Roan Magazine.

No. 8. JUNE, 1914.

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Contributions from both old and present boys will be warmly welcomed by the Editor.

Old Roan Notes should be forwarded to—

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No. 8.] June, 1914. [2d.

NOTES.

EMPIRE DAY.

THE usual Empire Day celebrations took place on May 22nd Mr de Montmorency was to have been present to give us an Address but found it impossible to get away from the Law Courts in time. Miss de Montmorency was present and performed the ceremony of Hoisting the Flag.

The Gymnastic display was an excellent one and well deserved the enthusiastic applause with which the various features were greeted. The parallel bar exercises and particularly the voluntary ones by Hurley and Chappell were excellently carried out and the tableaux were extremely effective. Both the boys and Sergeant Tyler are to be congratulated on a splendid display. The following formed the squad: Wall (Leader), Hurley, Chappell, Smith (N.L.), Knight, Threader, Williams, Willis, Rolfe, Thurgood, Rush, Spiers, Finch, Barber (W.H.), Northmore and Barnes.

3rd ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Sports will be held this year on Saturday July 4th, on the School Ground, The Avenue, Eltham Road. The Committee hope for a large attendance and arrangements are being made to supply light refreshments at a reasonable cost.

A large enclosure will be arranged and only officials and competitors will be allowed on or inside the track.

The following information relating to the events should be noted.

Any boy is eligible who was in the School on June 13th, and has signed an entry form.

Tug of War. This will take the form of a "knock out" competition with two byes in the first round. The team will number six a side, and the winning team will count four points. The coach must be a member of the house in each case.

Three Legged Race. This will be handicapped and run over a course of about 60 yards.

Catch the Train Race. The competitors who will be handicapped must wear a top or hard felt hat, carry an overcoat, bag and umbrella and will start at a walk with the overcoat packed in the bag. When the first bell rings, they must open the bag, put on the overcoat, open the umbrella and continue walking. At the second bell they must start running to the tape, still wearing the overcoat and hat and carrying the open umbrella and bag. Mackintoshes will not be allowed. Competitors must parade before the Clerk of the Course in the centre of the Sports ground five minutes before the time of the Race.

RAMBLING CLUB.

The first Ramble of the Summer Term took place on May 9th' when about a dozen boys journeyed to Sidcup and spent the afternoon botanising in the woods between Sidcup and Foot's Cray.

The woods proved well worth a visit and more than twenty different species of wild flowers were identified. As the ramble was of such interest it was decided to re-visit the woods at a later date in the Summer.

A whole day ramble from Croydon to Whyteleafe was arranged for Saturday May 23rd, and a party of ten started out.

Unfortunately, in the afternoon the weather became so unsettled that it was thought advisable to return from Purley instead of continuing to Whyteleafe. In spite of rain, however, the boys had a very enjoyable day's tramp.

Further rambles are being arranged during the Term, due notice of which will be given on the School Notice Board.

The Club has now a membership of forty boys and it is hoped they will endeavour to take part in as many rambles as possible.

Any new members will be welcomed, especially those boys who have cameras and would join the Photographic section of the Club.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

On Feb. 19th we were favoured with a paper on Darwinism, by Dade. He opened his paper with a few observations upon Darwin and the importance of his work to the world, and upon the popular misconceptions of his theories. He then proceeded to treat briefly, as was necessary in a paper of limited length, the great hypotheses of the famous naturalist.

In order to understand these theories it was necessary to obtain a clear idea of the marvellous inter-dependence of all living organisms, a phenomenon which has come to be known as the Web of Life.

The paper next dealt with the various aspects of the Struggle for Existence, with its cause and results. From this he went on to Natural Selection and its wonderful significance. Having now some conception of these two principles it was possible to consider the greatest theory of all—that of Evolution. Although Darwin did not put forth this as a law, since it was not capable of 'logical' proof, yet it fitted in with all known facts, the more so as time went on and our knowledge increased.

The social aspect of Darwinism was of great interest since civilization has modified the operation of the evolutionary process by changing the nature of the Struggle for Existence.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Mann introduced an interesting example of rudimentary organs *i.e.* the presence in the parotid gland of man of potassium cyanate, the basis of snake-poison.

Mr. Crofts dwelt on the severity of the Struggle, quoting from Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

On March 2nd, the motion was 'That the age of Romance is past.' Franklin who opened the debate thought that under present conditions Romance was impossible. 'Everything was cut and dried' and so we were losing the romantic element. The Romances of old such as the Arthurian legends were simply extravagant tales told for the superstitious people of the time. Nowadays these tales were not believed in as people were educated and consequently, knew that such happenings were impossible. Cooper who opposed, said that Romance was the expression of the artistic view of life. It was compact of feeling, imagination, and ideals. It turns a clever craftsman into an artist. The Romantic spirit was the dominating feature in literature, and the development of literature in all ages has been intimately connected with that of pictorial art, and while culture lasts the age of Romance will not pass away. Several other speakers supported Cooper and showed that the brilliant advances of the present age in science, in the conquest of the air and in exploration furnish numberless instances of Romance. The motion was defeated with one dissentient.

On March 23rd, Highfield read a paper on "Tennyson." He first briefly sketched the Life of the poet and then proceeded to enumerate those features of his work which have given him his place as one of England's great poets. He spoke of his love of beauty; his descriptive power; the wonderful way in which he fitted sound to sense; the musical quality of his verse, and his power as a word artist. He showed how Tennyson reflects the great movements of his age, while his opinions were tempered with moderation, and a reverence for law. Tennyson's intimate knowledge of nature was emphasised, and the paper concluded with a most interesting account of "In Memoriam."

VISIT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 1st, about half the members of the U. IV B paid a visit to the British Museum. We had a definite purpose in view, *i.e.* to inspect the chief works of art and other characteristic productions of the principal civilizations that had been discussed in our history course.

Little time was spent in the company of primitive man; we soon found ourselves trying to understand the Rosetta stone among the Egyptian sculpture. This stone bears a decree of one of the Pharaohs in three languages, viz., Demotic or the common

tongue of the people, Hieroglyphic writing and Greek: through the medium of the latter, scholars have been enabled to decipher the hieroglyphic inscriptions which are so numerous on Egyptian monuments. We felt very small by the side of the colossal statue of Rameses II and the models of several sphinxes. Some members of the party were fascinated by the mummies upstairs and remained too long in this tropical environment. We tried to get at the reasons for the practices of the ancient Egyptians and we are quite willing to enlighten other members of the School. (Poser: Why were the pyramids built in their peculiar shape?)

Next we wandered among the stones of Babylon. From the representations on bas-reliefs it is possible to understand the methods of fighting used by Babylonians. The many clay-cylinders and tables bearing cruciform inscriptions were examined and we learned something of Nebuchadnezzar. On one we read an historic account of the destruction of Sennacherib's arm which is so dramatically alluded to in the Old Testament. These slabs and cylinders have been brought from the royal libraries (how "heavy" the duties of the librarians must have been!)

Among the Elgin marbles we picked out the capitals of the columns belonging to the different orders of Greek architecture and admired the models of the Parthenon and the Mausoleum. In imagination we ascended the Acropolis with the Panathenaic procession and paid our vows to Minerva in the Parthenon, thus realizing the glory that was Greece.

We did not linger long before an Etruscan chariot or the busts of the Cæsars, but followed the course of other civilisations through Asia and Africa and admired tomahawks and boomerangs. Finally, we returned to the M.S. room where the autograph diary of Captain Scott needed no verbal explanation but told a tale that men shall not willingly let die.

SCHOOL CALENDAR.

June 20th to 22nd.—Half Term Holiday.
„ 24th—Senior School Examination begins.
July 4th—Athletic Sports.
„ 8th—School v Old Boys.
„ 27th—Swimming Fete.
„ 29th—Summer Holiday begins.
Sept. 11th—Autumn Term begins.
(Entrance Examination, Thursday, Sept. 10th at 9 a.m.)

CRICKET.

OUR Cricket notes this season must begin with a mild note of rejoicing that we have at last achieved a small measure of success in the matter of obtaining a ground. We have succeeded in securing for the season the use of the Westcombe Park Rugby Football ground in the Eltham Rd, but our task is by no means ended, since our aim is to obtain a ground which can be used for both Cricket and Football. This ground is only available for cricket but until our whole aim is realised there does not appear to be any reason why we should not use this ground each summer. The ground is very secluded and pleasantly situated, level, and possessing good turf, and it is hoped that boys will make full use of this opportunity, never before possible, of playing cricket on our own ground. Owing to the distance from the School our Tuesday and Friday afternoon practice will still take place, for the present at any rate, on Blackheath.

At the end of last term the usual Captains and Vice-Captains were elected as follows:—

1st XI.—Capt. N. L. Smith; Vice-Capt. H. C. Wall.
2nd XI.— „ T. Thorne; „ „ R. Park.
3rd XI.— „ C. W. Christie; „ „ J. Baker.

Only five of last year's colours remain, N. L. Smith, Wall, Ritchie, Webb and Bellord and the most likely candidates for the six vacant places appear at present to be Tuckfield, Edey, R. A. Baker, Hedley, E. C. King and Walker. The services of Chappell, who played with the 1st several times last season, and F. Smith and Bennett who were members of the 2nd XI are not available this season, as they have retired from cricket, presumably on account of the approach of old age. Up to the present the 1st XI have been fairly successful. They have played 8 matches, out of which they have won 5 and lost 3, one of the defeats occurring on the first day of the season previous to which there had been no opportunity to practise, and another taking place on Addey and Stanhope's ground and being attributed to the fiery, not to say dusty, condition of the pitch. (These defeats must be explained away somehow!)

Individually the best batting performances have been done by the tail-end batsmen, the most notable being the addition of 57 for the last wicket by Barber and Hedley against Macoma, the former scoring 37 and the latter 18 not out. Barber also made 25 against Brockley and Bellord 25 against Addey's. The best bowling feat was 6 for 10 against Whitechapel Foundation by

Ritchie, who otherwise has not been showing as good form with the ball as at the beginning of the two previous seasons. Webb, Bellord and N. L. Smith have done most of the bowling. There is room for great improvement in catching and fielding.

The 2nd XI have won 5 matches out of 7 but details of the matches cannot be given as they lost their score book at St. Dunstan's. Thorne and Park have been the mainstays of the team and promising form has been shown by W. H. Barber, Williams, Johnston and G. Lee. Lee's 35 against Addey and Stanhope is the biggest score and Lee has been very successful with the ball, taking 4 for 1 against Dudley House, 5 for 4 against Erith 1st, and 4 for 7 against Addey's.

The 3rd XI lost to Erith County 2nd XI and lost to Westminster City 3rd, and a team of 14½ which went to Bellingham to play a similar Merchant Taylors' team suffered a severe defeat. Christie, Kingsman and Baker have been the most successful players.

In the Inter-House Competition, School House look like adding another to their list of championships. Up to the present they are the only unbeaten House. Tuckfield has been their most successful batsman and Hocknell has bowled very well. Raleigh have won two matches and are to be congratulated on their increased keenness, which is especially noticeable among the Juniors. The biggest scoring match was that between Nelson and Rodney, the former making 130 in an hour and the latter replying with 90, while on the other hand the lowest score to date is Drake's 17 against Nelson.

The position on June 10th was as follows:—

School ...	...	4	4	0
Nelson ...	...	3	2	1
Rodney ...	...	3	2	1
Raleigh ...	...	4	2	2
Wolfe ...	...	3	0	3
Drake ...	...	3	0	3

RESULTS.

May 2nd. 1st XI., 57. Eltham St. John's, 108. Webb, 10, Edey, 10, Johnston, 10, not out. Smith, 7 for 42, Ritchie, 3 for 34

May 6th. 1st XI., 77. Macoma, 47. Barber, 37, Hedley, 18, not out. Webb, 6 for 23, Smith, 3 for 1.

May 9th. 1st XI., 51. Woolwich Polytechnic, 31, Webb, 3 for 10, Ritchie, 2 for 11, Bellord, 2 for 5, Smith, 1 for 1.

May, 16th, 1st XI. v St. Dunstan's 2nd.

Webb b Wheeler	10	Mines b Webb	0
Tuckfield c Overbury b Wheeler	23	Batty c Smith b Ritchie	4
Ritchie c Morgan b Phillips	0	Huddart b Webb	12
Wall b Phillips	1	Wood b Webb	19
Bellord c Morgan b Wheeler	0	Tickle c King b Smith	26
Smith b Wheeler	0	Morgan c King b Ritchie	3
Barber c Phillips b Wheeler	7	Kemp c & b Ritchie	0
Hedley b Phillips	13	Overbury b Smith	3
Walker c Wheeler b Phillips	1	Phillips b Bellord	6
King not out	4	Whicker not out	1
Edey b Wheeler	11	Wheeler b Bellord	1
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	79	Total	79

Webb, 3 for 22, Ritchie, 3 for 34, Bellord 2 for 14, Smith, 2 for 5.

May 20th. 1st XI. v Whitechapel Foundation School.

Webb b Reuben	15	Price b Ritchie	5
Tuckfield c Price b Treisman	8	Treisman b Webb	0
Ritchie c Larholt b Reuben	6	Larholt b Bellord	2
Woollett run out	1	Gluck b Ritchie	2
Smith c Gluck b Reuben	18	Colburg c & b Bellord	1
Bellord c Lederman b Treisman	9	Reuben b Ritchie	11
Barber b Treisman	0	Schwarz b Ritchie	2
Hedley b Treisman	0	Barr c Smith b Ritchie	0
Walker b Treisman	2	Diamond b Webb	0
King c Larholt b Reuben	0	Lederman not out	6
Edey not out	2	Zuckis b Ritchie	0
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	65	Total	33

Ritchie, 6 for 10, Bellord, 2 for 8, Webb, 2 for 11.

May 30th. 1st XI. v Addey & Stanhope.

Webb b Herlihy	1	Herlihy b Bellord	0
Tuckfield b Harper	0	Lucchesi ht wkt b Ritchie	4
Ritchie c Morcombe b Harper	0	Badcock b Webb	15
Wall b Herlihy	8	Voysey c King b Smith	11
Bellord b Chester	25	Chester b Webb	9
Smith run out	2	Freeman b White	4
Hedley run out	0	Harper b Ritchie	3
King c Harding b Herlihy	9	Davidson run out	2
Edey b Chester	0	Harding b Bellord	1
Walker b Herlihy	1	Morcombe not out	7
Woollett not out	1	Mortimore b Bellord	5
Extras	10	Extras	9
Total	57	Total	70

Bellord, 3 for 18. Webb, 3 for 21, Ritchie, 2 for 13, Smith, 1 for 10.

June 3rd, 1st XI. v Brockley County School.

Webb c & b Muirhead	9	Muirhead c Webb b Smith	2
Tuckfield b Hurst	19	Griffin b Smith	0
Ritchie b Clark	7	Hurst b Webb	9
Wall run out	2	Clark c Wall b Webb	2
Bellord b Hurst	2	Reason c Walker b Smith	1
Smith b Reason	7	Tetley b Webb	1
Barber b Clark	25	Cogswell c Walker b Smith	21
Hedley b Hurst	10	Furby b Smith	4
Woollett b Hurst	0	Looker b Webb	3
Edey not out	2	Nicholls b Webb	0
Walker b Clark	2	Boddy not out	0
Extras	8	Extras	10
Total	93	Total	53

Webb, 6 for 25, Smith, 4 for 21.

June 6th. 1st XI. 42. v. Crusaders. 86.

Smith, 12; Webb, 5 for 35, Smith, 2 for 15, Ritchie, 2 for 21.

Wednesday, June 9th. Masters v Boys.

T. R. N. Crofts c Bellord b Ritchie	4	Webb b Crofts	13
J. Jackson b Bellord	11	Tuckfield c Jackson b Parker	2
G. R. Parker b Bellord	2	Ritchie b Crofts	5
J. W. Kirby b Bellord	6	Wall c Jackson b Crofts	2
L. A. Triebel not out	8	Bellord s Triebel b Kirby	11
W. A. Allen lbw b Bellord	3	Smith (N. L.) b Fenby	26
A. V. C. Fenby b Webb	2	Hedley c Peckham b Kirby	1
J. Amesbury run out	0	King c Jackson b Kirby	4
W. Mann c & b Smith	3	Walker not out	11
Sergt. Tyler run out	1	Edey c & b Kirby	4
J. H. Peckham b Smith	0	Barber (R. A.) b Kirby	20
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	47		100

POMPEII.

THE fascination of Pompeii is unique. All have read or ought to have read Lord Lytton's famous book but the place must be seen to be appreciated. Nowhere else in the world can we find as here a whole town once submerged, where, owing to the special circumstances of the calamity which befel it, it is possible to see how men lived 2,000 years ago.

From the ruins of Rome we can realise to some extent the public life of bygone ages but we must go to Pompeii to see what the private life of the ancients was.

It is commonly believed that the town was enveloped in a stream of lava from Vesuvius, but though this was the case with its neighbour Herculaneum, it was not so with Pompeii. Herculaneum was in fact so completely covered with molten lava that the modern town of Resina has been built upon it. So hard does lava become when cold that excavations can only be made by undermining, but in the case of Pompeii which was enshrouded in ashes the task of excavating has been comparatively simple.

In 63 A.D., a terrible earthquake shook to its foundations the great town of 200,000 inhabitants (for Pompeii was then about half the size of modern Naples) and destroyed many of its buildings. The new town had not been long completed when the final catastrophe came in 79 A.D.

This time a dense shower of ashes from the volcano covered the town to a depth of 3 feet and it was soon followed by other showers. Rain consolidated the ashes into pumice stone and eventually a stratum 20 feet thick completely enveloped it. This effectually preserved the city from the ravages of time, for the atmosphere could not penetrate to destroy what was beneath.

Excavations have proceeded slowly for the past 50 years. The work is done with scrupulous care; no spades or barrows are used but only the trowel and the basket, so that the delicate frescoes on the walls of the houses may not be harmed.

The city presents a strange sight. It is practically roofless for the roofs have fallen in; nowhere are the walls more than 15 or 20 feet high. But below this level, the town is preserved in a manner which is nothing short of uncanny. Statues, bronzes and other relics have been removed to the Museum in Naples for preservation but the places where they once stood are as they were, and but little imagination is required to picture them in their former state. The whole is a strange picture of arrested life. There are the amphoras ready for to-morrow's feast; pickled walnuts 20 centuries old can still be seen in their original jars; loaves were taken from the bakers' ovens; a woman's body was found with the very jewels which she was wearing when the crisis overtook her; another woman is clasping her baby in her arms and we can still read the expression on her face.

No less striking are the streets and the walls of the houses. The former are narrow, just wide enough to let two small chariots pass; the breadth of these can easily be gauged from the deep ruts in the lava with which the streets were paved. At the street corners are stepping-stones for pedestrians, not the forerunners of our London "islands" but meant to afford a crossing after the torrential rains of Southern Italy. On the stones by the wells we can see the grooves worn by the ropes. Here on a guard-house wall are ill-shaped letters, crude sketches made by soldiers to while away their time; little did they think that time was coming to engulf them. There on a street wall are the rough drawings of wayward schoolboys, for all the world like those, with which, when occasion offers their modern descendants will adorn a blackboard, *absente magistro*. Trade signs there are though less than nowadays, but election posters urging the rival claims of municipal candidates are frequent. There is no sight like this for reminding us that man is essentially the same to-day as he was 2,000 years ago.

A TRAMP ABROAD.

ARTHUR L. RIDGER'S Book "A Wanderer's Trail" has been extremely well reviewed and among the best of the notices is that from the "Times" of April 24th, which we print below.

Tramp is most decidedly the appropriate word. The author has been, among other things a "hobo"—one who when travelling on American railroads "beat his way" in preference to paying his fare. He began life, first as a clerk in an insurance office and then in mercantile houses; and he sought a foreign appointment, but failed to find one. The plunge came thus:—

> One day . . . I was enlarging on my eagerness to "go abroad" (that vague phrase so often in the mouths of young Englishmen at home) when I was disconcerted by the blunt retort: "Then why the devil don't you go?" With a rather injured air, I began to explain my many fruitless efforts to this end. I was cut short, however, by my listener saying "My boy, if you want to go abroad and see the world—go!—ship in the first tramp you can find, bound anywhere. *That* is the only way to see the world."

It is a true saying. The tourist does not see the world, nor does the explorer committed to an organized expedition. The former only sees a show; the latter only studies geography. The discovery of the world, not as a spectacle, but as an experience, is only for those who are planked down in strange places, with no money, unless it be a little small change, in their pockets, and the consequent necessity of making friends and earning a living. The doors which poverty has to force lead to far more interesting places than the doors which are opened by golden keys or influential introductions.

Such, then, was the journey on which Mr. Ridger set out, with a capital of ten pounds and "untiring energy, unlimited hope, and the unbounded enthusiasm of youth," when he left Barry Docks in February, 1907, in a boat bound for San Francisco. He had no definite programme, but meant to take any job which he felt capable of executing; and, as generally happens in such cases, he put his hand to a good many jobs for which he was but imperfectly equipped. He fed a donkey engine with firewood in a lumber camp, and gathered strawberries for a fruit farmer. He loaded ships with timber, looked after cattle in a boat bound for Alaska, sold cigars in a Vancouver store, and helped to lay a cement "side-walk" in the same city. He acted as a ship's steward and a theatrical super; and he worked his way to Japan, and earned his living in Tokyo as a teacher of English. Thence he proceeded to Korea, where he acted as *locum tenens* to the foreign reviser of the *Seoul Press*. The editor of the *Seoul Press* gave him a railway pass which took him to Harbin. At a later date

he was engaged in mining on the Rand, and he also trekked across the Kalahari Desert, and got to Lake Ngami, whence he brought back some tiger and lion skins. And so on, in one way or another, to Zanzibar, to Bombay, to the Malabar Coast, to Ceylon, to Burma, to Calcutta, and to Singapore, and back to England, reflecting as the ship bore him home:—

> I thought of myself at one-and-twenty, full of Hope and Ambition, setting out to see the world with all the enthusiasm of Youth; and then of myself at twenty-seven, returning home with little to show for my years of travel—save the gift of Experience and Knowledge of Mankind.

But those are great gifts, and not to be undervalued. They are gifts for the sake of which men attend universities, and undergo all manner of laborious apprenticeships—the most valuable of all assets acquired in any kind of education. It is not quite clear whether Mr. Ridger himself considers that his *Wanderjahre* were a waste of time; but we should like to assure him of our confidence that they were not—a confidence which we base partly on our observation of the outcome of similar experiences in the case of other able men, and partly on his own pithy and lucid handling of the English language.

AN OLD BOY IN VANCOUVER.

It was in 1862, that the pioneer settler, Jack Morton, a native of Yorkshire, "built his hut in the shadow of the forest fringing Burrard Inlet." Others joined him and soon similar dwelling, surrounded his once solitary cabin, and this early settlement known as Granville, continued to grow slowly, until in 1886 the population was a little under 1,000. In that year the C.P.Ry. was extended from Port Moody to Granville, and the "city" became incorporated and its name changed to Vancouver.

I find that Sir William Van Horne chose the name of Vancouver, though other residents at first objected to it. They said, "This is the Mainland; we don't want it confounded with Vancouver Island." "Never mind," said Sir William, "if you call it Granville or Liverpool, or any other name, it conveys no idea of location." People remembered that island called Vancouver away up at the left hand corner of North America, but they were rather hazy as to the whereabouts of British Columbia (which was less known in those days than now) and confused it with the State of Columbia in South America.

It is remarkable what a transformation has taken place within the last fifty years, when one considers that all the land on which the City is built has first had to be cleared of a thick forest of heavy timber. On the outskirts of town is the forest, which has to be cut down as the city grows. This clearing is a big task, and is carried out on an extensive scale. The selected timber is first logged off and sold to the lumber mills, or maybe the Mill Company owns the timber, and lets the contract to a logging company to cut the timber from its own "limits" *i.e.* licensed areas. "Logging" is quite a business, and needs a large equipment, often including nowadays a light railway which is used to carry the trees from the ground where they are felled to the water, where they are finally formed into great rafts and towed to the sawmills. But after this logging of selected timber is completed (which has been done for a long time in this neighbourhood) there still remains a forest of heavy timber standing, together with the stumps of the great trees which have been felled. A landowner wishing to prepare his land for building or a view to selling at a better price will have his land cleared, and there are various small contractors who will undertake the work. You may find all sorts and conditions of men engaged in the work: Italians, Russians, Hindoos, Swedes, men of all colours and nationalities, and they have various methods of tackling it. After felling any trees that have to come down, the stumps are blown out by dynamite. They are then heaped together and burnt. One method of collecting the stuff together for burning is by means of a steam hoist and tackle, and huge piles are built in this way, barrels of inflammable material being placed at the base of the centre pole, and a tunnel way kept to allow for a good passage of air. Almost all through the year the noise of blasting is to be heard and the glare of great fires seen in the night.

Before people are allowed to use dynamite they must obtain a permit from the city, but many deaths have been caused through the carelessness and incompetence of men blasting. Only a few weeks after I moved into my present home some Hindoos were blasting out stumps about two or three hundred yards away, when one morning there was a bang; a shower of dirt, roots, etc., fell on the verandah, and a nice smooth pebble weighing about ten pounds shot through my roof.

Practically all the residences here are built of wood, the framework resting on a foundation of concrete walls. To some extent this is the reason why, in America, so many houses are

blown bodily away, as often happens in the hurricanes which occur on this continent; but of course no building will stand if caught in the whirl of a tornado.

Most houses are built with a "basement" on the ground floor' which not only keeps the living rooms well off the ground, which may be damp (and which decidedly is so in the winter), and affords good accommodation for cellar space, etc., but it contains the furnace for heating the house. Many houses are heated with hot water or steam radiator systems, but more contain hot air furnaces, the heated air being carried from the top of the furnace through tin pipes (about nine inches in diameter) direct to the various rooms, through open radiators at the foot of the walls. I think that most houses, or at any rate the more recent ones, have one or more fireplaces in addition to the furnace, but some have none at all.

The mountains now are looking very fine, and on some clear mornings when the sun is just rising, the colours of the sky and shades of light thrown across them are extremely beautiful. So also are the sunsets. As I was crossing over from Vancouver Island some time ago, the sun dipped down behind the mountains on the Island, and threw violet rays upon the snow-clad peaks on the islands in Howe Sound and on the Mainland, making a glorious picture. The scenery around the Coast here is very fine, but I cannot now stop to describe any details. The route to Victoria, which is 84 miles south-west of here, lies for the most part through a group of islands, and is very pretty, and I have been told by Scotsmen that the scenery is very much like that of the lakes in the Trossachs. But to enjoy the details of the coast and to have a good holiday you need to take a small boat and pull around the rocky shores, running into some of the endless number of coves and bays, selecting the pools for fishing, sounding the depth of some spots where the rocks drop perpendicularly into the water, etc. The islands themselves are the tops of submerged mountains, and in many places the shore line presents a long stretch of rock like a perpendicular wall, as straight as though a huge knife had descended and cut off a great chunk of the mountain side and sent it to the bottom of the sea. It is curious to see quite large trees growing out of these rocks, with their roots clinging on like leeches, and sometimes embedded in the face of the cliff. And here and there I have seen harebells springing from niches in the rocks.

I must refer to a little bit of school life on one of the islands up the Sound, not far from here, which came to my notice last summer. We were camping in a very pretty spot on the island

overlooking a little bay of the sea, on some ground belonging to a small farmer who had his house hard by. He had three youngsters who went to school when convenient. The first part of their way to school was covered by taking one of their father's boats and rowing for about ten minutes to the spot where the road across the island ended. Here they made fast their boat and walked about two miles to the schoolhouse, this being situated in what was considered a central spot for the dozen or so of children who came from various parts of the isle. It was a good step for the farmer's boys and little girl if the weather were bad in winter, but of course if the weather were too bad, or the children got up late, or felt otherwise indisposed for school, they just didn't go. Perhaps they went fishing on the raft or helped at home. Anyhow, there was the schoolhouse, very mildewy, but looking suspiciously as if it had once had a coat of paint, and, as it had its shutters up when I first saw it, I took it for a bankrupt Mission room. There is a little store about two miles further on, near the landing stage where the pleasure boats come in, which is also the Post Office; and I was informed that the schoolmaster was the assistant at the store, the school being closed for summer holidays. I recollected him because he had made an error in adding my little bill.

On another neighbouring island, where there is no road, the children, who muster about half a dozen, have to row all the way to the schoolmaster's house, as one cannot walk through the forest jungle. I am told that the little girls get the pleasant task of minding the schoolmistress's baby, and I understand that the master spends most of his time cultivating his little farm, so I suppose the boys get the job of digging potatoes, or thinning out the cabbage plants, which reminds one of how the diabolical Mr. Wackford Squeers taught his boys "bottiney" by sending them to weed the garden.

E. L. MATTHEWS.

OLD BOYS' NOTES.

CONCERT, APRIL 2nd.

This was held in the School Hall, and was attended by a large and appreciative audience, the ladies being well represented. The musical items were very well received, and there were repeated demands for encores. Humorous selections by Mr. F. Mitchell were much enjoyed, and the proceedings were terminated by an enjoyable farce. The best thanks of the Association are due to those who made the evening so enjoyable.

Piano Solo, Humoresque, Dvorak.—Mr. J. C. Crawford.
Songs, "The Windmill," "Glorious Devon." Nelson.—Mr. F. Watts.
Songs, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," "I Know a Lovely Garden."—Miss H. Pett.
Violin Solos, "Romance," "Berceuse," Erlsfield.—Mr. A. V. Rogers.
Song, "Dear Love Remember Me," Marshall.—Mr. Frank Ashbee..
Selections.—Mr. F. Mitchell.
Piano Solo, "Polonaise," Chopin.—Mr. W. Orton.

SUPPER FOR TWO.

A Farce by J. W. Gifford.—Scene, Wolf and Lamb Inn, Muggleton, 1825.

Mr. Thomas Quildriver.—An Attorney up for the Assizes.
Mr. W. W. POYSER.
Horatio Blazer, Esq.—Lieut. Blankshire Yeomanry.
Mr. G. R. PARKER.
Joseph.—A Waiter.—Mr. T. R. N. CROFTS.

It has been definitely decided to arrange for colours for the members of the Association in the form of a hat band and tie. The general opinion is that the colours should be dark and light blue (the School colours) combined, with a third, for which yellow, green and white have been suggested. Old Boys interested should not fail to write to the Secretary offering suggestions and designs. Members will be informed shortly which combination has been accepted by the Committee, and where the colours can be obtained.

The Secretary would be extremely glad to receive contributions to these columns from Old Boys, especially those abroad, or to hear from present members who know the addresses of Old Boys abroad, that he may correspond with them.

G. J. Arnold (O.R. 1913) has arrived safely in Canada, and is hard at work on a fruit farm near Grimsby, on the shores of Lake Ontario, 25 miles from the Falls of Niagara. He seems to be settling down to the life of a fruit farmer, and we hope to be able to print a long account of his experiences in our next issue.

J. R. J. Clark (O.R. 1906) is an Engine Room Artificer on board H.M.S. *Hussar*, and in a letter we have seen he gives his impressions of a visit to Pompeii, which is all the more interesting, as we have an article on Pompeii in this issue. He was not at all impressed with the rolling stock of the State railways, and mentions that he remembered the third class carriages when reading the account of the debate on the Nationalization of Railways. Evidently his experience of Italian State railways would have made him a decided opponent of the motion at the debate.

K. E. D. Dauncey (1904, Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge), has obtained a Second Class in Part II. of the Economics Tripos.

B. C. C. Holding (1913) was 1st in the Quarter, 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Jump (16 ft. 9 ins.), 2nd in the High Jump, and won the Junior Championship (under 15) at King Edward's School, Birmingham.

MARRIAGES.

LYON—TILLEY.—On May 26th, at Keynsham Parish Church, Somerset, by the Rev. W. T. Money, Vicar of St. Peter's, Greenwich, C. H. Lyon (O.R.) to Ethel Joan, second daughter of the late Robert Tilley, of Alstoncourt, near Bridgwater.

ARSCOTT—WILLIAMS.—On July 2nd, at Maze Hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. Sirhowy Jones, Leonard C. Arscott, of Park Place, Greenwich, to Gwladys Vivien, daughter of Henry Williams, of 21, The Circus, Greenwich.

OBITUARY.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Alfred James Cox, who was drowned in the Thames off Charlton on Saturday, March 21st, 1914. He was but sixteen years old, a healthy, sturdy lad, and had only left school a few months to take up the occupation of engineering which he loved so well. It was while engaged in his work on an oil steamer that he made the fatal slip into the water; and although life buoys, motor boats, and plenty of help was at hand, it was impossible to save him. He was an affectionate and sympathetic friend; and all those who knew him at school will be exceedingly sorry to hear of his tragic and untimely death.

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Bryan, F. C.
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Bulley, H. J.

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Carlisle, W. T.
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Dannatt, P. B.
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Llewellyn, W. E.
Lowden, A. F.

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Mace. C.
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Nunn, E. S.

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Oborn, H.

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Prance, F.

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