

Vol. VIII. No. L.]

[Price 6d

THE  
**SHIRBURNIAN.**

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SECOND SERIES.

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"A trivial Grammar School text but worthy a wise man's consideration."—*Bacon's Essay on Boldness.*



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DECEMBER, 1874.

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SHIRBURNIAN.

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EDUCATION.

A REPLY TO CLASSICS.

IN the June and July numbers of the *Shirburnian* for the present year there appeared an article from M. H. G. on the subject of education, entitled "Classics." His object was to show that the present system of education, which, if not wholly classical, takes the classics for its basis and makes them its primary end, does not meet the practical needs of the present generation, and will not stand the test of "utility," which is "the one thing needful in education," and ought to be the standard by which we measure the efficacy of any system. In the first part of his essay M. H. G. treats of the question of education generally; in the second part he deals with the system pursued at Oxford, with its pass classical examinations for mathematical men and students of natural science, who are required to give up time which might be more valuably spent to the attainment of a useless smattering of Latin and Greek.

I do not propose disputing the conclusions at which M. H. G. arrives, being rather inclined to give my adherence to them; but at present I wish, in the interest of his conclusions, to point out what seem to me certain defects, or rather omissions, in his argument. This I do the more readily as the author invites a reply,

suggesting that the School Magazine is a good medium for a discussion of this kind.

I will first observe that on pp. 306-307 he appears to me to be confusing two distinct questions—(1) whether the classics are worth teaching; (2) whether they are at present rightly taught. Because M. H. G. can show that the study of grammar and the technicalities connected with it is not, in any satisfactory sense, a study of the language, does not convey any adequate idea of its value as an instrument for the expression of thought, or the interpretation of nature, he does not free himself from the obligation of showing that classics, even when rightly taught, are unworthy of a place in an educational system. Surely he must take deeper ground and argue from the general effect upon the character of a classical education.

Nor, I think, does the inference M. H. G. subsequently draws, that because only a few derive real benefit from classical studies, therefore the less favoured majority should not be forced into the same curriculum, amount to much *as against classics*; unless he can show that the boy who failed to enter into the spirit of a language or see in it anything more than a mass of incoherent rules which must be got by heart, as they do not carry with them any explanation of their existence, would be able in studying natural science, for example, to advance from a knowledge at first necessarily special and technical, of experimental science, to a conception of the grandeur of nature as a whole. In other words, it is not fair to urge against any one system of education an objection which might be equally urged against all systems in so far as they end in, without perhaps consciously aiming at, the production of a uniform character through the adoption of a uniform curriculum. The fact must undoubtedly be recognised by all who desire to see natural science or anything else more widely taught, that the difference of material worked upon will inevitably bring about a difference of result, will fail in one instance while it succeeds in another, whatever the system may be. Only a few, probably a minority, will reap from any study anything like the

full benefit attainable by the highest genius and most kindred spirit. Here, then, I think, M. H. G. should have compared the advantages attainable under the present system with those ideally attainable, not with those which fall to the lot of comparative dullards. And this would involve, what I think a question of this kind must and should involve, a discussion of first principles, of the nature of education, and the nature of the results it is fitted to attain. Then we should have a clear standard by which to measure the utility of different systems. It will be seen from the following considerations where, in my opinion, the argument of M. H. G. is weak from its deficiency.

It appears to me that the objects which are aimed at in education are mainly three, not wholly separable either in fact or in thought, but yet admitting of certain broad lines of demarcation. It is obvious that a teacher seeks to implant in his pupil a body of knowledge, to store his memory with a certain number of facts and with rules for their use, as when a child is taught the tables of weights and measures and the multiplication table; this will form one division. Next education aims at the development of the character. The acquisition of knowledge depends upon the development of the faculties; and thus intellectual education can in a great measure be brought under the same theory of habit which is recognised as all-important in moral and physical education. Lastly, there is the cultivation of the taste, of that species of correctness which is most in accordance with the habits of mind and action encouraged under a given educational system. It is convenient to make this last a separate division, because it is often the only end recognised by those who speak of the educated man as "accomplished." But, besides overlapping the other two divisions, since it depends partly on habits, partly on remembered knowledge, it is partially at least an accidental result of the exclusive encouragement of one system, whereby the particular type of character produced has become the measure of excellence generally. For it is evident that as the thoughts are fixed more upon one or other of these divisions, so there tend to arise different

conceptions of utility. It seems to me that M. H. G. has left out of sight the influence which any system of education must have upon the character in dwelling upon the after-advantages which may be got from the knowledge acquired; and that before his conclusions can be considered established he must supply his omission, in the premisses here indicated. We cannot decide between the excellency of different materials for education without considering their value as helps to the acquirement of knowledge in general, and this, not in the sense that such helps can be imposed from without, but in the sense that they are the best aids to the internal growth of the faculties. One of our judges recently commented upon the benefit he derived from reading Euclid previously to hearing and estimating evidence; he could not have meant that Euclid's theorems were as a balance in which he could weigh conflicting testimonies, but that he was aided somewhat in the same way as the constant use of the scales makes its use in a particular instance more easy and efficient. Euclid calls into play the faculties of seeing similarities between things and their relations and the dependence of all such upon more general similarities, and so on.

Once more, in so far as M. H. G. affords hints from which a theory of utility can be gathered, he appears to limit the "useful" to the "practical;" and this is, I conceive, a serious error. In objecting that classical education affords nothing which can be of practical use in after life, he lays himself open to the counter-objection that neither does physical science to by far the greater number of its students. Pushing his principle we may declare that no knowledge is useful which has not an immediate bearing upon action; and then the education of the lawyer must be almost wholly confined to law; that of the merchant to principles regulating his particular trade; that of the University student to what will win him prizes. The solution of the difficulty lies, I imagine, in the fact that the *practical utility* of education must be looked for rather in its effects upon the faculties and moral habits than in the application of remembered knowledge to fact. "A few," remarks M. H. G.,

“combine classical and practical pursuits;” suppose we substitute *scientific* for *classical*, will the antithesis be removed? Science, as Aristotle said long ago, belongs to the theoretical, not to the practical. That knowledge will affect conduct I do not deny, but only if there be first cultivated the habit of acting by principles rather than blind instinct; now other things besides the learning of science may do this, although science may do it better than anything else. At all events, that the *matter* of education should cultivate such a *manner* is of primary importance; while the application of remembered matter to practice must be a secondary consideration.

But as I am more concerned with suggesting to M. H. G. where his argument needs supplementing than supplementing it myself, I will here conclude with a quotation from an article which in part suggested the present article:—

“When we know how to form habits, we shall have gained the master-power of education—the power of creating what has been truly called a second nature.” . . . “It is of primary importance that we should decide on some scientific principle what is the right system of examination; whether it should be mainly directed to test the acquisition or retention of knowledge, or the power of using the knowledge acquired; whether the knowledge tested shall be that of words and rules, or of ideas and principles underlying the rules; whether the power it rewards shall be that of accurately recollecting facts, or of accurately reasoning from the facts remembered.” [Paper on Education read before the Brit. Assoc. by Mrs. GREY. See *Academy*, Sept. 5, 1874, p. 272.]

HUEL.

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## THE YANKEE'S TALE.

In a café "sur le continent" a gifted Yankee sat,  
 And in his hand he slowly turned his worn and ancient hat ;  
 He wore the boots which national unto the Yankees are,  
 And through his gaudy pantaloons his legs were thrust too far.  
 Beside him sat a tourist, a tourist fresh and green,  
 And he asked him of the wonders which he had done and seen.  
 I can't but think that Yankee did *not* quite tell the truth ;  
 But I'll tell you this one story which he told that British youth :  
 " 'Twas in the wilds of Canada, all tucked into a sledge,  
 " My wife and I and children four sped down a snow-bound edge.  
 " Just when we guessed we had twelve miles before we got to hum,  
 " There came a sound across the place which made us all look  
     glum ;  
 " And soon nine gaunt and hungry wolves came up and joined the  
     race—  
 " I calculate, my Britisher, we *did* put on the pace.  
 " One by one I shot eight wolves, and as each one was slain,  
 " The others stopped and ate him up, and then came on again.  
 " At last one wolf alone was left of monstrous size and weight ;  
 " And, don't you see? he well might be, for he had eaten eight.  
 " My powder done, he still came on—it was no time for feeling ;  
 " I threw him out my eldest child—it served him right for squealing.  
 " The other three soon followed, but the beast was hungry yet ;  
 " All he had eaten seemed to me his appetite to whet,  
 " The horses flagged. I pushed my wife—oh, no ; she tumbled  
     out—  
 " In her fright she lost her balance, she was getting rather stout  
 " She did not keep him long, poor thing, for soon he re-appeared ;  
 " And now, stranger, I did feel just the slightest bit afeared,  
 " But thinking 'twas a pity, and a little of a sell,  
 " If after all my trouble I should get eaten as well,

“To save its owner's life I set my powerful brain to work,  
“With all I had left in the sledge—a savoury piece of pork.  
“I let that pork out by a cord, and tied it to the sleigh,  
“And I let the horses easy, for they'd come a tidy way ;  
“The wolf came up and swallowed it, and then turned tail to run,  
“For now my town was close, and he had had enough of fun.  
“He tugged and howled, and pulled and growled, but did not see  
the trick,  
“For if he had he surely would have thought of being sick.  
“I lugged him home in triumph and killed him in the street ;  
“But that's not all. A dram ? Well, yes, I mostly drinks it neat.  
“Well, after this anxiety, I felt most plaguy thin,  
“And, to tell the truth, I ate him that night e're turning in !”  
“But, my good man, those eight great wolves ! your wife and  
children four !  
“You ate them all, in fact ? Pray can you tell me something  
more ?”  
“Well, boss, I have heard say my tales *are* intricate to follow,  
“And pr'aps that wolf *was* just a leet-tle bit too big to swallow.”

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#### COUNT LOUIS OF NASSAU.

 HERE are many characters and many lives which merit our deepest consideration, perhaps from the sharply defined outline with which they stand out in relief from more common ones, perhaps from the long career of success or misfortune which it has been their lot to fulfill ; but there are many others, which, though equally deserving, are passed by or forgotten, on account of the short career assigned them. One could hardly find a more apt instance of this than in Count Louis of Nassau. To those who may have studied the History of the Dutch Republic his name is, doubtless, very familiar ; born, as he was, in what was then an obscure corner of Europe, the younger brother of one who *was* a

greater man than himself, William the Silent, with apparently not the slightest ground to hope for fame or greatness, his brief triumph foreshadowed the great things he might have done, had he lived. His first appearance before Europe was in 1566, when he subscribed his name to the famous Compromise, presented to Philip by his Netherland subjects. Henceforth he stood forward beside his brother as one of the champions of his countrymen. In 1568 the Netherlands were roused to fury by the butchery in the town of Valenciennes, and the cruelty of the governor, the Duke of Alva ; open war was the result, and the command of the forces was given to Louis by his brother. The venture was a desperate one ; the idea seemed impossible that a comparatively small and almost entirely undisciplined body of men should be able to cope with and defeat the troops of the most powerful king in Europe. But such was the presumption of the Spaniards, and the skill of Louis, that the victory was complete ; between ten and eleven hundred Spaniards were cut to pieces. But the victory was marred by the death of a younger brother, Adolphus, almost in the moment of victory ; and his troops, hard to restrain before the victory, became still worse after it ; the inhabitants around were timid ; he had no money ; his soldiers were mutinous ; it is no wonder then that his victory failed to gain him anything ; worse than this, when the Duke of Alva himself attacked him at Groningen, despite his wonderful bravery, though he even fired all the cannon with his own hand, his troops turned and fled without a blow, and were massacred almost to a man.

He escaped to accomplish triumphs of a more lasting character for his country. In 1572, in the month of May, by a clever stratagem, he surprised and seized the important town of Mons, which was held by Philip's forces, but his success was almost immediately crushed by the rashness of his allies. The city had been laid siege to by the Spaniards ; Genlis, the General of the French allies, made a rash and premature effort to throw reinforcements into the city ; his whole army was slaughtered, and he himself taken prisoner. Then came the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the frustration of all the hopes of the Huguenots the city of Mous

was surrendered, and Louis, then suffering from a burning fever, retired once more. He was destined to make but one more effort to save his country. The fall of Haarlem after a horrible siege into the hands of the Spaniards induced his brother William to arrange a campaign between Louis and himself. The two crossed the Rhine at different places, intending to effect a junction as soon as possible ; but this plan was never carried out ; Don Sancho di Avila, the commander of the Spanish forces, attacked him at a small village, called Mook, near the Meuse, when his army was small and mutinous, but when retreat would have brought disgrace and disaster upon him. At first the patriots seemed likely to carry the day ; Count Louis himself, with his cavalry, routed a portion of the Spanish army ; but the success was only temporary, and it was not long before the discipline and numbers of the enemy told ; the battle became an indiscriminate slaughter, and the patriots, penned in on every side, were cut down one by one. Louis himself saw what the defeat was, a total extermination of all his hopes, and with a small body of cavalry, charged into the thickest of the enemy, and he and his brother Henry, and all his troopers were cut down to a man. They all lie in nameless graves, for their bodies, disfigured by wounds, and the hoofs of the horses, were never recognised.

Thus three brothers had fallen in the service of their country, but the fate of the greatest of all of them, William the Silent, was still to come ; so it was beneath the transcendant fame of his elder brother, that the glory of Louis was partially eclipsed ; but though we may feel greater reverence for the graver wisdom and patience of William, it is impossible to help loving and admiring the fearless, loving, gentle character of Louis ; to help contrasting with delight the simple spirit which made him say before battle, in his tent, the prayers of his childhood, and the spirit which inspired him in the fight with such heroic bravery. He was his mother's favourite son, and beloved by all who knew him for his pleasant humour and witty conversation ; his loss was irreparable. Though he was cut off in the flower of manhood, his life was so crowded with incidents

that we wonder what he would have done had he lived. He sacrificed himself, like his brothers, for the sake of his country. Scarcely inferior to any general of his time, as long as he lived, he was the right hand of his brother William in all his patriotic designs, and proved himself indeed worthy of the title he gave him of "that good chevalier and good Christian."

CONATOR.

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IN MEMORIAM.—GUY FAWKES.

In Sherborne when the moon was up,  
 And every burgher'd gone to sup,  
 And e'en the "peeler" quaffed his cup  
 Of XX. so cherrily :

No ruffian then disturbed the scene,  
 Save one old drunkard short and lean,  
 Who on the hill that's yclept the "green,"  
 Kept singing, singing merrily.

But Sherborne heard another wail,  
 'Twas not the cry for bitter ale,  
 'Twas not the cry for Allsopp's pale,  
 Nor Bass's own "entirety."

But 'twas the cry of many a cad,  
 Who fairly drove the neighbours mad,  
 By stealing every stick they had  
 On Guy Fawkes' anniversary.

It was indeed a touching sight,  
 Upon that fine November night,  
 To see them revel in the light  
 Despite the bobby's battery

But higher yet that flame shall leap,  
And ruddier yet those colours deep  
Shall glow upon the boys who peep  
    From all the noisy dormitories.

For see, the scouts come tearing in  
With fiery shout and furious din,  
And on the blazing fire begin  
    To pile their plunder merrily.

'Twas night ; afar the level moon,  
A gibbous disc of pale maroon,  
Like some gigantic fire balloon,  
    Through smoke-clouds loomèd hazily.

On ! bumpkins, on ! the faggots glow,  
Lay each opposing " peeler " low ;  
Blow, Sherborne, all thy cowhorns blow,  
    And dash with all thy devilry !

Few, few shall part where many meet !  
To-morrow at the justice seat,  
But all shall beat a gyved retreat  
    To Dorset's penitentiary.

B.L.L.

Linden-hohen, Nov. 5, 1874.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Shirburnian.*

DEAR SIR,

Can you or any of the many readers of the *Shirburnian* supply me with any of the following numbers of that Magazine, as I have five or six years waiting to be bound up, and want to complete them. The missing numbers are Nos. I., II., III., VII., IX., XVI., XVII., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII. of the second series.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

LEWIS G. PETER.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 3rd, 1874.

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THE LIBRARY.

DEAR SIR,

I believe that one of the questions which I wish to bring before your notice was some time ago mentioned in the *Shirburnian*; I mean the present dearth of Library Catalogues; in fact there are absolutely none, except a few very imperfect ones dated 1869, and one in the possession of the librarians. The excuse that the library is to be re-arranged refers, apparently, to such an indefinite period of the future that it is scarcely worth anything; and yet it has been alleged for the past four years, *ad nauseam*. Even if such a change were contemplated, it would hardly be amiss to print a few catalogues *pro tem.*; and should the library fund be in danger of becoming insolvent, the price of a list might possibly be raised to sixpence!

There is yet another subject which I would urge—the numbering of the books on the reference side, especially if they are to be sown broadcast all over the room, as they now appear to be. It

is a very wearisome task to be obliged to search all over the shelves for a reference book, which may be almost anywhere in them.

Let us hope, with all due reference to our librarians, that these changes will be effected at no very distant period, and not in the dim, dark ages of new chapel, schoolroom, and library, the subject of so many and varied prophecies.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

UNUS E MULTIS.

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“SCRAGGING.”

SIR,

It has been noticed that the notions of the Lower Ground about scragging are rather misty ; and yet surely the thing is too simple to be misunderstood. Scragging is the penalty, and no undeserved one, of a fellow who will not call “ Down ” when the ball is fairly collared. But as it is, most fellows make a point of flying at the neck of the would-be runner, utterly regardless of the ball. This, it ought to be needless to remind them, is, so far as the object of the game is concerned, the most useless thing they can do. It is, no doubt, a fascinating pursuit for the scraggers ; but, however it may heighten the zest of the game in their eyes, it certainly has an opposite effect on the sufferers.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

AN OCCASIONAL SCRAGGEE.

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THE WORKSHOP.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Allow me through the medium of your valuable columns to call attention to, and suggest a remedy for, a nuisance that has of late developed itself ; I refer to the “ grovelling ” for lathes in the workshop.

Now, Mr. Editor, I, together with others desirous of a particular lathe, have stood outside the shop door sometimes for as long as twenty minutes before the door was opened; and when it was opened in rush about a dozen or more fellows, and here, as in many other instances, the weak go to the wall, or rather, I should say, the grindstone, which occupies a somewhat prominent position in the entrance. Then comes the tug of war, for those that have safely weathered the grindstone rush *en masse* at the lathes, often sweeping planes, oil cans, half-finished pieces of work, &c., from the benches; then commences the usual "I bagged this one," "I touched this first," &c., which is common in such cases.

Now surely, Mr. Editor, if we had a board with the times marked on it for the lathes, like we have for the fives courts, this evil might be avoided. Again, several members of the shop, apparently mistaking the workshop for a reading or concert room, come and sit round the fire and read, "grovell," or sing, I should rather say howl, much to the disturbance of the would-be mechanics.

Hoping that these grievances may receive attention from the right quarter,

I remain, &c.,

A *WORKING* MEMBER.

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#### OLD SHIRBURNIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

DEAR SIR,

Upon the appearance of your last number, Mr. Hammond courteously wrote to me personally, giving the explanation I had asked for; and it is with his cognizance, and at his suggestion, that I now place interpellation and answer together.

The following, Mr. Hammond informs me, is the passage referred to by him as requiring explanation:—"Although it is provided by Rule XI. that there shall be one meeting of the committee in every year, no such meeting has ever been called\*." This is substantially, though not exactly, the case; for I remember that

\* *Shirburnian*, March, 1874, p. 268.

after one of the earliest general meetings, so many of those present as were on the committee resolved themselves into a committee meeting; but all they did was to dissolve themselves again, it being acknowledged on all hands that the work should be done, and *could* be done, only by the Executive Committee. It is not surprising that the last-named body should not since have deemed it necessary to call another "committee meeting;" and I may add that, though by the same Rule XI. it has always been competent to *any three* members of the General Committee to call on the secretary to convene a meeting of their body, no such request has ever been made.

The fact is the *raison d'être* of a General Committee is gone by; it was formed at first to secure for the scheme the sanction of well-known names; the subscription list is now enough for every such purpose.

Accordingly, the Executive Committee have determined to bring forward at the forthcoming general meeting a long-talked of measure for removing the anomaly of two committees and substituting a single one composed of the only necessary members of either, viz., those who do the work in London, Sherborne, and the Universities.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT J. BEADON,

Hon. Sec.

### FOOTBALL.

FIRST FIFTEEN *v.* REST.—Played October 10th. This was the first match of the season, and that is its sole claim to mention, for the School was so numerous as effectually to impede their own as well as their opponents' efforts, and no advantage was gained on either side. Phillips, ma., for his size, played pluckily.

**ORGAN v. PULPIT** (Sides of Chapel).—Played Tuesday and Wednesday, October 13 and 14, and after an interesting game resulted in a victory for Organ by two goals to nothing. On the first day the game was very even, and the ball was kept for the most part in neutral ground; at length, however, the Organ forwards managed to get it into their opponents' quarters, and Peren secured them a touch, which was converted into a goal by E. Tanner. On the second day the Pulpit were at first kept in their own quarters, and allowed the Organ to score two touches by Mr. Kennedy and King, the former of which resulted in a goal kicked by Barnes; but after half-time they pulled themselves together, and some energetic forward play was rewarded by a touch by Elrington; the try, a difficult one, was, however, unsuccessful, and they were thus defeated by two goals.

**SIXTH v. SCHOOL AND MASTERS**.—Played Saturday, October 24. This was looked upon as an easy victory for the Sixth, but owing partly to the resolute play of the School, and partly to the excessive confidence of the Sixth in their own powers, resulted in a closely contested match. The School began by taking the ball into their opponents' quarters, when Caunter succeeded in running in, and the touch was converted into a goal by Mr. Kennedy. On the ball being again set in motion the School still had the best of it, and Mr. Kennedy, by a good run, succeeded in getting them a second touch, which resulted in another goal, kicked by Finch. Half time was now called, and the Sixth, having lost a little of their confidence, by some vigorous play soon altered the aspect of affairs, and in spite of the exertions of the School, when "no side" was called had obtained four touches, three by Barnes and one by E. Tanner, three of which were converted in goals, two by Barnes and one by Schacht. The Sixth were thus left victorious, after an exciting game, by one goal. Besides those already mentioned, G. Twynam and R. Tanner played well for the Sixth; while Evans, Finch, Woosnam, and Monro were conspicuous for the School.

*Sixth*.—Barnes (captain), E. Tanner, Schacht, G. Twynam, R. Tanner, H. Twynam, A. Upcott, Elrington, W. Llewelin,

Attwater, Sanctuary, Merriman, Watts, Webb, and May. *School*.—Finch (captain), Evans, Caunter, Heathcote, King, Blaxland, Clark, Monro, Grey, Rees, Woosnam, Tryon, Pink, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Fayrer.

CLASSICAL *v.* MODERN.—Played November 4th and 6th. Schacht kicked off for the Modern, and a series of scrimmages ensued in the middle of the ground, the Classical, if anything, being rather the heavier; but whenever they took the ball into their opponents' quarters, it was always well returned by the backs, especially Finch and Caunter. At length, however, Barnes ran in, and the goal was well kicked by Mr. Wilson. E. Tanner and Heathcote subsequently obtained two more touches for the Classical, but the tries at goal were unsuccessful. On the second day the Classical increased their advantage by another goal kicked by Mr. Wilson from a touch by E. Tanner, in spite of the efforts of the Modern, who contested the game hotly throughout; Pink also obtained a touch for the Classical, but as it was at the side of the ground the place was unsuccessful. Schacht, Evans, G. Twynam, Woosnam, Elrington and Monro, besides those already mentioned, did good service throughout for their respective sides.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.—Wednesday, December 9, The School *v.* Dorchester Club; Saturday, 12, The School *v.* Exeter Club; Monday, 21, Past *v.* Present Shirburnians; Saturday, February 6, The School *v.* St. Andrew's Rovers; Saturday, 13, The School *v.* Clifton Club. Matches have been arranged with the Evershot and Salisbury Clubs, but the exact dates have not been fixed.

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### PAPER CHASES.

The first paper chase of the season was run on Saturday, Nov. 7th. The meet was at the Marston Turnpike, and the foxes were G. E. Twynam, R. Webb, and W. M. Barnes. The start was fixed for 2.15, but it was several minutes after that time when the foxes set out; the hounds, only twenty in number, followed after an interval of a quarter of an hour. At this point, to make a slight digression, we cannot help expressing a wish that more fellows of

influence in the school would set the example of attending paper chases, and not only of attending the meet, but running with some amount of energy; as it is, many good runners are either too lazy to run when they do go to a paper chase, or consider it *infra dig.* to go at all, and the consequence is that only half a dozen hounds, and sometimes even less, follow the scent the whole way. Surely paper chases should either be made compulsory, or if so little interest is taken in them, done away with altogether. But to return to the run in question, the foxes followed the road and lane to Coombe Farm, then turning off to the right of the farm up the hill they took the hounds a capital run through a series of grass fields, still bearing away to the right. Then turning to the left they ran through Rimpleton, and thence headed straight over the hill for home, where they arrived half an hour before the leading hounds. Watts, ma., Glasgow, ma., Webb, mi., and Twynam, mi., were the only hounds at all up during the run.

A junior (under sixteen) paper chase was held on Saturday, November 14. The meet, as in the previous one, was at the Marston Turnpike, and the foxes were E. H. King, J. Andrews, and Willcocks. They took nearly the same line as the other foxes had the week before, through Rimpleton and home by Coombe Farm, and did the distance in excellent time. Of the hounds Loveband led throughout easily, and ran exceedingly well; next came Mathews, and at long intervals Thompson, Stewart, and Toomer, and the rest nowhere.

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## OLD SHIRBURNIAN SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

NOTICE.—28th NOVEMBER, 1874.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Dick's Coffee House, 8, Fleet Street (close to Temple Bar), on Friday, December 11, at 5 p. m.

Annexed is a Statement of Accounts for the past year, and a list of Officers and Subscribers.

The following proposal will be submitted by the Executive Committee:—

To strike out Rules 5 to 11\* inclusive, and to substitute the following :—

- (a.) The Committee consists of five members, one of whom must be resident in London, Sherborne, Oxford, and Cambridge respectively.
- (b.) The Committee is elected by the Subscribers present at the Annual General Meeting. It retires annually, but the Members are eligible for re-election.
- (c.) The Committee may appoint from their own number a Secretary and a Treasurer to act during their term of office.
- (d.) The Secretary shall, by at least ten days notice, call not less than one General Meeting in every year, and shall at the written request of any ten Subscribers for the current year call an Extraordinary General Meeting.
- (e.) At a General Meeting ten Subscribers form a *quorum*. All questions are decided by the vote of the majority of Subscribers present, and the Chairman has a casting vote.

Subscribers desirous of making any proposition at the Meeting are requested to send a Copy thereof to the Secretary a week beforehand.

The Subscription for the current year 1874—75 fell due on the 1st inst.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable at the Lincoln's Inn Office, Serle Street, W.C., to the Treasurer,

E. F. HENLEY Esq.,  
35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Other communications should be addressed to the Secretary,

R. J. BEADON, Esq.,  
4, Elm Court, Temple, E. C.

Arrangements will be made for a Dinner after the Meeting. Subscribers *and others* desiring to be present are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary on or before the 7th proximo.

\* Rule 5. The Committee consists of Fifteen Members, of whom not less than two shall be residents in London, and one in Sherborne, Oxford, and Cambridge respectively.

6. Five of the Committee retire in rotation each year, but are eligible for re-election.

7. All vacancies are filled by the Ballot vote of the General Meeting.

8. At a General Meeting *ten*, and at a Committee Meeting *five*, form a *quorum*. In both cases all questions are decided by the vote of the majority

6. The General Meeting appoints annually an Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and three other Members of the Committee to act as an Executive Committee.

10. The Secretary, by at least ten days notice, must call not less than one General Meeting in every year.

11. The Secretary must, at the request of any three Members of the Committee, convene a Committee Meeting, and one such Meeting must be called in every year.

*Income and Expenditure Account, from November 1st, 1873, to  
October 31st, 1874.*

		£	s.	d.
1873.				
Nov. 1.	Balance in hand on deposit at London and Joint Stock Bank ... ..	27	13	2
1874.				
Jan. 13.	Half Interest on Canadian £6 per cent Bond	2	19	3
July	do	2	19	6
Oct. 31.	Arrear of Subscription, 1872—73 ...	1	1	0
	Interest on Deposit Account of Income and Capital from 1st Nov., 1873, to date ...	2	4	5
	75 Subscriptions at £1 1s. ... ..	78	15	0
		<hr/>		
		£115	12	4
		<hr/>		
1873.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 16.	Cox, Printing... ..	3	2	6
1874.				
March 17.	Cheque, Rev. H. D. Harper, being Half- Year to Christmas, 1873 ... ..	31	10	0
Sep. 22.	Cox, Printing ... ..	2	2	0
Oct. 31.	Stationery and Stamps, &c., for Year ...	1	18	0
	Balance on Deposit at London and Joint Stock Bank ... ..	76	19	2
		<hr/>		
		£115	12	4
		<hr/>		
<i>Investment Account to 31st October, 1874.</i>		£	s.	d.
1870-71.	Donations ... ..	4	4	0
	Life Member, Henry Beadon, Esq. ...	14	0	0
1871-72.	From Income Account on Deposit at Bank	64	1	0
	Life Member, C. J. Upcott, Esq. ... ..	10	10	0
	Donations ... ..	11	5	0
1872-73.	Life Member, J. Parsons, Esq. ... ..	10	10	0
	Donations ... ..	11	1	0
1873-74.	Life Member, Capt. Hammond ... ..	10	10	0
	Donation, R. Pitman, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
		<hr/>		
		£137	2	0
		<hr/>		
1872.		£	s.	d.
Feb. 29.	Canadian Government £6 per cent. Bond	104	0	0
1874.				
Oct. 31.	Balance to be invested and now on deposit at London and Joint Stock Bank ...	33	2	0
		<hr/>		
		£137	2	0





PART II.

Football Chorus ...	...	...	...	...	Paul David.
Lieder Ohne Worte	...	..	...	...	Mendelssohn.
				Mr. Parker.	
Two part songs ...	...	...	..	...	Reinecke.
	Parker, Sparkes, mi., Lester, Phillips, Monro, mi., and Ainslie.				
Vintage Song (Loreley) ...	...	...	...	...	Mendelssohn.
Cavatina, "Largo al Factotum" (Il Barbiere)...	...	...	...	...	Rossini.
Four National Songs—					
Welsh Song ...	...	"The march of the men of Harlech."			
Irish Song ...	...	"Love's young dream."			
Scotch Song ...	...	"Who wouldna fight for Charlie?"			
English Song ...	...	"Rule Britannia."			
		"God Save the Queen."			

We are glad to say that this concert was a real success, the chorus being especially well and heartily sustained.

Handel's "And the Glory of the Lord" was very spiritedly sung, the large body of voices adding greatly to the effect.

Mr. Regan's violin solo received well merited applause, which he was kind enough to acknowledge by repeating his performance.

Mozart's sonata for two pianofortes was very finely performed.

The Football Chorus was repeated at the clamorous request of the audience, with whom it, the Huntsman's Chorus, and the Vintage Song seemed particularly popular.

The two part songs by Reinecke were, we thought, exceedingly well given, and we noticed Sparkes, mi., Phillips, and Ainslie's voices as singing with great spirit and expression, all three doing their best to sustain their parts well.

Mr. Parker's "Largo al Factotum" was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Bennett for the great pains he has taken to keep up our Musical Society, which is immensely improved.

It would not be out of place here also to mention the great improvement of the chapel choir, which was somewhat hardly treated a little time ago in the pages of the *Shirburnian*. The members have been diminished by nearly one half with great advantage to all parties. A new Psalter and Hymn Book are also prophesied for next term; we can only hope the prediction may prove true.

## DEBATING CLUB.

October 15th.—Proposed, A. W. Upcott: "That the evil effects of the Crusades, in Europe, predominated."

*Speakers for.*  
A. W. Upcott  
F. F. Schacht  
R. Webb

*Speakers against.*  
E. Tanner  
E. A. Upcott  
E. A. Travers  
R. Tanner  
W. Llewellyn

For the motion, 3; against, 6.

October 22nd.—Proposed, E. Tanner: "That fairs are prejudicial to Society."

*Speakers for.*  
E. Tanner  
E. A. Upcott  
A. W. Upcott  
M. Watts  
F. F. Schacht  
E. S. Eade

*Speakers against.*  
E. A. Travers  
W. Llewellyn  
R. Tanner  
J. L. Holland

For the motion, 9; against, 4.

October 29th.—Proposed, F. F. Schacht: "That newspapers are the servants rather than the tyrants of the public."

*Speakers for.*  
F. F. Schacht  
J. L. Holland  
A. W. Upcott  
W. Llewellyn  
E. Tanner  
M. Watts

*Speakers against.*  
E. S. Eade  
E. A. Upcott  
R. Tanner

For the motion, 9; against, 5.

At this Meeting W. Pope, G. T. Clapp, and H. D. Tyacke, were elected as members of the Society

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following School Magazines:—  
October.—*The Malvernian, Epsomian, Wellingtonian, Reptonian, Felstead Magazine, Haileyburian, Marlburian* (2).  
November.—*The Rossallian, Ulula, (Manchester Grammar School Magazine) Radcliffeian, Tonbridgian, Marlburian, Blue (Christ's Hospital), Magdalen College School Journal.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions from the following:—Messrs A. Adams, G. A. Fitzgerald, W. Hammond, W. R. Messenger, T. Penny, J. F. Peter, L. G. Peter, W. D. Pulling, H. T. Tamplin, and J. Willeocks.

We should be exceedingly glad to receive as many more subscriptions as possible before Christmas, in order to pay off all debts before then.



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### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No contribution will be inserted which is not the *bonâ fide* production of some one who is, or has been, a member of the School.

No anonymous contributions will be accepted: but the full name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened if the article be rejected.

If an article is to be continued in successive numbers, the whole is to be sent in at once.

N.B.—No contributions will be returned.

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*Contributors are requested to write legibly, and only on one side of the paper.*