

SAINT
PAUL'S
DARJEELING



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SCHOOL CHRONICLE

THE STAFF.

- L. J. Goddard, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Sometime Senior House Master, St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate. (Rector).
- H. Clarke, B.Sc., and Diploma in Education, University of Leeds. (Senior Master, Bursar, and House Master of Hastings House).
- B. P. Datta, M.Sc., Calcutta.
- N. P. Ellicott, B.A., B.T., Calcutta. (House Master of Lawrence House).
- G. A. L. Elloy, B.A., Calcutta, and Teacher's Diploma, Chelmsford Training College.
- K. M. E. Elloy, B.A., F.R.G.S., Selwyn College, Cambridge. (House Master of Havelock House).
- J. F. Hammond, M.A., Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge.
- A. D. Henson, M.Sc., and Diploma in Education, University of Leeds. (House Master of Clive House).
- E. R. Nestor, B.Sc., Agra, B.T., Calcutta.
- D. H. Prins, B.A., Calcutta.
- B. Rudra, B.A., Calcutta.
- J. H. Warren, B.A., Calcutta. Physical and Manual Training Instructor.
- Rev. G. R. Wells, B.A., King's College, Cambridge. (Chaplain).

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- B. O. Jansen, B.A., Calcutta.
- Miss M. A. Magry, Dow Hill Training College.
- Miss A. Johnson, Teacher's Certificate, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
- Miss D. L. Tanner, B.A., New Zealand.

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- Miss I. M. Clancey, A.L.C.M., Music Teacher.
- Mrs. L. A. McLeod, M.A., French Mistress.
- D. M. Jokhey, Steward.
- Miss B. M. Smith, S.R.N., formerly Q.A.I.M.N.S., Hospital Matron
- Mrs. E. G. Collett, Matron of Junior School.
- Mrs. A. D. Henson, Matron of Milman Hall and Lefroy Hall.
- Mrs. G. O'Sullivan, Matron of Cotton Hall and Lyon Hall.

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- Lt. Col. G. H. Mahony, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling), Medical Officer.

PREFECTS

SCHOOL CAPTAIN.

J. E. MARTIN (Captain of Clive House)

VICE-CAPTAIN.

P. R. CLARK (Captain of Lawrence House)

SENIOR PREFECTS.

P. J. CORKERY (Captain of Havelock House)

D. W. LEVETT-YEATS (Captian of Hastings House)

JUNIOR PREFECTS.

E. B. JACKSON (Hastings House)

S. R. LEEMING (Havelock House)

M. S. MACKERTICH (Clive House)

C. J. MARTIN (Lawrence House)

D. L. D. MORGAN (Lawrence House)

K. K. NAG (Hastings House)

E. H. WORDSWORTH (Havelock House)

GOVERNING BODY.

The Most Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta,
Metropolitan of India. (CHAIRMAN).

The Venerable, the Archdeacon of Calcutta. (VICE-CHAIRMAN).

J. M. Bottomley, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., D.P.I.

H. Clarke, Esq., B.SC.

A. J. Dash, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.

F. J. Durnford, Esq.

J. George, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

P. S. Keelan, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Bihar).

R. B. Lagden, Esq., O.B.E., M.C., B.A. (Cantab).

D. G. Smyth-Osbourne, Esq.

L. J. Goddard, Esq., M.A., Rector and Secretary.

EDITORIAL.

As this war drags on with little sign of its conclusion, we are perhaps inclined to ask ourselves with some bitterness, whither it can all lead, what good it can achieve? We are told that we are fighting for Democracy but in this country at least there is little sign of life from that sensitive plant. In essence Democracy is the right of all men to live their lives in freedom and decency, so long as their interests do not run counter to the good of all. That perhaps deserves to be remembered in this country to-day when there is so much of bitterness and distrust, both towards the English and between the different Indian Communities. There is a tendency at all times to consider one's own selfish aims and desires to the exclusion of others', but that must inevitably defeat itself as bitterness and selfishness are so entirely unconstructive. Here in this school— as in all properly conducted schools of this type— we have a mixture of almost all the Indian Communities, together with Anglo-Indian and English boys. No distinction of race is made and in the majority of cases the boys themselves mix without any considerations of this sort. We would urge with all possible sincerity that this atmosphere of co-operation and friendship should be carried into the greater world, towards the ending of strife and hate. Understanding can be better achieved through human contact than the endless discussions of politicians and we appeal to the rulers of the future to hasten that end.

SCHOOL NOTES.

At the time of going to Press we can look back upon another year almost entirely free from epidemics—we congratulate the Civil Surgeon and the Hospital Sister on this satisfactory state of affairs.

The examination results of the school have proved very satisfactory. In the I.Sc. examination of Calcutta University 5 candidates entered and all passed, 2 in the First Division and 3 in the Second Division. In the School Certificate Examination 27 candidates entered and 26 passed; 10 in Grade I and 9 in Grade II. In the Junior Certificate examination 22 candidates entered and 19 passed.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has paid the School several visits and we are very grateful to him for a generous gift of Rs. 500/- which will go towards providing benches to match our new tables.

These tables deserve a word to themselves, they are of polished teakwood, thus obviating the necessity for table cloths and add greatly to the appearance of the Dining Hall. We congratulate Messrs. Mansfield & Sons on another excellent job of work.

Another generous gift to the school is that of Rs. 100/- from Mr. L. M. Crosfield. This sum will be used to supply the School Hospital with a Violet-Ray Lamp.

We were delighted to have a return visit from Miss Leisl Starry fairly early this year when she once again charmed us by her playing. Another musical treat was given to us in October by Dr. Arnold Bake who gave a recitation of Folk Songs in various languages. Dr. Bake has spent many years of research on this subject and his performance was both instructive and beautiful.

General Heywood also honoured the school with a visit, being particularly interested to see what arrangements we had been able to make for the entertainment of troops in the locality. A separate article on this subject will be found elsewhere in the Chronicle.

The foreign correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Gander, spent an evening in the school and talked about his work. We are very grateful to him and for the willingness with which he answered a great diversity of questions.

Another very interesting talk was given by Mr. Birney on the early history of the school—into which he has been conducting some researches. He has already discovered that we are fifteen years older than we thought we were! Since preparing

these notes for the Press we have heard that we have aged still further. If necessary a special bulletin on the subject will be published in the Stop Press.

We also had a visit from Mr. Archibald of the C.S.S.M. who spent some time in the School and addressed the boys in Chapel as well as conducting special lantern services in the Prep. Hall. We take this opportunity to congratulate him on his engagement to his colleague, Miss Wright.

Quite recently Captain Armstrong and his troupe gave a most enjoyable performance. Probably the 'star turn' was when a daring member of the Staff stood patiently whilst knives were hurled and pistols discharged at his head.

We were very pleased to welcome Mr S. C. Roy and his cricket XI. We are very grateful to him for bringing his side here and giving us a chance to see such famous Indian cricketers as Bannerjee and Puri and still more for the friendliness displayed by the visitors.

Another famous cricketer who stayed and played here is Sergeant-Major Joe Hardstaff the England and Nottingham cricketer. We are most grateful to him, not only for delighting us with a very fine innings, but still more for the enthusiasm and skill with which he coached our own cricketers.

We are very glad that the Bishop was able to spend part of his 79th birthday in the school and we take this opportunity of wishing him 'Many Happy Returns'. On Speech Day he assured us that physically he was really only 28! Having seen him going about the school we suspect him of exaggeration!

We were very sorry to say good-bye to Mr. Taylor who left at the beginning of this year to join the Army and was among those evacuated from Akyab. Mr. Taylor was only on the Staff for a comparatively short time but he became a very vital and integral part of it and endeared himself to all. Vitality is perhaps the 'mot juste' in describing him. Whatever he did, whether playing games, teaching, producing plays or even the simple process of eating, he did with the maximum enthusiasm and zest. He has left a gap which cannot be filled and we look forward to the day when he will return to do so himself.

We were also very sorry to say good-bye to Miss Tanner who left recently to take up war work. She was a most enthusiastic and painstaking member of the Junior School Staff and gave equal enthusiasm to her teaching and out-of-school activities. Very shortly before she left she produced a charming little entertainment; performed mainly by her own form. We are grateful to Mrs. Snow for temporarily filling the vacancy created by Miss Tanner's departure.

We welcome Miss Johnson who has come to take charge of Junior III. She appears to have settled down very happily and

we congratulate her form on having one so enthusiastic to look after them.

We also welcome Mrs. McLeod who has taken Mrs. Hunter-Boyd's place as a teacher of French and has added two more to the domestic pets that find a happy home in the School Hospital. We trust she is happy with us. We are glad that her husband has been able to visit her here and recuperate after his trying time in Burma.

Mr. Jokhey arrived in the winter to take over the duties of Steward. He came when the new kitchens were nearing completion and has made full use of them. Furthermore he has built a magnificent retaining wall against the bank behind the kitchens, approached by an almost regal flight of steps. Perhaps his chief quality is his unfailing cheerfulness—we hope he is as happy here as we are to have him. With him we extend a warm welcome to Mrs. Jokhey and their small daughter.

Two other very new arrivals to whom we offer a warm welcome are Barbara Nestor and Peter Clarke, both 1942 vintage. We congratulate their parents on their safe arrival.

Reference has already been made to the new kitchens but they deserve a paragraph to themselves. They are considerably larger than the old ones and there are also a steward's office and store rooms on the same floor. It is hoped in due course to build quarters for the steward up above.

The Governors have decreed that new Dhobi Quarters shall be built. This has been long overdue as the School dhobis live and work in the most appalling conditions. There is a special fund in existence to help to cover the cost of this building. It now stands at Rs. 953/4/9 and it is hoped that friends of the school will make further contributions to defraying the cost of this very necessary undertaking.

There are now two boards in the School Chapel to commemorate those Old Boys who fell in the last war, in whose memory the Chapel was erected.

There are now a large number of fine pictures in the classrooms and other rooms in the school. Anybody who likes to pay for the cost of one such picture will have his or her name placed on a small tablet beneath the picture and will also be doing much to increase the aesthetic values of the school. We are very grateful to Mr. Mackertich who has given Rs. 100/- towards the cost of these pictures, and to Mr. Robottom, Corkery and Nag who have presented one picture each.

A fête was held on the lower field on September 26th when Rs. 1403/- were collected for the Ghurkha Relief Fund. Our thanks are due to all those who helped to make the fête a success.

The Prep Hall has now been turned into a Common Room where Ping Pong and similar games may be enjoyed. This is

really intended to meet a much felt need in the Monsoon but apparently is not entirely unappreciated at other times also.

Some time back it was suggested that the School might be commandeered by the military. This event looks no nearer then than now, but it was felt that we should be prepared for this eventuality. We were able to make contact with Mr. Cecil Marchant, the Headmaster of the Daly College, Indore. Eventually the Rector visited Indore where arrangements were made to receive those of us who were homeless, should the need arise. We are grateful to all those in Indore who showed such readiness to help, especially to the late Resident, Colonel Fisher and Mr. Marchant.

We have had several A.R.P. practices and have reached a very satisfactory state of efficiency and our Fire Fighters are also receiving constant training. This is perhaps as well as friendly bombers find Darjeeling quite easy to visit and at times have taken an almost uncomfortably close look at us.

We congratulate the Rector on being appointed a Municipal Commissioner. He now represents the academic life of Darjeeling on the Board.

We deeply regret that Peter Stericker and Douglas Hodges are listed as prisoners of war. Both were closely connected with the school in the past. We offer our sincere sympathy to their relatives and friends and hope that in due course they may be restored to them.

We also regret the death of Sir Nicolas Blandy, a one-time Governor of the school and take this opportunity to offer our sympathy to his widow and family.

SPEECH DAY.

This year Speech Day was held on Monday the 19th October. Sir Henry Richardson very kindly presented the prizes. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Henry, in a short speech almost equally blended of wit and wisdom. A large number of parents, and friends of the School, were present, and the weather was kinder than we had expected.

THE RECTOR'S SPEECH.

MY LORD BISHOP, SIR HENRY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a great privilege and pleasure to welcome Sir Henry Richardson to our Speech Day this afternoon. Sir Henry needs no introduction to you. Not only has he a profound knowledge and a wide experience both of commerce and politics; he is also deeply interested in education and particularly in the teaching of art. We are most grateful to him for finding time in his

very busy life to come up here this afternoon , to preside at our Speech Day, and to give us the benefit of his counsel and advice.

It is never necessary to welcome the Bishop to St. Paul's. He has known the School so long now that to go round it with him makes me feel rather like a new boy. If he has not already sensed how very glad we are to have him here again, then no words of mine will express it. He remains both guide and inspiration. To strive with him for the ideals and principles for which he stands, to make this place what he would have it be, that is our driving force; that is our aim.

I am glad the Bishop is going to be able to spend at least part of his birthday with us here this year. As I always regard this as being in the nature of a family gathering, I am sure he will forgive me if I anticipate a little and wish him on your behalf as well as on my own a very happy birthday, and many happy returns of the day. The candles for his cake, in these days, present something of a problem! I trust the requisite number of currants in the cake will suffice instead!!

Whilst welcoming the Bishop, I would also welcome the other members of the Governing Body, and thank them once again for their ready help and abiding interest. To all parents and friends too I extend a very warm welcome. The times are throwing the parent and the schoolmaster closer and closer together, and making them more dependent on one another. In a real sense we are both guardians of the future. Your presence here helps to strengthen the bond between us. A responsibility such as ours, if it is to be faithfully discharged, needs to be shared.

May I say a special word of welcome to those members of the Forces who are here this afternoon. We are delighted and proud to have you in our midst. As a cricket enthusiast myself, I am particularly glad to have here Sgt.-Maj. J. Hardstaff, the England Test batsman.

So we come to 1942, what two or three months ago we regarded as our 97th year. We had resolved to produce a History of St. Paul's for what we thought was going to be our centenary in 1945. A very good friend, Mr. W. Birney, very kindly undertook on our behalf to go into the early documents and records with which he was familiar. The first thing he discovered was that we were founded in Calcutta, not in 1845, but in 1830. So the first thing I have to report, Ladies and Gentlemen, is that during 1942 we have advanced in age from 96 to 112! Schooled by the Bishop, we are proud of our maturity and advancing years! It is unfortunate that the School's centenary passed unnoticed; it is even more unfortunate that without seriously interfering with the prosecution of the war it is impossible to give the appropriate holiday to the generation of Paulites who strictly speaking are entitled to it!

Our 97th, or our 112th, year has been very full and interesting from every point of view. It seems a long time ago since it began, when a diminutive new boy, symbolising in his personality and well-knit frame something of the unconquerable spirit of the United Nations, burst into my office without warning of any kind, and asked, "Uncle, when does the bar open?"! Such is the reputation of St. Paul's, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the homelands of our Allies!

When that young man arrived desperate building was in progress. As far back as 1873 Bishop Milman visited St. Paul's and left a note to the effect that the School needed a new kitchen. Our Bishop never leaves that kind of note about if I am at all likely to see it! Yet Bishop Milman's remark was as true of our kitchen in 1941 as it was in 1873. It may even have been the same kitchen! But the Bishop made no suggestion as to how we should get the old kitchens replaced by new ones. Bishops never do! This was decided for us. Last November, early one morning, we all awoke suddenly to find the kitchens ablaze. Thanks to the efforts of the Staff and boys, and to the very efficient work of the Darjeeling Fire Brigade, the fire was got under control, but though other buildings were saved, the kitchen and storehouse were practically burnt out. We are still uncertain as to the actual cause of the fire, but the Insurance Company was kind enough to regard it as accidental, and treated us generously. Thanks largely to them we now have a new and spacious kitchen block, which has greatly increased the efficiency of the domestic side of the School. It was this block which was being so feverishly erected when the boys returned in March.

New polished teakwood tables have done away with the necessity of table cloths and have vastly improved the appearance of the Dining Hall. The kindness of an old friend, Mr. Gilbert Mansfield, made these possible. A generous gift from another good friend of the School, H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, is enabling us to match these new tables with teakwood benches. For the generosity of both these friends we are most grateful.

What has added still more to the general well-being of St. Paul's has been the arrival of Mr. Jokhey, our new Steward. It was but fair that he should start with new kitchens. He has got full value from them. Your sons will bear me witness when I say the food here—despite the difficulties of the time—has never been better. And in this matter I am prepared to accept them as fair judges! The servants and the buildings will also bear witness that they, too, have been well looked after. Mr. Jokhey is seldom off the Compound; he works as long as there is work to be done—and often after that!—; everything is done quietly, willingly and thoroughly, and above all cheerfully. I want boys here to learn above everything else to serve and to co-operate. They can have few better examples than that which Mr. Jokhey is daily giving them. I could pay none a higher compliment.

Examination results were much longer reaching us this year than in the past. But they were worth waiting for, and on the whole we are glad the papers which were so laboriously done last December did not find their way to the bottom of the ocean. Out of 22 boys who sat for the Junior Cambridge, 19 were successful. In the School Certificate examination 26 boys out of 27 succeeded. Not only was the number of passes eminently satisfactory, but the actual detailed results were excellent and reflect the greatest credit on the Teaching Staff. Of the 26 passes, 10 were placed in Grade I; nine in Grade II; and the remaining seven in Grade III. Never before have we presented so many candidates for these examinations, or had so many successes.

Five boys sat for the I.Sc. examination of Calcutta University in March last. They all passed, two being placed in the First Division, and the other three in the Second Division. I still do not regard examinations as the best or final test of a school. But such results are at least indicative of the fact that in one important aspect of the School's life our work is adequate.

The music of the School remains, I am glad to say, in the very capable hands of Miss Clancey. Her enthusiasm is such that not only can she get her pupils away from their games; she can even get them away from their meals! I was once asked by a little boy not to give the School a holiday, for if I did it would mean that he would miss his music lesson. In these circumstances you will not be surprised to hear that all Miss Clancey's pupils were successful in the examinations which they took at the end of last year. One of them has so advanced in his musical career as to be able to play *Duty Masters* out of *Chapel* with suitably chosen strains from *Gilbert and Sullivan*!

Athletically, the year has been both successful and happy. The Cricket XI, scoring Staff reinforcement and ably captained by Peter Corkery, had a very good season. The side was keen and a particularly difficult one to beat. It had more matches than usual, some of them providing most exciting finishes. Victoria, who again won the *Edinburgh Shield*, were defeated in a friendly match by seven wickets, whilst the Staff side were again humiliated. The two most encouraging signs, however, were the way in which different boys came off in different matches, whilst several members of the XI were much younger than the average. This augurs well for the future. I should mention here that we played another match against *La Martiniere* in Calcutta last December and won by 179 runs. As *La Martiniere* have now gone to Lucknow we shall not be able to renew this fixture until their return to Bengal.

The football XI had an exceptionally good season and were only beaten on one occasion when they were without three of their regular players. Such success was the more remarkable in that, with one or two notable exceptions, it was not a

particularly skilful side. What it lacked in science, however, it more than made up for in team work and spirit. The whole XI was accustomed to play clean, hard, football from the beginning to the end of every match. We drew with Goethals' up here and beat them at Kurseong; we defeated Victoria after an even game. In a match for the War Fund we drew with St. Joseph's on their ground after one of the keenest matches seen up in Darjeeling in recent years. It was a very great pity that the return match which had been arranged was not played.

The hockey improved considerably. Amongst a number of other matches we played two against Goethals', one of which we lost and the other we won—a very satisfactory state of affairs. During the year we have had some delightful games against Victoria and Goethals, and we are grateful to them for their hospitality and friendly rivalry. Our games are in a much happier and healthier condition now that we have taken no part in local competitions for three years. And that there has been no falling off in spirit or skill has been obvious to anyone who has watched our XI's in action against any of the sides who still take part in these competitions.

We have been able to enjoy our fives more than ever this year now that the courts have been completely covered in. For this we are indebted to Mr. Wilkinson. Our athletics remain at a high level, as many of you saw for yourselves on Saturday. The Martin cousins again finished first and second in the Marathon, whilst they both figured prominently in the Boxing ten days ago. I have not known the boxing to be so good as it was this year, or so keen. Of the 16 fights in the Inter-house Finals only one failed to go for its full three rounds, and concerning a number of them even the Referee found it difficult to make up his mind. Mr. Elloy, and Martin, the Boxing Captain, have every reason to be proud of the results of their training. Our one regret is that we cannot get any boxing outside the School.

The Cadet Corps this year is very strong indeed. After his inspection in August, Colonel Treanor said that the Corps was in a better condition than it had been for some years. This was borne out by its record at Camp last month when its work was again warmly commended and when it easily won the Inter-Platoon trophy for shooting, the Baker Shield. Mr. Henson and Mr. Ellicott are to be congratulated on the results they have achieved in this important activity. The Scouts and Cubs continue to thrive and to do excellent work under Mr. Prins and Mr. Nestor, respectively. They too have had (or are about to have) their camps.

We have been fortunate in some of the entertainments we have had this year, particularly a recital of international Folk Songs given by Dr. Arnold Bake a fortnight ago. Last year many of you saw the A.D.C's performance of "Richard of

Bordeaux". If anything, it was better than St. Joan of the previous year. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Taylor and their caste deserve every credit for a magnificent performance. We are not putting on a play at Poojah time this year. Our programme, and that of Darjeeling, is already too congested. We hope, however, to put one on at the end of the year. Whether or not parents and friends will walk up our hill to see it remains to be seen! The other societies in the School continue to flourish.

Again we have debated and played tennis with our New School neighbours. We have danced with them, and some of us have been to their parties. Our co-operation has been of the friendliest, and we have been grateful for it. Mr. Loukes and I have sometimes wondered whether we were'nt perhaps just a little too friendly! The vocal and sartorial support we received at one important match needed to be heard and seen to be believed! I both heard and saw—and inwardly digested: if the efficacy of this support is to be judged by the results achieved, then it passes almost any test!!

This year the New School did not need to stand guardian over our health, though we have certainly been freer from epidemics since they took up their abode at our feet. Nevertheless I was a little perturbed when I heard from one of my junior boys, whose mother works in the New School, that they had developed a case of 'scarlet measles'! That was hard to believe even of the greatly maligned New School! For another year Sister has pursued her unruffled course. She loves birds and beasts and boys, and is never happy unless she is surrounded by them. The hospital has never been empty; while she is there it never will be! For further experience of human nature she filled the hospital with Matrons during the holiday. What transpired I have never heard, but I gather she prefers boys!! They behave better! Apart from rather a prolonged epidemic of accidents and a good deal of influenza we have kept good health, for which our thanks are due to Sister and to the Civil Surgeon, Col. Mahony, who in a very busy life has carefully watched over our health.

As with most other people, the year has been difficult to the point of bewilderment. Early in the year the conquest of Burma deprived us of between 20 and 30 boys—good boys too. Wild rumour and the unsettled times deprived us of others. Nevertheless the School has remained very full. Provisions have not been easily come by and prices have soared. But we have no cause for complaint. In comparison with the lives of so many millions of people, ours have been tranquil in the extreme.

From the beginning of the year we have taken our A.R.P. practices seriously, and have even had one at night. It speaks volumes for the contentment which settles down on the hooligans of the Junior School as they close their eyes when I tell you that with my own hands I took a young gentleman from Iran

out of bed and dropped him heavily on the floor three times without disturbing his slumber in the least. Next time we have a practice I intend to take him straight to his shelter. It will save a great deal of time and energy!

As you know, Darjeeling has remained a safe area—at least until friendly aeroplanes began to fly in and out of our valleys. Nor do we expect trouble here. Nevertheless we can no more afford to be complacent in Darjeeling than can people anywhere else.

Since the beginning of the year, therefore, we have been prepared against air raids; we had taken precautions in case we were cut off from Calcutta, the main source of our supplies. And lest Government or the Military should decide for some urgent reason to take over our buildings, I arranged last May an evacuation scheme whereby the whole School could be moved to Indore in Central India at short notice. For this we are indebted to Mr. Cecil Marchant, the Principal of the Daly College, to his Council and to the late Resident, Colonel Fisher. I hope and believe such a move will never be necessary, but it has added greatly to our peace of mind to know that we had somewhere to go to if we ever had to leave Jalapahar. There are a number of buildings in India capable of holding a School of this size; there are, however, very few people who are prepared to have their buildings so invaded. We have been most fortunate in the generosity that has been extended to us.

Already we have thrown open to the troops on leave in Jalapahar certain of our buildings when we ourselves are not using them. They have had the use of the Library every morning and the Staff Common Room with its billiard table, as well as the football grounds and tennis courts. On Tuesdays we have had regular dances for them in this hall. This, I believe, has helped these friends of ours to enjoy their short periods of leave; it has also given us real pleasure and at the same time brought both Staff and boys into direct contact with as fine a generation of Englishmen as ever left their homeland. More recently we have started our own canteen for these men down at Dighapatia House. Some of the money which has been regularly collected on the Compound for the War Fund has now been diverted to a Fund to provide Amenities for the Troops. This was done at the suggestion of the Prefects. It has the advantage of letting the boys see how their money is being spent; it also gives them the opportunity of making their own suggestions as to how future donations are to be used. It is from this Fund that the initial expenses of the canteen have been met. The boys help in the canteen and their contact with the troops has, I believe, been to their mutual benefit. The canteen is run by my wife, with the willing assistance of other ladies on the Compound, and a few friends, and between them

I am convinced they are doing as fine a job of work as has been done by this School since the War began. There is no doubt but that the canteen is appreciated. Incidentally it gives me valuable practice in high finance! Checking my wife's figures everyday leaves me little time for anything else. At least the Bishop will be interested to hear that the Canteen Account is so far not overdrawn! So my experience at St. Paul's has not been entirely wasted!

I speak of our attempts to help the troops with pride; not that I feel we are doing anything remarkable—it is little enough in all conscience—but it is a privilege to be allowed to help, however humbly, in some great cause. And to-day there are few causes more worth helping than this. Here at St. Paul's we are not unmindful of what these men are doing for us; nor do we forget that some of our senior members will soon be among their number. We know how we want them treated; we are simply trying to treat these men from overseas in the same way. Nor should we ever rest content with the thought that we are doing all we can. We should be continually asking ourselves one question, and one only, "What more can we do?". Men who are ready to give their all deserve all that we can give them. And they shall have it.

I have welcomed the troops here for another reason. We are a Christian School. The standards of the New Testament are the standards for which we stand. Our aim therefore is to teach boys to give, to serve, to co-operate—to treat others as they themselves, in similar circumstances, would wish to be treated. There is all too little real giving and real service in the world. We need to have bigger demands made on us; we need to make bigger and bigger demands on ourselves. This is the world's main road back to sanity and peace,—more and more unselfish service. And if we are not teaching this in our schools then we are failing in our chief task. We should be the worst of hypocrites if, with this aim before us, we allowed such an opportunity of service as the one about which I have been speaking to pass us by. I am speaking for the Staff as well as the boys when I say we are most grateful for this opportunity. You need have no fears for your sons so long as they are serving others; I have no fears for St. Paul's or its future so long as it is teaching its sons this, the greatest of life's lessons, and is at the same time serving its day and generation to the utmost of its ability. All life's lessons are best learnt in practice.

Our contact with the troops has already brought us innumerable benefits. Our vision has been broadened; a larger and deeper hope has come into many of our lives; whilst we have learnt a great deal from formal talks and personal conversations we have had with our guests. We are very grateful.

This brings me to the Old Boys of the School. We have the names of well over a hundred who are serving with the Forces all

over the world. There must be many others. We are in touch, and I hope to keep in touch, with a large number of them. In a real sense they are still part of us and we watch their deeds with the greatest interest. The number of those whom we know, have already laid down their lives, is now thirteen. Three others are Prisoners of War. We remember them and their sacrifice with deep pride and gratitude.

The War has come much closer to us. In some ways that is not a bad thing. It is good to be able to proceed with the education of a new generation undisturbed and unmolested in the fastnesses of these mountains; yet I believe an education which is out of touch with the stupendous events which are shaking the world to-day is a very poor thing. Learning divorced from life is most certainly not education. We welcome anything which brings our somewhat secluded life here into closer touch with the bigger world outside. Boys who were sitting in the back of this Hall at Speech Day last year are now in the Services; some of them are already gazetted officers in charge of men. That is a thought which keeps us humble. Other boys sitting at the back of the Hall this afternoon will themselves in a few months' time be in the Services. And plenty of others are coming along, and they will continue to come so long as their services are required.

For the Staff this has been an interesting year, though the demands on their time and energy have inevitably been many and varied. I am always a little apprehensive lest any remarks I make about my colleagues here on Speech Day be taken as mere formality. I can assure you they are far from that. For the smooth running of the school; for the happiness and well-being of your sons, as well as for mundane things like examination results, the Staff sitting here with me are entirely responsible. Without their ready and cheerful co-operation this would be but a poor place. When I say I am deeply grateful to teaching and domestic, as well as to office staff alike, I am merely stating a fact. I am also recording a debt which I owe them, and which you parents owe them, of which I know you are as sensible as I am.

St. Paul's continues to stand firm on the foundation of those maturer personalities of whose qualities I have spoken here in past years. Mr. Clarke remains the foundation stone, as sure and steadfast as of yore; Mr. Henson is another corner stone. To mention one of their names brings the others crowding into my mind. I could talk to you at length about them all; yet even on Speech Day one has to set a limit to the time one talks! At the risk however of seeming invidious, I'm again going to mention briefly two of those whose work I value highly and whose contributions to the School increase as the days go by.

Mr. Ellicott has been with us for six years; it is getting difficult to imagine St. Paul's without him. Whether he is teach-

ing Latin, coaching a tug-'o-war side, taking his recruits, it is done quietly, conscientiously and thoroughly. The rapidly increasing number of boys getting credits in Latin in the School Certificate is eloquent testimony to his teaching. Even more eloquent is the boy who wrote home and asked his parents if he might give up carpentry for extra Latin! Mr. Ellicott has made a niche for himself in the School and in the affections of the boys. His judgments of boys, particularly of those in his house, are always sound and generous and command attention.

I trust Miss Magry will forgive me if I mention her. If not it is already too late! It is easy on Speech Day to talk almost entirely of the bigger boys and their doings. But we have smaller boys—shoals of them! For the past eight years Miss Magry has been firmly and faithfully struggling with the smallest of them. Some of her former pupils are now well up the Senior School and the rest of us are building on the foundations so carefully laid by her. It is only just that tribute should be paid to the excellent quality of her work. Behind a somewhat austere appearance Miss Magry partially hides a deep and affectionate interest in her boys. This brings out a like affection in them and there are no boys in the School happier than those in her class, and none more conscientiously taught.

Finally, I must say a word of the boys. This year I believe the tone and spirit of St. Paul's have been better than for a number of years past. There has been more unity, keenness and real enthusiasm abroad. We seem to have had a greater sense of purpose. This is in part, I believe, due to the war. War does often give a sense of unity. On the other hand it makes life uncommonly difficult for the boy at the top of the School who in a few months' time will be a soldier. Examinations tend to lose any significance when seen against a background of almost universal carnage. The lot of the boy of 17 and 18 is not an enviable one.

Yet the rank and file of the School this year have served their School well. The Prefects have had a high sense of their responsibilities and have set those under them an example worth following. In John Martin the Prefects have had a leader they could look to, and the School a Captain it could both trust and respect. Possessed of a strong, determined personality, with definite gifts of courage, initiative and leadership, he has served his School loyally, faithfully and well.

It is to me a matter of deep regret that he sustained a nasty head injury at the cricket nets this morning, and as a result is now in hospital. I know how disappointed Martin, himself, will be. It takes a lot to get him into hospital; and it takes still more to keep him there. I was relieved to know that the Doctor sees no reason why the injury should be serious. To Martin primarily, to his Vice-Captain Clark—another loyal, reliable boy—and to the other Prefects, I attribute the fine spirit of the School this year, and to them I accord my gratitude.

SIR HENRY RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

MY LORD BISHOP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND STUDENTS.

For some time past the Rector has been planning and plotting to persuade me to visit St. Paul's, and eventually when he wrote last July inviting me for today and promising to have a motor-car waiting for me after the ceremony at the school hospital, I succumbed to this enticement, not because I was afraid of the results of my visit but because I expected to have to return immediately to Calcutta and proceed to New Delhi. However, as you all know, owing to the action which Congress took last August the Assembly Session was held in September and therefore I can enjoy my visit to you today uninterrupted and without, I hope, having to leave the school hospital in a motor-car.

First of all, let me thank you most sincerely for the warm welcome which you have given me. I assure you it is not only a pleasure for me to come but I am also conscious of the honoured privilege given me in the part I am asked to take today in your important annual ceremony and I greatly appreciate it.

I have listened to your Rector's speech not only with very great interest but also with a certain amount of envy at the wealth of detail he was freely able to give compared with the care I have often had to exercise, when addressing shareholders' meetings, as to what had better not be said. After welcoming the Bishop (and I gladly take this opportunity of adding my own personal pleasure at his presence here today), the Rector's speech took us on an extremely interesting survey of mostly everything. Having told us we were 16 years older than we thought we were, he started with the important domestic side and conducted us through the new kitchens; we were introduced to the new Steward, informed of the very satisfactory examination results, followed by exciting adventures of Cricket, Football, Hockey, Fives, Boxing, Cadet Corps, Dramatic Performances, relations with the New School and A.R.P. I do not think parents could possibly wish for a clearer or more comprehensive cross-section of St. Paul's on which I would like most sincerely to congratulate you Mr. Rector, your staff and your students.

Out of the many activities mentioned, there is one which I feel merits a special reference. I refer to the facilities which have been arranged for troops on leave in Jalapahar and to the start of your own canteen, the cost of which is met from Funds regularly collected on the compound. I personally am particularly pleased to learn that opportunity is being taken of this unselfish service because it so happens that my own first visit to Jalapahar was made in June 1915 as an ordinary Territorial soldier recently out from England and I have never forgotten

the kindness and homely hospitality shown to me and my friends by similar organisations to that for which you have now made yourselves responsible. From my own experience therefore I whole-heartedly endorse the words of your Rector when he justly stated his proud conviction that this particular achievement was as fine a job of work as has been done by St. Paul's since the war began. Continue it and may you be rewarded for your good work.

I feel that the momentous struggle through which the world is passing devolves a greater responsibility than ever not only on the staff of a school but also on anyone who comes to speak on such an occasion as this. I have therefore tried to give special care and thought to the main lines of what I should say to you this afternoon especially as I believe it important for my remarks to be addressed principally to the older students and to those who are about to leave and take up their various careers.

Many of us here today are old enough to remember the difference in the way of living, in whatever social strata we happened to be placed, as it was pre-1914 and as we found it after the last war, and just as one era ended in 1914, so it can truly be said that another era ended in 1939. And that brings me at once to my point which is this. I think what concerns young people most of all today is the sort of world in which they are going to find themselves when this war ends, when continents will have been devastated, many countries will have suffered under the occupation of foreign troops, populations will have been enfeebled by hunger and famine undermining the health of untold millions, world production will have changed its character owing to industrial resources being devoted to manufacture of armaments and above all the world may be divided by hatred and vengeful memories. The problems to be faced will be immense and it is not only organisations such as Post-War Reconstruction Committees which have started and will continue to grapple with the many complicated and intricate questions but the younger people also are giving serious thought to the subject, for it is they who will eventually carry out the decisions.

In such an atmosphere and with such a background one could hardly blame young people if they felt they have been left something very rotten in the state of Denmark and that it is bad luck on them to have to start the serious business of life on such a sticky wicket. Let me try to dispel any doubts and give you some encouragement boldly to go ahead and face the future with confidence come what may.

In the first place I would say to you all, take the new era for granted—it has already begun and nothing can stop its evolution. Secondly, see to it that there is a new era and ask yourselves what is it that one wants to see changed. You will find many things but I will only mention three factors which I suggest

have caused much of our present troubles and are therefore of primary importance. These are extreme poverty, the chance to earn a living, and equality of opportunity. There is nothing more sure than that in whatever career you may choose, one or all of these factors will arise in some form or other affecting yourselves either as victims or in the positions of victimisers of others less fortunate. You will be the leaders of tomorrow and if that new era is to be free from the struggles which we have witnessed in our lifetime, these are some of the things which you must determine are put right.

Some of you will be taking an active part in that awful thing called "Politics". May heaven help you!! I will only say this, that in the international sphere the League of Nations failed last time but another attempt must be made to build up an organisation for peace and this, I think, will have to be based on a mixture of idealism and practicability. You may have heard it said that life will be harder after the war—so it may be in some ways and certain sacrifices will undoubtedly have to be made, but in other respects if these changes and ideals are achieved, thereby obtaining for the world that peace and security which has evaded us, then I believe you and your children will find life much easier than what we have experienced.

So much for hopes and ideals, and now to come down to the practical side *viz.* after the war what are you older lads going to do? That is the burning question which faces every young-man and I suppose that in view of my own experience you will be expecting me to say something of a helpful nature on this important subject before I leave you this afternoon. First of all, in my honest opinion, each one of you starts with a tremendous advantage in that you belong to a school which I believe I am correct in saying few boys leave without having found a suitable post and one which offers good prospects. As a business man, this fact impresses me more than anything else for I know what it means to both staff and students. It is a magnificent achievement and shows the scholastic reputation of St. Paul's is on a par with its unique high geographic position. Secondly, I believe that after this war is over the demand for both European and Indian commercial and technical men of ability will be greater than ever, especially in scientific and electrical engineering lines. But make no mistake about it, there will be intense competition despite the demand, and two fundamental prerequisites to success will be sheer hard work and loyalty to your employer. My community has made it clear that we seek no privileges and only ask for an opportunity to continue to serve India and to be given a fair return for our work. Happily here at St. Paul's, boys of many nationalities receive their education and no racial prejudices exist. Although it is too much to hope you will find the same comforting state of affairs outside these four walls, yet there is no doubt the

experience gained here will prove a valuable asset and one for which you will thank St. Paul's in increasing measure as the years pass.

Your Rector very kindly referred to my deep interest in the teaching of art and later on he mentioned the enthusiasm of music pupils. As a keen amateur musician myself, may I assure all those boys who are giving extra time to the difficult and sometimes boring elementary stages of music, that they are adding a most valuable asset to their accomplishments and one which I know from experience, opens many a door of opportunity that otherwise would remain closed.

One other thing. Your Rector has said you welcome anything which brings your somewhat secluded life here into closer touch with the bigger world outside. I agree with that desire and would like to make a practical suggestion. I am a great believer in endeavouring to contact students with business before they actually leave school, and visits to mills and big commercial offices should and could, I believe, be arranged to the mutual benefit of teachers and students alike, for it is not only the students who should be made to look ahead but there is also a duty devolving on teachers so to endeavour to guide their theoretical training that, if possible, it runs to some extent along practical lines which will be useful to the student when the time comes for him to face the difficulties and responsibilities which will inevitably come in the course of his business career.

Finally I would emphasize on each one of you to appreciate your Time Power. You have as much time as anyone has; each of you is a millionaire in minutes and your work is to turn your minutes into produce. With the splendid background which you have received at St. Paul's, you can, I feel sure, go out and face the future, whatever it may be, with confidence, and looking at all your eager young faces before me this afternoon I know the younger coming generation is not going to let us down. Whatever you may do and wherever you may be, I wish each one of you all the luck which your efforts may deserve.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

JUNIOR SCHOOL:

FORM I.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Clark ii, D. A.
2nd Prize	...	...	...	Breuleux, R.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Johnson iii, R. A.

FORM II.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Sharp, J. W. G.
2nd Prize	...	...	...	Pearman ii, P. J.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Bell, G. A.

FORM III.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Beard, J. A. T.
Special Prize	...	...	...	Kabir, P. K.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Paddon, B. D. A.

FORM IV

1st Prize	...	...	...	Karim, T.
2nd Prize	...	...	...	Johnston ii, J.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Thumann, J. D.

SENIOR SCHOOL:

FORM I.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Juneja, S. V. S.
2nd Prize	...	...	...	Pettit ii, A. C.
Progress & Application Prizes			...	Baxter, T. E. D. & Scott ii, S. M.

FORM II.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Oberoi, P. R.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Sexton, C. G.

FORM IIIB.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Cunningham i, T.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Morgan ii, B. R.

FORM IIIA.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Waters i, J. R.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Pettit i, J. K. H.

FORM IV

1st Prize	...	...	...	Palchaudhuri, A.
2nd Prize	...	...	...	Seth i, S. K.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Williams ii, T. G.

FORM V.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Chaudhuri ii, P. S.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Alum, S. F.

FORM LVI.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Batten, V. J.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Norbhu, D.

FORM UVI.

1st Prize	...	...	...	Creet ii, M.
Progress & Application Prize			...	Pateman, H. H. M.

SPECIAL PRIZES:

Anil Chaudhuri Drawing Prize	...	Morgan i, D. L. D.
Majumdar Science Prize	...	Creet ii, M.
Moore Classics & Divinity Prize	...	Barteley, B. G. D.
Tower History Prize	...	Corkery, P. J.
Clarke Geography Prize	...	Martin i, J. E.
Gregory Mathematics Prize	...	Corkery, P. J.
Carter English Essay Prize	...	Levett-Yeats, D. W.
Rudra Hindi Prize	...	Goel, B. S. L.
Music Prize	...	Brindley, S.

AMENITIES FOR TROOPS.

Since fairly early this year we have had a considerable number of troops as our neighbours, mainly those who have come up to Darjeeling on short leave and have been quartered in neighbouring houses. We have always been pleased to see them and we regard it as a privilege to do what little lies in our power to make their stay pleasant.

For some time we have allowed these troops the use of our playing fields at times when we are in school and the library as a quiet place where they may write letters or read; the Prep. Hall has also been thrown open for dances every Tuesday night from 6-0 to 9-0 p.m. and these have proved very popular. The Staff have kindly made the billiard-table in the Common Room available at certain times, an act which has been much appreciated. Still more have we been pleased to welcome considerable numbers of troops at our Sunday services in Chapel.

More recently we have opened a Canteen in Dighapatia House and this we believe has answered a much-felt want, as it is considerably nearer than the larger canteen attached to the Gymkhana Club. Its scope is of course limited as the room available is not very large and the supply of helpers is not great—it is run almost entirely by the wives and matrons attached to St. Paul's, assisted at times by certain of the senior boys and ladies from outside, to all of whom we are most grateful. It has however proved possible to open the canteen on four days a week and an average of seventy teas and about the same number of suppers are sold—this more or less speaks for itself. The canteen has so far been financed by entirely voluntary subscriptions from Staff and boys, and it is in the hope that some of our readers may care to subscribe to this activity that we draw attention to it here.

It is only too unfortunate a truism that men are heroes until they are safely enlisted and then they are readily forgotten. Most of the men whose needs we try to supply are strangers in a strange land, separated from the people and places they hold most dear. What we do for them is little enough, it would be pitiful indeed if that little ceased through lack of funds.

There is now an "Amenities for Troops Fund," quite separate from the regular monthly War Fund contributions. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rector.

CARTER ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

"It is easier to die for one's principles than to live up to them."

To-day, from all the four corners of the globe, men are coming to engage in the most stupendous conflict ever recorded in the annals of history. Most of them—but certainly not all—are prepared to go through untold physical suffering, and even death itself, for the sake of a principle they uphold. The Briton, the American and all other people allied to them have come forward to champion the rights of Democracy; while against them we have the fanatical youth of the Axis powers who fight to the death for their own cause. Yet demand of these men that while fighting for certain cherished ideals they should at the same time live up to them, and you will find that you are asking just too much of them. While upholding Democracy and Christian principles, people will at the same time oppress those under them and indulge in the most violent excesses, pleading the war as an excuse. It is living up to one's principles and not so much dying for them therefore which is the "acid test" of a man's character.

Yes,—as already pointed out,—we see literally millions prepared to sacrifice themselves unto death in the interests of certain beliefs, but see how infinitely harder it is to live one's life in conformity with them. In combating life with views which do not meet with the approval of the public one comes under adverse criticism from all sides—a criticism which can make even the most stout-hearted wilt beneath its vile blows. Take the Pacifist—that much maligned person. If he had but to die for his principles his position would not be such a hard one. Instead on such occasions as when long lines of troops are marching down the roads to the accompaniment of martial music and the cheers of the crowds, he sees the scornful glances of the young and cruel directed at him, and hears their jeering cries in his ears. It is a courageous young man indeed who can brave the streets of a great city when all other men of his age are in military dress, and when to all intents and purposes he too should be as they are. Not only is the Pacifist subject to the criticism of the outside world but he is often imprisoned for refusing to take an active part in the war. And it is while he is confined in such a place that he is left to his thoughts as to whether that which he is doing is correct or not—and as can be imagined the temptation to renounce his ideals is very great.

And then again as a further example we can take those redoubtable characters—the Apostles. Their lives largely consisted—so the accounts tell us—of stoning, mockery, being driven from one city to another, and in fact all the unpleasantness of persecution—all this for a principle which was obnoxious to

the world in general. Death and martyrdom, to them, were the release. A very natural thought as to what was going to happen to them afterwards—a moment of agony—and they had passed over on to the other side out of the reach of those who sought to harm them. That was death. The living of life in conformity with their Master's teaching was—as already has been said—an exceedingly unpleasant affair.

It thus may be seen that when one is confronted with the necessity of standing up for one's principles against the contrary opinion of the world, death is often the easiest way out of it all. Death, after all, is an experience which must come the way of all at sometime or other in their lives. Living up to one's principles however, often entails long months, years, of abject misery. Years of a life in which even our nearest relations and friends may turn upon us; then amazed we turn our backs upon those whom we loved and trusted and search the world—often alone—for some who have ideas in common with our own, and together we may maintain our views, come what may—such is the strength of character and the complete faith which is required if one is to uphold firmly one's principles in the face of all opposition—a fixity of purpose which is the mark of a courageous soul who is able to combat life to the bitter end, and not take the easier path of death.

D.W.L-Y.

PROXIME ACCESSIT.

"Curse Nature, She beats Art every time."

When God created the world and every living thing on it, he created forces and powers some of which are unknown to man. He created all the beautiful things on the earth, and set the power of Nature to work them. He then created man in His own likeness. Mankind then partook of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, and at once had a desire to be like God. Since the earliest days, man has seen all the beautiful things surrounding him, and has had a powerful desire that urged him to make things just as beautiful as the creations of Nature. Up to the present day, man's works of art are but poor imitations of Nature. Nature's art is real and living; human art is but a lifeless repetition.

When an artist sets out to paint a beautiful landscape before him, how can he hope to capture the charming atmosphere of the forces of Nature? An oil painting is only a picture of the landscape. It does not possess the true colours which are so soothing to the eye. The blades of grass are not represented as they really are. The artist can never get the right shade of green. He cannot paint the little insects that creep or fly

through the grass. He cannot get the true shape of the blades. The stately trees which may appear in the landscape cannot be represented in a painting as what they really look like. They do not appear as majestic as they really are in their various colours. The green leaves, the brown trunk with moss growing on it, and the birds sitting on the branches, cannot be represented truly by mere oil paints. Hills, lakes, boats, blue sky, clouds, are never painted in their true colours, because the seven principle colours have never been produced in their true quality yet. When one looks at a picture, he sees a charming scene. Flowers of all descriptions in a beautiful garden with an old cottage with a thatched roof in the garden. The sun is setting behind a blue hill in the distance leaving an orange glow in the sky which turns to red, and then to a greenish-blue and finally a blue merging into purple as night sweeps onward. A swallow is coming to rest beneath the eaves where there are many nests. More swallows are gambolling in the air. Behind the house there are a few stately oak trees. An orange light is showing in a window of the house, while a wisp of smoke is issuing from the chimney. It is a perfect scene of a country cottage at dusk. But on coming to look at it more closely, there is still something vital which does not seem to have been included, and the picture lacks the beauty of the real thing. Where is the light breeze that keeps the branches and leaves of the tree in motion? The flowers do not appear the delightful little organisms that they really are. The swallows seem poised in mid-air. Where is that graceful diving motion of theirs and the swiftness and ease with which they are able to manipulate their bodies? One cannot hear their chirrupings. The colours in the sky left by the sinking sun lack the trueness and beauty of the real thing. They are too "stiff," and not gradually fading into each other as in a real sunset. The glow in the window lacks the warmth and homeliness which it is meant to convey. The picture lacks realism and life. It is only life that makes a thing beautiful.

We can only appreciate a beautiful scene by our eyes, ears and nose and sense of feel. We see all the objects in their true colours affording a pleasant contrast to each other. We feel the warmth of the sun, and the fresh breeze blowing against our faces. We smell the grass and trees and soil. We hear the whisper of the moving grass and leaves, and the insects buzzing and humming around us, and the plaintive cries of birds. Without these, how can a work of art equal a work of Nature? People paint or draw beautiful designs, and mosaics, but how much more beautiful are the designs of Nature. One has only to examine a drop of water from a stagnant pond under a microscope, and he sees hundreds of little creatures of such intricate and marvellous designs which have never been even thought of by artists. Snow-crystals also produce beautifully symmetrical designs which are far more beautiful than man's

designs. A flower for example, is made up of a number of parts, some of which are alike. When these are arranged symmetrically, a design which is very pleasing is formed. What design can be more beautiful than a rose, or a fuschia, or a passion-flower?

A painting of a flower, however exact, is always beaten by the flower itself. The picture is not as good as the flower, because the flower possesses a delightful scent, and has a delicate constitution that can only be seen, felt and smelt in the real flower.

Man also sees beauty in human and animal bodies which has led him to try and create these forms out of marble, wood and clay. Again art has been defeated by nature, because never yet has man been able to capture the true form of the body of an animal or human being. Not being content with the flat representation of things beautiful, man has turned to making solid representations. Sculptors have carved out of marble statues of strong men, forms of graceful feminine figures, figures of greyhounds and so on. But again, the statues lack life. The Venus de Milo, a statue of a feminine body, is said to be the most wonderful figure yet carved. But Nature goes one better than art, in giving the feminine body life. The living body is soft and warm and smooth, throbbing with life, not a white, hard, immovable statue. The model lacks the detail and colour and delicacy of the real thing.

Scientists have tried to equal Nature by creating life, but all their efforts have been in vain. They have not yet been able to analyse the true nature of protoplasm, the most chemically complex substance known, and the foundation of all life. They have attempted creating living bodies, but have always failed. They do not know the true conditions of temperature and pressure or the substances which are used, when a living creature is made.

God never meant man to be equal with Him, and man cannot put life into dead objects as Christ could. God and His works are always supreme over human works. As Nature is a work of God, man will never beat it. Nature has always been and will always be greater than human art.

H. H. M. P.

TOWER HISTORY PRIZE ESSAY.

"Discuss the problem of Minorities, showing clearly the bearing of this problem on world events."

The major powers of this so-called civilised world are today engaged in the most titanic struggle ever known in the annals of history. No matter on what corner of the earth we fix our gaze we see almost the same scene—that of distress, anxiety and often poverty. For centuries man's creative mind has worked

and looked for a solution to war. To do this he has had to look a little further, namely into the causes of war. Here again he has met a major problem and to the more intellectual it is obvious that the causes of war differ as day does from night. They are not laid down as the rules of a game for instance, and looking back we realise how they differ and how varied they become.

However, it cannot be denied, that one—there are many more—of the causes of the present conflict is directly or indirectly due to the problem of minorities. The problem of minorities has been the cause of many national head-aches and disputes and it is one of the most complicated problems the world has still to solve. Every country has its minority problem to solve. Some of course are far more important than others but the main types that are found are either racial or politico—religious. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there are several other reasons and ideals for which wars are waged and while a country is at war her minority problems are temporarily forgotten unless, of course, the war is fought primarily to settle a minority problem. Too often, however, although it may be one of the aims of a country to settle a minority problem, so many other important problems arise during the course of hostilities or in the immediate period following the armistice, that the interests of those who form the minority are often overlooked or settled in a very unsatisfactory way. This can be quite easily perceived today due to the extraordinarily rapid spread of the present war. Many more problems will have to be settled at the conclusion of the war than was at first thought, and, judging from the present state of national and world-wide affairs, it will take several years before everything is smoothed out once again. It can be quite truthfully said that the present conflict is somewhat, if not entirely, due to the way in which the Danubian Basin was divided up at the conclusion of the 1914-18 war. In drawing up the peace Treaties, and realising that there were many minority areas, an attempt was made to divide up the Danubian Basin in such a way that it would satisfy and provide for the minority states.

Czecho-Slovakia, the Sudetanlaender, gained her national freedom and unity with the Slovaks on ethnic grounds, the German fringe of Moldavia and Bohemia on grounds of historic and economic unity and strategic necessity, Teschen on ethnic grounds, and the Magyar fringe of Slovakia in order that she might have a line of communication to the East. Thus Czecho-Slovakia was fortunate but at the same time unfortunate, as she little realised that twenty years later she would be invaded by a powerful enemy and compelled to return all, and more, than she had been given at the end of the first World War.

Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and all the Balkan states got their share but next to Rumania, who got nothing at all, Germany came off the worst, as she was compelled to hand over

many German areas but at the same time she got nothing in return. Hence a few dissatisfied states were left as a counterpart to the satisfied states, and it was impossible to have a real and lasting peace under these conditions. Germany made an attempt to unite with Austria, of whose population a large number were German-speaking. The Allies however vetoed this and refused to allow the alliance to be made without the consent of the League Council. Moreover the Allies forbade the German-speaking peoples of Austria to call themselves Germans or be part of the German Empire. Automatically a large German minority was formed in Austria. In Czecho-Slovakia too, there were three and a quarter million Germans in 1918, hence another German minority was formed.

In other countries too, for example Poland, German minorities were formed which ultimately were bound to be the reason for more political and economic trouble. The League of Nations promised to look into the difficulties of the newly formed states, but that was unreal and to make a petition to the League meant that many formalities had to be gone through before anything could be done, with the result that very little was achieved by the League and very little gained by the unfortunate country which was desiring to get herself straightened out.

Germany was too weak to be able to do anything about this jumbled mass of new areas on an ethnographical map. Italy had her own interests in the Balkans, and France was too busily occupied in straightening herself out, with the result that there was nobody finally and peacefully to settle the complications in the Danubian Basin.

Hence for twenty years the conditions remained the same. In 1932 when France was at her height she was in a position to make a number of economic loans in Europe and being also in a state of preparedness in the military sphere she thought perhaps she could settle the problem. However she rapidly fell from the position which somewhat forestalled her.

About this time too, National Socialism came into power and the formation of Nazi Germany under Herr Hitler. Gradually she built herself up with the intention of regaining her lost territory in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. It was in 1935, when Italy was preoccupied in Abyssinia, that Hitler saw his chance. He realised the weak position Italy would be left in and he could safely wait to make his first "invasion". Of course all German people in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and the other states were "persecuted", "maltreated" and generally badly looked after. This was Hitler's main reason for invading such countries. In March 1938 he annexed Austria to the Reich. Czecho-Slovakia's turn was to follow, and follow it did, for in August of the same year, and under the same excuse, Czecho-Slovakia was invaded. Hitler's excuse was that there were

German minorities in the countries which desired to come back into the German Reich. Of course he took all he wanted at the same time promising the Austrians or Czecho-Slovakians their economic value which ultimately Germany would benefit by.

And so it has gone on. With the invasion of Poland the present struggle has been brought about as this time the Allies intervened. What will be the outcome of it all remains to be seen. Whether the racial minority problem in the Danubian Basin will be finally settled cannot yet be forecaste.

Another European minority problem, not on so large a scale, is the religious minority problem in Ireland. For centuries Ireland has been divided into two main parties, the Protestants and the Catholics. Disputes have been manifold and often fierce, and at one time, as it still is, the problem of Ireland was very widely expressed and there were various opinions as to what would be its eventual outcome and the final settlement of it.

The division of Ireland into two areas, the Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland, was an attempt to solve a particularly obstinate minority problem. The North East corner of Ireland which is mainly inhabited by Protestants, refused to join with the Catholic Nationalists of the Free State in their attempt to break relations with Great Britain. As a result of this, Northern Ireland was granted a Government of its own with representation in the British Parliament. At the same time the Free State was granted Dominion Status but the right of secession from the Empire was denied it.

Thus Ireland's main problem is both economic and one of fierce nationalisms and anti-nationalisms. The Free State is dissatisfied because one third of the total population of Ireland is in the Northern corner and all the main industrial centres are situated in that area too. Again, especially as emigration to the United States has been virtually stopped, and the Irish Free State being a preponderantly agricultural state, the provision for a growing population has been another major problem for the Irish Free State to face. She is somewhat jealous of the Northern Irish inhabitants as she has lost the British market for her exports. "Land Hunger" too has been another serious problem for the Irish, and at times like these, these small but important grievances are inclined to be overlooked.

This Irish minority problem could have a drastic bearing on world events if the Irish Free State joined with the Germans in the present war. The Free State, being essentially Catholic, would probably gain if she was to side with the Germans, if the Germans were victorious. She would offer an excellent base for German operations as well as being a thorn in the side of England and she need not fear to a great extent Northern Ireland, unless of course the Americans came to her aid along with the British. However it is another minority problem that

will probably flare up again at the end of the war if no action is taken by the Free State before then.

Another great minority problem, this time in the Near East, which Britain has to cope with, is that of Palestine. It was obvious to Great Britain that if she desired to control the Suez Canal and that line of communication to the East, she would have to intervene in Palestine during the last war. The Turks, being allies of the Germans could quite easily have dominated Palestine and the area in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. It was with the object of protecting these vital communications that a force was sent out to Palestine under Allenby. The outcome of the expedition caused Britain to become involved in a minority problem of extraordinary complexity. It has always been a subject of great philosophic speculation as to what would happen when an irresistible force met an immovable mass. So it has been with the Arabs and Jews of Palestine. The Arabs have always been the inhabitants of that part of the Turkish Empire and it was Sir Henry MacMahon, High Commissioner in Egypt, who persuaded Emir Hussein, the leader of the Arabs, to help the British to drive the Turks from Palestine. The Arabs were promised their independence as a reward. Hence in 1915 Allenby, helped by the Arabs, drove the Turks from Palestine and finally took Jerusalem. Unfortunately the exact agreements were never confirmed or made out, with the result that the Arabs got very little of what was promised to them. Emir Feisal, the son of Hussein, tried to obtain what was promised to the Arabs until the protests dwindled out and the Arabs had to be content with what they got.

The Jews are at once the most ancient and the most recent inhabitants of Palestine. There have always been Jews in Palestine whether in hundreds or in hundreds of thousands. The war-time promises made to them were that the British would see that they obtained their national home in Palestine, at the same time seeing to their rights and to the rights of the other races. Under Balfour's declaration the Jews were promised help and support from the British Mandatory Government and at the same time the Zionist organisation was formed as the official Jewish agency under the Mandatory Government.

The number of the Arabs in 1920 was 664,000 of whom 73,000 were Christians. The Arabs have therefore always been in the majority as the Jewish population has always fluctuated. The main differences between the two peoples have been extremely important. The Arabs are an Eastern race with Eastern habits and modes of living. The Jews are essentially a western race, more educated and far more modern in habits and ways. They are responsible for the development of all modern forms of life in Palestine. Many of them, like the Arabs, live on the land, directly under the Zionist agency, but they live a higher standard of life.

The disputes between the Jews and the Arabs have been serious and they have nearly led to war on two occasions. The settlement of the British there has resulted in a great deal of responsibility being thrown upon their shoulders, and although they are often blamed for much of the internal unrest, they have been invaluable in settling many of the riots and disturbances.

The Minority problem in Palestine is, like others, far from being settled, but it too could have a serious bearing on world events if there were to be a serious internal war at this time. The Jews have migrated by the thousand to Palestine since the war began and this has been the cause of much Arab resentment. Britain has certainly got a difficult problem in satisfying both parties and the outcome here, too, remains to be seen.

A tremendous religious minority problem is that of India. There are numerous castes and types of Indian, so much so that it is often wondered why the great peninsular has been called India at all.

The two main races in India are the Hindus and the Mohammedans. The Hindus are in a great majority, about seventy-one per cent of the total population, 224,000,000, being Hindu. At the same time there is a compact body of 80,000,000 Muslims comprising about seventeen per cent of the total population. Besides these there are Parsis, Sikhs, Rajputs, Punjabis, Bengalis and many other religions.

The Hindu view point is rather a simple one, though not very constructive. The three main interests in the Hindu religion are caste, family and village life. The Hindu regards himself as part of the greater whole, both universal and celestial. He thinks that because he has the misfortune to be born in a certain family he must remain there for the rest of his monotonous days. He regards such ceremonial functions as the pollution of food and the eating of food an essential part of his caste. The Hindu is hence a most unconstructive being and one of a heaving mass. Congress stands mainly for Hinduism and the three main points of its ideal are Federation, autonomy in the units and Nationalism. Mr. Gandhi, a prominent statesman in India, is at the head of the Congress, which desires independence and dominion status.

On the other hand the Muslim view point is quite different. They believe in an omnipotent God and unity is a great and noble characteristic in their religion. They are far more westernised and they realise that the future of India's learning and the teaching of the world's wonderful arts is a responsibility they must undertake. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has done a great deal for the foundation of this view-point and the Muslims have been responsible for the building of many Universities and places of learning in India. They have an extraordinary faith in Islam and they think that if British power were to be

taken out of India, they could obtain the predominant power with the help of their co-religionists in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Due to the conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims the British army has an excellent excuse for staying in the country. The Muslims being far more constructive are likely to make India a stronger intellectual and economic power if Britain ever grants India dominion status. Every empire that has been set up in India between the 8th and 13th centuries has been a Muslim one and they have got a great historic background.

Buddhism too was known in wide areas over India in past centuries, but to-day it is only predominant in Tibet in the north and Ceylon in the south.

India has been the cause of great distress and anxiety to the British Government. So much so that Sir Stafford Cripps was sent out to India in order to obtain a peaceful settlement of the great minority problem. It is indeed most unfortunate that at a time like this, India, which is now in the centre of this widespread war, should be in such a state of internal and political unrest. The fighting strength and spirit of India would be a hundred per cent higher if there were unity amongst the peoples of India. Invasion by Japan looks imminent and in order to get the most out of a country, unity must prevail. As in other cases it only remains to be seen what will be the outcome of it all.

Russia too has a minority problem of extreme complexity to solve. There are about 174 different races in Russia and a population of between 170 and 180 millions.

Most Europeans regard South America as one colonial area, but there are found states, namely Ecuador, Peru, Columbia and Bolivia in which there are negro majorities. The U.S.A. has a minority problem of its own to solve as there are 10 million negroes, about 10% of the total population, who are inhabitants of the U.S.A. Most of them are found in the cotton belts where labour is degradingly cheap. In Texas and Mississippi the negroes are in the majority and it is only in Brazil and Guiana that they are a minority. It is indeed difficult to distinguish between the anti-semitism of Hitler's Germany and negrophobia in many parts of the United States.

Hence we see that all over the world there are minorities resulting in perplexing and grave situations. Whether they will be solved by wars or peaceful negotiations still remains to be seen, but it is certainly one of the world's most distressing problems. They involve political, racial, religious and economic problems of the most difficult sort and it would be a blessing to mankind if they were all solved by some peaceful settlement.



CRICKET.

We started the season with only two old colours of whom P. J. Corkery was elected captain and A. M. Granger-Brown vice-captain. A few members of last year's team came back and it was with these and a few keen youngsters that we made our start. Unfortunately Granger-Brown left school early in the season. It was a big blow, as he was the mainstay of our attack and a forcing bat. C. J. Martin was elected vice-captain in his place. However in spite of doubts after some hard practice at the nets, we were able to field a keen and capable side.

We won matches against Mr. Warren's XI, the Odd Numbers, Victoria and the Staff. We lost to the Rector's XI and to the Anzacs' XI, and another match against Mr. Warren's XI was drawn.

In the course of the season many boys showed that they were capable of making runs and taking wickets, and the fielding was of a high standard. Unfortunately quarantine prevented our match against St. Joseph's and our return match with Victoria.

Our under 15 XI played two matches against Mount Hermon School, both of which they won. Cox, Mamsa, Pegg and Greene played well and showed good promise.

Our under 14 XI played a very exciting match against the New School 1st XI, which they lost by one wicket. Kaul, Hemsley and Gillham played well.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Warren for the success of the season, and for his patience and perseverance in knocking us into some sort of shape. Also to Sergeant-Major Joe Hardstaff, the England cricketer, for the coaching he gave us during the short time at his disposal.

During the season cricket colours were awarded to C. J. Martin, P. A. Breese, S. V. S. Naidu, E. A. Craig-Williams, P. E. Raschid and M. N. Smith.

P. J. C.

School vs. Victoria School.

On May 2nd we played our match against Victoria, the visitors arriving the previous evening. We were glad of the opportunity of being able to entertain them, and the match was played in an exceedingly sporting and friendly spirit. The Victorians batted first and found it hard to make runs. Our fielding was excellent and we attacked from start to finish. Our opening pair played steadily and we only needed two runs for victory when the first wicket fell. They captured two quick wickets before we made the necessary runs, to win by seven wickets. It was a match thoroughly enjoyed by all.

VICTORIA.

Barraclough	...	c Morgan	...	b Craig-Williams	...	22
Stuart	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	8
Beaupert	...	...	...	b Craig-Williams	...	17
Smith	...	c Morgan	...	b Craig-Williams	...	0
Keelan	...	st. Martin i	...	b Craig-Williams	...	7
Grenyer	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	9
Moulding	...	l. b. w.	...	b Naidu	...	5
Carrau	...	c Williams ii	...	b Naidu	...	1
Grant	...	...	...	not out	...	3
Hatton	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	0
Lochner	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	0
				Extras	...	3
				Total	...	75

S. V. S. Naidu 6 for 30. E. A. Craig-Williams 4 for 22. Barraclough 22.

SCHOOL

P. J. Corkery	...	...	...	b Barraclough	...	39
P. A. Breese	...	c Grant	...	b Barraclough	...	31
P. Raschid	...	...	...	b Smith	...	0
C. J. Martin	...	...	...	not out	...	1
L. Cox	...	did not bat	...			
M. N. Smith	...	" "	...			
E. A. Craig-Williams	...	" "	...			
T. G. Williams	...	" "	...			
D. L. D. Morgan	...	" "	...			
J. E. Martin	...	" "	...			
S. V. S. Naidu	...	" "	...			
				Extras	...	5
				Total (3 wickets)	...	76

Barraclough 2 for 18. Smith 1 for 21. P. J. Corkery 39. P. A. Breese 31.

St. Paul's won by seven wickets.

School vs. Staff.

On the 27th May we played our annual match against the Staff. The Staff batted first and their opening pair gave them a good start. Their success continued as Mr. Warren played steadily, but after the fall of his wicket nobody stayed for any length of time. The School's start was somewhat shaky but Raschid, Martin ii, Smith and Craig-Williams batted well. The end was exciting, as time was short. The school had only two wickets to fall and about ten runs were still needed for victory. However the runs were made and the school repeated their previous year's success, winning by two wickets.

STAFF.

A. D. Henson	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	29
L. J. Goddard	...	...	...	run out	...	26
D. H. Prins	...	...	...	b Craig-Williams	...	1
J. H. Warren	...	c Levett-Yeats	...	b Naidu	...	64
E. Nestor	...	c Wordsworth	...	b Naidu	...	12
N. P. Ellicott	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	7
G. R. Wells	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	16
M. Elloy	...	...	...	b Craig-Williams	...	11
B. Rudra	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	3
G. Elloy	...	c Breese	...	b Craig-Williams	...	18
B. Jansen	...	...	...	not out	...	0
				Extras	...	4
				Total	...	191

S. Naidu 6 for 54. E. Craig-Williams 3 for 72. J. H. Warren 64.
A. D. Henson 29. L. J. Goddard 26.

SCHOOL

P. J. Corkery	...	c Henson	...	b Rudra	...	14
P. A. Breese	...	...	...	b Rudra	...	11
P. Raschid	...	...	...	run out	...	67
C. J. Martin	...	...	...	b Prins	...	23
M. N. Smith	...	...	...	run out	...	25
L. Cox	...	l. b. w.	...	b Rudra	...	3
E. A. Craig-Williams	...	...	...	not out	...	23
D. W. Levett-Yeats	...	...	...	b Rudra	...	5
D. L. D. Morgan	...	...	...	c and b Goddard	...	11
S. V. S. Naidu	...	...	...	not out	...	5
E. H. Wordsworth	...	did not bat	...		...	-
				Extras	...	7
				Total (8 wickets)	...	194

B. Rudra 4 for 57. P. Raschid 67. M. N. Smith 25 not out.
The School won by two wickets.

RESULTS OF OTHER FIXTURES.

28-3-42 MR. WARREN'S XI.

School 269 for 3 dec. (P. A. Breese 92 not out. A. M. Granger-Brown 74. C. J. Martin 69 not out).
Mr. Warren's XI 72 (Granger-Brown 6 for 24).
School won by 197 runs.

4-4-42 THE RECTOR'S XI.

The Rector's XI 211 (D. Prins 59. J. Wilkins 49 not out. M. Smith 5 for 24).
School 191 (A. Granger-Brown 121. C. W. Emmett 3 for 65. D. Prins 3 for 25).
Rector's XI won by 20 runs.

- 18-4-42 THE ODD NUMBERS' XI.
 The Odd Numbers XI 175 for 5 dec. (A. D. Henson 63. E. Nestor 57. P. Raschid 2 for 18).
 School 182 for 1 (P. Breese 85. P. J. Corkery 75 not out). School won by 9 wickets.
- 25-4-42 THE ANZACS' XI.
 School 109 (L. Cox 26 not out. R. Greene 4 for 24).
 The Anzacs 111 for 5 (R. Barnard 56. S. Naidu 2 for 16).
 The Anzacs won by 5 wickets.
- 9-5-42 MR. WARREN'S XI.
 School 215 (C. J. Martin 86. M. N. Smith 54. B. Rudra 3 for 29. K. Coutts 3 for 44).
 Mr. Warren's XI 173 for 6 (R. Greene 88. M. N. Smith 2 for 24). Match drawn.

HOUSE MATCHES.

Hastings	...	...	...	44 points.
Havelock	...	...	...	38 "
Lawrence	...	...	...	18 "
Clive	...	...	...	8 "

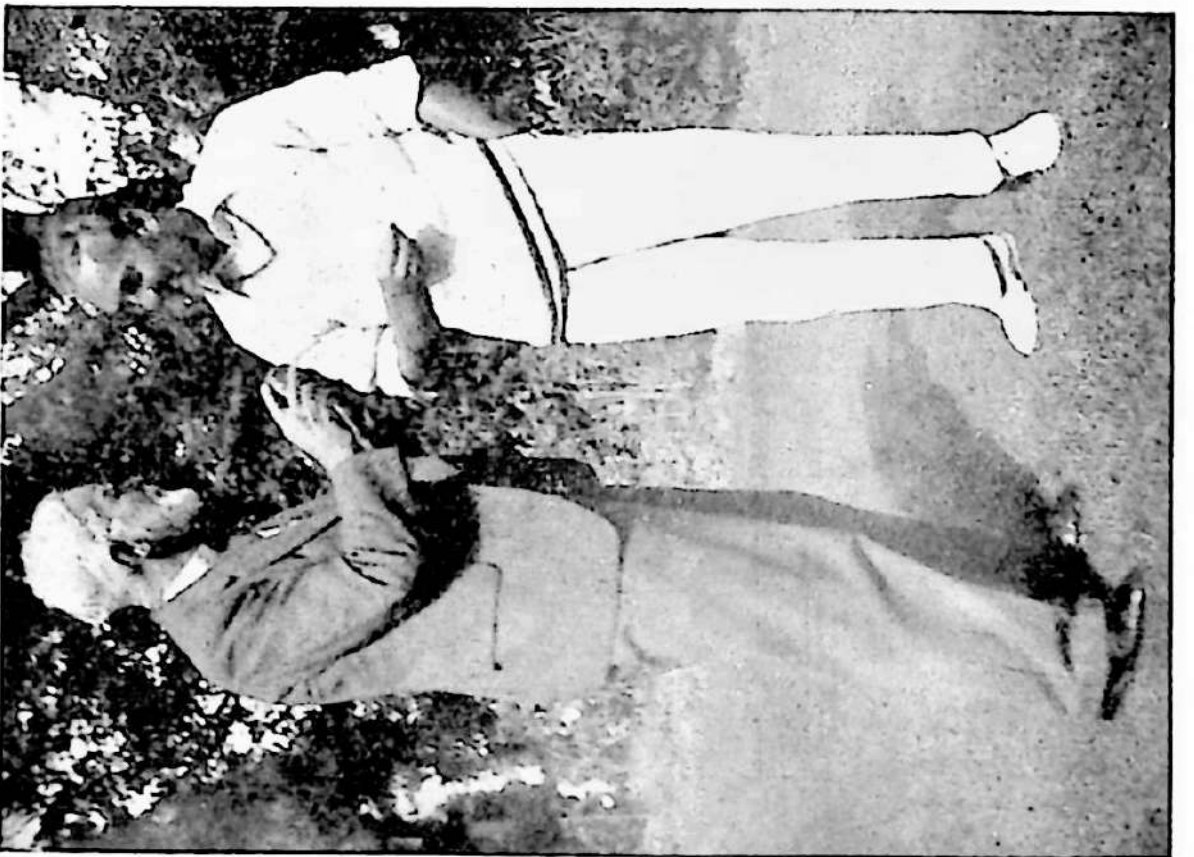
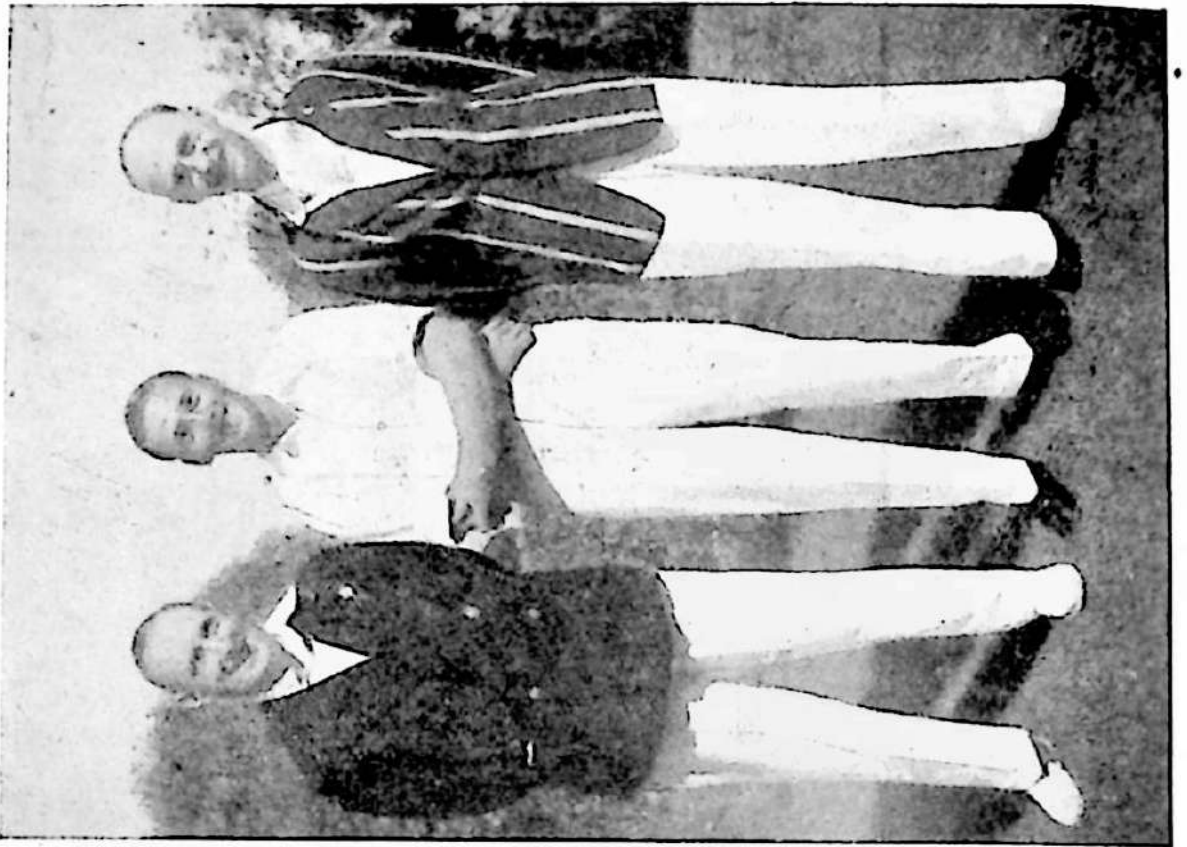
School vs. K. Bhattacharji's XI.

On the 29th October, M. K. Bhattacharji brought a team up from Calcutta to play us. It was a very pleasant match and we were beaten by six wickets.

The school batted first and started very shakily as 4 wickets were down for 39 runs, but with some steady batting C. J. Martin and Williams pulled us up considerably and we felt a little more comfortable when the fifth wicket fell for 73. However Cox was bowled before there was any addition to the score, but some bright hitting by Morgan and Naidu realised about 60 valuable runs. The last two wickets fell quickly however, leaving the school with a total of 165. K. Bhattacharji bowled well to finish with an analysis of 4 for 22.

S. Ghose and K. Biswas opened the innings of K. Bhattacharji's XI, but S. Ghose was bowled by Naidu when only a single had been scored. Their next wicket fell at 151 however, for which D. Das was mainly responsible. He hit very freely and with great certainty, no bowling seemed to be troubling him. With the help of K. Biswas, he put on 150 runs for the second wicket, and he scored 113 before being bowled by Levett-Yeats. With the total at 161 S. Deb was bowled by Smith, but T. Bhattacharji and K. Bhattacharji scored the necessary runs to beat the school by six wickets.





SCHOOL

P. J. Corkery	...	l. b. w.	...	b Mitra	...	9
P. A. Breese	...	...	...	b Mitra	...	7
P. Raschid	...	...	...	b Bose	...	4
M. N. Smith	...	...	...	b Bhattacharji	...	9
C. J. Martin	...	c Das	...	b Dutta	...	34
T. G. Williams	...	...	...	b Biswas	...	22
L. Cox	...	...	...	b Dutta	...	0
D. L. D. Morgan	...	c Deb	...	b Bhattacharji	...	28
S. V. S. Naidu	...	c Deb	...	b Bhattacharji	...	34
D. W. Levett-Yeats	...	...	...	b Bhattacharji	...	1
E. A. Craig-Williams	...	...	...	not out	...	6
				Extras	...	11
				Total	...	165

K. Bhattacharji 4 for 22. N. Mitra 2 for 27. C. J. Martin 34.
S. V. S. Naidu 34.

K. BHATTACHARJI'S XI.

S. Ghose	...	...	...	b Naidu	...	0
K. Biswas	...	c Breese	...	b Levett-Yeats	...	35
D. Das	...	...	...	b Levett-Yeats	...	113
S. Deb	...	...	...	b M. Smith	...	1
T. Bhattacharji	...	...	...	not out	...	9
K. Bhattacharji	...	...	...	not out	...	0
A. Bose	...	did not bat	...			
S. Bose	...	" " "	...			
N. Mitra	...	" " "	...			
S. Dutta	...	" " "	...			
N. Bhattacharji	...	" " "	...			
				Extras	...	8
				Total (4 wickets)	...	166

D. W. Levett-Yeats 2 for 23. D. Das 113.
K. Bhattacharji's XI own by 6 wickets.

THE RECTOR'S XI vs. S. C. ROY'S XI.

On the 22nd and 23rd October the Rector's XI played a two-day match against S. C. Roy's XI. Amongst those playing for the Rector's XI were H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar and J. Hardstaff, the England cricketer, whilst S. Banerjee, all-India and D. R. Puri, Bengal, were included in S. C. Roy's XI. It was a great treat to be able to watch such distinguished cricketers.

S. C. Roy's XI batted first, opening with D. Das and Capt. S. Roy. Their start was shaky, the first two wickets falling before they had reached 20. The later batsmen too found it

difficult to make runs, as C. W. Emmett and H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar bowled well and were often beating the bat. P. D. Dutt and S. Bannerjee were the only two batsmen who scored many runs and were responsible for pulling their side out of a bad position. J. Hardstaff bowled well to get 4 wickets for 37 runs and when the last man was out the visitors' total stood at 109.

J. H. Warren and P. W. Archard opened the innings for the Rector's XI, but J. H. Warren was caught off Bannerjee when only 4, and two runs later C. W. Emmett was also caught, J. Hardstaff, however, first with the help of P. W. Archard and later with H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar, pulled the score up. Playing carefully and without taking chances, he gave a fine display of cool cricket, with a variety of strokes all round the wicket. H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar also batted steadily and never seemed to be troubled by the bowling, but after he left nobody stayed very long and when the last wicket fell, the score was 182, with Hardstaff not out with an invaluable 80 runs. S. Bannerjee bowled well to capture 7 wickets for 48 runs.

In their second innings, S. C. Roy's XI collapsed badly. The Rector bowled extremely well and was responsible for their quick dismissal. D. Das and S. Dutt were the only two who offered any resistance but their efforts were of no avail. Finally the whole side was out for 62 runs, the Rector finishing with an analysis of 7 for 32. Thus the Rector's XI won by an innings and 11 runs.

S. C. ROY'S XI—FIRST INNINGS.

D. R. Das	... l. b. w.	...	b Emmett	...	15
Capt. S. Roy	... l. b. w.	...	b Emmett	...	3
S. Bannerjee	...	...	b Hardstaff	...	34
R. R. Puri	... c Musslewhite	...	b Emmett	...	5
P. R. Surita	...	...	b H. H. of Cooch-	...	0
			Behar	...	0
P. D. Dutt	... c Tucker	...	b Hardstaff	...	36
D. R. Puri	... c H. H. of Cooch-	...	b Emmett	...	0
	Behar	...	b H. H. of Cooch-	...	6
S. Dutt	...	...	Behar	...	1
S. C. Roy	...	...	b Hardstaff	...	5
B. Rudra	... l. b. w.	...	b Hardstaff	...	4
B. Tarbadhikary	...	...	not out	...	0
			Extras	...	0
			Total	...	109

C. W. Emmett 4 for 30. J. Hardstaff 4 for 37. P. D. Dutt 36.
S. Bannerjee 34.

THE RECTOR'S XI—FIRST INNINGS.

J. H. Warren	...	c Surita	...	b Bannerjee	...	4
P. W. Archard	...	...	...	b Bannerjee	...	19
C. W. Emmett	...	c Surita	...	b Bannerjee	...	0
J. Hardstaff	...	...	✓	not out	...	80
M. N. Smith	...	...	...	b Puri	...	0
H. H. of Cooch-Bihar	...	...	...	b Bannerjee	...	38
S. J. Emmett	...	...	...	b Bannerjee	...	0
A. G. Musslewhite	...	...	...	b Bannerjee	...	7
L. J. Goddard	...	...	...	b Bannerjee	...	0
S. V. S. Naidu	...	...	...	b Dutt	...	4
The Reverend G. E. Tucker	...	c Bannerjee	...	b Dutt	...	16
				Extras	...	14
				Total	...	182

S. Bannerjee 7 for 48. S. Dutt 2 for 42. J. Hardstaff 80 not out.
H. H. of Cooch-Bihar 38.

S. C. ROY'S XI—SECOND INNINGS.

D. R. Das	...	...	...	b Goddard	...	19
Capt. S. Roy	...	c H. H. of Cooch-Bihar	...	b Goddard	...	2
B. Tarbadhikary	...	...	...	b Goddard	...	3
S. Dutt	...	c C. Emmett	...	b Goddard	...	17
S. Bannerjee	...	...	...	b Emmett	...	0
P. D. Dutt	...	l. b. w.	...	b Emmett	...	0
D. R. Puri	...	...	...	b Goddard	...	0
R. R. Puri	...	c S. Emmett	...	b Goddard	...	10
P. R. Surita	...	...	...	b Goddard	...	4
B. Rudra	...	...	...	not out	...	0
				Extras	...	1
				Total	...	62

L. J. Goddard 7 for 32. C. W. Emmett 2 for 29.
The Rector's XI won by an innings and 11 runs.

FOOTBALL.

We started the football season with two old colours, and ended with every member of the eleven a colour. This is not surprising for we had a most successful season, winning eleven matches out of sixteen and drawing five.

As usual our matches against both Victoria and Goethals Schools were most enjoyable for both sides; we won a match against Goethal's School and drew one, we also played Victoria and beat them.

After much doubt we played St. Joseph's College, a match which was looked forward to by both the team and the school. This match turned out to be an exciting hard fought game ending in a draw, with St. Joseph's scoring off a penalty.

The House matches were played with the usual enthusiasm for all the House XI's were very evenly matched and Clive House are to be congratulated on winning the football cup. The points were as follows:—

Clive	...	...	...	44
Hastings	...	...	...	27
Lawrence	...	...	...	25
Havelock	...	...	...	12

During the last few weeks of term the usual "Mickey Mug" competition took place and Martin ii is to be congratulated on leading the Jalapahar Jugglers to victory in the 1st XI, whilst Cotton did the same for the Himalayan Hobboes in the 2nd XI.

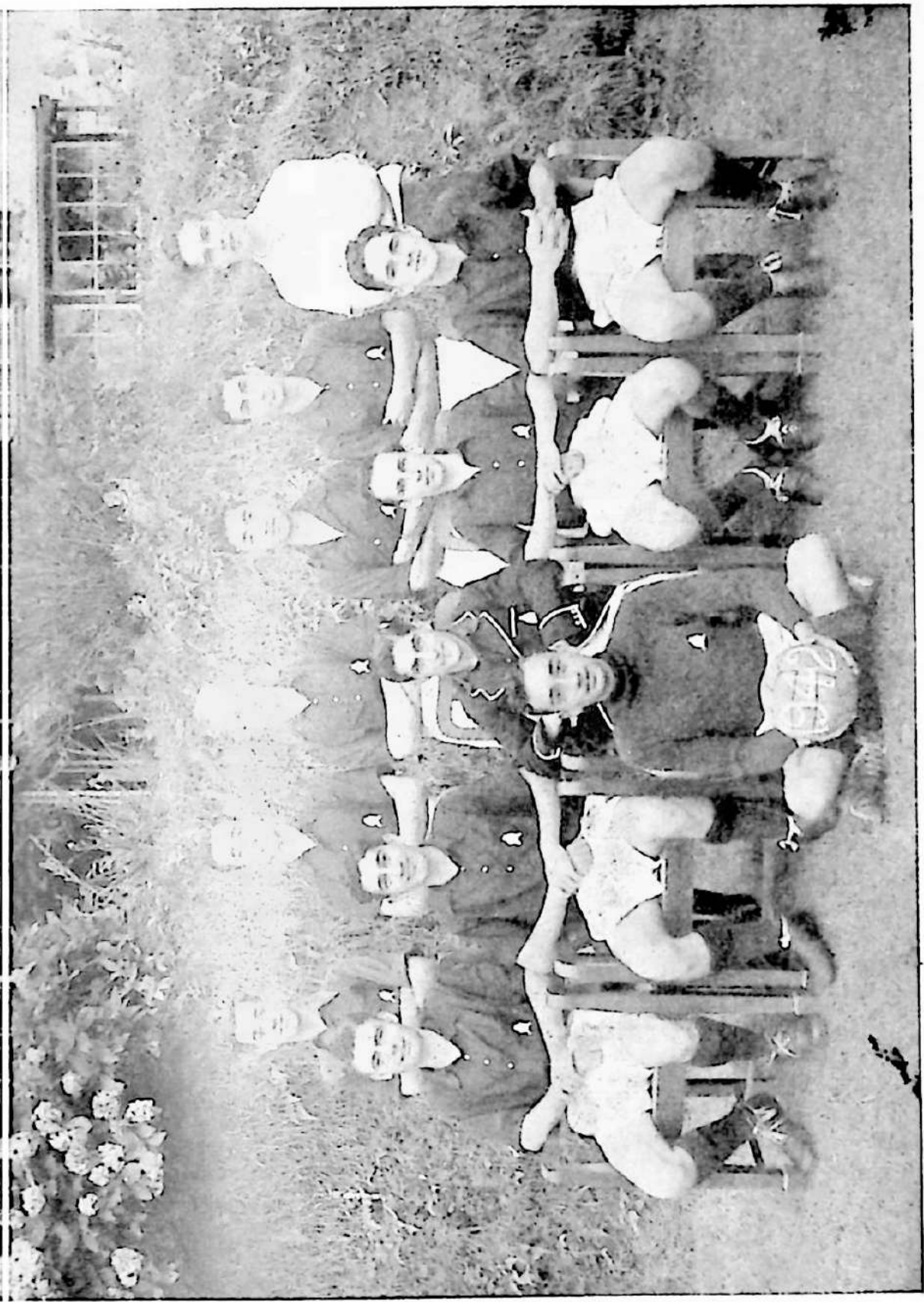
School Team:—Martin ii (Captain), Leeming (Vice-Captain).
Martin i, Craig-Williams, Clark, Levett-Yeats, Tamang i,
Mackertich, Cary, Cox, Creet i.

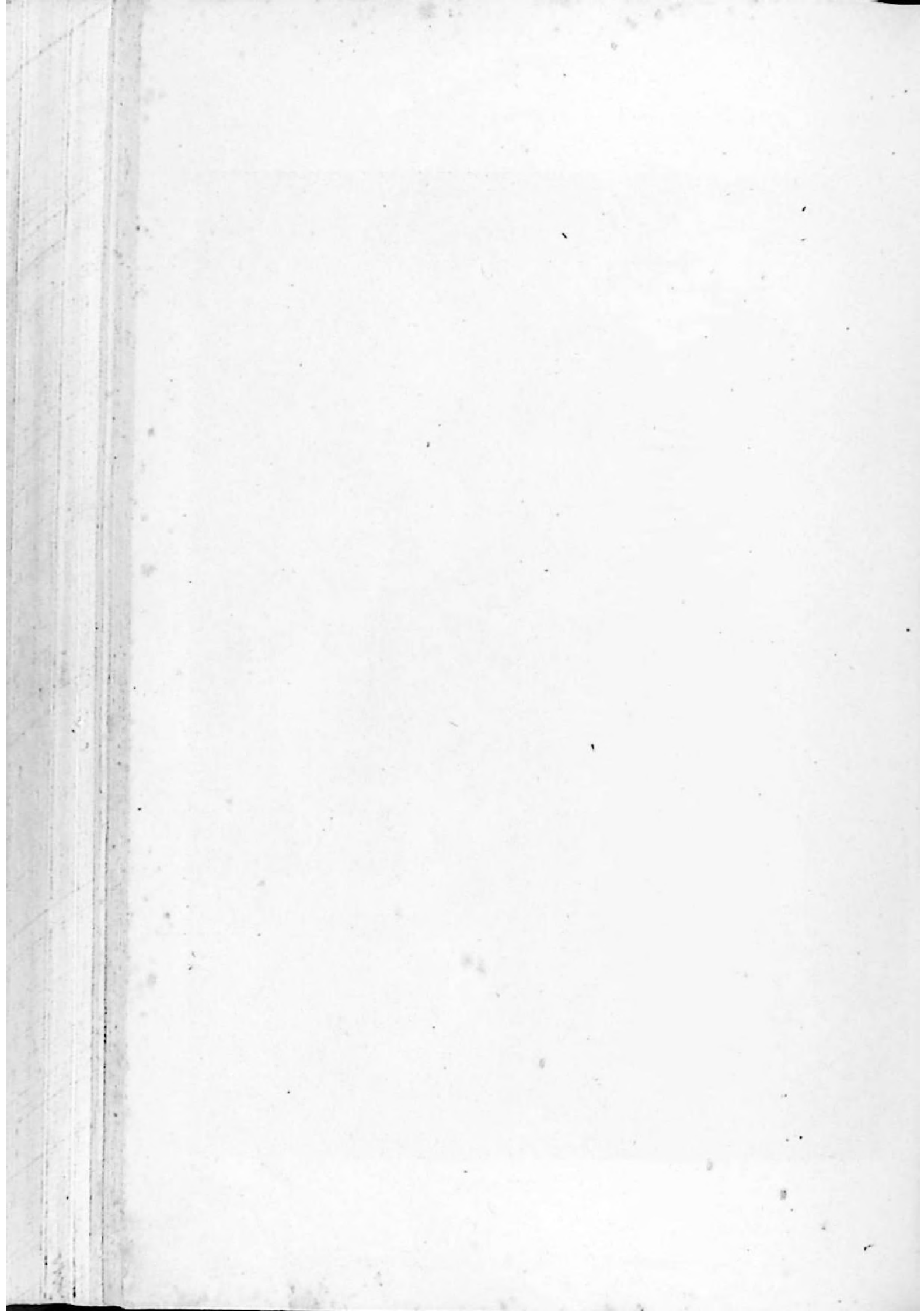
1ST. XI FIXTURES AND RESULTS.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
12th June	2nd XI	Home	Won	3	1
16th "	Jalapahar	"	Won	3	1
23rd "	Jalapahar	"	Drawn	3	3
24th "	Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar's XI	"	Won	6	0
27th "	M. E. School, Lebong	Lebong	Drawn	1	1
2nd July	M. E. School, Lebong	Home	Won	2	1
4th "	Gymkhana Club	"	Won	5	0
11th "	Mr. Warren's XI	"	Drawn	0	0
14th "	Jalapahar	"	Won	5	2
16th "	Mr. Warren's XI	"	Lost	1	3
18th "	St. Joseph's College	N. Point	Drawn	1	1
23rd "	Goethal's School, Kurseong	Home	Drawn	2	2
25th "	Gymkhana Club	"	Won	4	2
1st Aug.	Mr. Thomas's XI	"	Won	5	1
6th "	Goethal's School, Kurseong	Kurseong	Won	4	2
8th "	Victoria School, Kurseong	Kurseong	Won	1	0
12th "	Mr. Thomas' XI	Home	Won	4	0

2ND. XI.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
12th June	1st XI	Home	Lost	1	3
13th "	The New School	"	Won	6	0
18th "	Kalej Valley T. E.	"	Lost	2	3
26th "	H. H. of Cooch-Bihar's XI	"	Drawn	2	2
9th July	Gymkhana Club	"	Won	1	0
21st "	Gymkhana Club	"	Drawn	2	2
6th Aug.	Mr. Nestor's XI	"	Lost	3	7
8th "	Victoria School 'B'	Kurseong	Won	1	0





3RD. XI.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
20th June	The New School ...	Home	Won	3	0
16th July	Recruiting Dept. Ghum ...	"	Lost	2	4

UNDER 15 XI.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
12th June	Norbhu's XI ...	Home	Won	3	1
20th "	Mt. Hermon under 15 ...	"	Won	4	0
1st July	Band Boys, Jalapahar ...	"	Won	3	1
4th "	The New School ...	"	Won	5	0
11th "	Band Boys ...	Jalapahar	Lost	1	4
14th "	Band Boys ...	Home	Lost	0	2
23rd "	Goethal's School, under 15 ...	"	Won	3	1
6th Aug.	Goethal's School, under 15 ...	Kurseong	Drawn	2	2

UNDER 13 XI.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
2nd July	Mt. Hermon under 13 ...	Mt. Hermon	Drawn	1	1

UNDER 12 XI.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	Goals For	Goals Agst.
4th July	New School, Juniors ...	Home	Won	5	1
23rd "	Goethal's, under 12 ...	"	Lost	0	4
6th Aug.	Goethal's, under 12 ...	Kurseong	Lost	0	5

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL *vs.* ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The two Schools played each other at football on the 18th July, on the St. Joseph's ground, in aid of the Gurkha Relief Fund. This match was preceded by one between two teams representing the Darjeeling and Kalimpong Districts—a slow and rather dull affair. No one could have complained either of lack of movement or excitement in the second match however and the final result, a draw 1—1, gives some idea of the closeness of the game. We hardly expected that our School side would do as well as they did, they had not at that stage shown many signs of the skill and cleverness that later in the season earned them the title of a really good boys' side, and Martin ii—who is easily the best footballer in the XI—was not really fit. Much of the credit for the result goes to Martin i at centre-forward who not only played with great dash himself but inspired the rest of the side to do likewise. He was well supported in the forward line by Martin ii, who, though obviously far from fit, lacked nothing of his usual skill. Mention must also be made of the two full-backs, Tamang i and Levett-Yeats who stopped several dangerous rushes, but the

whole side played hard and there were no 'passengers'. Our 'rush' tactics appeared rather to overwhelm the St. Joseph's XI who were on the whole the cleverer but less-dashing side, but they owed much to their Captain and centre-half, Mackenzie, and still more to their goal-keeper Rosambeau who played a really brilliant game and did a great deal to save his side from defeat. In short it was a very close and exciting game, played with dash and energy as school boy football should be played.

It is a pity that the adjective enjoyable is not also applicable. It was only too apparent that feeling between the two teams was not so happy as one could have wished and unfortunately it did not rest there but was also very obvious among the supporters of the two teams on the touch line. So much has been said on this matter already that for once we find ourselves unable to agree with the late Archbishop of Canterbury that 'silence is best'. It was unfortunate and unmannerly that a handful of our boys saw fit to demonstrate against the St. Joseph's XI at the end of the match—it was equally unfortunate that some of the St. Joseph's boys adopted the same attitude during the game itself. Anybody who watched the match in question must have realised that turned into the proper channel there was a real opportunity for developing a proper, clean, spirit of rivalry between the two schools which would be beneficial to them morally as well as doing much to improve the standard of their games. Such a spirit, instead of that of dislike and bitterness which at present exists, can only be produced by frequent meetings in all branches of sport until they become a matter of course and the rivalry becomes a normally healthy one. It is in the hope that our attempts to reach this much to be desired result may bear fruit that we have referred to this unfortunate occurrence here; we would appeal to all who are connected in any way with either School to do all in their power to bridge the gulf, instead of attempting by word or act to widen it.

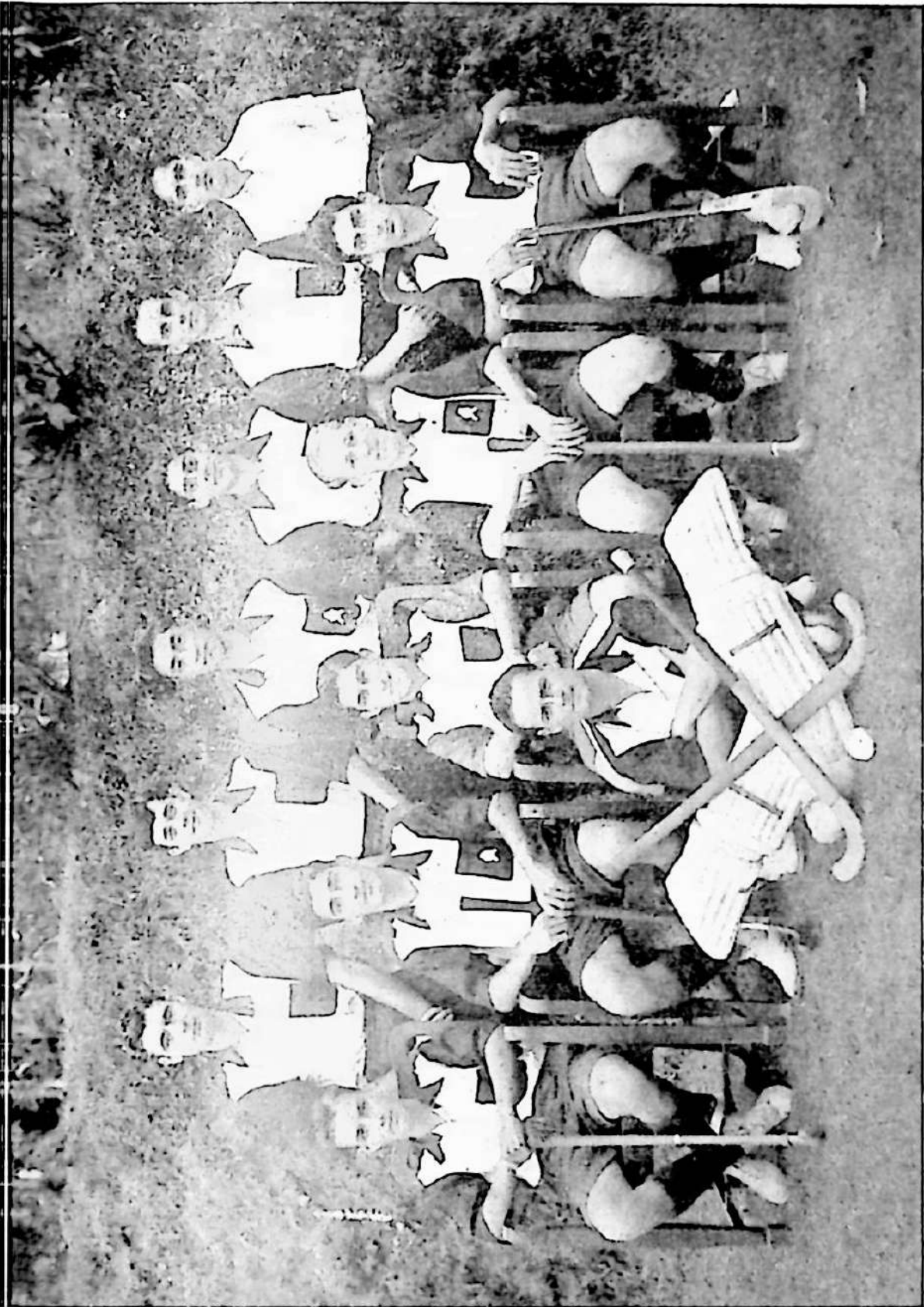
HOCKEY.

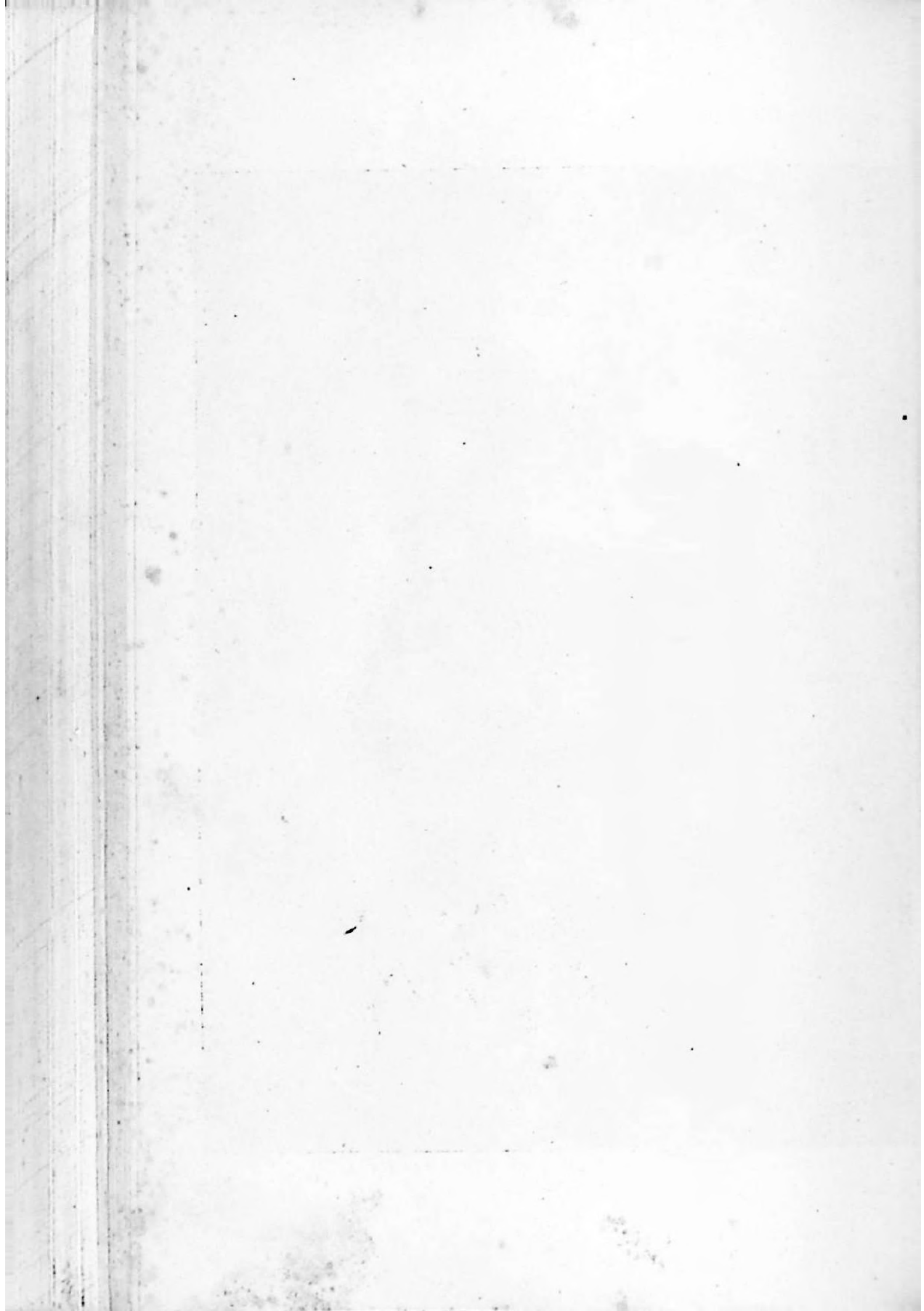
Our Hockey team this year through no lack of trying or keenness was not able to play up to the high standard set by the football eleven.

The season commenced with one old colour, but by the end there were five new ones.

In our first match against an eleven from Jalapahar we played a very fair game and won quite easily by five goals to one. After this we played many other games with varying success.

Perhaps the best matches we played were against Goethal's School, the first on our ground and the other down in Kurseong.





In the first game they had the good fortune to beat us by the narrow margin of one goal, but in the second we avenged ourselves for our former defeat by a goal.

The following are to be congratulated on winning their Hockey colours:— Martin i, Cary, Hawkins ii, Creet i, and Tamang i.

The Team:—*Martin ii (Capt.) *Martin i (Vice-Capt.) *Cary, *Hawkins ii, *Creet i, *Tamang i, Clark, Breese i, Craig-Williams, Shahabuddin and Wordsworth.

*Denotes Colours.

The House matches were played with the usual vigour and Hastings House are to be congratulated on winning the Hockey Cup.

The points were as follows:—

Hastings	...	...	...	37 points.
Lawrence	...	...	...	35 "
Havelock	...	...	...	22 "
Clive	...	...	...	15 "

INTER-HOUSE BOXING TOURNAMENT

The boys as usual took their training seriously. Martin i who was elected Captain, set an excellent example, there has not been a more enthusiastic leader for many years. It is to be hoped that whoever may succeed him, will maintain his high standard.

Once more the number of entries for the House Tournament exceeded a hundred. Throughout everyone fought hard, and even the poorest showed some knowledge of boxing. Sexton is to be congratulated on his exceedingly plucky fight. Alum, in the finals, showed how a losing battle should be fought, and succeeded in annexing the Best Loser's Cup. This, as it should be, is the most coveted honour, and develops in a boy that grit and determination which are so useful in after life.

The finals took place at 7 p.m. on the 8th October. The construction of a boxing stage satisfied a very great need, and enabled us to hold the House Boxing in the School Hall. For the first time we were able to invite the Darjeeling public to witness our Tournament and a large number of visitors attended. The fact that they enjoyed the exhibition was shown by the generous way in which they subscribed to a collection made on behalf of amenities for the Forces. We wish to thank our guests for their pleasant company and hope to see them up here again next year.

After the display witnessed in the earlier rounds, very keenly contested bouts were to be expected in the finals. Nobody was disappointed. Practically every fight was exceedingly close, the decision as often as not being left to the Referee. Not only did the contestants show pluck and hard punching, but a definite knowledge of the major, and in some cases, the finer points of the sport. Captain Billings congratulated all on their clean boxing, and excellent use of the straight left, for which said he "St. Paul's is famous."

We offer our thanks to Mrs. Larkin who very kindly consented to give away the prizes and to Captain Billings the Referee and Captain Gill and S.S.I. Davie the two Judges. We are also grateful to those members of the staff who helped, either in the preliminaries or the finals, to make the Boxing the success it proved to be.

Four special contests were put on from the Junior School. The most popular of these was Weeg *vs.* Sen iii, their weight being between 3 stone and 3 stone 4 pounds. After three rounds of non-stop punching, the Referee found himself incapable of proclaiming a victor, and gave a draw. In the fight Goldup *vs.* Lewis iii, we had a display of good boxing for such small boys. In this Goldup proved himself the better man. Roy ii *vs.* Gupta gave us a display of straight lefts, the latter winning by a narrow margin. In the last fight Martin ii *vs.* Karim, the former was rather wild, but did some good weaving, thus gaining the verdict.

RESULTS.

Midget Weight: Whitlock (Havelock) beat Rebeiro (Havelock).
A close fight in which Whitlock proved the quicker boxer, though Rebeiro punched more correctly.

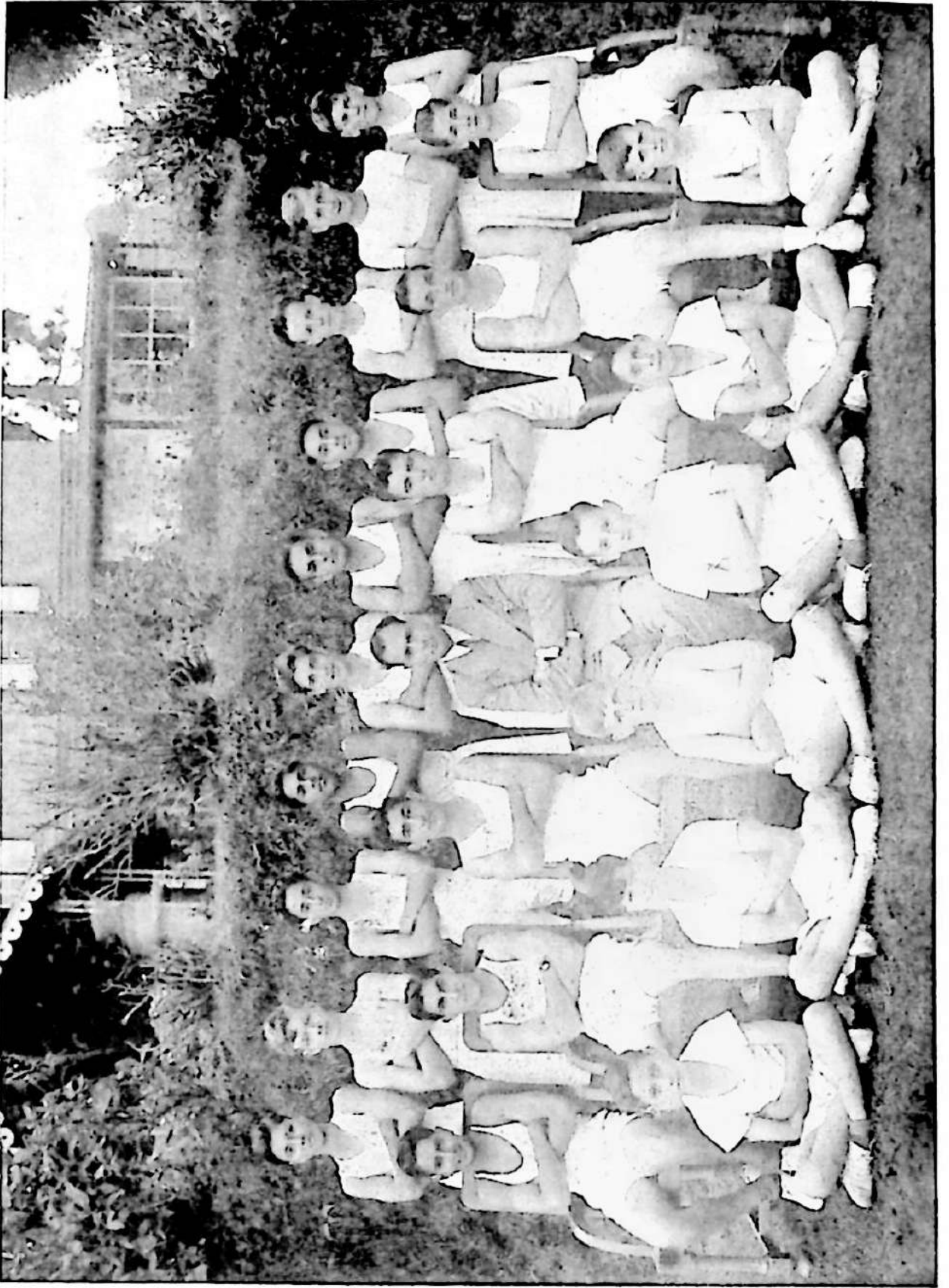
Gnat Weight: MacAulay (Havelock) beat Horseman ii (Havelock). Horseman fought back very pluckily against a harder hitting and much stronger opponent.

Bantam Weight: Pateman (Lawrence) beat Frizoni (Clive).
An excellent and very close bout. Frizoni unfortunately hurt his right shoulder in the latter half of the third round, and had to depend on his left only.

Light Weight: Raschid (Havelock) beat Goel (Havelock).
Goel fought well against a more experienced opponent. He should develop into a very useful boxer.

Middle Weight: Martin ii (Lawrence) beat Breese i (Hastings).
Martin ii proved far too strong for Breese and the fight had to be stopped in the first round.





Light Heavy: Chaytor (Hastings) beat Alum (Hastings).

Chaytor gave a fine display of boxing together with some very hard hitting. Alum fought back very pluckily. He was awarded the Best Loser's Cup for his display.

Paper Weight: Buchan (Clive) beat Wilson i (Havelock).

A very good fight in which Buchan gained the verdict owing to his superior speed.

Mosquito Weight: Lewis i (Hastings) walk over Rogers (Havelock). Rogers had to scratch on medical grounds.

Fly Weight: Jenkins (Clive) beat Whitehead (Lawrence).

Jenkins has an excellent straight left and out-boxes very well. His in-boxing is still weak, though much improved. Whitehead proved very wild. He however fought with great spirit.

Feather Weight: Williams ii (Havelock) beat Harrison ii (Havelock). A very close and hard hitting fight in which an extra round was necessary to arrive at a decision.

Welter Weight: Greene (Hastings) beat Pegg (Clive).

Greene was the more aggressive of the two but some of his punches were very wild.

Heavy Weight: Martin i (Clive) beat Clark (Lawrence).

A good clean hard hitting fight in which Martin i was the more aggressive and deserved his victory.

The old colours were Martin i and Martin ii.

Colours were awarded this year to:—Clark, Chaytor, Raschid, Pateman and Frizoni.

The final points were:—

Havelock	...	...	...	70	points.
Clive	...	...	...	63	"
Hastings	...	...	...	60	"
Lawrence	...	...	...	59	"

THE SPORTS.

The Annual athletic sports were held this year on October 17th, a day on which it rained intermittently during the morning, but although the sun did not shine it managed to keep fine during the afternoon. Despite the weather a good crowd of spectators climbed to the top of the hill to witness our sports.

A feature of the sports was the smooth way in which they went off and this was largely due to a "buffet" tea being served to all spectators on the quadrangle during a short interval, this was so well organised by Mr. Jokhey that no delay was caused.

The House Championship in the Senior School was this year very keenly contested, there being great excitement right up to the end when Clive ran out narrow winners. The Tug-of-War was this year run on a league basis, the two deciding pulls being left for Sports Day. Lawrence pulled Clive for the

first place and thoroughly deserved their victory, they had a heavy side and were very well trained. The Inter-House relay races gave rise to the usual enthusiasm and were much appreciated by the visitors—the winners being Lawrence and Westcott Houses.

Martin i won the Senior Challenge after a hard tussle with Morgan by the margin of one point, Martin thoroughly deserves our hearty congratulations on this achievement during his last year at school. Chaytor, Doha i and Millar ii, winners of the junior challenge cups should all make fine athletes. The outstanding athletes in the Junior School were Fox and Linton, the latter coming first in all events of his class. Wordsworth is to be congratulated on creating the new record of 35 ft. 11½ ins. in Putting-the-Shot. As in the previous years, winners were presented with certificates instead of cups; Mrs. P. K. Majumdar very kindly presented these certificates and challenge cups at the end of a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

A. D. H.

RESULTS.

Inter-House Relay Race	...	1. Lawrence.		
		2. Clive.		
Inter-House Tug-of-War	...	1. Lawrence.		
		2. Clive.		
Open Mile	...	1. Martin i	...	6 mins. 2secs.
		2. Tamang i.		
		3. Hardy.		
Half Mile	...	1. Martin i	...	2 mins. 29 secs.
		2. Tamang i.		
		3. Everard.		
High Hurdles	...	1. Morgan i	...	18-1/5 secs.
		2. Martin ii.		
		3. Tamang i.		
100 yards	...	1. Morgan	...	10-2/5 secs.
		2. Galstaun.		
		3. Tamang i.		
220 yards	...	1. Morgan i	...	25 secs.
		2. Tamang i.		
		3. Galstaun.		
Open Marathon	...	1. Martin i	...	24 mins. 18-3/5 secs.
		2. Martin ii.		
		3. Tamang i.		
High Jump	...	1. Naidu	...	5 ft. 3 ins.
		2. Leeming.		
		3. { Jackson.		
		{ Wordsworth.		
Long Jump	...	1. Morgan i	...	14 ft. ½ ins.
		2. Martin i.		
		3. Leeming.		
Putting the Shot	...	1. Wordsworth	35 ft. 11½ ins. (record).	
		2. Morgan i.		
		3. Levett-Yeats.		
Throwing the Cricket Ball	...	1. Leeming	...	86 yds. 1 ft. 10 ins.
		2. Creet i.		
		3. Wordsworth.		
440 yards	...	1. Martin i	...	1 min. 1/5 secs.
		2. Tamang i.		
		3. Morgan i.		

CLASS II.

Half Mile	...	...	1. Chaytor	...	2 min. 46-3/5 secs.
			2. Raschid		
			3. Smith i.		
100 yards	...	...	1. Greene	...	10-3/5 secs.
			2. Chaytor.		
			3. Pegg.		
220 yards	...	...	1. Greene	...	26 secs.
			2. Chaytor.		
			3. Jenkins.		
Low Hurdles	...	...	1. Greene	...	19 secs
			2. Smith i.		
			3. Whitlock.		
High Jump	...	...	1. Jackson & Moore (tie)	...	5 ft.
			3. Horseman i.		
Long Jump	...	...	1. Millar i	...	16 ft. 4½ ins.
			2. Cox.		
			3. Chaytor.		
Throwing the Cricket Ball	...	...	1. Cox	...	88 yds. 5 ins.
			2. Moore		
			3. Greene		
440 yards	...	...	1. Chaytor	...	1 min. 4 secs..
			2. Cox.		
			3. Bose i.		
Marathon (Junior)	...	...	1. Chaytor	...	26 min. 2-3/5 secs.
			2. Raschid.		
			3. Sadler.		

CLASS III.

100 yards	...	...	1. Doha i	...	12 secs.
			2. Mamsa ii.		
			3. Hagger.		
220 yards	...	...	1. Doha i	...	27-9/10 secs.
			2. Mamsa ii.		
			3. Breese ii.		
440 yards	...	...	1. Hagger & Mamsa ii.	...	1 min. 11 secs.
			3. Doha i.		
High Jump	...	...	1. Doha i	...	4 ft. 4½ ins.
			2. Keay.		
			3. Hagger.		
Long Jump	...	...	1. Breese ii	...	14 ft. 11¾ ins.
			2. Whitlock.		
			3. Mamsa ii.		
Throwing the Cricket Ball	...	...	1. Hemsley	...	67 yds. 1ft. 6ins.
			2. Hagger.		
			3. Mamsa ii.		

CLASS IV.

100 yards	...	...	1. Miller ii	...	13-1/5 secs.
			2. Agabeg.		
			3. Aldridge iii.		
220 yards	...	...	1. Johnston i	...	30-4/5 secs.
			2. Miller ii.		
			3. Aldridge iii.		
440 yards	...	...	1. Miller ii	...	1 min. 20-4/5 secs.
			2. Aldridge iii.		
			3. Agabeg.		

High Jump	...	...	1. Miller ii	...	...	3 ft. 8 ins.
			2. Henson.			
			3. Scott ii.			
Long Jump	...	...	1. Miller ii	...	...	12 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
			2. Johnston.			
			3. Henson.			
Throwing the Cricket Ball	...	...	1. Johnston	...	...	57 yds. 2 ft. 9 ins.
			2. Aldridge iii.			
			3. Agabeg.			

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Class I	...	...	...	...	Martin i.
Class II	...	...	...	...	Chaytor.
Class III	...	...	...	...	Doha i.
Class IV	...	...	...	...	Miller ii.
Cock House	...	...	...	...	Clive.

INTER-HOUSE P. T. COMPETITION.

	Clive	Hastings	Havelock	Lawrence
Lent Term	88	83	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monsoon Term	90	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	84
Michaelmas Term	90	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st Clive	...	...	...	268
2nd Havelock	...	...	...	258
3rd Hastings	...	...	...	253
4th Lawrence	...	...	...	246

GRAMOPHONE RECITALS.

On alternate Saturdays since the middle of the year, a forty-five minute Gramophone Recital has been held in the library, as an alternative to "Reading Prep" in the Hall. The programme has always been of a classical nature, and the object has been to encourage boys to take an interest in really good music.

The records have usually been introduced by a short talk about the life and work of the composer chosen for the evening. The "promoter" of the recitals makes no claim to be an authority on musical matters, but he has had access to the Oxford Dictionary of Music: and in giving these talks he has learnt as much himself about the history of music as any of his patient audience!

Two Bethoven Symphonies have been played, the seventh and the Pastoral; Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, and one of his Piano Concertos; Dvorak's New World Symphony; a Bach Brandenburg Concerto; as well as works by Schubert, Tchaikowsky, Handel and Chopin. On the whole it is felt that

these recitals have been well worth while. The average attendance has been about 25 boys, and some of them have obviously been taking a real interest in the music. A word of sincere gratitude may be expressed to those friends who have kindly lent their records. Similar loans will be warmly appreciated next year, when it is hoped this experiment will be continued, and will meet with a growing response from the boys.

G.R. W.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Hammond took over the duties of President from Mr. Taylor, who had gone on active service. The membership of the Society was about 65 and a number of interesting debates were held, two with the New School. We are grateful to them for assisting at two enjoyable and interesting evenings, also to K. Nag and P. J. Corkery for performing the duties of Vice-President and Secretary respectively.

At the second meeting of the Society—the first was devoted to the election of officers for 1942—the House debated the motion 'That machinery has proved a curse to mankind'. The Rector very kindly attended this debate and spoke as one of the principal speakers against the motion. The chief argument used by the supporters of the motion was the death and destruction caused by machinery when employed for warlike purposes and also that it destroyed enterprise. The opposition emphasised that if machinery was used for evil ends it was the fault of man and his wickedness. What was needed was a change of heart and not the abolition of machinery. At the third and fifth meetings of the Society 'hat' debates were held when a variety of subjects were discussed.

At the fourth meeting of the Society a joint debate was held with the New School at Eden Falls—we are grateful to them for their hospitality. The motion was 'That woman's place is in the home' and was supported by B. Pinnell and Mr. J. F. Hammond and opposed by E. B. Jackson and Mr. H. Loukes. The chief argument of the speakers for the motion was a misogynistic one, that woman being objectionable should be kept out of the way, whereas the opposition, arguing their attractions, suggested they should be as widely enjoyed as possible.—they also claimed that woman had as much ability as man.

At the sixth meeting of the Society the House debated the motion that 'The pen is mightier than the sword'. The supporters of the motion argued that persuasion was usually more effective than force, as persecution would only lead to opposition and willing martyrdom. The opposition cited examples—such as the freeing of the Holy Land—of when the sword had succeeded where the pen would have failed, and argued that peaceful methods could lead to disaster. At the

seventh meeting of the Society the motion debated was that 'Wealth does not mean happiness'—the chief argument for the motion being that happiness depended mainly on peace of mind which was often destroyed by vast possessions, whilst the opposition argued that the sufferings of the poor were so great as to out-weigh all other considerations.

At the eighth meeting of the Society another joint debate was held with the New School, at St. Paul's, on the motion 'Co-operation is better than competition'. The speakers for the motion were J. A. Hardy and Miss. J. Teasdale and against the motion D. L. D. Morgan and Miss J. Cunningham. The chief arguments in favour of co-operation were made from the economic and scholastic angles, whilst the opposition relied largely on rebutting the charges of their opponents rather than on introducing any new material.

This year the standard of debating has shown a heartening improvement and it has been most cheering that more members have shown a readiness to speak. On the other hand too many members rely on reading their speeches which tends often to make quite sound argument rather ineffective and they have yet to acquire the art of changing their arguments to meet and rebut those of other speakers. But only practice can produce improvement and it is a great comfort to see how many members are prepared to indulge in the practice.

SUBJECTS DEBATED.

'That machinery has proved a curse to mankind'	(lost by 12 votes)
'That this House approves of visiting the Cinema'	(won by 27 votes)
'That this House would welcome the abolition of the study of Classics' ...	(won by 16 votes)
'That this House would welcome the abolition of corporal punishment' ...	(won by 18 votes)
'That ancient methods of warfare were better than modern methods' ...	(won by 25 votes)
'That woman's place is in the home' ...	(won by 3 votes)
'That non-violence is a solution for world-peace'	(won by 25 votes)
'That this House prefers Jazz to classical music'	(lost by 10 votes)
'That this House disapproves of blood sports'	(won by 22 votes)
'That this House believes in Ghosts' ...	(won by 21 votes)
'That the pen is mightier than the sword' ...	(won by 12 votes)
'That wealth does not mean happiness' ...	(won by 7 votes)
'That co-operation is better than competition'	(won by 14 votes)

J. F. H.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.

At the first meeting about twenty persons joined the society, of whom Mr. Hora was elected President and Mr. Batten Secretary.

Mr. G. Elloy once more managed the Society, but half way through the year he left the management to a newly formed committee of four members namely the President, the Secretary, Mr. Alum and Mr. Shahabuddin.

A new feature this year was the introduction of a Minute-Book, it being the Secretary's duty to write up and read out the minutes for each meeting. Meetings were held every Sunday evening and commenced with the reading and signing of the minutes for the previous meeting. This was followed by the reading of summaries of each day's war news, taken by different members from the paper. The Indian News Letter was then read through and following this was a lecture or a general discussion or both. Some notable talks kindly delivered by outsiders were "The War in the Far East" by Mr. Taylor, "The Present Indian Political Position," by the Rector, "Reconnaissance Photography" by Mr. Nestor and "After the War—What?" by Mr. Hammond, the latter being attended by the Bishop, the Rector and Lt. Hill. Mr. G. Elloy gave several talks the chief of which being, "The Population and Economic Problem." Other speakers from the society were the President, Mr. Alum, Mr. Chaudhuri, Mr. Bose, Mr. Kaul, Mr. Seth, Mr. Palchaudhuri and Mr. Pegg. To these speakers we would like to express our gratitude for helping towards the success of the year's activities.

V. J. B.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB.

The photographic club opened this year under the leadership of Mr. Nestor. Such enthusiasm was shown that membership had to be limited to form iv and above. At the first meeting of the club it was felt that it was necessary to raise the subscription to meet the increase in the cost of supplies.

We are very grateful to Lady Benthal for the presentation of a magnificent enlarger and other photographic materials. The new members soon got to know the working of the enlarger and some of the results obtained were very good indeed but the activities of the club were somewhat hampered due to limited supplies of photographic materials at our local dealers.

The dark room proved too small for the use of the enlarger; we are therefore very grateful to Mr. Henson for allowing us the use of the Physics Laboratory for this purpose. This year we succeeded in making our own developer solutions which saved the club a considerable expense. A snapshot competition was held amongst the members of the club, the final decision, which was very close indeed, was given by the proprietor of Das Studios, the winner being Smith i.

M. S. M.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This year J. E. Martin was elected President whilst Leeming was elected Secretary, and the meetings held were all very well attended and were very much enjoyed by all members.

We were able to make use of the new epidiascope purchased last year and it proved invaluable in illustrating the lectures.

Mr. Clarke gave us a most interesting lecture on Fossils, followed by an exhibition of fossils which he had collected in various parts of Great Britain from rocks of practically every geological age. The trilobites were admired very much by members.

Mr. C. W. P. Van der Meyden once again gave us a most interesting talk on sugar production illustrated by excellent ciné films taken in the sugar plantations of Java. Unfortunately owing to fluctuations in the electric current the ciné projector went out of order just before the last film ended. We consider ourselves very fortunate to have heard such an expert on sugar growth and manufacture as Mr. Van der Meyden on two occasions, and we are most grateful to him for the time and trouble he took to make his talks so interesting.

Mr. M. Elloy gave us a most vivid and graphic lecture on the Great Ice Age which was listened to with the keenest interest. His illustrations and diagrams so carefully prepared for use with the epidiascope were very much appreciated and helped us to visualise more clearly and easily life during the Pleistocene Period.

Unfortunately Mr. Ellicott's lecture on Geography and World Power had to be cancelled owing to unavoidable circumstances, but we hope that he will be able to talk on this subject in 1943.

This year we were able to arrange a visit of members of the Society to the Mungpoo Cinchona Plantation and Quinine Factory. This was made possible since the Cadets were in camp at Mungpoo and through the kindness of Dr. Sen and his staff a very comprehensive tour of the factory was made and the various chemical processes were fully explained. We can consider ourselves privileged to have had the opportunity of visiting this factory which is playing such an important part in the war effort now that the world's principal quinine producing areas are occupied by the Japanese.

We are hoping that 1943 will bring us further interesting subjects and lecturers.

THE SCIENCE SOCIETY.

The Science Society met this year for the first time on the 17th: of June at 8 p.m. in the Physics Laboratory. There were 35 members present and J. A. Hardy was elected Secretary.

Our President, Mr. A. D. Henson, arranged three lectures for us, one was given by him on the night of the 17th: it was on 'oil' and was very interesting indeed.

The second Lecture was given by Mr. A. D. Henson and Mr. B. Datta on the 19th: of August in the Physics Laboratory, it was on the 'internal combustion engine.' This lecture was later supplemented by Sergeant Milford who gave us a very comprehensive and interesting lecture on the working parts of the Engine.

The Senior Members of the Society were conducted around the Government Quinine Factory at Mungpo and the process of the manufacture of Quinine Sulphate was followed from the 'bark' to the tablets. Some members even followed it from the tablets to the bark.

The Majumdar Science Prize held on the 14th of September was keenly contested by Hawkins i and Creet ii. The Essays this year were on "Oil," and the "Internal Combustion Engine." Creet ii beat Hawkins by a narrow margin. There were six entries altogether.

We are very grateful to Mr. Henson for the interest he has taken in the Society and we hope to begin earlier next year and so have more meetings.

J. H.

THE CADET CORPS.

At the beginning of this year we got a new Instructor who was very keen at his work, namely Staff Sergeant Davie; Martin i was made Platoon Sergeant and Levett-Yeats, Corkery and Clark were N. C. O's in charge of sections I, II and III. Since the platoon was a big one, the sections were split into sub-sections and so two other N. C. O's were appointed, namely Martin ii and Mackertich.

The arms drill this year has been very good and although some new arms drill was put in yet the cadets picked it up very quickly.

Lt. Henson gave much of his time to the cadets and brought back new ideas after his one month's training at Fort William in the winter holidays. It was through Lt. Henson's interest

in the cadets that we had a camp again this year at Mungpoo. This time we did not go alone but were accompanied by Victoria, the boys of the Kalimpong Homes, and the New School. We were very disappointed that St. Joseph's were not able to come to camp after all.

The platoon went to camp for a week from September 24th to September 30th at Mungpoo, about fourteen miles from Darjeeling. We met Victoria there and the Kalimpong Homes cadets came the next day. All the platoons slept under canvas and although it rained hard one night yet the ground was dry. All through the morning we were hard at work but the afternoons we had to ourselves. Although the work in the morning was hard, yet all the platoons proved themselves fit. Through-out camp Captain Parker was with us and he arranged various schemes for which the officers had to think a great deal before they did them. While we were at camp Col. Treanor came and saw the platoons at work and he was very satisfied with the way the cadets worked. At Mungpoo the platoons also fired for the Baker Shield and the St. Paul's platoon won it. Besides work the cadets used to swim in the afternoons in a fine large tank. We visited the Cinchona factory where the whole process of the manufacture of quinine and its products from the bark of the cinchona plant was explained to us by Professor Sen.

While we were in camp the Rector and Mr. Clarke paid us a visit and they saw for themselves how fit we were. The camp was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.

On November 4th the cadets went to Lebong to fire their course and also to decide the best shot for the Webb and Grant-Gordon Cups, awarded to the first and second shots in the cadets and we congratulate Cpl. Clark and Cadet Hardy on winning these cups, and returning the fine scores of 71 and 70 out of 100 respectively.

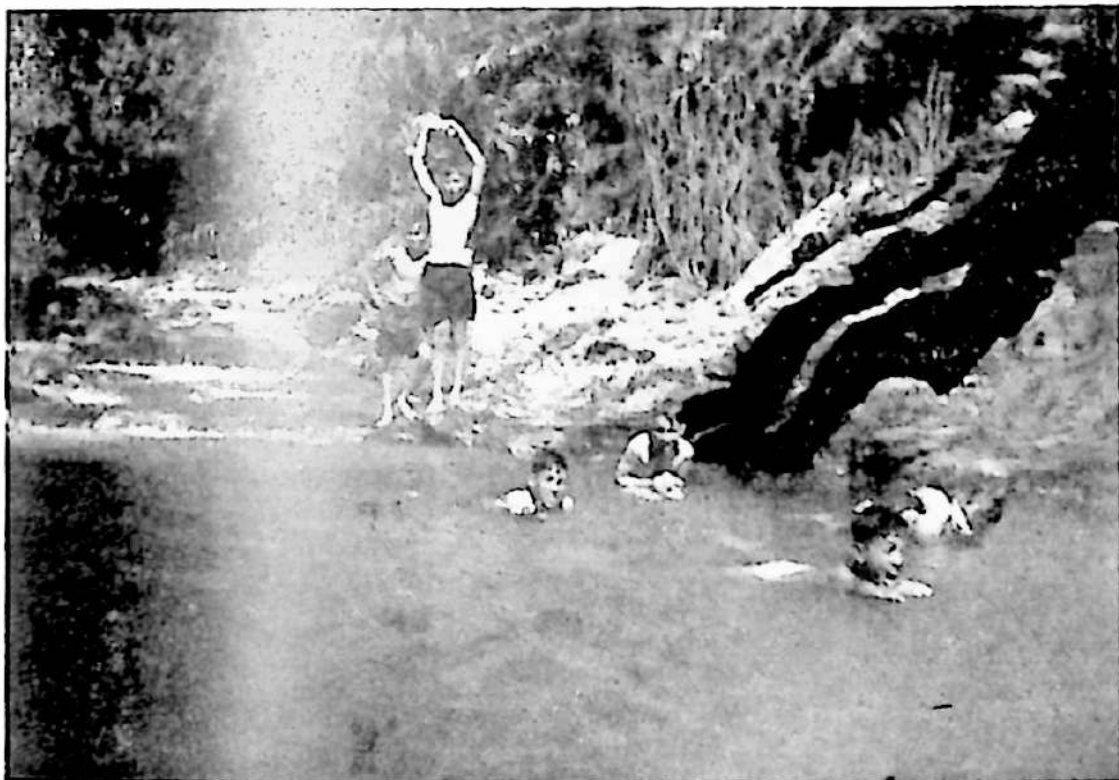
The section competition was held on November 13th and was divided into four parts Guard Mounting, Shooting, Bayonet Fighting and Grenade Throwing. The competition was very keenly contested, every cadet putting all he could into it. Section number two ran out winners, and Corkery, the section leader, deserves high praise for his conscientious leadership. Capt. Parker, who judged the Guard Mounting, congratulated Cpl. Clark on his performance and also remarked on the keenness shown by the cadets and congratulated them on the standard of efficiency attained.

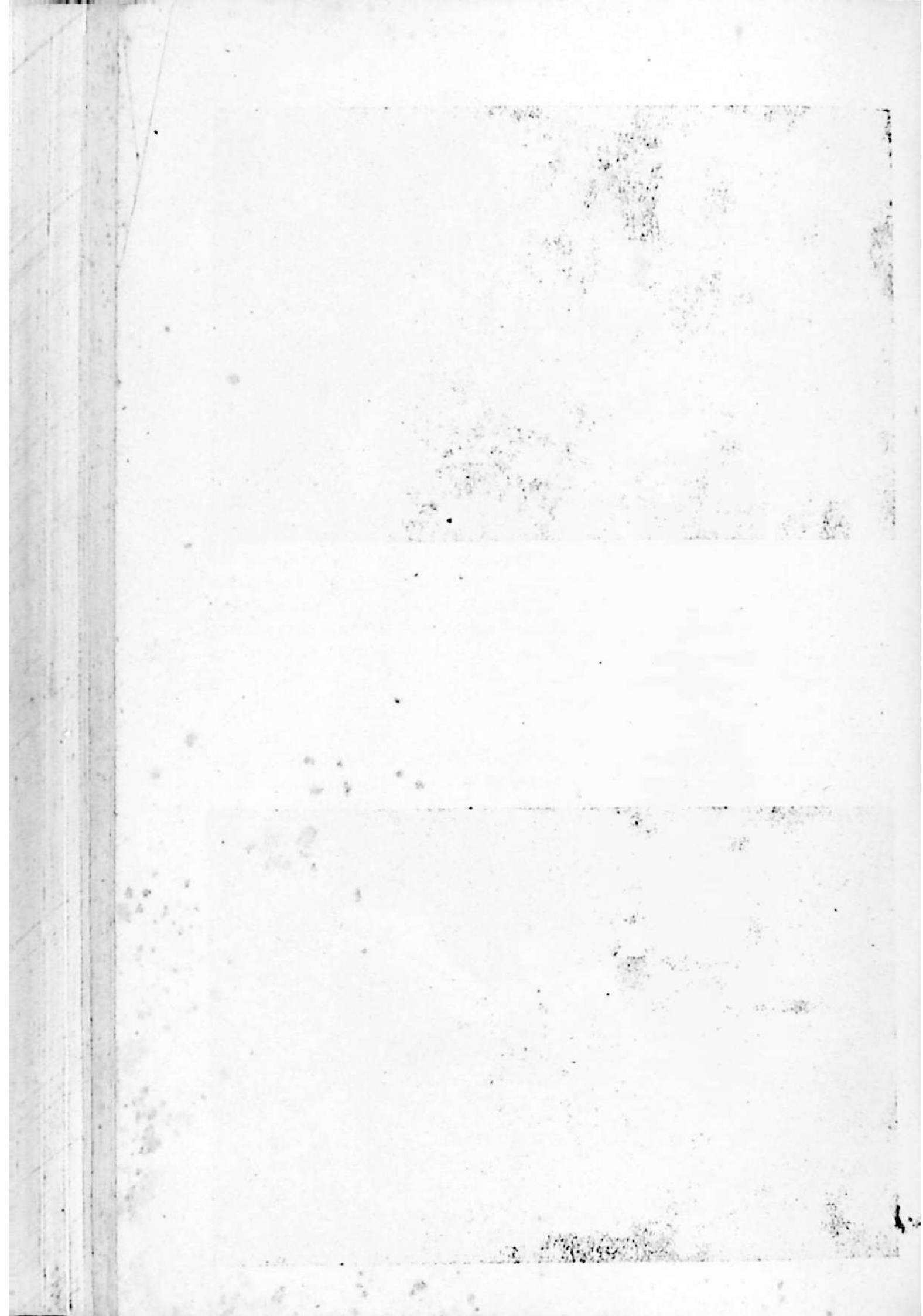
J. E. M.

SCOUTING.

"Carmichael's Own".

We were presented, at the beginning of the School year, with something of a problem; for, on the one hand, Mr. Taylor's being called up for military service had deprived us of one of





our two Scout Masters, while, on the other, an extraordinarily large number of boys wished to join the Troop. We were, however, fortunate in soon securing the assistance of Mr. Wells. Nevertheless, we decided to limit the number of the Troop to forty-eight, as we did not want to sacrifice quality for quantity.

As in the previous year, the Troop was divided into two Groups, each consisting of three Patrols. Whitlock and Innes acted as Joint-Group Leaders of Group A, and MacAulay and Murphy of Group B. The duties of Patrol Leaders were carried out by Pettit i (Eagles), Aldridge ii (Swifts), Terrell ii (Stags), Rebeiro (Panthers), Rogers (Jackals), and McClair (Bulldogs). Our activities in the course of the year consisted chiefly in Badge Work, Inter-Patrol Competitions, Wide Games, and Camping.

We entered for the Jackson Shield Competition held on May 23rd in the Government House grounds, and stood second, being beaten by a narrow margin by the Government High School Troop. This was a commendable effort in view of the fact that ours was the youngest of the teams that took part. We won the Scout's Pace and Knotting Relay Events and were second in the Ambulance and Signalling.

Both the Camps we had this year were entirely successful. The first was held at Rumbi Forest Bungalow during the Whitsun Holidays. The second, held at Badamtam during the Michaelmas Holidays, was perhaps the most enjoyable Camp we have ever had. This was due to two reasons; first because we were able to live in tents, and secondly because we had the opportunity of hiking down to the Great Rangit Valley where we saw the most marvellous scenery imaginable and had a thrilling bathe in a tributary which flows into the Rangit near the Manjitar Bridge—the river itself flows much too swiftly for safe bathing. And here we should like to record our gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Murison for making the outstanding success of this Camp possible by so kindly placing their tennis court at our disposal for camping on and looking to our comfort.

A very gratifying feature of our Camping this year was the excellent quality of the food which our cooks produced. We are glad to say that we no longer suffer from any qualms, as we used to a couple of years back, when the stew is taken off the fire for the dinner! We are indebted to Mamsa ii, Reshad, Ahmad ii, and the other Indian Scouts in the Troop who have produced some most appetising Indian dishes and taught us much about the art of cooking.

Mac Aulay, Whitlock, Innes, and Murphy are to be congratulated on winning the Ambulance Man Badge as well as the First Class Badge.

D. H. P.

THE FIVES CLUB.

This year has been a notable one in the life of the Club as for the first time in its history the Club courts were enclosed so that play could take place during the rains without any danger from slipping at the back of the court. Mention was made in these notes last year of Mr. Wilkinson's generosity in providing a sum of Rs. 500/- for the purpose of enclosing the courts, but when the work was put in hand it was discovered that this sum was insufficient to meet the total cost. We are therefore most grateful to Mr. D. B. Tamang for doing the work for Rs. 500/- although the total cost was between Rs. 1100/- and Rs. 1200/-.

We had a very enjoyable season although on the whole the standard of play was not so high as in previous years. The outstanding player was "Crow" Martin who was as good as any of the best in recent years.

This year the Handicap Doubles Tournament was won by Crow Martin and Mr. Nestor who defeated Mr. Warren and Mr. G. Elloy in the Final after a tremendous struggle. The following are the results of the Tournament. Figures in brackets denote the number of hands allowed to each player when serving.

First Round.—Mr. Warren (1) and Mr. G. Elloy (1) beat Naidu (2) and Pegg (2) 15—2, 15—3. Jackson (2) and Creet ii (2) beat Das (3) and Ahmad i (3) 15—3, 15—4, Mackertich (1) and Mr. Clarke (1) beat Cary (1) and Greene (2) 15—9, 15—4. M. Prins (1) and Martin i (1) bye. Clark (1) and Nag (2) bye. Martin ii (1) and Mr. Nestor (1) beat Millar i (2) and Hawkins ii (2) 15—0, 15—0 Cox (2) and Creet i (1) beat Williams ii (1) and Breese i (2) 15—3, 15—8. The Rector (1) and Mr. Wells (1) beat Palchaudhuri (3) and Kaul (3) 15—4, 15—2.

Second Round.—Mr. Warren and Mr. G. Elloy beat Jackson and Creet ii 15—7, 15—8. Mackertich and Mr. Clarke walk over Martin i and Mr. Prins scratched. Martin ii and Mr. Nestor beat Clark and Nag 15—0, 15—4. The Rector and Mr. Wells beat Cox and Creet i 15—1, 15—1.

Semi Finals.—Mr. Warren and Mr. G. Elloy beat Mackertich and Mr. Clarke 15—6, 15—2. Martin ii and Mr. Nestor beat the Rector and Mr. Wells 15—10, 15—10.

Final.—Martin ii and Mr. Nestor beat Mr. Warren and Mr. G. Elloy 13—15, 15—7, 15—7.

In the House competition Lawrence are to be congratulated on wresting the Cup from Hastings, their first pair being undefeated whilst Havelock second pair were also invincible.

RESULTS.

FIRST PAIRS.

Clive.—Mackertich and Creet ii—beat Hastings and Havelock lost to Lawrence.

Hastings.—Nag and Chaytor—lost to Clive and Lawrence beat Havelock.

Havelock.—Shahabuddin and Raschid,—lost to Clive, Hastings and Lawrence.

Lawrence.—Clark and Martin ii, beat Clive, Hastings and Havelock.

SECOND PAIRS.

Clive.—Miller i and Hawkins ii lost to Hastings, Havelock and Lawrence.

Hastings.—Greene and Jackson beat Clive and Lawrence lost to Havelock.

Havelock.—Creet i and Williams ii, beat Clive, Hastings and Lawrence.

Lawrence.—Cary and Hora beat Clive—lost to Hastings and Havelock.

H. C.

THE TENNIS CLUB.

The membership of the club was not quite so big as last year, this was probably due to the policy of encouraging only those who were keen to join the club.

Corkery was this year elected captain, Levett-Yeats vice-captain, Nag secretary. This year Wednesdays were set apart for coaching as no regular games were played on this day, and although the standard of the senior members was not so high as last year the progress of the younger members was very gratifying. More keenness is still necessary and every available opportunity should be taken to practice.

The championships were held after the Puja holidays; in the Senior Championship Levett-Yeats met Everard in one semi-final and after a marathon match Levett-Yeats won on the final set. Everard has shown a great improvement this year and did well to take a set off Levett-Yeats. In the other semi-final Creet i created a surprise by defeating Corkery 6—1, 6—2. Corkery never settling down against Creet's clever placing. In the final Levett-Yeats met Creet and again Creet created a surprise, Levett-Yeats took the first set at 6—4, but then became erratic whereas Creet made very few mistakes and took the next two sets at 6—2, 6—3. In the Junior Championship Kaul met Das, the latter put up a splendid fight but Kaul was too steady for him and ran out winner at 9—7, 6—3. Of the promising juniors the following deserve special mention, Kaul, Das, Hemsley and Bose i.

Hastings won the House Championship losing only one 2nd pair match; they were represented by Levett-Yeats and Nag as 1st pair and by Kaul and Chaytor as 2nd pair.

A. D. H.

THE P. T. DISPLAY.

On Saturday 14th November a display was given in the skating rink at the Gymkhana Club in aid of our Amenities for Troops Fund. The various items were excellently performed and Mr. Warren, Martin i, Corkery and the various teams deserve great praise. Mr. Warren is to be especially congratulated on the skill with which he varied the items—and they all had the merit of being of the right length—that is they left the audience wanting more—a very satisfactory result. Perhaps the most attractive items were the log work and horse work but all were of a high standard. The audience was quite large and certainly appreciative and we collected Rs. 250/- for our Amenities for Troops Fund.

PROGRAMME.

Club Swinging	...	...	Forms IV & V.
Log Work	...	...	Senior Gym. Eight.
Mat Work and Tumbling	...	...	Gym. Team.
Swedish Drill	...	...	Forms Junior III & IV.
Rope Climbing	...	...	Gym. Team.
Parallel Bars	...	...	Gym. Team.
Games	...	...	Form II.
Horse Work	...	...	Gym. Team.

HOUSE NOTES.

CLIVE HOUSE.

At the beginning of the year Clive House was considered the weakest House, because of the loss of Corkery who was transferred to Havelock House and this was one of the main reasons why we did not do so well in our cricket. Although this was a great blow to us, yet we are proud that a boy should be taken from our House to be the Captain of another. Clive congratulate Mackertich on his becoming a School Prefect and we thank him for all the work he has done for the House, especially in the P. T. Competition.

In the Lent Term it seemed that Clive was really the weakest House, for we came last in cricket and we did not shine in anything except that Creet ii and Waters i secured first positions in Forms Upper VI and IIIA respectively.

In the Monsoon Term we were more successful, the whole House were determined to show the other Houses that Clive could do something and it was not long before they proved this. Clive won the Football Cup and the junior team must be congratulated on a fine display, and it was through the hard efforts

of Mr. Henson, who trained them well, that Clive won the football. The senior team did not do so well as they were beaten by Lawrence, but the match was very exciting and had a very close finish. In work Creet ii and Waters i repeated their previous term's success.

In the Michaelmas Term we did excellently in Boxing, far above our expectations, as we came second to Havelock House who beat us by a very narrow margin. We wish to congratulate Buchan, Jenkins and Martin i on winning their weights and also Frizoni who put up a very good fight although his arm was hurt.

Clive won the Sports Cup and the whole House has to be congratulated on this success. The boys did not only run to come first but also to secure as many points as possible for the House. Miller ii won the fourth class challenge and Martin i the senior challenge cups.

We must also congratulate Creet ii, Millar i and Hardy for being chosen for the School Tug-of-War team, and being partly responsible for the team's success at the Darjeeling District Sports.

In the special prizes Creet ii won the Science Prize and Martin i the Geography Prize and both must be congratulated on their hard work.

In hockey we were not very successful but we hope to do something in future years.

We should like to congratulate the following who have been awarded School Colours:—

Cricket	... Craig-Williams.
Football	... Mackertich, Martin i and Craig-Williams.
Hockey	... Hawkins ii and Martin i.
Boxing	... Frizoni.

Clive House boys did well last year in the Cambridge Examinations when everybody who sat for the Examinations passed and we hope they will repeat this achievement this year.

J. E. M.

The P. T. Competition was held after Clive House notes had been compiled. Clive House were very successful and were judged easily the best House in the last term and so ran out winners of the P. T. Cup. For this achievement our thanks are due chiefly to Martin i and also to Mackertich for their untiring efforts during the year.

I would like to record my gratitude to Martin i for the way in which he has led his House this year, by his enthusiastic example he has introduced into Clive House the new spirit which was evident especially during the Monsoon and Michaelmas Terms.

A. D. H.

HASTINGS HOUSE.

Once again we have had a most successful year. For the third year in succession we have won the Sikkim Cup for the Cock House—an achievement unparalleled in the history of the Cup—and our fourth success in the last five years.

We started the year without many of the stalwarts who did so much in 1941 to set such a high standard in both work and play. When Plunkett, Breese i, Arnott, Aung, Cooper, Hay, Lamond, Lazarus, Levett-Yeats, Misra, Mackenzie, Saing and Sao i did not return we realised that the greatest efforts would be necessary if we were to maintain our proud position as the best all-round House.

We welcomed the following newcomers, Farrow, Manson, Murphy, Ton i, Ton ii, Turnbull, and Tyson. Brown was appointed House Captain and School Prefect whilst Nag was appointed a School Prefect also. Further honours came our way when Brown was elected vice-captain of the School Cricket XI. Our hopes were rudely shattered however when shortly after the start of the term Brown left School to join the Navy and Nag temporarily took charge. We were however very pleased to welcome Levett-Yeats when he returned late to School and he was appointed House Captain and a School Prefect. Badin also left us shortly after term started to join his father who was fighting with the Free French forces in Syria. We started off very well in the Lent term by winning the Cricket Cup—our junior side being unbeaten, whilst Batten, Palchaudhuri and Oberoi secured first positions in Forms VI, IV, and II respectively to give us a good lead.

In the Monsoon Term we consolidated our position at the head of affairs. Although we only secured second place at Football we narrowly retained the Hockey Cup, came third in Boxing and third in Athletics—the destination of the Athletics Cup being decided by the final event—the Tug of War. We should like to congratulate Chaytor on winning the Junior Challenge Cup at the Sports and Alum for being awarded the Best Loser's Cup at Boxing.

In work, Prizes, and Special Prizes we again topped the list as Batten and Palchaudhuri, repeated their Lent Term successes and Juneja came first in Form I, so that Batten, Palchaudhuri, Oberoi and Juneja gained Form Prizes in Forms VI, IV, II and I respectively, whilst Norbhu Alum, and Sexton received Progress Prizes. Of the Special Prizes Bartley won the coveted Moore Classics and Divinity Prize—so “the Professor” lived up to his name, whilst Levett-Yeats won the Carter English Essay Prize for the second successive year, and thus our winning of the Sikkim Cup was virtually assured.

In the Michaelmas Term Batten and Palchaudhuri came first in form again whilst we retained the Tennis Cup and Kaul became Junior Tennis Champion.

The P. T. Cup still eludes us, but once again we were not very far behind the winners. In this connection Nag, in charge of our Junior P. T. and the boys in that squad, are to be congratulated on securing a record number of points in the P. T. competition. Now Senior squad—what about it?

We should like to congratulate the following who have been awarded School Colours this year:—

Football	...	D. W. Levett-Yeats, N. B. Tamang, H. M. Cox.
Cricket	...	P. A. Breese, M. N. Smith.
Hockey	...	N. B. Tamang.
Athletics	...	N. B. Tamang.
Boxing	...	M. J. Chaytor.
Gymnastics	...	E. B. Jackson.

Of old colours the following may be noted:—

Cricket	...	Brown i.
Athletics	...	Brown i.

We should also like to congratulate E. B. Jackson on being appointed a School Prefect in the Michaelmas Term. H. C.

HAVELOCK HOUSE.

At the beginning of the School year, Havelock House did not appear to be particularly endowed with talent, many of the senior boys having left at the end of the previous year. There was however a more even distribution of ability than previously, and this was amply reinforced by spirit and energy. Corkery was transferred from Clive House and took over the duties of House-Captain. He proved admirable in this capacity, and much of the success that we have achieved is due to his judgment, tact, and his ability as a leader. Leeming, who was appointed Vice-Captain, proved a very reliable assistant.

In the Lent term we were unfortunate in not winning the Cricket Cup, when we came second to Hastings by a very narrow margin. Our senior team was unbeaten, but our junior XI was only able to win one match. Havelock was honoured when Corkery was elected Captain of the School Cricket XI, and still further honours came our way when Leeming was elected Vice-Captain of the School Football XI.

In the Monsoon Term we met with little success in Football, although on paper we appeared to have quite a strong team. Combination was lacking and this, together with some bad luck, was responsible for our failure. However we made up for the loss of the Football Cup by winning the Boxing Cup. In this latter competition Raschid, Goel, Williams ii, Harrison ii, MacAulay, Whitlock, Rebeiro, Horseman ii, Rogers and Wilson reached the finals, and are to be commended upon some excellent fights.

In Hockey too we were unfortunate, although we held our own against the other Houses. Competition was very keen but

we were unable to win the cup. In Athletics we met with little success, but nevertheless spirit and enthusiasm were not lacking. We are certain we shall do better in the future. Wordsworth is to be congratulated on breaking the School record for the Shot-Put, which he did in no uncertain manner. Corkery and Wordsworth were members of the Tug-of-War team that won this event in the District Sports.

As regards school work we have done well. Chaudhuri ii gained a form prize, and Williams ii, Scott ii, Pettit i, and Pettit ii won application prizes. In the Special Prizes, Corkery won the Tower History and Gregory Mathematics Prizes and Goel the Rudra Hindi Prize. All are to be congratulated on their success.

Towards the end of the year Wordsworth was appointed a Junior School Prefect, which reflected further credit on the House. Creet i must be congratulated on winning the School Tennis singles title. We have been well represented in the School teams, and the following are to be congratulated on winning School colours this year.

Football and Hockey	...	Creet i.
Cricket and Boxing	...	Raschid.
Gymnastics	...	Corkery

As happened last year, we have consistently held second place throughout the year, which has been mainly due to the keenness and enthusiasm shown by all members of the House. To all those leaving at the end of the year, we wish every success for the future.

K. M. E. E.

LAWRENCE HOUSE.

1942 has proved an unfruitful year for us from the standpoint of the winning of material trophies. We carried away but a meagre share of the coveted spoils, but we gave of our best and enjoyed the giving of it. This year the four Houses were evenly matched, and where we lost, others only just won. We hope that this situation will be reversed next year!

Once again our Senior Football XI was unbeaten. We were second in Hockey, being just one point behind Hastings. A special word of praise is due to those who represented the House in Boxing. Everyone of them put up an excellent show and many succeeded in winning their bouts. Clark won the Webb Cup for the best shot in the School Platoon; our teams emerged at the top in the Inter-House Fives League; Martin ii again got second place in the Open Marathon and Doha i, a newcomer, did very well to win the Class III Championship in the Sports. After a lapse of fifteen years, we won the Inter-House Relay in convincing style, and have even set up a record by being the first House to win the Tug-o'-war for three consecutive years.

Thus our brawn has been much in evidence to the sad exclusion of our brain. Only a very few Form and Special Prizes came our way: we must try to remedy this by striking a

better balance between these two spheres of activity, namely work and play.

Our congratulations go to the following boys:—

- Morgan i ... Winner of Anil Chaudhuri Drawing Prize.
 Pateman ... Form Upper VI, progress and application.
 Seth i ... Form IV, second prize.
 Cunningham ... Form IIIb, first prize.
 Morgan ii ... Form IIIb, progress and application.
 Baxter ... Form I, progress and application.
 And to these boys who were awarded their 'colours':—
 Clark ... Football and Hockey.
 Martin ii ... Football, hockey, boxing (1941), and
 cricket (1942).
 Pateman ... Boxing and gymnastics.
 Cary ... Football, hockey and gymnastics.
 Morgan i ... Athletics.
 Naidu ... Cricket and gymnastics.

Clark, our House Captain, and Caro Martin, Vice-Captain, will be leaving us after long periods of faithful and useful service to the School in general and to Lawrence House in particular. We thank them both for their fine work and unstinted efforts. They, and others leaving, take with them our best wishes for success in their future undertakings—'*moniti meliora sequantur*'.

We also thank Mrs. E. K. Lewis and Mr. Naidu for their generous gifts which helped to add colour and variety to our Farewell Supper. N. P. E.

SIKKIM CUP POINTS 1942.

	Clive	Hastings	Havelock	Lawrence
Cricket ...	8	44	38	18
Lent Term Work ...	30	45	30	15
Football ...	44	27	12	25
Monsoon Term Work	30	45	30	15
Form Prizes ...	30	82.5	45	45
Special Prizes ...	30	45	45	15
Athletics ...	32.4	28.8	16.4	30.4
Hockey ...	15	36	22	35
Boxing ...	21	19	22	18
Fives ...	10	13	12	19
Tennis ...	10	23	17	4
Physical Training ...	28	27	27	26
Michaelmas Term Work ...	0	30	45	45
SUMMARY:—		Work	Games	Total
1. Hastings ...		247.5	217.8	465.3
2. Havelock ...		195	166.4	361.4
3. Lawrence ...		135	175.4	310.4
4. Clive ...		120	168.4	288.4

H. C.

CHAPEL NOTES.

This annual report usually begins with improvements that have been made in the furnishing of the Chapel during the past year. In this connection there are two things only that need mentioning this year. First, we have had two beautifully made polished dedication boards put up on the back walls, immediately behind the Staff pews, on either side of the archway: on one board are inscribed the well-known words of Laurence Binyon, "They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old....."; and on the other the names of twenty-nine Old Boys of the School, who gave their lives in the last War. It has long been our wish that these Old Boys, in whose memory the Chapel was originally built, should have some permanent memorial of this kind inside the building.

Secondly, the Chaplain's vestry has now been properly furnished, with a thoroughly serviceable book-case, cupboard, table and chair. In both cases, these additions are the work of our old friends, Messrs. Mansfield's of Calcutta; and it has been carried out with their usual excellent taste.

The Sunday and weekday services have been carried on regularly all through the year, and as a rule one has been conscious of a real spirit of worship. There is still plenty of room for improvement, and in an attempt to make the weekday services more interesting, it was decided, at a meeting of some of the Staff about the middle of the year, to vary the form of worship occasionally, at the discretion of the master taking the service. So instead of keeping rigidly to the prayers prescribed in the Service Book, new prayers and new biddings are now liable to be introduced at any time, and sometimes a short talk is given at Morning Chapel. The object of this has been to hold the attention of the boys better: and on the whole the results seem to have been beneficial.

Holy Communion and Evensong have been held in the Chapel every Sunday throughout the year. At Evensong we have been glad to welcome a number of parents and friends, and during the latter half of the year several of our neighbouring military friends who seem to have enjoyed the services. Our Sunday Evensong is always a hearty, cheerful service. This year we have had a full Choral Eucharist every other Sunday, attended by all the Christians in the Senior School, with usually between 40 and 50 communicants. We have also had a choral Eucharist on one or two special occasions, like Ascension Day, and

S. Michael and All Angels' Day, our dedication festival. The worshipful atmosphere at these Eucharists has been particularly noticeable. The two alterations in the Liturgy, sanctioned by the Bishops' Synod last February, have been in use in our Chapel since August: namely the new form of Offertory, and the Commemoration Prayer, to be used directly after the Consecration, both taken from the Scottish Liturgy.

There has been a "midweek" celebration of Holy Communion all through the year, with almost invariably a congregation, though usually a small one. An Intercession Service for Peace has been held regularly on Thursday evenings, with an encouraging attendance, varying from about ten up to forty or fifty boys.

The Junior School have had their "Sunday School" service all through the year, at 2-30 in the afternoon, usually in Chapel, occasionally in a classroom, when the weather has been bad. The attendance has been down a bit this year, owing to the large number of boys who have been out with their parents on Sundays. The "Faith Press" Sunday School Stamps, in use for the first time this year, have been much appreciated.

Our annual Confirmation was held on Friday October 16th, when the following ten boys were confirmed: D. M. V. Aldridge, C. J. E. Betteley, C. G. Boardman, D. L. Breese, J. A. Brockie, R. P. H. Fleming, M. B. Hardaker, B. C. Harrison, P. I. Pell, and N. A. Rebeiro. It was a deeply moving service as was also the Eucharist on the following Sunday, when the Bishop celebrated, and the newly confirmed made their first Communion. It was a real pleasure to have the Bishop staying in the School for a whole week, and we were particularly happy to have him with us on October 23rd, his 79th birthday, when he celebrated Holy Communion in our Chapel. We are also grateful to him for his sermon on the Sunday Evening.

At the beginning of the Confirmation Service, a simple and impressive ceremony took place, one which had probably never before been witnessed by most of the boys. This was the official licensing, by the Bishop, of the Rector and Mr. Clarke to exercise the office of Lay-reader in the Calcutta diocese. Thus they now have official authority to preach and take services, not only in the School Chapel, but in Churches throughout the diocese.

Sunday October 11th was observed as our School Harvest Thanksgiving Festival. The Chapel was attractively decorated with flowers, fruit, vegetables and so on. Special collections were taken in aid of the Indian Ex-Services Association, and

amounted to over Rs. 53/-. The gifts in kind were distributed amongst the families living on the School Bustee.

As usual one of the most joyful and inspiring services of the whole year was the Carol Service, held on the last Sunday of term. There was a large number of visitors present, more than ever before, so much so that it was found impossible, much to our disappointment, to fit in all the Junior School. The service followed the usual form, with carols and lessons in alternation: and everybody appeared to enter into the singing with real enthusiasm. Two carols were sung by the Choir alone, "O come this day and praise Him", and "O little town of Bethlehem", music by Henry Ley and Walford Davies respectively. During this service a collection of Rs. 114/- was taken, to go towards providing blankets and warm clothes for the School servants' children.

On the whole, the collections this year have been encouraging, and indicate that many of our boys have been giving with real generosity. It has been possible to send help to a considerable number of deserving causes. Besides those mentioned above, special collections have been taken in aid of the Navy and Merchant Service Relief Fund (Rs. 60/-), the R. A. F. Benevolent Fund (Rs. 42/-), and the Mission to Lepers (Rs. 53/-).

Our congratulations and thanks are extended to the Choir, who have done their job nobly this year; and to Miss Magry, who has accompanied the services on the piano, with great efficiency and devotion. The task of the Choir is not an easy one as the practices make considerable demands on their spare time, but most of them have given their services willingly and enthusiastically, and there is no doubt that they have been making no small contribution to the worship of our School Chapel. They have not attempted anything very ambitious in the way of anthems, but on the three or four occasions when they have sung new hymns on their own, their efforts have been much appreciated. We shall welcome new volunteers next year, especially tenors and basses. The singing of the congregation has shown a corresponding improvement, thanks to the lead given by the Choir.

There have been three Infant Baptisms in the Chapel this year. Two of them were the children of members of the Staff: Barbara Ann Nestor, baptised on April 26th; and Peter Maurice Clarke, baptised on July 26th. Quite a number of the Junior School boys, and a few of the seniors, came to witness the baptism of these two new members of the compound. To both of them, and to their parents, our congratulations and best wishes are extended.

Our warmest thanks are offered to the following visitors for preaching in the Chapel on Sunday evenings: Mr. R. T. Archibald, Mr. H. Loukes, the Reverends W. E. Maggs, H. P. King, J. Caddy, and E. W. Francis. Mr. Archibald, of the Children's Special Service Mission, spent over a week with us, giving a course of talks at Morning Chapel, as well as some lantern lectures in the Prep. Hall in the evening, and two Sunday evening sermons. A number of boys must have been helped by his addresses, and quite a few were moved to begin studying their Bibles with fresh enthusiasm. Mr. Archibald is an old friend of the School, though this was his first visit for a number of years.

A very moving service was held on the morning of October 30th: A celebration of Holy Communion in memory of Major J. K. Majumdar, an Old Paulite, whose tragic death in a flying accident occurred on October 28th. A large number of boys were present, testifying to the School's deep sympathy with Mrs. Majumdar and her family, who have been staunch friends of the School for many years

Under the heading of "Chapel Notes", it is appropriate to mention the activities this year of the local members of the "Diocesan Teachers' Fellowship." Three meetings only have been held, but they have been very well attended and have led to a good deal of lively and valuable discussion. The chief point of these meetings has been to discuss ways and means of making Christianity more real and more practical, both amongst ourselves, and in the School as a whole. It is much to be hoped that these meetings will continue next year, and with more regularity.

Finally, a word of special thanks must be given to Mrs. Goddard and all those ladies who have helped with the decoration of the Chapel for Festivals and special occasions. The results of their labours have been eminently artistic and satisfying.

G. R. W.

CHAPEL ACCOUNTS.

*Receipts and Payments Account for the period ended
31st December, 1942.*

RECEIPTS.

			Rs.	A.	P.
To balance on 1st January, 1942	...	...	9	0	10
„ Collections made during the year	...	...	1363	2	1
			<hr/>		
TOTAL Rs.	...	...	1372	2	11
			<hr/>		

PAYMENTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By British Foreign and Bible Society	50	0	0
„ Calcutta Diocesan Board of Missions	50	0	0
„ Red Cross	75	0	0
„ The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	100	0	0
„ District Charitable Society	50	0	0
„ Gurkha Recruiting Depot	75	0	0
„ Canon J. R. Robson	50	0	0
„ St. Jame's School	60	0	0
„ The Mission to Lepers	54	0	0
„ R. A. F. Benevolent Fund	42	4	0
„ Indian Army Benevolent Fund	54	0	0
„ Salvation Army	60	0	0
„ The Secretary, Midnapore Cyclone Relief Fund	269	0	0
„ Oxford Mission	30	0	0
„ Permananda Leper Dispensary	11	8	0
„ Church Education League	50	0	0
„ St. Andrew's Mission	50	0	0
„ Additional Clergy Society	25	0	0
„ Busti Xmas Fund	216	0	0
„ Balance in hand	0	6	11
TOTAL Rs.	1372	2	11

SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chapel Furniture Fund	6199	7	0
Dhobi Fund	953	4	9
Pavilion Fund	3011	2	0

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL CANTEEN ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
TO EXPENDITURE			
For food	2057	12	9
Amenities for Soldiers	584	8	9
TOTAL Rs.	2642	5	6

	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of teas & suppers	2016	4	0
„ School subscriptions	234	10	0
„ School Collections	334	8	0
„ Donation from Mrs. Brodie	50	0	0
„ Excess of expenditure over receipts	6	15	6
TOTAL Rs.	2642	5	6