

PUBLISHED EACH YEAR AT BEDALES SCHOOL

THE



BEDALES
RECORDS

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YEAR 1914-1915.

NUMBER 27.

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The BEDALES SCHOOL ROLL for 1915, containing Names and Addresses of all who have joined the School up to 1915, with summaries of doings and occupations after leaving School, list of School Institutions and Officers for 1915-16, and various interesting analyses, will be published in October, and will be sent FREE to all members of the O.B.C., and on receipt of P.O. for 1s. 1d. to anyone else. Application to be made to Assistant Secretary of O.B.C., Bedales School, Petersfield.



THE BEDALES RECORD

No. 27.

Year 1914-1915.

THE YEAR.

WHEN, at the beginning of August last year, the last number of the RECORD was being got ready, the war had just burst upon us, and we could only look forward with mingled hopes and fears, knowing little of what lay in front of us and wondering what it would bring. And now, after a year of war, there is still no immediate end in sight. But if all our hopes have not been realized, the worst of our fears have not either. At least now we know what to expect, and what is required of us, and we can face the future with no less determination, but with greater certainty. And looking back over the past year, we have much, very much, to be thankful for. It was in those first weeks that the suspense was greatest. By the time the School met again the great retreat was ended; the tide had turned, and though there have been many ebbs and flows since then, and long stretches when it seemed endlessly stationary, we can feel that on the whole it has gained more than it has lost, and that in what is now a contest of endurance we shall not be the one to be compelled to give in. But while the national danger and the national task underlies all other thoughts, it is only of our own share in it that our SCHOOL RECORD has to tell. On another page will be found the list, as complete as we can yet make it, of the members of the School who have joined the forces or are serving in some capacity—something like 70 per cent of those who have been through the School. It is a list of which we may well be proud; and of that other list, too, of those among them who have laid down their lives in their country's service, whether on the field of battle, or in the course of their training for the fuller service it was not to be theirs to give. All the year through there has hardly been a week-end without some khaki-clad figures here, spending a brief leave, or come to say good-bye before going out, or some, now and then, back from the front recovering from wounds. Nor is it old boys only who are serving. Seven have gone from the staff, six to the fighting line, and one to nurse, who would otherwise still be working here. And many of the old girls, too, are working in hospitals or on relief committees or in other ways. This is a time in which all can do something, though for many of us it seems little enough that we can do, beyond keeping on with our own work and helping to fill the places of those who are gone. In the School much energy found an outlet, in the

winter, in making warm things to send out to the men in the trenches; and much this term in drilling. There was, naturally, a strong wish from the very beginning of the war to start, in addition to the regular Swedish gymnastics that we have had since Mr. Roper joined us, a military Training Corps that would be of use to any who, during the course of the war, would reach the age for entering the new armies. At first I was unwilling to allow this, as at that time I could hardly believe that the war would last long enough to require the service of any who would still be at School for another year, and meanwhile it might, I felt, introduce into the School the kind of militarist spirit that we did not wish to encourage. At the same time I promised that if by the spring it was plain that the war would still last some time, and those still here would, therefore, be needed to take part in it, I would take steps to give them as much as possible of the requisite training. This term, accordingly, some forty have been drilling on three afternoons a week. As the troops quartered in Petersfield throughout the winter have now left the neighbourhood, a local instructor was not available; but I hoped that there would be little difficulty in finding an experienced N.C.O., invalided home from the front, who would be glad to undertake such work though unfit to return to active service. But so far all our enquiries from military authorities and hospitals have been unsuccessful. One or two who were recommended to us proved too severely injured to do any work for some time to come; and all who are fit to do so seem to be required for the army itself. About mid-term, however, Trubshawe, who was then at home recovering from a wound in the arm, offered to come and drill all who wished so long as his leave might last, an offer which we gladly accepted. He could not, unfortunately, remain for long, but under his direction an excellent beginning was made. When he had to leave Mr. Williams, who is in charge of the Red Cross work in the neighbourhood, filled the gap with stretcher drill, until the prefects, profiting by what they had learnt from Trubshawe, could take over the command in turns. In this way, though we have not been able to do all that we intended, much useful work has been done, which I hope may be carried further next term.

Except for those special activities and our khaki visitors there has been little outward change in the School life during the year. At first it seemed probable that the war might considerably affect our numbers; but though a few could not return, and some others left us in order to enter the army, their places were partly filled by refugees, three Belgian and two French, some of whom have been enabled to come by the action of the present members of the School. It was more difficult to fill the vacant places of the masters who joined the forces. Some we have not tried to fill, but by doing away with one form and enlarging the others have diminished the amount of work to be divided between those who remain, while some of the science teaching has been done, and very efficiently, by Whyte and Hartree. The vacant post at the Junior School was at first filled by Békássy mi. who had come over for the O.B. meeting, and then found himself unable to return to

his own country. In the same way Mr. Hinne's place was taken by a young German, Dr. Schaetzle, who found himself in the same plight, and with no wish, even had it been possible, to go back and take part in a war to which all his convictions were opposed. But they were not allowed to remain with us very long, When the first outcry against "alien enemies" was at its height, they were removed, first to the internment camp at Frimley, and then to the Isle of Man. At Christmas Békássy was released, and since then has been allowed to live at Cambridge and go on with his studies there, with the few Bedalians left there and his brother's old friends. Dr. Schaetzle is still in the Isle of Man, and writes very contentedly of his life and companions and the many literary and other interests that have been started among them. In his place a Belgian lady, Mlle. Fleurquin, a teacher from Antwerp, has been with us since then.

The Autumn term began with a spell of beautiful weather that served well for the Sports which we now always hold at that time of the year. This occasion was unusually gay, for we invited the Hants Territorials, then at Petersfield, and they brought their band to enliven the afternoon, which they did with a right good will, even to taking part in a race playing on their instruments. Whether owing to their music or the fine weather, several new records were made, notably Sanderson's high jump.

The mid-term saw the usual Merry Evening, but with a more impromptu programme of the old kind, and none the worse for that. Apart from this, a performance by the Junior Poetry Club of the "Land of Heart's Desire" was all that was done in the way of acting, for at such a time of anxiety it hardly seemed possible to give time and thought to a School play as usual. Instead, we joined with the village Choral Society in giving a joint evening in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, at which the School gave selections from the Messiah, and the village acted a play written for the purpose by Mrs Muirhead Bone on the legend of the Christmas Rose. The simplicity and dignity of the acting and the beauty of the grouping and colours and setting of the scenes (arranged by Mr. Bone) made of it a singularly beautiful piece of work that did the utmost credit to all concerned.

In December Whyte and Hartree went up for their scholarship examination at Cambridge, and fulfilled our highest hopes: for both obtained the highest scholarships awarded, Whyte at Trinity, where only one other of equal value was given for science, and Hartree the only one awarded at John's. The whole day's holiday promised to the School for their success was kept over till the summer when it could be better spent.

Rain and influenza were both prevalent in the first half of the spring term, and there is little else to record. The levelling of the further side of the match ground was resumed; but as it was all long-distance wheeling in barrows, it seemed only a small piece that was finished as the result of a good deal of work. In the mid-term Merry Evening it was good to see so many juniors taking part: the chief subjects for humorous treatment seemed to be the vagaries of the clocks and the ravages of the "flu." The usual Prize-

work competitions filled up the end of term. In both boys' and girls' gymnastics the order was the same: I.A.B., Removes, Lower Middles, and Upper Middles last. In the dancing the only change in this order was that the Removes were placed first. In the boxing competition there was more display of energy than of science, the best fight being that between Dotzauer mi. and Page. A sequel to the competition was an "international" match, in which the two challengers from across the Channel, though they made a good fight, were beaten. The last week was also enlivened with a well-acted French play, by Miss Stent's class, and two performances of the "Pirates of Penzance," thoroughly enjoyed both by actors and audience: these last including not only our immediate neighbours, but many of the 6th Hants Territorials then quartered in Petersfield, the local Red Cross workers, and the police who had lent us their uniforms for the occasion.

There were various illustrated lectures in the course of the winter; by Professor Bickerton on his theory of grazing suns; by Miss Hutchinson on her recent visit to several of the German colonies in the Pacific; by Mr. Machen on Plant Food—the bacterial peat with which such surprising results have been obtained; and by Mr. Vaughan Nash on the production of a daily newspaper, made doubly interesting by his own experiences when he was on the staff of the *Daily Chronicle*. Another very interesting lecture was that given by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, of the British Museum, on Etchings and other Prints, in connection with an exhibition held in the School, by the generosity of Mr. Muirhead Bone, of over a hundred etchings. This exhibition, which must have been one of the best and most complete collections of Mr. Bone's work that has ever been got together, was kept open for a week, and the sum paid for admission sent to the Belgian Fund. Yet another very enjoyable evening was that when Miss Clark came and told stories, Norse and English folk-tales, to an audience gathered round the fire in the dining-hall, a pleasure that we hope she will give us again. And at the beginning of the summer term Montague, just back from his Pacific Island with its sociable cannibals who taught him to play a new instrument, came to talk about the study of natural history and especially what can be done in this neighbourhood—a talk that must have given help and inspiration to many who, let us hope, will follow in his steps. Later in the term Miss Edwards, who had already one evening given the School a great treat in singing many of the folk-songs of the Balkan peoples, gave a lecture on Serbia in our Hall, in aid of the Montenegrin Relief Fund, illustrated by lantern slides of some of the work of the great Serbian sculptor, Mestrovic, and by Serbian songs and tunes, given by herself and Phyllis Turner in Serbian costume. And as well as to all of these, our thanks are due to Mr. Livens and Mrs. Wicksteed for coming to give addresses at Sunday services, as also to Mr. Michel, who came over for this purpose from the camp where he was stationed.

It was decided by the School Parliament this year that Form Shows should be held at the end of each of the three terms, at which not only free-time work should be shown, but, as far as possible, all the class-work as well,

marked according to simple classification to show its quality, and a complete record of all that each member of the form had done during the term, both in class and out. Each individual should then receive, as the result of all the work thus shown, a final mark, A, AB, B, BC, or C; no individual prizes should be awarded except at the end of the year to those who had got at least two A's and no mark lower than AB; while no form-prize should be awarded each term to the form that had the highest proportion of the marks A and AB; the general care of their form-room and originality in the arrangement of the form-show being also taken into account by the judges. The result of these changes has been a marked improvement in the shows, especially in the younger forms as they now feel that they have an equal chance of success. In the Autumn term the form-prize was awarded to the Senior Remove. On this occasion L.M. III was placed second, and in the Spring term it did even better and received the prize. In the Summer term U.M. II had, if not the most striking show, far the best average of free-time work, L.M. III being second, and the Senior Remove, with a very attractive show of work, third. Prizes for consistently good free-time work throughout the year were awarded to five boys and seven girls.

This spring the Scott Memorial Fund, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Scott in memory of T. O. Scott who died last year, was for the first time allotted to the encouragement of scientific research. The sum was divided between the group who had, until the war brought their work to an end for the present, established a wireless station, and the group who have been experimenting with vegetable dyes, and have produced some excellent results.

As Easter fell awkwardly this year it was decided to shorten the Spring Term and begin the Summer Term a week earlier than usual, a change that was welcomed by all, especially as May proved so fine a month, and cricket and bathing could begin at once; and as the season was late for once we could enjoy, after term began, the full beauty of the spring here, instead of most of the budding and blossom being over, as is usually the case, during the Easter holidays. Throughout most of the term the weather has been splendid, at least from our point of view, though to the farmers the drought at one time threatened to be serious. Despite this the hay crop was a good one, and was got in, with a fortnight's work, in good condition; and since then we have been able to spare help to some of our neighbours. As all who can do so have enlisted, there is a shortage of labour for farm and garden work, and at intervals throughout the term a certain number of boys have been drafted off, even from morning class-work, to help with these as well as doing the necessary work on the cricket grounds; and girls, besides working with Miss Bagnall in the garden, have also been taking part in the table-laying and other house work in place of the pantry boys who have enlisted and cannot be replaced.

What with all this work and the drilling there has been somewhat less cricket this summer than usual, especially as some matches had to be scratched owing to the two or three isolated cases of measles that appeared

at different times during the term without spreading further. But some good matches have been played, and both boys' and girls' teams have done well, the latter bringing back the challenge shield from Prior's Field after an innings victory.

There has been very keen interest in the shooting on the range this year, as was natural in war time. It has been under the charge of Mr. Keenan who has taken much trouble to improve the firing points and targets, and to introduce more variety. The standard of marksmanship is good; a keen competition for the Donegal badge resulted in its being won by Barnsley ma. with a score of 88.

Great excitement was caused one Saturday afternoon towards the end of May by the arrival of an Old Bedalian, Goode, on a service biplane. He was on a practice flight, with a fellow officer, from Gosport, and finding himself over Petersfield with engine-trouble threatening, descended into the football field. At first those watching the aeroplane's approach could hardly believe it was really coming down here; but when its swift spiral descent showed that this must be its purpose, there was a stampede across fences and hay fields to see it alight, and for half an hour, while Goode and his friend came to the School to have tea, an eager crowd swarmed round the machine (left in the charge of the constable who soon arrived on the scene) anxious to examine all the details of it from every point of view. By the time they were ready to resume their flight half Petersfield seemed to have come up to see the start. The biplane was brought up to the churchyard wall and turned round, the crowd marshalled out of the way, and after trial of the engine it was started, at first slowly, like a great wounded moth fluttering along the ground, then moving faster and faster, until, not far from the further fence it rose gracefully, and after circling overhead with hand-waving in acknowledgment of our cheers, shot away toward Butser and was soon out of sight, and the crowd melted away to talk over, and tell the less fortunate ones who had not seen it, every detail of the afternoon's experience.

On June 25, as a break in the long term, we had the whole day holiday, kept over since the winter, to commemorate the winning of their scholarships by Whyte and Hartree. As it seemed an almost impossible undertaking to arrange for the whole School to spend it together at any one place, it was decided to break up into four groups and go in different directions. Several of the places proposed, such as the Isle of Wight, were ruled out owing to uncertainties of trains and boats in war time. After due inquiry it was decided that I.A.B. should go to Selsey, the Removes to Hayling Island, the Upper Middles to Chichester, returning, partly driving and partly walking, across the downs, and the Lower Middles to Midhurst and Cowdray Park. The day was fine, and all the arrangements proved most successful. Two parties went together to Chichester, and had time there to see something of the Cathedral and the old town before separating, the one to motor to Selsey, the other to drive on their way to Harting. Those who spent the day by the sea got an advantage over the others in having two good bathes: but all

seem to have enjoyed themselves fully, and each party on its return declared that their expedition had been the best; and when all were back (except a few who managed to get left behind at Chichester, thanks to an over-punctual train, and came on two hours later after a further picnic under a haystack) the day was fitly closed with cheers for those to whom they owed it.

This term Mrs. Girdlestone was able to make another of those visits here that are always so keenly enjoyed by all in the School (for who is there, young or old, who does not at once find in her a friend?), and though we were not able to get up for her the Merry Evening that she wished, she saw some French scenes composed and acted with great spirit by the Lower Middles, and the country dances in costume in the Steephurst garden given, with old English songs, on the occasion of a meeting held here of the local branch of the Workers' Educational Association. Another performance, at the end of term, of these and o her old dances by members of various forms, brought together a large number of onlookers despite the threatening rain that only just held off till it was over.

Rain also threatened to spoil the swimming sports at the end of term; but though a heavy thunderstorm delayed the beginning, the rest of the day was bright and warm, and there were several good races, several records being broken (especially in the girls' sports) and others equalled. The life-saving tests had already been held before the beginning of examinations, with so large an entry that two days had to be given to them. We were more fortunate in our days this year, and partly, no doubt, for this reason the results were in every way satisfactory, for all the candidates were successful. Ten obtained the silver medal, five boys and five girls; fourteen boys and six girls obtained the bronze medal, and eight boys and three girls passed the proficiency test. The examiner spoke in high praise of the unusually high standard of swimming in the School—and it is not confined to a few enthusiasts, either; there are very few, boys or girls, who have not "done their lengths." And as a proof that this life-saving is no mere show, but deserves its name, I may add that one of our old boys, when stationed in Alderney, has recently saved the life of a brother officer by continuing throughout the whole night, even after the doctor had pronounced him to be dead, the Schaefer method of resuscitation which he had learnt here.

It remains only, in reviewing the events of the year, to speak of the work of the School Parliament. Its meetings have not been very regular, as there have been fewer changes or suggestions to discuss, but it was agreed this term that it should meet in future at intervals not greater than three weeks. Several minor matters of School rules and the treatment of infringements of them have been discussed, but the chief matter was the question, first submitted to it last summer, and this term brought up again after a year's experience of the plan then adopted, of the best way of dealing with "house offences"—whether, as on the old plan, by a fixed scale of punishment, or as in the later, with no fixed punishments at all, and the attempt to do

without them altogether, or by some combination of the two. The questions raised, and the conclusions reached after discussion in the Parliament, will be found more fully treated on another page. The plan now under trial is an attempt to combine the advantages found in both plans that we have tried; it recognizes the need for different treatment at different stages of growth, and gives to all who prove their fitness the means of winning and keeping their freedom from the kind of penalty that mechanically follows on a certain number of entries on the "offence sheet."

The end of term brought the O.B. meeting, for we felt that even in war time, with so many away, we must not let a year go by without one. It was suggested that this would be a good opportunity for Old Bedalian mothers to bring their children with them, and the irreverent began to speak of it as the "Mothers' Meeting." But in the end only two found it possible to bring their children, and it proved instead to be a khaki meeting, for many of those still in training were able to get leave and put in an appearance for one or more of the days. It was, of course, much smaller than usual, the number present being only about half that of the record gathering last year, and the usual programme could not be carried out in its entirety. There was no voting for a new committee, and the old one remains in office for another year. Instead of a girls' and a boys' cricket match, there was only one, with a mixed team on both sides, members of the staff being called upon to fill up the O.B. eleven. The old Bedalians won the boys' swimming sports by a good margin: in the girls' sports, and in cricket and tennis they were well beaten by the School. The weather, though threatening, was kind on the first two days; but Monday afternoon brought a deluge, in spite of which a tennis tournament was played out by some enthusiasts, and the intended dancing on the Steephurst lawn had to take place in the dining hall instead. But nothing could depress the spirits of those who had come from many kinds of war work for a brief holiday; there was much good music and song, as always when Old Bedalians get together, and an excellent Merry Evening, at which Montague gave some of his famous impersonations as well as ballads sung to the lute of his own making, and a wonderful South Sea Native dance to the accompaniment of tea-tray drums. So there was plenty of merriment, and the delight of meeting old friends—and, beneath all, the thought of the absent.

And now all are scattered again except those who, in place of the usual O.B. camp in some distant wilds, are staying to take part in harvesting or such other farm work as there may be for us to do in the next fortnight. The camp will be pitched in the San field, and what with work and play, and Paul and the lute to give us food and make us music, with the downs in place of mountains or moors, and the swimming bath instead of a river, I do not doubt it will be as healthy and enjoyable a time as any in past years.

The year has seen many changes on the staff. Some are only temporary, as in most cases those who have gone on active service will, we hope, return to take up their work again when the war is over. Miss Hamilton, who was

away for two terms in East Africa on account of her health is now back again, greatly the better for the change and the adventurous time she had there. But besides these there are some permanent changes. Mrs. Brereton left us at Easter, and Miss Keith is now in charge of Steephurst, with Miss Lowe, so long the under matron here, to help her. Just at the end of term Mr. Heath was married to Miss Powell, and for the present they have a set of rooms in the Staff House for their home. We also welcome Bellot back among us to act as Housemaster now that Mr. Casey has taken a commission. And now Mr. Hughes and Miss Craigmile are leaving us, in view of their approaching marriage. Mr. Hughes goes to a post at Wellington College, and they take with them our grateful appreciation of all the excellent work they have done here, and our heartiest wishes for their success and happiness.

J.H.B.

THE SCHOOL AND THE WAR.

BELOW is given, as complete as we can yet make it, a list of former and, in the case of the staff, present members of the School who are serving with our fleets and armies, or with those of our Allies or enemies. The list is necessarily incomplete, as in the case of those who were in the School only a short time, and especially if many years ago, it is not easy to obtain particulars, and in the case of many from other countries, at present impossible. The names enclosed in square brackets are of those who did not remain at Bedales for their whole School life, and so, in most cases, were members of other Schools as well. Those marked with an * are known to be now, or to have been, at the front in Flanders or France; those with a †, at the Dardanelles. There are probably more that should be so marked already, and certainly will be by the time the RECORD is issued. In a few cases where the exact kind of service is not certain, a blank has been left after the name.

ADAMS, W. B., 2nd Lieut., 8th South Staffordshires.

ADIE, B., Private, 5th Buffs, in India.

ALLAN, H., Army Medical Corps, attached to a hospital in France.

ALLEN, E. A. F., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.

ALLEN, L. R. W., at first in Cambridge O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., 9th South Wales Borderers.

ANTHONY, E. H., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., 8th Royal West Kent.

ANTHONY, R. M., at first in Oxford O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., 10th Royal Lancaster (King's Own).

ASHTON, C. G., 2nd Lieut., West Kent Queen's Own Yeomanry.

ATKINSON, R. C., Lance-Corporal, West Kent Queen's Own Yeomanry.

*BACKHOUSE, J. W., 2nd Lieut., Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

- *BADLEY, J. E., Private, Artists' Rifles.
- [*BARNETT, D. O., Lieut., 2nd Leinsters; wounded in May, and died of further wounds, August, 1915.]
- [*BATTLE, E. C. V., 2nd Lieut., Worcesters; killed, October, 1914.]
- BÉKÁSSY, F., Lieut., 5th Honved (Hungarian) Hussars; killed, June, 1915.
- BÉKÁSSY, S., Lieut., 11th Honved (Hungarian) Hussars.
- BELLOT, B., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., North Somersets.
- BENNETT, R., Sapper, 80th Field Co., Royal Engineers.
- *BEST, F. B., 2nd Lieut., North Midland Division, Army Service Corps.
- BEST, R. D., 2nd Lieut., North Midland Division, Army Service Corps.
- BICKMORE, S. B., volunteer in Transvaal Scottish. in East Africa.
- BONTOR, F. W., Lieut., South Midland Division, Army Service Corps.
- BOTTERILL, R. W., Lieut., 2/4th City of London, at Malta.
- BRÉAL, M., 1st Chasseurs à Cheval, French Army
- BROOKE, N., Driver, Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps.
- BROOKE, R., Lieut., 9th Shropshire Light Infantry.
- BROWN, N. A. S., 2nd Lieut., 6th Hants, in India.
- BUCKELL, E. R., Strathcona's Horse.
- CARDEW, G. H., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., 13th Hants.
- *CARON, P. D. A., in French Army; prisoner in Germany since September, 1914.
- CARPENTER, A. F. B., on H.M.S. "Iron Duke"; promoted to Commander, June, 1915.
- CARSON, J. N., Staff-Captain, Wessex Territorials, in India.
- CARTER, M. R., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., 11th East Surrey.
- CASEY, E. C., 2nd Lieut., 8th Wilts.
- *CHRISTIE, D., Corporal, Royal Engineers, motor-cyclist despatch rider.
- CHRISTIE, R. G., 2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers.
- [*CHRISTIE, R. C., Lieut., Royal Engineers, 80th Field Company.]
- *CLAIRMONTE, G. E., 2nd Lieut., Gloucesters.
- *CLARKE, H. P., 3rd London Field Ambulance, Army Medical Corps.
- CLARKE, P. S., at first London Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.; now returned to finish medical course.
- [Clark, L. L., Inns of Court O.T.C., now in munitions works.]
- COFFIN, S. W., Lieut., Army Medical Corps, at Netley Hospital.
- COHEN, G. E., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps; died, April, 1915.
- [COLERIDGE, W. D., 2nd Lieut., 7th City of London.]
- CORNISH, W. O., Rough Riders, at Suez.
- COX, G. C., 4th Hants Howitzer Brigade, at Lucknow.
- *CRUNDWELL, A., 2nd Lieut., 11th King's Liverpool.
- CRUNDWELL, E. F., Private, 5th Queen's, in India.
- CURTIS, J. C., 2nd Lieut., Army Service Corps.
- *DALRYMPLE, W. B., Private, 10th Royal Fusiliers.

- *DEMOLINS, J., in French army; prisoner in Germany.
 DEVONSHIRE, F. V., 2nd Lieut., Middlesex Hussars, in Egypt.
 DOW, J. F., Lieut., Army Medical Corps.
 ECKERSLEY, P. P.
 ECKERSLEY, T. L., Lieut., Royal Engineers.
 ENFIELD, E. A., 1st Reserve Park Army Service Corps.
 [FELKIN, S. D., at first in Artists' Rifles; now Flight Sub.-Lieut., R.N.]
- *FORBES, A. S., 2nd Lieut., Railway Transport, Army Service Corps.
 FRANCIS, N. P., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.
 FRANKLIN, S. E., Assistant Paymaster, R.N. Reserves; at Malta.
 [FREEMAN, A. F. A., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., Hants, in India.]
- *GIMSON, A. F., at first in Inns of Court, O.T.C., now 2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery.
 *GIMSON, H. M., Private, 4th Leicesters.
 [GOLDREICH, R., Midshipman on H.M.S. "Thunderer."]
- *GOODE, H. M., 2nd Lieut., 2nd London Yeomanry; now attached to the Royal Flying Corps; reported missing July 15, 1915, and believed to be a prisoner in Germany, and wounded.
 GOTCH, M. S., at first Corporal in Royal Fusiliers, U.P.S.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 8th Northants.
 GOTCH, J. H., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.
 GRANT-WATSON, E. L., Lieut., Hants Yeomanry.
 GREEN, E. R., London University O.T.C.; training for Royal Field Artillery.
 GWYNNE-JONES, A., at first in Royal Fusiliers, U.P.S.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 3rd East Surrey.
 HARDIE, P., at Sandhurst.
 HARRIS, T. T., at first motor-cyclist despatch rider, R.N. Brigade; now 2nd Lieut. 7th Middlesex, at Gibraltar.
 HARRISON, N. S., at first in Birmingham O.T.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 9th Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
- *HEFFER, C. H., Army Medical Corps; 10th Stationary Hospital.
 *HENTSCH, M. R., 21st Battery, 12th Artillery, in French Army.
 †HICKS, T. G. P., Private, 3rd Regt. New Zealand Contingent.
 HILL, H. P., Driver, Royal Field Artillery.
 HITCHENS, S. I., in United Arts Force, for Home Defence.
 *(HOFFMAN), ARNOLD W., Lieut., Royal Field Artillery.
 [*HOLLAND, C., Captain, Royal Field Artillery; killed, May, 1915.]
- *HORSLEY, O., at first in Artists' Rifles; now 2nd Lieut., 1st Gordon Highlanders; wounded, January and again July, 1915.
 *HORSLEY, S., at first in Artists' Rifles; now 2nd Lieut., 2nd Gordon Highlanders; wounded, February, 1915.
 [HUBBUCK, G. M., 2nd Lieut., 12th Hants.]

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15.

HUBBUCK, R. E., at first in Royal Fusiliers, U.P.S.C., now 2nd Lieut 24th Division Royal Artillery.

IVASTCHENKO, V., Motor Ambulance Transport, Russian Army.

JARINTZOFF, D., at first Sergt-Major, 23rd London; now 2nd Lieut., East Lancashire.

JEFFERIS, M. J., Private, 19th Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.

JOHNSON, A. B., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.

JOHNSTON, A., at Woolwich.

[*JUNG, R. F. A., 2nd Heavy Artillery, in French Army.]

KELLAND, W. H. C., 2nd Lieut., Hants Royal Engineers.

KENNEDY, H., at first Lieut., Ayrshire Yeomanry; now 2nd Lieut., Coldstream Guards.

KENT, L. H., 2nd Lieut., East Anglian Royal Engineers.

LAILEY, E. L., at first in Artists' Rifles; now 2nd Lieut., 7th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

LANCE, A. LL., 2nd Lieut., 20th Australian Infantry.

LATTER, A. H., Lieut., 5th Royal Sussex.

*LAWFORD, E. E., 2nd Lieut., 31st Lancers; Indian Contingent, Remount Department.

LAWRENCE, J. S. G., Cambridge O.T.C. (now invalided owing to illness through patrol duty).

LAYARD, P. C., 2nd Lieut., 4th Suffolk.

LIEPMANN, H. M., Captain in Indian Army.

LIGHTBODY, W. P., 2nd Lieut., 9th Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Highlanders).

LIVENS, R. G., at first in 14th Royal Irish Rifles, now 2nd Lieut., 5th Wilts (temporarily with 8th Wilts).

LODGE, N., Birmingham Rifle Reserve.

LODGE, R., 2nd Lieut., 3rd South Lancashire.

LUPTON, G. H., at first Driver, now 2nd Lieut., Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps.

MACKENZIE, K. B., Lieut., 7th West Riding.

MACNAMARA, H. M., Captain, 5th Queen's Surrey.

MANN, A. J., Lieut., 7th East Lancashire.

MANSFIELD, B., Private, 10th Royal Fusiliers.

[MAPPEBECK, G. W. R., Squadron-Commander, Royal Flying Corps; killed while flying, August, 1915.]

[MAPPLEBECK, T. G., Lieut., King's Liverpool; prisoner since April, 1915.]

*MARGETSON, E., Private, Artists' Rifles.

*MARRIOTT, J. H., Army Medical Corps, 1st West Riding Field Ambulance.

[*MARSH, C. R. C., 2nd Lieut., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.]

*MARSHALL, A. R., Lieut., F. Section Army Signals; mentioned in despatches, June, 1915.

- [MASCHWITZ, H. C., 2nd Lieut., 8th Worcester.]
- *MATTHEWS, G., Lieut., Army Medical Corps. No. 14 General Hospital, Boulogne Base.
- MATTHEWS, H., Gunnery Lieut., H.M.S. " Hampshire."
- *MERTON, G., at first Motor-Cyclist Despatch Rider; now Pilot, Royal Flying Corps.
- MICHELL, N. B., Lieut., 13th Royal Fusiliers.
- [MINCHIN, R.S., Private, 12th Royal Fusiliers.]
- MOLTENO, D. J., Cambridge O.T.C. (now resigned owing to serious illness).
- MONKS, A. J., 2nd Lieut., 4th South Lancashire.
- MONKS, F. R., Major, 4th South Lancashire; acting C.O. since May, 1915.
- MOORSOM, R. S., 2nd Lieut., Cumberland Yeomanry.
- *MORGAN, H. T., Private, Artists' Rifles.
- *MUNDY, L. F. H., Lieut., H. Battery Royal Horse Artillery; died of wounds, September, 1914; mentioned in despatches.
- [*MURRAY, D. G., Flight Lieut., R. N.; interned in Holland.]
- MURRAY, G. A., at first in Cambridge O.T.C.; now 2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery.
- NAPIER, J. R. H., Inns of Court O.T.C.
- NASH, C. S., Inns of Court O.T.C.
- *NASH, E. C. W., 2nd Lieut., North Midland Division, Army Service Corps.
- *NEWNHAM, L. A., Captain (promoted January, 1915), 12th Middlesex.
- *NICHOLSON, D. A. W., Private, Honourable Artillery Company.
- NICOL, J. C. J., 2nd Lieut., 2nd Home Counties Royal Field Artillery.
- *NIXON, M. O., Captain (promoted March, 1914), 3rd South Staffordshire; wounded October, 1914.
- [OULMAN, A. E. J., 2nd Lieut., 2nd Battery, 16th Artillery, in French Army.]
- PAUL, H. L., 2nd Lieut., Clyde Royal Garrison Artillery.
- *PEARSALL, R. H., 2nd Lieut., East Anglian Royal Engineers.
- [*PEARSON, G., Motor Dispa*ch Rider; killed, September, 1914.]
- PEASE, N. A., Private, Royal Fusiliers, University and Public Schools Corps.
- POWELL, R., Inns of Court O.T.C.
- PRIESTLEY-SMITH, H., Anti-Aircraft Section.
- PROCTER, H. M., 2nd Lieut., 14th West Yorkshire.
- *PROWER, J. M., Captain, 90th Canadian Rifles; wounded.
- RATHBONE, R., at first in Oxford O.T.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 6th North Lancashire.
- [*REGRAFFE, P., in French Army.]
- *ROBERTS, A. B. LL., 2nd Lieut., Army Service Corps; Supply Officer.
- *ROBERTS, W. LL., Lieut., Army Service Corps, Mechanical Transport.
- ROWNTREE, C., 1st Anglo-Belgian Field Ambulance.
- RUSSELL, J. A., at first in Inns of Court O.T.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 11th South Staffordshire.
- SAMBROOK, H. F., Inns of Court O.T.C. (Cavalry).
- SCAIFE, J. A. H., Lieut., Submarine Depot Ship " Bonaventure."

- SCHNEIDER, H. H., Lieut., Royal Engineers; killed in Nigeria, December, 1914.
- †SCOTHERN, A. E., Lieut. (promoted March, 1915), 9th Notts and Derbyshire (Sherwood Foresters).
- SCOTT, G. K., 2nd Lieut., Royal Engineers.
- SHARPE, E., Private, Artists' Rifles.
- *SIMON, E. C., Captain (promoted June, 1915), Lancashire Fusiliers; died of wounds, August, 1915.
- SMITH, P. L., Private, Honourable Artillery Company.
- SMITHELLS, A. K., Royal Naval Division.
- SMITHELLS, C. J., Lieut., 9th Gloucester.
- *STANGER, G., Surgeon in Guest Hospital, Nevers.
- STRAUSS, A. R., 2/2nd City of London Royal Fusiliers, at Malta.
- [*SWANWICK, R. K., Lieut., Gloucesters, killed September, 1914.]
- TAYLOR, G. S., 2nd Lieut., Army Service Corps.
- THOMPSON, J., 2nd Lieut., 21st Royal Fusiliers.
- †THOMSON, R. O. C., Sergeant, Royal Engineers, Royal Naval Division.
- THORNYCROFT, O., Lieut., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Air Service.
- TROUP, A. G., Major, Army Service Corps, 2nd Mounted Division.
- TROUP, L. G., Captain, Army Service Corps; in Egypt.
- TRUBSHAWE, E., Private, Inns of Court O.T.C.
- *TRUBSHAWE, V. W., at first in Artists' Rifles; now 2nd Lieut., 4th King's Liverpool (transferred from 3rd; July, 1915); wounded, May, 1915.
- TRZEBICKY, H., in Austrian Cavalry.
- TYSSEN, S. R., at first in Royal Fusiliers, U.P.S.C.; now 2nd Lieut., 12th Durham Light Infantry.
- USCHINSKY, D., 1st Moscow Dragoons; has received St. George's Cross, 4th grade (the Russian V.C.).
- *VINCENT, P. H., Captain, Indian contingent; died of wounds, October, 1914.
- †WEDGWOOD, F. C. B., 2nd Lieut., Royal Naval Division, with armoured cars.
- *WHITEHEAD, T. N., Lieut., Army Service Corps, Mechanical Transport.
- WHYTE, G. A., 2nd Lieut., 21st Scottish Horse.
- WHYTE, L. L.
- *WILKINSON, B. J. H., 2nd Lieut., South Staffordshire.
- †WILLIAMS, L., Lieut., Welsh Regiment.
- WILLS, O. B. W., Private, Honourable Artillery Company.
- WILSON, R. W., Army Medical Corps, 1st Sanitary Division; died in February, 1915.
- WINSER, E. F., Captain, 21st North Midland Cyclist Company.
- WINSER, P. R., 2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve.
- ZILLIACUS, K., training for Red Cross work.

Exclusive of (a) all the names in square brackets in the above list,
 (b) members of the Staff other than old boys of the School,

(c) all coming from other countries than parts of the British Empire,

(d) those who have left the School this year,

there remain 146 names of those who had completed their School life at Bedales by August, 1914. As the total number of those who had done so, not including foreigners, from the beginning of the School down to that time, was 224, the proportion of those we know to have joined is $\frac{146}{224}$, that is 65 per cent. (Of these 146, together with four members of the staff, 100 hold commissions, i.e., 66 per cent.) If we add twelve others, not included in the above list, who are doing government work in some capacity, in government offices, in factories producing war material, or as special constables, the proportion of those serving (if "serving" be held to include these) is $\frac{158}{224}$, i.e., 70 per cent. The School may well feel proud of the way its sons have answered to the call.

J.H.B.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN the past year death has come either on the battlefield, or in consequence of wounds, or during their time of training, to thirteen who were once members of the School for a longer or shorter time, and either were already in the army, or joined it after the outbreak of the war. In some cases, of those who were only in the School for a short time, or who were here many years back and have not been able to keep in close touch with us, we know little more than the bare fact. Of others some fuller particulars are here added.

Those who were only with us for a part of their School life, and completed it elsewhere, are put first. Though they were only here for a short time, many of their contemporaries will remember them well.

R. K. SWANWICK was at Bedales from 1897 to 1898, and afterwards went on to Uppingham, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was learning Land Agency; took a commission in the Gloucesters, and was killed during the retreat in France in September, 1914.

G. PEARSON, at Bedales from 1906 to 1907. He went out to France as a motor dispatch rider, and was killed September, 1914.

E. C. V. BATTLE, at Bedales from 1906 to 1909, was 2nd Lieutenant in the Worcesters; killed in France, October, 1914.

C. HOLLAND (while at School C. WILDE), at Bedales 1894 to 1895. He was a Captain in the Royal Field Artillery in India, came to France in the Indian Contingent, and was killed there in May, 1915.

D. O. BARNETT, at Bedales from 1903 to 1905, then at St Paul's, where he won a scholarship, was Captain of the School and an all-round athlete. From there he went to Balliol College, Oxford, as an exhibitioner and afterwards scholar. At the outbreak of war he joined the Artists' Rifles as a private, and went out to the front in October. In January he received a commission, was wounded in May, promoted to Lieutenant in June, and killed on August 17, 1915.

G. W. R. MAPPLEBECK, at Bedales in 1904, was a Captain in the Liverpools. He was wounded in September, 1914; was mentioned in despatches, and obtained the D.S.O. in February, 1915. In March he was taken prisoner, but succeeded in escaping. He joined the Flying Corps, and was killed in landing after a flight on August 24, 1915.

The others remained at Bedales to the end of their School life, and are therefore in the full sense Old Bedalians.

L. F. H. MUNDY was at Bedales from 1898 to 1902, then at Sandhurst, and became Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He went to France as Lieutenant with H Battery, and took part in the retreat from Mons. Near Compi gne, during a very severe attack, the other officers in charge were killed, and the guns would have been lost had not Mundy and the men with him in the rear gone up and succeeded in bringing them back under a heavy fire. While doing this Mundy was wounded five times, and so severely that though he was taken to a hospital near Paris he died there on September 3, 1914.

For his gallant action in saving the guns he was mentioned in Sir John French's dispatch, and was recommended, had he lived, for further reward. "Many gallant deeds," wrote a fellow officer, "have been done in this war, but none more heroic than the death of your son. His name will not be forgotten in the R.H.A."

As at School, so afterwards in his Battery, he was known to all as straight-forward, fearless, a keen athlete and devoted to his profession. In him we have lost a true friend, a true soldier, and a true Bedalian.

P. H. VINCENT was one of the oldest members of the School, having been here from 1894 to 1897. He entered the Indian army, and saw varied service, chiefly in Africa, so that he was only able to revisit the School once a few years back. He served with an Arab Camel Corps in the Somaliland Campaign, then in British Central Africa, and in command of the Indian contingent of Sikhs in Nyassaland. He reached the rank of Captain in 1910; with that rank he came over with the Indian contingent to France, and there died of wounds October 26, 1914.

H. H. SCHNEIDER was at Bedales from 1897 to 1904, then became a civil engineer, did railway engineering in West Africa, and was attached to the government railways of Sierra Leone. He had joined the Royal Engineers and served as Lieutenant in the campaign in Nigeria, when he was killed when reconnoitring Nlohe railway bridge in December, 1914.

None who knew him at Bedales will forget his abounding energy, fearlessness and high spirits which got him into many a scrape, or that unceasing good humour and generous temper that made him, through all his pranks, a universal favourite. That these qualities had not left him but had only deepened with wider experience, is shown by the letters written, after his death, by his brother officers, from which I am allowed to make some extracts:—

"He was one of the nicest chaps I ever met, and he and I did a lot of



H. H. SCHNEIDER



P. H. VINCENT



L. F. H. MUNDY



G. E. COHEN



R. W. WILSON



F. BEKASSY

dynamite work together blowing up rails and (when the Colonel was out of hearing) letting off sticks of dynamite in the river to get fish. We called him the Anarchist. He never grumbled, even under heavy fire, or when there was no water, and would give his last chicken away to do anybody a good turn."

"He was always cheery and bright, and yet his keenness and energy for his work was inexhaustible, and with this were combined technical skill and absolute thoroughness and reliability and complete fearlessness."

"An awfully nice youngster, keen as anything, a great pal of mine. If you see his people tell them that he was one of the best. If he was of German descent, he was a d—d good Englishman."

His Commanding Officer wrote: "His loss is much felt, as in addition to his attractive personality he was a most capable young officer, and had some previously particularly meritorious work with the R.G." One who was with him at the end wrote: "Next day when we took the bridge we found him lying just where he fell, quite naturally and with a smile on his face. He cannot have suffered at all. We buried him just outside Nlohe Station on a little hill overlooking the river." "His grave is piled high with stones and enclosed with wooden stakes, with a cross at the head inscribed, 'Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Schneider of the Nigeria Regiment, who died in action' (and then the date). Under all was written, 'He was a very gallant gentleman,'—and so he was."

R. W. WILSON, at Bedales from 1907 to 1914. Last Autumn he began his training to be an architect, but laid this aside in order to take his part in the war. He joined the Army Medical Corps, 1st Sanitary Division, and was just completing his training and expecting within a few days to be sent to France when he was struck down by cerebral meningitis and died, within a week, on February 28, 1915, the day before his nineteenth birthday.

So ended a life of singular beauty and promise. With many marked artistic gifts, sensitive, thoughtful, and with high aims and deeply cherished ideals, it seemed that many kinds of expression were open to him, and neither he nor others yet knew in which direction his true work would lie. And yet even the promise of his gifts, great as these were, does not seem a greater loss than the loveliness of his nature. To us, amongst whom he had so lately been, and who had rejoiced to have him back more than once in these last few months, it came as the loss of one of our own number, and of one who had for long past taken a large and helpful part in many sides of the School life, and by the gentleness of his character endeared himself to all. Thanks to the kindness of his parents, one of his last etchings done at School is given in this number of the RECORD, as was another in the last number of the *Bedales Chronicle*, which his many friends will treasure as memorials of him.

G. E. COHEN was at Bedales from 1908 to 1913 and then went as student to the Ecole de Commerce at Neuchatel. At the outbreak of the war he managed to return in time to be present at the O.B. meeting, and joined the Public Schools Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. During his course of training in this, he also fell a victim of cerebral meningitis; and though for some time

there seemed good hopes that he would recover, these hopes were disappointed, and he died on April 3, 1915. Of him as of Wilson we can feel that their lives were no less given in the service of their country, though to both of them it was denied to carry out the task for which they were training, and to fall on active service.

F. BÉKÁSSY, at Bedales from 1905 to 1911, then at King's College, Cambridge, until last summer when, in the impending certainty of war, he went back to Hungary and joined the 5th Honved Hussars. After training throughout the winter he was sent to the Bukovina front, and after only a few days in the trenches, fell in a night engagement on June 25, 1915. He is buried in a spot that he loved at home, with the rough cross over him that the soldiers nailed together for the grave when they first laid his body.

In him, though he died fighting for our enemies' cause, we have lost one of our truest sons, and one from whom, had he lived, we expected great things. At Cambridge he took the two parts of the History Tripos and if he did not come out as high as we had hoped, it was because he could not confine himself to the subject or the period prescribed. He thought, discussed, and wrote much, and was alike devoted to poetry, philosophy and the political problems of his coun'ry. But above all his was the idealist's and poet's nature, and whatever career he had decided to follow, that, we may be sure, would have found in the future, as in these years of promise, fine expression alike in his writing and his life.

While "THE RECORD" is in the Press we are grieved to hear of yet another death, that of E. C. SIMON, at Bedales from 1899 to 1906. He was always devoted to outdoor things, and after leaving School took the agricultural course at Wye, then practised farming both abroad and in England, and finally took a farm of his own at Haslemere. Here he married his old school-fellow, Winifred Levy, and two sons were born to them. He had for years past been a keen volunteer, and before the war was already a Lieutenant in the Buffs. He went out to the front early in the year, and was promoted to Captain in June. And now we learn that he was shot by a sniper on August 16. and died on the following day. The sympathy of all Bedalians in this loss will go out in fullest measure to those he leaves.

So in their far-sundered graves they lie, "comrades once and comrades ever," leaving to us memories of mingled love and pride and sorrow for so much power and promise lost—and the trust that all this devotion and this sacrifice is not lost indeed, but out of the ruins of the old will help to bring a better world.

J.H.B.

UNE VISITE A BEDALES.

QUELQUES IMPRESSIONS D'UNE BELGE EN EXIL.

CLAIRE, souriante, dans le paysage ensoleillé, l'école s'impose à la première vision comme un asile de lumière et de joie. En pleine campagne, loin de la fièvre perverse des villes, elle vit d'une vie intense et s'anime d'un bourdonnement affairé pareil à celui d'une ruche agile. Tout y est simple, sans aucun luxe, mais construit avec le souci constant de la lumière. Presque pas d'ornementation, rien qui puisse fausser le gout si susceptible d'un esprit qui s'éveille; quelques œuvres dont la beauté s'impose et se fixe d'une façon indélébile dans le miroir fidèle qu'est une âme d'enfant.

. . . . Il faut avoir vu jouer et travailler les " Bedalians " pour concevoir ce que peut la co-éducation. Une fraternité semble les unir tous. A vivre côte à côte ils apprennent à se comprendre, à se juger. Lorsque viendra pour eux l'heure de fonder un foyer ils sauront découvrir aisément, libérés du bandeau des préjugés, celui ou celle qui sera leur joie aux jours heureux, leur soutien aux heures de doute, leur réconfort dans la douleur.—Comme un foyer fondé sur de telles bases recélera de promesses et comme la connaissance acquise évitera de désillusions. On les sent tous, même les plus jeunes au dessus des mensonges conventionnels, affranchis de toute hypocrisie, conscients de leurs droits, conscients aussi de leurs devoirs. Cette grande liberté n'est pourtant en rien anarchiste, une discipline règne, mais, clairvoyante et si juste qu'elle ne semble pas peser.

Ce qui me frappe c'est l'obéissance des petits aux aînés, les conseils protecteurs de ceux-ci à leurs cadets . . . Quel exemple pour beaucoup de nos écoles ! . . .

Si certains " Bedalians " doivent connaître un jour l'amertume et l'angoisse, quelle douceur et quelle force ils puiseront à regarder en arrière, vers leur enfance et leur adolescence qui furent heureuses entre toutes. . . . Devant la tendre sollicitude des maîtres j'ai cru voir s'évanouir dans la nuit le vieux professeur redouté, il s'en allait rejoindre Croquemitaine et les lousp-garoux. . . .

Avec l'égoïsme inhérent au cœur des mères, je songe à mon enfant. Demain la vie et ses luttes s'ouvriront devant lui. Je voudrais pour l'y préparer l'influence d'éducateurs pareils à ceux qui m'ont accueillie aujourd'hui.

Le respect de l'enfant pour son maître est fait d'estime et de reconnaissance. Une conception éclairée de l'œuvre pédagogique pousse l'instituteur à respecter avant tout l'individualité de l'élève. Il l'aide à se découvrir, à s'épanouir, à se vaincre. La vie de tels éducateurs prépare un avenir meilleur. Ils veulent la génération de demain virile et forte, âpre à la lutte vers le bien, et s'élevant vers des cimes plus lumineuses.

Lorsque la Patrie a appelé ses fils pour conjurer le danger, beaucoup de ceux qui, hier encore, jouaient avec l'insouciance de l'enfance sont partis, enthousiastes, défendre cette cause de justice. . . . Quelques uns sont tombés—je les salue bien bas. A ceux qui luttent je voudrais que, parfois, revienne la vision du "hall" qui, si souvent, les a réunis: la victoire ailée de Samothrace y met toute son harmonieuse beauté. . . . A cette heure d'épave, il semble qu'elle soit le symbole réconfortant de la Victoire qui, demain, d'un vol pareil, descendra se poser sur les forces du Droit. . . .

MARTHE POLL.

LETTERS FROM OLD BEDALIANS

IT is a thankless task to cut bits out of letters and to expect the bits to give the impression which the writers hoped to convey by the complete thing: but there was nothing else to be done. I can only beg for forgiveness in the firm belief that the reality of these extracts and the variety of their sources will be held by the rest of us to excuse my use of the scissors that has made it possible to print them in the RECORD of this year.

NEWS OF WAR ON THE HIGH SEAS.

J. W. LAYARD ('05,*) leaving Cape Town July 20, 1914, on "T.S.S. Euripides": "To the north-east over a line of smooth hills was a quarter moon with the old moon in its arms covered with very slight streaky clouds, and brilliantly silver against the faintest reddening of the clouds below. On the other side, faintly lit by the moonlight, the great mass of Table Mountain, looming over the incredible number of the cold lights of the town. To the north, between the two, a new line of the most jagged hills. Above, the stars still bright and on deck the dazed and hazy figures of a few early risers. Honestly, I don't ever expect to see a sight to beat it. And then ever so gradually the moon sank into the reddening clouds, and the stars faded and the mountain massed itself against us as we glided into the docks. And then with the sky a blaze of colour and Table Mountain already lit up, the sun burst with a rush over the hills. The whole thing took an hour and I feel as if I had been a ghost admitted to Paradise. . . .

"Monday, August 3.—Dance this evening. After the second dance (waltz with Phyllis Seward), a blue notice put up, 'War has been declared between Great Britain and Germany and fighting has taken place in the North Sea.—Captain.' After the first news yesterday the remarkable thing was the way in which everybody settled down and discussed things, as if it was a matter of doubtful history. Now people were pretty scared. Everything seemed to stop automatically. The remarkable thing was that hardly anybody said anything. People just came up to the notice board and went away

* The dates in brackets following the names give the year and term of entering the School.

half dazed that this thing that we had feared so long that we had ceased to fear it, had really happened. The message was sent from Perth to all British ships. Even when the Marconi operator came down and wrote that it was only a rumour, people were so stunned that it made no difference. After a time we went on with the dance—we felt like the revellers before the Battle of Waterloo. . . . Then I went to the Smoke Room and joined a circle of R., T. and others discussing the war. Then to X., who had an explanation that the fact of Germany being under martial law, rumoured yesterday, might mean that Germany having declared war against Servia backing up Austria, the Socialist party in Germany (or some other party) had protested, so that the German Government had first of all declared martial law and then brought on a war with England in order to pacify internal troubles. While we were discussing that in came K. with the official news that Germany had declared war against Russia and invaded France. While this was being discussed new news came that all these things were rumours. Violent discussions and much laughing, much of it rather forced, when enter P., typical cynical hero of a novel, not believing that there is any war at all!

"I write this for comparison with the true facts as we shall get them tomorrow morning at 6.30 on arrival at Albany. It is now 11.15, so to bed. If all this is true I fear this will not be sent home in a hurry.

"Tuesday, August 4, 6.30.—We are all up to be inspected by the Officer of Health at Albany. Rumours of a telegram that two British battleships are sunk in the North Sea and nine Germans. Rejoicing in my heart I met the two Germans, G. and P., and instinctively persuaded them of the fatuity of the rumour. . . ."

AUGUST, 1914, IN FRANCE.

A. R. MARSHALL ('96₂):

"MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914. PORT OF DISEMBARKATION.

"We have been in camp here since landing on Friday. We had glorious weather till Friday evening, and then on our way up to the camp, some miles away, a terrific thunderstorm came on with pouring rain and blinding lightning. At the same time the road in front of us became blocked by a broken wagon, and we had to stay out on the road the whole night, only about a mile away. About 3 a.m. when the storm was less, we turned the wagons into a field near by, picketed the horses and slept (!) amongst some stacks of corn. At 4 I was awakened by another still worse storm, which I feared was coming right over us, so we had all the men out to the horses' heads. We managed to cook tea and have a little breakfast before we moved off into camp. We got good tents, one to twelve men, and one to three officers. All Saturday it poured with unceasing rain, and everyone was very miserable. Soon the tents were flooded. Ours we saved just in time by digging a trench round it. On Sunday I took my light spring wagon into the town to have its front axle straightened by the ordnance people. It had been bent by the rails in Southampton, and would not have lasted much longer.

" Yesterday it cleared up, and we were able to get dry, but the camp was *feet* deep in mud, especially where the horses were standing, poor brutes. Soon after midnight we started moving off for the station, and have now (6 p.m.) got all the horses and wagons and men in, and are waiting to move off. The townspeople are very welcoming, and run alongside, shouting and shaking hands with the men.

" AUGUST 19.

" The great feature of the journey was the wonderful enthusiasm shown by the populace. Every station and crossing was thronged with crowds, waving and cheering. At the stations they crowded round the carriages and gave us fruit, flowers, etc., and asked for badges and souvenirs in exchange. The men gave away all their shoulder badges. The train became covered with flowers as if it was a carnival. As usual we arrived in the evening and had to detrain in the dark. We have always had to move, entrain, embark, etc., by night, and so we are in want of sleep. When we had finished, some time after midnight, the men were billeted in a large granary, and we were taken to private houses.

" AUGUST 28.

" We have been hard at it ever since trekking about both day and night. We are quite used to night work now, but one gets so sleepy; in fact, several times I have nearly fallen off my horse when asleep. On Wednesday I had my first job of work to do, and I was very glad to be able to lay some cable, instead of continually trekking. We laid cable during the morning. Since then I have only had about four hours' sleep, snatched at odd times. We are billeted in a big old farm with a mill stream by the side. I have just had a lovely bathe and wash, as I haven't had my clothes off for four days, and so it has been a great relief.

" TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

" The difficulty in night trekking is to keep awake. . . . The first night we went through most lovely country, with huge, tall woods, which were inky black in the night. Where we are to-day is not nearly so interesting. We have had broiling weather, and so the night trekking has been the best.

" SEPTEMBER 4.

" Here I am with Army Headquarters in a big town, and in very comfortable billets thrust in amongst generals and staff officers in large quantities. Since I last wrote I was sent off from the little group of signal units to run a line to an Army Headquarters. We went off at 4 and finally got through to the Army Headquarters at 10, after having an interesting time. We managed to get some pot shots in at isolated Uhlans we saw, but except for making the dust fly at their heels, we had no success. I am the only signal unit with this Army Headquarters. I feel much more in the run of things, as I am with the staff and generals, and therefore manage to pick up snatches of news, but even so, it is not much. This Army Headquarters has only been out from England a little over a week, I think. We hear all sorts of rumours of the Russians being in Berlin, but of course one can't believe that.

“ SEPTEMBER 7.

“ There is no harm in telling you, now you know in England, about the fighting at Mons, that I was, that Sunday, 23rd August, with 2nd Army Headquarters about four miles from the fighting, so that, except for seeing the fires caused by shells and the glare of Mons burning in the evening, we didn't see much. The Belgian refugees, however, were the most pitiful sight, simply streaming in.

“ . . . I was in charge of a telegraph and telephone office all day, which was amusing, especially as I am no good at the language.

“ During the last two days I have been keeping company with a subaltern in charge of one escort for Headquarters. His regiment saw very heavy fighting, and I have therefore had some first hand news.

“ Just had orders to move on to next place.

“ SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

“ The movement is in the right direction, and we are shifting. This means heaps of work. Every day we have to reel up the old communications, then trek all day with the troops, and, if possible, get ahead of the column, and when they get in at night then we have to start work and lay our cable in time for all the important orders for next day to get through. We generally manage to get a château every evening, but, of course, there is no room for subalterns in it. I generally put up my tent in the garden.”

SIR JOHN JELlicOE'S FLAGSHIP.

COMMANDER A. F. B. CARPENTER ('93₂) on the *Iron Duke*:

“ I do not know to what extent my old school is represented in the fighting services. The school is hardly old enough yet to be represented in the highest commands. Personally, I was the first Bedalian to enter the navy, and am now proud of serving as war-staff officer to the Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet. The nation is fortunate indeed in having Admiral Sir John Jellicoe available at such a period. It is common knowledge that he is a splendid Admiral in every way, untiring, unselfish, determined, courageous to a degree, and possesses that priceless gift—a sense of humour. There is not an officer or man in the fleet who is not fully prepared to go anywhere and do anything under his orders, the while remaining absolutely confident of success.

“ In conclusion, I regret I cannot tell the school anything about the life we lead at sea; it is more necessary than ever in these momentous times to do our work silently and to leave our opponents wondering how it is done. If I am still in the land of the living when peace reigns once more, perhaps I may have the opportunity of paying you a visit and telling you more about it.”

MONS AND THE AISNE.

LIEUT. M. O. NIXON ('01₂) South Staffs. Regiment:

“ We left there shortly after midnight, and crossed the Belgian frontier at daylight, and that afternoon took our part in the battle of Mons.

" Of that battle I can tell you nothing, as our regiment was not attacked till after dark, and consequently I did not *see* a German, though the shells were coming near all the afternoon. All I know about it is that we were left behind.

" At 2 a.m. it was discovered that my company, a battalion of the — Rifles, and a few other odd bodies had been forgotten, and the rest had gone four hours before! The men got orders to cast their packs, and everything they did not need, and we chased the Brigade till 6 p.m. that evening and were promptly sent on outposts, and had a skirmish with the enemy's patrols. During the retreat they only got on to our Brigade once, and that was at Villars Cotterets, where we had to hold them up while some guns were got away.

" We advanced for a quarter of a mile across open ground, under heavy shrapnel fire, once more without seeing a German; then when the guns were safe away we returned. As far as I know we only lost half-a-dozen men. I was hit twice, but the bullets had just struck the ground and lost their power, so did no harm. We marched the farthest of any Brigade in the Army, reaching Chaumes, S.E. of Paris, 230 miles from where we started.

" Then we began to advance, and brother German to retire. Everywhere he had left his mark—houses burnt, looted, etc.; but doubtless you have read all about that (and exaggerated accounts, too, in the papers!).

" About the fourth day we were marching along with two parallel roads on our left. We had observed some troops on the centre road of the three for some time, and at last discovered them to be Germans. We had a scrap for about three hours, and then they made off, 400 surrendering, and about an equal number being killed. My platoon sergeant, who was next to me, had a bullet through the butt of his rifle. Here we lost our first two officers, the double Company commander of my crowd, and one of our subalterns, who, poor beggar, was shot in a wood, at five paces, by a Scottish Fusilier, who took him for a German, and fired without waiting to enquire. However, he was not killed.

" We did not come into the fight on the Marne, and finally crossed the Aisne, and sat down in the trenches for six weeks of that siege battle.

" A few days later, October 26, we took our place again in the firing line, and having driven the enemy out of a village, I was searching the houses for snipers, who might have been left behind—a favourite little trick of theirs. They pick off our men till we get unpleasantly close, and then walk out and surrender. In this case there were none left, and when I had made sure, I walked out of the house on the opposite side to the one by which I had entered, and promptly got shot! I was very fortunate, however, the bullet hitting the wall beside me, and, glancing off, it took out a furrow about an inch wide, four long, and a quarter deep, from the back of my right thigh, and, at the same time, two bits of flying brickwork took out two more slices about

two inches long. Here my actual experiences of the fighting end. They very nearly got me again, however, later on, on the way down to the ambulance. I could walk, and was helping one of my men, who was hit in the foot; they started a battle about a mile away, and for twenty minutes we lay in a wet ditch, with stray bullets pelting into the road, and all round us.

“ A fortnight later, when having lunch at home, a telegram arrived from the War Office to say I was wounded ! ”

AT THE DARDANELLES.

RONALD THOMSON ('05₃), Sergeant, Divisional Engineers, R.N. Division :

“ After days of tedious waiting in Lemnos Harbour, we suddenly put to sea and arrived at the Dardanelles last Tuesday afternoon (April 27). A battle was raging at the entrance and the rifle fire could be heard all night. Another battle was in progress about — (censored) miles further along, on the weather side of the Straits, and as it grew dusk one could see the sides of the contested mountain, deep indigo blue, illuminated by bright red flashes from the batteries and bursting shells. A distant rumble and boom vibrated through the air, but this was nothing to the din next day, when the fleet concentrated a terrific fire on the enemy's positions opposite here, to cover the infantry's advance. We watched the operations in exquisite comfort from the roof of our cabin aft, huge columns of earth were projected into the air by the British shells, and we could see flames and smoke issuing from the burning village which was the immediate objective. Anchor was weighed at noon on Wednesday, and ten ships carrying that part of our division not already engaged went towards the mountain where we had seen signs of battle the previous day. All that afternoon and the next morning, armed with field glasses, prismatic compass and map, I took stock of the fighting. We could see a good deal and could just make out the opposing lines. At that time we held the lower spurs and the first ridge of the mountain and the machine gun and rifle fire seemed to be continuous; but the finest feature of all was the bombardment by the Naval guns. Some immense shells were coming over from the Straits and pitching sometimes on our trenches and sometimes by the battleships, and the latter were a good deal occupied in putting a stop to this. They fired in salvos and presently a huge column of smoke rose from over a neck of land to the right, visible evidence of the bombardment; it mushroomed out and strayed away to the leeward. The ships ceased fire.

“ On Thursday evening (April 29) we landed. A sunken trawler was the first sign of the enemy's work we came across, and we also speculated on the probable starting point of the bullets which kept whizzing round (spent from enemy trenches). The shore was crowded with jolly, sunburned Australians who bathed unconcernedly among the bullets. The mountain side is like the Khuds at Ziasat (n.b., Baluchistan), almost unscaleable in place and covered with dense scrub. How on earth the Australians took it by storm I can't imagine! Under a storm of shrapnel and rifle fire they leapt from their boats

into 4 ft. of water, dashed on shore, awaited no orders, dropped their packs, fixed bayonets and charged. They just *hunted* the Turks up that hill and never gave them a chance. I never hope to meet a finer set of men in my life; just an army of iron-muscled and absolutely fearless heroes. The sides of the mountain are honeycombed with snug little dug-outs in which the fellows can sit and smoke and recuperate in safety. Just as we reached our "claim" the enemy opened up with shrapnel and we got under cover mighty quick. You first have to dig in wherever you are up there, as the whole show is liable to be fired on at any odd time. Dines (corporal, a friend in the same corps) and I found a snug little home and proceeded to enlarge it. There is most unaccountably a great humour at times to be found in being shelled. Such weird objects come hustling through the air, making extraordinary noises. One of our sentries was suddenly seen to leap into the air amongst flying gravel. On finding himself unhurt he turned round and discovered an unexploded shell lying at his feet. Dines and I had a shrapnel bullet in our bed and a rifle bullet that missed me while paddling I picked up from the water. We had a fine piece of work to do yesterday; it was imperative to get some guns up 800 ft. to one of the ridges, and in order to do so, an 8 ft. road was required up the side of the Khud. All day long we worked and once, when the shrapnel was rather hot, we knocked off for a bit. One gazed down the ravine upon a scene of beauty with which it seemed unnatural to associate war. The steep sides of the Khud with the pebble beach below. Beyond the placid blue Mediterranean dotted with ships and dominating all, the roar of rifle fire with the whirr and whiz of bullets passing harmlessly high over head. But, by gad, you should hear the naval guns; they do not boom, but emit an ear splitting detonation. Up in the trenches where our fellows are fighting tooth and nail for what they have won there is a different tale to tell; they come limping in at night-fall leaning on each other's shoulders or lying on the stretchers, and one feels then what a sad business it is. Well, by night-fall the road was completed and with forty of us on ten drag ropes, the guns were successfully got up.

"The C.R.E. was delighted and said so: 'By jove,' he said, 'magnificent.' 'I shall ask the General to make a note of it.' So our first job under fire has been a success; both companies worked, so that there were 400 of us on the job.

"And then came the most extraordinary command from H.Q.: 'You are to return on board your ship immediately.' So here we are again on the 'Ayrshire,' the object of our move being to get our horses and gear on shore at a point quite near where engineers are badly needed. We were all very sorry to leave our new-found pals (the Australians), but there is no alternative, and we expect to be back at the Front again in a day or two.

"This is May Day; we were two days and a night under fire and only had two casualties, which is very satisfactory.

"May 27, 1915."

SUB.-LIEUT F C. B. WEDGWOOD ('11,):

" May 31.

" I have been on the Gallipoli Peninsula, stationed near the Krithia road, and now have returned with the remains of Squadron III. to refit. The first day I landed, we wandered for miles to discover the different squadrons, split up all over the place. One day I was told to take six maxims and spare part boxes in a cart driven by a Hindustani to the East Lancs. Division; needless to say, I had but the remotest idea of where they were. So I set out (I was told that 'jello' means 'go on,' and 'bass' 'stop,' in Indian). As soon as I got well out on the Krithia Road those Turks must have spotted the cart and began to shell us; some fell in front and some behind, sending up clouds of earth, etc. We covered the rest of the road as fast as the two obstinate and frightened mules would allow. Luckily the shells did no harm beyond killing some unfortunate horses in a thicket close by. We then hopelessly lost our way, my friend the Indian being as ignorant as I; the mules got more obstinate and the Indian hotter and angrier. We wandered through the Manchester lines and then through the Naval Division lines, and I enquired the way from Captains conveying *poached eggs* to their dug-outs, and from Colonels frothy and hot, and, needless to say, from the unspeakable Tommy.

" We at last arrived at the Divisional Headquarters. Here Major-Generals were conferring and we waited, the Indian squatting on his heels. They finished, and I produced the maxims, thinking that they would leap at them. No good, they would not take the pets; we were to proceed to the Lancashire Fusiliers, two miles off. The shelling had ceased and we reached the Lancashire Fusiliers. 'The maxims are rather old. Do they work?' 'Like hose pipes.' 'Well, perhaps, you'd better take them to the 8th Battalion.' I went to the 8th Battalion, saw a placid Captain, swore, deposited the maxims and fled, telling the Indian with much gesticulation he had finished, and so back to my dug-out with Yeo and Commander Wickerson. A few days later a heavy rainstorm came on, and as suddenly stopped, leaving the dug-outs soaked. The unfortunate soldiers behind us (Territorials I think) having been swamped out also, arose and tried to get dry. Brother Turk saw them arise *en masse* and began to send shrapnel over. It fell right amongst us, one carrying away a jam pot, the shell casing embedding itself in the table work, while another one came just at the back of our dug-out and nearly stank us out; however, no one of us was hit.

" The 'Moorgate,' which was landing cars, was shelled twenty-five times, each shell getting closer, but not hit; however, she hauled her anchor and went further out. We left for Lemnos at 4.15 a.m., leaving behind us four or five other large boats and the 'Majestic' in the midst, surrounded by destroyers. By 7.15 a.m. she had been torpedoed and sunk. I am afraid their submarines are waging war with a vengeance out here, but I think ours are doing still better, for I have just heard that the 'Goeben' has been sunk and we have penetrated Constantinople harbour."

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1913-14

THE FRENCH TRENCHES.

M. R. HENTSCH ('99₃), 12th Artillery. "I have not been able to meet any O.B. since I have been on the front. All is well here on this part of the front. Let us hope that the 'Bosches' will soon be obliged to turn back."

PETROGRAD.

N. I. LEVITZKY ('04₂) who is working in Her Majesty's Hospital for wounded soldiers in Tsarskoie Selo and in Hospital No. 13 in School Levitzky: "Perhaps the O.B.C. is not informed that D. USCHINSKY ('03₃) is Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Moskow Dragoon Regiment and has received the soldier's St. George's Cross, 4th grade, a Russian V.C."

MOTHERING SUBMARINES.

LIEUT. J. A. H. SCAIFE ('98₃), in September 14 on H.M.S. "Bonaventure" (Submarine Depot ship): "Gracious me! that's a long time ago since I saw you all. Thank you ever so much for your kind wishes and believe me I will try and get one in for the old school if ever we get a chance. I am glad Bedales is well represented and hope we may bear out the old traditions."

SOCIAL.

LIEUT. A. R. MARSHALL ('96₂):

"APRIL 26.

"If only I could enable you to conjure up our life in the mess, that would be something. The long, low room, with one central table for about twenty-four, and the two side tables; the jolly gathering together of everyone, all merry with plenty of bantering; then, after dinner, in the General Staff Office, sitting on the sofa reading the papers, those that haven't any work of any sort. The great event of the day is the coffee stage of dinner when the mail comes round. From a regular babel of conversation there is a sudden change to almost silence. Every one is reading their letters from home. The war is for a short time forgotten and home memories are revived. There is no other division or other mess where so many are congregated of all ranks as this. It is quite unique, and every one who comes into it goes away very much impressed. I wonder if they will ever get together in the same way again? I should hardly think so.

"MARCH 27.

"The most interesting news is that I have seen Humphrey Gimson. Yesterday I knew that his Battalion was coming up to one of our Brigades for three days' instruction in trench work. I never thought I should be able to spot him as he swung by in the ranks, but I did, which was rather lucky, and was just able to get his number and Company out of him before he was past. He is in billets not far away from here, and was looking very well and cheerful. I fear that while he is up here he will have no time; but when he goes back he will not be so very far away, and then I hope to get both him and Morgan at the same time.

“ APRIL 5.

“ This afternoon I went into the Corps to the entertainment given to the Artists' Rifles. I was very surprised to see on the notices and in the programme the name of Sergeant Margetson. He is an Old Bedalian. The entertainment was excellent, being of the ' Merry Evening ' type.”

INTERNED IN GERMANY.

M. S. PEASE ('02₃), who was studying at Jena when war broke out:

“ On Friday, midday, November 6, the notice was posted up that the English were to be arrested. So I went up and warned the Schlesingers (English people!), went for a walk on the hills, came back through the town, getting my money and buying necessary clothing, and returned to my rooms to find a plain clothes policeman in possession. I packed up my bag and followed him down to the police station where I found Schlesinger. After a longish wait there, we were taken up to the prison in Jena, where everything was taken from us, and we were locked up, mercifully, together. It was a biggish cell, eight yards by two, well lighted (but no artificial light), and moderately clean, though the sanitary arrangements were primitive. Apart from the beds, which weren't really so awfully bad, the only furniture was a table and two stools, all melancholy and depressing to view.

“ The ' Orders for the day ' consisted of rising at 7 a.m. and cleaning out the cell. An *enormous* loaf of black bread and coffee constituted our breakfast; soup at 11 a.m.; walk in the yard, 12 to 1, and coffee at 6. On our walk on Saturday we reviewed our fellow prisoners, mostly jail-birds of the lowest type. We were given the books we had brought, and told that we could order what food we liked. The jailmaster's wife interviewed us on the point, as she herself was cook. So on Sunday we had the finest dinner I'd had since I came to Germany, and only one mark (1s.) at that.

“ On Monday we were told we were going to Erfurt; a barber was sent in to shave us, and off we went that afternoon, with two plain clothes officers. After being before two different authorities, we were taken to the town jail and locked up. This, however, was a much more social proceeding. We had a whole wing, as it were, to ourselves, and were not locked up separately. Here we met about twenty other English, amongst whom were two Trinity fellows whom I knew, and also one, Jones, a great friend of Uncle G's. Practically all were tourists in Thuringia. This was a most lively and exhausting proceeding, as we told our adventures unceasingly. Supper was ordered from a neighbouring restaurant, and we had a gay time, just as well too, since the prison was hardly clean, and swarmed with fleas and beetles.

“ We were told to be ready at 2.30 a.m. to leave for Berlin, but we didn't start till 5 a.m. We marched in procession to the station, and there we met more English, and received a military escort. The journey to Berlin was pleasant and instructive from an agricultural point of view, and we saw some quite interesting spots in Berlin as we came through. When we got there we were told that the concentration camp was full up, and we had to wait

in the station for further orders. After about half an hour we were marched in procession through the streets to this place, which I gather from the linen is the town jail. It is a colossal building, and altogether defies description; everything is spotlessly clean, the attendants very nice and civil, and we can have all our luggage, books, etc., with us. We are also provided with lamps, which unfortunately have to be given up at 6.30.

"Most of us are in single cells, but some are in large quarters, and of course have a much better time. Cooking is excellent. Rations consist of soup and bread. Yesterday we had a 2½ hours walk in the yard, and saw our fellow-Englishmen. About half of us are sailors, taken off ships in Hamburg, and there are a certain number of artizans; a few can't speak a word of English. The other half of us are students and tourists, and I suppose we are about 200 in all; 300 more were expected last night.

"I've got into a resigned and torpid state; one sleeps away a lot of time, and while it is light I can read. The food is sufficient but monotonous."

(Pease, we have since heard, is now in the Concentration Camp at Ruhleben, where they have started a University in which he lectures on "Heredity.")

TIDYING UP.

G. M. E. FRANKLIN ('01₂) under the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee: "Mrs. Harvey (our leader) went to see the Secretary of General Joffre at the French Army Headquarters, and soon we got permission by signed letter from the General to work under the 4th Army, which I think reaches from Châlons to Reims and probably Soissons. . . . We have a fairly good company of experts with us—two architects, four doctors, ten nurses, a sanitary inspector, a chemist, an analyst, and six orderlies with four ambulance cars. . . . I think the task seems to these dazed peasants too enormous to tackle. It is our architects' business to show them that it is possible to do something. We do two or three or more days' manual work, starting them on the job. We take one of the worst houses, employing, as well as ourselves, local masons and carpenters. If one house is done, others will see what is possible, and with the advice of our architects will do it themselves.

"It is the most pathetic work I have ever done clearing out the debris from a ruined house. It is something like digging a Roman Villa, but very sad work. Every spadeful brings up something, knives and forks, charred wood of a bed, marble off the top of a desk or some household god. The children and others watch and tearfully pick up their treasures. Once it was a bed warmer, and the man wept when he told us it was a great treasure of his. It cost him 40 francs; he once went out and was extravagant enough to buy it and has always treasured it up so."

HENDON MILITARY HOSPITAL.

GERTRUDE LEVY ('03₂)

"I am nursing at Hendon Military Hospital, where we have forty beds.

We were full up until ten days ago when twenty of the men were discharged, and now we are waiting for a new batch which is expected at the end of this week. We had seven very bad cases, where three of the men were not expected to live, but they have all pulled through in a remarkable way. The worst was frost-bite and shrapnel wounds. One of them had his hand almost blown off, who, by the way, takes the utmost delight in waggling what remains of his poor fingers; another was shot through the cheek, but was luckily singing at the moment, and so the bullet went out of his mouth without doing any further damage; and another chap had a piece of skull, three inches long and about an eighth in depth taken off at the top of his head by a bullet. Three of the men are still in bed suffering in different ways from the awful exposure they were subjected to, but the others are all nearly fit, except one with frost bitten feet who has been in bed two months. They are splendid, these Tommies of ours; one feels that one cannot do enough for men who are so grateful that they hardly know what to say and how to thank one for what is done for them. And the extraordinary pluck and courage they show on different occasions is wonderful. They nearly all of them were in the retreat from Mons, and I do not think most people, unless they hear from the men's own lips, can realize how truly awful it must have been. How they used to march day and night—at night time absolutely fast asleep when walking, only wakened by a nudge from a neighbour, or by getting out of line and bumping up against something, and how they used to sit in a hedge, anywhere, in fields, never caring whether they ever got up again, and not seeing a man of their Regiment for two days, and knowing the Germans were following all the while. But the change of expression on their faces when they tell you of the advance again!"

NO. 11 GENERAL HOSPITAL, B.E.F.

NURSE DANIELS, who left the Bedales Sanatorium in November, 1914, to do hospital work:

"It is a month since I left you, but it seems to me ever so much more. We have done so much and had such varied times and experiences that it makes it seem much longer. You will have heard from Miss Thorp and various people I have written to about my first two weeks' experience. It was bitterly cold, and we found it very trying; the hotels and trains were overheated, and then we had hours and hours to wait on cold stations. When we were at Rouen, staying in a Convent, we were just perished, even in bed we were too cold to sleep; it was a huge place with brick floors and huge corridors, no heat on, no fires, and the kind of building where the sun never penetrates. We were only warm when we were out walking.

"But the little Sisters were so good to us. Quite a lot of them were English, and they seemed really sorry when we left. It was a most interesting place, over three hundred years old. We have been here just three weeks; five out of the six Guy's Sisters who came out are at this Hospital, and I have met lots of others that I know out here. It seems quite quiet here, and

we seem further away from the War almost than when we were in England I think here we are too busy to think and talk about what is going on. We get the papers each day at mid-day, but very often have only just time to glance at them. We are not so busy now; at first when I came out, we spent our whole days doing dressings, now they are more medical cases, frost-bite and rheumatism. One man told me he was over his knees in the mud, and it took six other men to get him out of the trench. Some of the tales they tell are horrible; it is very difficult to realize what it is like up in the firing line, and what they have to put up with. They are well taken care of when they come down here, and there seems to be plenty of everything they want.

"There is such a nice feeling out here, everyone trying to help the lame dog. We all seem to be one big family working for the same cause."

HOLLAND.

R. H. DYKSTRA ('10₁), who after leaving obtained a medical scholarship involving visits to U.S.A. and Canada, has been during the war in the Dutch medical service. "We have been having pretty hard work all round. . . . The public spirit in Holland is still very good and very much anti-German. Three months ago I worked for some weeks in Leeuwarden, where we had a few hundred English interned. They made themselves very much at home, played football with local clubs, and gave us medicals the slackest time we had ever since the war."

ALIEN RELIEF.

MARGARET RUSSELL ('08₂) working on the "Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress," instituted by the Society of Friends in August, 1914:

"Although this committee, which has had from the first the full approval and assistance of the Home Office and of the American Embassy, is only one of several societies co-operating to help aliens in England, some idea of the work carried out in its rooms may be gauged from the fact that since it was started, the particulars of over 3,000 families or single men and women have been taken down and examined.

"The work may be divided into sub-committees; firstly there are the 'case-committees,' which meet almost daily and whose duty it is to decide what the weekly allowance for each family should be, or what course to adopt in the complicated or doubtful cases. The decisions as to these allowances have to be most carefully considered; either giving too much or too little may have a bad effect on the applicant.

"A special sub-committee has been called to look after the cases of expectant mothers.

"Then there is the 'Employment and Hospitality' section (where our, i.e., Lucy Thompson's and my own, chief time has been spent), and this is a regular registry office. Here the object is to find employment, chiefly for English wives, who because of their foreign name can get no work, and

whose husbands also under enforced idleness cannot earn anything to keep the family. As *work* is in nearly every case the kind of help most earnestly asked for, this task is no easy one, and in the case of men, most of whom are waiters, almost impossible.

“Then there are so many ‘stranded’ Germans of both sexes, for the majority of whom it is impossible to find situations, but who are often taken in by hospitable families.

“The distribution of clothes, a very welcome part of the committee’s work, goes on busily, as the supply sent by sympathizers continues to come in.”

SOUTHAMPTON TO SOMEWHERE.

HUGH MORGAN ('98,) then a private in Artists’ Rifles:

“Saturday, December 5. After final inspection and medical examination, and a speech (not very stirring) by the Colonel, we marched, about fifty strong, headed by the regimental band, to Waterloo. We had a great send-off; it was lunch-time on Saturday, so the streets were crowded, and many of those remaining behind marched down with us. We arrived at Southampton and were marched off to a vast camp, where we were provided with wet blankets, and told off to tents which rose like islands from a sea of evil-smelling black mud. Sunday night we marched down to the docks, and boarded the mail steamer, travelling, as a special privilege, in the second class cabin, and so having probably a more comfortable crossing than any other troops. It did not, however, save some from the discomfort of a rough crossing. We landed at the ‘port of disembarkation’ on Monday afternoon, and, after a long wait in a goods station, we were packed into a couple of cattle-trucks, in which we spent the night, our only luxury being a small parcel of hay, ‘About enough,’ as someone put it, ‘to pack a dozen eggs in!’ We arrived at our temporary destination at about 3 a.m., but were not turned out till 6 o’clock. I little dreamed when I laughed at cattle-trucks marked ‘chevaux en long 8—hommes 36—40,’ that I should ever be one of the unfortunate 36! As a matter of fact, we had three nights of it, wedged absolutely tight, so that you could not turn over or change your position, and only the lucky ones could lie at full length.”

DISPATCH RIDING.

CORPORAL D. CHRISTIE, R.E. ('07), April, 1915:

“There has been plenty to do lately, no long runs, but fairly frequent ones varying from twelve to twenty-five miles. The paved roads are terribly hard on the machines. I have already had to replace several broken parts (No, I have not had any smashes, it’s simply the jamming on the hard uneven cobbles). . . . We run no greater risks at present than we did at Aldershot, except in the way of accidents. English lorry drivers and all Frenchmen are very careless and are a terrible nuisance on the road. Driving on the right side of the road was very awkward at first, but we have got used to that now.”

COMMUNICATIONS.

A. R. MARSHALL ('96₂):

" OCTOBER 7.

" Elsewhere (Villars Cotterets). Just a scribble, because a dispatch rider has come out and will take it back. We moved yesterday, or rather I did. Trekked off at 7 a.m., and at 11 a.m. laid cable until 1 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. moved on, laying cable by bright moonlight to another place eight miles away. Got there at 10 p.m., and here the 19th Brigade, with whom I am keeping in touch, passed through. Here I got in touch with a permanent wire. A lovely night for marching, and got in here at 2 a.m.—a large town full of French troops. I have installed my office in an empty house quite close to the station. It is lovely to be off on one's own again. We are at the end of a long line which is becoming a very important one, and so we are kept very busy. I have two motor-cyclists with me (dispatch riders), with whom I keep in touch with the various units, which are increasing in numbers. Our wire this morning, which is twenty-three miles long, seems to have every one on it at once. Messages buzzing along to all sorts of places."

A.S.C.

F. B. BEST ('02₂):

" Our boat had to stay about three days in Southampton before sailing, on account of the rough sea; the actual passage however was wonderfully calm and uneventful. We had no casualties in horses, and the only thing that made the officials scratch their heads was the sight of our massive two-wheeled cooker, which they soon discovered had a very different centre of gravity to the ordinary G.S. or limbered waggon.

" We were inwardly relieved not to see it fall into the sea, and took care to keep well away while it was being slung overhead.

" The marvellous effect of the countless search-lights, the special codes of coloured lights and signals, the still water and the misty land disappearing gradually into the haze, all helped to form a curious compendium of artificial and natural beauty while we were gliding down the Solent.

" At first we experienced bitterly cold and driving east winds, with rain and hail thrown in ad. lib., but while the Neuve Chapelle affair was on we moved down behind the line as a reserve (though we did not know it at the time) and had a spell of decent weather.

" Our farm was in among the big howitzers and guns, and used to shake and creak all day long through the thundering explosions. We seemed to be right in a horseshoe, for the sound of the firing and the light of the star shells every night forced themselves on us from all sides.

" The daily routine is not very strenuous; we find it hard to remember the date and the day as they are all the same to us, even Sundays and Bank Holidays!

" Our mess room is very luxurious under the circumstances, and we get

parcels and letters regularly within two to four days from England. We can boast of a decent piano and our 'ragtime library' is rapidly augmenting.

"With the exception of one horse which was shot as dead as a door nail by a nervous sentry we have had no casualties through 'weapons of warfare,' but every night our drivers run a certain risk in taking up the requisites for the trenches to the various 'dumps,' mostly within a quarter of a mile of the firing line. Without having the consolation of a trench to get in they are able to experience all the sensation of being 'potted at' as the ricochet bullets keep pecking into the hedge all the while.

"Although the Germans cannot actually see our road at night (and all the transport is done after dark to avoid shelling) they know exactly where it is, and during the day fix their rifles sighted on special open points, such as cross roads, etc., and so are able to make fairly sure of the direction of chance shots which are fired periodically at night."

YPRES.

A. CRUNDWELL ('05₂), from the "Instituit de la Sainte Famille":
 "This is where we are billeted now, but naturally the convent has been knocked about a bit. . . . We have several rooms to ourselves and beds, tables and chairs, etc., and are really quite comfortable. The fly in the ointment, or flies, is the shells which are being continually poured in here. All is quiet for a few hours, but then shells come in thick and fast to make up. . . . They are 'making up' now, worse luck, but luckily they aren't coming near here. . . . I saw Horsley the other day, the 1st Gordons came and turned us out of our last billet, and he called out to me as I passed. We had a few minutes' talk. I have also seen Nicholson, who is billeted too in this town, several times. He was in the last charge of the H.A.C. and luckily got through without a scratch. They have been badly cut up and there are only thirteen left in his platoon, while mine is fifty-seven strong."

THE TRENCHES.

HUMPHREY GIMSON ('00₂), private in 4th Leicestershire Regiment (T.):
 "After a few days out we are now returning to the trenches for an indefinite period which I think will most probably extend over the O.B Meeting. Mr. Badley's invitation has just been forwarded to me here. My mind will be very much at Bedales during those days."

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

G. MERTON ('05₃) June, 1915: "Friday night I was ordered to catch the boat train Saturday and to proceed to St. Omer in France. As I was about to embark at F. I was stopped and ordered back to No. 9 Squadron where I was required as assistant instructor. Doesn't mean anything much, only England and Dover for some more months yet. . . . The total time spent in the air up to the time of trying for my certificate was four hours. This

may seem surprisingly small, but as one is learning hard all the time, even a flight of seven minutes seems long and may prove quite tiring in the early stages. . . . I spent morning and afternoon in small flights, practising landings with my instructor, a Swiss, E. B. A more careful teacher I have never met. At about tea-time I was sent off on my first solo and to take my Aero Club Ticket. It felt very strange till I was well in the air. I soon got used to it and started doing the figure eight. The landing which is the hardest part came off all right. . . . After about three weeks at Brooklands, during which time I learnt to fly longhorn and shorthorn Maurice Farman bi-planes I was passed on to the Central Flying School. Here I met Goode who had just been sent on from Farnborough. If I remember rightly they posted him to the BE 8 (called 'bloaters') flight and myself to the Henry Farman flight. I was at the C.F.S. 6½ weeks, during which time I got in some 12 hours 45 minutes of actual flying, a good proportion of which was cross country. Undoubtedly a cross-country flight at 4,000 ft. or so on a nice sunny morning is one of the most glorious sensations one can experience."

MALAY STATES.

T. E. KENNARD ('08₃) rubber planting in Malay States:

"It's awful having to miss the biggest thing that's happened since B.C. 50. I expect there are a good many old boys serving in some way. I have felt and seen the effects of everything here— just missed the 'Emden' at Penang by a couple of days, and should have got a full view of everything from the hotel I stayed in. . . .

"Here I have some 600 acres to look after, and as 400 acres of this has just come into tapping stage, while the remainder, with the exception of 150 acres, is already in tapping, I am kept going from 5 a.m. till 1.30 p.m., with an hour for brekker at 8, and then, from 2.30 p.m. till 4 p.m., light office work of sorts. The rest of my time is usually occupied by a check roll of 450 to 500 coolies, though this won't take me so long when I get used to it.

"I have only really spent one night in discomfort from the war. The District Commissioner for Mergui Island thought that the 'Emden' might like to raid Mergui, though, as a matter of fact, there was nothing but money and food to take, and money was no use to the 'Emden,' except to sink. Someone saw a strange boat from the top of a hill (after the sea between Rangoon and Penang had been declared unsafe), and thought she might be a collier waiting to coal the 'Emden,' so we built an immense bonfire on an uninhabited island, about fifteen miles from Mergui, and two launches patrolled between this island and another, the only stretch of water by which the 'Emden' could have approached Mergui, and the European inhabitants took it in turns to keep watch off this island in a sampan and watch for a danger light from one of the launches. If we saw the light we were to light the fire to warn Mergui and make off to goodness knows where on the desert island, covered with impenetrable jungle, while the launches got sunk, I suppose.

“ One of the estate assistants and myself took our night—the beastly sampan leaked, and though we had a mattress in it, we spent a rotten night; but we were spared mosquitoes. When morning found us we were not sorry. I also had the pleasure of finding a 6 in. red centipede in the mattress on rising. But this was only one night of discomfort, and only physical at that, since we were pretty sure the ‘ Emden ’ would not be such a fool as to try the tricky waters of the Mergui Archipelago.”

INDIA

E. E. LAW FORD ('96₂) gave up cocoa planting on outbreak of war and got a commission in 31st Lancers, Indian Army, in July at Marseilles with remounts for the Indian Army, wrote home in January and March from the Afghan border where he was training:

“ The railway runs down the centre of a valley with hills on either side; to the south they are not very high and are covered with scrub jungle, but to the north they are very steep and absolutely bare, and generally at this time of the year they are covered with snow, but this year the snow is late. You can see clearly Fort Lockhart and then a bit nearer here Dargai, the place where the famous charge was made in 1897. This place, Thal, is a barren bleak spot on the banks of the Kurran river. The opposite bank is tribal territory, and no one can go there without risk of getting potted. . . . We are, of course, sleeping in tents, but they are comfortable and we have a mess tent. It is pretty cold at nights but with lots of blankets I manage to keep warm. . . . There are all sorts of rumours of a row starting and one never knows when there will actually be one. . . . C. W. and I rode out about 8 miles from the camp to a pass, unknowingly we crossed the border into tribal territory, which is not allowed, but we kept very quiet about it. We, of course, took our orderlies with us with revolvers. From the top of the pass we got one of the finest views I have ever seen—just below, a gorge with the river running through, high rugged hills on either side getting gradually higher and higher and finishing with a long range of the Himalayas covered with deep snow, to the north-west we could just see the snow mountains of Afghanistan. . . . The frontier is really a most extraordinary country, one evening on the other side of the river, not two miles from the camp, two villages had a fight. Some from one village had gone to Thal to buy provisions, this came to the ears of a rival village so they made an ambush for the others on their return from T. The result of the fight was two killed and two wounded. We watched the shooting through glasses. These sort of scraps are common occurrences and every man is armed with a rifle and if at any time you see an enemy you just take a shot at him from behind a rock or something. Jolly country to live in!

MARCH, 1915.

“ We started next morning at 7 a.m. for Thal, 36 miles. This was a long hot march, my face when I arrived being more like a beetroot than anything else. We found awful excitement raging at Thal camp where the 24th

Ghurkas and part of a battery are now stationed—a spy had come in with the report that an army of 26,000 were going to raid Thal bazaar that night. We were all awfully bucked up about it and thought that we really were going to get a scrap, but no luck, the night passed off without a sign of the enemy. . . . All this valley is looked after by what are called the Kurran militia. They have small forts all up the valley.”

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

B. R. PETERS ('98,) writes from Nairobi: “ After passing the A.M.I.C.E. examination in 1911, I went out to S. Russia on the construction of the Baku water supply in the Caucasus. Other fellows' ill-luck proved to be my good fortune, malaria being very rife there, and after three or four months as an assistant I found myself in charge of one of the most difficult sections of the line, 120 miles from Baku. My mechanical training in the L.S.W.R. works stood me in good stead, as I had to run pumps and other plant with no skilled labour, and that I think accounts for my success. In the summer of 1913, however, I too succumbed to malaria and had to come home. While there I happened to be travelling to Southampton by the same train as Barbara Hawkins—we were both bound for destinations within a few miles of one another—and thus re-met my future wife. At the end of the year I obtained my present job in the Public Works Department of the East Africa Protectorate, and sailed at Christmas. She came out in May and on June 1 our wedding was celebrated in Mombasa Cathedral.

“ Much of our time is occupied in “safari” (i.e. expeditions on foot or by mule with porters and camp equipment); whenever possible my wife accompanies me, and it is an ideal life for periods not exceeding, say, a month at a time. But it is seldom that we are away on safari for longer than that. My work, so far, with the exception of some road-construction and bridge-building, has been almost entirely the design and construction of water supply schemes, and my first job was at Naburu, a fair-sized station about 400 miles inland by the Uganda Railway. The survey for this scheme had already been done, and I had the designing and construction to carry out.

“ A fortnight ago I received orders to proceed to Mumoni, a most unhealthy district, not far from the Tana River, to build dams for, and report on, the supply of water for natives. The starting-point of my investigations is fourteen days' march from the railway and civilization, of which I have completed nine. The programme is to rise at 3 a.m., strike camp, off by 4, march until 7.30 or so, breakfast by the roadside, on again till 11 or 12 (when the sun is vertical and the heat intense), pitch camp, lunch, sleep, tea, read or write, whisky and quinine at sundown (6 p.m. all the year round), dinner, bed at 8.30 p.m.—and so it goes on day after day.

“ To-morrow I have an enforced holiday owing to my companion, the District Commissioner, being down with fever.

“ This sounds an unpleasant kind of life, and so it is, except that, of

course, big game abounds (although I cannot afford to shoot, even were I justified in taking the risks) and the scenery is generally interesting and sometimes fine. At present the view from my tent verandah is typical: knobby hills of rock jutting out promiscuously and in a haphazard kind of way from the bush, the latter almost entirely thorn-trees. But the country is full of contrasts, and a day's railway journey will land you in what might be another continent—it is in that and in other respects a fascinating place. The climate and the people vary just as much as the scenery. The possibilities are immense, and I often wonder that there are no Bedalians (to my knowledge) out here.

"All the same, I shall not return. The hideboundness of Government service is irksome—an engineer should, I think, have the feeling that his horizon is unlimited—and my intention is to return to Russia, where I feel there is a career worth having.

"At the outbreak of the war a circular was issued to Government officials in which it was intimated that no one would be allowed to take a share in the affairs. But the position for any one not returning to the country was, it seemed to me, a humiliating one, especially as the expenditure on public works has naturally been reduced to a minimum, and many of the staff therefore can well be spared. I therefore wrote requesting that I might be released from my agreement (I signed on for a tour of thirty months) with the understanding that I would return and complete my tour, or a longer period, at the termination of the war, should they require it. The Director of Public Works informed me the other day that he had sent my letter through to the Governor with his recommendation, so I have every hope of being allowed to 'do my bit' after all."

CHINA.

E. T. SCHNEIDER ('98₂) writes from Shanghai: "I would like you to know that I have recently changed my name from Schneider to Forestier. My youngest brother, before he obtained a commission in the new army, changed his, and so I thought it advisable to change mine also.

As you can imagine it was a great shock to me when the news came that Herbert had been killed in Africa. I don't suppose he is the only Bedalian whose life has been cut short in the service of his country. Bedalians will always think with pride of those who gave their lives for the principles which Bedales represents; and what better finish could any man wish for! Let us hope that, after all this terrible business is finished, out of evil good will come, and that a better world will be the result.

We are rather in a peculiar position out here in Shanghai as it is an International Settlement run by Britishers, as they are by far in the majority, and therefore have the control of affairs. As you can imagine feeling is very bitter here, and it will be a very long time before relations between the two nations become what they were before, if they ever do.

AUSTRALIA.

A. LL. LANCE ('03₁), Medical School, Sydney University: "It is now nearly sixteen weeks since the operation on my old knee and I am still walking on a stick. . . . In November, 1913, I was appointed Machine Gun Officer in the 26th Infantry Regiment and held that position until last October, when I was appointed Adjutant, which post I hold at present, my rank being 2nd Lieut. We have just received the news of Col. MacLauin at the Dardanelles. He was Brigadier of the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade there and was killed with all the rest of his staff while superintending the landing of the Brigade. It was a great shock to us as he was the C.O. of our Battalion before he left for the war. Our second in command, Major MacNaghter, was killed in the same action and we are still anxiously waiting, as only a few of the casualties have been published so far, and we know that all the senior officers of the 26th infantry were in the thick of it."

A CALL AT LISBON.

KATHLEEN MURRAY ('08₂), November 28, 1914, having just returned to South Africa:

"We left England exactly four weeks ago to-day in the 'Kildonan Castle' from Tilbury Docks. . . . It was most interesting going down the Thames at night like that and seeing the searchlights playing. They are wonderfully powerful and at times we had as many as three turned upon us, glaring at us like fierce eyes. It was pretty too watching the searchlights revolving slowly, then suddenly light up a vessel, stare at it for a moment, then pass on, and swing round unexpectedly and fix its light once more on the vessel. We were fortunate in having a perfect moonlit night, though very cold, and I stayed on deck until we anchored.

"The next morning at daylight we started again and were fortunate in having a beautiful sunny day. At about 11 a.m. we saw a big liner held up by a Government examination boat bearing the sign of the three balls, and when we came alongside we were called upon to stop. After the other liner had been allowed to go on, we were questioned through a megaphone and our captain's answers were written down. They did not come aboard us. . . .

"We saw two or three large British cruisers guarding the mouth of the Tagus, and later on were told that one of them was the 'Highflyer.' It was so pretty going up the Tagus to Lisbon, which is about eleven miles up the river, and of course such a surprise. The reason of this call was to take on board a huge supply of ammunition. Every available bit of space was filled with it and it was piled up to the ceiling in the children's dining saloon."

WORKSHOPS.

R. H. LUPTON ('95₂), works manager for H. D. & Co., Leeds, February 12, 1915: "We are working night and day on war work. My firm specializes in pumping plants, and you will realize what work has been entailed when I tell

you that now practically every man in our works is on Government work. What with shell presses, cartridge machines, accumulators and pumps for working them; submarine propeller shafts, and machinery for sister ship to 'Lizzie' one can hardly recognize the old shop."

G. W. A. HICKS ('02₂), July 13, 1915: "This week our works (R. P. & Co., Lincoln) were taken over by the Government. Quite a number of men who had enlisted have been sent back into the shops, so it is fairly evident that war material is what is chiefly wanted at present. We make field kitchens, water carts, etc.; mines of all descriptions, torpedo tubes, gun mountings, submarine Diesel engines and aeroplanes."

O.B. MARRIAGES

1913.

Rowntree—Thorp (12.13). J. Mary Rowntree (O.B.), dau. of Mr and Mrs Fred Rowntree, 11 Hammersmith Terrace, W., to Ralph W. Thorp.

1914.

Rowntree—Hickman (1.1.14). Malcolm Rowntree (O.B.) to Violet Hickman.

Peters—Hawkins (1.6.14). B. R. Peters (O.B.) to Barbara Hawkins (O.B.) in Mombasa Cathedral.

Rowntree—Begg (30.10.14). Colin Rowntree (O.B.), son of Mr and Mrs Fred Rowntree, 11 Hammersmith Terrace, W., to Ada Mary, only dau. of Samuel Begg and Mrs Begg, of 23 Fairfax Road, Bedford Park, W.

Storr—Miquel (7.11.14).—Severn Storr (O.B.) to Mlle Marthe Miquel, dau. of the late Prof. Louis Miquel and Mme Miquel, Riom, Puy de Dôme, France.

Brewster—Gieven (8.12.14).—Philip Brewster (O.B.), son of the late George Brewster, of Osmonds, Droitwich, to Clara Elisabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. B. M. Gieven, 10th Hussars, and Mrs Gieven, Oxford.

1915.

Winser—Allsebrook (1.15). Eric F. Winser (O.B.) to Dorothy Pole Allsebrook.

Smyter—Demmink (29.6.15). V. A. Smyter (O.B.) to Marie Demmink of Hilversum, Holland.

Jacks—Partridge (7.7.15). Margaret M. Jacks (O.B.) to Lieut. C. E. Partridge, 1/6th Royal Warwickshire Regt., B.E.F.

Hicks—Trubshawe (17.7.15). G. W. A. Hicks (O.B.) to Ethel Trubshawe (O.B.).

Soames—Cooper (4.8.15). At Hershaw Church, J. P. C. Cooper, 2nd Lieut. R. F. C., eldest son of Mr and Mrs Cooper, of Strawberry Hill, to Gladys Mary (O.B.), elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Alfred Soames of Weybridge.

BIRTHS.

Thornycroft (18.2.4). To Oliver and Mrs Thornycroft—a son.

Simon (1.9.14). To Eric and Winifred Simon—a son.

Pollock (10.12.14). To Rivers and Mrs Pollock—a son.

Ellis (6.1.15). To L. E. K. and Mrs Ellis—a son.

Prower (14.4.15). To J. M. and Mrs Prower—a daughter.

(Rowntree) Thorp (6.15). To R. W. and Molly (Rowntree) Thorp—a daughter.

Marsh (5.8.15). To R. L. and Mrs Marsh—a daughter.

Rowntree (00.0.15). To Malcolm and Mrs Rowntree—a daughter.

EXAMINATIONS taken by Old Bedalians at the Universities, 1914-15.

Mamie Bedford.—Entrance Examination, Somerville College, Oxford.

Hermine Bréal.—3rd Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

P. S. Clarke.—2nd Medical, Pt. II, London.

A. Crundwell.—(At Freiburg University, March—July, 1914) Matric. at Caius College, Cambridge.

S. W. Coffin.—Final Conjoint M.R.C.S.—L.R.C.P.

O. Gotch.—Final M.B. Senior House Physician at St Thomas's Hospital.

Lydia Hughes.—Social Study Diploma (Practical and Theoretical), Birmingham.

Phyllis Laphorn.—3rd Class, Economics Tripos, Pt. II, Cambridge.

G. A. Murray.—2nd Class, Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge.

Norah Schuster.—2nd M.B.; 1st Class, Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge.

C. J. Smithells.—1st Class, Honours Chemistry, Leeds; Post-graduate Research Scholarship.

E. Trubshawe.—London Matriculation.

Dorothy Winser.—Intermediate B.A. Honours History, Manchester.

K. Zilliacus.—Graduated at Yale University, U.S.A., with "general three-year honours for excellence in all studies in the Sheffield Scientific School."

L. Zilliacus.—Obtained the highest mark possible for all his subjects at the Boston Institute of Technology (U.S.A.), where he has now gone after two years at Cornell University.



THE O.B. CAMP, 1915

IT seems not unlikely that the profession of farming will have more than one Bedalian student after this year's camp. At any rate, we shall all take a critical interest in turnip fields and stooks of corn in the future.

Instead of going to Wales, or the Lake District, or elsewhere, with the object of exploring the district, the tents were pitched this summer in the "San Field" close to the baths, which proved to be a delightful camping site. The intention was to help with the farm work, as there was a shortage of hands, both on the Bedales property and on surrounding farms.

Pauly was cook this year, and strange were the sounds that issued from the cook-tent during the preparation of meals—mournful songs, and, between stirs of the boiling pot, many a chord on the famous lute; perhaps it was the abstraction these sweet strains caused that resulted in the deluge of ginger in the fatal apple-pudding? After he had left us the efforts of the new cooks were often most ambitious, as, for instance, in the case of the scones, against whose stony qualities we had to warn our unsuspecting guests. Or the cake—a true "soggy" one, but still a cake; and the mysterious evening stews.

Real enjoyment of the lute and its maker's skill in singing old songs to its accompaniment came after supper, when at dusk we all lay in the boys' tent waiting for the chief's reading to begin.

Our days were full of activity. At 5.45. a.m. two of us—"dull sleep on a downy bed scorning"—got up to milk at the farm. The dewy freshness of the

fields and the early sunshine soon made up for the effort of the early rise. After a bathe and breakfast, "turmut hoeing" was the chief task for the first week of camp. We soon found that this is not so simple as at first appears. Considerable skill is needed to hoe up all the weeds and only the right turnips. At first, many a one, wounded and uprooted, was secretly replanted in the hope that Tom, our instructor, was looking elsewhere. It is a back-breaking job, but there is great satisfaction in noticing the difference between the finished rows and the weedy part of the field. We found the mangolds, which had already been thinned out, much easier to hoe, and races along the lines were possible.

At midday the bathe (Chief: "Our bathe first, I think!" Cries of "No, no!") was as welcome as the lunch that followed. After a short siesta hoeing was continued until the earliest possible tea-time. Afterwards, when milking was over, stores were fetched from the village (especially "squish"!), potatoes, etc., prepared for supper, and cooking done. When the meal was over and washing-up finished, we played "tip-and-run" on the pitch or a game of "Shake" (not "Shate"!) in the tents. And then the drowsy evening, with its reading aloud, or sometimes an "adjective" story. This time of day was the artist's opportunity, and even those who slept peacefully found themselves caught in her sketch-book.

In the last week of camp, when only nine of us were left, we began the harvest work in the oat-fields near the lodge. Reaping is an art that most of us found needed much practice. Our chief teacher, Jack, with his scythe, was the envy of us all. However, by occasional expressions of praise, he encouraged us to believe we were of some use; indeed, after a few days' work, we did make more rapid advance into the waving field. Some preferred binding, after the tricky knot had been mastered, and stooking the sheaves. Two of our party went every day to help Farmer Berry, at Langrish, with his three hundred (or three thousand?) acres of corn. There, from their accounts, they worked very hard, and were given excellent meals in return. A word must be said about the loaf of home-made bread and the chickens that the "two strappers from Bedales" brought us after their last day's work as a parting gift from Farmer Berry, and that furnished a large part of our food and conversation for several days.

We had a change from farm-work when on Sunday, complete with hats, ties, and stockings—a really respectable camping party—we set off for a whole-day expedition. Our object was to meet Mrs Palmer (Miss Lamb) by a certain clump of trees on the South Downs beyond Midhurst. But we found that the village of East Lavington, where the ascent of the Downs should have been made, was beyond the reach of the most energetic among us—besides, there was the fear that either tea at the "Angel" or the last train back to Petersfield would be missed—so Mrs Palmer at the clump of trees waited in vain, as we afterwards heard.

Probably all who were here on the second Sunday will look back on the day at Hayling Island as one of the best during camp. The train party met

the two who went by motor bicycle at the bridge near Havant, where we lunched in a corn-field. We cast a critical eye on the stooks, which were many of them on the ground. "These people don't know how to do it," we said. There being no Sunday trains, we had to walk the five miles to the beach. After a refreshing bathe, followed by a violent thunder shower, we walked to the most unfrequented part of the island. It was a day of clouds and sunshine, and the views over the golden fields and glittering sea to the distant hills of the Isle of Wight could not have been more varied and beautiful. The fast three-mile walk back over sands, firm and shining at low tide, made tea most welcome. It was dusk when we reached the bridge again, and we enjoyed watching the search-lights from Portsmouth playing over the gleaming marshes.

On Wednesday, Aug. 18, when only four of us were left, camp was reluctantly broken up. It was not until then that a wasps' nest was discovered in the bank close to the cook-tent, which accounted for the quantity of wasps that had raided the camp.

Mention should be made of the aeroplanes that passed over us constantly. They often seemed to turn immediately above us, as though satisfied when they had had a look at us. If we were in their minds at all as they sped away, we hope they thought of us as Jack did: "Of course, it's all very well to go walking," he said to us several times, "but this has been a *useful* camp, and I don't know how we should have got through the work without your help."

M. F. R.



THE O.B. MEETING, AUGUST, 1915.

THE meeting was bound to seem a little small after last year's special twenty-first anniversary, and large numbers in the forces were naturally prevented from attending. But, nevertheless, more than fifty were present in all—some for a brief afternoon—these being about evenly divided between boys and girls, and we were lucky to get as many as we did. The weather started well, but a little rain fell on Sunday, and Monday after midday was one prolonged downpour.

Last year was conspicuous by the cricket match between old and present girls, and this year the small numbers present made a mixed match the only possibility. This started at midday on Saturday under a fairly hot sun, and was continued after dinner. The Present went in first and after a slow innings were all out for 71, Sanderson having made 36, and Nash 14. Mr. Powell took 4 wickets for 5 runs and Longden 5 for 19. The O.B.'s then made 56 all out, top score being 13 by Joan Harris. Roger Powell took 9 for 20. The Present followed, and the wickets fell 1 for 52, 2 for 96, and all out for 184. Sanderson made 86, including twelve fours and three sixes. Nash got 29 and Wilson 20 runs. The scores are given in full on another page.

After the match was over it was time to begin to think about the Merry Evening which was to be at 7.30. It was probably more impromptu than ever before, and certainly very successful. The great "Pauly" was luckily with us, and the entertainment owed much to him. His parodies of Mr. Tomlins on music and the Bird Lecture were as wonderfully successful as ever, and his old folk-songs, to the accompaniment of the lute which he had made himself, were splendid. He says he took three weeks to make it, working from old pictures and using the material advised in some ancient book. The lute was certainly a feature of the meeting, and we have already had the benefit of it in the O.B. Camp. Other items of the evening were the Paradox Chorus and the Pirate King's Song with chorus from the "Pirates," songs by Mr. Gimson and his "quartette," Mrs Lupton and Mr. Powell, a wheelbarrow race which sent the audience into fits of laughter and nearly killed the human barrows, and a topical scene of two mothers with their babies. The babes were Montague and Mr Casey, and these kept us long amused, Paulie's howls and fall down the stairs off the stage especially, which somehow didn't damage his voice and limbs. There were not, by the way, as many babies at the meeting as we had hoped, but everywhere the buzz of female conversation kept returning to details of babies' diet and daily time-table almost unintelligible to the innocent male.

After a choir practise on Sunday morning the two tennis matches were started, the Boys on the cricket pitch and the Girls' on Steephurst lawn. The Present Boys won by 3 events to 1.

The tennis was broken into by the Boys' Swimming Sports, which the

O.B.'s won by 74 points to 59. Trubshawe minor managed to break the last spring board in doing a "Piccadilly," following his brother's example earlier in the term.

After dinner the tennis matches were finished and at 3.30 afternoon teas were held by Mrs. Badley, Mrs. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Gimson at their respective homes. "Five Oaks" had the advantage of Paulie's lute: he gave many songs, and a few part-songs were sung. School tea was at six, and the service by Mr. Badley at 7.30.

Monday started with the Girl's Swimming Sports, which the Present won by 119 to 19. Thea Fordham broke the Plunge record, achieving 46 ft. 11 ins.

At 12.0 an American Mixed (Past and Present, Boys and Girls) Tournament was started on the Steep Courts. There were nineteen couples and each match consisted of five games. It began to rain a little before dinner, and it drizzled and poured for the whole afternoon. However the Tournament was played on through it all, in spite of spoilt rackets, heavy balls and slippery courts. About tea-time a few couples gave it up, but some played on a little longer and nearly finished. The winning couple were Mr. Warwick and Phyllis Turner, and second were Sanderson and Lettice Baker.

After tea there was dancing in the Old Hall. Pauly performed wild savage dances.

Auld Lang Syne and cheers for everyone ended the evening and the meeting, which in spite of war and weather was thoroughly good fun. One must not forget to mention that Horsley mi kept to a promise he had made, and got wounded just in time to be with us at the meeting!

THE STORY OF AN EXPERIMENT.

DURING the last four terms the punishment system of the School has undergone certain changes, and it may be of interest to trace these and show the principles upon which their development has been based. No mention will be made of extra work given by form-masters in class, but only of the arrangements by which prefects deal with ordinary house matters. Apart from a few details of convenience, everything that follows applies equally to Bedales and Steephurst, and the words "or girl," or their equivalent, will be understood where necessary.

All these changes owe their origin to an accident at the beginning of the Summer Term, 1914, or at any rate it was this that gave the opportunity for change. By an oversight no "offence" or "fine" sheets were put up for the first fortnight, and the fact that we did not seem to need them suggested the idea of doing without them altogether. This soon grew from a chance suggestion to a fixed determination. We were encouraged in this by the fact that in the previous term the School had once or twice been rewarded after several weeks with exceptionally few house-offences. Our debt to Herr Hinne

must not be forgotten, especially as he is probably now fighting against us, and is for the time being an "enemy." His hatred of the ordinary punishments and enthusiasm for the methods of sympathy and patience soon spread to the prefects. In order to make the position more clear I will go back and explain the system that had for many years previously remained unchanged in anything but small details.

There were three types of offence (a, b, and c) representing unpunctuality, breaking of School rules, and untidiness. These offences were noted down on weekly lists, and were added up at the end of each week for punishment according to the following scale:—Seniors received half an hour's work for every offence additional to either two a's, two c's, or one b, and for four offences boys were liable to receive a prefect's spanking. Juniors were treated less strictly and received half an hour for three offences, then half an hour more for every additional offence, and were liable to be spanked for six offences. This system had the merit of simplicity and had been tested by many years of use, but it was felt that it was too rigid and too mechanical. A boy's misdeeds were recorded through the week and then punished all together by a suitable dose of extra work on Saturday afternoon, when he had probably forgotten what it was all for. Discipline seemed to depend on the fear of punishment and not on any reasonableness in the rules that had to be obeyed. It was felt that more should be done to help each individual to keep clear of punishment, and to make each feel his own responsibilities a little more. In putting forward these ideas the faults of the past were probably exaggerated. A prefect seemed hitherto to have been allowed too little of his own powers, to have been compelled by tradition to give a's or b's when he might have done something far better by giving the offender friendly advice and help. It was, therefore, planned that there should be no offence sheets, and that punishment should be avoided. This necessarily meant an increased effort both on the part of the School and the prefects, who would have to show much patience and perseverance.

After many enthusiastic meetings amongst the prefects, sanction was obtained for this plan, and for a month no lists were put up. At the end of this time in spite of the general success, it was thought advisable to have the offence sheets back again, owing to the growth of a certain amount of carelessness. But the promoters of what was called the "No-Punishment Scheme" were not satisfied that it had had a fair trial, and were determined to start it once more, and this time permanently. The idea of the whole thing was more thoroughly explained to the School, who had been left too much in the dark previously. A definite appeal was made to the School to help to make it a success. And the response was formally made in Parliament, when it was unanimously agreed to do without the offence sheets. And so, after a return of two weeks, the old offence system was finally dropped. But this time details had been discussed in Parliament and everything done that would render it easier to get on with no punishments. If a boy left his clothes untidy in his lavatory, he was fetched and made to hang them up. That was con-

sidered not to be a punishment, but just the setting right of what had been left undone, or done wrongly. This was really the essence of the scheme, to help the individual to avoid mistakes, untidiness and so on, and when the thing was done to trust to frequent reminders rather than punishments to prevent its recurrence. The whole time-table of the day was gone through to discover where it was easy for anyone to go wrong; when there was frequent unpunctuality, and why; and such things were improved as well as could be. Not only in Parliament but elsewhere was everything done to make the School as a whole realize the purpose of it all, and this bore fruit in the way in which every one rose to the occasion.

The Summer Term passed and ended without any further change, and a practically new set of prefects carried it on in the Autumn Term. As the weeks passed the need was felt for small punishments that could be given on the spot for small misdeeds. Such punishments were used, and approved of in Parliament, without every one quite realizing that the high ideal of no punishments had been given up. Nevertheless such as were used were always carefully chosen to fit the crime and to be immediate in operation. Nothing was allowed to accumulate for a week, but everything was suitably dealt with on the spot. One can remember being asked at this time by an O.B. who was down, "But what do you do now for a case which would have meant a 'b'?" To which the best reply was, "since people are trusted more, the majority avoid such things more carefully than before; but when it does happen one just sends the offender to put right what he had done wrong, if that is possible. If not, one can only do one's best to make him realize the common-sense underlying the rule he has broken, and ask him to remember it in future." The fact that this arrangement lasted through the Autumn and Spring Terms shows that the majority did their utmost to keep it going. However, through the Spring Term, it increasingly began to be felt that something more definite was required. A rigid system has its advantages, and the very elastic system which we had been using laid an extra strain on the prefects and on parts of the School. A prefect had to give up much of his time in treating each individual separately, and though this method has enormous benefits, yet it was felt that a more definite system might be devised which would still retain most of the advantages of the other.

So, in the first weeks of the Summer Term, such a scheme was planned out by the prefects with the Chief's aid, and, after slight amendment in Parliament, was put into practice in the fifth week of the term. It is not possible to describe in detail how the scheme was evolved, but I may give its final form and then try to explain what are felt to be its special advantages. The School is divided into three divisions, (I) down to 50, (II) 50-100, (III) 100-bottom.* These divisions are marked on the offence-sheets, but those in the first division are not given offences, and are treated as hitherto when there were no sheets. The second and third divisions have to show their right to be

* In the Autumn Term the divisions are at 30 and 80, and in the Spring Term at 40 and 90. This is to allow for the change in the age of the School during the year.

exempt from punishment. They can receive *offences*, but do not become liable to *punishment* until they have had three offences (Div. II) or four offences, unless one is a "b," (Div. III), in one week. After anyone has thus qualified for punishment, he is dealt with in the weeks that follow according to the scales:—Div. II. two offences give three quarters of an hour's work, three offences one and a quarter hours, etc.; Div. III, three offences, threequarters of an hour, four offences one hour, etc. Anyone in the second division can regain his exemption from punishment by going two consecutive weeks without it. Spankings for house-offences have been dispensed with, at any rate in the nine weeks for which this system has been in practice they have not been found necessary.

At first sight this lacks simplicity, but once every one has got accustomed to it in use, its complications are not felt much. On the other hand, it gives every one an added incentive to keep clear of offences and punishments, and it is much more difficult for anyone to fall into the hopeless rut of extra-work every week. The top fifty have proved perfectly able to do without offences, and of the two lower divisions by far the majority have been able to remain exempt from punishment. It gives the youngest a rigid system if they need it, and yet allows more and more personal responsibility as a boy moves up in the School. How it will stand the test of time cannot be guessed at here, but it has worked excellently this term and that indeed was to be expected from the natural way in which it was evolved. In an enthusiastic revolt against the mechanical rigidity of the original system it was at first believed by some that we could permanently exist without punishment at all. Though this seemed possible for a short time, soon under new conditions punishments had to be brought into use. When this was first realized, it seemed that we had wholly failed; but we had gained in this, that the new punishments were built up on common-sense and because they were found necessary, and were not merely founded on tradition. Then after two terms the further step had to be taken and the offence sheets brought back; but it is reasonable to believe that now each individual understands better why he is punished, and that the prefects will be able to keep up much that is good in the methods of dealing with offenders that have been tried during the past year.

L.L.W.

FREE-TIME WORK IN SCIENCE.

THE first thing to record is that the *T. O. Scott Memorial Fund*, which was mentioned in the last RECORD, has now been established. It will be administered according to the following rules:

1. The fund is intended to help and encourage original free-time work in the Physical Sciences, this being taken to include Mathematical work and the more physical aspects of other sciences.

2. The fund will be used:
 - (a) to provide a T.O. Scott Memorial Prize for that individual, or group of individuals, that appears to the electors to have done the best and most original work in the year;
 - (b) to enable grants to be made to individuals or groups whose work, whilst not obtaining the prize, appears to be of sufficient merit.
3. Both prize and grants are to be used to provide material or apparatus for furthering the work for which they are awarded.
4. The award will be made at the end of the Spring Term of each year; but it shall be in the power of the electors to make no award if no work of a sufficiently high standard appears in any year. In such case the fund is added to that of the next two years.
5. No rigid rules as to the method of making the award are laid down, because it is thought desirable to leave the electors as free as possible in determining the best work.
6. The electors shall consist of the Headmaster, and the senior Mathematical and senior Science masters. They may, however, seek help of additional members if such help seems desirable in judging particular work.

The first award was made as follows:

To the T. O. Scott Prize.—The Bedales Wireless Telegraphy group; consisting of Hartree ma, Curtis, Hartree ii, Bendit and Preston—for designing and partially constructing the Wireless Station which had to be dismantled at the beginning of the war, and for the scientific manner in which they had planned several researches on details connected with it.

To a T.O. Scott Grant.—Hill ii of the “Weld, Woad and Madder” (a group of vegetable dyers) for his work in discovering many new dyes, in inventing a process for fast dyes on cotton, and in classifying the effect of different acids and alkalies on dyes already known.

Since this award was made new work on Vegetable Dyes has been done by Hill ii, who has discovered a fast “indigo” dye process using laurel leaves; and by Hartree ma. Other work worthy of notice here is that of Shawcross and Harrison, who—though they have confined themselves to constructing unoriginal physical apparatus—have made and given to the laboratory several useful instruments. It is hoped that next year more people may make apparatus either in their free-time or in handicrafts time.

In the Summer Term Montague came down and lectured on Natural History Free-Time Work, and stimulated much work in this direction. Hill ii and Dudley-Scott made a large and interesting collection during the term, and many others showed praiseworthy keenness.

Although it is scarcely free-time work we may mention here that a Non-Latin side has been organized in the School—and the science work done by members of it is of a more directly practical and applied kind than that of the ordinary School course. It would be of the greatest assistance to this

work if any O.B. having a discarded machine or mechanism of any kind would present the School with it. In particular a petrol engine from a motor-bicycle—or better still a water-cooled one—would be of inestimable help. I have Mr. Badley's permission to make this appeal in the RECORD, and do so because I found an O.B. the other day who said that, if he had known of our need for an old petrol engine before, he could and would have supplied it.

A.E.H.

JUNIOR HOUSE NOTES.

IN the Junior House during the second half of July, 1914, it seemed that at last the process of settling down was fairly complete and we were looking forward to a new School year without change of staff, and only the ordinary promotions to separate one year from another.

The first change caused by the War was the resignation of Mr. Walker to join a Public School Battalion. J. Békássy had come to England for the O.B. Camp and was rather at a loose end in Steep during the summer holidays; as he could not get back to Hungary it seemed a good arrangement both for the Junior School and for him that he should help us with games, and with teaching as far as he could; with the games, of course, he found no difficulty, and in the teaching we made as much adaptation as we could to help him; he was getting on well when the second change was heralded by an Inspector with an internment order. Having one hour's notice of Békássy's departure, we were more than grateful to Miss M. Stone, a younger sister of our Miss Stone, who arrived within three days, and remained with us until Easter. At Easter Miss M. Stone felt that she would like to get work more directly in her line, and Miss Sheldrake came to take her place; as Miss Sheldrake left Constantinople only three months before the War we can get from her much information about the Turks, their ways of life and their leaders.

We have had two visits from Mr. Mann, who obtained a commission in the 7th East Lancashires in August, 1914, and is now in the A.S.C.; and one from Mr. Walker.

The Junior House has been lucky this year in escaping infectious ailments; while the news from School after School dealt so much with measles and similar troubles, we managed with only two cases where the possibility of infection sent the victims of suspicion to the Sanatorium for a week or two, and both returned without succumbing to infection; for this good luck, at a time when everyone is so pressed with work, we are thankful to the full.

The number of boarders this summer has reached the highest point since the Junior House became an integral part of Bedales School; this is due to the increase in the number of girls, as the number of boys reached a maximum some terms ago, so no increase was possible there; in the autumn of 1914 we had eight girl boarders, the next term eleven (one sleeping at Cherrycroft)

and this summer we have had thirteen (three at Cherrycroft). For next term we shall have eleven, two girls being promoted together with six boys.

Turning to occupations and amusements, we have had a very satisfactory year, as we feel that the children at the Junior House have done well in games, behaved well during trying times, and done their full share in helping others. During the autumn term almost the whole of their free time was given up to knitting, which was continued into the next term on a smaller scale; since then there has not been the same need of this form of work. Up to Christmas the list of articles made included thirty-two scarves, forty-four pairs of cuffs, three pairs of mittens, two pairs of socks, three caps, one belt (it proved to be sufficient in size for the Colonel's charger) four helmets, two pairs of bedsocks, and one dressing jacket; for thirty boarders and eight dayboarders this is a good list. In addition good sums from pocket money were sent, at Christmas to the Belgians, at Easter to the Serbians, and at midsummer to a fund for French babies.

We had few matches at football, owing to infection from time to time in Steep and Petersfield, and quarantine at the Upper School. During the summer term we managed to bring off one match with the eleven youngest of the Upper School, and by extension of time completed two innings each, the scores being—Dunhurst 30 and 67, Bedales Youngest 20 and 68.

In swimming we started with nine who could do two or more lengths; during the term nine more accomplished two lengths, and six one length, so that half of the non-swimmers became swimmers by the end of term. Many of the swimmers learned to dive, some of them quite neatly, the best being Scott, Stewart, Statham and M. Fordham; they much appreciated two or three visits from Miss Craigmile, and her suggestions about more fancy dives were carried out with energy.

Miss Bagnall has been able to take more direct charge of the gardening classes during the last two terms, and her work and the children's labour have been well repaid, not only in flowers, but also in the more satisfying crops of vegetables from the children's own gardens; on several Tuesdays there were three or four bowlsful kindly cooked by Mrs. Cunningham specially for the raisers of the vegetables.

This terms' prizework was well up to the average in most respects; rather above the average in canework and needlework, but a little below average in photography so far as work shown went; two or three boys who had work quite good enough to show were so busy finishing canework or needlework that the necessary mounting was not completed.

At Easter we sent up Hodgkinson, Terry ii and Bulmer, and now Solomon, Statham, Sykes, Abraham ii, Abecassis, Owen, Joan Theobald and Rosalind Nash are going up with our best wishes for their welfare.

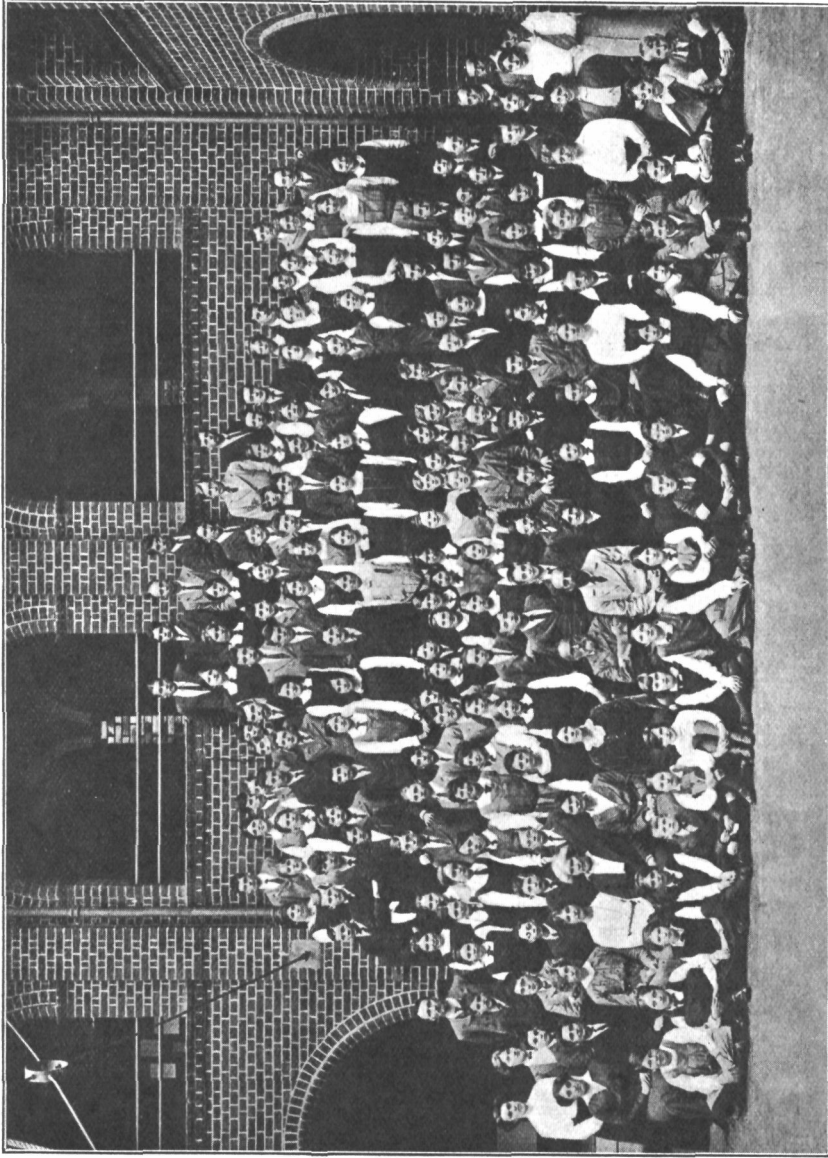


Photo by Elliott & Fry

THE SCHOOL GROUP, JUNE, 1915

BEDALES SCHOOL.

SUMMER TERM, 1915.

STAFF.

J. H. Badley, M.A.
 (Mrs. Badley).
 Oswald B. Powell, B.A.
 Miss Keith.
 T. James Garstang, M.A.
 Miss G. Martin.
 Miss A. Smith.
 A. Moray Williams, M.A.
 Miss E. M. Hamilton.
 Miss M. Davenport.

Mr. Whitehead.
 F. A. Hughes, B.A.
 Miss Kilroe.
 B. L. Gimson, B.Sc.
 Miss Muriel Luke.
 Miss Cullis.
 Miss Craigmile.
 Miss Stent.
 A. E. Heath, B.A.
 R. E. Roper, M.A.

Miss Boyd-Mackay.
 Miss Hookey, B.Sc.
 Mlle. de Fleurquin.
 Miss Bagnall.
 H. O. Keenan.
 Miss Thorp.
 Miss Lowe.
 Miss Patrick.
 Miss Dunster.
 Miss Haley.

SCHOOL LIST.

L. L. Whyte.
 Margery Seward.
 Margaret Sanderson.

Violet Scott.
 R. Powell ma.
 C. S. Nash.
 D. R. Hartree ma.
 Thea Fordham.
 Marjory Gill.
 E. H. Sanderson ma.
 Nora Duckworth.
 F. C. Curtis.
 L. J. Bendit.
 Helen Dormer.
 D. H. Hooper.
 T. C. Abbott ma.

F. R. Taylor ma.
 Lily Löwy.
 J. R. H. Napier.
 F. Mersch.
 Katharine Hodgkinson.
 P. Houtart.
 R. Dotzauer ma.
 H. B. Moore.
 A. G. MacDonald ma.
 Phyllis Turner.
 B. Rathbone.
 Alison Bushill.
 Dora Laphorn.
 A. Preston.
 S. Dickinson.
 Rita Jennison.
 Lettice Baker.
 S. Hardie.
 Vera Hickson.

Marjory Kennedy.
 H. M. Wilson.
 Kathleen Wilson.
 C. Hartree mi.
 R. E. Burnham.
 Barbara Burnham.
 Kathleen Crundwell.
 B. A. Hill ma.
 J. W. Barbey.
 G. A. Turner ma.
 W. J. McIlwraith.
 C. M. E. Franklin ma.
 Hazel Clarke.
 W. Herckenrath.
 C. H. Jones.
 Connie Scott.
 Elaine Charlton.
 Gwynnedd Roberts.
 Emily Greg.
 D. Allen.
 F. Lingard.
 E. L. Doncaster.
 R. Hill mi.
 Judith Napier.
 S. E. Hill iii.
 Grace Wilmot
 H. K. Dudley-Scott.
 J. H. A. Weisse
 Joan Billson.
 G. Wicksteed.
 H. S. Pugh.
 F. E. Terry ma.
 O. Powell mi.
 R. C. Boardman ma.
 Anne Hadaway.
 R. S. Lightbody.
 Eileen Deane.

Myra Brown.
 Rosamund Taylor.
 C. Fordham.
 J. Wedgwood.
 M. Mactaggart.
 Marjorie Carr.
 Dora Jennison.
 I. C. Sanderson mi.
 Helen Cohen.
 P. V. Mrosovsky.
 E. Barnsley ma.
 R. H. Turner mi.
 T. F. Rowat.
 Madeline McIlwraith.
 A. Dotzauer mi.
 M. E. Hubbard.
 Barbara Greg.
 Edna Morgan.
 A. C. Crabtree.
 Gwynneth Jones.
 Marjorie Cooper.
 G. Barnsley mi.
 V. Molteno.
 M. Debiève.
 Mabel Moore.
 Hope Wright.
 A. Shawcross.
 Nancy Goodfellow.
 G. Naish.
 J. S. Abbott mi.
 D. F. Harrison.
 Kitty Page.
 T. Gayer.
 Yolande Dubois.
 S. Salmon.
 Peggy Tighe.
 J. Body.

J. Allan.
E. Madoc.
A. Gotch.
E. Kinnell.
W. H. Avelingh.
C. F. Budgett.
Margaret Leathes.
G. Clarke.
J. Fry.
Muriel Staples.
Eileen Rutherford.
Evelyn Brereton.
K. S. Tayler.
B. G. Ivory.
Nancy Hookham.
J. A. Day.
J. M. Rothenstein.

Janet Napier.
Julia Strachey.
J. M. MacDonald mi.
Joyce Briscoe.
S. Humphrey.
J. C. Osgood.
Molly Scott.
Marie Mactaggart.
G. C. Page.
Margaret Cohen.
G. L. Abraham.
R. L. Hodgkinson.
Nance Goldie.
P. J. Terry mi.
W. E. Boardman mi.
Margaret Wilmot.
Marie Billson.

N. M. Archdale.
Ottilie Mills.
W. H. Sanderson iii.
B. Bülmer.
Joan Bedford.
Diane Uyttenhoven.
Bronwen Thomas.
L. Lane.
J. Winser.
M. Franklin mi.
E. Voysey.
Mavis Carr.
M. Taylor mi.
Daphne Goldie
(M. Wills).

JUNIOR HOUSE.

BEDALES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

SUMMER TERM, 1915.

STAFF.

C. H. B. Epps, M.A.
Mrs. Epps, B.Sc.
Miss Banks.
Miss Stone, B.Sc.
Miss Kydd.
Miss Sheldrake.
Miss Horniblow.

The following members
of the Staff at the Main
School teach at the Junior
School also:

Miss Hamilton.
Miss Kilroe.
Miss Luke.
Miss Boyd-Mackay.

SCHOOL LIST.

D. J. Solomon.
B. F. Statham.
Beatrice Keenan.
A. Sykes.
E. B. Wishaw.
Dorothea Chance.
D. M. Abraham mi.
D. A. Stewart.
H. I. Abecassis.
F. V. Owen.
Elenora Leroi.
D. Gill.
Joan Theobald.
Kitty Doncaster.

Molly Hayes.
Maude Greg.
Mary Woodhead.
Rosalind Nash.
D. Cranswick.
W. Abbott iii.
T. R. Scott.
Margery Mactaggart.
C. J. Saunders.
D. Green.
A. Bégaux.
Elizabeth Bensaude.
S. Bone.
Kathleen Griffin.

D. James.
Hilary Hadaway.
M. Fordham.
R. Day mi.
L. Blyth.
R. A. Jéquier.
Beryl Jennison.
J. Bensaude.
H. C. P. Page.
P. de Gerlache.
Joan Huddleston.
Claire Bégaux.
Betty Archdale.

THE YEAR.

SCHOOL NOTES.

I. GAMES AND SPORTS.

FOOTBALL SEASON, 1914-15.

IN Mr. Scothern's absence Mr. Gimson was elected Acting President and a vote of thanks is due to him for all his work.

In the Winter Term we had some very good matches, only five being scratched. Of these, Leander and Portsmouth Municipal Technical College were unable to play because their men had enlisted.

We were very successful this Term, winning twelve out of fifteen matches.

The Old Boys brought down a strong team, but as they were out of practice we managed to beat them, after a good game, by four goals to two. The Blues won both matches in the Winter Term.

The League Captains for this Term were Sanderson, Allan, Fordham and Hardie ii, Sanderson being top and Allan and Fordham tying for second place.

Hull left after a successful term as Captain. Dickinson took his place as Captain, and Sanderson was elected Vice-Captain. Longden received his 1st XI. colours and Wilson his scarf.

Owing to bad weather and infection eighteen matches were scratched in the Spring Term. Only four were played. Of these two were won and two lost.

The League Captains this Term were Macdonald ii, Dotzauer ii, Abbott ii and Allan, Abbott and Dotzauer tying for first place, while Allan was second.

The Blues won the third match of the season by four goals to two.

As soldiers were billeted in Petersfield, we had two matches each Term against them. Of these we won and lost one each Term.

As Dickinson is leaving after the summer, Sanderson i becomes Captain and Wilson was elected Vice-Captain.

Sanderson ii was elected Assistant Secretary so as to become Secretary after the summer.

The following received their colours and scarves:

1st XI. Colours:	H. M. Wilson.
„ Scarves:	L. L. Whyte.
„ „	A. G. Macdonald.
„ „	B. A. Hill.
„ „	W. L. McIlwraith.
„ „	R. C. Boardman.
„ „	H. S. Pugh.
„ „	H. K. Dudley Scott.
3rd XI. Colours:	A. Dotzauer.
	W. L. McILWRAITH.

WINTER TERM 1914.

DATE.	CLUB.	GROUND.	RESULT.
Oct. 14 W	..... Churcher's, 3rd XI.	Home.	Won. 13—2
„ 17 S	..... 6th Hants.	Home.	Lost. 2—5
„ 21 W	..... Churcher's, 1st XI.	Home.	Won. 6—2
„ 21 W	..... Churcher's, 2nd XI.	Away.	Won. 6—1
„ 31 S	..... Guildford G. S., 1st XI.	Home.	Won. 3—2

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

DATE.	CLUB.	GROUND.	RESULT.
Nov. 7 S	Portsmouth G. S., 1st XI.	Away.	Won. 3—2
„ 7 S	Portsmouth G. S., 2nd XI.	Home.	Won. 4—0
„ 14 S	Midhurst G. S., 2nd XI.	Away.	Lost. 2—4
„ 14 S	Midhurst G. S., 3rd XI.	Home.	Won. 4—1
„ 18 W	Churcher's, 1st XI.	Away.	Won. 3—0
„ 18 W	Churcher's, 2nd XI.	Home.	Won. 17—0
„ 21 S	Leighton Park	Away.	Lost. 1—2
Dec. 5 S	Clayesmore	Home.	Won. 6—1
„ 16 W	Old Boys	Home.	Won. 4—2
	6th Hants.	Home.	Won. 7—1
	Boy Scouts	Away.	Won. 4—1

SPRING TERM 1915.

DATE.	CLUB.	GROUND.	RESULT.
Feb. 6 S	Guildford G. S., 1st XI.	Away.	Lost. 2—5
	Seaforth Highlanders	Home.	Lost. 1—6
	6th Hants.	Home.	Won. 9—2
	Boy Scouts	Home.	Won. 11—0

WINTER TERM.—Played, 16; Won, 13; Lost, 3.

SPRING TERM.—Played, 4; Won, 2; Lost, 2.

WINTER 1914.

1ST XI.			
Sanderson i.	Macdonald.	Powell i.	Boardman.
	McIlwraith.	Dickinson.	Pugh.
	Nash.	Longden.	
		Hull.	
2ND XI.			
Barnsley.	Lightbody.	Sanderson ii.	Fordham.
	Edwards.	Hill.	Turner.
	Abbott.	Napier.	
		D. Scott.	
3RD XI.			
Nicol.	Powell ii.	Mrosofsky.	Macdonald.
	Dotzauer.	Schmid.	
	Hardie ii.	Hardie iii.	
		Mansfield.	

SPRING 1915.

1ST XI.			
H. H. Wilson.	R. C. Boardman.	R. Powell.	L. L. Whyte.
	H. S. Pugh.	R. H. Dickinson.	B. A. Hill.
		W. McIlwraith.	C. S. Nash.
		H. K. Dudley-Scott.	
			E. H. Sanderson.

SCHOOL NOTES

2ND XI.

D. Allen. R. S. Lightbody. I. C. Sanderson. A. C. MacDonald. W. Barnsley.
 G. A. Turner. S. Dickinson. O. Powell.
 J. Napier. T. C. Abbott.
 A. Weisse.

3RD XI.

M. Fordham. M. MacDonald. Humphrey. P. Mrosovsky. J. Allan.
 A. W. Preston. A. Dotzauer. R. Hardie.
 S. Hardie. J. . Abbott.
 D. Harrison.

BOY'S CRICKET, 1915.

CRICKET SEASON 1915.

BATTING.

E. H. Sanderson made 106 v. Steep C.C. (1st Match).
 W. E. Barnsley (playing in Strong 2nd) made 96 v. Midhurst Grammar School.
 E. H. Sanderson made 86 v. Old Boys.
 R. Powell made 82 v. Steep C.C. (2nd Match).
 R. C. Boardman made 70 v. Steep C.C. (2nd Match).
 R. Powell made 69 v. Portsmouth Grammar School.
 E. H. Sanderson made 65 v. Clayesmore.

E. H. Sanderson made 424 runs this season.
 R. Powell and R. C. Boardman made a wicket stand of 139 v. Steep C.C.
 R. Powell and C. S. Nash made a wicket stand of 96 v. Portsmouth G.S.
 The 1st XI. made 216 for 4 wickets v. Steep.

BOWLING.

W. E. Barnsley did the "hat-trick" v. Leighton Park.
 W. E. Barnsley took 7 wickets for 1 run in the 2nd XI. match v. Midhurst G. S.
 H. S. Pugh took 3 wickets for 1 run v. Portsmouth Grammar School.
 R. Powell took 2 for 8 and 4 for 9 v. Portsmouth C. C.

PLAYED, 14 matches; WON, 11 and LOST 3.

AVERAGES.

1ST XI. BATTING.						1ST XI. BOWLING.					
	Runs	Highest Score	Innings	Times not Out	Average	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Averages	
E. H. Sanderson	424	106	14	2	35.3						
R. C. Boardman	199	70	12	1	18.1						
C. S. Nash	155	37	9	0	17.2	H. S. Pugh	89	14	245	25 9.4	
W. E. Barnsley	153	37	11	2	17.0	R. Powell	153	27	564	55 11.2	
H. S. Pugh	156	29	12	2	15.6	C. S. Nash	90	19	309	27 11.4	
R. Powell	215	82	14	0	15.3						
B. A. Hill	35	11	6	3	11.6						
A. M. Wilson	120	43	12	0	10.0						
O. Powell	53	17*	11	3	6.6						
S. Hardie	19	10	5	1	4.7						
I. C. Sanderson	24	7	8	2	4.0						
D. Allen	14	12	5	0	2.8						

The following have also played:
 W. L. McIlwraith.
 A. Weisse.
 H. K. Dudley-Scott.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

STRONG AND ORDINARY

2ND XI.

BATTING.

	Runs	Highest Score	Innings	Times not Out	Average
H. K. Dudley-Scott	42	21*	3	2	42.0
B. A. Hill	32	26	3	0	10.6

The following have also played:

W. E. Barnsley.
H. S. Pugh.
J. R. H. Napier.
I. C. Sanderson.
O. Powell.
S. Hardie.
D. Allen.
W. L. McIlwraith.
C. W. Hartree.
G. B. Rathbone.
S. E. Hill.
A. Weisse.
G. A. Turner.
J. Allan.
H. B. Moore.

STRONG AND ORDINARY

3RD XI.

BATTING.

	Runs	Highest Score	Innings	Times not Out	Average
J. Allan	44	26	3	1	22.0
W. E. Boardman	23	15	3	0	7.6
D. F. Harrison ...	22	10	3	0	7.3

BOWLING.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. F. Harrison ...	17	3	58	0	9.6

* Not out.

The following have also played:

H. B. Moore.
C. W. Hartree.
S. C. Hill.
M. Mactaggart.
G. A. Turner.
J. S. Abbott.
M. J. Macdonald.
S. R. Humphrey.
C. Fordham.
G. Barnsby.
G. Page.
J. Day.

BEDALES 1ST XI. v. LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL.

Played at Bedales, May 15.

BEDALES.

R. Powell c and b Hopkins.....	0
E. H. Sanderson b King	4
R. C. Boardman c Pease b King	0
H. M. Wilson b Hopkins.....	10
H. S. Pugh c Hopkins b Buchanan ...	25
W. E. Barnsley c Grierson b King ...	13
O. Powell not out	17
B. A. Hill c J. Bell b Kitching	4
S. Hardie run out	10
W. McIlwraith c Pease b King	0
I. C. Sanderson c A. Bell b J. Bell	7
Extras	2
Total	92

2nd Innings.

R. Powell b King.....	9
E. H. Sanderson not out.....	26
R. C. Boardman st Pease b Buchanan	11
H. S. Pugh not out	13
H. M. Wilson	} Did not bat.
W. E. Barnsley	
O. Powell	
B. A. Hill	
S. Hardie	
W. McIlwraith	}
I. C. Saunderson	
Extras	3
Total (2 wkts)	62

LEIGHTON PARK

1st Innings	53
2nd Innings	67

SCHOOL NOTES

BOWLING.

1st Innings.

R. Powell	.....	6 for 27
H. Pugh	.....	2 for 11
R. C. Boardman	.....	1 for 13
W. Barnsley	.....	5 for 12
B. A. Hill	.....	2 for 4

2nd Innings.

R. Powell	.....	0 for 34
H. Pugh	.....	2 for 11
R. C. Boardman	.....	1 for 6

Result: Won by 39 runs.

BEDALES MASTERS' XI. v. MR. SCOTHERNS' XI.

Played at Bedales, May 22.

BEDALES.

E. H. Sanderson b Pte. Durham	.....	2
R. Powell b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	0
H. S. Pugh c Pte. Grant b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	2
A. M. Williams b Pte. Durham	.....	6
R. C. Boardman b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	13
H. M. Wilson b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	2
W. E. Barnsley c Pte. Hudson b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	25
B. A. Hill b Pte. Hudson	.....	3
O. Powell b L. Cpl. Chappell	.....	1
I. C. Sanderson c Capt. Mills b L.-Cpl. Chappell	.....	1
S. Hardie not out	.....	1
Extras	.....	5
Total	.....	61

MR. SCOTHERN'S XI.

Total (dec. for 3 wkts.) 155

BOWLING.

R. Powell	.....	1 for 69
A. M. Williams	.....	2 for 20
R. C. Boardman	.....	0 for 24
W. E. Barnsley	.....	0 for 22
H. S. Pugh	.....	0 for 19

Result: Lost by 94 runs.

BEDALES 1ST XI. v. MR. WILLIAMS' XI.

Played at Bedales, June 2nd.

BEDALES.

1st Innings.

R. Powell lbw b Cameron	.....	1
E. H. Sanderson c Bryant b Parker	...	8
R. C. Boardman b Cameron	.....	4
H. S. Pugh b Parker	.....	10
H. M. Wilson c Parker b Cameron	.....	0
W. E. Barnsley b Parker	.....	13
D. Allen c Cameron b O. B. Powell	...	12
O. Powell c Napier b A. M. Wilkins	...	10
I. C. Sanderson c Bryant b A. M. Williams	.....	4
B. A. Hill not out	.....	10
S. Hardie c. and b A. M. Williams	...	0
Extras	.....	3
Total	.....	75

2nd Innings.

R. Powell c Rathbone b Parker	.....	0
E. H. Sanderson b Parker	.....	21
R. C. Boardman b Parker	.....	11
H. S. Pugh c Rathbone b Parker	.....	3
H. M. Wilson c Napier b Cameron	.....	0
W. E. Barnsley c Napier b Cameron	...	37
D. Allen b Parker	.....	1
O. Powell b Parker	.....	1
I. C. Sanderson not out	.....	6
B. A. Hill not out	.....	0
S. Hardie	.....	Did not bat
Extras	.....	0
Total (8 wkts.)	.....	80

MR. WILLIAMS' XI.

1st Innings	.....	40
2nd Innings	.....	91

BOWLING.

R. Powell	.....	5 for 17
H. S. Pugh	.....	5 for 17

2nd Innings.

R. Powell	.....	2 for 48
H. S. Pugh	.....	4 for 38

Result: Won by 35 runs.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

BEDALES 1ST XI. V. LEIGHTON PARK
SCHOOL.*Played at Reading, June 19.*

BEDALES.

C. S. Nash c Hopkins b J. Bell	37
H. S. Pugh c King b J. Bell	29
E. H. Sanderson not out	37
R. Powell c Hopkins b J. Bell	0
R. C. Boardman c Pease b J. Bell	0
H. M. Wilson c A. Bell b Hopkins	2
O. Powell c Fryer b J. Bell	2
W. E. Barnsley st Pease b J. Bell	4
D. Allen c Pease b J. Bell	1
I. C. Sanderson b J. Bell	1
B. A. Hill st Pease b J. Bell	7
Extras	18
Total	138

LEIGHTON PARK.

Total 151

BOWLING.

R. Powell	5 for 42
C. S. Nash	0 for 25
H. S. Pugh	2 for 41
W. E. Barnsley	2 for 30

Result: Lost by 13 runs.

BEDALES 1ST XI. V. CLAYESMORE
SCHOOL.*Played at Bedales, June 26.*

BEDALES.

C. S. Nash c Tollmache b Gwyer	7
H. S. Pugh c Convelas b Tollmache	11
E. H. Sanderson b Gwyer	65
R. Powell c Prapart b Tollmache	0
R. C. Boardman b Gwyer	10
W. E. Barnsley c Mason b Gwyer	13
H. M. Wilson c Amor b Gwyer	21
O. Powell b Greg	1
H. K. D. Scott c McMillan b Gwyer	0
A. Weisse c Tollmache b Greg	0
B. A. Hill not out	11
Extras	10
Total	149

2nd Innings.

C. S. Nash lbw b Gwyer	10
H. S. Pugh c Tollmache	11
E. H. Sanderson c Tollmache b Gwyer	0
R. Powell b Mason	44
R. C. Boardman not out	46
W. E. Barnsley c Tabor b Tollmache	15
H. M. Wilson c Amor b Gwyer	17
O. Powell	} Did not bat. Side declared.
H. K. D. Scott	
A. Weisse	
B. A. Hill	
Extras	19
Total (6 wkts.)	162

CLAYESMORE.

1st Innings	93
2nd Innings	143

BOWLING.

R. Powell	6 for 47
C. S. Nash	1 for 35
H. S. Pugh	3 for 2
W. E. Barnsley	1 for 25

2nd Innings.

R. Powell	5 for 57
C. S. Nash	1 for 11
H. S. Pugh	2 for 36

Result: Won by 75 runs.

BEDALES MASTERS' XI. V. PORTS-
MOUTH C.C.*Played at Bedales, July 3.*

BEDALES.

E. H. Sanderson b Must	9
H. S. Pugh c Mead b Rowlands	5
C. S. Nash b Rowlands	7
R. Powell c and b Rowlands	0
R. C. Boardman lbw b Rowlands	0
A. M. Williams b Must	2
H. M. Wilson run out	43
O. B. Powell b Must	12
W. E. Barnsley not out	16
I. C. Sanderson c Dinmer b Must	2
O. Powell c Davies b Must	2
Extras	6
Total	104

PORTSMOUTH C.C.

Total 101

SCHOOL NOTES

BOWLING.

C. S. Nash	6 for 35
A. M. Williams	1 for 46
R. Powell	2 for 8
H. S. Pugh	2 for 17
O. B. Powell.....	0 for 20
Result: Won by 3 runs.	

BEDALES 1ST XI. v. PORTSMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Bedales, July 14.

BEDALES.

W. E. Barnsley c Hildred b Fayerer ...	5
H. M. Wilson b Oxburrow	0
E. H. Sanderson b Fayerer	4
R. Powell b Oxburrow	69
C. S. Nash c Hildred b Hackman	28
R. C. Boardman c Carling b Hackman	6
H. S. Pugh c Pym b Hackman	20
S. Hardie c Lancaster b Hackman ...	8
O. Powell not out	3
D. Allen run out	0
I. C. Sanderson b Oxburrow	0
Extras	6
Total	149

PORTSMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Total	213
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BOWLING.

C. S. Nash	2 for 33
R. Powell	1 for 41
H. S. Pugh	3 for 27
W. E. Barnsley	1 for 59
R. C. Boardman	2 for 19
Result: Lost by 64 runs.	

BEDALES 1ST XI. v. STEEP C.C.

Played at Bedales, July 17.

BEDALES.

H. S. Pugh c Barnett b Knowles	15
C. S. Nash b Tyrell	4
E. H. Sanderson b Knowles	106
R. Powell b Hughes	4
H. M. Wilson b Knowles	4
R. C. Boardman c Burrage b J. Smith	28
W. E. Barnsley b Tyrell	6
D. Allen b Knowles	0
O. Powell c and b Tyrell	16
S. Hardie b Knowles	0
I. C. Sanderson not out	3
Extras	8
Total	194

STEEP C.C.

1st Innings	68
2nd Innings	107

BOWLING.

R. Powell	5 for 36
C. S. Nash	4 for 27
W. E. Barnsley	1 for 16
H. S. Pugh	0 for 17
R. C. Boardman	0 for 17
Result: Won by 1 innings and 19 runs.	

BEDALES 1ST XI. v. STEEP C.C.

Played at Bedales, July 24.

BEDALES.

E. H. Sanderson c Hughes b Bamette	20
R. C. Boardman c Hughes b Bamette	70
R. Powell b J. Smith	82
C. S. Nash b Bamette	19
W. E. Barnsley not out	6
H. S. Pugh not out	12
H. M. Wilson	}
S. Hardie	
O. Powell	
I. C. Sanderson	
D. Allen	Did not bat. Innings declared closed.
Extras	7

Total (4 wkts.) 216

STEEP C.C.

Total	210
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BOWLING.

C. S. Nash	5 for 78
R. Powell	1 for 70
H. S. Pugh	1 for 34
W. E. Barnsley	0 for 7
Result: Won by 6 runs.	

PAST v. PRESENT BEDALIANS.

Played at Bedales, July 30.

PRESENT.

E. H. Sanderson b O. B. Powell.....	36
C. S. Nash lbw b Taylor	14
R. Powell b Longden	5
H. M. Wilson b Longden	1
Margaret Sanderson b Longden ...	4
Margery Seward b Longden	0
O. Powell b O. B. Powell	0
Kathleen Wilson c — b O. B. Powell	2
Thea Fordham c — b Longden	1
Vera Hickson c Taylor b O. B. Powell	2
Violet Scott not out	1
Extras	5
Total	71

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

2nd Innings.

E. H. Sanderson c Thompson b O. B. Powell	86
C. S. Nash c Paul b Longden	29
R. Powell lbw b Longden	1
H. M. Wilson c Murray b Longden ..	20
Margaret Sanderson c Murray b Longden	13
Margery Seward c Paul b O. B. Powell	1
O. Powell not out	0
Kathleen Wilson c Joan Harris b O. B. Powell	13
Thea Fordham b O. B. Powell	0
Vera Hickson b O. B. Powell	8
Violet Scott b O. B. Powell	2
Extras	11
<hr/>	
Total	184

BOWLING.

1st Innings.

W. Longden.....	5 for 19
G. Taylor	1 for 34
O. B. Powell	4 for 5
J. Thompson	0 for 8

2nd Innings.

Joan Harris	0 for 34
G. Taylor	0 for 23
W. S. Longden.....	4 for 52
O. B. Powell.....	6 for 43
J. Thompson	0 for 13
G. A. Murray	0 for 8

PAST.

Joan Harris b Powell	13
G. A. Murray b Powell	4
G. S. Taylor b Powell	10
J. H. Badley b Powell.....	9
O. B. Powell b Sanderson	3
W. S. Longden not out	8
Leslie Bickmore b Powell	0
H. L. Paul b Powell	0
J. Thompson c Kathleen Wilson b Powell	0
Norah Schuster b Powell	1
H. Bellot c O. Powell b R. Powell	0
Extras	8
<hr/>	
Total	56

Total

BOWLING.

R. Powell	9 for 20
C. S. Nash	0 for 21
E. H. Sanderson	1 for 9
Result: Present won by 15 runs.	

GIRLS' CRICKET, 1915.

WE have played very few matches this summer owing to the war.

On the whole the batting has improved, K. Wilson, K. Crundwell and V. Hickson being the most noticeable in this respect.

The bowling has been poor, as there has been too big a drop between the first and second change.

M. Sanderson has kept a good length with her slow underhand bowling in all the matches, and has taken many wickets, and T. Fordham's swift overarm at the other end has been a good contrast.

V. Hickson and K. Wilson will have to work hard next year, as they will be responsible for most of the bowling and so far they are somewhat erratic.

All through the term the fielding has been good and has reached a higher standard than we have seen before. D. Jennison at point has had some fairly hot ones and has more than once brought off a brilliant catch.

N. Duckworth has also improved very much, and everybody's throwing-in has been harder and better aimed.

There have been high scores in games, but this needs to be carried into matches before the team can be considered first-rate.

GIRLS' 1ST XI.

Thea R. Fordham (CAPTAIN).
 Margery G. Seward (VICE-CAPTAIN).
 Margaret S. Sanderson.
 Violet G. Scott.
 Nora Duckworth.
 Dora N. Laphorn.
 Vera E. Hickson.

Kathleen R. Wilson.
 Kathleen Crundwell.
 Joan G. Billson.
 Dora Jennison.

UMPIRE: Lettice C. Baker.
 SCORER: Helen M. Dormer.



Photographed by L. Baker.

THE LACROSSE TEAM, 1914-15.

LACROSSE, 1914-1915.

The last year has been a thoroughly successful one for the 1st and 2nd XII. The 1st XII. has hardly changed at all for two years, and although twelve matches have been scratched through infection and the weather we have won eight, drawn one and only lost one.

In the Spring Term of 1914 all those who had won their colours gave them up in order to raise the standard.

Since then the 2nd XII. colours have been instituted.

The combination of the team has been very good and the passing and catching much more decided.

In the Autumn Term the following won their 1st XII. colours:

D. Dalrymple.	K. Wilson.
L. Baker.	R. Gill.
N. Duckworth.	V. Hickson.

And in the Spring:
 K. Hodgkinson. H. Clarke.

Also:
 R. Jennison. D. Laphorn.
 D. Jennison.
 won their 2nd XII. colours.

The work done by the teams is very different from what it used to be, and we all hope it will remain at the good standard that Miss Craigmile has so splendidly raised it to during the last few years.

THE SPORTS.

The annual sports, which took place on Saturday, October 10, were enlivened by the attendance of some two hundred Territorials, who brought with them their military band. Selections were played throughout the afternoon, and refreshments in the form of a barrow full of Mr. Powell's apples and the School's buns were provided for the Terriers.

It was a very successful day. The running track was in perfect condition, and owing to the forethought of those in charge the number of entries for each item had been reduced to a minimum, in order that the programme might be followed swiftly and without delay. Though in the First Set there were only three whites who entered, in the Second and Third Sets there was a great rivalry between the colours. The success of the day is proved by the breaking of five records, namely:

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

FIRST SET.

CRICKET BALL.—K. Zilliacus, 83 yds. 10 ins. (1911), broken by V. N. Hull, 87 yds. 6 in.*

HAMMER.—G. A. Murray, 70 ft. (1911), broken by V. N. Hull, 81 ft. 1 in.

HALF-MILE.—R. E. Hubbuck, 2 mins. 17½ secs. (1905), broken by L. L. Whyte, 2 mins. 16¼ secs.

HIGH JUMP.—H. Kennedy, 5 ft. ½ in. (1912), broken by E. H. Sanderson, 5 ft. 6½ ins.

2ND SET.

HALF-MILE.—E. V. Newnham, 2 mins. 27¾ secs. (1905), broken by G. Wicksteed in 2 mins. 25¾ secs.

The results were as follows:

1ST SET.—Blues, 195; Whites, 43.

2ND SET.—Blues, 75; Whites, 97.

3RD SET.—Blues, 90; Whites, 51.

Net result: Blues, 2 points; Whites, 1 point.

* This constitutes a School record, Harrison's record of 86 yds. 1 ft. in the Second Set being beaten.

EVENTS.

FIRST SET.	SECOND SET. 100 YARDS.	THIRD SET.
1. Wilson.	1. Allen.*	1. Macdonald mi.*
2. Sanderson ma.	2. Weisse.	2. Clarke.
3. Hooper.*	3. Dudley-Scott.*	3. Kinnell.
Time, 11 secs.	Time, 12½ secs.	Time, 13¾ secs.
LONG JUMP.		
1. Wilson.	1. McIlwraith.*	1. Ivory.
2. Sanderson.	2. Dudley-Scott.	2. Sanderson mi.
3. Nash.*	3. Fordham.	3. Nicol.*
17 ft. 1½ ins.	14 ft. 3 ins.	13 ft. 3 in.
120 YARDS HURDLES		
1. Wilson.	1. Fordham.	1. Clarke.
2. Nash.*	2. Hill.	2. Macdonald mi.*
3. Dickinson.	3. Weisse.	3. Gotch.
Time, 18¼ secs.	Time, 19¾ secs. (ht.)	Time, 21¾ secs.
HALF MILE.		
1. Whyte.	1. Wicksteed.	—
2. Nash.*	2. McIlwraith.*	—
3. Napier.	3. Powell mi.	—
Time, 2 mins. 16½ secs. (rec.)	Time, 2 mins. 24¾ secs. (rec.)	
CRICKET BALL.		
1. Hull.	1. Boardman ma.*	1. Humphrey.
2. Wilson.	2. Barnsley.*	2. Boardman mi.*
3. Nash.*	3. Hill.	3. Allan.
87 yds. 6 ins. (record).	77 yds. 3 ins.	53 yds.

SCHOOL NOTES

220 YARDS.

1. Sanderson ma.
2. Wilson.
3. Hooper.*
26½ secs.

1. Allen.*
2. Barnsley.*
3. Terry.*
29½ secs.

1. Humphrey.
2. Clarke.
3. Macdonald mi.*
32½ secs.

HIGH JUMP.

1. Sanderson ma.
2. Nash.*
3. Powell ma.
5 ft. 6½ in. (rec.)

1. Fordham.
2. Sanderson mi.
3. Shawcross.*
4 ft. 6¾ ins.

1. Sanderson mi.
2. Boardman.

- 3 ft. 7 ins.

ONE MILE.

1. Nash.*
2. Macdonald ma.
3. Edwards.
5 mins. 23 secs.

WEIGHT.

1. Hull.
2. Powell ma.
3. Moore.*
28 ft. 3½ ins.

1. Boardman ma.*
2. McIlwraith.*
3. Wicksteed.
25 ft. 11 ins.

1. Carter.*
2. Nicol.*
3. Ivory.
15 ft. 6½ ins.

QUARTER MILE.

1. Whyte.
2. Sanderson ma.
3. Abbott ma.
58 secs.

1. Pugh.*
2. Wicksteed.
3. Dudley-Scott.*
1 min. 6½ secs.

1. Clarke.
2. Macdonald mi.*
3. Humphrey.
1 min. 13½ secs.

HAMMER.

1. Hull.
2. Powell ma.
3. Nash.*
81 ft. 1 in. (record).

* Indicates a White.

GIRLS' SWIMMING.

The life saving tests this year, judged by Mr. Mauritz from the R.L.S.S., were as successful as last—everyone passing everything—thanks to the untiring energy of Miss Craigmile.

The following were entered for the

LIFE SAVING.

Silver

- M. Sanderson.
- V. Scott.
- N. Duckworth.
- D. Laphorn.

Bronze

- P. Turner.
- M. Kennedy.
- B. Burnham.
- K. Crundwell.
- D. Jennison.
- M. Brown.
- M. McIlwraith.

Proficiency

- M. Leathes.
- G. Strachey.
- M. Mactaggart.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

A great number have done their lengths
this term:

M. Gill.
G. Roberts.
G. Jones.
P. Tighe.
E. Rutherford.
N. Hookham.
M. Scott.
N. Goldie.
M. Billson.
O. Mills.

E. Voysey.
M. Carr.
D. Goldie.

And all those who have not can swim,
and only need a little more practice.

The standard of swimming has im-
proved, as shown by the fact that five
records were broken in the sports. The
diving has also improved, but more atten-
tion should be paid to form, many going
into the water neatly, but spoiling the dive
by a bad position in the air.

GIRLS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

DIVISION I.

DIVISION II.

TWO LENGTHS.

1. V. Hickson.
2. M. McIlwraith.
3. N. Duckworth.

1. N. Goodfellow.
2. M. Staples.
3. H. Wright.

Time, 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs. (record).

Time 53 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.

FOUR LENGTHS.

1. T. Fordham. _____
2. N. Duckworth. _____
3. K. Crundwell. _____

Time, 1 min. 45 secs.

TWO LENGTHS BREAST STROKE.

1. P. Turner. _____
2. K. Crundwell. _____
3. M. McIlwraith. _____

Time, 46 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.

(44 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs. record done in 1st heat.)

PLUNGE.

1. L. Baker. _____
2. T. Fordham. _____

46 ft. 1 in. (record).

NEAT DIVE.

1. V. Hickson.
2. F. Fordham.
3. K. Crundwell.

1. M. Leathes
2. J. Bedford.
3. J. Briscoe.

HIGH DIVE.

1. V. Hickson.
2. M. Sanderson.
3. M. Brown.

1. J. Briscoe.
2. N. Goodfellow.
3. M. Leathes.

RUNNING DIVE.

1. V. Hickson.
2. M. Sanderson.
3. K. Crundwell.

1. N. Goodfellow.
2. J. Briscoe.

SCHOOL NOTES

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OPTIONAL DIVE.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. V. Scott. | 1. J. Briscoe. |
| 2. V. Hickson. | 2. N. Goodfellow. |
| 3. D. Laphorn. | |

BEGINNERS' ONE LENGTH.

1. M. Billson.
 2. N. Goodfellow.
 3. B. Thomas.
- Time, 24 secs. (record).

SIX LENGTHS' RELAY.

Won by Blues.
Time, 2 mins. 12½ secs. (record).

BOXING.

This term Mr. Badley has been taking boxing. Everyone is as keen as ever, and some good boxing has been done. The usual competition was held on March 21 and 22 in the Gym., and the following matches were fought:

Herckenrath beat Debiève.
Dotzauer ii. beat Page.
Macdonald ii. beat Rothenstein.
Ivory beat Budgett.
Barnsley beat Turner ii.
McIlwraith beat Barbey.
Pugh beat Houtart.

The last two fights on the list were much the keenest fought. Pugh, who has not been boxing this term, boxed very well indeed, showing skill in ducking and following up with well-placed left and right. Houtart gave powerful blows with great effect until Pugh learnt to avoid them. McIlwraith and Barbey fought a very hard match with more vigour than skill.

R. S. L.

BOYS' RIDING (AUTUMN TERM).

We have been very lucky this term to ride at all. Many horses had been claimed by the Government, but Mr. Clay was for some time allowed to use several horses from a Remount Depot. The weather was nice and warm at the beginning of the term and enabled us to have many nice rides to Butser, the Downs and several other places. Unfortunately we have not had any

jumping, partly because the ground was too hard in the middle of the term, owing to the frost. There were not many riders this term, but there were enough to have riding four times a week, which we will continue next term if possible.

R. D.

SHOOTING NOTES.

During the week ending July 9 qualifying rounds for the Donegal Badge Competition were fired off in the usual shooting periods.

On Thursday, the girls took control of matters in great style, and succeeded in obtaining no less than twelve of the first twenty places. This was very gratifying, as the girls have had so little practice, but, unfortunately, was not to last, as on Friday the boys again asserted themselves and took possession of five more places near the top of the list.

On Saturday afternoon the finals were fired off under very favourable weather conditions.

The targets used on this occasion were the small five bull type, two shots being allowed at each bull.

Barnsley and Hubbard commenced the firing; the former fired the first shot, and, keeping a beautiful elevation throughout, took the lead with a useful score of 88; this, as it proved, was not to be beaten, although Powell and Napier both came near to lowering the Barnsley colours, in each case a little unsteadiness with the last two or three shots proving fatal to their aspirations.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

The final scores were as appended.

W. E. Barnsley (winner of Donegal Badge)	88	T. C. Abbott	69
R. Powell	84	C. S. Nash	62
J. R. H. Napier	82	R. Dotzauer	61
L. J. Bendit	79	M. Sanderson	59
H. Wilson	78	S. E. Hill	57
V. Hickson	78	K. Hodgkinson	54
A. T. Shawcross	75		
M. E. Hubbard	73		
K. Wilson	70		

A very pleasant and useful week's shooting, which I trust proved as interesting and enjoyable to all concerned as to myself.

H.O.K.

O.B. Meeting

BOYS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

(Present boys names are printed in Italics).

NEAT DIVE.

1. *Powell mi.*
2. B. L. Gimson.
3. H. L. Paul.

TWO LENGTHS.

1. *Hill ma.*
2. E. Trubshawe.
3. *Abbott ma.*
33½ secs.

HIGH DIVE.

1. B. L. Gimson.
2. H. L. Paul.
3. *Abbott ma.*

TWO LENGTHS BREAST STROKE.

1. B. L. Gimson.
2. *Nash.*
3. H. L. Paul.
37½ secs.

FOUR LENGTHS.

1. E. Trubshawe.
2. *Whyte.*
3. *Nash.*
1 min. 25½ secs.

PLUNGE.

1. H. L. Paul.
40 ft. 11 ins.

OPTIONAL.

1. B. L. Gimson.
2. *Sanderson ma.*
3. E. Trubshawe.

SCHOOL NOTES

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RELAY RACE.

(Won by Present B's.)

<i>O.B's.</i>	<i>Present B's.</i>
B. L. Gimson.	<i>Macdonald ma.</i>
W. Burdet.	<i>Whyte.</i>
G. Rice.	<i>Nash.</i>
J. Thompson.	<i>Sanderson ma.</i>
H. L. Paul.	<i>Abbott ma.</i>
E. Trubshawe.	<i>Hill ma.</i>

Result.—O.B's. won by 74 points to 59.

GIRLS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

(Present girls in italics).

FOUR LENGTHS.

1. *T. Fordham.*
2. *P. Turner.*
3. P. Laphorn.
1 min. 42½ secs.

PLUNGE.

1. *T. Fordham.*
2. *L. Baker.*
3. D. Dalrymple.
46 ft. 11 ins. (record).

NEAT DIVE.

1. *V. Hickson.*
2. D. Dalrymple.
3. *T. Fordham.*

HIGH DIVE.

1. *V. Hickson.*
2. *M. Sanderson.*
3. P. Laphorn.

RUNNING DIVE.

1. *V. Hickson.*
2. *T. Fordham.*
3. *M. Sanderson.*

DIVING FOR PLATES.

(Won by Present Girls).

<i>Old Girls.</i>	<i>Present Girls.</i>
N. Olivier.	<i>M. Sanderson.</i>
P. Laphorn.	<i>T. Fordham.</i>
D. Jacks.	<i>K. Wilson.</i>
A. M. Paul.	<i>V. Hickson.</i>
D. Dalrymple.	<i>L. Baker.</i>
D. Taylor.	<i>K. Hodgkinson.</i>

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

OPTIONAL DIVE.

1. *V. Hickson.*
2. *C. Billson.*
3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. Fordham. \\ M. Kennedy. \end{array} \right.$

RELAY RACE.

(Won by Present Girls.)

Old Girls.

N. Paul.
P. Laphorn.
C. Billson.
N. Olivier.

Present Girls.

T. Fordham.
M. Sanderson.
V. Hickson.
K. Wilson.

Result.—Won by Present Girls by 119 to 19 points.

SWIMMING & LIFE-SAVING.

On looking back through old RECORDS at the accounts of swimming, one is struck most forcibly by the difficulties of the water supply; one year there was no water in the large bath and everyone had to crowd in the "kiddy" bath; another year, though there was water in the large bath, it became greener and greener, until even the pea-soup stage was passed in its growth towards oily blackness. No wonder that practice was difficult for life saving (first started in 1908), or that there should have been seasons when there were many non-swimmers left at the end of a summer. Now that we have the bath refilled once every month it would be a shame indeed if each year did not show an improvement in the standard of swimming. At any rate there are no signs of the standard having fallen this year. Five new records were set up in the Girls' Sports; the boys broke two records and equalled two others; while in the life-saving tests there were no failures in any grade either among boys or girls. To this I wish we could add that there are no non-swimmers left. This surely ought to be a thing to be aimed at, just as strenuously as the attainment of a fair efficiency in saving life. However, we can point to a list of some 19 boys and 16 girls who have done their lengths this term, and, moreover, improved their swimming powers since then, for the one length beginners' race was done in record time both in the boys' and girls' sports. Mr. Roper has helped in the teaching of non-swimmers this term by taking some of the juniors in drill times.

Life saving drill was started earlier than usual this term, in the hope of having the

tests soon after half-term, but this was somewhat delayed by the fact that the girls were not allowed to bathe until several weeks after the beginning of term. Nevertheless we were able to have the tests a good fortnight earlier than usual, and this plan was found to be in many ways an advantage over the old one of having it the last week-end before the O.B. meeting. Mr. Leighton, who usually examines us, was unable to come, as he is serving on home defence. In his stead came Mr. Mauritz, the well-known Swedish diver and gymnast, and though we feared his strictness in anticipation, on the day he found "he could not fail anyone." Those who passed the various tests were as follows:

Silver Medal.

Napier.
Abbott ma.
McIlwraith.
Lingard.
Wicksteed.
M. Sanderson.
V. Scott.
N. Duckworth.
D. Laphorn.
L. Baker.

Bronze Medallion.

Houtart.
Dotzauer ma.
Curtis.
Dudley-Scott.
Lightbody.
Fordham.
Wedgwood.
Sanderson mi.
Mrosovsky.
Barnsley ma.
Turner mi.

Bronze Medallion—contd.

- Dotzauer mi.
- Crabtree.
- Debiève.
- P. Turner.
- M. Kennedy.
- B. Bernheim.
- K. Crundwell.
- M. Brown.
- D. Jennison.
- M. McIlwraith.

Proficiency Certificate.

- Naish.
- Abbott mi.
- Salmon.
- Gotch.
- Fry.
- Ivory.
- Humphrey.
- Page.
- M. Leathes.
- J. Strachey.
- M. Mactaggart.

Lingard was particularly commended for his swimming in the Silver Medal test. He gained full marks in three events, and in no other event less than nine out of ten

marks. Lettice Baker, too, was commended, and Mr. Mauritz recommended both to try for the Diploma while they are still at School.

Before leaving the subject of life saving I must put in a word to express our indebtedness and thanks to Miss Craigmile for all she has done to raise the standard of swimming, diving and life saving. In the four years during which she has been coaching for these tests she has had not a single failure, 10 girls have taken the silver medal, 28 the bronze medallion, and 16 the proficiency certificate. There is no doubt that this year the standard of girls' swimming is higher than it has ever been.

The swimming sports were held on the last Sunday of term, when exams. were all over. There was no polo match for the boys, as no one has been energetic enough to organize games during the term; otherwise the events were just as last year. In scoring for Blues and Whites we returned to the old plan of 10 for a first, 5 for a second, 3 for a third, every event being taken as a separate unit whether diving or swimming. The relay race counted ten for the winner. Results were as follows:

BOYS' SPORTS.

1ST DIVISION.

(Over 16.)

- 1.*Lingard.
- 2.*Whyte.
- 3. Pugh.

Time, 1 min. 14½ secs.

2ND DIVISION.

(From 14 to 16.)

FOUR LENGTHS.

- 1. Debiève.
- 2.*Mrosovsky.
- 3. Crabtree.

Time, 1 min. 24 secs.

3RD DIVISION.

(Under 14.)

- 1.*Hill ma.
- 2.*Lingard.
- 2. Pugh.

Time, 34 secs.

TWO LENGTHS.

- 1. Abbott mi.
- 2.*Mrosovsky.
- 3.*Fordham.

Time, 36 secs.

- 1. MacDonald mi.
- 2.*Page.
- 3.*Humphrey.

Time, 39½ secs.
(Equal record.)

TWO LENGTHS' BREAST STROKE.

- 1. McIlwraith.
- 2. Pugh.
- 3.*Napier.

Time, 35½ secs.
(Equal record.)

- 1.*Fordham.
- 2. Crabtree.
- 3. Barnsley.

Time, 38½ secs.
(Record.)

- 1. Boardman mi.
- 2. Abraham.
- 3.*Archdale.

Time, 49 secs.

ONE LENGTH FOR BEGINNERS (ALL AGES).

- 1. Dotzauer mi.

(Did his heat in 16 secs.—record).

- 2.*Page.
- 3. Mersch.

Time, 16½ secs.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1913-14

PLUNGE.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. *Powell mi. | 1. *Fordham. | 1. *Humphrey. |
| 2. Turner ma. | 2. Harrison. | 2. MacDonald mi |
| 3. *Hardie. | 3. Debiève. | 3. *Page. |
| Distance, 37 ft. 6 ins. | Distance, 32 ft. 8½ ins. | Distance, 29 ft. 0 ins. |

NEAT DIVE.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. *Lingard. | 1. Turner mi. | 1. *Humphrey. |
| 2. Turner ma. | 2. Dotzauer mi. | 2. MacDonald mi. |
| 3. *Powell mi. | 3. *Gotch. | 3. *Sanderson iii. |

HIGH DIVE.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Turner ma. | 1. *Gotch. | 1. *Humphrey. |
| 2. *Lingard. | 2. Turner mi. | 2. *Sanderson iii. |
| 3. *Powell mi. | 3. *Harrison. | 3. *Archdale. |

RUNNING NEAT DIVE.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. *Powell mi. | 1. *Harrison. | 1. *Humphrey. |
| 2. Nash. | 2. Barnsley. | 2. *Archdale. |
| 3. *Hardie. | 3. *Naish. | 3. *Sanderson iii. |

OPTIONAL DIVE.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. Turner ma. | 1. Dotzauer mi. | _____ |
| 2. *Lingard. | 2. *Gotch. | _____ |
| 3. *Whyte. | 3. *Sanderson mi. | _____ |

EIGHT LENGTHS' RELAY RACE.

Won by Blues. Time, 2 mins. 10g secs.

GIRLS' SPORTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1ST DIVISION. | 2ND DIVISION. |
| (Over 15½.) | (Under 15½.) |
| 1. *T. Fordham. | _____ |
| 2. N. Duckworth. | _____ |
| 3. *K. Crundwell. | _____ |
| Time, 1 min. 45 secs. | |

TWO LENGTHS.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. V. Hickson. | 1. N. Goodfellow. |
| 2. *M. McIlwraith. | 2. *M. Staples. |
| 3. N. Duckworth. | 3. *H. Wright. |
| Time, 41¼ secs. | Time, 53¾ secs. |
| (Vera did her heat in 40¾secs.—record.) | |

TWO LENGTHS' BREAST STROKE.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. *P. Turner. | _____ |
| 2. *K. Crundwell. | _____ |
| 3. *M. McIlwraith. | _____ |
| Time, 46¾ secs. | |
| (K. Crundwell did her heat in 44¾secs.—record.) | |

ONE LENGTH FOR BEGINNERS.

- | |
|---|
| 1. M. Billson. |
| 2. *N. Goldie. |
| 3. B. Thomas. |
| Time, 24 secs. |
| (M. Billson did her heat in 23¾secs.—record.) |

SCHOOL NOTES

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PLUNGE.

1. *L. Baker. _____
 2. *T. Fordham. _____
 3. V. Scott. _____
- Distance, 46 ft. 1 in. (record).

NEAT DIVE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. V. Hickson. | 1. *M. Leathes. |
| 2. *T. Fordham. | 2. J. Bedford. |
| 3. *K. Crundwell. | 3. *J. Briscoe. |

HIGH DIVE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. V. Hickson. | 1. *J. Briscoe. |
| 2. *M. Sanderson. | 2. N. Goodfellow. |
| 3. *M. Brown. | 3. *M. Leathes. |

RUNNING DIVE.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. V. Hickson. | 1. N. Goodfellow. |
| 2. *M. Sanderson. | 2. *J. Briscoe. |
| 3. *K. Crundwell. | _____ |

OPTIONAL DIVE.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. V. Scott. | 1. *J. Briscoe. |
| 2. V. Hickson. | 2. N. Goodfellow. |
| 2. D. Laphorn. | |

SIX LENGTHS' RELAY RACE.

Won by Blues. Time, 2 mins. 12½ secs.—record.)

TEAM.—M. McIlwraith, M. Sanderson, K. Wilson, P. Turner, L. Baker, and K. Crundwell.

B.L.G.

TENNIS.

There has not been any particularly good tennis this year, perhaps because stretcher and squad drill have broden into the usual Tuesday, Thursday, any Friday times. The courts were moved about half term as usual.

The levelling courts have been pretty bad, but a third has been laid out there, so we now have five courts in all. American (mixed and boys only) Tournaments were started for Seniors and Juniors about half term, but have not been completely finished.

L.L.W.

II. MUSIC.

THE CHOIR.

The year has been spent by the Choir as follows: In the Autumn Term we worked at a selection of numbers from Handel's "Messiah," which was brought to successful performance at Christmas. In the Spring Term we did Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance," and in the summer confined our attention almost entirely to unaccompanied singing of

part songs out of doors. There has never been a Summer Term in which we have done so much and the results were encouraging. Our immediate neighbours in the village have come in on Saturday evenings to hear the singing and this perhaps has helped the Choir to do its best.

We are hoping next term to start work upon a selection of numbers from the "Elijah," which we last attempted in 1901.

THE "MESSIAH."

The first bold performance by the School of selections from the "Messiah" was in 1899, at Lindfield, with Mr. Gimson amongst the trebles, and Mr. Crompton a *pars magna* of the tiny orchestra. A later attempt in 1906, blighted by Spring Term colds, never got beyond the practising stage. Our effort last term was made possible by Mr. Badley's decision to forego the School play and to combine in its stead for the break-up entertainment our selections from the oratorio with the Steep Mystery Play of "The Legend of the Christmas Rose."

The selection was entirely from Parts I. and II., and was much the same as in 1899, except that we had this time the great bass solo, "Why do the nations so furiously rage together. . . . The Kings of the earth rise up . . ." followed by the chorus, "Let us break their bonds asunder." We were very lucky in being able to call in Mrs. Lupton to our help. The clear enunciation and simple rendering of her solo parts gave great pleasure. Mr. Gimson and Mr. Powell sang the tenor and bass solos. The first performance was given on Wednesday evening, December 16, with Mr. Van de Velde conducting. In every considerable break-up concert we have given in the last twenty years he has conducted, and it was his opinion that this was the best we had so far produced. On this occasion Mr. J. C. Powell gave two of the bass solos, and helped in the choruses.

On the Friday evening following we gave Part I., with the Hallelujah Chorus as an introduction to the Village Mystery Play. The singing was fresh and vigorous, the entries were better picked up than before, and the orchestra gave of their best. The performance was warmly praised by the musical critic of the *Manchester Guardian* who was present.

To perform the choruses of the "Messiah" as they should be performed is, of course, beyond the powers of a School choir, but a faithful attempt to give what we feel to be the spirit of them is possible, and remains for all who really shared the effort a landmark and an inspiration.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The officers of the Society for the past year have been as follows:

President: Mr. Powell.

Vice-President: Mrs. Badley.

Committee: Mr. Powell.

(Representing Singing.)

Miss Hamilton.

(Representing Violin.)

Miss Smith.

(Representing Piano.)

Hartree.

K. Wilson.

Secretary: D. Dalrymple.

(Hartree, Summer Term.)

At a general meeting at the beginning of the Autumn Term Hartree i. and K. Wilson were elected on to the Committee, and the following new members were elected to fill the vacancies of the Society:

P. Turner.

A. Hadaway.

Rathbone.

V. Hickson.

Powell ii.

N. Nicol.

Hubbard.

D. Jennison.

M. Carr.

D. Dalrymple undertook the first lecture of the season, and, as it proved, the only one.

This lecture, on "Certain Forms of Musical Composition," was read in the New Hall before an audience of about thirty. The lecturer specially treated of the use of dance forms, giving as illustrations several violin pieces, accompanied by Miss Davenport.

At the beginning of the Spring Term another general meeting was held, to elect new members and arrange lectures for the term. The following were elected to fill the three vacancies:

P. Montrésor.

Gayer.

J. Billson.

Mr. Heath's offer to give a lecture on "The Drum" to a joint meeting of the Scientific and Musical Societies was accepted, and it was arranged that the second evening was to be an evening of chamber music, given by members of the Society.

Mr. Heath read his paper on "The Drum" on February 9 in the New Hall to a large audience, consisting of most of the

Musical and Scientific Societies and a good many others. He first treated briefly and clearly the general principles of sound, and then went on to the principle of resonance and its application to the drum. This part of the lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and experiments. Then he treated of the use of the drum in orchestral pieces, illustrating by playing passages from Beethoven's 1st and 5th symphonies, and Nicolai's overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

The lecturer was very warmly applauded by an interested and appreciative audience.

The chamber music had to be cancelled owing to the illness of two of the performers, and instead members of IAB and Remove gave a musical evening in the New Hall on Sunday evening.

D.R.H.

SENIOR ORCHESTRA.

During the last year we have missed Miss Hamilton very much. She was obliged to take a long rest from teaching, and while away her place was taken by Miss Edden, while Mr. Powell kindly came and conducted for us on Fridays.

We are glad to have Miss Hamilton back again, full of her old enthusiasm and vigour.

On Tuesdays, as usual, we have enjoyed our practices with Mr. Van de Velde enormously.

Last Christmas Term we played the "Messiah" music with the Choir at the concert in December. Lately we have revived Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony with great delight. Among other interesting works we have played Beethoven's 1st symphony and those of Haydn, Nos. 2 and 5.

Mr. Heath and his drums are a welcome addition to our numbers, and he has lately added the double bass to his repertory of instruments. Our only flute-player, Focke, has unfortunately left us, but we have increased the number of clarinets to three, Nash having been joined by Dotzauer ii. and Gotch, two very promising young players.

A.S.

OCTOBER 17, 1914.

1. Songs.
 - (a) True Lover's Farewell (Somerset). *Folk Songs.*
 - (b) Bold Nelson's Praise (Worcestershire). *Folk Songs.*
Mr. Gimson.
2. Piano Solo, Fantasie—Impromptu in C sharp mi. *Chopin.*
Miss Smith.
3. Violin and Piano, 1st Movement of "Kreutzer" Sonata. *Beethoven.*
Miss Edden and Miss Davenport.
4. Songs.
 - (a) Away, Rio! *Sea Shanties.*
 - (b) Amsterdam. *Sea Shanties.*
Mr. Powell.
5. Piano Solo, Four Studies. *Swinstead.*
Mr. Whitehead.
6. Songs.
 - (a) O, Waly, Waly (Somerset). *Folk Songs.*
 - (b) Farewell, Nancy (Somerset). *Folk Songs.*
Mr. Gimson.
7. Songs. *Mr. Powell.*
8. Piano Solo, Ballade in A flat. *Chopin.*
Miss Davenport.

NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

1. Orchestra, 1st Movement of Symphony in D. *Haydn.*
2. Piano Solo, Rondo, "La Consolation." *Dusseh.*
Dora Jenaisson.
3. Violin Solo, 1st and 2nd Movements of Sonata in E. *Handel.*
Nora Duckworth.
4. Piano Solo, 1st Movement of Sonata (Pathétique) in C mi. *Beethoven.*
Taylor.
5. Dance, "None Such." *IAB's.*
6. Song, Derby Ram.
7. Piano Solo, La Fileuse. *Raff.*
Rosa Gotch.
8. Violin Solo, Souvenir. *Drdla.*
Abbott i.
9. Piano Solo.
 - (a) Shepherdess Song. *MacDowell.*
 - (b) Andalusian Dance. *MacDowell.*
Kathleen Wilson.

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1914-15

10. Violin Solo.
 (a) Air. *Goldmarck.*
 (b) Mazurka. *Drdla.*
 Dora Dalrymple.
11. Peasant Dance.
 IAB's.
8. 'Cello Solo, Prière. *Squire.*
 Dickinson i.
9. Violin Solo, Minuet. *Pugnani-Kreisler.*
 Powell i.
10. Piano Solo, Two Movements of
 Sonata in E mi. *Grieg.*
 Phoebe Montrésor.
11. Violin Solo, Slow Movement from
 Symphonie Espagnole. *Lalo.*
 Phyllis Turner.

DECEMBER 5, 1914.

1. Violin Solo, 1st Movement of Sonata
 in E mi. *Mozart.*
 Nancy Nicol.
2. Piano Solo, Study in D. *Heller.*
 Kitty Page.
3. Dance, A Dance.
 Junior School.
4. Two Violins. Duet. Duet for Two
 Violins. *Dancla.*
 Joan Bedford and Abbott ii.
5. Piano Solo, Promenade. *Gurlitt.*
 Anne Hadaway.
6. Song, "Young Herchard."
Somerset Folk Song.
 Mr. Powell.
7. Piano Solo, Melody in F. *Rubinstein.*
 Gayer.
8. Violin Solo.
 (a) Aria. *Tenaglia.*
 (b) Allegro. *Fiocco.*
 Osgood.
9. Dance, "If all the world were paper."
 Lower Middles.

MARCH 6, 1915.

1. Quartett, Sarabande and Allemande.
Saint-Georges.
 Abbott i., M. Gill, Dickinson i. and
 Taylor.
2. Violin Solo, Two Movements of
 Sonata in D. *Handel.*
 Thea Fordham.
3. Piano Solo, Nocturne in A flat. *Chopin.*
 Kitty Hodgkinson.
4. Song, "Henry Martin."
 Mr. Powell.
5. Violin Solo, Spanish Dance.
Moszkowski.
 Rosamund Taylor.
6. Dance, Mazurka (Russian).
Pavlova-Chopin.
 N. Duckworth and Macdonald i.
7. Piano Solo, Intermezzo Caractéris-
 tique. *Arensky.*
 Elaine Charlton.

JUNIOR CONCERT.

MARCH 13, 1915.

1. Song, The Jovial Huntsman.
2. Piano Solo, Gipsy Dance. *Heller.*
 Nancy Hookham.
3. Violin Solo, Sarabande. *Bach.*
 Abbott ii.
4. Dance, The rose is white, the rose is red.
 Lower Middles.
5. Songs.
 (a) The Poacher. *Lincolnshire.*
 (b) Heave away, my Johnny. *Sea Shanty.*
6. Piano Solo, Chaconne. *Durand.*
 Julia Strachey.
7. Clarinet Duet, Allegretto. *Langey.*
 Dotzauer ii. and Gotch.
8. Piano Solo, Gavotte. *Balfour Gardiner.*
 Pugh.
9. Band. Minuet. *Beethoven.*
 Senior Orchestra.

SUNDAY EVENINGS.

JANUARY 31, 1915.

- Given by Miss Edwards (a friend of Mrs.
 Wishaws, who had to leave her house in
 Constantinople when Turkey joined in the
 war).
- I. Nuits d'étoiles. *Debussy.*
 Les Cloches. *Debussy.*
 Mandoline. *Debussy.*
- II. Die Nacht. *Strauss.*
 Die Mainacht. *Brahms.*
 Guten Morgen. *Grieg.*

III. The Robin sings in the apple tree.

- From the land of the sky-blue water. *Maddonell.*
Cadman.
 Extasy. *Rummel.*

MAY 23.

MISS DAVENPORT.

- Bach*, Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, D minor.
Beethoven, Sonata Appassionata, F minor.
Chopin, Barcarolle, F sharp.
 Berceuse, D flat.
 First Ballade, G minor.
 Nocturne in E.

JUNE 6.

MISS EDWARDS.

- Brahms*. (a) "The Little Dustman."
 (b) "Wie Melodien zieht es —."
 (c) "Die Mainacht"
 (d) "Ständchen."
 (e) "Waldeinamkeit."
 (f) "Der Schmied."
Debussy. (a) "Les Cloches."
 (b) "Chevaux de bois."
 (c) J'ai pleuré en rêve.

BALKAN FOLK SONGS.

- Bulgarian, Dance. *National.*
 Greek, Love Song. *Lullaby.*
 Serbian, Love Song. *National.*
 Turkish, Lullaby.

JUNE 20.

MISS SMITH AND MR. POWELL.

1. Piano, Papillons. *Schumann.*
 2. Songs. *Brahms.*
 (a) Ich sah' als Knabe Blumen blüh'n.
 (b) Theresa.
 (c) Von ewiger Liebe.
 3. Piano. *Chopin.*
 (a) Nocturne in D flat.
 (b) Fantasie—Impromptu in C sharp mi.
 4. Songs. *Franz.*
 (a) Die blauen Frühlingsaugen.
 (b) Im Sommer.
 (c) Es hat die Rose sich beklagt.
 5. Piano. *McDowell.*
 (a) Sea Piece, A. D. 1620.
 (b) Shadow Dance.

QUARTET SINGING

This last year we have rather increased in numbers, the "Quartet" now consisting of three trebles, two altos, two tenors and two basses.

We have been rather more adventurous this year in tackling harder part-songs and madrigals than those previously attempted. Our regular time for singing is every other Sunday after service, but during the Summer Term especially we have had a great many unofficial practices in odd times, which we generally manage to have out of doors either on the drives or on the pitch.

Besides the part-songs learnt this term by the whole School, our list now includes the following (arranged more or less in chronological order):

- "Down in a Flow'ry Vale" (*Festa*).
 "Lullaby, my Sweet Little Baby" (*Byrd*).
 "April is in my Mistress's Face" (*Morley*).
 "Those Dainty Daffadillies" (*Morley*).
 "Awake, Sweet Love" (*Dowland*).
 "The Pedlar's Song" (*Dowland*).
 "Rest, Sweet Nymphs" (*Pilkington*).
 "How Merrily We Live" (*Este*).
 "There is a Ladye" (*Ford*).
 "The Silver Swan" (*Gibbons*).
 "Nymphs and Shepherds" (*Purcell*).
 "Which is the Properest Day to Sing" (*Arne*).
 "Hark, the Lark" (*Cooke*).
 "As it fell upon a day" (*Mornington*).
 "O Happy Fair" (*Shiel*).
 "Ye Spotted Snakes" (*Stevens*).
 "Mynheer Vandunck" (*Bishop*).
 "Sleep, Gentle Lady" (*Bishop*).
 "The Hardy Norseman" (*De Pearsall*).
 "Who shall Win my Lady fair" (*De Pearsall*).
 "When Evening's Twilight" (*Hatton*).
 "You Stole My Love" (*Macfarren*).
 "Sweet and Low" (*Barnby*).
 "O Hush Thee, my Babie" (*Sullivan*).
 "Corydon, Arise" (*Stanford*).
 "Sweet Love for Me" (*Stanford*).
 "Phyllis" (*Parry*).
 "Come, Pretty Wag, and Sing" (*Parry*).
 "Early One Morning" (*Dunhill*).
 "May-Day" (*Muller*).
 "The Three Chafers" (*Truhn*).
 "Ward the Pirate" (*VaughanWilliams*.)

Madrigal from "The Mikado."
 "Strange Adventure" from "Yeomen of the Guard."

Eight Nursery Rhymes (*Walford Davies*).

We have been several delightful expeditions, the most enjoyable of all being the one to Midhurst. We trained there and

walked back through the woods and over the downs having our lunch in a wood amongst the bilberries and bracken. We arrived at the Jolly Drover in time for a very welcome and much-needed wash and tea.

As so few people are leaving the quartet this year we are looking forward to great things in the near future. M. G.

III. SOCIAL INTERESTS.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

BY TWO LIBRARIANS.

(Reprinted from the *Bedales Chronicle*.)

I. MANAGEMENT.

At the request of the Editor we have undertaken to write a series of four articles on the Library, as it was felt that, apart from the Librarians themselves, the School took little interest in it. The range of the articles is shown by their titles: I., Management; II., Arrangement; III., The Books it contains; IV., How it is used. Of these, this, on Management, will probably be of the least general interest; but we are writing it in order to cover all the ground.

The Library is controlled by a committee of about eight Librarians, of which two represent the Junior Library. This committee is presided over by Miss Cullis, and chooses its own successors each year. It has power to put the termly grant of £15 to any use it thinks fit, and usually two-thirds of this is spent on new books, while the rest covers binding and other odd expenses. The general committee divides the £10 for new books between four sub-committees of four members each, representing Literature, History, Science and Art, the Literature section getting £3, and the other three two £2 each. The odd £1 goes to the French section, which is run by the junior librarians. The Literature sub-committee includes in its scope both the Fiction and the Literature part of the Reference Library; the Art sub-committee allots 10s. to the Music section, under the partial control of the committee of the Musical Society.

These sub-committees each have a suggestion book, which is passed round the appropriate members of the Staff. A *small*

book is hung at the Library door for anyone to write down suggestions. Out of the lists thus obtained each sub-committee selects books up to the allotted sum; these four, as well as the Music and French lists, are brought up before the General Committee for a final supervision.

Constant re-binding is found to be necessary, and parcels of varying size are sent every term to W. H. Smith & Sons, who have never failed to give utmost satisfaction.

A reserve fund of £10 is always kept unbroken in order to meet any emergency.

The relation between the Junior and Senior Libraries is at present rather vague, but it is hoped to establish it this term upon a definite basis.

As well as giving out books, it is the Librarians' duty continually to check the books, to trace those missing, and to keep the Library in good order and arrangement.

II. ARRANGEMENT.

FICTION.

For purposes of convenience the Library is divided into two sections: *Reference* and *Fiction*. The latter is arranged alphabetically under Authors' names, and two card catalogues are kept, one by authors' names and the other by book titles.

REFERENCE.

The objects of the Dewey System, on which the Reference Library is arranged, are:

- (1) to bring together books on one subject;

- (2) to allow of free expansion of the library and catalogue;
- (3) to admit of easy cross-reference between similar subjects.

Melvil Dewey, Director of the New York State Library, after prolonged study of library economy, evolved in 1873 the Classification known by his name, which is, in its present more developed state, now recognized as the accepted standard.

It is founded on a decimal notation throughout, the scope of the library being first divided into ten main classes, numbered by the figures 0 to 9. The classes are:

- 0. General Works.
 - 1. Philosophy.
 - 2. Religion.
 - 3. Sociology.
 - 4. Philology.
 - 5. Natural Science.
 - 6. Useful Arts.
 - 7. Fine Arts.
 - 8. Literature.
 - 9. History.

The appropriate figure is written in the hundred's place of the *Dewey Number* of the book in question. Each class is again divided into ten divisions, as an example of which we will take:

- 500. *Natural Science* (general).
- 510. Mathematics.
- 520. Astronomy.
- 530. Physics.
- 540. Chemistry.
- 550. Geology.
- 560. Paleontology.
- 570. Biology.
- 580. Botany.
- 590. Zoology.

These divisions are similarly divided each into ten sections, e.g.:

- 570. *Biology* (general).
- 571. Prehistoric Archæology.
- 572. Ethnology. Anthropology.
- 573. Natural History of Man.
- 574. Genetic Relationships.
- 575. Evolution.
- Etc.

If further sub-division is required a decimal point is placed after the third

figure and as many digits added as necessary. For example: Darwin's *Origin of Species* has as Dewey number 575.8, the 8 showing that the book belongs to the sub-division of Evolution which deals with development of Species. All the numbering is done according to the standard tables given in the "Decimal Classification" published by Dewey.

The cross-reference referred to above is best shown by an example. The Biography Section, 92—, is divided by putting as third figure the corresponding class number. Thus Biography of Scientists is 925, and of Biologists 925.7; and the "Life of Darwin" would be 925.75. If we remove the 92, which shows that the book is a biography, we have left the 575 (neglecting the decimal point), which is the section number for his most important works.

The work of "Deweying" requires a knowledge of the book—usually obtained from an examination of the title-page, preface, and chapter-headings—and common-sense. A book entitled "The Story of a Loaf of Bread" was once catalogued under biography, and thereby came between Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers* and his *Life of Wedgwood*! It ought to have been Deweyed under Useful Arts. The task of cataloguing is one of great interest, and it is indeed true that "to learn to classify is in itself an education."

The books are arranged in the order of their Dewey numbers. For convenience, however, books too large for the normal shelves are arranged on a separate top shelf; and there are also special shelves for dictionaries, Punches, and rare Art books. The French Section is kept separately in the Junior Library, and various books, now out of date, have been removed to a special cupboard, in order to give more room on the shelves.

Three card catalogues are kept: One according to Dewey order, one by Authors, and one by Book Titles. Besides the objects already mentioned, the Dewey System has an additional advantage in that new authors, or developments, such as Wireless Telegraphy, can always be fitted in with ease.

There are, of course, some disadvantages—which, however, are more important in a small Library than in a public reference Library. Thus a series of books in uniform binding is often split up and

spread over many shelves, as in the case of the "Story of the Nations" series. Also the shelves have a rather irregular appearance owing to the varying size of the books. There is also the difficulty of Deweying books which cover a large field. But, in spite of these, the system is found to work well, and will be found to be a great aid to the use of the Library to anyone who troubles to understand it.

III. CONTENTS.

We do not propose in this article to give any detailed description of the books in the Library, but to give an idea of the relative proportions of the various subjects, and to make some suggestions for the future. As far as we know, such an analysis has not been made, at any rate recently, and it has brought to light some interesting points. All figures given are only approximate, as additions are constantly being made, either in the form of new books, or lost ones re-found.

The total number of books in the Senior Library is 2,100, of which 600 are Fiction and 1,500 Reference. The Fiction will be considered in some detail in the next article on the *use* of the books, and we now pass to an examination of the Reference Section.

The largest divisions are Biography and History, numbering 200 and 190 respectively. This is probably explained by the fact that the History books and some of the Biography, particularly the Literature part of it, are used extensively for Class work. Of the History, 64 volumes are of the "Story of the Nations" series. The Biography seems at first rather out of proportion, but it must be remembered that it overlaps all the other branches of the Library.

English Poetry is well represented with 140 volumes, English Drama numbers 46, and translations of Foreign Literature 30. Criticism is weak, but we cannot give a definite number as it is so intermixed with general essays.

Art has been rapidly increasing its numbers of late, and now has a total of 110.

Coming to Science, we find that Biology (130) claims quite half the total for Science, Physics comes next with 45, while

Chemistry numbers 35. Again the preponderance of one branch over another is partly due to the use of the books for Class work, though this would scarcely suffice in this case. Engineering, which is not included in the number for Science, was very weak until about two years ago, but is now well established.

Sociology, which includes Political Science, Politics, Law, Education, etc., totals 110, while Philosophy and Religion together reach 70. The Library has also complete sets of the *Record* and *Chronicle*, and also bound volumes of *Punch* from 1902.

The total for the Junior Library is 700, while the Modern Language Library contains 80 French and 15 German books. A large number of the French books were presented when the Modern Language Library was being started.

There are one or two things we should like to suggest for the consideration of future sub-committees. Books on Music are scarce, there is no good standard book on Fossils, critical works on Literature might be added to, and the Philosophy and Religious sections are not definitely under the control of any sub-committee, and, though at present quite fair, are liable to be forgotten.

The giving of books by O.B.'s is a happy custom which considerably helps the growth of the Library. For example, we are indebted to O.B.'s for the Arden Edition of Shakespeare and the Memorial Edition of Meredith. The influence of specially keen Librarians can easily be traced in the books themselves, and this adds a great personal interest to the Library.

IV. USE.

In order to gain some idea of the amount of use which books receive and the popularity of various authors, we have classified all the books taken out from the Senior Library in the first ten weeks of this term. We have distinguished between the use of a book by a boy and a girl, and this has provided some interesting facts.

The total for these ten weeks is 913, of which Fiction numbers 539, and Reference 267, and *Punches*, *Chronicles* and *Records* 107. These last three have never been taken

out to any extent previous to last term, and there has been something of a craze (among a group) for *Punches* (72—6).*

Fiction (365—174)* has been classified by authors. Ian Hay leads with 29, Crockett and Kipling tie with 22, Mason has 20, Vachell 19, Wells 16, Weyman 14, Crawford and Bennett 13, Dickens, Haggard and Hewlett 12, Meredith and Churchill 11, J. Austen and Conan Doyle 10. Crockett, Kipling, Weyman and Haggard were used almost entirely by boys, and Jane Austen by girls. Hay's "Knight on Wheels" is the most popular single book, followed probably by Bennett's "Buried Alive," and it may be noted that while Crockett, Weyman, etc., on the one hand, and Meredith, Thackeray and Bronte on the other, are confined to definite groups, Hay is popular among all.

Reference (190—77) has been classified by Subjects, and shows some interesting contrasts. The use of the books on Science (49—1) is confined to boys: Art has (23—10), while Poetry and Drama (19—44) are used to a surprising extent more by girls than boys. Shakespeare, Shaw, Tagore, Synge and Ibsen are the most popular of these. History (43—6) is used more than one would expect, and chiefly in the last half of the Term (for exams?).

913 for ten weeks is a remarkable figure, especially for a Summer Term, and it means an average of 15 taken out per day. This is a decided increase on the numbers in the past, and the maximum this term is 24 on one day.

Holiday books numbered 110 in the Spring and 140 in the Winter, and these are about evenly divided between Fiction and Reference.

DEBATES.

WINTER TERM.

On Saturday, October 31, there were debates as follows:

1AB.: "That this house considers that we have arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to render war unnecessary." Motion carried by 28 to 13.

Removes had a mock trial instead of a debate.

* Here and in future the first number indicates use by boys and the second use by girls.

Upper Middles: "That it is better to do one thing well than many things indifferently." Motion carried by 16—9.

Lower Middles: "That this house is of the opinion that mine-laying is a bad policy." Motion carried.

"That Conscription in England should not be encouraged." Motion carried.

IN THE SPRING TERM.

1AB. Debate: "This house approves of Conscription at the present time." Motion lost, 19—3; proposer, Terry; seconder, M. Sanderson; opposer, Whyte; speak fourth, Wedgwood.

Removes Debate: "In the opinion of this house, the end justifies the means." Motion lost, 19—5; proposer, Powell mi; seconder, J. Napier; opposer, Moore; speak fourth, Jones.

Upper Middles Debate: "That mankind has always been concerned more with destruction than construction." Motion lost, 16—4; proposer, Mr. Gimson; seconder, Macdonald mi; opposer, Carter; speak fourth, Miss Boyd Mackay.

Lower Middles Debate: "That Conscription is necessary to maintain the Army at sufficient strength for the present situation." Motion lost, 13—5; proposer, Clarke.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At the first business meeting, on November 2, Mr. Gimson, the President of the Society, announced his intention of retiring, and after a short speech, which was warmly applauded, he nominated Mr. Heath to fill the post. This proposal was passed *nem. con.* Miss Hookey was elected Vice-President, and Hartree i. Secretary, and Curtis Assistant Secretary. To fill the 11 vacancies the following new members were chosen out of 23 applicants:

Abbott ma.
Allen.
Boardman.
Hooper.
Jones.
Powell ma.
Rathbone.
Sanderson ma.
Weisse.
K. Wilson.
Wilson.

Owing to the pressure of Merrie Evening rehearsals, the first lecture was abandoned. At the second meeting, on November 24, Mr. Heath gave a short sketch of the history of the Bedales Dyeing Society, after which a combined paper by that Society on "Vegetable Dyes and Dyeing" was read by Preston. After the lecture the pattern book, containing some of the most important of the practical results of the Society's efforts, was handed round and examined with great interest.

In the Spring Term the first lecture was by Mr. Heath on "The Drum" to a combined meeting of the Scientific and Musical Societies, of which a report will be found in the article on the Musical Society. The second lecture was to have been on "Liquid Air," by Whyte, with experiments by him and Hartree, but unfortunately while some of the experiments were being rehearsed in private the vessel containing the liquid air came to grief, so the lecture was cancelled, most of the excitement in the form of experiments having been lost.

D.R.H.

THE BEDALES CHRONICLE.

Though the war has brought difficulties—we have only been able to have ten instead of twelve issues, and expenses have risen appreciably—yet these are quite outweighed by the great opportunity it has provided of increasing its value to O.B.'s. Since August of last year every week has brought news of more O.B.'s in the Army or Navy, and we have done our best to collect such accurate news and pass it on every three weeks, in order to enable O.B.'s to keep in touch with each other's doings.

In the Autumn Term we sent out some 200 printed cards to O.B.'s asking for news of enlistment or any war work that they might have undertaken. This brought in a great deal of information, but only after two more terms with supplementary lists in each issue have we caught up on the movements of everyone, and in the last issue of this term we were able to print a list containing names of O.B.'s in the Army or Navy. As well as these, there are many others whose work is of a different nature, and particulars of these

we have kept separate (special constables, munition makers, etc.). Unfortunately as yet we have not been able to hear anything of the many O.B.'s in Russia, but we have news of several in the French Army. At the moment of writing there are probably 40 in the British Army in France, and 5 at the Dardanelles, and these numbers are steadily increasing.

A feature has been the letters from O.B.'s which we have had in the *Chronicle*. A long and interesting series from A. R. Marshall, frequently mentioning the *Chronicle* and how it is read by groups of Bedalians if not in the trenches, at any rate near them. As well as these we have had letters from H. P. Clarke, D. Christie, F. B. Best and Miss Daniells in France; R. Thomson and F. C. B. Wedgwood at the Dardanelles; L. G. Troup in Egypt; A. L. Lance in Australia; and from A. F. Carpenter on the "Iron Duke."

The *Chronicle* has been made use of to extend the uses of the Library. Lists are published of new books, and frequently brief reviews have been published, which all tends to make the books known in the School. This term we have also had a series of articles which should have done something to spread some knowledge of the arrangement and contents of the Library.

It will be of interest to O.B.'s who have had to do with the *Chronicle* to hear that we have started a banking account. This will make the Treasurer's work easier, besides rendering more easy the checking of the accounts. For unavoidable reasons we have been sometimes in the past prevented from publishing accounts each term, but henceforward there will be no such difficulty. Each succeeding year establishes the *Chronicle* more firmly and our circulation is now close on 400.

Next year Nora Duckworth will be Editor and Wilson Secretary and Treasurer, and Helen Dormer, Kathleen Crundwell and Wedgwood are on the Committee. In their hands I am confident this work will be carried on with increasing success.

This account would not be complete without a word of thanks to Mr. Wilson, who gave us in memory of his son sufficient copies of Ronald's etching of Steephurst for us to have one inserted in each copy of the last *Chronicle*. An apology is due to

all those who have had to pay extra postage to the fact that we inserted cards to protect the etching, but the etching itself is of such value that everyone must have paid the penny most willingly.

L.L.W.

THE SOCIAL WORK SOCIETY.

In the Autumn Term the S.W.S. was able to give a small convalescent boy a month's holiday in the country. He stayed with Mr. Turner on Bell Hill, who was very kind to him. When he came he was in very poor condition, but by the end of the month he looked quite a different boy and very sorry to go back to London.

The playground at Little Tilmore, which was made last year, is now being used by the children to play in. Next year we hope to put up a seat and a shelter of some description.

V.S.

MERRIE EVENING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

1. German Spies.
By Gotch and Carter.
2. Mr. Gimson's Octette..
Six Nursery Rhymes.
3. Tennyson's Lady Claire.
By M. Sanderson and B. Burnham.
4. Two Songs.
"The 7.42."
"The Fish Ball."
5. Railway Carriage Scene.
Mr. Powell's French Class.
6. Electric Stop-clocks.
Wicksteed and Terry.
7. Scene from "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Mr. Williams as Pecksniff.
Mr. Hughes as Westlock.
Mr. Gimson as Pinch.
8. Senior Band.
Preston as Mr. Van de Velde.
T. Fordham as Miss Edden.
9. Influenza in the School.
Terry as The Choir.
Macdonald as Mr. Powell.
Procession of staff, school, servants,
etc.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

Characters.

Major-General Stanley ... Mr. Williams.
The Pirate King ... Mr. Powell.
Samuel (his Lieutenant) ... Powell ma.
Frederic (the Pirate' Prentice)

		Mr Gimson.
Sergeant of Police	... ..	Mr. Heath.
Mabel	} General } Stanley's } Daughters {	... Miss Müller.
Edith		Nora Duckworth
Kate		Margaret Sanderson
Isabel		Thea Fordham.
Ruth (a Pirate Maid of all Work)		Kathleen Wilson.

CHORUS:

Police.—Mr. Hughes, Napier, Moore, Macdonald ma., Nash, Whyte, Hartree ma. Bendit.

Pirates.—Preston, Dickinson mi., Wilson, Weisse, Wicksteed, Powell mi., Boardman.

GENERAL STANLEY'S DAUGHTERS.

Sopranos.—M. Sanderson, T. Fordham, V. Scott, N. Duckworth, V. Hickson, K. Crundwell, H. Clarke, E. Charlton, R. Taylor, M. Moore.

Altos.—M. Gill, D. Dalrymple, H. Dormer, K. Hodgkinson, R. Gotch.

It is late to offer a first-night report of the performance of "The Pirates of Penzance," given at the end of the Spring Term, and the would-be reporter realizes with pleasure that time has stepped in and done his work for him, apportioning praise with lavish hand.

Deservedly so, for the performance went with all the vigour and much of the assurance of a professional production; the music and staging were at times so good as to challenge comparison with one's memories of performances at the old Savoy itself; and one remains wonderingly uncertain whether to thank author or actor for the revelation of the appealing personality of the Major-General.

The thanks of two "full houses" are due to Mr. Powell and Mr. Williams, and to Mr. Gimson and to Mrs. Gimson, to those who planned and achieved the scene-painting under difficulties; very specially

to the most untiring and vital assistance of Miss Davenport, and, last but not least, to the Superintendent of the Petersfield Police, whose kindness provided a fitting setting for the dramatic skill of our Sergeant and his force. Had these and all the performers heard as I heard the appreciative comments and laughter of many of our visitors in khaki on those two nights, they would feel satisfied that all the time and trouble spent in production was well worth while.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On March 24, thanks to the efforts of Miss Stent and some of her French division of IAB, there was given a performance of "Le Barbier de Séville." Amongst the audience were members of various French classes that were being held in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, many of whom expressed the hope that there might be further opportunities of seeing French drama on the Bedales stage.

In the Summer Term Mr. Powell's division of the Lower Middles acted with great success some small scenes which they had constructed in class out of anecdotes told to them in French, viz., "Bon Poids" and "M. Buffon et les Figues."

O.B.P.

THE JUNIOR POETRY CLUB.

In the Autumn Term the Junior Poetry Club consisted of fourteen members. Meetings were held every Wednesday afternoon in Miss Cullis's cottage.

The following are members:

Miss Cullis (PRESIDENT).
Rowat (SECRETARY).
Marjory Carr.
Wicksteed.
Franklin.
Julia Strachey.
Margaret Leathes.
Joyce Briscoe.
Muriel Staples.
Joan Bedford.

Macdonald mi
Helen Wilks.
Kitty Page.
Barbara Greg.

It was decided at the first meeting that on alternate Wednesdays every member should be prepared to recite some poetry, and on the other Wednesdays the members should read the play, "Richard II." in parts. Later on in the term it was decided that the Poetry Club should act a play on one of the spare evenings in the term. The play chosen was "The Land of Heart's Desire" by W. B. Yeats. It was an Irish play and told how a newly married bride was called away by the Fairies and called back by her lover. In the end the newly married bride dies. This play was acted on Wednesday, December 2, in the New Hall.

B.G.

DANCING.

Dancing this term is arranged as it was last year. We have learned the Hesitation Valse, which is much easier than the Tango, as it only has six steps! Amongst other things IAB, has learned a Swedish and Old English Dance; Removes Country Dances, a Jig and a Welsh Dance; Upper Middles, Welsh, Swedish and Couple Dances; Lower Middles, with Miss Kydd, Country and Morris Dances. The girls of IAB. did an Old English Dance at the Senior Concert, and some of the boys and girls did a Country Dance.

M.S.S.

AN EXPEDITION TO SOUTH HARTING.

On July 21 the P.S. went for an expedition to South Harting.

We had to go by train to Rogate and then walk to South Harting, because hiring brakes in war-time is too expensive. It took us ten minutes in the train to get to Rogate. We started in the morning at half-past eleven, and got to Rogate at about twelve. We had about three miles to walk to get to South Harting. The bigger ones had to carry the dinner, for we took dinner with us. It took us at least an hour

to get there and about a quarter of an hour to get to a nice place for dinner. We chose a place by a lot of cut-down trees. We sat on them.

At last we began to have dinner—turnovers with meat inside, halfpenny rice-buns and gooseberries. Many people had covered bottles with cane work and took them.

After dinner we went up to the top of the hill to see the broken-down castle. We stayed there about half an hour and then came down and played at hide-and-seek

till it was time for tea. Then we went down to the "Coach and Horses," where Mr. Epps had ordered tea beforehand.

After tea we were counted and walked back to the station, except for a few of the smaller ones who went in a cab. We saw Stocks by South Harting Church. We got to the station in about an hour, and sat on the platform waiting for the train, when we took up at least part of five carriages. We soon got to Petersfield and were not very long getting back.

H.A. (Junior House).

IV. VOLUNTARY OCCUPATIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SUMMER 1915.

This term, as a whole, has not been one of progress, and in some cases the past standard had not been upheld. The lull in the production of good work, which, it is to be hoped, is only temporary, can be accounted for in several ways. The increased cost of materials due to the war has been a serious consideration to some people whose means are limited. But this fact should tend to make the worker aim at quality rather than quantity. Another drawback to the term's photography has been the limited field for work. Diseases in the neighbouring towns and villages have prevented cycling expeditions except for the last few weeks of term. Although many argue that the immediate neighbourhood has been "overdone," and there are no subjects within five miles of Bedales, one seldom sees a really first-class landscape which the surrounding hills and woods offer.

One or two people have tackled bird photography with great enthusiasm and have produced good results. A large number of photographs were put up for sale, as on a previous occasion, and were sold in great quantities. An album has recently been started, in which the best pictorial photographs are kept. This ought to be a good record of the work done by the Society. As there were not many photographs at the end of the term, it was decided not to have the show which has taken place for the last few terms.

In the Senior Dark-room, which was

opened for those who wished to produce photographs of a higher pictorial standard than has been usual at Bedales, the quality of the work seems to have fallen off. This may be due to a younger generation which has not had time to advance much in the direction where a high technical quality and a more serious aspect of composition are attained. Progress cannot however be hurried, and it remains to be seen in what degree the advantages offered by this Dark-room will be developed.

D.H.H.

BOOKBINDING.

The large number which took up Binding in the Autumn Term grew less as the claims of extra literature for IAB and of Chamber music asserted themselves.

The usual preliminary models were worked through, and few of the binders attained a standard of any excellence. A mediocre year's work, with very little that was worthy of record.

O.B.P.

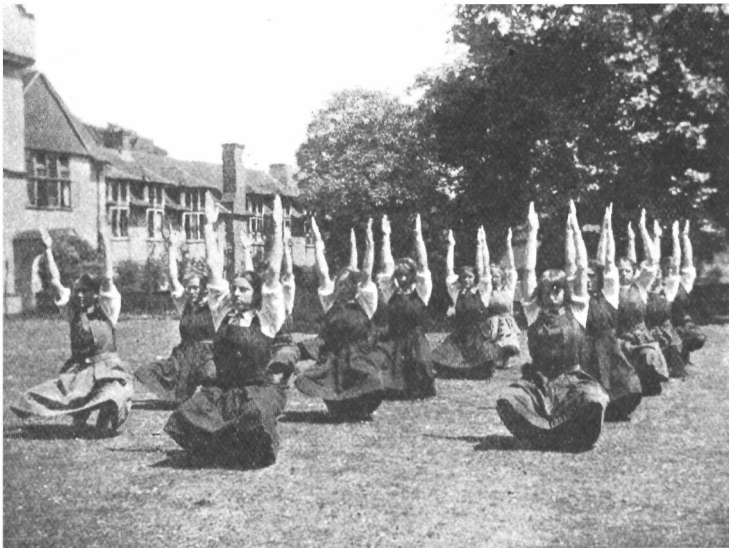
ETCHING.

On Saturday, November 9, owing to the kindness of Mr. Muirhead Bone, who made the arrangements himself, the School had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Campbell Dodgson, the director of the British Museum Print Room, lecture on "Etchers and Etching." The lecture was illustrated



Photographed by McIlwraith.

DANCING ON STEEPHURST LAWN.



Photographed by L. Baker.

GYMNASTICS ON STEEPHURST LAWN.

with lantern slides, and we were given a very interesting summary of the history and methods of etching.

This lecture enabled us the better to appreciate a magnificent exhibition of etchings which was arranged in the studio in connection with the lecture. Mr. Bone lent a large number of his own etchings for the exhibition, and also procured examples of the work of Rembrandt, Legros, Whistler, Millet, Strang, Dodd, Keene, and others. The etchings were on view from Sunday morning onwards, and an entrance fee of 1s. was charged of all outsiders who came to see them. The money thus collected over six days, some £3 in all, was given to the Belgian Relief Fund, after expenses had been paid.

Our warmest thanks are due to Mr. Bone and Mr. Dodgson for the unique combination of lecture and exhibition, which entailed a large amount of personal supervision and arrangement. A large share of our gratitude also goes to Miss Luke, Mr. Gimson, and R. W. Wilson, who contributed largely to the success of the show by their help.

LETTERING.

Great keenness has been shown among the steadily increasing band of letterers, under Mr. Gimson.

Those who have now been doing it for two years have got on to quite advanced work. Helen Dormer and Pugh have done a certain amount of gilding, while Anne Hadaway showed a lot of good work in her *L'Allegro*.

P. Turner, V. Hickson, G. Wilmot and Doncaster all seem to show promise of doing good work in the future, but at present are too fond of writing too small.

It is to be hoped that some of the Lower Middles will join in the lettering classes, for Mrs. Brereton has given them a very fair idea of planning out their pages to the best advantage.

It is now only to be hoped that the keenness shown during the past two years will be kept up; from all present signs this will be so, for the work that has been shown up seems to have inspired a lot of people to join the lettering class next year.

H. S. P.

BEDALES FIRE BRIGADE.

There is very little to record about the Bedales Fire Brigade. In the Winter Term it was fairly flourishing, numbering 19, but during the Summer Term there are so many other attractions that the Fire Brigade has a difficult time of it, also there is a most deplorable lack of fires! which fact members of the Brigade have unhappily come to realize. In the Summer Term we had a school alarm, the first for two or three years. It went off very well indeed, the whole school being collected in the Quad. from the Dormitory flat and accounted for in 3½ minutes after the ringing of the bell. The brigade's part of the business went off without a hitch, all the hoses being "followed up" in about two minutes from the time the whistle blew.

R. P.

METEOROLOGY.

The work this session has been in charge of Allan, who has been assisted by Ivory. We have received no daily charts from the office of Greenwich Observatory, as they ceased to be issued within a short time from the commencement of the war, so that comparison between our records and those of the nearer stations in the district has not been possible.

The following is the general account of the weather from our own observations. The strong contrasts and sharp divisions between wet and dry periods have been specially remarkable.

For the first eight weeks of the Autumn Term it was extremely fine and bright, warmer than the normal, with practically no rain. During the last four weeks there was not a dry day, hardly any sunshine and the rainfall once or twice was excessive, amounting twice to as much as 2 ins.

This depressing weather, which was general all over England and Western France, continued through the winter and as long as the first seven weeks of the Spring Term, with only a break occasionally of one or two frosty days. Then a sudden change brought three weeks of uniformly fine and sunny weather.

The Summer Term has been so fine though with a temperature below normal except for a week or ten days in June, that

we felt it to be somewhat of a hardship that for the first half of the term the usual expeditions had to be very much restricted.

Highest temperature in the shade, 74.5°, on June 26.

Highest temperature in the sun, 118.5°, on July 6.

Lowest minimum, 24.5°, on Feb. 25.

ENTOMOLOGY.

This term some entomology has been done, though not as much as there ought to have been after the splendid lecture which we had at the beginning of the term which dealt partly with the subject.

All the entomology which has been done has been butterflies and moths. No one has been attempting the life histories of injurious insects and insect pests, or has even been studying them.

A large batch of several hundred Peacock caterpillars was found near Kettlebrook, and some were brought back and put in the glasshouse.

Poplar Hawk Moth caterpillars seem to have been quite abundant this term, and at present there are about a hundred little caterpillars in the glasshouse, most of which have come from the eggs of a female moth which was caught and which laid about 200 eggs.

By a great stroke of luck six Poplar Kitten Moth eggs were found. They all hatched, but only one is still alive. The Poplar Kitten is very rare, and unfortunately the caterpillar is very delicate.

When on a whole-day expedition to Hayling Island about a dozen caterpillars and twenty or thirty cocoons of the Six-spot Burnet Moth were found and brought back, and from the moths which emerged from these several hundred eggs were obtained.

Altogether this year has been quite a good one for the entomologist.

H.B.M.

BASKET WORK.

Baskets are mostly made in the summer, as it is a pleasant occupation to do on the grass or on some outside seat.

In the Summer Term of 1914 there was

a great show of them, especially the ones made with raffia or bast.

Some of each were exhibited at Steep Show, all of which were awarded either a "Class" or were "Commended."

In the Autumn Term people in the Lower Middles had quite a good show of woven baskets, most of which were for waste paper or trays of different kinds.

People have been drying rushes to plait and then work into baskets. If done nicely they make a good show. Some very nice colours have been introduced in weaving.

It is very interesting to dry one's own raffia and make designs on different sorts of baskets.

A.E.

DRILL.

This summer military drill was made a regular part of the afternoon work. Mr. Badley tried to secure a sergeant to drill us but without success. However, a fortnight before half-term, Trubshawe ma. who had returned from the front wounded was kind enough to drill us for nearly a week before he had to rejoin his regiment.

It seemed a pity to give the drill up altogether after such a successful start, so Mr. Williams kindly undertook to instruct us in stretcher drill three afternoons a week. But the stretcher drill was difficult and Mr. Williams busy, so that after three weeks it was given up. For the rest of the term several of the oldest boys in turn took command of a squad varying in size from 12 to 36. This drill was done keenly and smartly, and we hope that it will be able to be continued.

STEEPHURST FIRE BRIGADE.

This year we tried a new plan for increasing the speed during alarms. Instead of coming to the morning practices dressed properly as had been the custom before, the fire brigade stayed in bed until the whistle blew, and then it was treated as an ordinary alarm. Thus we managed to get two dressing practices a week, and this constant practice made an obvious difference in the time taken to get downstairs. The record for all down was 21½ secs.

In the Winter Terms there were no whole school alarms, but in the Summer Term there were three, two at night and one during siesta. All were very successful. There was no talking in any case, but in their anxiety not to run many people went to the other extreme and wandered downstairs far too slowly. However this can be soon remedied with more practice.

The fire brigade itself is in a most flourishing condition. All are extremely keen, and next year should be another good year, for there are plenty more who wish to join, and fill up any vacancies there may be.

K.R.W.

V. HANDWORK.

THE FARM.

Since Mr. Johnson joined the U.P.S. Corps in the early autumn, Mr. J. Smith, who came with us from the Old Bedales, has been managing the farm.

CROPS.

Oats (6 acres) are a very good crop and the seeds in them have come up well.

Mangolds (3 acres) are fair, part of the field very thin, especially where the Corn Spurry, that persistent weed, had sown itself and grown most plentifully.

Potatoes (1 acre) promise well, as also two $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre patches of Turnips and Tares.

The sewage patch (4 acres) has been ploughed and is to carry mangolds and Italian rye grass.

Hay (about 25 acres) is a fair crop, about a ton to the acre. The "Stevens" (10 acres) will always bring the average down till it can be better manured.

No artificial manures have been applied. The potatoes and mangolds had farmyard manure.

STOCK.

There is more stock on the farm than there has ever been before. Of the 15 milch cows three are to be sold as past their work, and there are 12 heifers coming on of which five should calve by October. The 15 have produced in the year 9,336 gallons of milk—an average of 622 gallons each cow.

Pigs as usual have done well. Between 30 and 40 were sold, mostly at about five score, and realizing on an average just under £3 apiece.

As to poultry there have been nine pens of ten hens each. These 90 have produced in the year 10,750 eggs, an average of 117 eggs to each hen. Forty-five of the

hens will be killed and replaced by 45 pullets that are coming on well.

It is hoped that the cart mare "Blossom" is in foal.

The help rendered by the School during the year has been much more efficient than in former years, Turner ma. especially having proved very handy and reliable on the farm.

O.B.P.

THE GARDEN.

Several alterations have been completed in the flower garden since last September with comparative success, but owing to the shortage of labour and the more important work of growing vegetables, they have not been given all the attention which they required.

The sloping beds opposite the Wing front door have been raised into a semi-circular bed level with the drive. This is to be used for bedding purposes in order to get a good show of one or two colours at that point instead of the old mixture of plants.

Round the New Hall, the bed lately occupied by hollies, osmanthus, brooms, polyanthus and roses, has been planted as an herbaceous border. The ground was trenched and a liberal dressing of manure, superphosphate, soil and lime worked in. The wet season delayed the planting considerably, but, seeing that this is its first year, with the help of annuals sown broadcast, the New Hall border has been quite bright throughout the Summer Term. The shrubs have come in usefully for grouping in the wilder parts of the garden by the drive and at Steepcote.

The Steepcote garden has been cultivated after some years of neglect; the less

choice varieties of roses from Steephurst have been planted in the beds round the house, and the remainder of the ground used as a reserve garden and nursery. The lawns have been mown and an iris border planted under the wall.

At Steephurst the rose garden has been replanted and the design of the beds altered so as to be more in keeping with the house.

All the rough grass has been kept mown the width of the machine by the sides of the paths in summer in order to improve the general tidiness, and it is to be hoped that the School will use them with consideration for the work necessary to keep them tidy.

Last year was an exceptionally good one for fruit. The crop of apples from the orchard overflowed into and filled a cellar, the Bee House and a room at the Staff House. They lasted well into the Summer Term. There are signs of a huge crop again this year. The gooseberries and currants have also done well, but the bushes are badly diseased and will probably have to be burnt this autumn.

The kitchen garden crops have been exceptionally good and clean. We had a wonderful crop of carrots from the Little Garden and a heavy one of turnips sown broadcast when the war broke out on our unmanured piece of ground which had been summer fallowed.

At the beginning of the Easter Term Mr. Machen, Professor Bottomley's assistant, gave us a lecture on the new bacterized peat fertilizer called "Homogen." He sent us a sack of the peat and various experiments were made to compare its results with those of farmyard manure, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash and other manures. Unfortunately we have no results worthy of record, the plot without any fertilizer of any kind flourishing as well as the others. The season has been a very bad one for such experiments.

The labour difficulty has been met to some extent by the extra help given by the School in the mornings. Those who were not taking outside examinations in IAB., Remove, and Upper Middle I., came out in gangs of six two mornings a week and did most of the mowing and helped considerably with the hoeing. We have now bought a "Planet Junior" cultivator which is a great help in this direction.

Next term we are hoping to meet the coming demand for gardeners by training women to take the place of men who have enlisted. Various head gardeners in the neighbourhood have offered their help, and at Bedales we hope to train at least two.

J.D.B.

DAIRY.

During the Autumn and Spring Terms buttermaking has gone on steadily. Several people took to coming permanently, some once and some twice a week.

Those who did dairy work permanently were allowed to enter butter in their form shows.

During the Summer Term we were able to make butter until about the middle of June, when there was a shortage of milk, and so every drop was needed for the School. None could be spared for separating, so buttermaking had to stop for the remainder of the term.

Both the churns are rather the worse for wear, and we have had some trouble with leaks, which at times have been difficult to stop, but we hope to get them thoroughly repaired before next term.

Nearly all the buttermilk from every class was sent over to Bedales to be used for cooking purposes.

We hope to be able to have butter-making again in September.

N.A.L.

THE PRIVATE GARDENS.

A good deal of work has been done in this year, and nearly all the gardens are taken. Those along the drive were given to Lower Middle III. for the Autumn and Spring Terms for class work, though most of the owners worked in free time as well.

Several people have taken up vegetable growing, and two have been especially successful. They have grown a large number of lettuces and other vegetables, and have some marrows coming on. The vegetables thus produced are given to Miss Mackay, who then sends them to Coldhayes Relief Hospital for the wounded soldiers there.

A few plants, such as white bedstraw and

Dyer's greenweed are being grown for the Bedales Dyeing Society, and a good crop of purple clary leaves has been taken for them.

The Private Garden enclosures have been declared "out of bounds" this term, partly owing to damage done to the gardens, and partly to prevent people from taking the fruit, which is being reserved for the use of the School.

On the whole the gardens have been very badly kept, although most of them have had owners, and are for the most part very weedy and untidy. However a few have been looked after with care throughout the year. There has been some excuse this term in the very dry weather we had for some weeks and which made weeding and planting out almost impossible.

A new rubbish heap has been made behind the medical gym., but it is not at all popular, as it means carting the rubbish so much farther than the old heap did.

C.H.J.

BEES.

Two years ago the Isle of Wight disease made a clean sweep of the Bedales hives. After an interval of two years with no bees we began again this year, early in May, with a swarm from one of Mr. Lupton's Carniolan stocks at the top of the hill, supplemented a few weeks later by another from the same source. They are both strong and healthy. The first lot exhibited the passion for swarming which is characteristic of this race and has given considerable trouble and produced little honey. The bad weather at the end of term made us decide to leave taking off what honey there may be till September. There have been a good many interested in beekeeping this term of whom the most useful have been Herckenrath and Day. In addition to the School bees we have been able to enlarge an experience by work up at Mr. Lupton's, where there have been many swarms to hive in his absence.

O.B.P.

VI. EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.

The following is the list of those who took the Higher, School, or Lower Certificate Examination this year, with the results in all the subjects taken:

(1) *Higher Certificate.*

Margaret Sanderson	...	...	<i>passed</i> in Elementary Mathematics, English and Biology; <i>failed</i> in French.
Nora Duckworth	<i>distinction</i>	„	English; <i>passed</i> in Latin, French, German and Elementary Mathematics.
F. C. Curtis	...	...	<i>passed</i> „ French, Elementary and Advanced Mathematics, English, Mechanics and Chemistry.
Rita Jennison	...	„	„ Elementary Mathematics, Latin, French, German and English.
R. E. Burnham	<i>distinction</i>	„	Scripture; <i>passed</i> in Latin, French and History; <i>failed</i> in Greek.
J. Wedgewood	...	...	<i>passed</i> „ Latin, Greek, Scripture and History.

All the above, except Margaret Sanderson, obtain full certificates.

(2) *School Certificate.*

C. S. Nash	...	...	<i>passed</i> in Latin, Greek, French, Additional Mathematics and English.
Violet Scott	...	„	„ German, Additional Mathematics, English, History, Physics and Chemistry.
D. H. Hooper	...	„	„ Elementary Mathematics, English, History, Physics and Chemistry.
L. J. Bendit	...	„	„ French, German, Additional Mathematics, English, History, Physics, Chemistry.
A. G. MacDonald	...	„	„ Elementary Mathematics, English and History.

G. B. Rathbone	...	passed	in Latin, French, Elementary Mathematics, English, Physics and Chemistry.
A. W. Preston	...	..	.. Latin, French, Additional Mathematics, English and History; failed in Greek.
H. M. Wilson	...	..	.. German, Elementary and Additional Mathematics, English, History, Physics and Chemistry.
Kathleen Wilson	...	..	.. French, Additional Mathematics, English, History, Physics and Chemistry.
C. W. Hartree	...	..	.. French, Elementary and Additional Mathematics, English, History, Physics, Chemistry.
B. A. Hill	...	..	.. French, Elementary Mathematics, English and History.
F. E. Terry	...	..	.. Latin, French, Elementary Mathematics, English and History.

All the above, except Hooper, MacDonald and Hill, obtain full certificates.

(3) *Lower Certificate.* (Taken only as practice for a later School or Higher Certificate.)

F. R. Taylor	...	...1st class	in History; 2nd class in French.
R. Dotzauer	...	..	.. French and German; 2nd class in Arithmetic.
T. C. Abbott	...	...2nd class	.. Arithmetic, History, Experimental Science.
*Vera Hickson	...	..	.. Arithmetic and History.
*Marjory Kennedy	...	..	.. French, English, History.
Barbara Burnham	...	...1st class	.. History.
W. J. McIlwraith	...	...2nd class	.. French, Arithmetic, History.
*Hazel Clarke	...	...1st class	.. History; 2nd class in French and Arithmetic.
C. H. Jones	...	..	.. History and Botany; 2nd class Latin, French, Arithmetic, Additional Mathematics.
*Elaine Charlton	...	...2nd class	.. English, History, Botany.
Emily Greg	...	..	.. History.
R. Hill	...	...1st class	.. Arithmetic and Experimental Science; 2nd class in Additional Mathematics and History.
*Judith Napier...	...	..	.. History; 2nd class in French.
J. H. A. Weisse	...	...2nd class	.. Latin, Arithmetic, Experimental Science.
*Joan Billson	...	..	.. French and History.
G. Wicksteed	...	...1st class	.. Arithmetic; 2nd class in Additional Mathematics, English, History, Experimental Science.
H. S. Pugh	...	..	.. Physics; 2nd class in History.
O. Powell	...	...2nd class	.. Arithmetic and History.
R. C. Boardman	...	...1st class	.. Arithmetic; 2nd class in French, Additional Mathematics, History, Experimental Science.

*Anne Hadaway	...2nd class	in French, Arithmetic, English, History.
*Eileen Deane ...	...1st class	„ History; 2nd class in French, Arithmetic, English
*Myra Brown ...	... „	„ History; 2nd class in French and Arithmetic.
Rosamund Taylor	... „	„ English, History, Botany; 2nd class in French and Arithmetic.
*Marjorie Carr ...	...2nd class	„ Arithmetic, English, History.
*Dora Jennison	... „	„ French and History.
Helen Cohen ...	...1st class	„ French and English; 2nd class in Latin, Arithmetic, Additional Mathematics, History, Botany.
P. V. Mrosowsky	... „	„ History; 2nd class in French, Arithmetic, English.
E. Barnsley ...	...2nd class	„ Arithmetic and History.
M. E. Hubbard...	...1st class	„ Arithmetic and History; 2nd class in French, Additional Mathematics, English.
A. Shawcross ...	...2nd class	„ Arithmetic, History, Experimental Science.
*Nancy Goodfellow	...1st class	„ French and History; 2nd class in Arithmetic and English.
R. F. Harrison	...2nd class	„ French, Arithmetic, English, History, Experimental Science.

* Obtains a "Letter" (i.e. a partial certificate). Jones, Boardman, Rosamund Taylor, Helen Cohen, Hubbard and Harrison obtain full certificates.

PRIZE WORK, SPRING TERM, 1915.

Since the evolution of the terminal Form Show it has been found well to alter slightly the conditions of the Spring Term Prize-Work. Until two years ago some sort of essay or examination on a prepared book—the result in each case of independent study throughout the term—was compulsory from every one in the School. The object of this was, no doubt, partly to encourage research work of a more or less literary character among those whose bent lay in this direction, but also to secure the free time of at least one term out of the three being put to some recognized profitable labour, even by those whose nature it is to idle and to slack.

Nowadays it seems as if any small incentive to work needed by such people has been adequately provided by the institution of the Term Show, and so it was decided to keep the special prize work for the would-be specialists, and to make it also a voluntary affair.

The decision was hailed by many with delight, but the experiment, as conducted last year and this, has, on the whole, been

fully justified by its result. There was an inevitable falling off in the number of entries, but the work sent in, especially among the juniors, was more than up to the usual standard, and some very good work was offered by individuals among the seniors. Unfortunately this year the seniors' free time was much cut into by necessary preparation for the performance of "The Pirates," with the result that no essays aiming at outside prizes were seen through, and several people abandoned their work for the school prizes just as the critical moments of completion drew near. This was a very great pity, and is to be guarded against in the future by a restriction as to the number and character of Spring Term entertainments.

The winners of the prizes in the Spring Term, 1915, were as follows:

Senior Essay.—Terry ma.

Junior Essay.—Boardman mi.

Commended.—MacDonald mi.

Prepared Book.—J. Napier.

Commended.—E. Békássy.

Perry ma.

R. Taylor.

M.A.C.

FORM SHOWS.

Extract from the March "Chronicle."

"Once upon a time there used to be only one Hobby Show in the year. Some are inclined to look back to those good old days and say how much better it was to have *one* show. If one took the best work from each Form Show and arranged it all in one room, the Girls' Gymnasium or the Junior Workshop it used to be, one would have a fine *Show*, but one in which the work of half-a-dozen individuals might swamp the rest. The old system showed well what some people were doing, and those that did nothing continued to do nothing. The object of the shows is not merely to see what is done, but to encourage people who are slow to take up hobbies and find some work which they can do for themselves and to produce some "on their own" and not under orders, and in what they have done in this direction the Form Shows have justified themselves. There are various motives for hobby work—because you thoroughly enjoy riding your own hobby; because it is pleasing to make things other people need; because it is a disgrace not to know something about the birds, beasts and flowers of one's neighbourhood; because when the rest of your form is making an effort it is not playing the game to slack; and, amongst many motives, last and probably least productive of the best work, the desire to get a prize for yourself or your form. All these motives are catching, and are more likely to act as leaven when working in the smaller form group, and there still remain the variety and suggestiveness to be found in all the forms.

Then the spectacle of the Form Shows cannot be taken alone as the only index of how people use their free time. Concerts, merry evenings, plays, societies, fire brigades, the *Chronicle*, school accounts, and the health and happiness of the School in general provide the index. One must not expect the Form Shows to reveal at a glance what can only be revealed to one who goes about with his eyes and ears open, and sees all the life of the place, week by week, and term by term.

One has to judge the Form Shows by soundness of each individual effort there

presented or recorded, and the appearance of common effort in the form . . .

First, some adverse criticisms that apply more or less to all the forms. The desire to fill out a Show leads people to exhibit too much and put quantity before quality. A good deal of needlework (and woodwork) suffers from ugly, meaningless, commercial shop pattern; work should be left unadorned rather than have these blots upon it. This unthinking use of bought design gives sometimes an unpleasant bazaar-like taste to a whole Form Room. There is still some evidence of rushed and feverish effort at the last moment to get something done, which seldom imposes on the Judging Committee and certainly leaves the exhibitor jaded and disappointed. There might be, if it were thought desirable, a special test to see how much good work anyone could accomplish in three or four hours before breakfast any given day, but preferably not on Show Sunday, and not to be exhibited with the voluntary work of the term. . . ."

Form Shows have now been in existence for two years and it seems, after this trial, that this method is superior to the old Star system, and vastly more interesting, the whole School being represented instead of only a comparatively few individuals; in fact, any individual not producing anything for the Show is quickly taken to task by the others in the form, so the "slacker" is quickly becoming the exception.

The general arrangement of all Shows is much improving. At first the idea seemed to be to make it as difficult as possible for the judges to *find* the work and to crowd in as much foreign matter as possible, one form actually trying to multiply their work by placing everything on mirrors! Now it is pleasing to notice that the aim seems simplicity of arrangement and the clearness of exhibition—all work belonging to each individual is, as far as possible, kept together and carefully labelled. I am sure the judges and Miss Patrick are most thankful that the craze for forest decoration has apparently come to an end.

Many have also been trying to carry out the suggestion made to them in the Spring that the interest in all forms of



Photograph by Jones.

YOUNG WOOD-PIGEON.



Photographed by Jones

YOUNG JAYS IN NEST.

SCHOOL NOTES

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Nature Study should be revived. An inspiring lecture at the beginning of the term by Montague was a great incentive, and since, in many cases, excellent work has been done and certainly much better than during last summer. It is hoped that this good beginning in all kinds of Nature Study will be a constant interest throughout the year and not only confined, quite unnecessarily, to the Summer Term.

Individual prizes are given at the end of the Summer Term and until the end of this term individual marks for the year are not made public. To obtain a first prize

it is necessary to have an A for each of the three terms in the year.

A second prize is given to those who have two A's and one AB. This means that the prize standard is very much raised from the old five-star system.

The Form Prize is awarded always to the form which has the highest percentage of individual A's and AB's. At first the prize was a picture or piece of statuary chosen by the form, but now the forms compete for a beautiful silver cup presented by Hull.

These are the results for the year:

	AUTUMN TERM.	FORM PRIZES.	SPRING TERM.	SUMMER TERM.
<i>1st Prize.</i>	Upper Middle III.		Lower Middle III.	Upper Middle II.
<i>2nd Prize.</i>	{ Senior Remove. { Lower Middle III.		Senior Remove.	Lower Middle III.
<i>3rd Prize.</i>	Junior Remove.		Upper Middle III.	Senior Remove.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

SENIORS.

1st Prizes.
Hooper.
Doncaster.
Hill ii.

2nd Prizes.
H. Dormer.
R. Jennison.
V. Hickson.
Jones.
E. Greg.
Judith Napier.

JUNIORS.

1st Prizes.
B. Greg.
Janet Napier.
Humphrey.

2nd Prizes.
None.

Owing to the war many are foregoing their prizes and are being content merely with the proof of having reached a commendable standard. M.L.

PRIZEWORK, JUNIOR HOUSE, 1915.

Prizes:

Kitty Doncaster, Canework and General.
B. F. Statham, Needlework and General (including Photographs).
J. Bensaude, Needlework and General.
Dorothy Chance, General, especially Needlework.
Margery Mactaggart General, especially Garden.
D. Green, General, especially Garden.
W. Abbott, General, especially Garden.
D. Gill, General, especially Garden.
Ellen Leroi, General.
Joan Theobald, General, especially Needlework.
Betty Archdale, General, especially Garden.

Mentioned for Good Work:

Sykes (Needlework), Stewart (Canework), Owen (Canework), Molly Hayes (Garden), Phil Greg (Garden), Peter Page (Canework), Claire Bégauz (Canework).

SCHOOL NOTES

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I(A).—CRICKET.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. 1914) ...		2	6	6	By Goods ...		10	19	7
„ Finance Committee ...		14	10	0	„ Goods bought for private use ...		6	19	3
„ Lost Balls and Confiscations ...			19	10	„ Scarves ...		2	2	0
„ Goods sold for private use ...		7	5	2	„ Printing ...		1	5	0
„ Scarves sold ...		1	18	6	„ Postage ...			9	3
					„ Repairs to screens, etc....		2	8	0
					„ Carriage ...			5	0
					„ Balance at Bank ...		2	11	11
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£27	0	0			£27	0	0

I(B).—FOOTBALL.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. '14) ...		3	12	2	By Material ...		4	4	1
„ Finance Committee ...		12	0	0	„ Repairs ...		1	18	9
„ Sale of Colours, Cards, etc.			6	0	„ Scarves, etc. ...			2	3
					„ Printing and Stationery		1	3	6
					„ Postage and Telegrams...			14	8
					„ Balance (July 28, '15) ...		5	13	8
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£15	18	2			£15	18	2

I(C).—LACROSSE.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. '14) ...			1	4	By Material ...			3	9
„ Finance Committee ...		3	0	0	„ Subscription to Lacrosse Association ...			10	0
					„ Printing and Stationery		1	7	2
					„ Postage ...			7	11½
					„ Balance ...		12	5½	
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£3	1	4			£3	1	4

I(D).—GROUNDS.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. '14) ...		5	14	3½	By Tennis Goods ...		3	16	9
„ Finance Committee ...		133	5	0	„ Tennis Goods for private use ...			18	0
„ Tennis Goods sold for private use ...			18	0	„ Repairs and Grinding of Mowers ...		7	18	6
					„ Ironmongery ...		1	18	7
					„ Shooting (1914) ...		8	14	3
					„ Seeds ...			9	0
					„ Apparatus, Tennis and Sports ...		1	4	3
					„ Wages ...		35	15	0
					„ Rent ...		77	10	0
					„ Cartage ...			5	0
					„ Sundries ...			13	6
					„ Postage ...			1	7
					„ Cheque Book ...			2	1
					„ Balance ...		10	9½	
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£139	17	3½			£139	17	3½

THE BEDALES RECORD, 1913-14

II.—ACTIVITIES.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. '14)	...	14	15	0	By B.F.B.	...	1	1	0
„ Finance Committee	...	28	0	0	„ S.F.B.	...		3	3
„ Senior Photo. Society	...	5	5	0	„ Sen. Photo. Soc.	...	1	18	4
„ Sundries			16 9½	„ Merry Evenings	...	5	16	1
					„ Swimming	...		6	11 6
					„ Shooting*	...	13	17	2
					„ Cheque Book	...		2	1
					„ Balance ...	...	19	7	4½
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£48	16	9½			£48	16	9½

* It was decided at Finance Committee Meeting, October, 1914, that from thenceforward Shooting should come under Activities Committee instead of Grounds.

III.—LIBRARY.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Balance (Sep. '14)	...	23	12	0½	By Books	...	33	13	7
„ Finance Committee	...	45	0	0	„ Binding	...	10	13	4
„ Fines, Confiscations	...	1	13	7	„ Newspapers	...	4	13	0
„ Donation	...		1	6	„ Material	...	1	6	0½
„ Repayment from Staff Lib.	...	11	3		„ Postage	...		6	6
					„ Carriage	...		4	10
					„ Cheque Book	...		2	1
					„ Balance	19	18	0
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£70	18	4½			£70	18	4½

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BEDALES



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