Storm |
| II A | Norton Oddie | Norton Harrison mi | Norton England | Wilson Andrews | — | Norton Bannister | Wilson Norton | Huby Boyd |
| II B | Isenman Yates ma | Morris ma Swann | Swann Morris ma | Swann Wykes | — | Martyn mi Rigg ma | Martyn mi Morris ma | Newby Morris ma |
| I | Bullamore Lowden ma | Dunning Ratcliff | Dunning Ratcliff | Ratcliff Bullamore | — | Ratcliff Thompson ma | Ratcliff Thompson ma | Ratcliff Lowden ma |

SCHOOL NOTES.

A school entertainment was given on the last night of last term—Tuesday, July 23rd.—and was much enjoyed. Special mention may be made of Plumstead's violin playing, and the singing of Owston. Mr. Wilderspin's whistling of the well-known Mascagni Intermezza was excellent, and Mr. Marsh's capital rendering of the patter song "Swim, Sam, Swim," was an excellent object lesson to the whole School in the art of clear enunciation and articulation, and reminded one of the skill of famous Savoyards like George Grossmith and Rutland Barrington. We must not forget to record our indebtedness to Mr. Main, the Impressario.

* * *

The School Promotions this term have been as follows: Captain of School, A. S. Smith; Prefect of Chapel, A. Hart; School Prefects, R. A. Johnson, F. W. Bedford, A. Ewing; Dormitory Prefects, Leefe, Williamson max, Owston, Strudwick; Sub-Prefects, Martyn max, Jennison, Thackeray, Steemson, Corlett, Taylor max, Bullock, Rhodes.

* * *

Forth-eight thousand British lives represent the Price of Admiralty and of the world's freedom. Let it not be forgotten when the Peace Conference comes and the Freedom of the Seas is discussed. The dead on land will have memorials, with the noble inscription chosen by Mr. Kipling, "Their name liveth for evermore." At sea—

We have strewed our best to the wave's unrest,
To the shark and the sheering gull.

No monument can arise over their tomb. But let us see that "their works follow them"—to quote from the same chapter—that what they died to hold be not lost in the Council Chamber. (Gerard Fiennes).

After two years' very faithful service our late chaplain (the Rev. P. E. Barnes) decided to return last October to Parochial life, having previously offered for Church Army work in France and been rejected medically. He is now attached to the Staff of S. David's Church, Exeter, and his address is "Rockside," Exeter. He will be best remembered for his devoted preparation of candidates for Confirmation, and for his most interesting Divinity instructions given in the Class-room. During his tenure of office, £10 each year was raised for U.M.C.A., and the Missionary Spirit was quickened in the School. Our contributions to the College Mission in Ardwick were increased, and a large number of outside Agencies were helped by our Chapel offertories. Mr. Barnes has left behind in the School a large number of friends who look forward some day to a welcome visit from him and join in wishing him God-speed in his new work.

* * *

Mr. J. C. Cowgill left us at the end of last term to join the staff of Newcastle Grammar School, as VIth Classical Master. He entered the School in September, 1909, and in 1911 became master of Fleur-de-Lys Dormitory. In 1915 he became Secretary of the O.C. Club and Benefit Fund. In January, 1916, he became Senior Assistant Master. He also rendered most valuable help in the Debating Society, to Running, and to Swimming, and took a commission in the O.T.C. in 1917. This is a record of consistent and unselfish service to the School of which anybody might be proud, and we all join in congratulating Mr. Cowgill on his promotion, and wish him every happiness and success.

* * *

The Reverend Duncan Armytage has left us to take up work at the Church of the Annunciation, Chislehurst. He came to us as a temporary master from parochial work in

Plymouth, and has left his mark behind in the Crown Dormitory, and also in connection with Swimming, Running, and the Scouts. We are grateful for all his help.

* * *

We welcome two new members of the Staff this term, the Reverend S. J. Wyman, as Chaplain, and our old friend Mr. L. E. Smith who returns to us after nearly three years' absence as Senior Classical Master and master in charge of Crown Dormitory.

* * *

Bishop Mitchinson, a very old friend of the Woodard Schools and of Woodard School boys, died in September last. In recent years it was his custom to invite boys in whom he was interested to a sort of holiday school, when he was in residence at Gloucester. The majority of these, his "bantlings," came from the Woodard Schools.

When he was head of King's School, Canterbury, it was his habit to visit every Form on Mondays, and to cane the two bottom boys without any question. He maintained in his old age his "Draconian Methods" and boys suffered frequently at his hands, but all the same they felt for him a real affection and regard.

He began a sermon preached at Ardingly on the Eve of the Festival of S. Barnabas, 1913, by telling how his mother took him on her knee at the age of 7 years, and said to him "Johnnie, never think of yourself first." His life was a wonderful record of unselfishness.

For many years he entertained in the Master's Lodge, at Pembroke College, Oxford, the members of the College Chapter at their annual general meeting in September.

The following quotations from a letter written in February 1912, gives some idea of his great capacity for work.

"For the last fifty-two years I have been engaged

personally or telescopically (*e.g.*, while I was Bishop of Barbados) by correspondence in accumulating material, photographs, and MSS. for a very big work, a *Monasticon*, a modern Leland rather than Dugdale (for I take my history from Tanner Dugdale and such like researchers)—*i.e.*, a careful account at first hand, or rather with my own eyes when possible, of every religious house which has anything now left above ground. I have only three available holiday weeks for this form of knight errantry during the year, and in September I enter my 80th year, so I can't look for many more sporadic weeks, and O, how I yearn to finish a work which is so near completion. It is not for publication, but it is bequeathed to the University, where it will be a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰὲν* in the Bodleian."

* * *

During the past year the School Tuck Shop has made a profit of a little more than £100, and a cheque for £80 has been given to the Treasurer of the G.P.C. The School is very much indebted to Mrs. Pearson for managing the shop so successfully for a second year, and for thus enabling the shop to be kept open, to the advantage of boys and games alike.

* * *

Copy of letter sent to the Headmaster. "Ministry of National Service, Westminster, S.W.1, Oct. 12th, 1918. Dear Sir. School Boy Labour. I beg to thank you for your letter of the 10th October with enclosures, which shall be summarised and recorded as part of the work done by your school. Will you please accept our thanks for the trouble you have taken in this matter. Yours faithfully, C. A. Russell, Central Harvest Committee."

* * *

The following is quoted from a recent issue of the *Times* Educational Supplement:—The affinities of the Classics

are with the spiritual, and even with the religious element in man; they are not so much scornful as unconscious of the life which finds in moneymaking its work, its pleasure and its ideal; as Mr. Zimmern says ("The Greek Commonwealth," page 209), "Greek literature, like the Gospels, is a great protest against the modern view that the really important thing is to be comfortable." There is a closer connexion between religion and the old classical training than the pedants of reform imagine; and to the writer religion is the foundation-stone of education. But true religion, we must remember, is not to be found in the facts of Old Testament history as interpreted by amiable agnostics. Like other subjects it can only be well taught by those who know and believe it; here, as elsewhere, one of the most persistent errors of public school education is the assumption that any subject however difficult can be taught by any teacher however ignorant.

* * *

NEWCASTLE CHALLENGE SHIELD 1917-1918.

Certificate Results.

| <i>Cross</i> | | <i>Crown</i> | | <i>Fleur-de-Lys</i> | | <i>Lion</i> | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|--------|---------------------|----|-------------|--------|
| Parker | ma 25 | Monkhouse | 40 | Hart | 60 | Parker | max 40 |
| Sorsby | 20 | Plumstead | 40 | Beswick | 25 | Corlett | 40 |
| Jennison | 10 | Thackeray | 40 | Ely | 10 | Sykes | 40 |
| — | | Martyn | 20 | — | | Williamson | 50 |
| | 55 | Nicholls | 10 | | 95 | Share | 10 |
| | | Robson | max 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 180 |
| | | | 160 | | | | |

| <i>Crown</i> | |
|--------------|-------|
| Term's Marks | 565 |
| Exam. Marks | 160 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 725 |

| <i>Cross</i> | |
|--------------|-------|
| Term's Marks | 540 |
| Exam. Marks | 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 559 |

| <i>Lion</i> | | <i>Fleur-de-Lys</i> | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Term's Marks | 474 | Term's Marks | 523 |
| Exam. Marks | 180 | Exam. Marks | 95 |
| | <hr/> 654 | | <hr/> 618 |
| | * | * | * |

At the end of the School year the various Challenge Cups were held as follows: *Crown*—Newcastle Challenge Shield, Sports Flag, Tylden-Wright Swimming Cup, Bean Swimming Cup, Football Cup, Dormitory Race Cup, Tylden-Wright Shooting Cup, Mellish Shooting Cup. *Cross*—Cricket Cup, Senior Boxing Cup. *Fleur-de-Lys*—Junior Boxing Cup, Junior Cricket Cup. *Lion*—O.T.C. Hall Cup, Gym. Cup, Fives Cup, Junior Football Cup.

* * *

"I trust that the boys now at Bradfield are doing their best to fit themselves to carry on from where the old boys left off. Great events are happening, great nations are in the course of disintegration, and for years to come we shall need leadership of the highest quality; and for efficient and profitable leadership we require character, unselfishness, and strict honesty of purpose. The boys of to-day will become the men, the leaders, of to-morrow, and throughout the country our young men will have to shoulder their responsibilities at a much earlier age than in the past, for many of the older men are either crippled by wounds or are dead, while others look forward to a well-earned rest after the last four and a quarter years. Younger men will therefore have to take their places, and upon the extent to which they are capable of doing this will largely depend the welfare of our country and the Empire." (Sir William Robertson to the boys of Bradfield College).

* * *

We are indebted to Captain Norman for sending us several copies of the *Baghdad Times*, a very well printed and interesting daily.

David Hartley Coleridge, the son of S.T.C., was, as he himself once said "of a very religious turn." He once made a pun—whether designed or no is uncertain—upon occasion of the bellyache. "Oh, Mrs. Wilson, I've got the (*Colic*); read me the Epistle and Gospel for the Day." Mrs. Wilson was his well-known nurse.

* * *

An interesting derivation: The words "chapel" (modern Latin "capella") and "chaplain," are derived from Saint-Martin's cloak: the former being originally the tent in which the "cappa" and other relics were sheltered on the march; the latter those who carried them. "Capellani a cappa sancti Martini appellati quam Reges Francorum in praeliis semper habebant."

* * *

The School Fees have been raised to £25 a term for all dormitories, at a meeting of the College Chapter held in London last month. This increase will not apply to present members of the School. The total annual charges made in respect of any boy need not exceed £80.

LATE LETTER.

France, Dec. 8, 1918.—I just got up in time for the last, longest, and farewell scrap for 3 days. We did awfully well and went 20 kilos further than our objective—we went through Landrecies. The inhabitants were simply ecstatic with joy and rushed out with coffee for us! The men stopped and drank it while my sergeant and I went round the corner of the street just in time to see the backs of three Bosches going round the next corner, we had a pot shot but didn't do any good. We only had about twenty casualties in the whole Btn. And the next day we heard

rumour of Armistices! We are at present just outside Cambrai—salvaging duds and any old things we come across—I am setting up as a rag and bone merchant on the strength of my experience of this job. This Division, the 25th, is the only one not going into Germany out of the 4th Army, because of its good work and heavy casualties. But the trouble is that all the men who did the good work are not here to appreciate it. We have just had forms to fill up about the intended occupations after the demobilisation! I cannot think what I am going to be! It is rather difficult to make up one's mind in about two minutes because somebody wants a form filled in. I hope the Fleur-de-Lys is as flourishing as ever under its new General. REX P. PRATT.

* * *

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries, with apologies for any omissions: *The Lancing College Magazine*, *The Ellesmerian*, *The Hurst Johnian*, *The Ardingly Annals*, *The Bloxhamist*, *Queen Ethelburga's School Magazine*, *The S. Michael's Magazine*, *S. Katharine's School (Wantage) Magazine*, *The Swan (Guildford G. S., W. Australia)*, *The Wycombiensis*, *The Lawrentian*, *The Alleynian*, *The Peterite*, *The Pauline*, *The Highvite*, *The Bridlingtonian*, *The S.S.M Quarterly*, *The Magazine of S. John's College, Johannesburg*.

All Communications, including Subscriptions (3s. 6d. a year) to be sent to "The Editor of the *Cuthbertian*," Worksop College, Notts.

S. CUTHBERT'S SCHOOL,

WORKSOP, NOTTS.

July, 1918.

Old Cuthbertians serving in H.M. Forces.

Additions or corrections should be sent to the Officer Commanding, Officers Training Corps, at the School.

Italics denotes Commissioned Rank.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------|
| <i>Abraham, A. C.</i> | Cornish Yeomanry | Came |
| <i>Addy, G. M.</i> | | 1900 |
| <i>Alcock, R.</i> | 14th Sherwood Foresters | 1901 |
| <i>Alcock, V. H.</i> | Fleet Auxiliary Tonawanda | 1908 |
| | Awarded medal for Meritorious Service. | 1901 |
| Allen, W. B. | 3rd West Riding R.A.M.C. | 1902 |
| | Awarded Victoria Cross and Military Cross with Bar. | |
| ✠ <i>Anderson, R. G. B.</i> | 10th Lincs. | 1906 |
| | Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | |
| <i>Armstrong, G. H.</i> | Machine Gun Corps | 1910 |
| <i>Armstrong, P. A.</i> | 284th Infantry Battalion | 1912 |
| <i>Armstrong, W. J.</i> | South Staffs. | 1911 |
| | Discharged through wounds. | |
| <i>Arnold, C.</i> | R. M. Artillery | 1902 |
| <i>Arnold, K.</i> | Australian Imperial Force | 1910 |
| <i>Arnold, N. A.</i> | 6th West Yorks. | 1907 |
| <i>Aston, W. E.</i> | 39th Field Amb., R.A.M.C. | 1907 |
| <i>Baldock, Henry</i> | 5th East Surreys | 1910 |
| <i>Baldock, Hugh</i> | 2nd King Edward's Horse | 1910 |
| <i>Baldock, M.</i> | H.M.S. Emperor of India | 1910 |
| <i>Bafty, P. A.</i> | Indian Army Reserve | 1910 |
| <i>Barker, J.</i> | M. G. C. | 1914 |
| <i>Barker, W. T.</i> | Duke of Wellington's | 1912 |
| <i>Barritt, E. H.</i> | Manchester University O. T. C. | 1914 |
| <i>Bateson, C. G.</i> | West Riding Regiment | 1910 |
| <i>Bayliss, W. A. S.</i> | Q. O. Oxford Hussars | 1899 |
| | Mentioned in Despatches. | |
| <i>Bean, B. W.</i> | 4/4th K. A. R. | 1899 |
| <i>Bean, C. A. S.</i> | R. A. F. | 1897 |
| <i>Bean, H. H. W.</i> | R. A. F. | 1906 |
| <i>Beardshaw, S. J.</i> | 21st West Yorks. | 1902 |
| <i>Beckett, F. E.</i> | Army Ordnance | 1898 |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| | | | Came |
| | <i>Bedford, A.</i> | 8th Sherwood Foresters | 1898 |
| | <i>Beecham, R. J.</i> | A. S. C. Motor Transport | 1900 |
| | <i>Bell, L. M. T.</i> | Coldstream Guards | 1906 |
| | <i>Berkeley, G. S.</i> | 18th Royal Fusiliers | 1905 |
| | <i>Berry, C. V.</i> | 3rd Lincolns | 1905 |
| | <i>Berry, J. R.</i> | R. A. M. C. | 1903 |
| | <i>Berry, M. P.</i> | 9th Q. R. W. Surreys | 1912 |
| ✠ | <i>Billinton, L. A.</i> | Rifle Brigade | 1912 |

Killed in action, July, 1916.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| | <i>Billyeald, H. V.</i> | Canadian Expeditionary Force | 1900 |
| | <i>Bilsborough, H. J.</i> | 6th West Yorks. | 1900 |
| | <i>Bing, G. A.</i> | Canadians (Pay Office) | 1900 |
| | <i>Bing, L. B.</i> | Canadians (Pay Office) | 1901 |
| ✠ | <i>Booth, W.</i> | R. A. F. | 1910 |

Died of wounds, 28th December, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | <i>Bosworth, H. A.</i> | 13th Sherwood Foresters | 1902 |
| ✠ | <i>Bosworth, P. C. W.</i> | 8th Lincs | 1899 |

Killed in action, 26th September, 1915.

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|------|
| ✠ | <i>Bott, C. S.</i> | 9th Lincs. | 1908 |
|---|--------------------|------------|------|

Killed in action, April, 1917.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | <i>Bottomley, L.</i> | 12/5th York and Lancaster | 1909 |
| | <i>Bowman, H. S.</i> | 8th York and Lancaster | 1910 |
| | <i>Bowring, W. R.</i> | 2/4th Northumberland Fusiliers | 1896 |
| | <i>Brailsford, W. C.</i> | Canadians | 1905 |
| | <i>Bramall, G. T.</i> | R. F. A. | 1907 |
| | <i>Brameld, A.</i> | 7th Sherwood Foresters | 1896 |
| | <i>Broad, A. N.</i> | 8th Durham L. I. | 1908 |
| | <i>Broad, R. N. D.</i> | 2/5th Ghurkas | 1902 |
| | <i>Brookes, P.</i> | 12th West Yorks. | 1909 |
| | <i>Brown, A. R.</i> | R. A. M. C. | 1908 |
| | <i>Brown, F. C.</i> | 9th Sherwood Foresters | 1907 |

Missing, believed killed.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | <i>Brown, F. C.</i> | R. E. | 1905 |
| | <i>Brown, M. T.</i> | 20th Royal Fusiliers | 1900 |
| | <i>Brown,</i> | Australian Navy | |
| | <i>Brunt, C. F.</i> | 1/4th Northumberland Fusiliers | 1897 |
| | <i>Buckley, H. B.</i> | R. F. A. | 1902 |

Awarded Military Cross.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| ✠ | <i>Buckley, C. R.</i> | 4th Manchester Regt. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--|

Killed in action, 9th January, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | <i>Burbridge, M.</i> | R. F. A. | 1907 |
| | <i>Burbridge, C. J.</i> | 5th Rifle Brigade | 1907 |
| | <i>Burnett, T. H.</i> | H.M.S. Colossus | 1908 |
| | <i>Butler, A. R.</i> | 19th Sherwood Foresters | 1911 |
| ✠ | <i>Butler, B. H.</i> | 29th Canadian Infantry | 1906 |

Died of wounds, 23rd April, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|------|
| | <i>Campbell, C.</i> | A. S. C. | 1906 |
| | <i>Campbell, G.</i> | R. N. V. R. | 1906 |
| ✠ | <i>Carter, H.</i> | 10th Lincs. | 1910 |

Killed in action, June, 1916.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|------|
| ✠ | <i>Carter, N C.</i> | Royal Sussex | 1905 |
|---|---------------------|--------------|------|

Killed in action, June, 1916.

| | | | Came |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------|
| Cattermole, J. | West Yorks. | | 1902 |
| Catton, W. E. | T. R. B. | | 1914 |
| Cavie, E. | Northumberland Fusiliers | | 1898 |
| Chadwick, R. D. | H. M. S. Orbita | | 1896 |
| Chamberlain, A. L. L. | 2nd Canadians | | 1904 |
| Chamberlain, J. B. T. | 2nd Canadians | | 1904 |
| Christison, J. T. | 10th Lincs. | | 1906 |
| Discharged through wounds. | | | |
| Churton, G. M. | Durham University O. T. C. | | 1912 |
| ✠ Clarke, T. H. F. | 7th West Yorks. | | 1906 |
| Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | | | |
| Clark, J. N. | R. A. M. C. | | 1898 |
| Clark, W. M. | 9th Duke of Wellingtons | | 1898 |
| Cleland, R. | R.N.V.R. | | 1902 |
| Clews, H. P. G. | Australian Survey Corps | | 1903 |
| Coates, G. D. | R. A. F. | | 1908 |
| Coe, W. O. | 27th Manchesters | | 1901 |
| Cook, M. C. | 26th Royal Fusiliers | | 1912 |
| Cooper, F. A. | Nottingham University O.T.C. | | 1910 |
| ✠ Cooper, P. G. B. | 2nd East Yorks. | | 1895 |
| Killed in action, 5th May, 1915. | | | |
| Corrie, T. B. | R. A. F. | | 1911 |
| Cotterell, B. W. | R. A. F. | | 1910 |
| Cotterell, E. W. S. | 11th Royal Fusiliers | | 1900 |
| Coulson, J. B. | 5th Lincs. | | 1904 |
| Cowgill, J. E. | 10th Lincs. | | 1903 |
| Discharged through wounds. | | | |
| Cowgill, J. I. W. | 4th Sherwood Foresters | | 1906 |
| Awarded Military Cross. | | | |
| Cowgill, J. V. | 3rd Sherwood Foresters | | 1898 |
| Awarded Military Cross. | | | |
| Cowling, R. S. | R. A. M. C. | | 1911 |
| Crawley, C. J. | 2/2nd Monmouth Regt. | | 1910 |
| Awarded Military Cross. | | | |
| Crisp, N. V. | R. E. | | 1904 |
| Cross, A. S. G. | M. G. C. | | 1907 |
| Awarded Serbian Medal and Military Medal. | | | |
| Cross, T. P. | R. A. F. | | 1907 |
| Crowther, H. M. | 30th Royal Fusiliers | | 1910 |
| Cuckow, M. W. | Suffolks | | 1904 |
| Cuckow, P. E. | 10th Sherwood Foresters | | 1902 |
| Curtis, S. W. | R. F. A. | | 1906 |
| Dale, A. P. | R. A. F. | | 1896 |
| ✠ Dale, G. F. | Australian Imperial Force | | 1901 |
| Killed in action, 18th September, 1915. | | | |
| Dale, W. E. | R. F. A. | | 1905 |
| Danby, F. G. | 5th Yorks. | | 1912 |
| ✠ Davies, F. A. | 12th York and Lancs. | | 1907 |
| Killed in action, 13th May, 1917. | | | |
| Davies, S. G. | A. S. C. | | 1904 |
| Davies, S. M. | Sheffield City Batt. | | 1902 |

| | | | Came |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| ✠ | Davis, J. W. F. McN. | South Wales Borderers | 1904 |
| | Killed in action, 17th January, 1915. | | |
| | Davis, S. M. | 13th Royal Highlanders (Canadian) | 1902 |
| | Davy, D. | 10th C. M. R. | 1901 |
| | Dawson, J. | 9th Lincs. | 1911 |
| ✠ | Dawson, L. | 9th West Yorks. | 1905 |
| | Killed in action, 4th June, 1915. | | |
| | de Buriatte, H. D. A. | 2nd Bedfords | 1902 |
| | Denny, T. H. | 6th Devons | 1906 |
| | Dickens, H. L. | R. H. A. | 1908 |
| | Dickinson, K. R. | Queen Victoria's Rifles | 1910 |
| | Dixon, D. J. G. | M. G. C. | 1910 |
| ✠ | Dixon, W. F. T. | 13th Sherwood Foresters | 1911 |
| | Killed in action, 20th July, 1916. | | |
| | Dixon, K. R. | Officer Cadet Unit | 1916 |
| | Dobson, G. K. | H. M. S. Vernon | 1910 |
| | Donovan, N. J. | R. N. R. | 1904 |
| ✠ | Downman, B. V. R. | 13th Sherwood Foresters | 1907 |
| | Killed in action, 21st September, 1916. | | |
| | Downman, T. F. C. | 3/5th Sherwood Foresters | 1902 |
| | Prisoner of War. | | |
| | Drury, C. | R. A. F. | 1896 |
| | Dunham, M. S. | H. A. C. | 1912 |
| | Elliott, W. F. | R. E. | 1899 |
| ✠ | Ellis, J. R. L. | 16th Seaforth Highlanders (Canadian) | 1900 |
| | Killed in action, 9th August, 1916. | | |
| | England, B. | 19th Battery M. G. C. | 1909 |
| | England, E. | New Zealand Forces | 1907 |
| | England, R. E. | 12th K. O. Y. L. I. | 1907 |
| | Evans, Ll. L. M. | R. A. F. | 1910 |
| | Feast, F. | 13th Kensingtons | 1910 |
| | Fenwick, J. G. H. | 62nd Infantry (Canadian) | 1906 |
| | Ferguson, J. H. | Scottish Horse | 1910 |
| | Ferry, C. | 10th Lincs. | 1904 |
| | Ferry, S. | 8th Lincs. | 1904 |
| ✠ | Fidler, F. | 10th Lincs. | 1910 |
| | Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | | |
| | Field, C. E. | 2nd Brigade Canadians | 1904 |
| | Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal. | | |
| ✠ | Fish, J. | Worcesters | 1910 |
| | Killed in action, 27th July, 1916. | | |
| ✠ | Fisher-Brown, K. C. | 7th West Riding Regiment | 1908 |
| | Killed in action, 13th November, 1916. | | |
| | Fleming, J. S. | Nottingham University O. T. C. | 1915 |
| ✠ | Flowers, W. H. F. | 2nd C. M. R. | 1906 |
| | Died of wounds, April, 1918. | | |
| | Francis, D. | 4th Lincs. | 1908 |
| ✠ | Francis, V. | R. A. F. | 1900 |
| | Killed in action, 20th April, 1917. | | |

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|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|
| | | | | | Came |
| Freeman, C. T. | . R. G. A. | | | . 1898 | |
| Furness, C. E. | . R. F. A. | | | . 1909 | |
| Geipel, H. C. | . 3rd Durham L. I. | | | . 1914 | |
| Gelsthorpe, B. | . 48th Canadians | | | . 1896 | |
| Missing, believed killed September, 1916. | | | | | |
| Giffard, D. G. C. | . 3rd Northants. (attd. 1/5 Norfolks) | | | . 1913 | |
| Giffard, H. A. | . H. A. C. | | | . 1914 | |
| Goatly, C. R. A. G. | . Penang Volunteers | | | . 1901 | |
| Godley, J. L. | . 20th Middlesex | | | . 1906 | |
| ✠ Godwin, C. H. | . 12th York and Lancs. | | | . 1905 | |
| Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | | | | | |
| Goodson, J. N. | . 3rd Dorsets | | | . 1912 | |
| Gray, E. J. W. | . 14th D. L. I. | | | . 1910 | |
| Missing, 26th September, 1915. | | | | | |
| Grayson, J. R. | . 10th Leicesters | | | . 1910 | |
| ✠ Greaves, A. F. W. | . 8th North Staffs. | | | . 1902 | |
| Died of wounds, 20th September, 1917. | | | | | |
| Greeves, A. T. | . Inns of Court O. T. C. | | | . 1906 | |
| ✠ Greeves, J. W. | . 8th North Staffs. | | | . 1903 | |
| Killed in action, 1st July, 1917. | | | | | |
| Griffiths, I. | . 10th Lincs. | | | . 1906 | |
| Griffiths, N. S. | . H. M. P18 | | | . 1909 | |
| Haddon, R. T. | . Inns of Court O. T. C. | | | . 1909 | |
| Hall, S. | . R. M. S. P. | | | | |
| Hall, S. | . R. A. F. | | | | |
| Hall, T. H. | . S. Wales Borderers | | | . 1907 | |
| Hall, W. H. | . 7th North Staffs. | | | . 1907 | |
| Hallam, E. L. | . Queen's Own Hussars | | | . 1910 | |
| Hancock, L. W. | . Officer Cadet Unit | | | . 1910 | |
| Handley, T. S. | . 7th King's Liverpools. | | | . 1907 | |
| Hardyman, A. E. | . R. E. | | | . 1898 | |
| Hardyman, F. W. | . New Zealand Contingent | | | . 1898 | |
| Hare, L. G. | . Yorkshire Dragoons | | | . 1895 | |
| Awarded Military Cross. | | | | | |
| Hartley, J. F. | . Hallamshires | | | . 1909 | |
| Harrop, K. G. | . 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers | | | . 1908 | |
| Harvey, A. W. | | | | . 1900 | |
| Harvey, C. H. | . R. F. A. | | | . 1905 | |
| Harvey, D. P. | . Public Schools Battalion | | | . 1898 | |
| Harvey, J. R. | . No. 1 Base Headquarters B. E. F. | | | . 1896 | |
| Hayward, G. | . 4th Hussars | | | . 1907 | |
| Hayward, H. T. | | | | . 1907 | |
| Hearne, J. S. | . 10th Lincs. | | | . 1903 | |
| Hicks, G. | . Inns of Court O. T. C. | | | . 1897 | |
| Hicks, H. C. | . 18th Royal Fusiliers | | | . 1901 | |
| Hicks, W. E. | . 21st Royal Fusiliers | | | . 1901 | |
| Hine, T. C. | . 18th Royal Fusiliers | | | . 1901 | |
| ✠ Hodges, J. C. | . R. A. F. | | | . 1912 | |
| Killed in action, 17th September, 1916. | | | | | |
| Hodgson, G. T. | . R. F. A. | | | . 1911 | |
| Holloway, S. Y. | . 10th Lincs. | | | . 1903 | |
| Holmes, A. L. | . R. F. A. | | | . 1906 | |

| | | Came |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| <i>Holt, B. G.</i> | 16th Warwicks | 1903 |
| <i>Houghton, B. F.</i> | Canadians | 1909 |
| <i>Houghton, G. E.</i> | H.M.S. Ophir | 1908 |
| <i>Houghton, L. E.</i> | R. A. F. | 1910 |
| <i>Hudson, L. J. D.</i> | Artists Rifles | 1915 |
| <i>Hull, M. R.</i> | 20th Northumberland Fusiliers | 1911 |
| <i>Hyde, C. C.</i> | H. A. C. | 1916 |
| <i>Hyndson, J. G. W.</i> | Loyal North Lancs. | 1905 |
| Mentioned in Despatches. | | |
| <i>Ingram, A.</i> | | 1901 |
| ✠ <i>Inman, E.</i> | 10th Lincs | 1903 |
| Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | | |
| ✠ <i>Inman, N.</i> | 10th Lincs. | 1906 |
| Killed in action, 1st July, 1916. | | |
| <i>Jacks, H.</i> | General Staff | 1904 |
| <i>Jackson, F. L. H.</i> | R. N. V. R. | 1900 |
| <i>Jackson, H. L.</i> | Motor Machine Gun Corps | 1901 |
| <i>Jacob, G.</i> | King's Royal Rifles | 1904 |
| Awarded Military Medal and Bar. | | |
| <i>James, Rev. H. C.</i> | C. F. | 1906 |
| <i>Jameson, J. H.</i> | 1st King's Liverpools | 1903 |
| Awarded Distinguished Service Order. | | |
| <i>Jaques, R. A.</i> | 10th Royal Fusiliers | 1906 |
| <i>Jeffrey, R. E.</i> | Inns of Court O. T. C. | 1907 |
| <i>Jennings, H.</i> | | 1900 |
| <i>Johnson, H. C.</i> | Cadet Wing R. A. F. | 1891 |
| <i>Kelk, C. K.</i> | 5th West Yorks | 1908 |
| Missing, 27th May, 1918. | | |
| <i>Kemp, C. W.</i> | Essex Yeomanry | 1902 |
| <i>Kemp, G. S. L.</i> | R. A. M. C. | 1900 |
| <i>Ker, R. A.</i> | 8th Lincs. | 1906 |
| <i>Ker, E. H.</i> | Artists Rifles | 1911 |
| <i>Kilpack, G. V.</i> | R. N. V. R. | 1903 |
| <i>Kirkbride, G.</i> | Indian Cavalry | 1906 |
| <i>Kirby, E. L. W.</i> | | 1911 |
| <i>Kirkby, P.</i> | R. E. | 1897 |
| <i>Kirkby, W.</i> | C. R. C. R. | 1901 |
| <i>Kirkwood, J.</i> | 10th Seaforth Highlanders | 1906 |
| ✠ <i>Kitchin, G. G.</i> | H. M. S. Queen Mary | 1909 |
| Killed in action, 31st May, 1916. | | |
| <i>Knight, T. E.</i> | Derbyshire Yeomanry | 1895 |
| <i>Knowles, J. V.</i> | R. E. | 1908 |
| <i>Lacey, E. V.</i> | R. A. F. | 1913 |
| <i>Lambert, W. G. C.</i> | | 1904 |
| <i>L'Amie, H. St. C.</i> | Duke of Wellington's | 1912 |
| <i>Latham, F. E.</i> | 13th Sherwood Foresters | 1906 |
| <i>Lawrie, J. D.</i> | M. G. C. | 1904 |
| <i>Ledward, C. J.</i> | 7th Mounted Brigade | 1906 |
| <i>Lee, H. P.</i> | Officer Cadet Unit | 1914 |
| <i>Lewis, F. M.</i> | R. G. A. | 1906 |

✠ Lewis, W. E. M. . . . R. H. A. 1913
 Killed in action, 31st March, 1918. -

Lidgett, F. . . . 26th Royal Fusiliers 1899
 Light, G. H. I. . . . H. A. C. 1914
 Linay, W. C. . . . 3rd London Yeomanry 1899
 Lindsell, E. H. . . . 2nd Lincs. 1906
 Linton, P. N. . . . R. A. F. 1910
 Lishman, F. . . . R. F. A. 1906
 Lissett, J. W. . . . 7th East Yorks. 1907
 Livingstone, J. L. . . . R. A. F. 1915
 ✠ Longley, F. A. J. . . . 7th London Regt. (attd. K. R. R. C.). 1911

Killed in action, 19th June, 1917.

Longley, P. R. H. . . . 3rd H. L. I. 1911
 Lord, E. H. . . . 30th Royal Fusiliers 1911

Mackrell, C. . . . R. F. A. 1913
 ✠ MacLagan, P. W. . . . 5th Border Regt. 1907

Mentioned in Despatches. Killed in action, 16th April, 1916.

Macnamara, C. R. . . . R. A. F. 1911
 Macturk, R. H. . . . 25th T. M. Battery 1911
 Maidment, G. A. . . . 7th Royal Fusiliers 1902
 ✠ Marsden, E. . . . R. E. 1900

Mentioned in Despatches. Killed in action, 25th August, 1914.

Marsh, R. P. . . . Hallamshires 1898
 Marshall, G. K. . . . H. A. C. 1911
 Marshall, H. S. . . . K. O. Y. L. I. 1901
 ✠ Martin, N. . . . Coldstream Guards 1904

Died on service, July, 1917.

Milburn, B. . . . Leeds Rifles 1899
 Milligan, G. K. . . . A. S. C. 1910
 Minchin, L. . . . 17th Sherwood Foresters 1905
 Monkhouse, J. P. . . . Cadet Wing, R.A.F. 1913
 Morrison, A. W. . . . Merchant Service 1913
 Moulding, C. S. . . . West Riding Regt. 1909

✠ Mowbray, M. S. . . . M. S. Arabis

Torpedoed, 16th September, 1917.

Mozley, F. W. . . . R. E. 1899
 Mullins, A. F. . . . Canadians 1899
 Murray, C. A. . . . Australian Engineers 1901
 Muston, 1909

Neesham, W. O. . . . 2nd South Lincs. 1905
 Newton, J. F. . . . 10th West Yorks. 1904
 Norris, E. W. . . . R. A. F. 1912

Oliver, A. . . . 12th York and Lincs. . . . 1907

Palliser, J. S. . . . 5th Yorks. 1905
 Palmer, G. W. . . . Staff College, Quetta 1911
 Panting, H. A. . . . 21st Royal Fusiliers 1911
 Pardon, R. B. . . . South Staffs. 1905
 Parker, C. E. . . . R. F. C.
 Parker, H. R. . . . 10th Lincolns 1904
 Parkes, H. P. . . . 7th Suffolks 1903

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| | | | Came |
| <i>Parkin, F. L.</i> | . . . Duke of Wellington's | . . . | 1896 |
| <i>Parkin, F. W.</i> | . . . Sherwood Rangers | . . . | 1906 |
| <i>Parkin, J. B.</i> | . . . B. S. A. Police | . . . | 1895 |
| <i>Patrick, C. C.</i> | . . . 10th Lincs. | . . . | 1899 |
| <i>Patrick, R. V.</i> | . . . R. N. R. | . . . | 1899 |
| <i>Payne, E. H.</i> | . . . 8th Oxford and Bucks L. I. | . . . | 1909 |
| <i>Payne, M. S.</i> | . . . 2/4th Lincolns | . . . | 1910 |
| <i>Peacock, L.</i> | . . . 10th Sherwood Foresters | . . . | 1905 |
| ✠ <i>Peacock, W. W.</i> | . . . R. E. | . . . | 1899 |

Killed in action, 15th August, 1916.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Pearce, D. S.</i> | . . . A. S. C. | . . . | 1911 |
| <i>Peel, W.</i> | . . . A. S. C. | . . . | 1897 |
| <i>Pellatt, A.</i> | . . . H. A. C. | . . . | 1909 |
| <i>Pennington, W.</i> | . . . R. N. R. D. | . . . | 1908 |
| <i>Perham, W.</i> | . . . 21st Royal Fusiliers | . . . | 1902 |
| <i>Pickard, B. S. F.</i> | . . . 6th Manchesters | . . . | 1901 |
| <i>Piggford, C. G.</i> | . . . R. F. A. | . . . | 1911 |
| <i>Pigott, A.</i> | . . . R.N. Paymaster | . . . | 1910 |
| <i>Pond, R. C.</i> | . . . A. S. C. | . . . | 1910 |
| <i>Porter, H.</i> | . . . R. F. A. | . . . | 1900 |
| <i>Porter, W.</i> | . . . 13th Cheshires | . . . | 1901 |
| <i>Potter, R. J.</i> | . . . 14th Royal Warwicks. | . . . | 1899 |
| <i>Powell, J. B.</i> | . . . | . . . | 1897 |
| <i>Pratt, R. P.</i> | . . . Sherwood Foresters | . . . | 1915 |
| <i>Preston, T. H.</i> | . . . 4th Leicesters. | . . . | 1905 |
| <i>Probert, N. T.</i> | . . . 6th Welsh Regt. | . . . | 1909 |

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Rees, C. L. J.</i> | . . . 8th Durham Light Infantry | . . . | 1905 |
| <i>Rees, G. F. G.</i> | . . . 5th Yorks. | . . . | 1905 |
| <i>Rees, C. B. R.</i> | . . . 5th Yorks. | . . . | 1909 |

Missing, 27th May, 1918.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Reeves, A. E.</i> | . . . Trench Mortar Battery | . . . | 1908 |
| <i>Reeves, Edgar</i> | . . . West Yorks. | . . . | 1908 |
| <i>Reeves, Ernest</i> | . . . R. A. | . . . | |
| <i>Reid, J. B.</i> | . . . 5th Scottish Rifles | . . . | 1909 |
| <i>Richardson, A. A.</i> | . . . Inns of Court O. T. C. | . . . | 1900 |
| <i>Richardson, R. F.</i> | . . . 3rd Manchesters | . . . | 1910 |

Missing, August, 1917.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Robinson, H. G.</i> | . . . London Rifle Brigade | . . . | 1910 |
| <i>Robinson, J. A.</i> | . . . Army Pay Corps | . . . | 1906 |
| <i>Robinson, S.</i> | . . . 10th Royal Fusiliers | . . . | 1909 |
| <i>Robinson, W. S.</i> | . . . A. S. C. | . . . | 1897 |
| <i>Robson, S.</i> | . . . Merchant Service | . . . | 1915 |
| <i>Rogerson, S.</i> | . . . 3rd West Yorks. | . . . | 1905 |
| <i>Rogerson, G. C.</i> | . . . R. A. | . . . | 1908 |
| ✠ <i>Rushton, W. H.</i> | . . . 3rd Lincs. | . . . | 1911 |

Killed in action, 25th September, 1916.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|
| <i>Ruttér, G. L. N.</i> | . . . 6th Manchesters | . . . | 1898 |
| <i>Salmon, G. H.</i> | . . . 3/6th Devons | . . . | 1906 |
| <i>Seed, J. S.</i> | . . . R. F. C. | . . . | 1909 |
| <i>Seed, W. J.</i> | . . . 3/1st Cheshires | . . . | 1911 |

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| | | | | Came |
| <i>Shute, G. F.</i> | . | Gloucesters | . | 1911 |
| <i>Shute, H. T.</i> | . | (Coast Defence) | . | 1911 |
| <i>Sinkinson, F. G.</i> | . | Tank Corps | . | 1912 |
| | | Prisoner of War. | | |
| <i>Sowby, C. W.</i> | . | R. A. M. C. | . | 1900 |
| <i>Sowby, E. P.</i> | . | Rifle Brigade | . | 1895 |
| | | Missing, believed killed, 1st July, 1916. | | |
| <i>Smith, A. E.</i> | . | 2/20th London Regt. | . | 1912 |
| <i>Smith, C. B.</i> | . | R. N. A. S. | . | 1910 |
| <i>Spencer, W. S.</i> | . | . | . | 1902 |
| <i>Spink, A. J.</i> | . | Suffolk Hussars | . | 1909 |
| <i>Stamper, E. P.</i> | . | 2/5th Sherwood Foresters | . | 1906 |
| <i>Stancy, A. J. R. S.</i> | . | Artists Rifles | . | 1908 |
| <i>Steadman, F. G.</i> | . | Yorkshire Dragoons | . | 1898 |
| <i>Steeenson, C. H.</i> | . | 10th Lincolns | . | 1911 |
| <i>Stent, C.</i> | . | 2d Dorsets | . | 1912 |
| <i>Stephenson, A. C. P.</i> | . | R. A. F. | . | 1910 |
| <i>Stephenson, J.</i> | . | 1st Montreal Heavy Battery | . | 1909 |
| <i>Stephenson, F. J. B.</i> | . | 87th Montreal Gren. Guards | . | 1909 |
| <i>Stiles, E. W.</i> | . | 7th Northumberland Fusiliers | . | 1896 |
| | | Mentioned in Despatches. | | |
| <i>Stone, C. F. S.</i> | . | 8th Lincs. | . | 1905 |
| <i>Straw, W. W.</i> | . | 8th Sherwood Foresters | . | 1905 |
| <i>Tasker, J.</i> | . | 3rd Connaught Rangers | . | 1899 |
| <i>Taylor, R. E.</i> | . | Manchesters | . | 1902 |
| <i>Taylor-Jones, G. F. W.</i> | . | R. N. R. | . | 1914 |
| ✠ <i>Thelwell, H. R.</i> | . | West Riding Regt. | . | 1906 |
| | | Killed in action, 8th July, 1916. | | |
| <i>Thomas, E. L.</i> | . | 13th Welsh Regt. | . | 1910 |
| <i>Thomas, G. T.</i> | . | 4th Somerset L. I. | . | 1910 |
| ✠ <i>Thompson, A. M.</i> | . | 14th Royal Fusiliers | . | 1908 |
| | | Killed in action, 20th December, 1915. | | |
| <i>Thompson, C. B.</i> | . | R. A. M. C. | . | 1895 |
| <i>Thompson, R. J.</i> | . | Grenadier Guards | . | 1907 |
| <i>Thorley, M.</i> | . | R. F. A. | . | 1903 |
| <i>Townend, A. C.</i> | . | R. E. | . | 1903 |
| ✠ <i>Townsley, B. H.</i> | . | W. Yorks. | . | 1908 |
| | | Killed in Action, 14th September, 1916. | | |
| <i>Trippett, R. H.</i> | . | R. F. A. | . | 1908 |
| | | Awarded Military Cross. | | |
| <i>Turner, C. H. S. R.</i> | . | R. F. A. | . | 1908 |
| <i>Ussher, N.</i> | . | Cameron Highlanders (Canadian) | . | 1905 |
| <i>Vernon, R. C.</i> | . | 2nd Rhodesian Regiment | . | 1904 |
| ✠ <i>Wadeson, E. Y.</i> | . | Loyal North Lincs. | . | 1908 |
| | | Killed in action, March, 1918. | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| | Walker, H. S. . . | Cadet Wing, R. A. F. . . | Came |
| ✠ | <i>Walker, W. E. G.</i> . . | Robin Hoods . . . | 1913 |
| | | | 1908 |

Killed in action, 2nd July, 1916.

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|------|
| | Wallis, A. E. . . | 3/4th East Yorks. . . | 1911 |
| | Walton, G. M. . . | 8th South Lancs. . . | 1912 |
| | Walton, J. B. . . | Rhodesian Reserves . . | 1908 |
| | Walton, J. R. M. . . | R. A. F. . . | 1911 |
| ✠ | <i>Walton, O. T.</i> . . | R. A. F. . . | 1909 |

Killed in action, 12th April, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|------|
| | Warren, R. G. . . | A. S. C. . . | 1905 |
| | Webster, C. . . | Royal Fusiliers . . | 1906 |
| ✠ | <i>Webster, C. S.</i> . . | Royal Fusiliers . . | 1906 |

Killed in action, 16th August, 1916.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Wells, G. . . | R. A. M. C. . . | 1904 |
| | Wells, H. C. . . | R. F. A. . . | 1911 |
| | Wesson, D. F. . . | Royal Canadian Regiment . . | 1907 |
| | White, G. . . | . . . | 1912 |
| | White, J. M. . . | 4th Hants. . . | 1905 |
| | White, K. U. . . | H.M.S. Skirmisher . . | 1911 |
| | Whitehead, B. W. . . | East African Artillery . . | 1905 |
| | Whitehead, L. . . | A. S. C. . . | 1906 |
| | Whitham, J. S. . . | 8th West Yorks. . . | 1907 |
| | Whittelle, J. F. . . | R. N. . . | 1898 |
| | Wild, P. R. S. . . | Canadians . . | 1904 |
| | Williamson, A. . . | A. S. C. (M. T.) . . | 1912 |
| | Williamson, G. C. . . | 10th Lincs. . . | 1905 |
| | Wincott, A. C. . . | 9th Lincs. . . | 1907 |

Discharged through wounds.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------|
| | Winn, L. S. . . | 3/5th Hants. . . | 1912 |
| | Wood, A. N. G. . . | West Yorks. . . | 1899 |
| | Wood, C. H. . . | Australians . . | 1896 |

Discharged through wounds.

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| | Wood, H. P. . . | Suffolk Hussars . . | 1909 |
| | Wood, J. M. . . | Royal Military College, Sandhurst . . | |
| | Wood, J. T. . . | Artists Rifles . . | |
| ✠ | <i>Wood, W. A.</i> . . | Suffolk Hussars . . | 1909 |

Killed in action, 6th November, 1917.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|------|
| | Woodburn, C. G. . . | 3rd Leicesters . . | 1908 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|------|

Missing, believed killed.

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| | Woodward, K. W. W. . . | 10th Lincs. . . | 1907 |
| | Woodward, R. H. . . | R. F. A. (Canadians) . . | 1905 |
| | Wooler, B. . . | 11th West Yorks. . . | |

Wounded and Missing, believed killed 3rd May, 1917.

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | Wooler, C. U. . . | . . . | 1912 |
| | Wooler, J. C. . . | 11th West Yorks. . . | 1896 |
| | Wright, H. B. . . | 78th Infantry Brigade . . | 1908 |
| | Wright, S. . . | 16th West Yorks. . . | 1910 |
| | Wyatt, G. . . | H.M. Supply Ship Floridian . . | 1906 |
| | Wynne, W. D. . . | 3rd Royal Irish . . | 1910 |

Former Masters.

Rev. B. K. Bond . C. F.
 ✠ E. Buckley (O.C.) . 2nd York and Lincs.
 Mentioned in Despatches. Killed in action, 30th September, 1917.

H. Chesterman (O.C.) . A. S. C.
 ✠ L. R. Davies . . 18th King's Liverpools
 Killed in action, 5th July, 1916.

✠ B. M. R. Denny . 1st King's Liverpools
 Killed in action, 26th October, 1914.

E. M. C. Denny . Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
 Awarded Military Cross.

✠ Rev. H. Dickinson . C. F.
 Killed in action, November, 1917.

Rev. A. C. H. Hall . C. F.
 Rev. B. M. Maynard . C. F.
 C. W. Norman . General Staff
 H. G. Pascoe . 18th Royal Fusiliers
 H. F. Rew (O.C.) . R. F. A.

Mentioned in Despatches (twice).

H. G. McK. Rew . Essex Regt.
 H. H. Rew . A. S. C.
 Rev. J. Victor . C. F.
 ✠ B. H. Whitley . 11th Royal Scots.
 Killed in action, 17th July, 1916.