



# The Bedan.

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SUNDERLAND :

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## EDITORIAL NOTES AND SCHOOL NEWS.

The following appeared in the *Sunderland Daily Echo*, on Friday, July 3rd, 1914:—

### BEDE BOYS' SCHOOL.

#### A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Within the past fortnight fourteen old boys of Bede School have qualified for University degrees—one at Oxford, five at Cambridge, and eight at Durham. In the same period other old boys of the school have had various other academical successes. This is the first occasion on which as many as six old Bedans have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge at one time. Some details are appended. Most of the old boys named were at Bede School three or four years ago, and nearly all went straight from the school to college.

B.A., Oxford, Final School of Mathematics, Class 2: Herbert Cairns, Mathematical Scholar, Brasenose College, and Goldsmiths' Company's Exhibitioner.

B.A., Cambridge, Historical Tripos, Part 2, Class 2: T. W. Hetherington, Exhibitioner, Trinity College.

B.A., Cambridge, Mediæval and Modern Languages' Tripos, English Section, Class 2: I. Rothfield, Downing College, Drapers' Company's Scholar.

B.A., Cambridge, Theological Special: J. P. Moffitt, History Scholar, Jesus College, and Skinners' Company's Exhibitioner. Moffitt will take the theological tripos next year.

B.A., Cambridge, Theological Special: J. M. Caslaw, Trinity Hall. Caslaw will now go to Ridley Hall.

B.A., Cambridge, Research Work: Harold Smith, Advanced Student, Emmanuel College, M.Sc. (Durham), and Royal Exhibition (1851) Scholar.

M.B. and B.S., Durham: K. Ivor S. Smith, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

B.A., Durham, Classical Honours, Class 2: J. M. Herring, Classical Scholar, St. Chad's Hall. Now awarded the Lightfoot Scholarship.

B.A., Durham, Classical Honours, Class 3: H. E. Sladden, Classical Scholar, St. Chad's Hall. Now awarded the De Bury Scholarship.

M.Litt., Durham: J. T. Bailes, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

B.A., Durham, Pass: Edward C. Jones, C. W. Pollock, Norman Richardson, and R. K. Robson.

Bracegirdle Exhibition, Oxford: £50 a year for three years. Awarded yesterday to Ronald Sutcliffe, Non-Collegiate Student.

### NEW MASTERS.

To fill vacancies on the staff of Bede School the Governors recently appointed Mr. H. R. Clement and Mr. J. A. Dodd as new masters.

Mr. Clement was educated at Swansea Grammar School and at University College, Aberystwyth, of which he was a Scholar, and where he took, with honours in classics, the B.A. degree of the University of Wales. He has had several years' scholastic experience at Streatham, Alexandria, and elsewhere, shows much literary taste, and is well qualified to teach French and German.

Mr. Dodd was educated at Hertford Grammar School and at King's College, London, of which he is Associate, Warr Prizeman, Jelf Medallist, and former French Travelling Scholar. He gained honours in classics and English at the London University Intermediate Arts Examination, and honours in classics at the Final B.A. Examination. He subsequently took the London M.A. degree in Ancient History. He has been Classical Master at Kingsbridge Grammar School and at St. Mary's School, Melrose, and is athletic and musical.

This month G. Boyd Foulkes took the M.A. degree of Edinburgh University. He is now a student of St. John's College, Oxford, where he holds a Scholarship in New Testament Greek, which was awarded him by Edinburgh University in March, 1913. Foulkes's University career has been in some respects exceptional. We shall allude to it in a subsequent issue of the Magazine.

What has been a very busy Term is nearly over. Good luck to all boys—and especially to such as are hard workers—who have recently taken, or are now taking, important External Examinations!

On the day when the Oxford Local Special Oral Examinations in French and German took place we were made to realise that the accommodation in the School is by no means superabundant. As the Examiner and his victims—who were usually taken two at a time—had to have a room to themselves, and as the Time Table showed that, during part of the day, not only every class-room but also every other room (art room, physical laboratory, chemical laboratory, workshop, etc.) was to be occupied concurrently by one or more Forms, we seemed to have reached the limit! But a kind Providence sent us fine weather, and some boys found it a pleasure, rather than a hardship, to have their lessons given them in the playground!

As is usual at the close of the Summer Term, a good number of pupils will, on July 23rd, say good-bye to the School. To all these we wish success. Most are boys whose age, or whose position in the Sixth Form, has brought them to

the natural end of their school career. But a few others are neither sixteen years old nor well-advanced in their school course. We are always sorry when a boy leaves school prematurely. His personal prosperity, his personal enjoyment of life, and his general usefulness in the world, may all be lessened or hindered by an imperfect education.

Bede School will sustain a severe loss when, at the Midsummer Holidays, Mr. Widdows goes away to take up his duties as Headmaster of Whitley Bay and Monkseaton County High School for Boys. In the last *Bedan*, when announcing Mr. Widdows' new appointment, we referred at length to the excellent work which he has done as a member of our Staff. He has our very best wishes, and we have no doubt that his zeal, ability, scholarship, and strength of character will both deserve and command success in his new sphere.

Just as the Magazine is going to press, the School has heard, with great regret, of the sudden death of Mr. J. Gillis Brown, the Baths Manager.

This Number of *The Bedan* abounds in matter, and these Notes must be brief.

We hope that the Midsummer Holidays may prove enjoyable to everybody.

We already know of about 60 Boys who have been accepted for admission as New Pupils on September 15th, and applications for admission then are still coming in. It seems likely that when, on September 16th, the New Pupils are joined by the returning Present Pupils, the total numbers will even exceed those of September, 1913. In that case we shall have more cause than ever to long for the *New Bede School*.



## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE fact, stated in another part of this issue of the Magazine, that six Old Bedans qualified in June for degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, and that so many Old Boys of Bede School have never before graduated at Oxford or Cambridge at one time, suggests a few questions which it may be worth while to discuss.

The method followed is discursive and quite informal.

1. Is there a *single* School in England which sends forward the *bulk* of its pupils to Universities?

Probably not.

A man seldom finishes his University course before he is twenty-one or twenty-two years old.

Obviously, therefore, the present general constitution of society, and the present demands and exigencies of large parts of certain branches of trade, commerce, shipping, mining, manufacturing, and engineering, make a University course a sheer impossibility for the vast majority even of such boys as pass through the Secondary Schools of the country. Many parents who can, with more or less effort, keep their sons at school until they are sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years of age, are then quite unable to face further expenditure upon their education, or even to do without the money which they are by that time capable of earning; and it is equally true that youths, not young men, are suitable, and are consequently wanted and accepted, for numbers of positions in the economic and industrial world.

Besides, many boys proceed from school, not to Universities, but to other places of education where training and instruction of a more or less specialised character are given—army colleges, naval colleges, veterinary colleges, agricultural colleges, technical colleges, and so forth.

It thus happens that, from even the great public schools, like Eton and Harrow, *by no means the whole*, and from ordinary Secondary Schools *only a small fraction*, of the boys proceed to Universities.

2. How many British Universities, besides Oxford and Cambridge, are there?

Sixteen—St. Andrews, founded in 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582; Dublin (Trinity College), 1591; Durham, 1831; Manchester (Victoria), 1850; London, 1856; Wales, 1893; Birmingham, 1900; Liverpool, 1903; Leeds, 1904; Sheffield, 1905; Ireland (National), 1908; Belfast (Queen's), 1909; Bristol, 1909.

It will be noticed that one half of these are younger than Bede School, which was opened in 1890. On the other hand, all the Scottish Universities and the University of Dublin (Trinity College) are ancient foundations.

3. To which University have Bedans proceeded in largest numbers?

To the local University, Durham—especially as students of the one or the other of its Colleges in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Armstrong College and the College of Medicine.

At least 18 Old Boys of Bede School have taken Durham University degrees in the past two years. If a catalogue of all Old Bedans who have ever taken University degrees were compiled, the number of graduates of Durham would probably exceed the total number of Bedan graduates of all the other eight Universities to which boys from the school are known to have proceeded.

4. How does the number of Undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge compare with the number of Boys in English Secondary Schools?

In 1913 there were 4025 Undergraduates at Oxford, and 3623 at Cambridge : 7648 in all.

In the same year there were, in English Secondary Schools recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 92307 Boys.

With regard to these figures it may be remarked (1) that Oxford and Cambridge are recruited not only from English Schools, but also from schools and colleges in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the British Colonies and Dependencies, and—to some slight extent—other parts of the world; and (2) that the English Secondary Schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient do not include *the whole* of the efficient Schools of a Secondary type: many Private Schools and some of the great Public Schools have not asked for the Board's recognition.

#### 5. What is a University?

The Latin word *universitas* means a company, a community, an association, a corporation; and *universitas litterarum* means the whole of learning. The name *University* now denotes a body or establishment of teachers and scholars formed for the purposes of instruction in the highest branches of some or all of the most important departments of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain titles of honour, termed *degrees*, in several faculties, such as arts, medicine, law, theology.

Most Universities make it their object—or, at least, their ideal—to educate and cultivate the *whole* man, physical, moral, and spiritual, as well as intellectual.

#### 6. What are some of the distinctive features of Oxford and Cambridge?

These Universities are much larger, far more ancient, and far more famous than any others in the British Isles. A legend (almost certainly false) says that King Alfred founded the University of Oxford in 872! There is undoubted evidence, however, that gatherings of masters and scholars, not attached to monastic establishments, took place at Oxford in the 12th century, and that, in the beginning of the 13th century, the University there was already flourishing and sometimes had thousands of students. Similarly, we know that teaching bodies were first founded at Cambridge in the 12th century, that Cambridge University is mentioned in a writ dated 1217, and that in 1318 the University was recognised as a *studium generale* by Pope John XXII.

A striking characteristic of these two Universities is the independent Colleges of which—it may be said without much inaccuracy—they are now composed. There are 22 such Colleges at Oxford and 18 at Cambridge. The Colleges came into existence after—in many cases *long* after—the foundation of the Universities. The name "College" seems to have been applied at first to a combination of *persons*: students who

joined together in an "inn", or "hall", or "hostel", to have board and lodging in common and also the services of common teachers. *Now* the word "college"—like the analogous word "school"—sometimes denotes the *buildings* belonging to a society of scholars, sometimes the society itself.

Each College has its own chapel, dining-hall, library, master's lodge, "dons'" houses, lecture rooms, and students' quarters; and these buildings, in many cases both venerable and beautiful, usually form one or two quadrangles or courts, within which are delightful lawns or gardens. Each College has also its own boat-house and playing-fields. Each College is governed by a Head (whose title—Master, Dean, Rector, Provost, Warden, Principal, President—differs at different places), assisted by Fellows chosen from the most distinguished graduates.

Though all the Colleges show some resemblance in general scheme and character, they differ very widely in size, wealth, antiquity, status, expensiveness, and many other particulars. Each of them possesses one or more special features of beauty, charm, interest, or magnificence, and each can boast a list of former students now illustrious.

Trinity College, Cambridge, the largest College in England, has more than six hundred undergraduates. The superb Gateway and Great Court, the splendid Library, the noble Hall, the huge Kitchen (where dinner is cooked daily for 700 persons), the stately avenue of limes, the famous view of "The Backs" from Trinity Bridge over the Cam, and the Chapel with memorials to Bacon, Newton, Bentley, Porson, Dryden, Herbert, Byron, Macaulay, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bishop Lightfoot, Bishop Westcott, and other celebrated *alumni*, all combine to make this glorious foundation most impressive.

Peterhouse, the oldest College in Cambridge, of which the poet Gray was a member, has only ninety students.

Christ Church, the largest, richest, and most fashionable College in Oxford, was founded by Cardinal Wolsey. Its gross income in 1912 was £79,999. The Great Quadrangle of the College is most imposing, and "Great Tom" (a huge bell in the Tower) every night at five minutes past nine peals a curfew of 101 strokes. College gates are closed all over Oxford five minutes later. The fan-vaulted entrance to the Dining Hall of Christ Church is very fine, and the Dining Hall itself is a magnificent room containing many excellent portraits. The Cathedral of Oxford serves as the chapel of Christ Church. Of past members of this College a few of the best known are Sir Philip Sidney, Locke, Ben Jonson, the Wesleys, Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Ruskin, Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and King Edward the Seventh.

King's College, Cambridge, was founded in 1440 by Henry the Sixth; many of its students are Old Boys of Eton College, which also was founded by "holy Henry". The great glory of King's College is the Chapel, the chief architectural ornament of Cambridge. The lofty majesty of this fabric, the wonderful stained-glass windows, and the surpassing beauty of the fan-vaulted ceiling, make an instantaneously-effective appeal to every beholder; and the music, especially at the Sunday Afternoon services during Term, is perhaps as fine as any Church music in the world. King's has a spacious and splendid lawn which slopes to the river. Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, and Sir William Temple were King's men.

Perhaps the most beautiful college in Oxford is Magdalen College (pronounced *Maudlin*), founded in 1458 by Bishop William of Waynflete. Its quadrangles, cloisters, water walks along the Cherwell, grounds and deer-park are all delightful; and its Tower:—on the top of which, at five o'clock on May Day morning, a Latin hymn is sung by the choir—is one of the best-known and most-admired edifices in Oxford. Hampden, Addison, Gibbon, and Charles Reade were at Magdalen; and the Fellows of Magdalen who, in 1688, courageously resisted James the Second's illegal interference in the election of a President of the College, have a great place in history.

St. John's College, Cambridge, was founded in 1511 by the mother of Henry VII, Lady Margaret Beaufort, one of the most notable women in English history, and now often simply designated "*The Lady Margaret*". It has four Courts, two of which are connected by a covered bridge (Bridge of Sighs) leading across the Cam. The trees in the Fellows' Garden are planted in the form of a cathedral. Many Senior Wranglers belonged to St. John's. Lord Burleigh, Lord Stafford, Lord Falkland, Herrick, Matthew Prior, Rowland Hill, Wordsworth, Wilberforce, and Lord Palmerston are a few of the many famous Johnians.

Balliol College, one of the oldest foundations in Oxford, is renowned for its very high standard of scholarship. It accepts no student who means to aim at merely a "pass" degree. Its roll of honour includes Adam Smith, Evelyn, Southey, Lockhart, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, the present Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith), Earl Curzon, and Sir Edward Grey. John Wycliffe was once Master of Balliol.

Lack of space forbids special reference to any other college except New College, Oxford, established in 1379 by William of Wykeham, a great and good man, Chancellor of England, Bishop of Winchester, famous as architect, as statesman, as ecclesiastic, as friend and patron of learning, and as founder of Winchester College, the first, and still one of the most important, of English

Public Schools. New College, like Balliol, requires that all its men shall read for "honours". In spite of the name of this College, most of its buildings are very venerable, and its Gardens, bounded on two sides by the old city-wall, are "a sweet, quiet, sacred, stately seclusion".

At Oxford, and also at Cambridge, the different Colleges are (as has been stated) independent of one another with regard to constitution, rules, income, buildings, etc. Again, Oxford University as a whole has a constitution, revenue, rules, etc., independent of those of any separate College at Oxford; and the same is true of Cambridge University as compared with any College at Cambridge.

The government of Oxford University rests with the entire body of graduates who have kept their names on the University registers. This body is called *Convocation*, and it accepts or rejects proposals which have been originated by the *Hebdomadal Council* (a small representative Committee) and approved by *Congregation* (officials, and resident members of Convocation).

In Cambridge University the *large* governing body is the *Senate*, the small Committee is the *Council of the Senate*, and the *Electoral Roll* is somewhat like Convocation at Oxford.

Both Universities have two principal executive officials, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is chosen from the Heads of Colleges, and holds office for four years.

The University Undergraduates, or Students, live either in one of the Colleges, where they each have two or more rooms, or in approved private lodgings in the town. "They dine together in the college-halls, attend service in the college-chapels on Sundays and several times during the week, and are not allowed to remain out beyond midnight without special reason. The *Non-Collegiate Students*, that is, students of the University not being members of a College, live in lodgings in the town, are under the control of a Censor, and have lectures in a building provided by the University: they form about one-fourteenth of the whole number of undergraduates."

All Undergraduates must, at certain stated times, wear academical costume (cap and gown).

Speaking broadly, we may say that all members of any College at Oxford are also members of Oxford University. A similar statement may be made with regard to Cambridge. But the distinction between what applies to the University and what applies to a College is to be noticed again and again. Thus, a student has to pay College fees, and also University fees. He may win a College Scholarship, or a University Scholarship. He may be a member of his College Debating Society, or of the Union (the University Debating Society). He may gain his place in Brasenose College boat, or be chosen to

row for Oxford in the University Boat Race and get his "Blue". He may be given instruction by a College Tutor, or may attend the Lectures of a College Lecturer or of a University Professor.

But it is his University, not his College, which examines him for his degree, and which confers it when gained.

7. What does it cost a man to go to Oxford or Cambridge?

The course for a Pass degree at either University, or for an Honours degree at Cambridge, lasts three years. It is possible to qualify for an Honours degree at Oxford in three years, but the Oxford Honours Course usually occupies four years.

A Non-Collegiate student probably requires £80 a year.

The expenses of Collegiate students show a wide range of variation in different cases. If a man is a member of a fashionable college, has good rooms, dines liberally, engages a private tutor often, and belongs to the best clubs and societies of both his college and the University, he may easily spend £250 or £300 a year. But it is quite possible, by the exercise of some care and thought, to make £150 a year suffice, even at a good college. £110 a year is perhaps the minimum on which a man at one of the less expensive colleges can live with any kind of comfort.

The sums here mentioned do not include what a student spends when away from the University during the Vacations—which amount to about 26 weeks in the year.

8. Is an Oxford or Cambridge course worth the time and the money which it costs?

We think so, most unhesitatingly.

The most convincing proof that such a course is, on the whole, *the best training which a young Englishman can have*, consists in the fact that persons, who are in a position to secure for their sons *any educational advantages which the whole world can offer*, deliberately choose to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge. Take a few instances, out of hundreds that might be mentioned. The Prince of Wales is at Magdalen. As young men, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were at Trinity, and Lord Rosebery was at Christ Church.

9. What are the educational advantages furnished by the Ancient Universities?

Excellent tuition, splendid facilities (libraries, museums, laboratories, etc.) for studying nearly every branch of human knowledge, traditions and associations of twenty generations of past scholars, intellectual and social intercourse with hundreds of present students, the elevating and refining influences of noble buildings and lovely gardens, the æsthetic pleasure afforded by beautiful prospects, like Oxford's High Street and the Cambridge "Backs" (with their lawns, avenues, and bridges, behind the Colleges), every

form of mental culture, every form of physical training.

10. Can Oxford or Cambridge give a man genius, or talent, or personality?

Certainly not. It cannot even give him ability or charm. It can *develop* and *cultivate* a man's good qualities; it cannot *endow* him with good qualities, or change his whole mind and nature. Many Oxonians and Cantabs are fine specimens of the man and the gentleman; but others are commonplace, or ill-read, or conceited, or even ill-mannered. After all, nobody can make a silken purse out of a sow's ear.

We may add that, though hundreds of famous or prominent men of the past or the present *have* been at Oxford or Cambridge, hundreds of others have *not*. These latter include Shakespeare (incomparably the greatest of Englishmen), Scott, Burns, Nelson, Marlborough, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, and the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain: a few names chosen almost at random.

11. Should *able* Bedans go in larger numbers to Oxford and Cambridge?

Yes; we certainly think so. We hope that some Bedans may attain eminence, whether they go to one of the ancient Universities or not. But Old Boys who *have* gone there speak most appreciatively and enthusiastically of the benefits which they received. The financial difficulty is not a great one for clever boys who win scholarships. *Verbum sapienti satis.*

G.T.F.



## SUNDERLAND OLD BEDANS' ASSOCIATION.

THIS is the last term of the year, and we suppose there will be many boys leaving the school for ever. Some may be now old enough to join the Old Boys' Association (the age is 18), and we give a very hearty invitation to them all to join the new club which is, we are glad to say, gradually growing year by year. One of the greatest difficulties has been that of getting into touch with the Old Boys, some of whom go far away from the town. But we can and do invite the boys, as they leave, to join the Association before they find themselves altogether separated from the school and its associations, which, pleasant and painful alike, all become fused into a happy reminiscence when we look back upon them. The Association gives an opportunity at least once a year for meeting old friends, and having a good laugh over old times, in which we find the masters join with good-humoured enthusiasm. Up to the present a very good number of the masters have taken part in the annual gathering, and even some of

those who have left the school, as Mr. Boyd. They have our deepest gratitude for the kindly way they have always spoken of the Association, and for their advice and sympathetic encouragement.

In addition to the Dinners we have held one or two smaller meetings, which were very successful. They take the form of a general go-as-you-please—and we do! Of course such meetings are of necessity only attended by those of the members who live in or near the town; others living at a distance are often unable to come to the Dinner even at Christmas time.

Still, we try as far as we can to keep these in touch with the school by sending local papers of school and Old Bedan events, the *Bedan*, and any other information we can. We are hoping soon to have some Old Bedan Colours.

At present the Association is not very large, but its members are men who always have had and always will have the well-being of the school at heart, even when they have been separated from it for twenty years, as is the case with some of us. We sincerely hope that those of the present pupils who are now in their last term will keep the school always before their minds, and join the Association of the Old Boys. The event of leaving school for ever is attended by many feelings of regret and sadness, which, however, may be to a great extent modified by keeping up associations with it; and this is what we try to offer.

We cordially invite all boys over 18 to write to Mr. Nimmo, the Pallion Pharmacy, Pallion, for entrance forms and information, which he will be very glad to send. We beg those who are under 18 not to forget that there is an Old Boys' Association, and to join its ranks as soon as they are eligible.

J. M. H.



## FOOTBALL.

WE have come through another season's football with comparative success. Our team won with ease both the games which remained to be played at the time of the writing of the last report, thereby fulfilling our hopes. We have, therefore, lost only three games and drawn none out of a total of twelve. Gateshead and Rutherford alone escaped being beaten at home and away by us. Of these, the former were victors in both games and the latter at Newcastle.

In the district matches, the Senior games were much more keenly fought this year than in previous years. The Durham Road District was perhaps rather weak, but no one team of the remaining Districts was markedly superior to the others. At the end of the season Roker

and Chester Road both had eight points, but the goal average of the former was slightly better than that of the latter.

Durham Road District was top of the Junior Districts; and the Junior Form Shield was won by Lower Fourth (1).

### SCHOOL MATCHES.

Newcastle Modern School [H]. Won 6 to 1. This game was played in wretched weather, heavy rain falling continually. From the outset Bede showed their superiority over their opponents, but at half-time they were only two goals ahead, Bell and Warburton each having scored from penalties. In the second half the Modern School were quickly worn down, and Bede, now playing with the wind in their favour, added four goals to their score, through Bell, Weatheritt, Hutchinson and Bainbridge, whilst their opponents only scored one. It is perhaps interesting to notice that in this game Warburton and Bell opened their individual scores in the School matches, and thus every member of the team has scored at least one goal.

Tynemouth Municipal High School [A]. Won 6 to 3. This was the last game of the season. The weather was fine and there was little wind. At Sunderland, Bede had easily beaten this team by 11 to 0, but now they found their opponents had greatly improved. At half-time the home team were four goals in arrears, Harrison (2), Laycock and Bainbridge having scored for Bede. In the second half Mitchell and Laycock added goals for Bede, and Tynemouth scored three goals.

### SCHOOL RECORD.

				Goals.	
Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.
12	9	3	0	59	20

### FOOTBALL COLOURS.

Colours were renewed to I. Mitchell, G. Bell, J. Weatheritt, R. Lee, G. Bainbridge, F. Warburton, and G. S. Harrison.

New colours were awarded to J. H. Robson, W. Haddock, W. Hutchinson, J. Laycock.

G. S. H.



## CRICKET.

THIS season we have aimed at exceeding the performance of last year, but it has proved too hard a task for us. At the time of writing two games have been lost, whereas last season none of our opponents were able to inflict defeat upon us. Yet it cannot be said that we have done badly. The team has done its best, and what more can be expected? Only a small percentage of last year's eleven remained at the beginning of the season, so that many new players had to be sought out. Our practice,

we lament, has been less than in previous years. It was useless, we decided, to attempt to play even district matches on Low Barnes. That we lack practice is a great misfortune, for in cricket, above all games, it is essential.

We are pleased to see that boys from the lower part of the school have been selected to play in the team. We have known it to be chosen almost exclusively from the Sixth and Fifth, but in recent years the team has really been a *School* eleven.

SCHOOL MATCHES.

Ryhope Secondary School. [A.]

This was the opening game of the season, and ended in a victory for Bede. The cork-matting, on which the game had to be played, seemed advantageous to the bowlers rather than the batsmen, for few runs were scored by either team. For the School, Brockhill, Haswell, and Easton did best. Ryhope batted first and scored 35.

RYHOPE

R. Kirk, c Haddock b Brockhill ..	3
T. Humble, b Haswell ..	3
A. Todner, b Brockhill ..	7
K. MacDonald, b Brockhill ..	0
R. Foster, c Haddock b Brockhill ..	10
F. Carlin, c Scorer b Brockhill ..	2
F. Armstrong, c Haddock b Brockhill ..	2
S. Wayper, b Easton ..	2
T. Gustard, b Easton ..	0
T. Armstrong, not out ..	1
A. Duncan, b Easton ..	2
Extras ..	3

Total .. 35

BEDE.

Kieffer, b Todner ..	1
Turpie, b T. Armstrong ..	0
Brockhill, run out ..	14
Jones, b Todner ..	1
Haddock, b Todner ..	0
Haswell, c and b Duncan ..	12
Neill, lbw b Todner ..	0
Bell, b Duncan ..	0
Easton, b Duncan ..	0
Scorer, c F. Armstrong b Duncan ..	2
L. Mitchell, not out ..	1
Extras ..	9

Total .. 40

Rutherford College, Newcastle. [A.]

Bede were again victors. One change was made in the team, Weatheritt taking the place of Mitchell. The school bowlers were exceptionally successful, dismissing Rutherford for 28. Neill batted well, and was not afraid to hit out. One ball he lifted right out of the field for 6.

RUTHERFORD.

Robson, b Easton ..	2
Pullan, b Brockhill ..	5
Waugh, c Haddock b Easton ..	1
Purvis, run out ..	5
Donald, b Brockhill ..	2
Pyke, b Brockhill ..	1
Jones, c Scorer b Haswell ..	1
Moles, c Jones b Brockhill ..	2
Urwin, b Haswell ..	1

Robinson, not out ..	4
Jackson, b Brockhill ..	0
Extras ..	4

Total .. 28

BEDE.

Brockhill, c Pike b Purvis ..	11
Scorer, b Jones ..	0
Jones, not out ..	8
Turpie, b Purvis ..	5
Haswell, run out ..	1
Kieffer, c Pullan b Donald ..	0
Neill, c Robson b Pyke ..	22
Haddock, c Jackson b Pyke ..	0

Bell, Weatheritt, } did not bat.  
Easton,

Extras .. 4

Total .. 51

Ryhope Secondary School. [H.]

With this game, the school team opened its home programme. Ryhope again batted first, and, singularly enough, scored exactly the same number of runs as they had at home. Brockhill batted and bowled well, and Neill did some lively hitting. Easton also was a good bowler.

RYHOPE.

T. Humble, c Neill b Brockhill ..	12
F. Carlin, run out ..	0
R. Kirk, b Easton ..	0
W. Armstrong, b Easton ..	0
R. Foster, c Scorer b Easton ..	2
F. Armstrong, c Neill b Brockhill ..	4
S. Wayper, c Kieffer b Easton ..	0
J. Hume, c and b Brockhill ..	7
T. Armstrong, b Brockhill ..	4
T. Gustard, not out ..	0
H. Duncan, c and b Brockhill ..	0
Extras ..	6

Total .. 35

BEDE.

Brockhill, lbw b W. Armstrong ..	30
Jones, b H. Duncan ..	0
Scorer, b T. Armstrong ..	5
Turpie, c Kirk b T. Armstrong ..	0
Haswell, b W. Armstrong ..	7
Neill, b W. Armstrong ..	16
Strother, c Foster b Wayper ..	0
Bell, b T. Armstrong ..	7
Weatheritt, lbw b H. Duncan ..	4
Easton, c T. Armstrong b Humble ..	1
Kieffer, not out ..	5
Extras ..	6

Total .. 81

Rutherford College, Newcastle. [H.]

In this game, Bede were defeated. They batted first, and the wickets began to fall quickly, few runs being scored. Easton was unable to play, and his absence was greatly felt when Rutherford were batting.

BEDE.

Brockhill, b Purvis ..	0
Jones, c — b Jones ..	3
Scorer, run out ..	2
Turpie, b Purvis ..	0
Haswell, b Purvis ..	0
Neill, b Waugh ..	21
Strother, c — b Jones ..	0



Bell, b Purvis .. .. .	..	..	8
Weatheritt, b Purvis .. .. .	..	..	8
Kieffer, not out .. .. .	..	..	7
Stephenson, run out .. .. .	..	..	0
Extras .. .. .	..	..	8

Total .. 57

## RUTHERFORD.

Pullan, b Haswell .. .. .	..	..	1
Robson, b Haswell .. .. .	..	..	5
Waugh, retired .. .. .	..	..	52
Donald, c Weatheritt b Haswell .. .. .	..	..	2
Doeg, b Haswell .. .. .	..	..	0
Purvis, c Weatheritt b Haswell .. .. .	..	..	4
Pyke, b Brockhill .. .. .	..	..	18
Robinson, not out .. .. .	..	..	2
Jones, } did not bat.			
Moles, }			
Jackson, }			

Extras .. 17

Total (for 7 wickets) 101

## Gateshead Secondary School. [A.]

Again the school team suffered defeat. Gateshead batted first and, for the loss of only three wickets, scored 120 runs. The conditions, however, had been distinctly favourable to them; for the grass was very wet throughout the greater part of their innings, and the Bede bowlers and fielders had great difficulty in holding the ball.

From a bowler's point of view the conditions were improved when Bede batted, and they were quickly dismissed for 42 runs.

## GATESHEAD.

Bain, b Easton .. .. .	..	..	0
Soulsby, b Easton .. .. .	..	..	34
Moore, b Easton .. .. .	..	..	6
Dickinson, not out .. .. .	..	..	50
Grey, not out .. .. .	..	..	17

Metcalfe, } did not bat.			
Young, }			
Kennedy, }			
Coxon, }			
Hall, }			
Fisher, }			

Extras .. 13

Innings declared closed. Total (3 wkts.) 120

## BEDE.

Brockhill, c Hall, b Dickinson .. .. .	..	..	11
Jones, c Bain, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	5
Scorer, c Metcalfe, b Dickinson .. .. .	..	..	1
Turpie, c Coxon, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	14
Haswell, c Metcalfe, b Dickinson .. .. .	..	..	2
Neill, c Kennedy, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	1
Strother, c Fisher, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	0
Bell, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	0
Weatheritt, b Metcalfe .. .. .	..	..	1
Easton, c Coxon, b Dickinson .. .. .	..	..	1
Kieffer, not out .. .. .	..	..	0
Extras .. .. .	..	..	6

Total .. 42

## CRICKET CHARACTERS.

- J. F. Turpie. Captain. Fields very well at cover-point; has struck a bad patch with the bat.  
W. Haddock. Will be missed as a useful change bowler and a safe fielder.

C. E. Brockhill. A splendid all-round cricketer, who has shown remarkable consistency with both bat and ball.

A. Jones. A steady batsman, who would do better, however, if he followed up more readily.  
W. Scorer. Has proved himself a sound wicket-keeper, but seems to lack confidence as a batsman.

E. Haswell. A clever bowler; has also shown considerable promise as a bat.

C. Neill. A good batsman who gets a great deal of power behind his strokes; fields very well at point.

R. Easton. Has proved very consistent as a bowler.

D. Strother. Has not come up to expectations as a batsman, but fields very well.

G. Bell. Has batted fairly; his fielding could be improved.

J. Weatheritt. Lacks steadiness as a bat, but has been responsible for some smart catches.

T. Kieffer. His batting is disappointing, but he has fielded well on several occasions.

L. Mitchell. Bowls well at times, but lacks consistency.

Durham University piled up a score of 398 against Glasgow University, in a two days' match in Scotland during the last week of June. This is the highest total made this season on the other side of the border, and C. W. Pollock (School Cricket Captain, 1910) contributed 96.

J. E. Brockhill (Upper Fourth) is doing very well, for Boldon II, with both bat and ball.  
G.S.H.



## SWIMMING.

DURING the winter time, for a very good reason, the Swimming Club did not hold any practices: the Sunderland Swimming Baths are closed from November until about Easter. But even during these cold months, a party of about twelve, in the charge of Mr. Witter, used to sally forth on the road to the South Shields Swimming Baths every Saturday morning. For the latter town has greater facilities for swimming than our own town of Sunderland. In Shields the Corporation provide two plunge Baths, one fresh and the other salt water, both of which are open all the year round. Here, on the other hand, we have one swimming bath, and it is closed for about six months in the year. However, public opinion seems to be fairly roused, and perhaps before long we may have reason to be proud of our municipal Swimming Baths.

On the approach of Easter, enthusiasts were anxiously waiting for the date fixed for the open-

ing of the Baths. The members of our club not being lacking in enthusiasm, we held our first practice at 6-45 p.m. on Thursday, April 30th, in the High Street Baths. The Committee were much gratified by the attendance of 77 at this, the first practice of the season. But this attendance, creditable as it was, was destined to be the lowest one of the season, up to the time of writing. Indeed, on June 18th we had 102 members present. The total number of attendances made during the first ten practices was 881, an average per practice of 88'1. Nor does the number tend to diminish; and the club has started the season very successfully indeed.

The attendances at the practices are not satisfactory only from the point of view of numbers; for we have many younger members who can swim. We have also a goodly number of beginners who are anxious to learn to swim. Our claim to be a swimming school can be upheld only by a number of good long-distance swimmers, and not by one or two sprinters.

Beginners are well looked after by the Charge Masters, two or three of whom attend each practice. Mr. Back attends regularly, and is generally to be seen hard at work teaching the beginners, among whom he seems very popular.

It is hoped that the School Certificates will prove a stimulus to those who have not already obtained them all. For the beginner, there is the Elementary Certificate, while for the more advanced there is the Proficiency Certificate, corresponding to the Royal Life Saving Society's Proficiency Certificate. For fast swimmers there is the Speed Certificate, awarded for ability to swim a quarter of a mile in 11 minutes.

The examinations for these certificates are conducted by two members of the Swimming Committee, who act as judges; and they are held whenever there are candidates who wish to be examined. Beginners will find the seniors always ready to give any help or advice. The presence of the Masters is an encouragement to young swimmers, as it gives them a sense of security.

The prospects for this season are distinctly bright, and we hope to have a creditable number of new swimmers by the end of the summer.

F.H.M.



## THE SCHOOL CAMP.

THE Camp has been open for week-end visitors since April 8th, and will remain open, except during the four weeks of organised holiday, until October 8th. It has been patronised by a good number of Bedan cyclists, and on two occasions as many as ten boys were present. These

week-end outings have enabled the organiser to learn what quantities of food of various kinds are likely to be eaten at each meal, how much water is required to make the tea, how long an interval elapses between lighting the fire and bringing the kettle to the boil, how much time is required to cut and butter the bread, and many other little things which will contribute to the smooth working of the camp.

The railway tickets will be distributed at the school on or before Friday, July 17th, and each boy is asked to pay for his ticket when he receives it. The price is  $\frac{2}{3}$  for boys under 14 years of age, and  $\frac{4}{6}$  for those over 14.

The first party will meet Mr. Wills at the south end of Sunderland Station at 9-20 a.m. on Saturday, July 25th, and travel by the 9-35 train, changing at Bishop Auckland, and travelling from there to Westgate by the rear portion of the train (carriages labelled "Wearhead", not those labelled "Blackhill").

The second party will leave Sunderland on Tuesday, August 4th, and the third party on Friday, August 14th. All boys must travel by the 9-35 train on the date named on their tickets, as the tickets are not available by any other.

Each boy must look after his own luggage, which should consist of two blankets (marked), sleeping suit, two towels (marked), bathing drawers or costume, sweater or jersey, football pants, an old pair of shoes, pocket comb and tooth brush. A pillow or cushion is also a great comfort when sleeping in camp.

Four boys will be on orderly duty each day to set the table, wait at meals, and wash up.

The complete list is given below:—

Sat.	July 25	—H. Wilson, R. Wilson, F. Thompson, E. Taylor.
Sun.	„ 26	—E. Pickering, R. Hopps, S. Ranson, J. Elliott.
Mon.	„ 27	—J. Nicholson, R. Purse, J. Humphrey, J. Gibbins.
Tues.	„ 28	—R. McFarlane, W. Broughton, T. Rendell, M. Tone.
Wed.	„ 29	—E. Armstrong, R. Baird, N. Rowstron.
Thur.	„ 30	—P. Petrie, E. Pickering, R. Hopps.
Fri.	„ 31	—S. Ranson, J. Elliott, J. Nicholson, R. Purse.
Sat. Aug.	1	—J. Humphrey, J. Gibbins, R. McFarlane, M. Tone.
Sun.	„ 2	—W. Broughton, T. Rendell, R. Baird.
Mon.	„ 3	—N. Rowstron, P. Petrie, E. Armstrong.
Tues.	„ 4	—T. Richardson, C. Carr, F. Thompson, E. Taylor.
Wed.	„ 5	—H. Mörck, E. Black, F. Russell, J. Forster.
Thur.	„ 6	—W. McLaren, A. Morris, A. Dar-

- ney, L. Deas.
- Fri. ,, 7—A. Phillipson, K. Farquharson, A. Stewart, P. Bewick.
- Sat. ,, 8—J. Armstrong, W. Pearson, S. Tinmouth, W. Hebbon.
- Sun. ,, 9—J. Walker, H. Hutchinson, L. Deas, V. Deas, C. Deas.
- Mon. ,, 10—E. Taylor, H. Mörck, F. Russell, J. Forster, J. Armstrong.
- Tues. ,, 11—W. McLaren, A. Morris, A. Darney, V. Deas, C. Deas.
- Wed. ,, 12—A. Phillipson, K. Farquharson, A. Stewart, P. Bewick, S. Tinmouth.
- Thur. ,, 13—J. Walker, H. Hutchinson, W. Hebbon, W. Pearson.
- Fri. ,, 14—T. Richardson, C. Carr, F. Thompson, E. Black.
- Sat. ,, 15—R. Clough, J. Hall, H. McDonald, W. Dagg.
- Sun. ,, 16—J. Mitchell, F. Haddock, F. Bidgood, A. Ayers.
- Mon. ,, 17—J. Borlace, E. Angles, L. Blakey, E. Cooper.
- Tues. ,, 18—J. Hodgson, H. Blanckley, N. Hawes, R. Berriman.
- Wed. ,, 19—J. Whitehouse, T. Mallen, G. Haig, E. Black.
- Thur. ,, 20—R. Clough, J. Hall, H. McDonald, W. Dagg, J. Borlace.
- Fri. ,, 21—J. Mitchell, F. Haddock, F. Bidgood, A. Ayers.
- Sat. ,, 22—J. Hodgson, H. Blanckley, N. Hawes, R. Berriman, E. Cooper.
- Sun. ,, 23—J. Whitehouse, T. Mallen, G. Haig, L. Blakey, E. Angles.
- Mon. ,, 24—T. Richardson, C. Carr, F. Thompson.

C.K.W.



## DEBATING SOCIETY.

ALTHOUGH no ordinary meetings have been held this term, the Society has not remained inactive.

On June 13th the Society held its annual and ever-popular trip. At about 8 o'clock in the morning, over sixty members set off for Ripon; and, although the weather did not appear very promising at first, yet on their arrival at Ripon the sun was shining in a cloudless sky. All the members, accompanied by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Joseph, visited the Cathedral first of all. Here, after listening to a beautiful choir service, we saw all the points of interest and heard their history related. After lunch, about half of the party started for the famous Fountains Abbey. Here Mr. Ferguson pointed out and explained all interesting points in connection with the

ruin, its structure, architecture and inscriptions. Mr. Witter joined the party in the afternoon. He cycled from the Bede School Camp at Daddy Shield, where he had been staying for the week-end. After tea, the time was spent in bathing or boating on the river, and here the party amused themselves till the hour for their departure. Altogether this was one of the most enjoyable trips that the Society has ever undertaken, and much was due to the successful and careful arrangements of Mr. Joseph.

The only other meeting this term is the concert on July 21st, which has been arranged by Mr. Witter, and promises to be as great a success as his former ones. At present we are busy preparing for next session, and the election of officers takes place on July 17th. The outlook is now more promising than ever.

Officers:—

President: J. W. Engvall, VI.

Vice-President: V. Finney, Up. V.

Treasurer: Mr. H. H. Joseph.

Secretary: R. R. Crute, VI.

Ex-President: L. Smith, VI.

Committee: O. Harrison, Lo. V.

D. J. Hutton, VI.

A. Petch, Lo. V.

R.R.C.



## ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY.

ON July 4th, seventeen members, accompanied by Mr. Hawkins, had a very pleasant trip to Durham. Arriving there about 2 o'clock, the party walked through the woods along the river bank, and returned at 4 o'clock to visit the Cathedral.

Here a verger pointed out most of the interesting objects and gave the history or legend connected with each; dealing chiefly with the various styles of art and architecture to be seen, and contrasting especially those of the Old English and Norman periods. The old figures of the fighting Prince Bishops, which were mutilated by Scottish prisoners, proved very interesting, to the younger members especially. When the beauty of the carving and of the whole nave, and the peculiar construction of the Galilee Chapel had been remarked upon by the guide, the party had to leave the Cathedral for tea at "Ye Dunelm Café."

Afterwards a motor boat was hired and everyone had a pleasant run down the river, where the pretty scenery on the banks was appreciated.

Then came a walk through pleasant country lanes and fields (from which splendid views of Durham were obtained), to Neville's Cross, the memorial of the famous battle.

The party then returned to the station, and

arrived at Sunderland about 9 p.m. after a most enjoyable half-day.

J.A.P.

The annual Exhibition will be held in the Chemical Laboratory on July 20th and 21st. Parents and friends of the boys will be welcome. The Exhibition will be open on July 20th from 6 to 8-30 p.m.; and on July 21st from 2 to 4-30 and from 6 to 8.

J.W.H.



## THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

THE following table shows the number of books issued to the different Forms during March April, May and June:—

	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Form I ... ..	64	11	50	42
" II ... ..	23	10	25	33
" III (1) ... ..	29	10	22	15
" III (2) ... ..	59	39	50	46
" L. IV (1) ... ..	30	8	24	11
" L. IV (2) ... ..	62	26	58	45
" L. IV (3) ... ..	59	10	31	28
" L. IV (4) ... ..	5	1	2	4
" U. IV (1) ... ..	59	31	63	68
" U. IV (2) ... ..	57	27	52	57
" U. IV (3) ... ..	39	14	31	24
" L. V (1) ... ..	53	39	35	33
" L. V (2) ... ..	57	27	57	53
" U. V ... ..	85	40	70	53
" VI ... ..	26	8	26	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	707	301	596	539
	2143			

The number of books now in the library is 478.

The School is grateful to the following boys who have given books to the Library:—

F. Haddock, P. Pickering, F. Shadforth, S. Ranson, C. F. Porteus, L. Mörck, W. Blair, S. Brown, H. Hoseason, L. Strother, B. Blair, M. Behrman, E. Maling, W. L. Milburn, G. Haig, J. C. Milburn, V. Harwood, W. Milburn, F. Jarman, B. Smith.

J. W. H.



## BOOKS.

“LIFE being very short, and the quiet hours of it few, we ought to waste none of them in reading valueless books. None of us need many books. I would urge upon every young man, as the beginning of his due and wise provision for his household, to obtain as soon as he can by the

severest economy, a restricted, serviceable, and steadily—however slowly—increasing series of books for use through life.”

*Ruskin—Sesame and Lilies.*

It is a common-place observation that life is daily becoming more complex, the struggle for existence more and more severe, and there is a natural tendency for man to narrow his interests in proportion as this struggle demands more and more of his energies. It therefore becomes a question as to how he can use what little leisure he has to spare, to his best advantage and for his own happiness. Shall he devote his whole time to the work that he has been called to, or will he find it more profitable to seek refreshment in other spheres, that his daily work may be thereby more efficient? It will probably be generally conceded that the latter is the wiser course, inasmuch as the human mind wearies speedily of anything savouring of monotony. If, therefore, man's leisure moments are to be devoted to their best use, can books afford a profitable occupation? To answer that question, there must be some idea of what books are, and what their function is.

Books may be divided broadly into two classes; those which serve for a time and those which will last for ever. An author's intention, more or less conscious, is to place before as large an audience as possible what he considers important on any subject that interests him. If the subject be a mere question of the moment, its interest will vanish as the morning mist before the rising sun. If, on the other hand, it be one of the many ever-recurring questions, which continually tempt the speculations of man, and which seem always to avoid definite conclusions, then, however topical may be the form in which it is arranged, provided it is a serious contribution to the discussion, its interest must last as long as the question remains without an answer. Therefore it seems that we may mark a distinction between those books which rely for their charm and interest on ornaments of merely passing value and the other class of books, which, from their treatment of fundamental principles, are the essence of the human mind.

Dickens wrote many of his books with a view to drawing public attention to what he considered to be grave abuses of his day. Dotheboys Hall no longer exists in fact; yet the faithful delineation of human nature in the dressings of his characters gives Dickens' books a claim to lasting fame.

If such then be the test of a book's value, how do we account for such diversities of individual taste as undoubtedly exist? An important question; as its answer gives us a key to other people's minds. A book can appeal only to interests that already exist in the mind of the reader. We often fail to realise how essentially

divided is one human mind from another. Consider for a moment the infinite number of thoughts that occupy a human mind in one short hour. How few of them are ever shared with others! Yet these common thoughts go to build up the bond of what we call sympathy between mind and mind. What a vast gulf there must be between the sympathy of two minds, however closely knit, and a union, the completeness of which we can only dimly glimpse! The appeal of a book to a reader must be the measure of the sympathy which its writer can establish between his own and his reader's mind. So, inasmuch as no two human minds can be alike, no book can make the same appeal to different readers. We must then be able to tell by an examination of any man's library what his sympathies are. We are given a key to his mind.

And if he never reads, what are we to say of his mind? It is in sympathy neither with that class of books which appeals to the enquiring mind of all ages nor with that greater class, which, assuming primary importance for matters of little moment, is like the "grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven." Are we not driven to conclude that there must be some poverty in the mind which finds no pleasure in any book, some lack of that enquiring spirit which has ever received the intellectual homage of man?

Books there are of all kinds, with their diverse appeals to all minds. Take the appeal, childish in its simplicity, of Sir John Lubbock's *Book on Ants*—just a plain tale of attempts to answer the question: how far is an ordered principle visible in the apparently aimless wanderings of these small insects? Who can resist it? How many must be tempted to continue the experiments so simply described! Who can resist the appeal of Sydney Carton's noble sacrifice, to forget self at the supreme moment; nay, since the supreme moment comes only to few, may we not take the same line in a smaller way of life, and thereby prove that reading books is not all waste of time?

Such are a few thoughts on the use of books. Those still unconvinced, the Philistines, will find many more in the book from which the opening words have been taken. In that book Ruskin has tried to show how to read and what to read. Begin by reading *Sesame and Lilies* right through, and if still unconvinced, read it again.

S. A. W.

"The Blazed Trail," by Stewart Edward White, is a romance of the backwoods of North America, and tells of the adventures of Harry Thorpe. The hard life of the lumberman and his fight for existence is vividly described.

"White Fang," by Jack London, is the life story of a wolf-dog. The account of his early

life in Alaska, of his terrible fights, of his salvation by Weedon Scott, and of how he finally repays the debt of gratitude, forms a splendid story.

"Love of Life," by Jack London, is a book of short stories, from one of which it takes its title. They all deal with the terrible hardships encountered in the Yukon district, and the doings of the strange adventurers found there.

"The Hound from the North," by Ridgwell Cullum, is another story of North America, and tells how the life of a "ne'er do well," Henry Malling, finally ends in a violent death. Interest also centres round his sister, Prudence, and her two lovers, Leslie Gray, who was murdered by Malling, and George Iredale, the mysterious opium smuggler; and the lame hound which followed Malling from the scene of his first crime.

"The First Men in the Moon," by H. G. Wells, is an imaginative scientific romance, and tells how two mortals landed on the Moon; in the strange people and things they found there, and of the strange adventures which befell them. It ends with the return of one to earth, while the other, Cavor, the inventor, is left behind.

"The Food of the Gods," by H. G. Wells, tells of the discovery of a food which develops the body to an immense size. The inventors try its effects at an experimental farm, but this effort is disastrous, as giant wasps, rats, and hens soon spring up and terrorise the countryside. Eventually a breed of giants arises, and the State declares war on them.

"The War of the Worlds," by H. G. Wells, relates how some of the inhabitants of Mars arrive on the Earth (actually in the Thames Valley) in cylinders, which had been projected into space. They disorganise the forces of man, and spread confusion and ruin everywhere they go, but are finally overcome by the insignificant, but all important, microbe of the Earth.

"The Invisible Man," by H. G. Wells, tells of the adventures of a man who discovers a process for making himself invisible, and how, contrary to the dream of man, he has a life of sorrow and disaster, which ends in his death at the hands of an incensed crowd.

"When the Sleeper Awakes," by H. G. Wells, tells how the hero sleeps for 200 years, and, on awaking, finds a changed world, which is the apparently logical result of modern movements. He finds himself Emperor of the World, because of the vast wealth which he controls, and attempts to put into practice some of his old ideas; so causing a desperate struggle in which he is victorious, although it results in his heroic death.

L. S.

The following list contains the names of a few good books, and some slight indication of their contents. More details may be had for the asking. The books are grouped roughly, for convenience, under headings:—

LAUGHTER: *Vice Versa*, F. Anstey: a father is obliged to go to school for some time instead of his son—adventures of the father at school. *The One Before*, Barry Pain: a magic ring causes people to change their characters; e.g., an obedient wife assumes the character of a lion-tamer. *Uncle Remus*, Joel Chandler Harris: Brer Rabbit succeeds in "fooling" Brer Fox; Brer Terrapin "fools" Brer Buzzard, and makes a song about it—"I foolee, I foolee, I foolee Brer Buzzard" . . . And, one time, Brer Rabbit gets hold of a drum—"diddy-bum, diddy-bum, diddy-bum-bum-bum" . . . *Helen's Babies*, J. Habberton: a youthful uncle takes charge of two small boys, and they give him *plenty* to do.

ROMANCE: *Cardigan*, R. W. Chambers: Indian warfare—forest life and adventures in N. America. *Lorna Doone*, R. D. Blackmore: a romance of Exmoor—outlaws in the Doone Valley—the hero is a man of tremendous physical strength and a great wrestler. *Robbery Under Arms*, R. Boldrewood: bushranging in Australia. *White-friars*, E. Robinson: time of Charles II—Colonel Blood—Rye House and Popish Plots. *The Cloister and the Hearth*, Charles Reade: a magnificent novel with a very unattractive title—romantic adventures and journeyings across Europe in the Middle Ages—escape from prison—fights with wild animals and robbers, etc. "It hardly deserves to be called fiction, it is so astonishingly vivid and faithful a transcript of life—life in mediæval times." *Colomba*, P. Mérimée: story of a Corsican vendetta or blood feud. *Carmen*, by the same author: life of a famous Spanish brigand—(the opera, *Carmen*, is founded on this story).

WAR: *Kallistratus*, A. H. Gilkes: Hannibal's campaign against the Romans in Italy, wonderfully well told. *The Conscript and Waterloo*, Ereckmann-Chatrion: campaigns of Napoleon told by a common soldier in his army.

SEAFARING: *Hurricane Island*, Marriot Watson; and *The Wreck of the Grosvenor*, Clark Russell: both fine stories of the sea and its perils. *The Cruise of the Cachalot*, F. T. Bullen: whaling, and adventures in various latitudes—actual experiences of the author. *The Wrecker*, R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne—but all Stevenson is good. K. C. A.



## WAITING.

A MELANCHOLY MUSE.

THE waning moon moves slowly on;  
Evening has come, daylight has gone.

High overhead the stars are shining brightly—  
Shining, glistening, twinkling lightly.

Day birds have sought their nest,  
Ready for nightly rest.

The owls are moaning;  
The wind is groaning.

Here sit I only;  
Lonely! Lonely!

"Is she not coming soon?—  
"Answer me, cold white moon.

"Must I much longer wait?—  
"She is already late.

"Stars, shining,  
"See! I'm pining!

"Why is she not yet here?—  
Sadly I wipe a tear.

Here she comes! I hear her whistle.  
With excitement do I bristle.

Here she comes! Where has she been?  
Here she is!—the Eleven-Fifteen.

J. W. E.



## SOME NOTES ON CHESS PROBLEMS, FOR BEGINNERS.

THE beginner should note that Chess and Chess Problems are different things. A problem is a piece of poetry on the chess board, but rarely occurs in actual play. He will, therefore, be well advised not to study them purely to improve his play. For practical purposes he should use some book of End Games, e.g., H. Blake's "Chess Endings for Beginners" (1/-), published by G. Routledge & Sons. He should remember that a chess problem is an end in itself, and not a means to an end. Also he should restrict himself at first to Two Movers, with which the following notes deal. The Three Mover is certainly much more beautiful and intricate, but also much more difficult.

The object in solving a problem is to find the key move, i.e., White's first move; and the surest, but most mechanical and uninteresting way is to write down all White's moves, and try until we find it. This is, however, a method which does not appeal to any but the purely mathematical mind. The true method is a logical process, and everything depends upon the solver's ability to note the salient features.

We must first classify the problem. There are two types, viz., the waiting move, and the form which must make preparation for Black's moves. The latter is the most common, but it is by no means an easy matter to deal with the waiting move class. First, then, observe the

position of the Black king, the White pieces connected with it, and their relation to one another. We may notice pieces, which we think ought not to be moved; others may suggest key moves, but while taking careful note of these points, we must not let them prejudice us too much in their favour.

Secondly, give Black the first move, and see if mate can be effected in one move of White's. If White can mate in one after every move Black can make, then it is a waiting move problem, for we must find some move which will not destroy the position, but leave the moves we before observed perfectly sound.

For example:—Black  $\parallel 8 \mid 7 \text{ p} \mid 2 \text{ P} \text{ Q} \text{ 3 p} \mid 7 \text{ B} \mid 1 \text{ p} \text{ 2 k} \text{ B} \text{ 2} \mid \text{p} \text{ P} \text{ 6} \mid \text{K} \text{ 7} \mid 8 \parallel$  White. White to mate in two.

Let Black move first; he has only one move, K-B 4; upon which White replies Q-K 5 mate. We classify this as a waiting move problem, and find that the key move (1) P B 7 is the solution, for 1 - - K-B 4, 2 Q-K 5 mate. This is a very easy position, and illustrates exactly what is meant.

It is very seldom that a waiting problem is so pure as this. For instance, take away the P from Q B 6 and a very interesting two mover is left. It is a waiting problem, and on investigating you will find no independent move like that in the first example. For, e.g., K-R 1 allows the pawn to move, which is fatal.

We have at any rate limited the problem to this:—We must find a move (of the Queen or one of the Bishops), which does not let the Black king go free, and if possible forces him to go to B 4, where we can mate on K 5 with the Queen. Examine the position of the two Bishops and it will be found impossible to move either of them.

At this point, when we are looking for the key move, it must be noted that a check or the taking of a piece is very rarely the move we require, and is in fact a serious flaw. In a waiting problem it is always an *insignificant move which seems entirely without purpose*. The key move in this problem is Q to B 7.

If 1.... K-B 4 2. Q-K 5 mate.

If 1.... K-Q file 2. Q-B 4 mate. (Note how the B (K B 4) supports the Q in the latter mate.)

After classifying a problem, and finding that it is a waiting move problem, look for some apparently insignificant move which leaves the position as much as possible in the same formation. Never look for an aggressive move.

The following example is a particular form of the waiting move problem. It will be noted that Black has no move, but White must make a waiting move which obliges Black to run into a position where he can be mated. The key will be left to the ingenuity of the reader.

Black  $\parallel 8 \mid 1 \text{ p} \text{ 6} \mid 1 \text{ B} \text{ k} \text{ 5} \mid 3 \text{ R} \text{ 4} \mid 2 \text{ Kt} \text{ 5} \mid$

1 K 2 Kt 3  $\parallel 8 \mid 7 \text{ B} \parallel$  White. Two mover.

Another example:—

Black  $\parallel 8 \mid 3 \text{ Q} \text{ 4} \mid 1 \text{ R} \text{ 6} \mid 8 \mid 3 \text{ R} \text{ p} \text{ 3} \mid 1 \text{ K} \text{ 2 k} \mid 1 \text{ B} \text{ 1} \mid 8 \mid 3 \text{ B} \text{ 4} \parallel$  White. Two mover.

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[To understand the notation employed above:—

1. Place the board as if you were White; i.e., with a white square at right-hand bottom corner.

2. Begin at the left-hand top corner and read from left to right along the top line of squares, thus:—8  $\parallel$  (eight unoccupied squares in this line); 1 p 6 (2nd row; first square on left-hand, unoccupied, black pawn on second, the rest blank); 1 B k 5 (3rd row; one blank, white bishop, black king, five blank squares); 3 R 4 (4th row; three blank, white rook, four blank); and so on.

Notice (1) that in each group eight squares are always accounted for; (2) that capital letters denote the white pieces, and small letters the black.]

The following is a Three Mover:—

8  $\parallel 4 \text{ R} \text{ 2 p} \mid 8 \mid 1 \text{ P} \text{ 1 p} \text{ P} \text{ 2 R} \mid 2 \text{ P} \text{ k} \text{ 3 K} \mid 4 \text{ p} \text{ 3} \mid \text{Q} \text{ P} \text{ 2 P} \text{ 3} \mid 8 \parallel$ .



## ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

SHOULD any readers of the *Bedan* ever visit the Hague, they will probably be presented with a delightful guide book published by the "Society for the assistance of foreigners visiting the Hague." Guide books are not usually interesting, but this one is more than interesting; it is amusing and highly entertaining.

On the first page of the advertisements in this guide the "Westenburch Co., Ltd." announce themselves as a "Manufactory of Vegetables." This sounds strange, but on the next page a "Washing and Bleachery Co." announce that they are, "subjected to medicinal control." Might not English laundries copy, and advertise "Weekly visits from panel doctors", or something similar?

Early in the book, under the heading,

"(PORTERS) CARRIERS,"

we read, "There are different porters and carriers." This is information worth having, and doubtless saves the stranger much trouble by preventing him from running after the first porter he sees, under the impression that he is the only one in the town. On page 19 it is explained that, "the alexander field situated opposite the barracks is an exercitation field for the hussars." Probably this is where the hussars perform "gymnastication."

On the next page we read of "the Bataaf" (a play garden) that, "besides consumption there are lawn tennis fields." Very convenient! The visitor having been smitten with tuberculosis, can at once proceed with open air treatment in the "tennis fields".

A little further on is a picture of a field in which is a family of deer. The title of the picture is "Dear Camp", possibly it should have been "Dear deer"!

In an account of "St. James or Great church" it is stated, "In the old choir escutcheons of the Golden

Fleece knights who held their meetings here in 1456, on the spot where is now a monument of Admiral van Wassenaar Obdam who in 1667 exploded in the battle near Lowestoft." Poor admiral!

About the "Portugeeisch Israelitische Church" we read:

"This synagogue was built in 1736 after the model of the Portugese synagogue of Amsterdam, and contains very many things worthy of notice, amongst others, besides many valuables, a well resembling likeness of Moses in Hebrew lettres, also portraits of David & Polomen made in the same way telling the whole 5th Book, some gamekas of embosed silver, book-makers used for the reading of the Holy Law rolls and splendid silver ornamental turrets."

The meaning of all this is decidedly obscure, but it seems that "Moses, David & Polomen" have got into very bad company. We can't say that we have ever before heard of David taking an interest in horse-racing.

There should be something pathetic about the next item, but nevertheless it makes one smile and perhaps laugh. Why? It runs as follows:

"Dutch Society. The aim of this society is to give artificial limbs, glass eyes and other contrivances to mutilated and other unfortunate people."

Another pathetic passage is that about the "Infirmiry for old men and women":—"Under this roof is still a refuge for needy married reformed people, 20 pair can be taken in." This is best left uncriticised.

While the "Infirmiry" "takes people in", the "Public chambers of accounts . . . overlooks the responsibility of the realm's money." Some people would say that this is what Lloyd George does in England.

At the "telegraph office" there are, "3 speaking cells for the telephon for intercommunian and international intercourse for the use of the public." The writer of the guide must have felt proud of himself when he produced this phrase; so much so in fact that he must have become "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity", for he seems not to have been able to speak so clearly a few lines on, when he writes of the "Telephon Office" that, "there are speaking-cells for the community and intercommunian intercourse available". What a "tongue twister"!

Turning to the advertisements again we read:—

"B. J. Houtman. Fancy goods, Jewels, Leather-wares, Playthings, Private and Fancy articles, Memories—large choice." Candidates for examinations might find it useful to make a selection from this "large choice" of "Memories".

"Marton Kulcsar, Persian Importhouse" advertises, "all sorts of Persian and Turkish Carpets"—"Sight pending free of charge through the whole of the Netherlands". The Netherlands should be the Mecca of all blind men.

"Yacol is the secret of the healthy hair dress.

To use Yacol is to enlarge the vital power of the hair and thereby to stabilitate the lifetime".

"J. J. F. Van Broeckhurjsen. Complete furnishment in all styles. . . . Budgets Free." Is that the source of those Budgets of Lloyd George?

In the preface we read, "This English edition of our guide is a great improvement to the former ones". We wish we could see the former ones!

J.W.E.



## "MY TONGUE IS THE PEN——"

HERE we are again! Another number of the *Bedan* demands an article from my pen—why? I am not a ready writer, yet the subjects suitable for an article are many, and the thoughts which crowd one's mind are so diverse as to embarrass one with their profusion.

A dissertation on Roast—no, on "Why we work in warm weather," would be almost as interesting as another on "How we do it." "Why Boys Become Scouts" would doubtless lead to important conclusions as to the uselessness of the British Army, and serve to recall an old proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go"—and when he is old enough he will do as he pleases.

The "Futility of Learning to Spell Correctly" is obvious to those who examine many examples of "English as she is wrote." In fact one is "almost persuaded" that some day the writing of English will develop into a scientific system for representing phonetically the spoken language. Would this be an unmixed blessing?

"The Advancement of Manners" would surely provide thought for many who should be sitting at the feet of Gamaliel. Just consider the number of opportunities one could instance in "the daily round, the common task," at the School, for the exercise of that which "makyth man." How is life not sweetened by those common courtesies which are like the oil that helps to make wheels run smoothly and the whole machine so perfect in its working! But—no, dear reader, I should get no marks for the next sentence, so I desist.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever", as a thread on which to hang a discourse, would suggest the importance of noble and inspiring buildings in which to train our rising generations, and bring out the best that is in them. "The Advantage of a Bumpy Ground" to play cricket on, would surely interest those who do not play School matches on the School Field, or those who fortnightly emulate Mark Tapley. Always be ready for the unexpected,



and never be dismayed when your best efforts are perverted. *Verb. sap.*

The mere thought of all the noble subjects for a disquisition fills me with awe. It occupies my sleeping and waking hours. Might not the article—my article—be reviewed in "The Times" Literary Supplement—and so might I not achieve fame! The next year's Honours List might be headed "X Y. Z. to be Lord Alpha"—or when Robert Bridges declines to write poetry the King would—but no.

Should I design and prepare two columns of the *Bedan* specially devoted to Small Boys, who would deign to read them? Perhaps one for Clever Boys would be superfluous, but doubtless more popular.

At any rate one of my objects will have been attained if some new contributor of ability should glean the nucleus of an idea for future discussion.

X. Y. Z.



### CASTRA AESTIVA.

[AIR: "ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY."]

FROM the dusty old tin building, when the long day's work is done,  
We have turned and wended Westwards to the setting of the sun;

We have left all care behind us and our joy is unconcealed,

For the road that lies before us is the road to Daddry Shield.

On the road to Daddry Shield,  
Past the so-called Cricket Field,

With the grub tied on the mud-guard as we go to Daddry Shield.

On the road to Daddry Shield;  
Pedal hard and never yield,

Till the twinkling lights of Westgate in the twilight stand revealed!

When the miserable moment comes for going back to school,

I remember, boys, the bathing in the sunny little pool,

And my mind's away in Weardale while I follow with my feet

In the track that leads to Learning, down the dusty, noisy street.

Five more days to struggle through!

Ah! the weary work to do,

Ere we wander back to Weardale, where the wild wood-pigeons coo.

O the road to Daddry Shield!

Purple pansies in each field,

All along the river pastures, where the rabbits lie concealed.

O, we've often been at pic-nics on a summer afternoon,

And we've eaten buns and biscuits, and we've left the landscape strewn

With the skins of old bananas and of oranges we peeled—

But I care no more for pic-nics when I think of Daddry Shield.

O the road to Daddry Shield!

Past the so-called Cricket Field,

With the grub upon the mud-guard as we go to Daddry Shield.

On the road to Daddry Shield,

Where we frequently free-wheeled

Till the *nax* came *post tenebras* and the bats and owlets squealed!

B. S. A.



### A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR EDITOR,

Spare me a line

To teil of others' wants and mine,

Which will, we hope, be realized,

Soon as the New School is devised.

We've had enough of smoky grates,

And leaking roofs that have no slates;

We want no buildings made of tin,

That, when it rains, let water in.

We'd like a large and roomy hall,

Where we can gather, one and all;

That we no longer shall sustain

The snow and hail, the wind and rain.

We want a room to dine in, too,

Not one where cracked inkpots accrue.

But playing fields are our chief wish,

For boys are boys, not EELS or FISH.

With one more want this list I'll close,

That, wheresoe'er the Bedan goes,

O may he have, to wander in,

Not squashed like sardines in a tin,

Some spacious yards where he'll be free!

I'm, Yours sincerely,

R. R. C.



