THE AVENUE



DECEMBER 1916

PER ARDUA AD ALTA

TO OLD SAFFRON WALDEN SCHOLARS

A SAFFRON WALDEN EDUCATION

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HENRY J. TAPSCOTT, General Manager & Sec.



MARGARET GRACE APPLETON.



The Magazine of the Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

VOL. VII. DECEMBER, 1916. NO. 21.

FOREWORD.

THE School re-assembled on September 12th. An unusually large number of children left at the end of last term, and although we welcome a goodly number of new pupils, the numbers have not been quite made up. Great preparations have been made and are still being made to render the school invisible at night, owing to the possibility of air raids. Many windows have been covered with brown paper, and in some passages twilight reigns even in the day-time.

Miss Norrington has taken up the duties of housekeeper this term, and Miss Folley has taken her place as Girls' Matron. We extend a hearty welcome to her and also to Mr. Watts and Mr. Greenbank, our new Student Teachers. Mr. Radley was taken away by the military authorities towards the end of last term, and is now undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment in Lewes gaol. Mr. J. T. Marsh is on the Friends' Ambulance Hospital Ship, "Glenart Castle."

Owing to the war, Newport Grammar School is left very short-handed. Mr. Brereton and Mr. Pearson are helping to make up the deficiency by going over there (several times a week) to teach.

We heartily congratulate J. F. Butler on passing the London Matriculation examination.

Quarterly Meeting was held at Saffron Walden on September 20th and 21st. The visit of the deputation from the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, Dr. Hodgkin, G. Crosfield, and K. Dixon was much enjoyed.

Since our last number went to press we have suffered the loss of one of our pupils through the death of M. G. Appleton. Our deepest sympathy goes out to her father and mother. The former is himself an old Walden Scholar. In memory of Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton have presented the school with two exquisite silver shields for the swimming championships.

ANNE WRIGHT.

MEMORIES.

ALL my memories of Gracie Appleton are so happy that it is easy and pleasant to write them.

I well remember her entry into school life here, a little girl of ten years old, sitting at dinner beside her mother, quiet and self-possessed, with the confidence of a child brought up in an atmosphere of love and trust. I noticed how daintily she handled her knife and fork, how moderately she helped herself to milk and sugar, and her mental reference to her mother all along, and the thought came, "Will this Mother really trust us with this child?" I was glad that she could. Such children bring an attitude and spirit with them which makes for the betterment of school life; and we, on our part,

can give independence of character, a broader outlook, the stimulus which comes of testing oneself by others, and happy school friendships. Was not Robin, her brother, already with us, and her much-loved Uncle ?

Those who knew Gracie in her school-room speak of her as intelligent beyond her age, promising to develop on the literary side, practical too in little things, and able to perceive a need and fulfil it. She was always happy in her part in School Entertainments, as her " Alice in Wonderland " reminds us. We recall her good memory and ability to throw herself into any part she took ; something quaint and staid about her lent her well to certain characters. She was a good athlete, and last year she was Junior Swimming Champion, while the new Swimming Shields, which her parents have given in her memory, carry out a wish she expressed to them.

Last Whitsuntide Mr. and Mrs. Appleton and Robin, who had left School, came down together, and it was good to see their happiness. How Gracie followed her father's address on that Sunday evening, enjoying all the references to experiences in which she had had a part, how proud she was of Robin, and how she sat on the seat on the Girls' lawn close up to her mother I shall not forget, or the joy in the mother's face as she came across the grass to speak to me. We little thought that the next family meeting would be beyond this world of shadows !

We who saw her in her last sleep love to recall that " sweet white brow," encircled by dark smooth hair, the remote and serene look on her face, her dignified pose, the restful hands folded over pink roses. Goodbye, dear child, till the Day break and the shadows flee away ; yet not " Goodbye," for Love knows neither Time or Place, and what is ours once is ours for ever !

ANNA P. WALKER.

WINTER.

WINTER has now the world in her embrace ;
The beautiful and winding country lane
Is covered o'er with white snow once again.
The tall and stately trees right from their base
Are decked with splendid glitt'ring snow-wov'n lace ;
Jack Frost again designs our window panes.
The soil at rest drinks of the cooling rains ;
Across the sky the stormy clouds do race,
The romping wind around the tall tree plays.
At night the wind through leafless boughs doth howl,
While from dry springs the crystal water sprays.
Winter—the word maketh the old folks scowl,
But soon will buds burst from the woodland tree
To herald in the spring o'er land and sea.

Rodney Hogg.

THE ICKNIELD WAY.

THIS great prehistoric road was to join up commercially East Anglia with the South of England. Its northern termination is obscure, but can be definitely traced into Norfolk to somewhere south of Norwich ; its course runs southward to Newmarket, following from there alongside of the present London road, but branching off at Ickleton. From Ickleton it passes by Royston, and thence through Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, until it terminates on Salisbury Plain. Thus we see that it follows down one of the lines of chalk hills which radiate from Salisbury Plain. That line is the Marlborough Downs, the Chiltern Hills, and the East Anglian Heights. The exact route is shown by the names of places on the road, such as :—Ickleton, and Ickleford.

This line of communication is one of the oldest in the country, existing long before the Roman occupation of Britain, and it formed a link between the Southern and Northern tribes. To understand why this particular route was chosen, we must imagine England at that time. All the clay land was covered by impenetrable forests, and lines of chalk, or other kinds of hills, where trees would not grow, formed the natural and only lines of communication in the country.

A forest then surrounded on three sides the country round where Saffron Walden now is, and the northern tribes had here settled furthest south. So the trade route between North and South, naturally, was to and from this settlement ; the reason why the route did not extend directly south to London was on account of the forest between.

Details of the trade carried on in pre-Roman times are lacking, but from Roman writers we gather that weapons, slaves, gold, silver, amber, tin, copper, and hunting dogs, were the chief articles of trade. At first traders would travel along an indefinite route, and the " road " would occupy a large tract of country, but in Roman times, it was more definitely marked and straightened out, like an ordinary Roman road. However, where Winter and Summer fords existed, two routes would probably occur.

We can, perhaps, imagine a wealthy merchant undertaking a trading journey along this road. He himself rides in front, on a horse. while behind, on foot, trail twenty or thirty slaves, heavily laden with burdens. In front and behind this procession march native soldiers hired for a few beads from the neighbouring chieftain. These are for protection against the numerous thieves. The trader, who comes from the continent, looks anxiously round every few minutes as if he fears the rough tribesmen more than any possible thieves. The slaves carry in bags, sheets of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and carefully packed amber from the Baltic, which was then more valuable than gold. One slave with a whip has

under his charge fifteen or twenty rough-coated dogs. These are sold for hunting purposes.

Not always was the intercourse along this road of a peaceful and commercial character, for between Ickleton and Newmarket, there exist to the present day three lines of fortifications defending the road; they are Worsted Street, the Fleam Dyke, and the Devil's Dyke. The Fleam Dyke runs right from the fens of the Cam to the summit of the East Anglian Heights, and was constructed to fortify this strip of swampless and forestless grassland. To defend this was the great object of the inhabitants, so they built the Fleam and Devil's Dykes as an outer and inner defence.

It is not known when these were constructed, but they first appear in history as the scene of desperate fighting between the Britons and the Romans. The Iceni had defied the Roman order to lay down their arms, and had manned the Fleam Dyke against Ostorius, who was marching against them. He, although without any regular troops, stormed the whole line at a single rush. The routed Iceni fled northward, but only to find their way hopelessly barred by their own second line of defence, the Devil's Dyke. Here all but a few who gained the one narrow gap through, were slaughtered by the Roman auxiliaries. It was through this gap that the Icknield Way ran, and by it we can now determine exactly where it passed. Excavations have also proved that the road is older than the Dykes.

C. Frederick Tebbutt.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

The Literary Society.

THE usual fortnightly meetings have been held regularly throughout the year. Once more we have held no Annual Meeting, but the ordinary gatherings have maintained their interest, and there has been great variety in the subjects of essays. Statistics are no criterion, but as an evidence of the activity shown it may be mentioned that fifty-five essays have been read (six by members of the staff); thirty-two musical items and seven recitations have been given. The best Essays of the year were "Baker's Folly," by Nina Townshend, "Earthquakes" by C. A. Falkner, and "The Secret of the Mill," by Marjorie Pollard. Others worthy of mention were those by H. L. Wright, Jessie Milne, J. H. Thompson, and P. A. Wright. We are all looking forward to the time when we shall again be able to invite guests to attend our Annual Meeting, though the present does not seem a suitable occasion for a public function of this sort.

J. Penrose Whitlow.

Natural History Society.

During the past school year, the numbers of the society have averaged about thirty-five. At the commencement of the year a large proportion of this number belonged to the Archæological section, but gradually these numbers have dwindled. However, there are signs of a revival in this part of the Society.

In spite of paucity of numbers, it is to be admitted that most work has been done by the archæologists, perhaps especially with regard to brass-rubbing, which suddenly sprang into favour during the Spring Term. Many good papers have been read during the year, and Mr. Morris's lecture, "From Nebula to Man," is to be remembered.

It is pleasant to notice the frequency of specimen meetings, also the way in which the excursions have been attended. Perhaps it should be mentioned that the rules of the society were rigorously revised at the commencement of the Autumn Term, also that is intended to hold the Annual Long Excursion at Cambridge on October 21st. The Inter-school Diary Competition results show a great decline, compared with previous years, in diary-keeping. The two successes were G. A. Manasseh, 10s. and A. W. Gardner, 5s. It is to be hoped next year's results may contain the names of more Walden scholars.

John H. Thompson.

THE READING CLUB.

At the beginning of the school year our total membership was seventeen ; there are now fifteen members.

At the first meeting held in the Autumn Term the following books, which had been read, were discussed: "Kalevala, Part I.," "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore, and "The War Traders," by G. H. Perris.

The next two meetings were held at "Hazlewood" by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree. The books discussed were as follows: Spring Term—"The Greek View of Life," by G. L. Dickinson, "The Roadmender," by Michael Fairless, "Virginibus Puerisque," by R. L. Stevenson, and "Mrs. Browning and her Poetry," by Kathleen E. Royds. Summer Term—"The Amateur Poacher," by Richard Jeffries, "The Idylls of the King," by Lord Tennyson, "Romola," by George Eliot, and Hazlitt's "Essays."

A proposal was adopted that individual members should volunteer or be appointed to introduce the discussion of books read. This rule has been adhered to with good results, and the discussions have invariably been keen.

Bedford Deane.

POETRY LEARNING ASSOCIATION.

The Society changed its character temporarily in the Autumn of 1914, when the members, busy with Relief needlework, listened to the reading of poems. Owing to pressure of school work after our term's absence, and the fact that all Junior members left in July, meetings were discontinued in the summer and autumn of 1915. The society was formed again in January, 1916, with a satisfactory membership.

By the kind invitation of Mrs. Frend, the Annual Meeting was held on Saturday, June 24th, in the quaint old schoolroom at Audley End. Several fine portraits by the late Mr. Hubert Gilchrist gazed down upon the merry party gathered round the tea-table. We met later to listen with interest to our hostess's personal reminiscences of Christina Rossetti, a welcome visitor at her childhood's home. Memory recalled the beautiful face of southern charm, and incidents grave and gay, whilst letters revealed glimpses of a rare personality. Various poems contributed by members, illustrated the paper.

ELEANOR G. JONES.

FOURTH FORM LITERARY SOCIETY.

The membership of the society throughout the year has been maintained at its limit, namely thirty-five. The interest shown has been strong and the essays have been good, and varied in their choice of subject. The best essay during the year was " The Challenge," which was an original story by Jessie Milne. Two descriptive essays, one by Harry Dent, entitled, " The Story of the Williamson Submarine Expedition," and the other by Mary Baker on " Canterbury," were very good. Recitations have been rather more frequent than last year, and have been very much appreciated. The musical talent in the society has been considerable, and many well-rendered pianoforte pieces have been enjoyed.

ENID ALLEN.

JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

During the past year the importance of the Society loomed large in the minds of the Lower School. The desire for membership was keen, and the determination on the part of the members to do all possible to make the meetings successful was very evident. The progress on the literary side was most gratifying. The accounts read were varied and in many instances showed considerable powers of observation, of description and of controlled imagination. "Hope," by Beatrice Wellman, "The Little Refugee," by Archibald Bartlett, "The New Road across the Fens," by Paul Tebbutt, and a series of episodes in the life of "The Twins," deserve special mention for their high merit. Beatrice Wellman and Paul Tebbutt did splendid work for the Society in the capacity of assistant secretaries.

ARNOLD BRERETON.

THE MISSIONARY HELPERS' UNION.

A successful sale of Work was held in the Lecture Hall on December 11th, 1915. We gratefully acknowledge the kind support given to this undertaking by the Friends of the Meeting, and also the many gifts which augmented our own efforts. To Miss Norrington as sweet-maker, to Miss Waites, the donor of cakes for the tea, to the boys who gave workshop articles at very short notice, and to Mr. Whitlow, whose beautiful photo-cards attracted many purchasers, we owe especial thanks.

This term, a gift from Mrs. Ernest Sawdon, of several illustrated Chinese books, has been greatly appreciated. October saw the formation once more of a Society on the Boys' Side, an event which has increased our membership to over one hundred. For purposes of working, each Form possesses a Branch of its own which is to meet fortnightly. We hope, also, to arrange for Joint Meetings with the girls.

ELEANOR G. JONES.

MY IMAGINARY FRIENDS.

ON a wet afternoon, when everything is dull, I sometimes pay visits to unreal acquaintances of mine. None of them are wonderful, but I should like to introduce them to you, so that you can also pay them visits on wet days.

First of all we must say the magic words " Let's pretend," and then we can do anything. Well " let's pretend " that we are in Belle Vue Road, somewhere in Saffron Walden.

Do you see that house on the right ? It is Mr. Stilston's ; as he lives nearest we shall go to him first. He is a poet, for he has written two long poems, which he unfortunately cannot persuade anyone to publish, or any editor to insert in his magazine, so he gives copies of them to his friends. I have one, and I have dutifully read through half of the first poem, and there I have stopped, for it is so dull ! I shall finish reading it at some future date, when I feel good enough, but I am sure that I shall never be able to read the second for I hear that it is worse than the first.

Hush ! here we are at his door ; we are soon in his study, where we see him, a middle-aged gentleman, rather short and stout, pacing slowly up and down the room ; his eyes are gazing vacantly at the ceiling.

As we enter he says, " Don't interrupt ! Don't interrupt ! I shall receive an inspiration almost immediately."

The " almost immediately " seems a very long time to us, for he continues walking up and down for nearly half-an-hour. Suddenly he rushes to his desk and begins writing furiously ; he writes for a few minutes then he tears the paper up, exclaiming, " Gone ! Gone ! The inspiration is gone ! " Then he strides round the room at a frantic pace, which gradually becomes calmer and calmer until he is in the same mood as when we first entered, when he says with a sigh, " Ah, that fine inspiration is completely gone, but it cannot be helped."

With these words he turns to us with a friendly air, and after the usual greetings have been exchanged he says :

" I am afraid that I have been detaining you, but really, you know, I could not miss an inspiration ; it would be a loss to the whole world ; and you, I know, would not mind sacrificing a little time for the good of the universe. I believe in fastening the inspiration down on paper before it evaporates ; often, alas, it is gone before I can secure it."

I see that we have visited Mr. Stilston on an unfortunate afternoon, when he is more poetic than usual, and, unless we retreat at once, we shall hear of nothing but his poetry while we are with him. Accordingly, we say " Good-bye," pleading an important engagement as an excuse for leaving.

He cannot be very prosperous now, because writing poetry must be an expensive occupation for him, as he often receives inspirations like the one he had just now, when he finishes by tearing up the paper. Sometimes he is just a little more successful, for he succeeds in writing several hundred pages, but when he corrects them he finds that they are useless, and he tears them up also. Now that the price of paper is rising, he must find his inspirations rather costly.

Whom shall we see next ? Miss Phillps lives near, but if I had known that we were going to see her I should have changed my frock. Are you sure that your hat is on at the proper angle ? Straight if it's meant to be straight, crooked if it's meant to be crooked. Yes, I think we may venture in comparative safety. Miss Phillps is the most perfect person I know. She looks very beautiful ; she seems to be just over twenty, at which age she has appeared to be ever since I have known her ; she is fashionably dressed ; her house is artistically furnished ; she can play and sing ; she always says the things she ought to say, and altogether she is perfect. But—she is horrid ; for she quickly discovers the slightest flaw in you and tells you of it, not in words, but in her swift, sharp glances. So beware !

This is her villa, and we walk through her model garden to the door. We are ushered into her drawing room where she is sitting by the window painting some flowers. She leaves her work, shakes hands with us and bids us be seated. Then she opens the conversation with, " Were you at the concert on Thursday evening ? Everyone seems to think that it was a great success."

" Yes, and I enjoyed it very much."

Glance Number One says, " A very commonplace answer ; how can I talk to you when you are so stupid ? "

Then I ask if she was there, and we proceed to discuss the programme.

Glance Number Two says meanwhile, " How old fashioned your dress is ! How badly it is cut at the shoulder ! " I sigh and smooth it down, which gives Number Three a chance to come in with, " It is very rude to sigh in company."

I ignore this and continue talking about the concert.

Number Four says sympathetically, " Poor thing ! It is pitiful to see you so excited about such a small event."

I hurriedly change the conversation to the weather, and Number Five says, " I know that the weather and the concert are your only topics for conversation ; your small mind cannot contain any more."

I blunder on with a few more sentences, but the glances come more cruelly and faster than ever. I rise to go, defeated.

" Must you really go now ? I thought you would stay and have tea with me ! "

" Oh, I have suddenly remembered something that I simply *have* to do, and I am afraid that I really *must* go."

Another glance says, " That is an old excuse, but I am very glad that you are going, and I hope you won't come back soon."

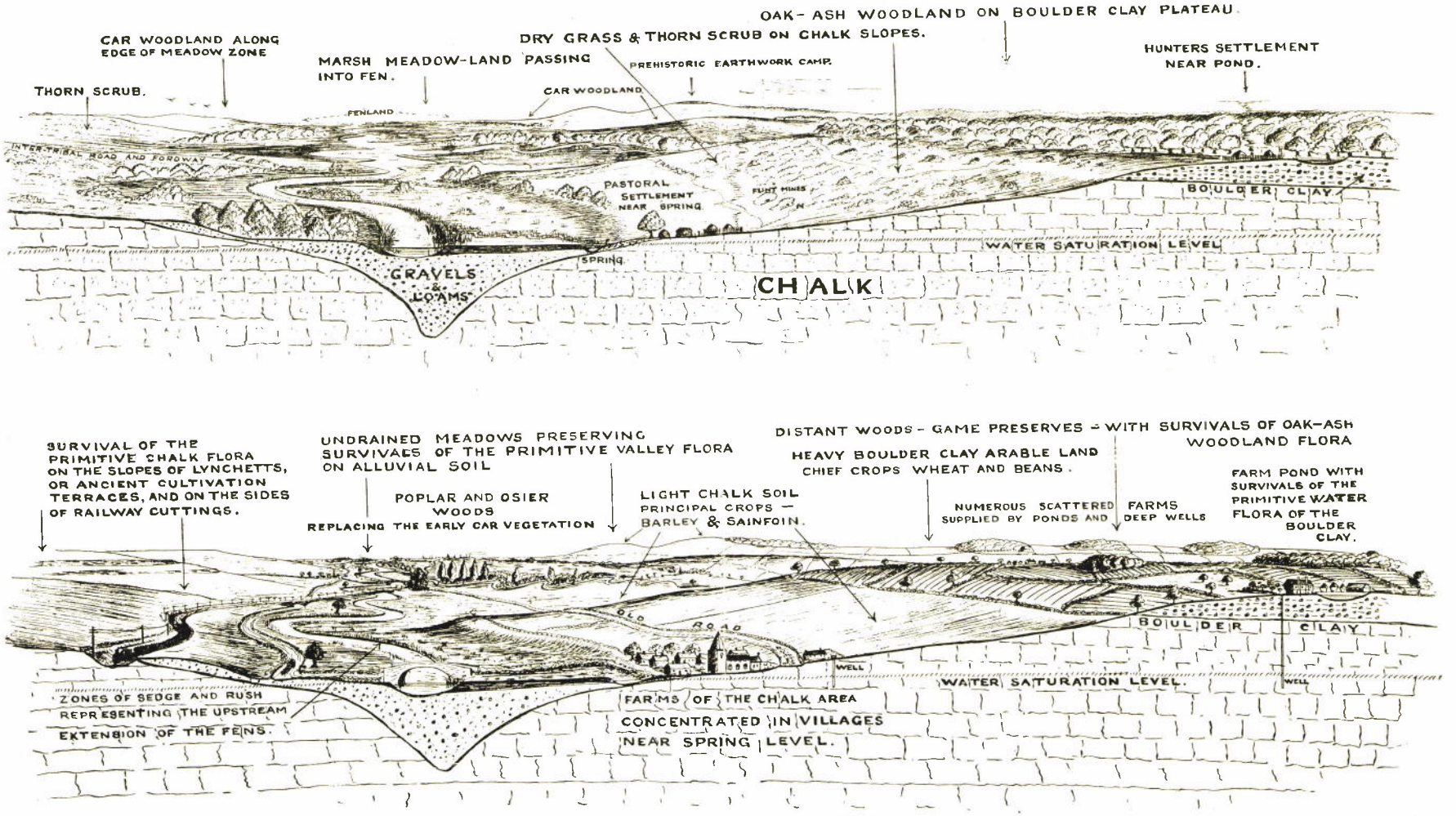
But her lips say sweetly, " You will come again soon, and bring your friend with you too, won't you. Well, good-bye for the present."

When we are safely outside and in the street again, I heave a sigh of relief. You were very fortunate, for you escaped all the glances, but if you went there alone I am sure that you would have many of them. I brought you there to show you what it was like, so that you would beware of her in the future.

Now let us go and see Miss Gray for a change; she is very kind, and she will be such a relief after Miss Phillps. She lives a quiet, methodical life, and a very busy one, though apparently she has nothing to do. Once she told me how she spent her day. She rises at six o'clock in the morning, and from then till noon she rubs, scrubs, and scours her house till it is as neat as a new pin. By the way, please remember to wipe your feet on the mat, for it would be a shame to dirty her well-polished linoleum. In the afternoon she often takes her constitutional, and, to occupy her thoughts, while she is taking it, she studies Botany; but sometimes, I am afraid, while she is looking at a flower she is really thinking how much of her charity sock she will be able to knit in the evening, and how many French verbs she will be able to learn while she is knitting. For this good lady's chief anxiety is in knitting endless numbers of charity socks, and trying to learn French verbs. It is like a little black goblin that sits on her shoulders, and the weight of it gives her quite a worried look.

Now we are at her house; she sees us, comes forward to welcome us and takes us into her prim little sitting-room, where tea is already laid. During tea she shakes off the goblin while she laughs and talks with us. I always go to her last of all, so that I can tell her about my other failures and mistakes, especially with Miss Phillps.

The afternoon has passed quite rapidly, but we waited so long at Mr. Stilston's that I cannot take you to see any more of my friends, and I have unfortunately shown you all the " grown-ups " first. But these, I believe, are more interesting and peculiar than the others, so after all I am not sorry that I have shown them to you. *Jessie Milne.*



DIAGRAMS, BY GUY MAYNARD, ESQ., CURATOR OF THE WALDEN MUSEUM, ILLUSTRATING THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON VEGETATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.

Diagram 1.—The Primitive Conditions in the Cam Valley.

Diagram 2.—The Present Conditions in the Cam Valley.

AN OUTLINE SURVEY OF SAFFRON WALDEN AND ITS REGION.

By Members of the Saffron Walden Survey Society.
Edited by G. Morris.

Section III.—*Vegetation.*

THE Saffron Walden area is at first sight an uninteresting one from the Botanical standpoint. A large portion of the country was under cultivation at a very early period, and probably the whole of the valley slopes were under corn in pre-Roman times. The clay plateau was densely wooded, but this was gradually invaded by the plough, until at the middle of last century, practically all the available land was under cultivation, with the exception of isolated woods, which were retained to provide game preserves, and a certain amount of park land round the residences of the landowners.

On careful examination, however, it is found that many traces of the primitive vegetation persist, and it is possible to a great extent to reconstruct the conditions before man interfered with the natural vegetation; thus the woods of the plateau are mainly primitive in composition, and their component plants extend along the hedgerows and roadsides, and thus mark the extent of the primitive forests; the chalk flora is preserved on steep road cuttings where nitrogenous road matter cannot accumulate, and on the steep banks of pre-historic earthworks that have not come under the plough; while the undrained meadows round the springheads, the flat river banks and the osier and poplar woods of the Cam and Granta, still preserve many primitive features.

The four main factors that affect inland vegetation over a small area are (1) Wind and weather; (2) Elevation; (3) Soil; and (4) Water. The variations of the first two in the Walden area are so small that they are practically negligible, while the

variations of soil and water are controlled by the nature of the underlying rock. We can therefore divide our vegetation into three plant formations.

1. The Flora of the Boulder Clay, which occupies the plateau ridges.

2. The Flora of the Chalk, which occupies the valley slopes and forms a belt across the north of the area.

3. The Flora of the Valley Gravels, which extends in a varying belt along each side of the stream from the spring head.*

Each of these formations can be divided into a number of associations which it will be convenient to deal with separately.

The primitive condition of vegetation on the clay upland was a dense woodland with the pedunculate oak and ash as the dominant trees. The undergrowth consisted of hazel, elm, and sallow, with occasional lime-loving forms like the guelder rose, dogwood, and spindle tree. The associations of the wood floor vary according to the amount of moisture retained in the clay, three definite sub-associations being recognised.

1. The dry wood with dog's mercury dominant.

2. The intermediate damp wood with wild strawberry and grass dominant.

3. The wet wood with meadow-sweet dominant.

A distinct feature of the woodlands is the presence of a number of species peculiar to the Eastern part of Britain, which are known as Germanic forms. Examples of these are the Crested Cow-wheat, Herb Paris, and the Ox-lip. The last species has a peculiarly limited dispersal over a dumb-bell shaped area in Essex and Suffolk, with an outlier in Cambridgeshire. This area extends over the East and South of the Walden region, entering it near Horseheath, extending round through Bartlow and Hadstock down the little Walden valley

* The extent of each formation can be seen by consulting the map page 12 of the March number of *The Avenue*.

to the Cam, and thence south through Quendon. On the east of this line the oxlip is often the dominant spring plant of the wood floor, while to the west it is entirely absent. The factors limiting its area are unknown, but the narrow chalk hill-side zone appears to offer an efficient barrier to wider dispersal. To the west of the line the primrose frequently replaces the oxlip, and in woods immediately on the line hybrids of the two species are exceedingly abundant.

A dry oak woodland covers a small area to the extreme south of the district south of Quendon. Its soil is a glacial gravel, and its wood floor is distinguished by the presence of the foxglove, absent elsewhere. In many of the clay woods in the south of the region the large sedge, *Carex pendula*, occurs and may become dominant.

A distinct feature of the boulder clay is the presence of numerous small ponds of surface water, which contain a varied flora—of both flowering and non-flowering species. The pond weeds, *Potomogeton natans* and *crispus*, the bur-reed *Sporganium erectum* and the water crowfoot *Ranunculus circinatus*, are the commonest of the former, and Chara and many green algæ, diatoms and desmids, of the latter. As the game preserves retain the primitive forest flora, so these farm ponds retain the remnants of an extensive marsh and lacustrine flora of earlier times, when, in the forest of the undrained plateau, the impervious clay of every hollow retained the rain water until evaporation removed it.

The bulk of the present hill top is under the plough, wheat and beans being the most important crops, but a vegetation map shows clearly the distribution of woodland. Large areas have gone out of cultivation during the last fifty years, forming clay wastes, the ecology of which was described in the *Avenue* (Vol. 3, p. 42). These wastes revert into scrub land with stunted bushes of hawthorn and dogwood, and a peculiar open flora consisting of species from the chalk, species from the woodland, and weeds of cultivation. It

may be noted that since the outbreak of the war several of these areas have again been put under the plough, and if the increase of price of wheat is maintained it is probable that they will all disappear.

Owing to the almost universal cultivation of the chalk slopes the chalk flora is confined to small roadside patches, and to the steep sides of prehistoric earthworks. The two most conspicuous examples are the lynchets or terraces on the side of Coplow Hill near Ickleton, and the Bartlow burial mounds. These retain the bright coloured chalk flora with its many species, and the narrow bladed chalk grasses, dominant of which is the sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*). At Bartlow the Pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*) still persists. A careful survey of the Fleam Dyke earthwork, just north-east of the Walden area, shows a flora equivalent to that of the natural chalk pasture of the South Downs, and most of the species have been recognised in the Walden area. Beech woods are absent, and it seems to be a legitimate conclusion that the primitive vegetation of the chalk slopes was an open scrub or grass land giving a free way for nomadic herdsmen between the forest of the plateau and the marsh and fen of the valley. It should however be mentioned that Beech woods with characteristic undergrowth occur to the north near Babraham and Shelford, and it is possible that a more or less continuous line of beech wood may have extended along the escarpment from the Chiltern Hills. At present the chalk slopes produce abundant crops, of which barley and sanfoin are the most characteristic. Wind screens of beech are a feature of the landscape in the north of the region, and in places plantations of Scotch Pine occur near the road sides.

The valley bottoms are chiefly under permanent pasture and where the drainage is imperfect they show a return to primitive conditions. This is especially the case in the meadows round the spring heads, where a definite zonation can be observed. This may be divided in the following manner.



Photo by G. Morris.

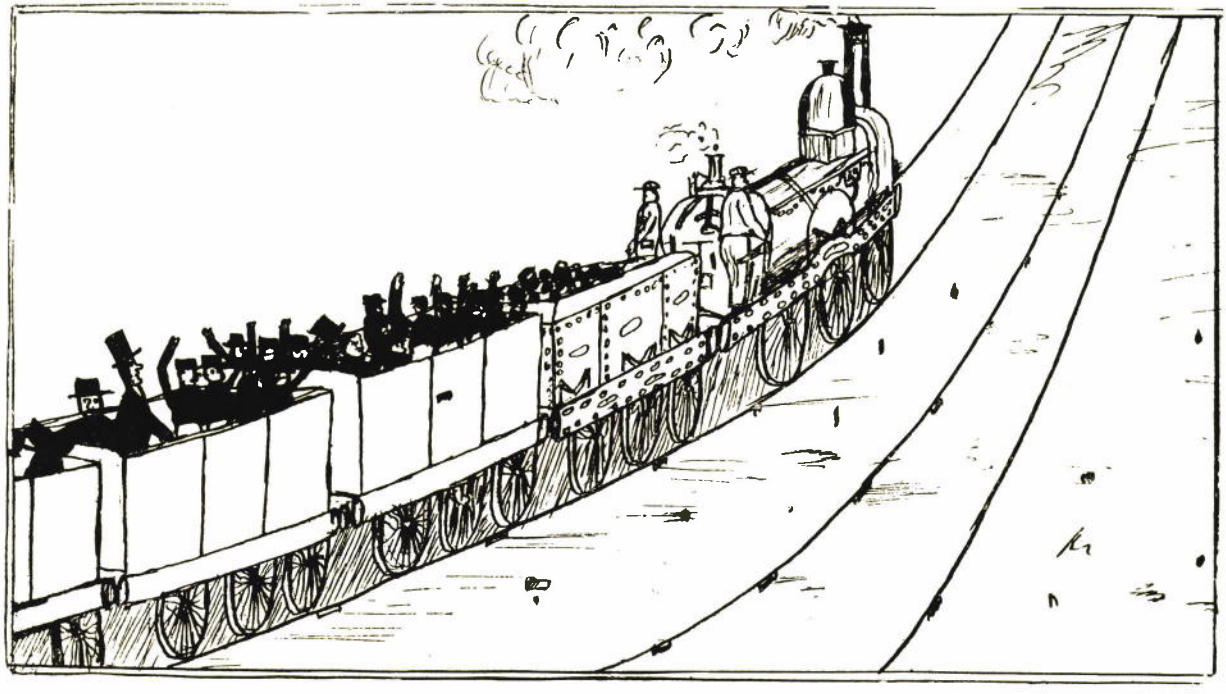
VALLEY VEGETATION.

Bank of the Cam at Audley End, showing the (*a*) Water Plants, (*b*) Sedges, (*c*) Rush, and (*d*) Meadow Land.



PLATEAU VEGETATION.

Chesterford Common—Cultivated land left derelict and reverting to hawthorn scrub. Oak-ash wood in the distance.

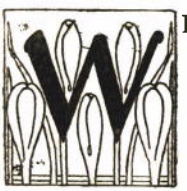


HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Reproduced from "The Schoolboys' Magazine," 1851.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

VII.—SCHOOL MAGAZINES (*Continued*).



E have now to touch on a period of some years, when many Magazines in manuscript were issued of a distinctly lighter type than their fore-runners. Unfortunately all of these have disappeared, with the exception of two, which are by me as I write. The title of the first is THE SCHOOLBOYS' MAGAZINE, but it is a second series, and commences with Number Two. This number was produced at Christmas, 1850, taking us back to the days when Christmas holidays were a thing unknown to the schoolboy, " yet still something, in the shape of plumcake, plum-pudding, etc., etc., is almost certain to arrive from home to cheer his heart, and evince that parental love still exists as strong as ever."

The contents of this magazine refer very largely to the life of the school at the time. There is a series of dialogues between " dining-room waiters," which do not point to a very high moral tone, but rather to a fondness for pudding and treacle ; and another series of bedroom conversations, which invariably end in a bolster fight, and the final paragraph runs : *Teacher :* " Dress thyself. The rest of the chamber must avoid talking."

There are many pen and ink illustrations,—certainly they are crude and ill-drawn—which give some idea of different parts of Croydon School, and of customs of the day. On the title-pages are certain instructions, usually in verse, as for instance :

> " In school-time I'm never to be read,
> Nor yet within the time when we are fed ;
> Please keep me tidy, and devoid of dirt,
> And let not rends and holes my pages hurt."

Junior.

Nine Lengths :—	1. Barker; 2. Engelmann.
Two Lengths on Back :—	1. Barker; 2. Engelmann.
Two Lengths :—	1. Barker; 2. Engelmann; 3. Wetherall.
Neat Dive :—	1. Barker; 2. Engelmann; 3. Howitt.

Junior Champion : (*for the second time*)—John T. Barker.

The Bedroom Aquatic Sports were won by Bedroom Number 11. (Captain, E. Kilbey).

GIRLS' ATHLETICS.

The girls who entered for the Aquatic sports this year were much keener than they were last, and altogether the swimming and diving seem to have improved. There is still a great need for individuals to improve their style, especially that of the breast stroke, which is often too hurried and incomplete. The Senior Champion was Doris Thompson, who was followed closely by Nina Townshend and then Joyce Watts.

Owing to infection in the school no outside cricket matches could be arranged, but the annual Form matches were played, nine Fifth Form girls, eleven Fourth and fifteen Third, forming the respective teams. The Fifth Form won the Championship.

The tennis season was a very poor one owing to the frequent rain. This year we had Senior and Junior Championships instead of only Senior, with the result that Nina Townshend was Senior Champion and Phyllis Rigby the Junior.

LILIAN M. WALKER.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

CRICKET, 1916.

SO far as the boys were concerned, the promise for a successful season was good; but infection prevented the carrying out of even the few fixtures we had been able to make. However, the first XI., weakened by the loss of Mr. Pumphrey, played three matches, while the Boys' and 2nd XI.'s only brought off two each—against the Town Grammar School. In the 1st XI. Mr. Brereton totalled 61 for once out, on two occasions batting very steadily. The last match against the Grammar School was continued late, to enable a second innings to be played. At one time it looked as though we should be defeated, but some lucky hitting by E. Kilbey, who scored 62 not out, gave us a lead on the first innings; and in the second innings W. W. Tebbutt (60 not out) and R. A. Partridge (41) carried the score past our opponents' total without loss. Tebbutt's average for all matches was 33.2, for which he went to the wickets seven times. The 2nd XI. won both their matches easily; in the last match they disposed of their opponents for 26.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
First XI.	3	0	2	1
Boys' XI.	2	1	1	0
Second XI.	2	2	0	0

J. PENROSE WHITLOW,
(School Captain).

AQUATICS.

Senior.

Quarter Mile :— 1. Kilbey; 2. Thompson; 3. Butler.
Six Lengths :— 1. Kilbey; 2. Butler; 3. Thompson.
Two Lengths :— 1. Kilbey; 2. Thompson; 3. Butler.
Neat Dive :— 1. Hartwell; 2. Falkner ii.; 3. Thompson, Wright.

Champion : (*for the second time*)—Ernest Kilbey.

1. The zone of meadow land, with *Saxifraga granulata*, passing up to the cultivated chalk.

2. Rush zone, which may form a narrow band round the spring or along the bank, or may extend to a quarter of a mile on undrained fields.

3. Sedge zone, which borders the stream, and shows a tendency to widen as the valley opens to the north.

4. The water plant zone of the stream proper.

The zonation thus shown corresponds to the zonation on the borders of the existing fens of Burwell and Wicken, and it seems allowable to consider the sedge zone widening out towards the north as the commencement of the extensive fenlands. In fact a definite fen flora can be traced between Ickleton and Shelford in the ditches of low-lying meadows of the valley.

Beds of peat, containing fresh water shells and mammalian remains, occur between the springheads and the main valley at Walden, Wenden, and Newport, showing that the side valleys formed tracts of marsh or ponds in early time. Such a pond existed south of Newport in historic times, and the village was known up to the end of the sixteenth century as Newport Pond. The banks of these ponds formed the sites of the earliest human settlement.

At the present time the pasture of the valley bottoms is used for grazing, though even here considerable areas are under corn. Plantations of osier and poplar occur for timber and basketwork. The ford villages to the north are surrounded by well grown trees, so that at a distance the valley appears almost as a forest area.

NOTE.—According to Gibson's "Flora of Essex," (1860) there are in Essex 1,070 sp. flowering plants, (in British Isles 1,725) and in the Walden district 815 of these. It is possible that a few species of fen plants may be added to these: or if not now, certainly before the reclamation of the fens was complete.

Poetry, indeed, plays a large part in the contents. A series runs through entitled *A Retrospective Glance*, which describes certain school-news in verse. The following refer to the summer vacation, (the only one of the year).

"At length the time to go to bed
Had come, and each one slept,
For the last time for a whole month,
Till there again they wept.

"At length the morning broke again,
And each one dressed so gay,
To go home quickly by the train
At every time of day."

The illustration accompanying this poem is reproduced opposite. It may be necessary to point out to the present generation that this was how their grandfathers really travelled, instead of in the luxurious carriages of the G. E. R. of to-day.

This was in 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, when the Crystal Palace was erected in Hyde Park. There are many references to this, and on the return from the holidays the Committee sent the school to visit the exhibition.

"In van and railway train they went,
Arrived all right and tight,
And straight unto Hyde Park they went,
With all their main and might.

"And they did spend a happy day,
Such as I think will never
Go from the memory of the boys
Who shared this bit of pleasure."

We cannot give space for all the quotations we should like, but we cannot refrain from reproducing the following, which is entitled *A New Theory*, and was, of course, written years before the adopting of electricity to lighting purposes. "We are told that some learned philosophers attributed the light caused by the rockets (before they saw the rockets themselves) to electricity in the clouds which had become ignited. If electricity can be ignited, it is of course inflammable. So perhaps at some future time we shall have our houses, etc.,

lighted up with it, as it, no doubt (if it gives one at all) gives a very bright flame ; and surely a small wire, enclosed in gutta-percha, would take up far less room than these gas-pipes, and I have no doubt that in that case electricity would be much cheaper than gas itself."

It is from *The Schoolboys' Magazine* that we gain the knowledge of several other publications of a simialr nature. In an article entitled *A Sketch of the Magazines* we learn that after the decease of *The Croydon School Monthly Magazine* (mentioned in our last article) at the end of 1847, " the Poetic Society, then in its prime, embodied the productions of its members in a periodical called THE LITERARY GLEANER." Between this and the production of *The Schoolboys' Magazine* in 1850, five other attempts were made, finishing with THE GOOSEBERRY BUSH, which " with its piquant essays and its humorous satires blazed forth and defied all competition." While *The Schoolboys' Magazine* was in being eight other rivals appeared, most of which only lasted two numbers !

In Tenth Month, 1855, appeared the first number of THE MONTHLY GLEANER, a periodical intended to be produced during the winter months, to give the boys of that day something to occupy themselves with during the short days and long evenings. Once again, the editor thinks it necessary to explain the object of his attempt. In his introduction he says : " The object of my existence is the instruction and entertainment of those who may form my acquaintance " ; and in the second number, in an article called *Half-an-hour with the Shades of the Past*, which describes an imaginary visit to the spirits of defunct magazines, he explains still further to the " monarch " (*The Croydon School Monthly Magazine*) that its objects are " the diffusion of a taste for literary pursuits in the school, and the profitable employment of leisure hours ; in a word, the promotion of intellectual development, both amongst contributors and subscribers." In answer to a criticism that there is little amusement

promised, he hastens to add that he " did not wish by any means to infer that the columns of *The Gleaner* were entirely closed against humour and entertainment ; on the contrary, the editor was quite desirous that the *dulce* should receive a full share of attention, at the same time bearing the *utile* in mind as the primary object."

The two volumes of *The Gleaner* in our possession are by no means so dull as the " objects " seem to promise. Besides articles of all kinds there is a column devoted to *Foreign Intelligence*, which gives details of news of the outer world, such as the attempt to lay the Atlantic submarine telegraph, and another headed *Local Intelligence*. In this latter is a certain amount of school news, and one entry gives an interesting sidelight on the out-of-school recreations of the day. This paragraph runs : " Whilst the inclement skies forbade the use of the playground, the 'Long-rope ' was a deservedly popular exercise. Since that was worn out, ' whip-top ' for the shed, and ' cutters ' for the playground seem to have been favourite games. Some seem to have a strong predilection for ' hop-scotch ' and ' babies' games,' which seem scarcely active enough for this weather. It is to be hoped that the football will soon be repaired." It would be interesting if some of our readers could enlighten us on the subjects of " long-rope " and " cutters."

Poetry is frequently to be found, which varies much in quality ; but we doubt if the present Board would dare to insert a poem consisting of fifty-eight verses of eight lines each (which actually appears in *The Gleaner*), even if other contributions fell to a minimum !

We have been unable to trace any connection between these magazines and the Juvenile Literary Society, but possibly the venture was not looked upon by it with full approval, for in the Report of the Select Committee presented on the 8th of May, 1856, the following paragraph appears :—" Perhaps more than has been done during the past winter as regards

essay writing might have been accomplished, had not the attention of several of our members been directed towards another channel, *viz.*, contributing to the pages of *The Monthly Gleaner.*"

(*To be concluded*).

J. PENROSE WHITLOW.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

CONCERNING OLD SCHOLARS.

Old Scholars who were in the Fifth and Sixth Forms last Term :

M. Dorothea Barton is studying at the Herts and Essex High School at Bishop's Stortford.

J. Frederick Butler passed the London Matriculation Examination in September. He is expecting shortly to go to Canada.

Lilian S. Dell

Eva M. Diamond

Gwendoline R. Hayes is studying at the Maida Vale High School.

Ernest Kilbey is with a Birmingham firm of chemists.

Reginald W. Montford is with a London firm of Accountants.

Gwyneth E. Morgan

Lilian C. Shepherd

William W. Tebbutt is at present on a Fruit Farm.

Mabel C. Wellman is going to learn dispensing.

Kathleen E. Wilson is studying at Everton Vale School, Liverpool.

Philip A. Wright is with a London firm of Accountants.

* * * * * *

Dorothy B. Freeman (1910-14) has gained a prize for success in the Cambridge Higher Local Examination, and has been awarded scholarships by the Girls' Perse School at Cambridge (where she has been studying for the last two years)

and by the Essex Education Council, which will enable her to complete a three years' course at Newnham.

* * * * * *

Congratulations to Mary Dowson (1907-1909) who has distinguished herself as a violoncellist by winning the Bonamy Dobree Prize and silver medal at the Royal Academy of Music.

* * * * * *

A note from Cyril H. Brazier (1906-1909) tells us that he is dispatch-riding somewhere in France.

* * * * * *

Extract from letters written by his mother, after an interview with him, concerning Philip Radley (student Teacher, 1916), who is serving a term of six months' imprisonment in Lewes Gaol.

. . . Philip was so glad to hear all the news about Walden, . . . he sends his kindest regards. He looks and seems very well and has put on weight. He is still working in the laundry part of the day, which is far better than being alone in his cell all the time ; the rest of the time he is in his cell, where he knits and darns socks, and has an hour's reading in the evening. They have forty minutes exercise a day. We saw him between two sets of iron bars, with a warder between the two all the time. He seems entirely satisfied that the course he is taking is the right and only one for him, and we feel thankful he is so steadfast. The head warder said to us when we came out : " He's all right, sir, he's always happy and cheerful ! "

* * * * * *

After a fortnight's experiences with a battery throwing smoke shells during the Somme battle, Mr. G. H. Evans, a former Science Master, has been recalled to London, and is now engaged in Government work as a Chemist Analyst.

Howard Diamond (1908-1915) who obtained E. C. S., and joined the F.A.U. Agricultural Section, writes as follows:

" . . . I have been very fortunate in finding interesting work here, along with two other C.O.'s, in some tomato-

houses. We start work at 6.30 a.m., stop at 8 o'clock for breakfast, for which we get three quarters of an hour, and with another break at dinner, work till 6 p.m. Every other day we pick the fruit. This takes all morning. Then the fruit has to be classed as first or second grade, with a third grade for very small or deformed tomatoes. The fruit thus graded is packed in twelve pound baskets, and sold to dealers or sent off by train. The plants have to be watered as often as water can be spared, and sprayed with a mixture of copper sulphate and lime to prevent certain diseases. The houses occupy about half an acre. We got our record crop about a week ago—840 lbs. !

* * * * * *

Writing from No. 3 Barrack Room, King George Hospital, Stamford Street, S.E., Eric Holttum (1907-1911), working in the F.A.U., says :

" . . . For the last ten days I have had a different job from my previous rather slack one. I now get little time to read or otherwise amuse myself at night, except when there is a specially slack night. I work in a pair of ordinary wards—(all wards are arranged in pairs with a kitchen between)—and also do other jobs in other parts of the floor, such as getting all the milk from downstairs for the floor, and cutting bread and butter for breakfast. Sometimes they want help in other wards, and I have to go, much to the regret of the Sister whom I generally help, as she has to start her morning's work much earlier. . . . I assist her to dress some paralytic patients every morning (men with spinal wounds who have lost the use of their legs), which isn't altogether pleasant, but one gets used to it. Then I wash a few helpless patients, and take temperatures. Earlier in the night I clean up the ward kitchen, clean the oven and gas stove, sweep and mop the floor.

We have received another interesting letter from E. G. Montford, (1901-1908), Sanitary Section, R.A.M.C., Egypt, in which he writes :

Finding opportunities in the work of the War Victims' Relief Committee very restricted, I exchanged just a year ago for more congenial work in the Sanitary Service of the army. Early this year our section was detailed for service abroad, and within a fortnight we had given up a cold and snowy London for a desert camp just outside Cairo with a shade temperature even then in the eighties. Then came a period of hot winds, driving sand, and we were shrivelled at 118° to 120° in the shade. . . . From the summit of the Pyramids the line of demarcation between the desert and the irrigated fields of the Nile is very pronounced. On the one hand is a great stretch of yellow sandhills and on the other a lovely belt of green through which the river placidly flows. Even to-day many of the farming operations are of a most primitive order, though in the delta itself, the advent of European companies has altered this, and cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., are produced in the most up-to-date manner. European fruits ,and vegetables thrive well and we have tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, marrows, lettuce at remarkably low prices. Up country there are vast wheat areas.

More interesting to me than the palaces, tombs and mosques, and the ruined cities, are the people themselves. In the main streets one sees a never-ending stream of men and women, gathered from all the nations of the East. One is constantly reminded of the biblical narratives in many of the every-day manners, customs and sights.

* * * * * *

Extract from a letter from Arthur Warren, (1906-1908), *Sergeant in a Yeomanry Regiment.*

" I am sorry that I have never written to you, or to anyone connected with the old school, before this, especially as I received a letter somewhere about the middle of last January

from the Old Scholars' Association saying that there was some tobacco, etc., sent off for me; I much appreciate this kind spirit, but much regret to say I never received the baccy! Our regiment landed at Anzac last August, and we were there until the evacuation. I am pleased to say I was one of the lucky ones; I was there the whole time and was one of the last party to leave. The whole time I was on there I was only once hit, and this was with a piece of shrapnel which hit me in the back and knocked me head over heels, but with the exception of a nice little bruise I never got a scratch. After a rest at Alexandria, we have been all over Egypt; at present we are right out in the desert far from all civilisation, and all we see is sand and camels. Yesterday it was 120° in the shade, but we are all cheerful. I expect you have heard that Leonard is in the Navy, and I believe is somewhere in the North Sea. He was wireless operator on one of H.M. ships last time I heard of him."

* * * * * *

We have been requested to state that Miss Barnard's pension was obtained for her by an old Scholar, and is not otherwise connected with old Scholars. [EDS.]

SCHOOL DIARY.

July 5th.—Cricket Match, 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI. home, lost, 81 to 166. Mr. Brereton, 27 not out.

,, 6th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Charles Tebbutt. Essays: "Telegraphy by Sea," Albert Gardner; "The Festival of Empire," Lilian Shepherd; "A Song," Harry Hartwell; "Moving Pictures," Doris Thompson. Violin Solo, Dorothea Barton. Song, Miss Bird. Recitation, Mr. Whitlow.

,, 9th.—Address in Evening Meeting by Mr. Sawdon on "Boys' Schools in China."

,, 10th.—Form Excursions by kindness of Mr. Welch.

,, 12th.—Cricket Match. 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI. home, draw. 133 for 7 to 45 for 4. Mr. Brereton, 34 not out; Mr. Whitlow, 25; W. W. Tebbutt, 24.

,, 13th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Exhibition of Specimens.

,, 17th.—Cambridge Examinations begin.

July 19th.—Cricket Match, Boys' 2nd XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Grammar School 2nd XI., away, won, 112 to 32 and 52. T. Jeffrey, 20 not out.

,, 20th.—Cricket Match, Boys' XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Grammar School, home, lost 51-104.

,, 22nd.—Cricket Matches, Boys' XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Grammar School, away, won, 125 and 117 for 3 wickets, to 108 and 97. E. Kilbey, 62; W. Tebbutt, 60 not out; R. Partridge, 41. Boys' 2nd XI. *v.* Grammar Schoo. 2nd XI., home, won, 110 and 101 for 8 wickets to 53 and 261 P. Wright, 30; R. Falkner, 25; L. Hogg, 20 and 6 wkts. for 6.

,, 25th.—General Meeting.

,, 27th.—Holidays begin.

Sept. 12th.—School reopens.

,, 20th.—Addresses at Meeting House on "The Jubilee of the F.F.M.A.," by Dr. Hodgkin, Katharine Dixon and Gulielma Crosfield.

,, 21st.—Quarterly Meeting.
N.H.S. Business Meeting.

,, 27th.—N.H.S. Walk to St. Aylott's Wastes.

,, 28th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girls' Diary, Julia Bannister. Essays "The Maltese Islands," Maurice Jeffrey; "Work in a Y.M.C.A. Canteen," Nina Townshend; "Vegetarianism," Marcus Matthews. Pianoforte Solos, Joyce Watts, Miss Bird.

Sept. 30th to—Visit from Mr. Gower who spoke to us on "Service,':
Oct. 2nd. in Sunday Evening Meeting.

Oct. 5th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Exhibition of Specimens.

,, 9th.—Blackberry Excursion for whole School.

,, 12th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Harry Dent. Essays: "Art and Artists," Joyce Watts; "Lighthouses," Henry Nicholson; "Pastures New," Miss Pickard; "A Week-end at Reigate," Constance Wilderspin. Part Song, Seven Girls. Recitation, Mr. Whitlow.

,, 14th.—Football Match, Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Saffron Walden "Juniors," home, won, 6-1.

,, 19th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Essays: "Constellations," Joyce Watts"; "Meteors, Shooting Stars and Comets," Doris Thompson; "Planets," Cecil Falkner; "The Moon," Reginald Falkner.

,, 21st.—N.H.S. Excursion to Cambridge.

,, 26th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girl's Diary, Marjorie Pollard. Essays: "Ceylon Tea," Lawrance Palmer; "The Dicker Potteries," Julia Bannister; "The Duke of Marlborough," Roland Partridge. Piano Solos, Ruby Griggs, Constance Wilderspin.

,, 28th.—Hockey Match; Girls' 1st XI. *v.* Boys' 1st XI. Lost, 4-6.

,, 29th.—Lantern Lecture in Evening Meeting on "Margaret Fell and Early Quakerism," by Miss Ethel Crawshaw.

NOTICES.

It is intended to publish three numbers of *The Avenue* during 1917, price 6d. per copy (post free 7d.), or 1s. 6d. per annum (post free 1s. 9d.).

Articles and Subscriptions may be addressed to *The Avenue*, Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

Articles in *The Avenue* written by boys and girls are signed in italics.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1916.

J. Frederick Butler passed the examination in September.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1916.

Senior:—M. Dorothea Barton, Philip A. Wright, Bedford Deane, Marjorie G. Harrod, John H. Thompson.

Junior:—Edward B. Thomas (Third Class Honours), Marcus A. Matthews, C. Frederick Tebbutt, Edwin D. Ash, Kathleen E. Wilson, Lilian C. Shepherd, Gwendoline R. Hayes, E. Maurice Jeffrey, Albert W. Gardner, Roland A. U. Partridge, Mabel C. Wellman, Alfred T. Cadman, Lilian S. Dell.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, JULY, 1916.

Bronze Medallion:—J. F. Butler, B. Deane, C. A. Falkner, A. W. Gardner, E. M. Jeffrey, E. Kilbey, W. W. Tebbutt, J. H. Thompson, P. A. Wright.

Proficiency Certificate:—J. T. Barker, J. F. Butler, B. Deane, D. Dickson, R. Falkner, H. S. Hartwell, J. L. Hillary, R. W. Montford, C. F. Tebbutt, P. W. Tebbutt, H. L. Wright.

SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Beckside* (Ayton), *The Island* (Sidcot), *Penketh School Magazine*, *Stramongate School Magazine*.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

Reginald W. Montford having left the School, his place on the Board has been taken by *John H. Thompson*.



Why is this kettle boiling?

To make a cup of Elect Cocoa with the delicious Rowntree

flavour

Battersea Polytechnic, London, S.W.

Principal—F. H. NEWMAN, M.A., Ph.D.

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The College offers courses in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and Motor Engineering and Architecture, also University Courses in Science and Music. The courses cover three or four years, and prepare for the Polytechnic Diploma and for the B.Sc. and B Sc. Engineering Degrees of the University of London. Minimum age of admission, sixteen years. Fee, £13 13s. 0d. per session.

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