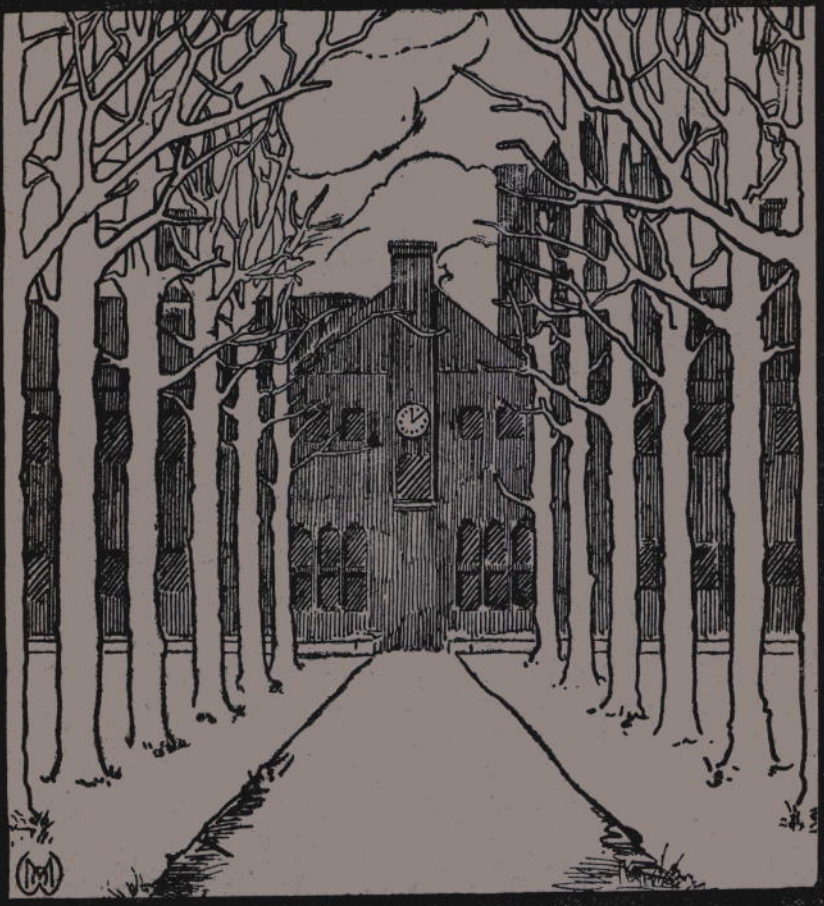
THE AVENUE



DECEMBER 1921

PER ARDUA AD ALTA



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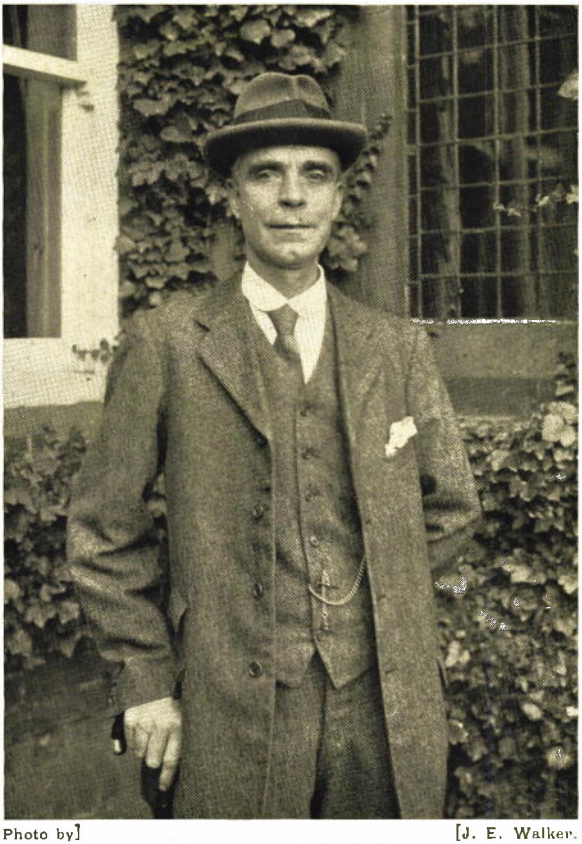


Photo by] [J. E. Walker.

FREDERICK BOWTLE.

Carpentry Instructor, 1902–21.



The Magazine of the Friends' School, Saffron Walden.

VOL. X. DECEMBER, 1921. No. 36.

FOREWORD.

"WE came back to find the workmen on the premises busily engaged in carrying out operations in connection with the new building scheme." These words, taken from the Foreword of *The Avenue* a year ago, are still true, only more so. The re-modelling of the girls' old washroom and the creation of a new one on the upper landing, as well as the enlargement of the boys' workshop, have indeed been practically finished during the holidays, but the work still in hand as we go to press includes the transformation of the Boys' Fourth into a Laboratory, of the Chemical Laboratory into a bathroom, while on the site of the Fives Courts we watch and listen to the growth of a new wing which will ultimately house the Boys' Fourth and Fifth Forms, as well as provide an Art Room on the top floor. Meanwhile the exercise of a little extra patience is demanded from us all in the midst of noise, dust and other inconveniences.

The buildings are indeed a fact, but the wherewithal to pay for them is less so, and in order to raise money towards the Building Fund a Sale of Work, to be held at the School early in December, is being organised by the House Council, and is keeping everyone busy.

Referring back to the end of the Summer Term, mention might be made of an alteration in the programme on General Meeting day, when, for the first time in the School's history, the girls' side was represented in the Swimming display, and more than one spectator expressed the hope that the innovation would form a precedent.

Old Scholars will unite with the School in good wishes to Miss Jones, who, after fifteen-and-a-half years' loyal service, has left to do further study in London. Miss Woodcock and Anthony Pim also left us, regretting that their stay was temporary. These places are filled respectively by Miss M. G. Yapp, B.A., Miss Low, and Messrs. Goom and Bailey (from Ackworth and Bootham), to all of whom we offer a warm welcome.

Another addition to the Staff has been caused by the increasing amount of wood-work done in the School, so that a resident wood-work master is required. As a token of the regard in which Mr. Bowtle was held by Old Scholars and the School, a presentation of money was made to him, accompanied by a book containing the autographs of every member of the School, and of some Old Scholars. We are glad to welcome Mr. Lipscombe from Penketh School, who will carry on the work.

The death knell of both the Cambridge Junior and London Matriculation examinations has been rung. The former lapses altogether and in place of the latter the Sixth Form will now enter for the General School Examination of London University, which carries with it exemption from Matriculation.

FLORENCE D. PRIESTMAN.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

The Literary Society.

THE outstanding feature of the year's work was the Annual Meeting in November, at which "Abraham Lincoln" was performed. A report of this was given in the March issue of *The Avenue*. Our Christmas Social Evening this time took the form of a fancy dress evening, and was filled by various competitions of intellectual and other natures. In the summer term one of our meetings was devoted to five-minute essays. Our regular meetings were not so successful as in former years at the beginning of the year, but improved considerably towards the end. Reginald Reynolds produced two essays of outstanding merit during the year, and other very successful writers were Peggy Horsfield, Philip Smith and Grace Porter, who all carried off second prizes. Owing perhaps to a somewhat smaller membership, the music items have not been so frequent, but those we have had have been of a high standard, especially the piano solos of Peggy Horsfield.

We regret the loss of one of our Secretaries, Miss Jones, whose work on behalf of the Society was indefatigable.

J. Penrose Whitlow.

Natural History Society.

Our meetings have, as usual, been held fortnightly and have proved interesting and helpful to our studies. At each meeting a report has been given on the Phenological and Meteorological observations by the secretaries, G. Baker and A. Skelton respectively. We have during the year listened to twenty-two papers and addresses besides a number of five-minute talks. Our thanks are due to Mr. Eland, the late curator of the Saffron Walden Museum, for his lecture on "Insects," to the Rev. G. Montague Benton, for taking us over the Parish Church and explaining its points of interest, and to Mrs. Morris for her interesting lecture on Ceylon.

We are also very grateful to the following people who have entertained us on our excursions: Mrs. Crafton-Green, Mrs. Morris, Sen., Mrs. Custerson, Dr. Palmer and Mr. Nash. In all we have made a dozen excursions, a diary of which was commenced in the Summer Term, illustrated by photographs taken by members.

A diary of Meteorological observations has been kept during the past twelve months, readings being taken each morning by the members of a small committee.

George Fairbrother retired from the secretaryship on leaving the school in July. He had held this post for two years, and we owe him our grateful thanks for the great trouble that he took on behalf of the Society.

Anthony Skelton.
(Upper Fifth Form.)

THE READING CLUB.

Despite the loss of many valuable members at the end of the Summer Term, 1920, our ranks were well re-filled, and at the next meeting the junior members numbered fourteen, of whom only four have since left.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree kindly invited us each term to hold our meeting at their house where, as everyone knows, hospitality is a feature.

The range of our reading has been wide, stretching from Shakespeare and Marlowe to Conrad, Galsworthy and modern poetry, and including many types of books; this latter point is realised fully when one finds that, to give examples of each kind, it would be necessary to name twelve books.

Though no particular book, or discussion thereon, can be mentioned as more interesting than the rest, it is certainly true that as a whole our discussions have been never more animated, our books never more generally appreciated, and (which proves the above) our auctions never more successful.

Reginald A. Reynolds.
(Sixth Form.)

FOURTH FORM LITERARY SOCIETY.

Last year the Fourth Form Literary Society was at a rather low standard throughout, but we hope for better things from the advent of members of the Junior Literary Society this year. The best essays were by Grace Gibb, James Blagdon and Connie Newbery, but we have very few members fit to swell the ranks of the Senior Literary Society. For the first time in the annals of the Society, the members leaving the Fourth Form were unable to produce material to provide the first meeting of the new session. Joyce Tawell and Violet Falkner have provided several musical items, and Ruth Holman has given several excellent recitations. Miss Jones and Mr. Whitlow have left the Society, the latter having been its President since its foundation fourteen years ago.

J. PENROSE WHITLOW.

JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

During the past year the Junior Literary Society reached a high-water mark of success. On the literary side essays of outstanding merit have been produced, especially by Arnold Francis, Clifford Hornby, Rosa Ashby and Molly Halford, while Jean Champness and Frances Gear frequently delighted the Society with their well chosen, carefully delivered recitations. Perhaps, however, the talent of the Society revealed itself to an even greater degree in the musical items. Not for many years has the Society had such capable pianists as Constance Sutherland, Kathleen Thimblebee, Marjorie Williams and Donald Newbery. Vocal music, too, was several times rendered in a pleasing manner by Mona Gibb, Alma Palmer and Lucy Soar.

A special feature of the last meeting was the reciting by the composers themselves of a number of ballads and short poems.

ARNOLD BRERETON.

THE MISSIONARY HELPERS' UNION.

Members of the various branches have worked well during the past year. Meetings were held on the same lines as in previous years; Essays, Readings and Talks have been given by the members, and in some cases a book has been studied.

The increased cost of materials during the past two years has somewhat hampered our activities, but in spite of this the Sale last December quite realised our expectations, and we were able to send a sum of over £8 to the F.F.M.A. Special mention must be made of the great amount of work produced by the Girls' Upper and Lower Fourths. To these members and to the generous support of other friends, members of the Staff included, we owe much, and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their many kind gifts and unstinted help.

ELEANOR G. JONES.

BAND OF MERCY.

We have completed the second year of our existence, and one marked by the variety of our achievements. A tendency has grown to broaden the basis of our work and to interpret the word "Animals" in such a way as to include mankind. Hence, to mention only a few, some very interesting and well maintained discussions upon Vaccination, Vegetarianism, and Vivisection, the last named the outcome of a stimulating address by Mrs. Barritt.

Our Lesser Brethren, however, have not suffered lack of consideration, as witness our steady following of the course of the Plumage, Performing Animals, and Decrepit Horse Traffic Bills through Parliament. In connection with the old horses, we undertook to send three of our members to address a public meeting in a neighbouring town. Moreover, we learn that our agitation *re* Humane Slaughtering and the provision of a Public Abattoir [seconded by the receiving of our deputation by a local butcher], has brought

the matter before a wider circle than our own. Lastly, a practical expression of our sympathies for our Feathered Friends has taken the form of making a bird-table for them for the winter months and nesting-boxes for the Spring.

THE BAND OF MERCY.

THE WORKSHOPS.

Twenty years ago the School was considered well off in having two Carpentry Workshops, one for girls and another for boys. At that time the only carpentry included in the School curriculum was one lesson a week for the boys in the Fourth Form; apart from this all the work was done in leisure hours, and consisted largely of turning for the boys, carving for the girls. The boys' shop—which then possessed two lathes—was on part of the site of the present Physical Laboratory, but a larger shop was built on the present site in 1901, after which regular classes in carpentry were gradually extended until they included all the boys below the Fifth Form. Two years ago one Form of girls commenced carpentry; again the classes were gradually extended so that now they include all the girls below the Fifth Form.

Two or three visits per week from a Carpentry Instructor used to afford the teaching considered necessary, but these increased to such an extent that a full-time resident Master is now needed to take charge of Carpentry and other Handwork.

At the same time the Boys' Workshop (where all the classes are held) has been increased in size by the addition of what used to be a passage leading from the Playroom; while most of the old cumbrous benches have been replaced by smaller dual benches.

C. BRIGHTWEN ROWNTREE.

GODHAVN.

ON looking at a map of Greenland you will hardly fail to notice, about the latitude of 70° N. on the West Coast, a large island called Disko, and most probably you will see marked at the southernmost point of the island the colony of Godhavn. This colony, known in former times to Scotch whalers as Lievely, is the centre of administration of the northern part of Danish West Greenland, and close to it is situated the Danish Arctic Station, the only permanent scientific station within the Arctic Circle. During the present summer it was my privilege to visit this institution in company with Professor Seward of Cambridge.

The primary object of our visit was to make collections of the well-known and exceedingly interesting fossil plants which are found in certain shales and sandstones which occur in Disko Island and on both north and south coasts of the Nugssuag peninsula to the north of Disko. We also made collections of the present flora of the country. As far as is known, nearly the whole of Greenland, except the northernmost part, is composed of igneous rocks, called gneiss, some of the oldest rock on the earth's surface, but by far the greater part of this is covered by a permanent ice-field, sending down tongue-like glaciers to the coast, where the ice breaks away and floats in the sea as icebergs; the bare rock is only seen along the coast. Disko Island and the Nugssuag peninsula are formed of rocks of recent geological age, consisting of the sandstones and shales beforementioned, and above them very thick layers of basalt. The interest of the fossils lies in the fact that they show the flora of Greenland in past times to have been like that of warm temperate and even sub-tropical countries to-day, so that there must have been a far warmer climate in Greenland formerly than exists there now. There is a great contrast between the broad leaves of forest trees found as fossils and the minute



Photo by] [R. E. Holttum.

GODHAVN.

View across head of harbour, with basalt mountains beyond.

leaves of the low heath plants predominating at the present time.

Godhavn is a typical colony in Danish Greenland. It is situated on a low irregular mass of gneiss, which projects into the sea and forms an excellent natural harbour. Built upon the irregular rounded rocks, surrounded by the vegetation which has slowly developed in the cracks and hollows, are the houses of the Danes and Eskimos, about a hundred and fifty inhabitants all together. The houses range in size from the pleasant and spacious abode of the inspector to the smallest one-roomed Eskimo turf-hut. The inspector's house stands close to the harbour, a long low wooden section with a verandah in front of it and steps leading down to a landing-stage. Near by lives the factor of the colony (a Dane) in a house that is over one hundred years old, likewise built of wood, as are all the better houses in Greenland. Near the harbour also is the Government's store, at which European commodities are sold cheaply to the natives. Other principal inhabitants with fair-sized wooden dwellings are the pastor, the editor and printer of the North Greenland monthly newspaper, and the catechist; these three are all natives. The houses are usually painted outside with bright colours, often red and green, and form a pleasing contrast to the almost oppressive uniform colouring of the rocks. The vegetation round the colony is much brighter green than elsewhere, consisting of dense tufts of a particular species of Alpine grass. The rocks are normally grey in colour, with darker or lighter bands in them, but except where they are constantly worn by being walked upon they are almost covered by a close crust of black lichens. The poorer Eskimo houses are low and square, the walls are made of turf and the flat roof covered with the same; they frequently consist of one room only. Near the houses, throughout the colony, are upright wooden posts, six feet high or more, with cross bars, and upon these you may see kayaks (the native hunters' canoes) or sledges, or drying meat or fish, or skins. These objects must be

kept out of reach of the numerous hungry dogs which roam freely everywhere. They are large and wolf-like, and mostly only half tame. At night it is strange to hear them howling in one long melancholy chorus.

As you stand in front of the Inspector's house, looking across the harbour in which are lying at anchor two or three motor boats and possibly a small schooner, you will see on the other side a low black building with many barrels lying beside it on the rocks, and a short lazily-smoking square chimney. This is the blubber-boiling station where the natives take seal blubber to be turned into oil. Beyond and above this oil store the gneiss rock continues in low rounded masses, with bogs and pools in the hollows, up to some five or six hundred feet, and then above it towers a great flat-topped mass of black basalt, the upper part of steep rugged terraces, showing how it has been formed in successive layers, and below long slopes of large and small boulders, split off by the rapid weathering of the rock.

Just to the east of Godhavn there is a large valley with a rapid stream flowing out into the sea, and beyond the valley the basalt mountains continue again, rising here almost sheer from the sea in cliffs nearly a thousand feet high. Between the river and the harbour rocks there is a low flat piece of ground, on the upper end of which is built the Arctic station, with green slopes behind it covered with low willow bushes. The director of the station has made a road nearly a kilometre long, connecting his house with the harbour, so that goods may be carried on a small cart drawn by dogs. This is probably the best and longest piece of continuous road in the whole of Greenland. Looking out to sea from the Station, a fine group of icebergs can usually be seen stranded in the shallow water near the shore: these have drifted across the bay from one of the great ice-fjords. There they will lie for days and gradually break up. If you are lucky enough to see one of them turning over you will witness a most impressive spectacle. The huge mass of ice turns very slowly over,

large pieces falling off into the sea with crashes like thunder, and forming a series of big waves breaking along the harbour rocks. On the outermost point of the harbour rocks can be seen a conical hut, said to be nearly two hundred years old, painted red with a white cross on it. The framework of this is made of two whale jaw bones, and it was used in the old days as a look-out by the whalers, who kept a constant watch, night and day, for their "fish." Inside are carved many names famous in the annals of arctic exploration.

On walking to the colony you will no doubt meet some of the natives, the women in their brightly coloured clothes, especially fine if it is Sunday, and the men more soberly clad. They will all smile at you—it is the Greenland greeting, and you are considered most impolite if you do not return it. Formerly, all their clothing was made of skin, chiefly sealskin, and to a large extent this is still the case, but they also use European cloth, chiefly for their upper garments. The men also wear blue serge trousers in summer, but sealskin trousers in winter. The women wear a highly coloured, close-fitting cotton upper garment, extending to the hips, a pair of short sealskin trousers, the fur outside and ornamented with a panel of beautifully ornamented dogskin down the front of each leg, and a pair of long sealskin boots, similarly ornamented, reaching above the knee. The ornamentation consists of tiny pieces of variously coloured skin sewn on to the boot in various pleasing geometrical patterns. Every woman will make her own clothes, in which she takes a great pride, and the effect is certainly striking and usually artistic. On Sundays and special occasions the women also wear elaborate capes made of variously coloured beads.

The man's principal work is hunting, and the making of his weapons, in which he shows great skill, in spite of the primitive tools usually at his disposal. His kayak in particular is an object very wonderfully adapted to his needs. The women's work lies principally in the house, cutting up the game caught

by the men, cooking the flesh, preparing the skins and making clothes from them. No Greenlanders except those directly employed by the government have any regular occupation. They live very peaceably together and know nothing of the strain and hustle of the world which lies not far from their doors. And it seems that everyone in Greenland is infected with this same easy-going temperament. They are cut off from all communication with civilisation for eight months at a time: this possibly has its drawbacks, but it is sometimes an advantage to be where there are only three mails a year and one can forget the rest of the busy world and its troubles for a season.

RICHARD E. HOLTTUM.

(1907-11.)

NIGHT.

THE day is drawing to a close,
And the hazy peaks in the far away,
Seem to nod their heads to the close of day.
In the golden air a line of crows
Flies steadily on with beat of wing;
Their line keeps straight, for well they know
That should they rest on the trees below,
The woods with a death-cry loud would ring.

And now the sun's last golden rays
Kiss the hills with a deep red tinge,
Like the royal robe of a stately king.
Now the woods are quiet and only a bird that strays
Wakes the echo with its call,
As it flutters in night's dark pall
Away from its nest in some thick green bays.

An hour has passed, then large and bright
The moon looks over the top of the hill,
Silvering the trees, showing up the mill
Like some great giant come to guard the night ;
Higher and higher still she looks
Like a fairy ball that sparkles and shimmers full of light,
Come to play with the elves on their revel night
As they all troop out of their shady nooks.

Clifford Hornby.
(*Third Form.*)

OLD SCHOLARS AT WALDEN.

OCTOBER 15TH—17TH, 1921.



S one looks back on the above-mentioned visit it seems difficult to pick out the most important and interesting items in a most important and interesting week-end. Several things cannot be missed out, however, and these I herewith try and set down with truth and discretion.

Unfortunately the Old Girls lost their hockey match by 2 goals to 5. But having had a real good game they were able to bear up under their defeat, quite holding their own at the concert in the evening, and more than holding their own at Sunday afternoon's coffee and tea parties, of which more anon.

The Old Boys, playing a fairly well-balanced side, won their football match comfortably by 5 goals to nil. It was a most enjoyable game, not too strenuous but just enough to keep one alert. Welch, one of the School backs, had the misfortune to

bump his head against Carr's skull. The latter maintains his school-time quality of hardness of the head, as Welch found out, having to leave the field for repairs.

All the old favourites were enjoyed at the evening's entertainment, and several new items were much appreciated by all. After the present scholars had retired for the night, some more music was given : Ina Farnell's, Lilian Wright's and W. E. Bennett's songs were received with much acclamation ; Mr. Whitlow s musical recitations, " Night," and " King Charles " were most effective. Thence to bed.

Some were late for breakfast, as usual, but more remarkable, some were early ! Fortunately, the writer was breakfasting at his sleeping quarters and was just in the nick of time.

Most people went to view the scenes of the previous day's encounters and inspect the new buildings. I cannot advise this inspection at any other time than daylight, as scaffold poles can be found in the most unlikely places, just about neck high.

The Meeting bell collect was taken and everyone wended their way to Meeting. Here for an hour thoughts were turned backwards and forwards, to what might have been and what will be. It was impressed upon us that many in life marked time in a negative way even when there was such need of doing something for others and general helpfulness to all.

After Meeting, walks through the Park and Audley End again brought the past very vividly to mind.

We all had dinner at the School and immediately after the afternoon's engagements were entered upon.

(1) Coffee in Mr. Whitlow's room.
(2) Tea in Miss Murray's room.
(3) Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Beer at Mr. Walker's house.
(4) Tea at Mr. and Mrs. Rowntree's at Hazelwood.
(5) Tea in Mr. and Mrs. Morris's house.
(6) Tea in the Dining Hall.

Several were defaulters from this last engagement but generally speaking all were present.

School Meeting was, as usual, a centre for old emotions and happy recollections to revive in. New vows to the old School were made and old ones were renewed.

A further musical treat was provided in the Lecture Hall after Meeting, and then Supper which brought an end to the public gatherings for this week-end. Everybody retired early, owing to morning trains which, miraculous to relate, seem to have been caught.

All were most delighted and thankful for the great welcome given by all at the School and for the pains and trouble which were made by the Staff for our comfort. As one visitor said, " Lena must have had a job."

One left the old place with many longings and wishes, the chief of which was: " I wish I could always attend Old Scholars' re-unions, and so enjoy the fellowship of old companions and old teachers " ; and probably one regret, " Why have I missed so many such times in the past ? "

ALFRED T. CARR.
(1901-09.)

LONDON TO PARIS AS THE CROW FLIES.

WE had met the car provided for us by the Handley Page Co. at the Victory Hotel in Leicester Square, and we were at the Waddon Aerodrome at just about twelve o'clock. Having accepted the offer of the two outside passenger seats, we had to be specially dressed in heavy coats, goggles and helmets, and the photograph opposite may convince you that we felt almost as strange as we looked !

After a breathless scramble through the saloon, which is luxuriously appointed, and then by a worm-like motion through a small hole into the pilot's cockpit, and a clamber over a partition, we found ourselves wedged into a barrel-shaped

pit right in the nose of the machine and about fifteen feet above the ground.

At about 12.30, with a full load aboard, we taxied for some distance over some painfully bumpy ground. In a very short time we reached a height of about 3,000 feet,—not without a certain amount of bumping and lurching!—and the world below immediately assumed the trim appearance so characteristic of the "bird's-eye view." Roads looked as though sharply stamped out; prominent pieces of land were levelled down; houses looked like part of an architect's plan and very Lilliputian. Everything was a marvel of neatness, and it would seem that even Lilliput's gasometers have a measure of beauty.

Of course these worldly details have a novel and interesting appearance, but it is in the abundance, the constant changing and general magnificence of the view, that the great charm of air-travelling lies.

For some time we followed a railway and, overtaking a train, passed over a large railway junction which was recognised to be Ashford, and shortly afterwards that brilliant streak noticed for some time already in the extreme horizon was known to be the sea. With Folkestone to the left and the toy-like Martello Towers beneath us, we passed triumphantly and without hesitation over the channel, and here what magnificence awaited us!

For we were perched between the blue rippling sea and a cloud-bespeckled sky, and the two merged in the horizon immediately in front and on a level with us in a quite glorious fashion. The scene was completed by tiny ships and some seagulls, and I could just distinguish a shoal of porpoises directly below.

The last sight of England was barely lost when the coast of France became definitely outlined. But it was while we seemed equally distant from them both that the engines stopped, and the sudden quiet was quite startling—we planed down near enough to the sea to make one realise the obvious disadvantages



Photo by] [O. Cynthia Crowley.

JACK THOMPSON (left) and A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW (right),
attired for their flight to Paris, 9th September, 1921.



Photo by] [O. Cynthia Crowley.

JACK THOMPSON and A. NEAVE BRAYSHAW
seated at the front of the aeroplane: one of the two pilots behind them.

of air travel, until the engines roared out again and we rose so abruptly that there was quite a " lift " sensation.

We reached the French coast just East of Boulogne, and the geniality of the scene changed almost abruptly. The weather had become overcast, and down below was a sandy, arid kind of country. The journey over France was extremely interesting, especially as being my first view of France, but even its novelty did not save it from comparing but poorly with the part of England we had just left !

The noticeable features were the lack of hedges ; the peculiar long narrow strips of land showing up in their various tints of green and brown like a post-impressionist picture ; the roads turning at impossible angles and the villages fewer but larger than the English ones, and each with its artistically arranged château.

The coast was gradually left, and we passed over miles of this rather uninteresting country which was relieved by only two ranges of low hills until ahead of us we could distinguish that mistiness which always betrays a large town. In our very small pit we were becoming rather severely cramped, and it was with some relief that we made out the Eiffel Tower standing out gauntly from the mist.

Soon Paris was reached, the engines were stopped and we planed down—a delightful sensation—over a broad street and some high houses, and almost scraping some sheds, until a slight bump told us we had come to conventional Earth again.

JOHN H. THOMPSON (1911-17).



A WALK.



FELT I wanted something interesting to happen, not an everyday thing, like going out to tea or to a theatre, so I decided to go for a walk, and off I set for some woods near by.

The woods were strange to me, so that everything was fresh and interesting. First I climbed over an old stile and entered a shady walk which wound up and down, in and out. At last it brought me to a tiny dale which was overgrown with wild roses. Some hid blushing underneath a protecting leaf, while others pushed their way boldly to the front and gloried in their beauty. Underneath a bower of such lovely roses tumbled a little stream which sang its gurgling song as if making love to the roses which bent their heads to see their own reflection. I walked along a little way, treading as if on air: for the moss underfoot was soft as velvet, while the sweet perfume of bluebells filled me with joy. Then through the shady tree tops came a sunbeam, dancing and playing with the gurgling stream as if it could not rest, while in the clear, cool water, threading its way amongst the stones and boulders, swam a tiny silver fish. I laughed, for the water filled me with its own irrepressible joy. I sang and the birds sang with me. I blushed with happiness and the roses blushed with me. Then over the stream appeared a little rustic bridge, arching its back in proud disdain; for surely the water was there but to act as a mirror for it to see the pretty rambling roses that adorned its side.

I wandered on till the roses vanished and the moss was replaced by the common grass. Instead of weeping willows there appeared tall poplars by the side of a deep, dull stream, which flowed without a ripple under a cold stone bridge. Here I turned and wended my way home again.

Constance Sutherland.
(*Third Form.*)

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

JUST as the huge area which we call London has grown in a haphazard fashion over a long period of years, with no far-sighted architect to plan its development or regulate its growth, so the governmental system of London has grown also until it presents now an organization blending most strangely the history and tradition of the past with the conditions and requirements of the present.

We need to remember in the first place that the old city of London was a fortified city; and it is this walled-in ground, with the "liberties" surrounding it, which still form "The City of London." All the citizens and freemen of the city form the Corporation of London, and are represented by the Common Council. This body is unique in municipal government, because, unlike every other, it was not created by Parliament, but was itself in existence before Parliament, and could even remodel its own constitution without appealing to Parliament for sanction. The city curiously enough is also a county, which means it can exercise within its borders the rights of County Councils; and this it has been for many years, although there is no document to say when it became so. Thus the city controls its own drainage system and street improvements, and even keeps its own police force. (The observant will notice two differences in the uniform between the City and the Metropolitan Police). It also maintains its own ambulance service.

The head of the Corporation of London is the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, however, is not elected by the Corporation, but two names are proposed by the City Companies or Guilds, of whom we shall speak later, and of these the Aldermen select one every year on September 29th, to be Mayor. He comes into office on November 9th. So we have this anomalous position, that if the City Companies ceased to exist, the Lord Mayor could not be elected. No Corporation can exist without a head, and therefore the Corporation also would cease to exist. The

Lord Mayor is a very important person, and ranks higher than any other civil official. He receives a salary of £10,000. He is the Lord Lieutenant of the City, and the pass-word of the Tower is sent him regularly so that he may enter it at any time. On "Lord Mayor's Day" he goes in procession to the Law Courts to be sworn in before the Lord Chief Justice. His election is advised to the King, and when the sovereign dies the Lord Mayor is officially informed, so that he may inform the citizens of the capital. The Lord Mayor further has the right to sit on the Treasury Bench of the House of Commons and take part in debates where matters concerning the city are in question. He attends the taking of the oath of a new sovereign and is entitled to be present at the Coronation.

The Common Council works in many cases through Sub-Committees. One of these is the Bridge House Estates Committee, which was formed as far back as the twelfth century for the building of London Bridge, and which still administers large Trust Funds. It is responsible for the bridges in the city, and has built the Tower Bridge and recently completed Southwark Bridge. The market rights in the city, which were very highly prized in the Middle Ages, have belonged to the Corporation for 600 years, so that all markets are directly under their control. Such rights most often vest in the Lord of the Manor, as do those of Covent Garden market, and these carry a considerable revenue from tolls.

There is an interesting Committee, formed in 1609, called the Irish Society, which administers land and property with an income of about £20,000 annually for "the colonisation of the province of Ulster." This is in pursuance of an agreement between James I. and the City, and although the original purpose has long been fulfilled, the money is still spent in Derry and Coleraine.

Then again it is the City Corporation with its huge trust Funds which has purchased for the public use such tracts of land as Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches and Wanstead Park.

The bridges of the city belong to the city, and the " bridge head " on the Surrey side of London Bridge also, for defensive purposes, belonged to the city, and even when the position of the bridge was moved on rebuilding, this detached piece of ground still remained within the city's jurisdiction. This forms the ward of Bridge Without, though it contains no electors as there are no houses in it. Each mayor, therefore, who has passed the chair, is considered to be the representative of this ward. Further to this, the city corporation is Lord of the Manor of the three manors of Southwark, and the whole borough of Southwark is vested in the city by charter of Edward III., but the intentions of this and subsequent charters have never been carried into effect in practice.

There still remain twenty-seven of the ancient City Guilds, whose halls provide some of the finest buildings in the city. Membership of a Guild entitles the holder to the freedom of the city. These Guilds still maintain schools, such as the Merchant Taylor's School, and administer trust funds. There are in addition some interesting rights still remaining to them. Thus the Fishmongers appoint " fishmeters," who examine the fish at Billingsgate and condemn any which is unsound. The Goldsmiths set their " hallmark " on metal of sterling value. the Gunmakers test small-arms, and the Apothecaries give the valued degree of L.S.A. Until 1911, a book which was " entered at Stationers' Hall " was copyright.

Now let us look beyond the " County of the City of London," and we shall find that prior to 1855 the area beyond the city was administered by numerous " vestries " or parish meetings. In 1855 these were superseded in many ways by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and again in 1888 by the London County Council, forming the "Statutory County of London."

The Corporation of London administers one square mile ; the County Council administers 116 square miles : and these two together are spoken of as the administrative County of London. This area may also be spoken of as the " Metropolis."

The area of the L.C.C. is divided into twenty-eight Boroughs with Borough Councils, the boroughs being to the County much as towns are to the County Council in the provinces, though actually with less powers than provincial towns need to have.

One of these Boroughs is Westminster, but I am immediately reminded that Westminster is also a city. As a matter of fact, Westminster is a Borough containing the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, and Kensington Gardens. It is a manor, and the Dean of the Abbey is Lord of the Manor. The nominal governing body consists of the Dean, his steward and bailiff, and sixteen burgesses. For ten years in Henry VIII's reign there was a bishop of Westminster, and so it became a city, but there has never been a bishop since, although the title of a " city " remains.

Lastly, there is the area spoken of as " Greater London." This is the Metropolitan Police District, and consists of every parish (with the exception of the city), the whole of which is within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, or any part of which is within twelve miles. This covers an area of about 700 square miles, and touches areas administered by 160 local authorities. The Metropolitan police, differing from the City Police, are under the control of the Home Secretary and their duties extend not only to London but to all the dockyards of the country.

HOWARD DIAMOND.
(1908-15).

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

BOYS' CRICKET.

THE season under review has been like too many of its near neighbours in the past. Whether it is that our opponents are gradually improving whilst we are making little or no progress, or whether it is that the School has gradually become worse at cricket, the fact remains that we do not win matches

as did the giants of former days. For my part, I think that both suggestions are true to some extent, for we have not had a really good boy batsman or bowler for some time. This may, I think, be accounted for when we remember that the surface of the field has been getting steadily worse for years, so that, especially with the dry weather, it has been impossible to prepare a practice pitch which would play true. Failing a true pitch, confidence has always been lacking, and without some considerable degree of confidence batting will always be poor and erratic, but I do not see why, with constant practice, and a true pitch, Walden batting should not come up to the standard of previous years.

The bowling has been in the hands of Messrs. Whitlow, Brereton and Pumphrey in the 1st XI., who have generally managed to dispose of the other side for a reasonable total, but our batting has been so weak that only on two occasions did we top the hundred.

The standard of fielding was better than usual after the first few weeks, possibly as a result of watching the Australians *v.* Cambridge University match, where we were shown what first-class fielding was.

The batting, bowling and fielding points were awarded to R. Tawell, W. Grimes and A. Allbon respectively, and colours were granted to C. Gregg, P. Hammond, R. Tawell, R. Welch, and A. Allbon.

The 2nd XI. had, unfortunately, only four matches, of which they won fifty per cent., thus beating the Boys' 1st XI., who under the captaincy of C. Gregg, won four out of ten, and the the 1st XI., who only won one out of seven.

G. S. PUMPHREY.

BOYS' AQUATICS.

In spite of the lack of heating owing to the coal shortage, the bath was well patronised through the glorious weather of the Summer term, and all our Life-saving candidates satisfied the

examiner. For the first time three boys entered for the award of Merit. In the sports, held shortly before the end of term, Alan Howitt won Championship honours for the second time. He was closely followed by Wetherall. In the Junior Section, Philip Smith easily outdistanced all rivals, scoring maximum possible points. Morland House proved successful in a most exciting relay race, and won the House Aquatic Sports.

RESULTS.

SENIOR

One Length :—1, Howitt; 2, Wetherall; 3, Gregg.
Two Lengths Breast :—1, Skelton; 2, Howitt and Wetherall.
Six Lengths :—1, Howitt; 2, Wetherall; 3, Harrod.
Eighteen Lengths :—1, Howitt; 2, Wetherall; 3, Hornby.
Neat Dive :—1, Hornby; 2, Harrod; 3, Howitt.
Plunge :—1, Wetherall; 2, Harrod; 3, Skelton.

JUNIOR.

One Length :—1, Smith ii.; 2, Young; 3, Burlingham.
Two Lengths :—1, Smith ii.; 2, Burlingham; 3, Young.
Two Lengths Breast :—1, Smith ii.; 2, Robson; 3, Young.
Nine Lengths :—1, Smith ii.; 2, Burlingham; 3, Robson.
Neat Dive :—1, Smith ii.; 2, Young; 3, Burlingham.
Plunge :—1 Smith ii.; 2, Burlingham; 3, Young.

GIRLS' CRICKET.

The cricket season opened very well, the girls showing great keenness, which was well sustained throughout the term. Regular practice at the nets in the evening greatly raised the standard both of bowling and batting. Georgie Baker was captain of the XI., Barbara English a reliable batsman, Grace Gibb an effective bowler, while Louie Shaw was probably the best all-round player.

Owing to lack of opponents to be found in the neighbourhood, the only match played was against the Cambridge County School, which we won, 107-78.

The House Tournaments resulted as follows: first, Morland; second, Crosfield; third, Godlee.

GIRLS' AQUATICS.

The beautiful weather of the summer term made the bath a welcome refuge from the heat, and the term was marked by very general keenness on swimming. The Senior Championship was won by Barbara English, with Eileen Cousins two points behind; while among the juniors Mona Gibb took first place and Joyce Tawell second. Good work was done by these four girls.

The House Sports were keenly contested, and results were as follows: first, Morland, 375 points; second, Crosfield, 367 points; third, Godlee, 329 points.

For the first time two members of the Life Saving class entered for the Silver Medal, and they passed all the tests successfully.

The fact that girls were to share in the General Meeting Display was an additional reason for hard work, which was well rewarded on the day by the interest evinced in their performance. An unintentional compliment was paid to them by a visitor who, when their part of the programme was well under weigh, remarked to her neighbour, "I suppose the girls never take part in this?"

Non-swimmers exerted praiseworthy efforts to learn, and nineteen succeeded in swimming the length, thus bringing the number of swimmers up to eighty-six per cent. of the girls in the School.

GIRLS' TENNIS.

Grace Gibb, who was Junior Champion last year, won the Senior Championship and Nancy Bartlett the Junior.

House matches were keenly contested and resulted as follows: first, Morland; second, Crosfield; third, Godlee.

The only match played was that against the O.S. at Whitsuntide, when the School won.

FAR AND NEAR

Concerning Old Scholars.

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

H. Thomas L. Champness is at King's College, London.

Edna Ellis is at the Mount School, York.

George Fairbrother is at Bootham School, York.

Dorothea M. Halford is at the Technical School, Leicester.

Perry J. H. Hammond.

Kenneth L. Harrod is at the City of London College.

Winifred Haylock is studying for Dispensing.

Phyllis E. A. Norwood.

Donald Peverett.

Grace Porter is living with the family of Lionel D. Priestman.

Dorothy Reynolds is studying for Matriculation.

Louie Shaw is taking a Secretarial course at Kensington College.

* * * * *

Ernest W. Sawdon (Science Master, 1902-06), Headmaster of the Friends' High School, Chungking, writing on March 28th, 1921, says :

" . . . Since the Kweichow troops retired we have had a much more peaceful time here—no soldiers wandering round disturbing the boys' games or peering into our rooms through the windows, or felling our trees or removing our arbors for firewood. The local militia has been reconstituted (the Kweichow men confiscated their blunderbusses), and can be heard every night. Last week they had a report that brigands were coming, and they came up to our house in the middle of the night, letting off their guns, surrounded the house and shouted, " You in the foreign house, come out ! "

" I thought at first they were brigands but they were only the village militia, but they thought robbers were hiding round our house and they were shouting to them to show themselves.

They then went down to the school and hunted round the out-house there, firing all the while, and so scared some of the boys, that the latter spent the rest of the night on the hillside.

" On my return from Suining with Mira Cumber by boat we were twice accosted by brigands, who demanded " a loan for travelling expenses," which they promised to return in Chung-king. These fellows never ' rob,' they only ' borrow.' The first lot were fairly reasonable and let us go when we paid eight dollars ; but the second tried to get a big sum at the point of the knife, asking for two hundred ounces of silver. I told them they would not get it from me, because I had purposely only brought enough to pay the boatman and the cook, but for a long time they insisted, and made the captain go ashore, even ordered me ashore, but I pretended not to hear. Then they said they would shoot if I did not give what they asked. So I told them to shoot away, they would only be wasting ammunition on nothing. Then they asked how much I had, and I said between ten and twenty dollars. So after some delays, they said they would take it. However, when I went to search, I could find only nine and a half. They went away with this, but some of the band on the river bank were dissatisfied and wanted to shoot. They were pacified, however."

* * * * *

George Fairbrother (1915-21), writing from Bootham School, York, says :

" . . . I have got on all right here so far, but find it very different from Walden. We have only got to wear bowler hats on Sundays ! I look like a decayed cabman in mine ! "

* * * * *

William Roper (1914-21), in a letter from Ceylon says :

" . . . I am now working on a tea estate. The work of a day consists of riding about on horseback over 1,500 acres and seeing that the coolies, of which there are 500, do their work. At ten o'clock, one o'clock and four o'clock, we weigh

up each coolie's leaf, jot it down and send it to the factory. On each of these occasions the following is the procedure : we ride up into a gang of about a hundred (they go about in gangs) and immediately begin to exercise our voices to their utmost extent by shouting, " Kooloondu cuinder-var suriqua "—bring your leaf here quick. Having come, they " kumbilaypodu "—put their leaf into their blankets and pick out the coarse leaf. When we have made a note of the amount we send them off again."

* * * * *

Kenneth Mauritzi (1916-19), in a letter written on the boat which took him out to South Africa, says :

" . . . We have had the most remarkable crossing that anyone on this boat has ever experienced. We crossed the line on Sunday, July 31st, and some people actually were wearing overcoats ! When this ship was on its last return journey to Southampton, it was 130° down in the cabins at night, and the hottest night we have experienced on this trip was just after leaving Madeira, and then it was just over 90°. The reason is easily seen. We ran into the trade winds soon after entering the tropics, and their strength has been increasing the whole time. These winds kept us all most beautifully cool. . . . The hottest day of all was at Funchal, the port of Madeira, where I went on shore with my chum and had great fun. Madeira from the water is a magnificent sight, but the filth in the town ! It was shocking ! And the beggars and cripples that were to be seen everywhere were astounding. I think the visit to the Fruit Market was about the most interesting point of our visit to Madeira. The best of it all was that the little Portuguese in charge of the particular store to which we went would insist that both of us should go right round the shop, tasting *everything* before we bought *anything*. He went in front of us with a very sharp butcher-like knife, chopping the specimen of every fruit in half ready for us to devour. Fruit ! I have never seen so many kinds in my life—every single fruit we have seen in England,

apart from apples, of which I saw none, and ever so many other kinds which I have never seen or heard of before. When we eventually did return to the *Balmoral* we carried with us a huge basket packed chockfull of fruit, and the whole lot cost 3s. 6d. Bananas were three dozen for 1s., and everything was sold by numbers and not by weight.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

SUMMER TERM, 1921. (May 5th—July 26th, 83 days.)

Barometer.	1921.	1920.
Highest Reading ..	30.15″ ..	30.27″
Lowest Reading ..	28.99″ ..	28.89″
Mean	29.79″ ..	29.74″

Thermometer.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Highest Reading	96.5°F	87.5°F	64°F	60°F
Lowest Reading	56°F	52°F	31°F	29°F
Mean ..	73.7°F	67.68°F	48.3°F	47.67°F

Rainfall.

Number of days upon which rain fell 18
Total rainfall in 83 days .. .. .. 1.551″
Heaviest fall .. .. .465″

(These Rainfall records are possibly inaccurate, but are published as recorded on the School gauge.)

Direction of Wind.

North	6 days.	South	9 days.
North East Quadrate	15 days.	South West Quadrate	18 days.
East	2 days.	West Quadrate ..	7 days.
South East Quadrate	5 days.	North West Quadrate	21 days.

SCHOOL DIARY.

June 16th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Meteorological Report, Anthony Skelton. Phenological Report, Georgina Baker. Short papers from Eileen Cousins, J. Edmundson, W. Warren, J. Tebbutt and R. Holman, J. Blagdon, E. Peverett, S. Secret.

,, 18th.—Cricket Match *v.* Bishop's Stortford College: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* 2nd XI., home, won, 120—108; P. Hammond, 53; C. Cottis, 28; W. Grimes, 7 wkts. for 37.

,, 22nd.—Cricket Match; 1st XI. *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, lost, 148—258 for 9 wkts; S. G. K. Beer, 29 not out; R. G. Tawell, 33.

June 23rd.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Girls' Diary, Dorothea Halford. Essays: "The French Revolution," Philip A. Smith; "William Morris—his life, Works and Ideas," Grace Porter; "In Norman Times," Roy Tawell. Reading, Edna Ellis. Whistling Solo, Mr. Beer.

,, 25th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Meteorological Report, Anthony Skelton. Phenological Report, Georgina Baker. Specimen Meeting.

,, 26th.—N.H.S. Excursion to Ickleton.

,, 29th.—Cricket Matches *v.* Newport Grammar School: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* 1st XI., home, lost, 44—89; R. Tawell, 18 not out; P. Hammond, 8 wkts. for 28; 2nd XI. *v.* 2nd XI., away, lost, 68—86; J. Blagdon, 3 wkts. for 5.
Form IV. Lit. Soc. Mtg. Annual Meeting.

July 2nd.—Cricket Matches: 1st XI. *v.* Audley End, away, lost, 51—170; C. Gregg, 19; G. S. Pumphrey, 4 wkts. for 25; 2nd XI. *v.* Boys' British School, home, won, 83 and 117 for 4 wkts.—40 and 23; H. Frizzell, 41 not out; M. Grover, 28 not out, and 5 wkts. for 4; K. Harrod, 2 wkts. for 0.

,, 6th.—House Socials: Morland — Debden; Godlee — Wimbish; Crosfield — Home.

,, 9th.—Cricket Matches: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Bishop's Stortford 2nd XI., away, lost, 54—113 for 7 wkts.; W. Grimes, 4 wkts. for 15.
Lower School XI. *v.* Boys' British School, home, lost, 60—107; M. Grover, 19 not out.

,, 11th.—Junior Lit. Soc. Annual Meeting.

,, 13th.—Cricket Match: 1st XI. *v.* Bishop's Stortford Cricket Club, away, won, 190—135; G. S. Pumphrey, 61, and 4 wkts. for 19; A. Brereton, 3 wkts. for 10.

,, 14th.—N.H.S. Mtg. Phenological Report, Georgina Baker. Meteorological Report, Anthony Skelton. Talks, "Butterflies," D. Edmundson; "Astronomy," Mr. Morris.

,, 16th.—Cricket Match: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Bishop's Stortford School, home, lost, 140—61.
Concert by Miss Wright's music pupils.

,, 18th.—Cambridge Junior Local Examinations began. School Examinations began.

,, 23rd.—Cricket Match *v.* Mr. Downham's XI., home, lost, 47 and 59—64 and 58. G. S. Pumphrey, 12 for 44.
Concert by Miss Withers' music pupils.

,, 25th.—Presentation to Mr. Bowtle.
Boys' and Girls' Life-saving Examination.

,, 26th.—General Meeting.
Concert in the evening.

,, 27th.—Holidays began.

Sept. 15th.—School re-opened.

,, 22nd.—Quarterly Meeting. Extra half-holiday.

,, 24th.—Football Match: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Haverhill Rovers Juniors, home, lost, 2—4.

,, 27th.—Lecture by Miss Gostick on her work with the Friends' Relief Committee in Austria.

,, 29th.—N.H.S. Business Mtg.

Oct. 1st.—Football Match: 1st XI. *v.* Foxes, home, won, 4—0.
Concert in Lecture Hall.

,, 5th.—Football Matches *v.* Newport Grammar School; Boys' 1st XI. *v.* 1st XI., away, won, 4—3; 2nd XI. *v.* 2nd XI., home, won, 6—1; Lower School XI. *v.* Lower School XI., away, won, 3—0.

,, 6th.—Lit. Soc. Mtg. Boys' Diary, Crispus Cottis and Norman Eames. Essays: "Master and Man," Edna Thompson; "John Charlick—Quaker," Mr. Rowntree. Pianoforte Solo, Margaret Horsfield.

,, 8th.—Hockey Match: Girls' 1st XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Ladies, away, won, 3—1.
Football Match: Boys' 1st XI. *v.* Saffron Walden Wanderers, home, won, 7—0.
N.H.S. Expedition to Wicken Bonhunt, Arkesden, and Chrishall.

,, 13th.—Committee Meeting.

,, 14th.—Inspection by Committee.

,, 15th.—Old Scholars Visit. Football, 1st XI. *v.* O.S., lost, 5—0; Hockey, 1st XI., won, 5—2.
Concert in Lecture Hall.

,, 17th.—Lecture on "Japan," at the Cinema.

,, 20th.—Merit Half-Holiday.

,, 22nd.—Hockey Matches: Girls' 1st XI. *v.* Herts and Essex High School 1st XI., home, drawn, 1 all.
Girls' 2nd XI. *v.* Herts and Essex High School 2nd XI., away, drawn, 3 all.
Football Match: Boys' XI. (under 14½ years) *v.* British School, home, lost, 4—3.
Lantern Lecture, J. W. Harvey Theobald, "American Visit."

,, 23rd.—Lantern Lecture: J. W. Harvey Theobald, "Quaker Pictures."

,, 24th.—Temperance Talks (Junior and Senior), J. W. Harvey Theobald.

,, 26th.—Football Match: Boys' 2nd XI. *v.* Newport Grammar School 2nd XI., home, lost, 2—0.
N.H.S. Mtg.

,, 29th.—N.H.S. Excursion to Grime's Ditch.
Avenue Concert.

NOTICES.

The next number of *The Avenue* will be published in March, 1922, price 8d. per copy (post free 10d.), or 2s. per annum (post free 2s. 6d.).

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

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

EDITORIAL BOARD.

Miss **Yapp**, ***Edna Thompson***, ***Charles Gregg*** **have joined** the Board.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Leaving Scholarships were granted last Term **to Edna** Ellis, George **Fairbrother**, Dorothy Reynolds, Thomas **Champness.**

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Edna Ellis, Thomas Champness.

CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Second Class Honours.—J. Brian Butler, Philip A. Smith.

Third Class Honours.—Norman S. Eames, Dorothea M. Halford, Henry B. Rowntree.

Pass.—S. E. Gordon Baines, Irene C. Chadwick, Crispus R. Cottis, Kathleen H. Green, John P. Greenaway, Perry J. H. Hammond, Winifred Haylock, D. Margaret Horsfield, Richard D. Jennings, L. Mary Neave, Evelyn M. Pask, Joyce Paton, C. Barbara Sell, Roland G. Teakle, Hazel K. Welch, Ronald G. Welch.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY.

Award of Merit.—Eileen Cousins, Barbara English, Ronald G. Welch, Kenneth Harrod.

Hon. Instructor's Certificate.—Alan L. Howitt.

Bronze Medallion.—Eileen Cousins, Edna Thompson, Winnie Haylock, Evelyn Pask, Phyllis Norwood, Phyllis Smith, Mary Neave, Alan Allbon, Reginald Reynolds, Howard Frizzell, Anthony Skelton, Robert Soutter.

Certificate.—21 girls and 11 boys.

SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

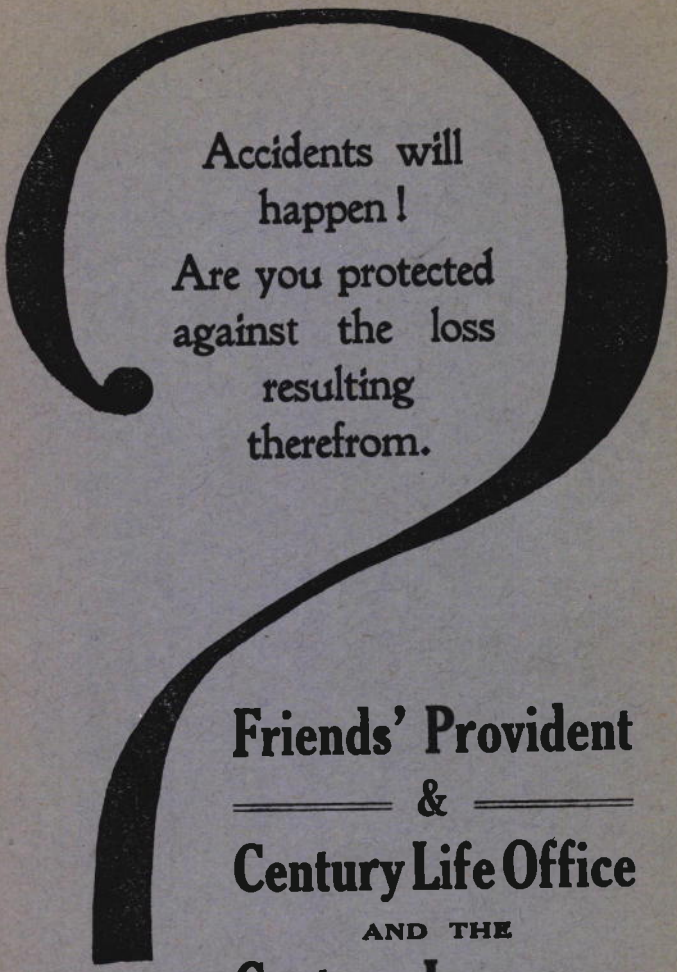
We acknowledge with thanks the following :—*The Island, Penketh School Magazine, By Kent and Skerne.*



A sustaining
light meal
is a cup of

Rowntree's
ELECT Cocoa

and it has a
fine Flavour



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