

# The Bedan.

[SUNDERLAND BEDE HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL MAGAZINE.]

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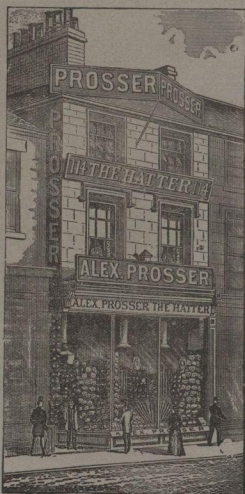
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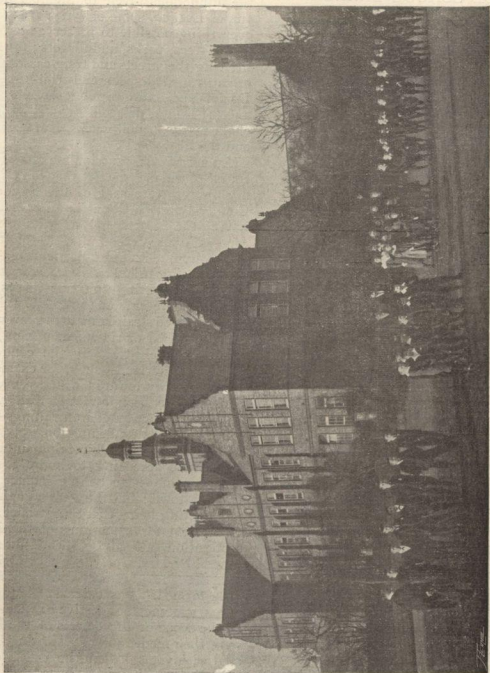
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No. 3. April, 1899.

BEDE SCHOOL: MAIN BLOCK.

BEDE SCHOOL BRANCH  
OF THE  
SUNDERLAND JUNIOR LEAGUE  
OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

On Friday evening, December 9th, 1898, a Meeting was held at Bede School. His Worship the Mayor of Sunderland (Alderman Bruce) presided, and there were present the Mayoress, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Spensley, Mrs. G. H. T. Simey, Mrs. M. Hirst, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Philip Coley, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Scurfield), Dr. Ridpath, Messrs. Backhouse, Whitehead, and Woolacott, Miss Todd, Mr. Ferguson, and many others.

The Mayor said that he was a strong believer in the abiding influence of habits formed in youth, and that he looked altogether favourably on any efforts which tended to make the boys and girls of the town acquire, as early in life as possible, good manners, power of self-restraint, regard for the feelings and rights of other people as well as for their own, some appreciation of the Beautiful in Nature and in Art, and the sentiments of Local Patriotism and Love of Country.

Miss L. de Sumichrast Roussy stated that, in some American cities, there are Leagues of Good Citizenship. She then referred at some length to Philadelphia—one of the finest and noblest towns in the New World—where there is a powerful, popular, and successful League with both Senior and Junior Divisions. Its objects are to encourage its members to take an intelligent interest in, and to do all they can to promote, the well-being of their city. Sanitation, the protection of life and property, and other departments of municipal work, are matters to which the Senior Division of the League gives a good deal of attention. Such general questions can be thoroughly understood only by adults, though boys and girls are quite capable of learning something about them. Boys and

girls *can*, however, thoroughly understand the injunctions given to Members of the Junior League, some of which are: (1) Do everything possible to preserve the beauty of the trees, parks, and flowers; (2) Avoid littering the streets and tram-cars with bits of paper, orange-peel, and fruit-skins; (3) Do not expectorate on public thoroughfares; and (4) Do not deface doors and walls with chalk marks, pencil marks, carved initials, and the like.

An animated discussion took place in the course of which some not very complimentary things were said of the Sunderland County-Borough Council. Its modes of having the streets and ash-pits cleansed (or—as some persons alleged—of leaving them dirty); its lamp-lighters' old-world way of going round *with ladders* from lamp to lamp at lighting-up time; its system of letting the water from the spouts of houses be discharged straight on to the pavements; were criticized or ridiculed. Next, a few of the unlovely traits in the conduct of Young Sunderland—such, for example, as the propensity towards window-smashing, garden-desecration, street football, and the wanton destruction of iron railings—came in for vigorous condemnation.

Nothing like the Philadelphian organization was, according to more than one speaker, known to be in existence in any English town; but the general opinion of the Meeting being that Sunderland offered a fair field for something of the kind, a proposition, moved by Miss Todd and seconded by Mrs. Coley, "That the Sunderland League of Good Citizenship be at once formed," was carried unanimously. Some speeches suggestive of what should be the scope of the objects of the League were then made, and the Meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the Mayor and Miss Roussy.

The Junior League has already begun operations. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of seeing it make progress have visited

different schools, explaining its objects and endeavouring to get Branches of it established.

Bede School Branch numbers more than seven hundred boys and girls, nearly all the scholars having joined it and received Membership Cards and Rules. There are seven Companies in the Girls' School, and seven in the Boys'. Each Company has chosen from amongst its members a President and a Secretary. The ordinary formal mode of election was followed—that is, the nomination of a candidate for any office was accepted only after it had been proposed and seconded, and then the votes were taken by ballot, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes being, of course, declared elected.

The Names of the Companies and their Officers are as follows:—

## BOYS.

"John Ruskin" ..	{ P.—Angelo J. Smith S.—Stewart Fairclough
"Benjamin Franklin"	{ P.—Magnus Mail S.—Tom Hodge
"Sir Philip Sidney" ..	{ P.—James Smith S.—Gilbert Porteous
"John Hampden" ..	{ P.—Stanley Stephenson S.—John Duncanson
"Lord Nelson" .. ..	{ P.—Archibald Hulley S.—William Hunter
"William Wilberforce"	{ P.—Edgar P. Lumley S.—Henry Taylor
"Sir Rowland Hill" ..	{ P.—William Pennell S.—James A. Macdonald

## GIRLS.

"Lord Shaftesbury" ..	{ P.—Stella Bailes S.—Constance Johnson
"Tom Hood" .. ..	{ P.—Ethel Moore S.—Winnie Thatcher
"Elizabeth Browning"	{ P.—Mary Thompson S.—Mabel Taylor
"Charles Dickens" ..	{ P.—Fanny French S.—Mary Eaves
"Sir Robert Peel" ..	{ P.—Sarah Carter S.—Blanche Pinkney
"John Howard" ..	{ P.—Eveline Lee S.—Nellie Saxby
"Florence Nightingale"	{ P.—Gertrude Wright S.—Beatrice Lethe

Each Company will have at least four meetings a year. The Meetings will be quite short, and will, perhaps, take the place of a Reading lesson or a lesson in

English Composition. A Teacher will always be present, but only to give such advice as may enable the members to conduct their business satisfactorily themselves. The President will, of course, take the chair; he and the Secretary will prepare the Agenda; and the Secretary will keep a record of the proceedings. One or two members of the Committee of the Senior League may occasionally attend by arrangement. A patriotic song will be sung, and a paper, prepared by a boy or a girl, will be read, and a discussion upon it—which must be conducted according to the ordinary rules observed in debates—will follow.

But what will the papers be about? An article on that very point, suggested partly by the Names of the Companies and partly by local conditions and circumstances, is, through want of room, held over, and will appear in the June *Bedan*.



## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Previous numbers of *The Bedan* have been printed on good paper; but it will be observed that, in this issue, the quality of the paper is better than ever.

Parents are particularly requested to read the "School News and Notes" which appear from time to time in the Magazine. That column will always contain one or more paragraphs with regard to prospective examinations and other matters in which it may be supposed that parents take some interest.

The February *Bedan* met with ready and cordial acceptance. All the copies first printed were disposed of at once. Fortunately the type had not been immediately taken down, and so a second impression was procurable.

Many additional yearly subscriptions have come in.

The Newcastle and Sunderland press notices of the February number were all favourable and encouraging. That of the *Morning Mail* was long and laudatory.

Many kind letters about the Magazine—but evidently not intended for publication—have come from old scholars. This is particularly gratifying to the conductors who are anxious that *The Bedan*, while perhaps not devoid of interest for the general reader, shall be, first and foremost, a Magazine for those who have, or ever have had, whether as Scholars, Teachers, Parents, or Managers, any connection with Bede School.

It is quite certain, however, that there are still many hundreds of Old Bedans who know nothing whatever about the Magazine. If each of the old scholars who are already subscribers would bring *The Bedan* under the notice of at least *one* of his or her former school-fellows, it would not only become far more widely known, but would also improve in the quality of its articles. For all old scholars are, of course, among those from whom matter for the Magazine is gladly received; and, though we cannot promise that any particular contribution sent in shall certainly appear, the larger the choice, the better (as a rule) will the chosen pieces be.

Correspondence is invited.

The Editor wishes to give, in a future number, a full list of all Old Bedans who are now at sea, whether as Masters, Mates, Engineers, or Apprentices. It is quite impossible for him, without assistance and information from outside, to compile such a register, interesting though it would be—especially if it showed the standing, service, and present and past ships, and not the names only, of our seafaring Old Boys. He will be glad to be furnished with such particulars as have now been indicated, and any others that seem worth giving. Even a single item of information will be gratefully received. Will, therefore, any Old Bedan now in the Mercantile Marine who may notice this paragraph kindly send word *about himself*, and *about others whom he knows of*? And will “shore-going” friends please be good enough to help in this matter?



### “THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.”

WE, Maud and I, were supposed to have retired for the night, but were, as a matter of fact, having a long chat over the bedroom fire, which, by-the-bye, by this time was almost out.

Our conversation turned upon the burglaries which had occurred recently in the town.

Neither of us was of the bravest; but we were both ridiculing the absurdity, as we termed it, of

some of our girl-friends, who took unnecessary precautions, such as the locking of bedroom doors, and the putting of purses and jewellery under pillows, in order to thwart the efforts of midnight intruders.

Although we had talked very boldly at first, the fearsome subject, together with the awful stillness of the house, gradually affected our nerves.

Even the slight rustling of the leaves in the little garden under our bedroom window made us start, and the howling of a dog in the near proximity added to our alarm.

We had worked ourselves into this lively state of nervousness when the gas suddenly flickered and then went out; and, in the silence of the night, we heard a creaking noise, which sent a thrill of fear through us.

This was much increased when stealthy footsteps were heard to advance along the corridor, and to stop suddenly at our door.

The hitherto-ridiculed idea of locked doors now appealed to us vividly; but, sad to relate, we did not possess a key to ours. Our state of terror therefore may be easily imagined when the door slowly opened, and a deep voice—our respected father’s—said gruffly, “Do you know that the gas bill last quarter was £2 5s. 6d.?”

MAY T.



### PRO DISCIPULIS BEDANIS.

1. Vixit olim nobilis  
Inter Tynam Vedramque  
Beda Venerabilis  
Nominē, et pleraque  
Nota ei erant.
2. Enisus gradatim est  
In labore strenue  
Homines erudiens,  
Sapientiam ferens,  
Pro publico bono.
3. Post tenebras lux adest  
Ignorantia fugit;  
Super terram Angliam  
Lux scientiæ fulget.  
Beda vereamur!
4. Virtus et prudentia  
Beda Venerabilis  
Venerandæ equidem  
Imitandæ sunt nobis;  
Itaque conemur!
5. Pueri puellæque,  
Omnes enitimini,  
Ut vos sitis nobiles  
Florent discipuli.  
Floreant Bedani!

C K.W.



## GIRLS.

ONE of the earliest and most difficult problems presented for solution to the boy mind is:— What can possibly be the use of girls? Even when we're just little boys in Standard 5 at Bede School this question strikes us as harder than ever such a long Bill of Parcels. We get the Bill done, somehow or other; but we *cannot* see that girls are of any use at all. They are evidently a mistake.

A girl, as seen through a boy's eyes, is weak and gawky, can neither fight for herself nor anyone else, and, strangest of all, does not hate to go errands, but actually seems to like that sort of thing. Then, too, she can't slide in winter, nor can she play marbles in summer; and, if she gets very angry and attempts to throw a stone at a boy in *this* street, people in the *next* will probably feel the consequences.

When young she generally obtains an article called "a doll." This is in most cases simply a



CHEMICAL LABORATORY: GIRLS AT WORK.

piece of canvas filled with sawdust, to represent the body and limbs of a tiny baby girl, and a piece of painted india-rubber (in the more durable specimens) placed on the top of this for a head.

She dresses this figure up in various odd Lilliputian garments made from remnants of one sort of material, patches of another, scraps of a third, old handkerchiefs, and goodness only knows what; and, when complete, the whole forms what would very probably be an object of veneration to some Fiji islander, or other savage in want of a fetish. The girl places it in a

specialty-constructed perambulator, and takes it out to get the air. [This process is technically called "going ta-ta."] Afterwards the "baby" is put into its wee wee crib, with many expressions of endearment, and injunctions to "be good," and to "go bee-baa." In time what the girl styles her "washing day" comes round. On this momentous occasion she pretends to be extremely busy, gathers up all the doll's clothes, washes them, hangs them out to dry, and afterwards irons them.

The strange thing to a boy in all this playing with a few rags and a piece of painted wood or

india rubber is the fact that *girls* actually prefer it to football, cricket, and all the other rational games which *boys* delight in.

At about the age of sixteen, however, having outgrown the doll-worship stage—"(*i*)doll-atry" shall we call it?—a girl is generally smitten with a desire to read sentimental novels. She is often to be seen weeping dolefully over the adventures and troubles of some second-rate heroine. Nay, more; the heroine becomes her exemplar, and now she herself attempts to cultivate "a far away dreamy look in her eyes," "a tone of imperious command in her voice," and a habit of being frigidly polite when not exactly pleased.

Before long the young lady decides that she has arrived at a state of maturity which imperatively requires that she shall be styled "Miss." This she announces to her boy friends of three or four years' standing. It amuses them—for they don't mind being called anything, except too late for meals. However, they humour her whim; for, though a little vain, she perhaps isn't a bad sort of girl after all.

Soon another great event takes place. The time comes when Miss So-and-So thinks she owes a duty to Society generally to put up her hair. How many hours she spends endeavouring to get the refractory tresses moulded into something like "a bun" or "tea-pot handle" only her weary self knows. But at length, having satisfactorily obtained the desired effect, she sallies forth, displaying a little knot of hair upon her dear, ill-furnished crown, and feeling remarkably elated until the hairpins, not having much to cling to, fall out. At this juncture, unwilling to hurt the damsel's sensibilities, the boys who are there turn their eyes quite away, and begin to talk fluently to one another about the weather, or to ask what o'clock it is.

But, after all, I don't know what we boys would do without the girls at home to brighten up the house with their cheerful faces, and to cast a happy radiance over everything. Every lad respects a gentle, graceful girl, and will always do so. Visions of the "New Woman" are coming upon us; but the girls are at present the gentler sex, and that is what I hope they will ever remain. Now and then one of them, like Rhonda in the February *Bedan*, gives some sly hits to exceptionally foolish members of the masculine half of that part of the human race which is still in its teens. In answer, I say to each reader

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.



## OLD BEDANS.

[Under this heading it is intended to give short accounts of Past Scholars or Teachers of Bede School.]

### (3) ALAN PILLING.

THE subject of this notice was admitted into Bede School on August 8th, 1892, and placed in one of the lower Standards. He was at that time a dark-haired, bright-eyed, pale-faced, intelligent-looking, little boy, scrupulously neat in all things, and remarkable for a frank inquisitiveness which, devoid of even the slightest suggestion of impertinence, made him a very engaging pupil.

As time went on he always showed himself one of the best boys in his class, and, in 1895, at the end of his first year in the Upper School, he was placed second among the 54 boys in his Division, John Barron being first, and Reginald Allison (of Burnmoor), John Andrews, Fred. Baker, Alfred Cowen, Walter Oliver, and Robert W. Scott, all bracketed third. Barron, it will be remembered, had an excellent contribution in verse, in the February *Bedan*, and Baker has written the interesting account of the Sunderland Electric Lighting Station which appears in the present number.

In 1896 Pilling passed the Oxford Junior Local Examination, as did Barron, Allison, Marshall Haver, and William McPhun (now of Glasgow). At the same time Norman Graham gained a Preliminary Certificate, and a First Class Senior Certificate was awarded to William Gibbons, who, in 1895, had been placed First in England in First Class Honours at the Science and Art Department's Examination in Practical Chemistry.

When, soon after this, Pilling's friends removed to Middlesbrough, he continued at Bede School, and stayed in Sunderland with his school-fellow George Douglas, son of the late Mr. Alfred Douglas. He had a long and serious illness, however, and it required excellent nursing on the part of his mother and Mrs. Douglas to pull him through, and for many months he had to give up lessons and studies altogether.

Returning to Bede School in 1897 when his parents came back to Sunderland, he did a capital year's work. It was at the Prize Distribution during that year that he and seven other big lads—Angelo Smith, Wilfrid Turpin, Douglas Ogle, George Hedley, Robert Scott, Ralph Oughton, and James Mouat—dressed exactly like real policemen, with suits, helmets, belts, bâtons, lamps, and gloves, went through various evolutions, and sang, with much gusto on their part and much appreciation on the part of the

large audience in the Assembly Hall, the "Policemen's Chorus" from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance."

In 1898 he gained First Class Advanced Certificates in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, Second Class Advanced Certificates in Practical Plane and Solid Geometry and Magnetism and Electricity, and First Class Certificates for Second Stage Mathematics and Elementary Freehand, Model, and Perspective Drawing. Leaving school that year Pilling, now a tall, smart young fellow of seventeen, went into the Drawing Office at Messrs. Clark's Engine Works at Southwick—a position in which his mechanical bent and ability as a draughtsman should stand him in good stead.

It is a somewhat common, but really ridiculous mistake to imagine that a teacher thinks nothing of a boy unless he possesses exceptionally good brains. On the contrary, often, indeed, a boy exceedingly dull at his lessons, is so clever at games, or at handiwork of one sort or another, or is so original, or has such lovable traits in his character, that his teacher is drawn towards him more than to boys of greater apparent mental power; and the average lad—the lad, that is, who attends regularly, does his work pretty well, and, being neither vicious nor a persistent skulker, behaves mischievously sometimes, but, on the whole, gives little trouble—has sterling qualities which, though not striking or unusual, always win him his teacher's respect.

But it is a fact that, about many—perhaps most—boys who pass through a school, it is hard to state special characteristics other than those which belong to the intellectual side. The last are constantly being tested and gauged by examinations; but who ever heard of (say) a First Class Advanced, or a Second Class Honours, Certificate for Good Manners, Honesty, or Thoughtfulness? Yet these things are quite as important in their way as Latin Verbs, the Valency of Metals, or the Differential Calculus.

Occasionally, however, a boy has some quality, some knack, some skill, or some physical peculiarity which, quite independently of intellect or the want of it, serves to make him remarkable. Thus Tom Minns was always colossal, and Henry Mason always tiny. Arthur Bailey was the picture of good temper, David Fisher had Love of Mirth written on each feature of his face, and Charrie Newton simply revelled in every form of rollicking jollity; while Willie McPhun was perhaps the quietest, most serious boy that ever crossed the threshold of Bede School. Ernest Potts was a splendid mimic, Nissan Joseph a notable singer, and Cecil Oliver used to recite like a trained elocutionist. Alec Wilkinson was the cyclist *par excellence* amongst Bedans, and Tom Walker a genius as a goal-

keeper. Eldred Stephenson Wightman was a bit of a cartoonist, besides being cleverer at woodwork than many a joiner; and Tom Whitaker, who became Champion Swimmer of Sunderland the year he left Bede School, took to the water like a duck or a fish. Many boys have been distinguished by natural charm of behaviour: Fred. Robinson and his brothers, and his Hetton namesake, should be mentioned in this connection; though perhaps Eric Weddell, for instinctive and unconscious grace of manner and address, deserved best to rank as a little Lord Chesterfield among his schoolboy contemporaries. He was indeed

*Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris.*

The characteristics which distinguished Alan Pilling as a little boy persisted throughout his school life. His dress, methods of work, drawings, and exercise-books were all marked by singular neatness, and his direct speech, combined with much inbred courtesy of bearing and "sweet reasonableness" of disposition, was always noticeable.

He is fond of exercise and sport as well as of study, and, altogether, is a type of Old Scholar of whom his school has no reason to be ashamed. Given good health, he will, we believe, do credit to himself and to all in any way connected with him.



## SCHOOL NEWS AND NOTES.

THE Boys' School sustained a severe loss when Mr C. K. Witter, B.Sc., left the staff at Christmas for a better appointment at Gateshead Higher Grade School. He knew his subjects thoroughly, was a very able teacher, loved music and "things honest and of good report," took infinite pains, both in and out of school, to interest and benefit his boys, and worked hard and loyally for the advantage of the School. The Senior Boys—among whom his work had chiefly lain—gave him a testimonial of their regard, and in acknowledging it, he said he hoped to keep up his connection with the School through *The Bedan*. More than one contribution of his will be found in the present number.

One Saturday a few weeks ago he had a fine "field day" at Marsden Rock, with fifteen of his present pupils from Gateshead, and eighteen of his old Bede School boys.

Mr. T. H. Blyth, A.Sc., has undertaken most of Mr. Witter's work.

Mr. J. E. Orr who, as a Supply Master, took charge of Standard 4 for a short time after

Christmas, was an enthusiastic and highly capable teacher.

Mr. J. G. Wordsworth, (Lond. Univ.), has been appointed an Assistant Master in the School, and entered upon his duties at the end of January.

Since the New Year there has been a large influx of new scholars, both into the Boys' and the Girls' Schools.

*All Parents who desire to have full particulars with regard to the next Oxford Local Examination should send at once to the Schools for copies of the Regulations. Boys and Girls who intend to be Candidates should give in their names to the Head Teachers as soon as possible.*

It may be stated here that Sunderland will be a centre for the Examination, which will commence on July 17th; that the fees—no part of which goes to the School or the Teachers—are fifteen shillings and sixpence for a Preliminary Candidate, and twenty-five shillings for a Senior or a Junior Candidate; that a capable boy or girl undoubtedly benefits by the training given for the Examination; and that the Certificates to be gained not only are useful as pledges of good general attainments, but also under certain conditions, excuse those who win them from the necessity of passing a preliminary examination before entering any of the professions.

The Scripture Examination took place on Friday, March 17th, and the School had a half-holiday in the afternoon. The weather was absolutely perfect, and never was a half-holiday more thoroughly enjoyed.

The snowstorm which prevailed in Sunderland throughout the following week was far the worst experienced in these parts since the record storm of March, 1886. On the Thursday it reached its climax. Early in the afternoon the Station master kindly sent up to the School to advise that all scholars living out of the town should take the first train home, as the railway lines were likely to be blocked later in the day. With snow lying everywhere to a depth of at least eight inches, and with more falling, the outlook was truly formidable, and, on Thursday night nearly all the schools in the town, Bede School among them, were closed for the week. On the Friday the weather was very bright and sunny. Little or no snow fell, and most boys and girls spent the whole day out of doors. Sledging was the favourite pastime, and, for the nonce, all sorts of things—for example, baskets, and even cradles—had to do duty as sledges. It was a merry ending to a miserable school-week.

William Huntley, an Old Bedan, who has been a pupil teacher at Valley Road School, has taken a high place—fourth out of the 951 candidates in the United Kingdom—at the Civil Service Examination for posts in the Excise.

Harry Böcler, another Old Bedan, was recently placed first in England in First Class Honours, and gained a Bronze Medal, at an Examination—conducted partly in Sunderland and partly at South Kensington—in Naval Architecture. He is an Assistant Draughtsman at Messrs. C. Swan and Hunter's, Wallsend, and was prepared for the Examination by Mr. Walker, of the Co-operative Society's Classes.

John Nimmo has got an appointment as Engineer and Gold-Assayer at Coolgardie, West Australia, and will leave England shortly. He has been a few years at Doxford's, but it does not seem long since, as a tall lad of eighteen, he left Bede School after a brilliant course lasting all through the School's early history. Shy and unassuming to a fault, he yet had, perhaps, a more strongly-marked personality than any other Bedan, and his mathematical gift, though somewhat irregular, often savoured of true genius. To know him was to like him for ever afterwards; and hearty good wishes for his happiness and success will go with him across the seas from all Old Bedans (whether teachers or scholars) of the years 1890, '91, '92, '93, and '94.

The Queen's Scholarship List was published on March 25th. The highest Girl Candidate in Sunderland, Elizabeth McMillan—who is twenty-seventh in England—and the highest Boy, William Huntley, are both Old Bedans. Other Old Bedans in the First Class are Lucy Bolam, Edith A. Mudd, Ethel Smith, Catherine Woodward, and Percy Spencer.

Louisa Marsden, Gretchen Körner, Muriel A. Watson, and Constance Wilson are four First Class Candidates who took the Examination while still scholars of Bede School.

Parents are asked to note that the term between Easter and Midsummer is, on the whole, the most important in the year. Between Christmas and Easter there has, unfortunately, been an altogether abnormal amount of sickness among the scholars, and their attendance at school has suffered in consequence. It is hoped that, from now until the Summer Holidays, all boys and girls may be able to be at school quite regularly.

At the Conversazione in connection with the Annual Prize-giving a great many experiments and pieces of practical work were done by the girls and the boys. The following list gives the

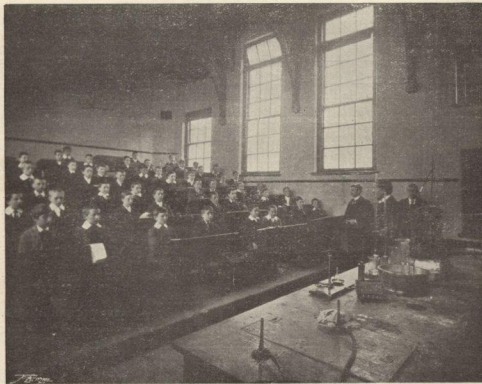
experiments or the apparatus, and the scholars who were the experimenters :

Etching glass with Hydrofluoric Acid ;  
 Hydrogen Soap Bubbles ;  
 Weight of Carbon Dioxide ;  
 Solubility of Ammonia ;  
 Diffusion of Gases ;  
 Bleaching Flowers ;

Louisa Marsden  
 Ida Wilkinson  
 Maggie Graham  
 Nora March  
 { Adelaide Wright  
 { Lydia Newby  
 Lily Wright

Manufacture of Coal Gas ;  
 Musical Sounds by Burning Hydrogen ;  
 Making Barometer ;  
 Electrolysis of Water ;  
 Conversion of Starch into Sugar ;  
 Sound Figures ;  
 Detection of Arsenic ;  
 Wimshurst Machine and  
 Leyden Jars ;

Kate Burnett  
 Helen Jeff  
 Ida Farrow  
 Nellie Jarman  
 Alberta Farrow  
 { Gertrude Grundy  
 { Dorothy Ross  
 { Diana Birchall  
 { John Neill  
 { Lawrence Smith



BEDE SCHOOL : LECTURE ROOM.

Focal Length of a Lens ;  
 Working of Electric Bell ;  
 Measurement of Electrical  
 Resistance and Use of  
 Post Office Box ;  
 Magnetic Dip Circle ;  
 Spectrum of different Metals ;  
 Fluorescent Tubes ;  
 Electric Discharge through  
 Geissler's Vacuum Tubes ;  
 Weighing in Air and in Water ;  
 Wood Work  
 of  
 various kinds

Angelo Smith  
 George Gibbs  
 { Samuel Lister  
 { William Brown  
 Herbert Lundy  
 { Stanley March  
 { William Willing  
 Stanley Davidson  
 { Cuthbert King  
 { Ernest Holmes  
 Henry Robson  
 { John Watson, Thomas Downes,  
 { Chas. Watson, Arthur Grieveson,  
 { Leslie Robson, William Hildrey

Mapping out the Magnetic Field ;  
 Lifting Power of Electro-  
 magnet ;  
 Magneto-Electric  
 Machines ;  
 Density of a Liquid by  
 Balancing Columns ;  
 Electrolysis of Common  
 Salt ;  
 Mariner's Compass ;  
 Electrolysis of Water by  
 means of Electric Current  
 from Hand Dynamo ;  
 Experiment to show that  
 Air has weight ;

Wilfrid Turpin  
 Harold Robson  
 { Magnus Mail  
 { Surtees Dodd, R. J. Wilton,  
 { Robert Mushens, Tom Rae  
 { Nicholas Oliver  
 { Septimus Swales  
 { Albert Simpson  
 { Maurice Jacoby  
 Herbert McKenzie  
 { Thomas Christie,  
 { Spence Rae  
 { James Smith  
 { Arthur Downes  
 { Tom Robinson

Re-composition of White Light by Coloured Disc and Electric Motor	} Albert Sinclair Ford Jopling	Neutralization of Acids and Alkalies ;	} Harold Ure Thomas Duggan
Expansion of an Iron Bar, and Force of Contraction ;		Density of a Red Liquid—using Density Bottle ;	
Lighting Gas Jet by means of Electric Spark from Wimshurst Machine ;	} Arnold Bennett Tom Hodge	Density of Zinc Sulphate Solution by Nicholson's Hydrometer ;	} Herbert Wood Frank Marsh
Observation of growth of Crystals under Microscope ;		} John Beal James Ayres	
Radiometer ;	Wm. Leitch, Wm. Logan	Battery Curves ;	William G. Browell
		Condensing Plates ;	Stewart Fairclough Charles Watson

*Bede School Prize-Giving and Conversazione, Victoria Hall, Sunderland,  
December 16th, 1898.*

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

[This Statement was sent to the Printer's to be published in the February *Bedan*, but room could not be found for it.]

Income.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Visitors' Tickets sold :				By Refreshments ..	18	17	0
In Boys' School ...	5	3	6	Advertising ...	4	10	0
In Girls' School ...	10	11	6	Hire of Hall ...	6	16	0
			15	Removing Benches ...	1	0	0
„ Scholars' Tickets sold :				Cartage, Trestles, and Sundries ...	0	14	4
In Boys' School ...	8	7	0	Decorations ...	0	19	2
In Girls' School ...	13	7	0	Gratuities to Hall-keeper, Police- men, &c. ...	0	13	6
			21	Printing ...	0	12	0
			37	Balance, being Profit ...	34	2	0
			9		3	7	0
			0				37
							9
							0

NOTE.—Amount of Boys' School General Fund in hand on December 15th, 1898 (*See* Statement in December *Bedan*), £11 6s. 9d. Add half the above profit, that is, £1 13s. 6d. Total Amount now (April 1st, 1899) in hand, £13 os. 3d.

Amount of Girls' School General Fund now (April 1st, 1899) in hand, £1 13s. 6d.

### FOR LITTLE BEDANS.

[It is rather important that it should be clear for whom this is intended, but it is extremely difficult to *make* it clear. You see you vary so much in size, and some of the least of you have quite grand feelings. Perhaps the best way would be to say :—

“Suppose me to be a little boy or girl ;  
Now little boys and girls would read this ;  
Therefore I will read this.”

What I was wondering, was what little boys and girls are really like, and it struck me that

perhaps some of you could “put me up to it.” If you could tell me what they feel like inside of themselves, I should be deeply indebted to you. Now, for instance, I have a great longing to know whether *little* boys and girls read *The Bedan*, and whether they can understand it. I believe I was either a little boy or a little girl once myself; but it is such an *awful* long time ago, I can't quite remember; and the only thing I can think of as to what they are like is this :—

Little Boys are made  
Of frogs and snails and puppy-dog's tails,  
And that's what they are made of;

And little Girls are made—  
Of sugar and spice and all that's nice,  
And that's what they are made of.

Now, I don't believe that's true; do you? I think the little girls would eat themselves, or gobble one another up, if they *were* made of such sweet things; and I don't think little boys are so nasty as all that.

I believe myself that little boys are mostly *Pranks*. Sometimes I go past the drinking-fountain in the Park, and I daresay that helps to put the idea into my head. And besides, if you walk behind little boys in the street, I think you can see *Pranks* in the very way their legs go. Of course if I am wrong, I should be glad if any little boy Bedan would point out my mistake.

As for the little girls, it is very difficult. I once knew a gentleman who used to say:—"Of course the girls are all *Mod-els*." That was very kind of him, but I think he only said it out of politeness. Why, I *saw* a little girl one day "walking in a puddle on purpose," just like Tony Johnson; and a little girl's mother told me once that her little girl soaped the attic floor with *Pears's Soap* to make it slippery to slide on. After that I can't agree with the gentleman. It's a difficult question.

But if *you* can't tell,  
If *you* all give it up,  
You might all just as well  
Be like me,

A GROWN-UP.



## CHAINED LIGHTNING.

### A PEEP AT OUR ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION,

A GREAT many of you would be surprised if I told you that electricity in its raw state costs so many shillings per ton, while those in the Upper School who know a good deal about electricity would probably offer me a ticket for R<sup>h</sup>p\*. Well, if electricity itself does not cost that, the coal which is used at the Electric Light Station does; and this coal in burning produces steam, whose energy is used in driving the dynamos which light the town:—so you see there are only a few steps between coal at so much per ton and electricity at so much per unit. Now I want you to come with me and see how it is all done:—just along High Street, turn down at Strother's, and behold we are there.

Our first peep will be at the boilers, where the first step takes place. There are at present eight boilers, six of them being of the Lancashire type; that is, they are in the form of long cylinders

laid horizontally. They have two furnaces with flues running the whole length, these being crossed at intervals by transverse tubes which allow the water to circulate through them, and thus bring more surface open to the heat. This type is well known for good steady steaming and all-round efficiency. The other boilers are composed of rows of water tubes, surmounted by a cylindrical drum. This arrangement, when working, produces a rapid circulation of water, and also offers a very great heating surface to the furnaces. These water tube boilers are very quick in raising steam. Now this steam possesses tremendous energy. It wants to expand and burst the boiler, but instead of doing this, it is conveyed quietly away at a pressure of 120lb. to the square inch, and is more usefully employed in producing electrical energy. Look at the size of these boilers, and think what an enormous pressure, like the force of a host of bottled-up demons, is contained therein. It is just the same with you:—you are full of bottled-up energy like so much steam, and unless you copy the good example set by these boilers, and direct this energy to some useful work, you will, like a sealed-up boiler, surely "bust":—either into bad temper, or something worse.

As the water boils away it must constantly be replenished, and to do this we see at the side of the boilers a steam-pump, which forces the feed-water into the boilers against the pressure of the steam. In just the same way the teacher often must resort to special methods that he may cram a little wisdom into your heads against the whole pressure of your inclination. I've been to school; so I ought to know.

To proceed to the engine room. There are now nine dynamos, each coupled direct to its own engine, and another one is about to be put in. These engines vary from 50 horse power to the latest additions of 400 horse power. They are all vertical high-speed engines of good English make; and the latest ones have each a small pump attached which forces the oil to every part of the engine as it works. These self-lubricating engines, it may be remarked, have shown a remarkably good efficiency; and you and I might likewise run over our daily rounds much easier and more usefully by having all our actions and words well oiled with civility and courtesy.

As an example of what Sunderland can do, it may be stated that the latest dynamo, which has given every satisfaction, was made by the Sunderland Forge Company; and I could mention several ex-Bedans who have had a hand in the construction of this "*Paimon Dynamo*," as it is called. These dynamos supply part of their energy directly through the switchboard to the feeder cables laid to the various centres of the

town; and part is used in charging a battery of secondary cells. By this means, much better allowance can be made for the rising and falling of the town circuit, as single cells can be put on or thrown out of circuit as desired. Each cell, of which there are 63 positive and a like number of negative, is in a lead case, and the plates are immersed in this case full of dilute sulphuric acid. Between the plates are placed glass tubes for insulation, and if this insulation be well preserved, and the cell is otherwise kept in good order, the voltage should vary from 2.5 immediately on charging, to 1.9 volts as the current is drawn out.

In addition to the dynamos we have already noticed there are two which are worked by electric motors, and which generate high voltage alternating current. As these merely use the current from the other machines they may be looked on rather as transformers of energy, than as any addition to the power of the station. These dynamos supply the suburbs of the town, the high voltage allowing a smaller cable to be used, thus saving expense; and also allowing the current to be carried out without so much loss. In various parts of the town however, under the flagstones, there are transformers which transform the current to the voltage or pressure at which the lights work. These transformers are just the same in principle as the little coils you have in the "lab" at school, which make your flesh creep; only instead of transforming a low current to a shock-ing one, they transform a shock-ing current to a low one. On these machines each conducting wire alternates from negative to positive, and from positive to negative 55 times per sec.

Now all these dynamos and cells must be connected and regulated, and the centre from which they are regulated is the switchboard: the collection of voltmeters and ampère-meters, and a host of other meters you see arranged on the vertical board at the head of the engine room. From this board the output of the dynamos is regulated, and the variations of the battery, and of the lights in the town are corrected. The electrician in charge must have the whole arrangement in hand as Barnum's clever Welshman had his forty horses:—a little checking here, a slight urging there, and the electric light of Sunderland shines evenly and continuously on rich and poor alike. Thus it is that from this station, just as from your own heart, there is supplied a certain vital energy which passes along giant arteries, the main feeders in the streets, and branching off into a host of small arteries, the smaller cables to the lamps, performs its useful office in every part of the body, which is our town of Sunderland.

Now as to the working of a station like this. I

don't want you to think that after reading this article you can go and work the whole thing yourself. I have barely touched the subject. Before a thorough understanding can be got of it all, much hard work must be done; the interest of the subject will almost disappear before the dirt and grease, the manual and mental labour that *must* be gone through; but if looked at in the right spirit, all the toil spent will be amply repaid by the knowledge gained. We are brought into working contact with the unchangeable laws of nature; and, when we see how, by a knowledge of these laws, man can fashion and control such mighty engines, can use them in the conversion and re-conversion of mechanical, electrical, and chemical energy into one another, for his own purposes, we cannot avoid having the deepest feeling of reverence before these great and wonderful forces, and for the Creator of them all, in Whose presence we are everlasting. Should any one of these natural laws alter one iota, so perfect is the wonderful sympathy which connects them all, that all would be affected, and the universe would soon be in chaos.

Before any lad thinks of embarking on the trade of electrical engineering, let him first consider the hard work of every sort which he will have to do, and, if he can go through all that, the intense interest which the subject calls up, will come as a recompense, and a worthy one. No better example of a man of high principle and excellent professional ability can be mentioned than our own Electrical Engineer, whose true Christian ideals have been shown in his life continually. He has very kindly corrected this article, and is ever-ready to give his advice and experience where it will be useful. Let us therefore congratulate ourselves (for *we* are the people) on having secured such an able gentleman as Mr Snell to superintend the interests of our Electric Light Station.

FRED B.



### TRIFLES.

WHY should members of the general public not take a short cut through the Bede School Boys' Playground? Because, first, it's not right to trespass on private property, and secondly, there's often a policeman at the front gate!

Why should the harmless necessary lead pencil be called "a vine"? Why not a fig tree?

Why is hydrogen like each of the colours of the rainbow? Because it's a *light element*!