

We had rather a shock the next morning when the driver collapsed just before we were due to leave for Boulogne where we had to arrive by 1.30 p.m. to catch the boat to Dover. However "Ted" recovered somewhat and was able to drive to Boulogne and although we were late we managed to persuade the officials to allow us to embark. After what seemed to be a fantastically short crossing we alighted on English soil once more and after a reasonably strict Customs check we set off for the last lap of our 2,000 mile journey.

GREATS OF THE TRACK — JACK LOVELOCK

By D. WILLIS

HIDDEN way up on the list that leads to John Landy's world record for the mile is the name of John Edward Lovelock. His times have now been well and truly beaten and those outstanding performances of some twenty years ago are considered to be to-day's averages.

Lovelock's best remembered races were, perhaps, against the young Sydney Wooderson and the two American champions, Glen Cunningham and Bill Bonthron. But for this slim New Zealander his finest moment came in the 1936 Olympic Games. His magnificent run over 1,500 metres was probably the greatest single event of the Games although the triumphant Americans, including Jesse Owens, stole the limelight.

Jack Lovelock came to England as a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford in 1931 from New Zealand where he had been educated at Otago University. He had not been here for more than a few weeks before his great run of record breaking began. On October 30th, 1931, he won the Freshman's mile by some sixty yards with a time of 4.37.6

On May 26th, 1932, in a match between Oxford and the A.A. Jack Lovelock improved on the British record of 13.4 with a time of 4.12 secs. M. J. Alberry, of Oxford, was first past the quarter-mark in 57 secs, but the New Zealand athlete was right on his heels. On the second lap Lovelock took over the lead and completed the second quarter in 65 secs. and the third lap in 71 secs. With less than a 100 yards to go Lovelock still had not clocked four minutes and although he ran the last quarter in 59 secs., the slow third lap shattered any hopes of a new world record.

It was unfortunate that during the run that Lovelock could not maintain an even pace. If he had, then the four minute mile barrier might have been broken—more than twenty years before Roger Bannister's effort. The next month, with his Oxford team mate Jerry Cornes, he established a world record for the three-quarter mile in 3.2.2.

In the Varsity Sports of 1932 Lovelock dead-heated in the miles with Cornes. The following year he brought his time down to 4.18 secs., but in 1934 was again involved in a dead-heat, this time with

his Oxford team mate A. B. Leech. Selected for New Zealand for the Olympic Games of 1932, Lovelock won his heat of the 1,500 metres to enter the final.

On the early laps there was a great tussle between the eleven runners for positions, but it was Glen Cunningham, representing the United States who set the pace. At the bell Cunningham was still leading Phil Edwards of Canada, but they were rapidly being caught by Cornes, Lovelock and Luigi Beccali, the unfavoured Italian. To the spectators delight Beccali took the lead and loped home an easy winner over Cornes and Phil Edwards! Lovelock could not better seventh place.

In July, 1933, Jack Lovelock, then 23 years old, returned to the States, this time as a member of the combined Oxford and Cambridge team which was to compete against the American Universities. On July 9th he returned 4.12.6 against Harvard and Yale and six days later against Princeton and Cornell he established a world record with a time 4.7.6 and beating his American rival Bill Bonthron into the bargain.

After his mile victory in 1934, Lovelock's hopes of an Olympic gold medal received a setback when in the 1935 and 1936 A.A.A. championships he was beaten by the young unknown Sydney Wooderson. Lovelock represented New Zealand at Berlin and his time for

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WE took the opportunity one morning to look back in the "Gay tonians." The School magazine began in the same year as the School, 1911. We looked through every edition and here are some excerpts from them. 1911—1954. In the early days the magazine was produced monthly.

1911 *We read*—

A copy of this magazine will be deposited regularly at the British Museum so that future ages shall not have to bewail the loss of mass of instructive and valuable material.

The grand total for the building of the School was £17,774, which included the site. "Money has not been spared in order to put up a structure worthy of the educational history of Harrow." In the first year there were 75 boys in attendance and the fees were £2 2s. 6d.

The Editor wrote in September, 1911—

We received an advert the other day for Silent Tread Footwear which stated, "this serviceable boot, especially suited for school-masters." At first we were under the impression that it was intended that the schoolmaster should go noiselessly along the corridors and trap the warily boy breaking rules and it struck us a rather unorthodox trick. But not a bit of it. Reading further we find: "Nothing is more distracting and irritating to the nerves than creaking footwear." Now the editorial boots do not creak, and it is the heavy tread of Form I on a stone staircase that is the distracting and irritating influence.

A prospectus of the School was issued in 1911 and the following points were included on it:

The land forming the site of the School and the playing fields has an area of about 5½ acres and is situated within easy distance of the Harrow (Met.) Station and the new station, being formed on the London and North Western Railway.

The land is on the extreme boundary of the Wealdstone Urban District and is bordered on one side by Gayton Road and the other by Sheepcote Road which is in Harrow U.D.

The peculiar shape of the land has made it possible to plan the School with wings facing Gayton Road and Sheepcote Road, while the central feature of the building providing the main entrance faces the apex of the angles formed by the junction of the two roads.

The building is mainly on two floors. The north block containing the hall, science rooms, art rooms and library, etc., whilst on the south block are situated the classrooms. In the centre block there were cloakrooms, principal's room, staff rooms, dining room and kitchen.

Apartments for the caretaker are provided in the south block on the lower level. The elevations are in grey Crowborough stocks, red sand faced bricks and Monks Park stone.

his heat of the 1,500 metres of 4.00.6 was the slowest recorded, but he had preserved his strength for the great fight which was still to come.

For months previously he had been collecting information on his rivals and had noted their strong points and weaknesses so that when he had entered the final he was quietly confident of his chance. The eleven starters lined up for the final on August 6th and at the gun it was the English runner Cornes who leapt into the lead. When he dropped back, Schaumberg, of Germany, took over, but at the end of the first lap Glen Cunningham was in front followed by Jack Lovelock. Then Ny eased himself into the lead.

With some 300 yards to go Lovelock made his supreme effort. Past Cunningham and then Ny, the slim tow-haired shadow in the black of New Zealand with the Maple Leaf gleaming on his chest, raced to the front, rapidly widening the gap between himself and Cunningham, who had taken over the second position.

So fast had Lovelock set the pace during the final lap that not only did he break the existing world record with a time of 3.47.8, but the four men following him, Cunningham (3.48.0) and Luigi Beccali (3.49.2), Archie San Romani (3.50.0) and Phil Edwards (3.50.4) were all ahead of Beccali's Olympic record of 3.51.11 set up at Los Angeles.

In the "Official British Olympic Report of the XIth Olympiad" Harold Abrahams said of Lovelock "No matter where he was placed in a race he seemed to be controlling it. His genius and personality were apparent throughout."

In the British Empire v. the United States at the White City following the Olympics, Lovelock made his last appearance in Britain and won the three miles team race. That autumn he returned to the United States and in his final race on the track took second place to San Romani in the mile race with a time of 4.10.1.

Lovelock settled and married in America and finally died in New York in 1950 aged 39.

IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW

YOU never know how interesting little items are. Perhaps if you want to, you can turn this into a quiz and try to beat your friends.

London's latest snow fell on the 16th of May in 1891, 1923 and 1935. On Christmas Day, 1796, the temperature fell to minus 16° F., which is 48° of frost. At Camden Square, beginning on the 13th June, 1903, it rained for 2½ days without stopping. On the 5th February the "six-pip" time signal was first broadcast. London is the largest centre in the world with an area of 721 square miles. New York is the most heavily populated with 7,984,000 people.

S.J.H.

The roofs are covered with rustic slating in diminishing courses from the Zandillo quarries in Wales and the Delabole Quarries in Cornwall and the pediment mouldings on the north and south blocks are covered with lead. All the floors and staircases are of fire-proof construction in reinforced concrete.

The heating is on the low pressure hot water system and is supplied by two boilers in the basement. All the radiators are of hospital pattern with wide sections to facilitate cleaning.

The lighting and ventilation have been amply provided for, and the drainage and sanitation are on the most up to date system and in accordance with the District Rules.

The playing fields have been drained and will be available for cricket, football, etc., while a considerable portion has been tar-paved.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

12 classrooms accommodating 300 boys

LIBRARY

Assembly Hall to accommodate 500

KITCHEN

Principal's Room

Principal's Room

Rooms for the staff

Cloakrooms

Chemistry Laboratory

Physics Lab.

Changing Rooms and Lavatories

DARK ROOM

Preparation Room

Balance Room

Covered Shelter

Cycle Store

Art Room

Caretaker's Quarters

The work has been carried out by Messrs. Knight and Son of Tottenham.

In June, 1911, there were 118 boys and in the summer of that year the first tuck-shop appeared.

The following notice appeared in the School rules for 1911:—

"Each pupil is required to wear a School Cap, which can be obtained at the School (price 1s. 9d.)."

The School slowly grew in size and by 1911 there were 184 boys. The School Scout Group was quickly formed and by the end of 1912 there were 160 scouts. The House system was originated in 1911, House concerts being put on once a month by one of the Houses. Scouts were also divided into the House system.

The "Gaytonian" was still printed during the First World War and the usual School Gossip, announcing new arrivals, etc, continued. In the 1918 edition there appeared a Small Ad. Column.

"Cape, rather faded. Has seen 4 years service. Would be useful as a duster."

"Satchel, fairly new. Has seen 5½ years service. Owner no longer needs it as he is going to join up shortly. Suitable for exhibition in museum."

"Smile or rather a grin. Owner has no further use for it as he has decided not to smile during the duration of the war."

"Waste paper basket, is broken in two, but thereby possesses the advantages of having two entrances—back and front."

OTHER NOTES

Speech days before the Second World War were held in the Easter Term in March with the usual guests of high rank.

The first edition of "The Old Gaytonian" was published in November, 1930.

The Gayton Fair before the Second World War was known as the July Exhibition with shows of all aspects of School societies and other attractions.

The first Army Cadet Force Parade was held on 7th March, 1947, and had 95 present. There had for sometime before been an A.T.C. unit with Mr. W. Duke in command.

The S.C.M. in this School was started in December, 1945, and all the various societies were in strong force by then.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

From an Old Boy now at Kodak comes this very interesting article, which gives you all the facts and hints of that fascinating hobby of photography.

DEREBK THORPE writes:—

If you asked someone the meaning of the "subjective" and "objective," he would in all probability illustrate his answer as follows: When an artist paints a landscape or portrait he paints the scene as he sees it. That is, the picture will reveal his personality in such a way that one could tell it had been painted by him. Such a picture is subjective. When a photographer takes a camera and records that scene that picture he will obtain will be an exact copy of the original in as far as a two dimensional picture can be and will be objective. However the dictionary defines subjective as "characterised by the individuality of the author." Therefore in spite of the above illustration, photography can be and is very often subjective.

Summer is approaching (or by the time this is in print we hope it will have arrived) and no doubt many people going on holiday will take a camera with them. The majority of holiday photographs are snapshots. These are all right in their way, but they have to be good to be worth keeping. Holiday photographs will produce far more enjoyment when looked at later, if they are planned. When taking landscapes choose the best position so that, besides just getting everything, you make the picture as interesting as is possible. A landscape

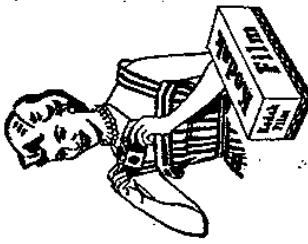
can be greatly improved by having someone seated or standing in the foreground and to one side. Above all always try to be original. If your picture is going to be the same as the postcard in the local village shop then you are wasting your time and money also, because the postcard will be the cheaper anyway. No two people working independently will take the same photograph of a place and therefore the results will be subjective.

Photography is more interesting when you try to obtain a result which is different from the usual. I like to experiment to see what happens when I use a certain exposure or a certain filter. Someone visited Trafalgar Square four times before he obtained a photograph in which the fountains were not blurred. Instead of using a fast speed to prevent blurring he had to use a small lens aperture. Experimenting is all very well and can give some exciting results, but there are limits. Recently a friend proudly announced that he had thirty failures out of his last thirty-six frames. When I asked him what had gone wrong he just replied that he had been experimenting. Unless there is a very good chance of success, then don't experiment—it is expensive. However, there are times when experimenting can save oneself from being disappointed.

If one buys a new piece of equipment it is well worth several frames to find the right exposure to use with it. For example, if one has a flashgun it is advisable to find the right guide number for your gun with a particular bulb, otherwise if you use a higher one than the correct one you may be disappointed in finding that the picture is greatly underexposed. This is particularly important with colour films which require far more accuracy with exposure values than black and white films. When you buy your first close up lens, try a few frames to find the depth of field and correct exposure value makes it very worthwhile.

Many people who take photography more seriously than just as a source of holiday snaps like to buy accessories such as lens hoods, filters, flashguns, and even close up lens. All these things enlarge the scope of your hobby, and enable you to make better and more ambitious photographs. When they can afford it most photographers buy what are known as "gadget bags" or photographic holdalls. These are leather bags which hold cameras and accessories, a suitable leather strap being used to carry it over the shoulder. I managed to purchase a suitable leather bag from a surplus store at a twentieth of the cost of a proper one, and after a little adaptation it was just right for carrying all the bits and pieces of equipment. It is far more convenient than stuffing the pockets with flashguns, filters and hoods, etc.

I thought that you might be interested to hear of one little incident which happened concerning my surplus bag. One Saturday morning my father was going to Windsor on business and so I decided that with my friend we would go along and take some photographs of the castle and the guards in their bright red tunics. We bundled all our equipment into our holdalls, slung them over our shoulders



The Kodak

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and set off with him. It was a typical April day, showers with bright periods. Arriving at Windsor about nine o'clock we walked up the river and succeeded in obtaining a close up of a swan feeding (at the expense of two fingers for her breakfast). Walking back to the car we arrived back just in time for the band parade to be held on the lawns. The ceremonies had started and there were about a hundred people watching from behind the railings. We had our cameras open and as we approached with some fifty yards to go a policeman came up to us and pointing to our holdall asked if we were the Press. When we replied "No," he wanted to know if we came from an advertising agent or magazine and what was in our bags. We again said "No," and told him we only had our spare film and lenses suitable for distances up to three feet. He left us alone and we made our way to the railings and took a couple of photos. Among the crowd, which consisted mainly of tourists, there must have been a dozen or more cameras costing pounds more than ours, or should I say dollars.

We waited to photograph the band marching through the town and as we began to make our way towards the entrance to the castle another policeman approached us and asked us the same questions as the other one and then wanted to know what we were doing here. The fact that one hundred other people were doing the same thing did not seem to bother him. We assured him that we were there for the morning on a visit. Afterwards my friend remarked that it

was the next thing to being arrested, and all due to our surplus holdalls we had over our shoulders. Although quite innocent we were made to feel guilty and we were glad when we met my father and left for home.

I mentioned that there were many people at Windsor with very expensive cameras. A friend who has one is soon emigrating to New Zealand and so, to remind him of good Old London Town I accompanied him on a visit to London so that he could take some photos of the sights. Apart from the typical English weather, being cold and rainy, we did well. We climbed the Monument to obtain a general photo of London. On our way down we passed a family on one of the 311 steps with the younger son of about twelve with a £50 camera and the father with a £200 cine-camera which put ours to great shame.

Later, whilst photographing the Houses of Parliament from Lambeth Bridge, we found that the best way to get a good photo is to have the River Thames in the foreground. You will probably see many tourists stop their taxis, hop out, spend about five minutes on a photo and then get back on. A very useful piece of advice which is very handy is that if you want to take a photograph, do not forget your time, film and camera.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Always remember to turn the number on: because I don't).

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MODEL RAILWAY EXHIBITION, 1958

LIKE all other exhibitions at the Gayton Fair, we try to improve on what we offer to the customer from year to year. Apart from a bigger track lay-out in general, we are dividing the track into five independently operated sectors, as compared with only two last year. This will make for a greater variety in train operation.

Amongst the other innovations as compared with last year, we are having on show the new Western Region engine and coaches with their distinctive colouring. Furthermore, we are hoping to have on show two mail coaches which automatically pick up mail from wayside stations whilst travelling at speed. Apart from the bigger track lay-out, already referred to, we shall have a more varied lay-out too. As compared with the one main line and one group of sidings of last year, we shall have two main lines on the inter-track system this year, a terminal station and a turn-table plus the sidings.

Finally, we believe, our model railway exhibition is the only side-show at the exhibition at which chairs are provided. So we suggest to those adults who may not be particularly interested in railways to come along to us nevertheless and "take the weight off their feet" after they have grown tired from touring round the Gayton Fair! For providing this facility, we make the modest charge of only sixpence!

W.W.E.

WHILE YOU SLEEP

S.J.H. and R.S.C.

EVERY issue of the "Daily Herald" is a miracle of mechanical ingenuity, journalistic skill and planning. What we need to make a large scale newspaper is paper delivered in 5 miles reels, ink pumped from great tankers, metal for printing plates and most important of all, NEWS.

Incoming news is speedily dealt with by the editorial staff, who pick out the most important items for publication, condense, rewrite and add headlines. The first stage after editing is to turn the copy into type for printing. The words are sorted out by pressing a keyboard which contains the alphabet, and then the corresponding letter appears. This is known as a Linotype or Linoprint machine.

The bigger type is produced by an operator placing the moulds one by one into a "stick." Pictures are printed by photo-engraving; the picture is photographed by an enormous camera under brilliant lights, and from this the negative is produced. The photograph is then printed onto a metal plate and then printed into the appropriate space in the paper. Pictures that have a good deal of shading are very difficult to reproduce.

Page by page the paper is ready—in metal. A mould of paper maché is now needed and to get this, each page has to go under a powerful hydraulic press. After this it is hurried out to the auto-plate-caster from which is obtained semi-cylindrical plates to fit the cylinders of the printing machines. These plates are then cooled, by means of water, trimmed and cleaned, and then carried to the basement where the large presses are made ready for them. Presently a warning is sounded and the machine then starts. Endless belt conveyors lift the papers that have already been cut and folded to the despatching floor above. Here they are rapidly packed and sent down chutes to the waiting vans on their last lap of the journey, which started in an editorial office and will finish in the morning on your breakfast table.

Facts and Figures

Paper is supplied in reels containing 8,000 yards.

These reels weigh 13 cwt.

Tankers bring in over 11 tons of ink a week.

This paper's library contains over 2,000,000 photos and films.

The office deal with 3,500 phone calls every week in addition to 900 trunk calls.

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THIS TIME WE LOOK AT THE SHOE TRADE

WHEN you enter a shop or a department store have you ever thought of all the events that finally result in your purchase? All the day long at school, at work and at play you are on your feet so we'll take a look at the shoe shop and all the details that are involved with buying a pair of shoes.

You first enter the shop and the salesman or lady comes up to you with a cheery "Good morning. Can I help you?" You explain what you want and then from various boxes in various places a selection of your choice is shown to you and after perhaps you have tried them on, having been fitted by the salesman, you look at them for comfort and final appearance and your ask for "that one please". The bill is written out: probably you have also bought a pair of those nylon stretch griptight top socks, and these are wrapped with the shoes, and another satisfied customer leaves the shop.

Before you went into that shop to buy that pair of shoes a number of events took place and perhaps you will be interested in the items that finally result in a pair of shoes on your feet. At various shoe manufacturers' premises in the country, lasts have been prepared to fit standard and standard half sizes in normal and wide fittings.

The various styles of shoes in black and brown, suedes, casuals, sports and, of course, the conventional toecap and mudguard are all made up on these lasts in the factory in their thousands. These shoes are made well in advance of the season in which they are sold. Thus in December, the sandals for the following summer have been made and are on show in the showrooms of the big manufacturing companies. Buyers from large shoe retailing companies and large wholesalers visit the showrooms and place orders for their firm. These orders are later supplied and subsequently they appear in the window of the retailing shop.

Inside the shop, supplies have been delivered and then they are arranged in the fixtures and on the shelves into line order and by

price. That is one reason why the salesman goes to a particular spot in his stock. Shoes are also arranged by colour. Order sheets are issued every week and on them details are given showing the stock available at the head office. These are ordered by Monday morning and the replacement of the stock sold are with the retailer by the Friday.

That is roughly how the stock reaches the retailer, but even after that there is still a number of things of interest. Window dressers visit the shop, windows are changed and the new stock is put back in, and so all the time it is possible for the prospective customer to see what is available.

You have seen a particular shoe in the window and you enter the shop to buy it. To-day there are so many points to take into consideration in purchasing shoes. Quality of the leather on the top of the shoe is important and if you want long wearing soles there is a big selection to choose from: micro-cellular, leather, rubber, crepe and neolite. There are also 3 month guaranteed shoes. Thus all the time the accent is more value for money for the public. It must be noted that some soles do not suit certain people.

Many styles have already been mentioned and large stocks appear in local shops. You may have noticed that different prices appear on shoes that look the same. The reason for this is that the qualities of the leather differ and naturally the dearer the shoe the better the leather. Suedes also vary in composition and texture and there is much cheap imitation suede on the market. In a shoe shop the salesmen have many interesting and amusing tales to tell (all of which are true, by the way).

At the head office of one of the largest shoe retailing chain stores many letters arrive daily. One of them ran like this:

Dear Sir,

Last Saturday I bought a pair of shoes at your branch in Newfleet for myself. They were a size 7 and after wearing them for some time I find them a little loose. I am wondering if it is possible for you to have them shortened to a size 4 for my sister. I remain,

.....

Hundreds of amusing letters arrive like that and cause many a laugh. At one of the large shops a friend went forward to serve a rather Italian looking customer: "In ze-window you'se have a pair of brun zleepers, please for me." The salesman after inquiring the size brought forward some of his slipper stock. Every time the foreigner shook his head saying "too cheap." After half an hour had passed the foreigner was still muttering "Zleepers", and pointing to his feet. Then the salesman half dragged the foreigner out to the window and asked him to point out the slipper. The Italian rather hesitatingly showed the assistant a rather fancy pair of brown casuals which, of course, had been known to him as zleepers. Eventually he was fitted up and another happy customer left the shop.

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Many other interesting tales may be told, but time and space forbid us. "Is that all the shoe shop does?" you may ask. No, is the answer, because from there your repairs are sent off to the repair factory and your repair order is attended to. In this country to-day we have while-u-wait, 48-hour repair service and for the more difficult job there is the 7 days' service. You will also find that apart from selling shoes for men, ladies, children and youths there are socks, polishes and other shoe aids to be bought.

Sales come about twice a year and with preparations for the big selling periods from summer to Christmas and at Easter coupled with the normal daily routine, the hours quickly spin round from nine to five-thirty. The salesman leaves and the shop is locked up. They have all left and so must our quick glance at the shoe trade.

In the next edition of our magazine we shall be letting you into a few secrets of the confectionery trade and telling you all the stages to be passed through before you buy your quarter or roll of sweets.

(ED. NOTE—The year 1954 marked the first year of the printing of the "Greyton Times", which was then edited by John Featherstone, and in that edition there appeared a light-hearted article entitled, "Latin—It's easy." We thought it so good that we are reprinting it so that those who missed it may read it, enjoy it and act on it (if possible).

LATIN—IT'S EASY

BY A PARENT

IN a weak moment I have offered to help my boy with his Latin translation. Not that I know the difference between Latin and the hole in the wall; I spent my young days in more serious pursuits, such as sweeping up the warehouse or fetching an ounce of dark shag, and look sharp about it or you will get my boot behind yet.

Still I pride myself that if the boy does the dictionary bit and gets all the key words right, I can provide the common sense and lick it into shape, though why these Roman fellows would go out of their way to put everything the wrong way round and upside down and stick the chariot before the horse just beats me. Anyway let's have a look at what he's written:

"Beware my distastes, the sad pictures have returned. The epitaph to-day refuses to be able to be unhappy. Go from here dark images, fatal wood, and you the waxen tablets have been covered with letters that shall lie; whom the Corsican bee sent (from the flower of the hemlock) beneath disgraceful honey. I of unsound mind have

entrusted to these and I have given to my mistress soft words which must be borne?"

Hmm! Haven't got the hang of it yet. Better have another bash.

Well, I suppose it means something. We'll start at the beginning. "Beware my distastes"—I suppose that was a kind of exclamation, like "Shiver me timber" or "Chase my Aunt Fanny round a lamp-post."

"The sad pictures have returned"; now that's more up my street. It probably means we've had a run of these gangster films and we're getting down to serious pictures again where you can have a good cry. I'm not sure about an epitaph but it all seems to fit in with the pictures. Then there's the "dark images". I suppose that's a grouse that the screen is badly lit and the "fatal wood" is the place where the murder was committed. Yes, I'm getting the idea of it now. Let's get it down on paper:

"Bewail my buttons!—of all the bad taste! They are putting dreary pictures on at the Colosseum again. 'The Epitaph', to-day's main feature, is just refuse. To be able to be unhappy just go from here and seek the dark images; they're so badly lit you can't see the fatal wood for the trees and the subtitles are little waxen tablets covered with letters—that's no lie. That b . . . Corsican who directed ought to be sent some flowers of the hemlock—they're poison. The whole thing is disgraceful. Honey I got into such a passion I was practically bats. And did I give my missus some soft words—she recommended it—and now we don't speak but that must be borne."

There you are. All it wants is a bit of imagination.

"And who helped you with this so-called translation? Your father? I thought so. Well tell your father to get on with his pigeon-fancying or whatever he does in his spare time and leave Latin translation to his half-witted offspring. You may go."

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SOME FACTS ABOUT ENGLISH STAMPS

STAMPS were invented in 1840 by Sir Rowland Hill. At first the postage throughout the country was a penny or in some case a multiple of a penny. For this purpose, the Penny Black was used. This stamp was printed by the engraving method. This meant that the stamp design was imposed on a flat piece of metal and it was then printed on sheets of 240 stamps. These early stamps were imperforate, that is there were no zig-zag edges round the stamps so the stamps had to be cut with scissors. Owing to this practice most of these stamps do not have wide edges and this tends to decrease their value.

A few months later the 2d. Blue was issued. These were nearly the same as the 1d. stamp but with "Two Pence" in place of "One Penny" and the colour changed. In 1841 the colour of the one penny was changed to brown. This was because the rubber cancellations did not show up on the stamp as they used black ink.

Shortly afterwards, the perforation machine was invented, but early experiments with its use supplied the stamps with the perforation running through part of the stamp.

About this time, the other countries were starting to issue stamps. In the small islands in the Pacific this was done from the main newspaper office and initials were used for cancelling stamps.

The early 1900's set a new era in stamps with new and larger stamps bearing different designs. Air mail was being started with stamps bearing pictures of aeroplanes.

In the 1920's with the forming of the Universal Posting Union mail began to be exchanged between countries. This Union also stated the charge to be made for the mail.

During the 1920's, too, the British Empire Exhibition was commemorated on our stamps, and during this period a new form of printing was being used. This entailed photographing the sheet of stamps faster and reproducing that way, so making it possible to produce stamps faster and without designing too many sheets of metal.

During the late 1930's and early 1940's stamp designs lagged to a certain extent due to the war, but the late 1940's saw a quick revival especially in this country with set after set being issued. They were issued for the Silver Jubilee, Universal Postal Union's Centenary, Olympic Games at Wembley. 1951 saw the set to commemorate the Festival of Britain and with the ascension to the throne of our present Queen, a set was issued to commemorate the Coronation. In the past four or five years, the designing has dropped off to a certain extent here, with only the Scout Jubilee Set and the 4d. stamp superimposed with the 43rd Parliamentary Congress.

Science has also played its part in helping the post offices and their patience has been rewarded—"Naphthaday issue". This issue, which consists of six stamps from 1d. to 3d., has been treated with a chemical substance so that there are two black lines printed on the back (in the case of the 2d. there is only one).

When the letters with these special stamps are fed through a special machine, they are sorted and cancelled. This machine is now in use in Southampton and if experiments prove successful, it will become nation wide.

To-day, without stamps the world would be a different place, so when you next lick a stamp and put it on an envelope don't forget the history that has gone to make up what is only a piece of paper with a design on one side and gummed on the other and a zig-zag edge.

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THE FIRST CRUSADERS

It was on such a day, whilst horse-drawn artillery thundered in South Africa and hansom cabs rumbled through the streets of London, that a Christian man and wife, by the name of Saffery, felt the need of schoolboys in North London who were unreached by the Sunday Schools. They longed that these boys of the brave-new century should be taught the things of God. And so they prayed and waited their opportunity.

Now it happened that, at that time Mr. and Mrs. Saffery were giving hospitality to a friend, Mr. A. C. Kestin, who was in training for ordination and they asked him if he would be prepared to start a Bible Class in their home for as many of these boys as could be gathered together. He accepted, and on Sunday, April 1st, 1900, Mr. Kestin held the first meeting in the drawing room of the Saffery's house in Crouch Hill. Four boys were present. Who could have dreamed what would be the eventual outcome of that simple meeting?

News travels fast and before long Christian men in other parts of the country began to start Crusader Classes. Richmond Crusaders came into being in 1903 and in 1904 Mr. Bevington, who had taken over the leadership from Mr. Kestin, inaugurated the Brighton and Hove Crusaders—the first Crusader Class to attract 100 members in the first twelve months of its existence. Then followed in rapid succession the classes at Muswell Hill, Stroud Green, Clapham and High Barnet.

In the year 1905 further Crusader Bible Classes were brought into being at Wandsworth, Chiswick, Ealing and also Hull, where, as at Brighton the hundred mark was reached within the first twelve months. While as yet no Union was formed, these classes were all keeping in touch with one another.

Early in 1906 the Rev. A. C. Kestin returned from India. The time had now come to gather the increasing number of Crusader Classes into a closer association and with the double object of bringing this about and welcoming Mr. Kestin home, Mr. Bevington decided to convene a meeting of Crusader leaders. This historic gathering, the results of which cannot yet be measured, was held on March 29th, 1906, in the room over the porch at Sten College on the Victoria Embankment in London.

Eleven classes were now in existence with a membership of about 500, and these became the "foundation" classes of the Union, though, rather curiously, no collective title was assumed at this first meeting. But the leaders formed themselves into a federation and decided that their affairs should be conducted by a committee of five, to which there should be annual elections.

Not until 1907 was the need realised to adopt a distinctive title for the new movement: this was, in full "The Crusaders' Union of

Bible Classes" or, for short, "The Crusaders' Union." Its earliest organisation was primitive. One room in the Safferys' house at Crouch Hill, where the seed-thought of the Union had been planted, was used as an office. Secretarial work, including the preparation of the weekly returns, was done in the evenings, some senior boys from neighbouring classes giving their assistance.

By Christmas, 1906, nineteen Crusader Classes had come into existence, with a membership of nearly 900 boys. History had been made in the same year by the holding of the first Crusader Camp, organised by the Hull Class at Scarborough. Towards the end of 1906 Mr. Kestin, on accepting a curacy at Margate Parish Church, felt it advisable to relinquish the presidency. His place was taken by Lieut-Col. Seton Churchill, who held the post for twenty-six years until his death in 1933.

The period between the wars saw the Crusaders' magazine rise from a humble beginning—a few sheets of Crusader news bound round the Boys' magazine of the C.S.S.M.—to a publication which has earned an honoured place in Christian literature. Shortly after the war it was felt in the Union that some permanent commemoration of those Crusaders who had given their lives in service for the country. As a lasting memento, a site to serve as a permanent camping ground, near the sea, and, if possible, with a house in which it would be possible to hold house-parties, was the idea. A lengthy search resulted in the discovery of an ideal estate in the Isle of Wight, just to the east of Ryde, known as Westbrook.

Despite the many other activities in which a boy finds himself immersed at school and at home, between eleven and twelve thousand boys think it worthwhile to go along to Crus each Sunday afternoon. What is it that attracts them? The attendance is more remarkable when the simple programme of a Crusader meeting is compared with the elaborate array of attractions which surrounds a boy in this age of supersonic flight and the promise of space travel. The three hundred odd classes in the Union vary greatly in size from those with a regular attendance of over 100 each week to those which can muster no more than a handful. Many varying types of accommodation for meetings are used. Each class is self-supporting.

During the Summer, Easter and Christmas holidays there are many camping and house party activities. The camps stretch from Scotland to Devon and Cornwall to the Norfolk Broads with "specials" in the Mountain Alps and Spain. These have always been a great success and the places vacant at the beginning of January are quickly filled by February. The charges are moderate and all the usual camp activities are included on the programme. Annually there are Crusader Union sports which are held at Motespur Park, but there are also local inter-class sports and competitions. The Harrow Crusaders, like many other classes has a Keenites Evening. This is when, during the week, the boys get together for the

social side of life. In the winter table-tennis is played and during the summer months there is tennis, putting and a typical Crusaders' game known as Puddocks.

After a Crusader has served ten Sundays in his class he is presented with a Crusader Badge and after 50 Sundays he is given a Bible with the Badge imprinted on the cover. There are local classes at Stanmore, Kenton, Pinner, Hatch End, Ruislip and Ickenham. As with the Covenantors there is a Girls' Union and, too, there are monthly squashes when mixed social evenings are held. If you would like to get together with boys of your age and your interests and don't do anything on a Sunday afternoon between 3 and 4, why not just come along and try? You will really enjoy it.

The local Harrow Class meets at the Greenhill Schools, St. Annes Road, Harrow, and the headquarters of the Crusaders Union is at 1 Ludgate Hill, opposite St. Paul's, London.

ROBIN D. LEACH.

COVENANTERS

"PUT that cat out!"

"Why."

"Because it's on fire!"

Whether or not the cat was ever extinguished we do not know but if the reader will cast his mind back over the history he may have learnt, he will recall an organisation which was also "on fire." This time, however, with enthusiasm and determination. December, 1957, saw the commencement in Scotland of an organisation the members of which called themselves "Covenantors"; they promised to maintain an evangelical movement in Scotland and, despite much opposition, their flame was never extinguished. From this organisation, about the year 1930, there sprang another movement, this time for boys. They, too, after their predecessors called themselves "Covenantors."

They are fundamentally a religious body, but it would be a gross exaggeration to say that Christianity was all it took an interest in. Let us take for example a local group, Rayners Lane, attached to the Baptist Church. Although the organisation is inter-denominational it was, up to a short time ago, the largest group in the country, having about 100 young men.

Sunday is, of course, set aside for worship, but most definitely not of a dull nature. A much coveted award is the "Silver Sword" earned after two years attendance with a minimum of four absences

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POCKET MONEY

SATURDAY, Yippee—Pictures, sweets, magazines and other pleasures! These emotions depend entirely on the fact whether I have broken only one window instead of the average three. That then means a disappearance of all my pocket money which amounts to one silver shilling.

I myself, although I say it, am quite a thrifty fellow, witness the threepence deftly dropped into the mouth of a vividly dressed negro whose eyes move up and down as every coin is slipped in. They call this my money box!

Ninepence left. If I do not go to the local cinema I save 6d. towards a book or my monthly Meccano magazine. When that ordeal is over I carefully put aside 1d. for hospital money! I do find a pleasure in putting that aside for I do feel that there is some good being done by my existence. The rest is usually spent on "tuck"—nuts or fruit. Sometimes little fines are imposed upon me, for forgetting to feed the cat or climbing over the garage roof and sliding down the other side instead of entering the house in the dignified manner.

I am very much afraid of the fact that money burns a hole in my pocket. I can't keep a coin in my pocket for more than two or three days. Envy—that hated word, the temptation of nature, grips me in its devilish hold as I gluttonously eye the picturesque arrangements of sweets, books and baubles that a moderate schoolboy seems to need. In another shop a juicy pear or a bunch of grapes makes me finger the hard round objects gradually eating their way out of my pocket and into the eager shopkeeper's hand.

After my normal pocket money is exhausted I turn to the extras and specials earned by doing a few odd jobs about the house. During the period when these extras are not at hand I rely on my generous father and mother according to the change or value of my schoolwork.

A sense of responsibility creeps into one's dignity when one has to ask one's father—to demand pocket money—and I, at any rate, am annoyed when father subornly insists that 75 per cent of it must be put in the box. Supervision by parents directed on what a child does with his money is a shameful habit to adopt. Such things as purses and accounts are considered by most people to be the habits of a person who is "too careful," especially when a small amount like 1d. is kept in a purse and entered by a complicated system of accounting.

The worst period in the life of one who has pocket money is when every farthing has been spent. Pennylessness it is called. Model II of the Dianah Air Pistol has just been bought into fashion and beaming triumphantly up at you it just lies on the shelf in the

(excluding holidays), and if the Covei (a familiar abbreviation) is very keen, five years will earn him a "Gold Sword." Tuesday is club night and always a popular feature in the Covenanter programme, and indoor games and activities are enjoyed by all. A football team challenges with varying success, other teams, and athletics also create much keen competition, especially as the Rayners Lane Covenanters are members of the Harrow Youth League. Other activities include table tennis, rounders, cycling, tennis and hiking. Socials are always well worth an attendance as are "squashes." House parties have been held for one week during the summer at Gosport in 1952, Christchurch (in England!) 1953, Clevedon 1954, Wycombe Abbey 1955/6/7. There are also summer camps, fell walking and Broads cruises run by Covenanter headquarters. 300 groups containing roughly 6,000 boys in all is proof of the popularity of the Covenanter movement—a movement which caters not only for the spiritual needs of the young men of the country but also offers them wonderful recreation. But the movement is not confined to England—overseas the work has proved equally successful. There are groups in Auckland, New Zealand; Nanaimo, B.C., Canada; Eldovot and Noola, both in Africa, and a group also flourishes at Quepe in Chile.

Why don't you join this international organisation?

There are local groups at Rayners Lane, Ruislip, West Harrow, Northwood, Watford, Kenton, North Harrow, South Ruislip and Uxbridge, so you may take your choice. Although it is an acknowledged fact that, owing to the vast amount of homework little time is left for leisure over the week-end, an hour on a Sunday afternoon from 3—4, would hardly adversely affect the academic progress of any scholar. If I have not said enough to interest you in the Covenanters, may I add that there is also a Girl Covenanter movement. Come down then and meet your friends—at Covenanters.

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shop window. That precious 2d. you spent on the wretched sweets and 4d. on the bent Meccano spindle you didn't really need, together with the 2s. spent on those second-hand roller skates that broke after two seconds' wear, and 3s. already saved in the box, would have bought it comfortably. These incidents haunt you day and night and you keep on saying "Blow that temptation" until a school friend pops up and offers it to you for 2s. 6d. It is bought with great glee, which suddenly dies down when you find that the spring is as weak as—well, anyway as your old one!

SATURDAY MORNINGS

STILL the schoolboy lies, clutching the sheets around him, and chuckling gleefully to himself. There will be no horrid voice to bid him rise into the cold morning air with such words, Get up, Get up!

You're late, You're late.
You'll miss the train.
You addle-pate.

No—Saturday morning, the schoolboy's Elysium, has arrived, and the poor fellow is allowed to recuperate, glorying in his freedom.

Now, every schoolboy seems to spend Saturday morning in a different way. During winter some like to disport themselves on the rugged field burrowing in the mud. Woe to him who happens to find the ball in his hands, for the others will fling themselves unaccountably on him and pass on leaving a solitary, murky figure to drag his way painfully out of the black ooze, like Satan, rising out of the ocean of despair sweating revenge.

But others find pleasure in a more gentle manner. Mounting their bicycles they ride away into the country "bug hunting" (known

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as natural history in more dignified circles). Then there are those bookworm types who will be seen sunk in any armchair with their feet on the mantelpiece fascinated as they study the realms of philosophy.

The list of pastimes that schoolboys devise to spend their Saturday mornings is inexhaustible. We have the instance of two young aspiring scientists who cast their time manufacturing home-made bombs from potassium ferrioxide. They enclosed the explosive in old tins packing them round with plaster of paris, and then exploded the mixture electrically. Of course, to make their experiments more interesting they tried the effect of their labours on plant pots with dire results, in more senses than one. They then in one last fling filled a large syrup tin with their deadly mixture, placed a barrel over it and on exploding it saw to their great consternation that beery object rise to some ten feet into the air. As we pause here we cannot help but admire the ingenuity of schoolboys and help thinking that of all days, it is on Saturday morning that the schoolboy displays his greatest ingenuity.

TRADE UNION NOTES

(ED. NOTE—As this is a very popular subject these days we are re-printing this from the 1918 "Gaytonian")

IN these days of co-operation, it has become imperative that a National Union of School Boys should be formed. With the object of forming such a union a great meeting was recently held in Hyde Park. Propagandist literature was distributed in large quantities and a unanimous decision was passed to form the N.U.S.B. The meeting resulted in the formation of numerous branches all over the country. Exceptionally encouraging news has been received from our comrades in Edinburgh. The school authorities there refused to acknowledge the N.U.S.B. and severely caned one boy for trying to get fresh members for the union.

Of course protest meetings were held and a resolution was passed "demanding that masters should apologise for their high-handed action, and that they should promise not to do a similar thing again"; compensation in the form of a month's holiday was demanded for the injured boy. The masters ignored the resolution, and sent the prefects of the school to deal with the meeting but they were compelled to retire defeated.

After a strike, which lasted a week, the masters were forced to give in and agree to our comrades' terms. Other encouraging news

reaches us from all parts of the country. It has therefore been considered desirable to write these notes and to have them inserted, under threat of a strike, in a magazine with a fairly large circulation, in order that the general public may be made aware of the vast organisation that the N.U.S.B. has already created, and in order to warn masters of other schools to beware of harming a member of the union.

† To all schoolboys who are not yet members of the union, we desire to say the following:—

The N.U.S.B. offers protection to anyone who is a member. No prefect will dare to give a member of the union lines for fear of being punished by the local branch of the union. For how could one prefect stand against, say, 1,000 members? Neither will a master dare to give detention. If he does the whole branch and, if necessary, the whole union will go on strike until the master has been compelled to leave the school; moreover he will not be allowed to teach in any school where the boys are members of the union. Therefore our message to you is:—Join the N.U.S.B. at once, for though it offers such great aid to anyone needing it, the annual subscription is only one penny, payable in advance!

W.X.

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