"A trivial Grammar School text, but yet worthy a wise man's consideration"—Bacon's Essay on Boldness.
NEW BUILDINGS AND WESTCOTT ART SCHOOL

[Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., Architect.]
EDITORIAL.

W
E have passed through the Easter term, which is always the most trying of the year, without any great calamity. The loss of the raven has not brought upon us the ill luck which might have been expected, and, on the whole, we are not sorry that that somewhat grim guardian-spirit has departed. But we are about to suffer a far deeper loss: Charles Scott is leaving the School after having served it faithfully for 55 years. He entered the service of the School in 1855, and is at last retiring to take a well-earned rest. He has become an historical figure in the annals of the School, and is remembered as one of the most imposing features of the place by many hundreds of Old Shirburnians. His memory of the School stretches back further than that of anyone else connected with it, and we must feel that when he is gone a strong link with the past will be broken. All Old Shirburnians, who have left during fairly recent years, will be glad to hear that Arthur Scott, his son, is succeeding him as School Custos, in which position we wish him all luck, and hope that he may fill it as well and long as did his father,
We congratulate T. L. Trueman and the School House XV upon winning the 'Two-Cock.' Also R. O'D. Carey and the Outhouse Team (King's, Carey's and Bell's) upon winning the 'Three-Cock.'

A FAREWELL

Old friends retire, and new take up the race,
And we must ever mourn for those that go
And welcome those that come. Each in his place
Pass on, boys, masters, servants; some to face
The coming struggle, some to say, 'We know:
We have won through, and fain would rest a space.'
On all no mercy do the Hours bestow,
And soon, too soon, all down the Tide must flow.

Old friends retire. For one his years threescore
Of faithful service may not win respite.
His place, like theirs', may know him now no more,
He too, like them, must vanish from our sight.
And when he goes out from us presently,
'Twere ours to bid him a sincere 'Good-bye!'

EGIDIUS.

AVE ATQUE VALE

I did not fail in sentiment
To mourn your doom, nor lacked I lay.
Indeed, I love to make lament
Of things and beasts that pass away,
And waited but for worthier pen
To sum you up and say amen.
I waited. But Parnassus slope
Where poets' Muses love to dwell
Seemed quite unqualified to cope
With requiem or funeral knell,
And so lest haply you depart
Unsung, I'll sing with all my heart.

Men say you are beset with crimes:
Well, well, perhaps you had a few.
You killed your silly wives sometimes,
You tore to bits a book or two,
Yet how for crimes you compensate
By beauty, voice and grace of gait.

No more your plumage black as coke
Shall shimmer 'neath a Sherborne sun,
No more shall sound a warning croak
What time a sermon should be done,
But thought to linger on instead
Unbridled and unlimited.

No more with sound like that of cork,
Which leaves a bottle at champagne,
Shall you console me as I walk
On 5a green, no, ne'er again,
Nor ever more shall you delight
My eyes with sweet ungainly flight.

No more the hoary balustrade
Anent the chapel steps which lies,
Shall mark you with your wings outspread,
Go hopping down in jaunty wise
To drive some rude marauder off
Or from the crystal pool to quaff.

But lest satiety of wail
The reader bore and he 'gin curse,
And finally with anger pale
Refuse to read the last writ verse,
Which one, I think, is rather fine,
I'll say adieu and cease to whine.

Farewell, farewell, beloved bird!
And though you lack the biscuit stale
I fed you with, you have my word
That one at least shall never fail
To say that Sherborne fortunes went
When you were doomed to banishment.
ADAPTATION FROM POE'S 'RAVEN.'

But the raven sitting lonely on the chapel wall, spoke only That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour. Nothing further then he uttered; not a feather then he fluttered—Till I scarcely more than muttered, 'Other friends have flown before, Stay, thou oldest friend remaining. All our friends have gone before.'

Then the bird said 'Nevermore,'

'Prophet,' said I, 'guard from evil—prophet still if bird or devil! Say what weary fate has driven, driven thee from Sherborne's door,

Luck of Sherborne School the vaunted, of this desert land enchanted,

Will our School by fate be haunted? tell me, tell me, I implore? Is the luck of Sherborne parted? Wilt thou never come back more?'

Quoth the raven, 'Nevermore! Nevermore!'

SCHOOL NEWS.

In addition to the annual Confirmation Service the Bishop of Salisbury assisted by Canon Westcott held an Ordination Service in the Chapel on Thursday, March 24th, at which Mr. King was ordained to the office of Deacon.

The following were presented with their 2nd XV. colours after the 'Three Cock':—

G. Mansfield.
J. C. Barclay.
G. D. Coleman.
J. G. Millar.
W. M. Adamson.
H. R. Adams.
B. J. Kelly.
H. Beckton.
G. A. Back.
J. J. Kingstone
This year in the Public Schools Boxing Competition, A. B. Read was our only representative, he nevertheless succeeded in getting into the Final of the Heavy-weight Competition after beating E. S. Morford, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and J. Norman, of St. Paul's, and was only defeated by F. C. Bourne, of Rugby, the last year's holder, after an even fight for two rounds.

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR.

SECOND ROUND.

CAREY'S v. DUNKIN'S.

Played on the 'Lower' on February 21st. After a game which was far harder than the points seem to suggest, Carey's came off victorious by 4 goals and 2 tries to nil. Dunkin's won the toss and played from the National Schools end. Carey's pressed immediately after the kick-off, and from a grovel in the Dunkin's 25 Freeman scored. The kick was successful (5-o). From the kick-off Dunkin's pressed and Freeman relieved with a good kick into touch; and Baxter scored from a loose scrimmage, followed in quick succession by Penruddocke. Both kicks failed (!I-o). Play was then taken to half-way, and good foot work, among the Dunkin's pack brought the ball into Carey's 25, but a good dribble headed by Millar relieved the pressure, and Penruddocke securing, scored after a good run: unconverted (14-o). Freeman then scored from the drop out, and after the ball going back to Carey's 25, picked up in the loose and again scored; both kicks failed (20-o). The game was kept in Dunkin's 25 and Penruddocke went over twice, Scott converting his second try (28-o). Half-time was soon afterwards called.

On restarting, after some quick successive rushes by both sides, Freeman picked up and scored after a good run, Adams i. converting (33-o). Carey's continued to press and Baxter and
Scott scored in succession; both kicks failed (39-0). After the drop out Gotley made a good run but was brought down by Druitt. And at a line out, soon after, Swabey broke away and scored an unconverted try (42-0). Dunkin's again pressed hard, but Adams i. relieved with good punt down the field which he followed up and scored from; Barclay converted (47-0). No side was soon afterwards called, leaving Carey's victorious (47-0).

For the winners, Baxter, Scott and Adams i., were conspicuous; for the losers, Nichols, Burt, Hudson and Spurway.

Mr. Dennis very kindly refereed.

Teams;—

Carey's—Druitt, back; Freeman, Baxter, Adams i., and Penruddocke, three-quarters; Scott and Swabey, half-backs; Barclay (capt), Millar, Hooper, Godfrey, Hitch, Feele, Blair and Adams ii., forwards.

Dunkin's—Purefoy, back; Gotley, Tayler, Spurway and Jackman, three-quarters; Burt and Hudson, half-backs; Nichols (capt.), Adye, Cox, Bittleston, Eagar, Vacher, Hardy and Davidson, forwards.

**BELL'S v. DUNKIN’S.**

This match was played on the 'Third,' on Saturday, February 26th. Dunkin's kicked off with the wind and with a good grovel rush brought play into Bell's 25. Good kicking by their backs however gained ground for Bell's and play remained for some minutes in neutral territory. After some hard grovel work Dunkin's pressed and, but for muddling among the backs, should have scored. Soon after however Dunkin's heeled out well and Spurway scored far out. Adye failed to convert (3-0). An effort on the part of Bell's forwards next brought the ball into their opponents' territory, and at one time Beckton looked like scoring but was brought down by Dunkin's half. Dunkin's retaliated by a good dribble by the pack and from a scrum in Bell's 25 Burt scored. The try was not converted (6-0). Dunkin's continued to press, in spite of good efforts on the part of Bell's, and another try by Burt resulted, also unconverted (9-0). Pressure was kept up till half-time and, just before the whistle, Gotley scored. Adye converted with a good kick. Half-time, 14-0.
The second half was not played in the best of climate. A heavy hail storm swept the field for some five minutes. Before it came on however two more tries were added to Dunkin's score. Gotley and Jackman secured a try each, the first being converted by Hudson. During the hail Spurway planted the ball well between the posts, but Tayler failed to convert (25-0). Though Bell's at this point used tremendous exertions, their opponents were too strong for them and two more tries, one by Burt the other by Spurway, resulted—the last being converted by Hudson; thus, when the whistle blew for time, Dunkin's was left victors by 33 points-nil. For the victors, Nicholls, Burt, Hudson, Spurway, Adye, Cox; for the losers, Beckton, Hoskins and Dandridge were most conspicuous. Teams:—

Dunkin's—Purefoy, back; Gotley, Jackman, Spurway, Tayler, three-quarters; Burt, Hudson, half-backs; Nicholls (capt.), Adye, Cox, Bittleston, Eagar, Vacher, Hardy, Davidson, forwards.

Bell's—Vicary, back; Beckton, ii (capt.), Llewellin, Crosby, Robinson, three-quarters; Macartney, Nichols, ii, half-backs; Hoskins, Dandridge, Harvey, Greenslade, Lumley, Puckridge, Cooper, Slater, forwards.

**FINAL.**

**SCHOOL HOUSE v. CAREY'S AND DUNKIN'S.**

This match was played on the 'Lower,' on March 7th, and resulted in a win for the School House by 9 points to 6. Barclay kicked off for the School and play followed in the House 25. Coath then made a good run and brought play into the School 25, but Adams relieved. After play at half-way, Coath again put the House on the attack with a beautiful kick into touch. The School three-quarters then made a good run and shortly afterwards Burt scored for the School. The kick failed (0—3). From the drop out the House forwards broke away, but Burt picked up closely and relieved with a good kick. The House soon brought play back to the School 25, and Morrison nearly scored, but was well tackled by Penruddocke. A free kick was then awarded to the School. The School three-quarters then broke away and
Spurway passed to Adams who scored a further try for the School. The kick failed (0–6). From the drop out the House again pressed, but Burt relieved with a good kick into touch. Half-time—School 6, House nil.

On resuming, play was taken into the House 25. Adamson relieved but was well collared by Burt. The House forwards were now playing excellently and were constantly getting possession of the ball. A rush by the House forwards ended in Adamson scoring after a good dribble. Coleman failed to convert (3–6). The House again attacked and Adamson broke away, but was well collared by Spurway. The House grovel then heeled smartly and Coleman nearly scored but was collared by Baxter. Soon afterwards Coath received the ball and scored after a good run. The kick failed (6–6). The House pressed again but Burt and Millar relieved with a good dribble. Coleman then received the ball from Morrison and scored. The kick failed (9–6).

For the House, Adamson played magnificently at half and was continually opening out the game for his three-quarters. The forwards, too, well led by Kingstone, played excellently throughout. For the losers, Millar and Barclay were the best of the forwards and Druitt played well at back. Teams:—

*School* House—Vosper, back; Corfe, Collot, Coath, Van der Bijl, three-quarters; Adamson, Morrison, half-backs; Kelly (capt.), Coleman, Back, Tozer, Kingstone, Hooper, Crawhall, Cornish, forwards.

*School*—Druitt, back; Spurway, Adams, Baxter, Penruddocke, three-quarters; Hudson, Burt, half-backs; Barclay (capt.); Millar, Nicholls, Godfrey, Scott, Hitch, Adye, Blair.

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**Senior.**

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**First Round.**

**Carey's v. Dunkin's.**

This match was played on the 'Lower,' on February 13th, and ended in a victory for Carey's by 2 goals 3 tries (19 points) to 2 tries (6 points).
Dunkin's kicked off from the National School's end, but Hitch, well backed up by the Carey's grovel, brought play almost up to the enemy's 25, and, after some passing among the backs, Penruddocke scored far out after a strong run; Adams i converting the kick (5—0). After the kick-off play continued for some time on neutral ground, and then Dunkin's looked like scoring but were well stopped by Beckton and Freeman. Beckton intercepting, passed to Freeman who scored well out in the corner, the kick being unconverted (8—0). After the restart, Scott set the Carey's three-quarters in motion and Penruddocke again scored. The kick failed (11—0). From the drop out Carey's kept on the aggressive, and Baxter, after a good run, scored between the posts, Webb ii converting the kick (16—0), and, after some vigorous play on both sides, half-time was sounded.

Soon after play was resumed, Tuke scored far out as the result of some good passing among the Dunkin's three-quarters. The kick failed (16—3). A grovel rush, well led by Godfrey, following from the drop out, relieved the pressure, and the ball went out to Penruddocke, who was brought down near the line. A free kick was soon after given to Dunkin's by which they gained considerable ground. From the line out Tuke received the ball and, after a short run, scored; unconverted (16—6). The Dunkin's forwards took the ball back to Carey's 25, but Druitt relieved with a kick into touch. The grovel worked back to the Dunkin's line, and Beckton almost scored. Burt relieved with a good run, but was brought down by Penruddocke in Carey's 25, and Beckton intercepting, passed out to Adams i and Freeman, the latter scoring after a strong run. The kick failed (19—6). After hard play on both sides no side was called, leaving Carey's victorious by 13 points.

The outsides of both Houses were good, Carey's being the faster. Of the forwards, Nichols, Adye, Cox, Vacher and Bittleston were conspicuous for the losers, and Barclay, Godfrey, Hitch and Blair for the winners. The Teams were:

**Carey's**—Druitt, back; Freeman, H. S. Beckton (capt.), Adams i and Penruddocke, three-quarters; Scott and Baxter, half-backs; Barclay, Hooper, Godfrey, Hitch, Peele, Adams ii, Blair, Webb ii.

**Dunkin's**—Purefoy, back; Jackman, Tayler, A. H. S. Tuke (capt.) and Spurway, three-quarters; Burt and Hudson, half-backs; Nichols, Adye, Cox, Bittleston, Eagar, Vacher, Hardy, Davidson.
BELL’S v. DUNKIN’S.

This match was played on the 23rd February, on the Third Ground.

After a quarter of an hour of hard and even play, Llewelin scored for Bell’s; the kick was successful. Dunkin’s then brought play into Bell’s 25 and Burt scored from a grovel for Tuke to convert. Play continued in neutral territory until Limbery got away and scored an unconverted try for Bell’s. Half-time—Bell’s, 8; Dunkin’s, 5.

Bell’s went off with a rush and Limbery scored, the kick being unsuccessful. Bell’s continued to press until Dunkin’s after a good rush, scored through Tuke; no goal resulted. Soon after Limbery again scored an unconverted try for Bell’s. After some more hard play ‘time’ was sounded and Bell’s were left victors by 14 points to 8. Teams:—

**Bell’s**—Vicary, back; Nicholls ii, K. T. Limbery, E. H. Krause, Llewelin, three-quarters; C. D. Gullick. Beckton ii, half-backs; Hoskins, Dandridge, Harvey, Greenslade, Lumley, Slater, Puckridge, Cooper, forwards.

**Dunkin’s**—Purefoy, back; Jackman, Tayler ii, Spurway, A. H. S. Tuke, three-quarters; Burt, Hudson, half-backs; Nichols i, Adye, Cox, Bittleston, Eagar, Vacher, Hardy, Davidson, forwards.

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**THREE COCK.**

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**SCHOOL HOUSE v. KING’S, CAREY’S & BELL’S.**

This match was played on Saturday, March 12th, on the Lower. The greater part of the game was spoilt by rain, which during the second half fell continuously. School House won the toss and elected to play towards Yeovil; Carey kicked off and play ensued about half-way, till after some scrimmaging the School attacked and Gullick picking up fell over; no goal resulted (0—3). Directly from the drop-out Beckton i. catching the ball initiated a passing movement which went right across the field and ended in Simey scoring finely on the left; the try was not converted (0—6). School House now settled down
and rushed the ball into School 25, but the School grovel gradually worked the ball back and Simey gained ground with a kick into touch. The School House were once more on the defensive and Read picking up in the loose scored between the posts (0—11). From the kick-off School House pressed, but their outsiders were too closely marked to become dangerous; Beckton i. relieved with a kick into touch. Gullick soon after headed a dribble, but School House returned with a rush headed by Trueman and Homfray; the School grovel then made a combined rush and invaded the House territory where Parry-Jones picking up scored; the try was converted (0—16). School House again returned to the attack and penned the School in their 25, where Mason had to retire owing to an injury; the School House continued pressing, but Beckton ii. relieved. School grovel again made a rush, but Adamson and Carr were conspicuous for their frequent saving. Carey then headed a rush into the House 25 and picking up, threw out wide to Beckton i. who gathering at full speed scored a brilliant try (0—19). Soon after the whistle blew for half-time.

From the restart School House set up a vigorous attack headed by Trueman and Homfray; Carr, when looking dangerous, was injured by a collar, but soon resumed. The School gradually worked the ball back and soon Gullick and Lott dribbled to half-way but were well stopped by Adamson. The ball was now so heavy that play was for the most part confined to the forwards, though the passing of the School outsiders was very good considering the state of the ball.

After some loose play, Simey, kicking over the line, just managed to touch down (0—22). The School House again rushed down the field but were well stopped by Beckton ii and, soon after, Read, getting possession, reached touch far down with a splendid kick. Soon after, Carey picked up and ran over (0—25). The School House continued on the defensive for some time till Coath relieved with a kick into touch, but School continued to press and Parry-Jones nearly fell over, however, after a scrum, Carey picked up and scored (0—28). This proved the end of the scoring though the School House line was frequently in danger. Soon the whistle sounded for no-side.

The game was keenly contested from start to finish and the play in the first half was of quite a high standard. The School House, gallantly encouraged by their Captain, maintained a vigorous defence; the Outhouses owed their victory to the
superiority of their three-quarters and halves, Gullick in particular playing a fine game.

The Senior Football Cup was thus won by King's.

Referee:—J. G. Chadwick, Esq., O.U.R.F.C.

Teams:—

*School House*—Vosper, back; Coath, E. A. Forrest, A. W. Carr, Corfe, three-quarters; Adamson, Morrison, halves; T. L. Trueman, R. Homfray, Kelly, Coleman, Back, Tozer, Kingstone, Hooper, forwards.


CHARACTERS OF THE XV.

(1909-10).

R. O'D. CAREY (1908-9-10)—A very keen and efficient—but rather unlucky Captain—(of four defeats sustained three being due merely to the difference of the kick). A dashing forward who has improved greatly in all respects save dribbling, where more control is needed.

A. B. READ (1907-8-9-10)—With his strength and weight should undoubtedly make a first-class forward, if he can learn the use of his feet in both scrimmage and open play. Very useful out-of-touch and occasionally brings off a sensational and powerful run.

J. R. TAYLER (1907-8-9-10)—A most dashing forward and strenuous leader, who spared himself neither in example or precept. Very conspicuous in the open, where he was always on the ball. His place will be very hard to fill.
T. L. Trueeman (1908-9-10)—Needs nothing but additional weight and size to be quite in the forefront of forwards. An honest worker and a splendid dribbler in the old fashion.

E. H. Parry-Jones (1908-9-10)—A very keen forward, who never seemed quite to find his game in the Christmas term. Very good out-of-touch—must learn to be neater in his footwork.

R. Homfray (1908-9-10)—A genuine worker in the scrum and much improved, though never quite brilliant in the open.

C. B. Gibbs (1908-9-10)—Another sturdy and honest forward, not showy, but extremely useful. Not a try-getter.

E. A. A. Forrest (1908-9-10)—Full back during the first half of the season, but hardly played as if his heart were in the game. While doing good things occasionally, was too often unsound.

R. A. Wilson (1909-10)—A most plucky fly-half who improved greatly up to a point and then hung fire owing to a bad habit of ducking. Quite sound in defence, should kick more.

C. D. Gullick (1909-10)—Another fearless half—worked the scrum with only moderate success owing to a lack of quickness on his feet. Might make a good forward, as he can dribble beautifully.

P. A. T. Simey (1909-10)—An attractive wing three-quarter, who made up for deficiency in size and strength by a most puzzling and unusual swerve and a faculty for doing the right thing instinctively. Kicks well.

I. N. Mason—A young and vigorous forward who plays for all he is worth and is conspicuous at the line-out. Has still much to learn about the finer arts of the game.

A. W. Carr (1909-10)—Has the making of a centre three-quarter—for he has good hands and can kick well—but he must go harder both in attack and defence if he is ever to be made.

A. H. S. Tuke (1909-10)—Played quite well at full back after his removal from three-quarters, where he was not a success. Tackled well and found a respectable length.
L. S. Palmer (1909-10)—A centre three-quarter who is neither ‘nascitur’ nor ‘fit,’ but a very plucky tackler who always did his best.

H. S. Beckton (1909-10)—A variable player, generally quite mediocre in attack, but with an occasional flash of greatness. A fair kick. Weak in defence.

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NEKEKUI

[From a papyrus found in a tomb at Silsileh now for the first time translated: probable date, 1600-1500 B.C.]

Khakh-Kent seems to have been a typical Egyptian of the 18th dynasty, judging by his language and self-glorification. I hope therefore that his strange views and epithets will not draw showers of fury upon the unfortunate (and perhaps misguided) translator.

Khakh-Kent, the son of Merenausar Maakheru, sayeth: ‘I speak unto you all men that ye may know how that I am one greatly favoured by the Gods: yea Ra has caused me to triumph greatly, looking down upon the land as he entered upon the sektet boat. I have received a diadem of honour, the sesert-en-het the house-cap; I have fought valiantly before all the people; the name of one that is mighty shall not perish for ever from the land. Lo, I came to the city of Munefer, beloved of Thoth; there I learnt all wisdom, and all which concerneth the smiting and casting of the sacred suht of leather.

Now it came to pass in these days that the vile perhetu, the outhouses, did fight among themselves, and the twain that were victorious came forth against us. And Merenmaat, the heq-en-het, the house-captain, called together the mighty ones, the sesert-en-hetu, and they poured magic heqennu, unguents, upon us; more sweet than the anta unguent of women, 40 jars of spirit and 40 jars of eucalyptus poured they upon us praying to Nut to give us strength. Then on the day appointed, when Tmu-Harmachis shineth upon the earth, we did eat the flesh of
bulls, and our limbs became strong as the strength of Ra when he goeth against Nak the evil one, and Merenmaat Maakheru came unto us and spake cunning words unto us that we should remember how Ptah gave us feet and how Neith gave strength to our arms that we might seize our adversaries by the knees. Then came one endowed with the spirit of The Lord of Khemennu and shook his sistrum. Then did our heq-en-peru, the leader of the grovel, smite the suht mightily with his foot, Ptah guided him, and we dashed into the ranks of the vile perhetu. But Sebau the evil one and Nak gave them succour, and one that was fleet ran forth bearing in his wicked hands the sacred suht. But lo, one endowed with much strength awaited him. Neith gave strength to his arms and he seized this his vile adversary by his knees; Nut weakened the strength of his legs; Khnemu caused the sacred suht to come forth from his hands; he fell upon the ground as one smitten of Set, the Gods willed it, Yet certain times did Sebau and Nak prevail, nor was there one always found to fall upon the sacred suht to preserve our honour; and as Tmu-Harmachis approached the end of his course he that was endowed with the spirit of the Lord of Khemennu raised his sistrum; the battle ceased; the vile perhetu rejoiced; the victory lay with them; Merenmaat Maakheru came unto us and spake wise words, giving life, strength and expansion of heart, saying that Ra would surely succour the just. Then he that was endowed with the spirit of the Lord of Khemennu raised his sistrum a second time. Then fought we in very truth, lo I became furious as a panther, I smote the sacred suht forward with my foot, Ptah guided me; I fled forth from the ranks of the peru the grovel; one of the perhetu flung himself upon the sacred suht, covering it with his vile body; then did I smite him with my full strength, verily did the crash of my foot resound upon his vile head; Ra took away the beauty of his face; Hathor left his eyes; Khentsheps deserted his nostrils; Anpu and Khepera departed from his lips and teeth, the blood rushed forth; he lay as one dead. I rejoiced greatly; I became fleeter than the greyhound; then came up one of the perhetu stretching forth his hands to seize me. But, taking the sacred suht in my right hand, I smote him upon the jaw with my left hand, I made light of the customs of the contest in my fierceness; Nut deserted the strength of his legs, he fell as one who has fainted; I passed on, I rejoiced greatly; the sound of the beating together of hands resounded; the cry of them that shout reached my ears; I placed the suht between the pylons of the shrine of Suhtneter; the shouting of
acclamations was loud as the cry of the sacred apes when they worship Ra at dawn. They placed the sacred suht before the shrine, and one whose foot Ptah had endowed with strength and skill, smote it that it passed over the bar of judgment between the pylons. But the vile perhetu stirred up him that was endowed with the spirit of the Lord of Khemennu that he should annul my glory. Then became I furious as a panther; I leapt towards him; but they that were with me held me back lest I should tear him. Then cried I unto Set and Taurt to torment him, and they that held me made as if they would release me; then entered the spirit of the Lord of Khemennu more deeply into his heart and he gave me my due. Whereon were the perhetu stricken to the heart, but we were filled with joy, and when Ra entered upon the atet boat in the eventime we had fought in very truth; the victory lay with us. Merenmaat the mighty was filled with delight at my valour and presented unto me the sesert-en-het. Now these things came to pass in the month of Phamenoth in the 8th year of the reign of neter nefer suten bati Edvrd sa ra heq setu ankh uta senb. Let there be presented unto Khakh-Kent 100 loaves and 1,000 draughts of beer, for ye have seen his valour; unto Merenmaat 1,000 loaves and 2,000 draughts of beer, for ye have seen his might; unto him that is endowed with the spirit of the Lord of Khenuunu 100 loaves and 4,000 draughts of beer, for ye have seen his wisdom.

Merenthoth an suten, the Royal Scribe.

LECTURE.

On March 3rd, Professor H. H. Turner delivered an excellent Lecture on Halley's comet. The lucid manner in which he explained various astronomical phenomena rendered the subject attractive and interesting even to the most unscientific part of the audience.

The lecturer began with a few general remarks on the comet in history. The explanation of the apparently erratic motions of comets appears to have been a source of difficulty
with the ancients. In 1665, in which year two comets were seen, one M. Auzout arrived at the conclusion that comets are governed by no apparent laws. To others the comet appears to have been an omen of approaching evil, and in 'Evelyn's diary' the comet of 1618 is associated with the Thirty Years War. However time and the frequent appearance of comets without any particularly evil results have been effective in dispelling these ideas.

It is interesting to note that photography, which has been so useful in discovering planets, has very rarely been the means of finding a comet. We have an exception however, in Brook's comet, whose presence was shown in 1893 by a photograph taken by Prof. Barnard.

At this point the lecturer showed the steps in the development of Newton's Theory of Stellar Motion. In 1666 Hooke in a letter to Newton asked him what path a particle attracted towards the earth would describe. Newton answered that the path would be a spiral, whereupon Hooke accused him of being ignorant of the true law of gravitation. In another letter Hooke asked Newton to find the true nature of the curve, but receive no reply.

Halley on visiting Newton in 1684 found that he had fully elaborated his theory of the elliptical paths of celestial bodies, a theory which Halley himself had deduced but failed to prove. In 1685 Newton further showed that a sphere attracts at a point at its centre and it has been truly said that without Halley the Principia would never have existed.

It is noticeable that as a comet moves through its perihelion its tail always points away from the sun. There is some doubt as to the cause of this, but it is probably due to the pressure of light.

Prof. Turner next gave a brief account of Halley's life. He was born in 1656, and went to Oxford in 1673. In 1676 he embarked for St. Helena with the intention of making a map of the stars of the Southern Hemisphere and in 1678 presented the results of his labours to Charles II. He was the first to show that the so-called fixed stars are actually moving. In 1698 William III appointed him captain of a sloop and the next few years he made a complete map of the orthogonal lines, or lines of equal declination of the compass needle. Halley was appointed Savilian professor of Geometry in 1703 and
Astronomer-Royal in 1713. He calculated the orbits of twenty-four comets and observed that for those of 1531, 1607 and 1682, similar results were obtained. He concluded that these were in reality the orbits of the same comet and estimated that it would return about 1758, an estimate which turned out to be very nearly correct.

Further calculations with regard to the earlier appearances of Halley's comet were made by Hind, and it was found the years of its appearance coincide with the dates of important historical events. For instance Josephus refers to the appearance of a comet at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. This same comet was seen at the time of the Norman Conquest as is shown on the Bayeux tapestry. Also the years 1835 and 1910 were marked by elections at which the Liberals were in a majority.

The present appearance of the comet was first observed by Max Wolf and Professor Fowler has obtained a spectrum similar to that of its tail. This convenient appendage is continually dimishing in size owing to portions of it being torn off by other celestial bodies, actual photographs of the process having been taken. There is a distant connection with meteors and comets and it seems almost certain that the comet's tail breaks up into meteors.

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**MUSICAL SOCIETY**

On Saturday evening, March 19th, there was a short orchestral concert of an informal kind, the object of which was to give pleasure to the School, and also an opportunity to certain instrumental performers of shewing their skill, from which they would be debarred at the Easter Concert. Both these objects were satisfactorily attained. There were two solos on the violin by Halliday and Godfrey; Godfrey seems to have improved immensely since his last appearance in sureness of touch and confidence; he played the Tarantelle of Papini which we have frequently heard from Mr. Regan. Molony made a first appearance as a pianist. It was understood that he was nervous, but the not very easy Waltz in C sharp minor of Chopin did not
betray this disastrously in any way. His manner of beginning to play was excellent; there was none of that 'don't hit me when I'm down' air, which is sometimes found or assumed in novices. Mr. Dennis obtained an encore for a charming and romantic song of Elgar, and sang another by the same composer. His voice was much appreciated, and he has an interesting, rather piquant style of singing; his gravity seems full of suggestiveness.

Finally, the band was admirable. There were some weak spots, but nothing will induce us to say what they were, and very likely the mistake is really ours and not the band's at all. So with this generous vague phrase of commendation, we will be content and hope that they too will not be dissatisfied.

Programme:

March ... 'The Uhlan's Call' ... Eilenberg
Violin Solo ... Minuet and Trio ... Mozart

HALLIDAY

Selection ... 'William Tell' ... Rossini
Pianoforte Solo Valse (in C sharp minor) ... Chopin

MOLONY

Selection ... 'Faust' ... Gounod
Song ... 'The Pipes of Pan' ... E. Elgar

MR. DENNIS

Violin Solo ... ‘Tarantelle’... ... Papini

GODFREY

Romance ... ... ... ... ... E. Bach
(Horn Solo, FORREST MA.)

March ... 'With Sword and Lance' ... Stacke
THE SOPHISTS

On Saturday, March 5th, the Sophists held a meeting in the School House Reading Room. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. G. O'Hanlon and congratulating Mr. K. B. Tindall on his election to the presidency, they proceeded to debate on the motion, 'That in the opinion of this House the Franchise should be extended to women on the same terms as to men.' Proposed by R. E. Fausset, seconded by Mr. T. Dennis, opposed by Mr. G. O'Hanlon, seconded by A. G. E. Sanctuary.

R. E. Fausset said that, as politics had already entered the family, the Suffrage could not break up home life. Women wanted the vote

(i) in recognition of their social status,
(ii) to improve their social and intellectual position,
(iii) to raise their rate of wages, as they hoped.

Women's position has greatly improved during seventy years, and the vote will educate them to further improvement. The vote will improve their economical position: women now earn two-thirds or half as much as men for the same work, but the vote will enable them to get higher pay as it has men. Women can perform the duties of a citizen as well as men; soldiers and policemen do not get the vote. Women have already improved workhouses, and would do much for children.

Mr. G. O'Hanlon, after thanking Mr. K. B. Tindall and the House for their vote of thanks and congratulations, said that under men's legislation women had become superior to men in everything except the vote. Women's wages have been rising as rapidly as men's, and this will continue; they receive less wages because they cannot do such hard work. The present qualifications for the vote will not benefit the working woman, and, if Adult Suffrage is brought in, the government will be carried on by women. The basis of government is physical force; if women began to work things, men would rise against them. Women are unfit by character to govern an empire; a modern state depends on things in which women have no part. The number of signatures collected against the suffrage proves that women do not want the vote.

Mr. Dennis said that by education women were fitted to serve their country, but cannot enforce their opinions. Single
women who supported others by their earnings certainly ought to have the vote. In India, Mahommedans do not respect women, but would respect them if they had the vote. Responsibility develops character, so that women will soon pick up statesmanship. Already women are inspectors of various things, but cannot do good without the vote, because their resolutions are disregarded. A great number of states and countries have granted women the vote. Many women prominent in social work have given up their positions to struggle for the vote.

A. G. E. Sanctuary said that women had been obliged to repeal votes in Colorado and were in a minority in Australia. Our constitution was a great one and ought not to be altered at the bidding of a few Suffragettes. Women are easily swayed by sentiment, and must sit in Parliament if they are enfranchised, hence much evil will arise.

The following also spoke:—Muspratt, Hughes, and Mr. M. B. Elderton.

The motion was lost by 9 votes to 7.

On Saturday, March 12th, the Sophists again met to read 'One Summer's Day' by H. V. Esmond.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

On Wednesday, February 9th, an expedition was made to Longburton, where its church, containing the tomb of the ancestors of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, was visited.

Another excursion was made to Trent Barrow, and the usual theories brought forward as to its origin, as a quarry, an ancient fortress, even a volcano, with the usual amount of success.

On March 21st, Mr. Wildman conducted a large party round the Old Castle ruins, pointing out its extremely interesting features, the fitting of the stones, the absence of any portcullis, the holes in the gateway for the support of a wooden staircase
extraordinary, the vaulting in the keep, the hall opening out of the chapel, and, hardly least, the site of the pageant.

On Wednesday, March 23rd, Mr. Wildman conducted an expedition to Sutton Bingham, where is a small aisleless, towerless church, whose belfry is in the wall of the west front and contains old bells, and which has a very handsome Norman chancel arch, and over the walls of the chancel curious XIIth century frescoes, one of which is said to represent the coronation of the Blessed Virgin. The windows of this church form a very good study for archaeologists. The Norman ones are typical, being far larger inside with almost a slit outside, the head being cut from a single stone. Then come the very early pointed windows of the nave, the later lancets with foliated heads in the chancel, the bow tracery of the east and the flowing of the west window.

From Sutton the cyclists went on to Ryme, a small church very much altered at a Post-Reformation date, but which contains some good woodwork and has a small trefoil window, which gave light to a rood screen.

Thence the expedition went on to Yetminster, where Mr. Wildman pointed out the consecration crosses on various parts of the church, the painting on the pillars and roof, the mark of the rood screen and side altars, the Horsey brass, and the fine modern screen at the western end of the Church. Thence we went home.

Two papers were promised, but unfortunately lack of time has postponed them, but we hope only postponed, on 'Heraldry' by the Rev. H. Dunkin, and on 'The making of a modern stained-glass window' by the President.

The long-delayed Archaeological Journal is at last making its appearance. The editor apologises humbly for its lateness, for its poorness and for all its other faults, and he hopes to be able to issue a better number by next Christmas. But the editor is very busy and is working for an examination at Christmas, so the public must not rely on this promise, for as King William II said when he did not keep his promises to the people of England, 'Is there any man that can fulfil all that he has promised?'

He is at least able to give at last the long-promised report of Mr. Tindall's lecture on Greek Sculpture.
The sources of information about Greek Sculpture are of two kinds, literary and monumental, but with the latter only are we concerned to-night. Unfortunately we possess but very few undoubted originals of any of the well-known masters, and we must draw our inferences from copies and from decorative work known to be done under their supervision, though these can give but imperfect information. There are two classes of sculpture—decoration, used for the ornamentation of temples and other public buildings, and free, or complete in itself. As to the materials used by the Hellenes, the earliest was wood, and then were introduced stone and marble, gold and ivory, bronze and other metal and terracotta, and of these we have few besides marble statues left, for the others were taken by the barbarians for the sake of the material.

The Hellenes were a supremely imaginative and artistic race, and of these qualities their sculpture is an embodiment. The history of Hellenic Sculpture is divided into four periods, the Archaic from 600 B.C. to 480 B.C. The second, known as the fifth Century, from 480-400 B.C.; the third, 400-300 B.C.; and the last, the Hellenistic Age, continued till Hellenic sculpture ceased to be a separate art.

The Archaic period is very conventional. The early artists were always struggling with facial expression, and their efforts resulted in the 'Archaic grin.' Another characteristic is the modelling of the hair in parallel curves over the head, giving a very conventional appearance.

Before the close of the period, Art was making great progress. The three most important schools were those at Athens, Argos and Aegina. To Athens we look for refinement in the modelling of the face and the arrangement of the drapery: to Argos and Aegina for the development of the athletic style. Their great power in this is shewn in the carvings of the pediments of the temple at Aegina.

The fifth century was the summit of Hellenic art. At Athens at this time there were two schools, the athletic and the refined. Of the athletic the first important work is the group
representing Harmodius and Aristogeiton, the Tyrant slayers, by Critias and Nesiotes. The bodies are striking rather than graceful. Of the Athletic art at Athens, Myson was the greatest exponent. His work was mostly executed in bronze, but we have marble copies of some of his statues, for example the Discobolos, but there is no soul in the work, no imagination, merely muscular effort.

Of the refined school the greatest master was Calamis, the carver of 'beautiful' statues. The Delphic Charioteer is perhaps his and certainly of his school. The strength of the athletic and the grace of the refined schools were blended together finally in the work of Phidias, whose statues were the most majestic and beautiful of all the sculpture of antiquity. His two greatest works were the Athené Parthenos at Athens and the Zeus at Olympia, both executed in gold and ivory, but both have gone. Possibly however we may possess a copy of a statue of Athené Lemnia by him in the headless figure at Dresden and a head at Bologna, in which there is a wonderful grace and dignity, the designs of the sculptures of the Parthenon at Athens were probably designed by Phidias and executed by his pupils.

Of the Argive school the master was Polychitus: two famous works of his are the Doryphoros and the Diadumenos, very muscular and thick set. One other glorious statue of the 5th century is the Victory of Paconios at Olympia.

The finest sculpture of the fifth century is noteworthy for its grandeur and majesty, and was inspired by deep religious feeling and reverence. But in the fourth century philosophy and scepticism were beginning to take the place of religion: the gods are no longer treated in the old majestic way, but are conceptions of the artist's own mind: they are less divine and more human. Three names stand out above all others—Praxiteles, Scopas and Lysippus. Of Praxiteles we have the famous Hermes, recently unearthed at Olympia, but there were two greater statues of both of which there are good copies, the Aphrodite of Cuidus, the embodiment of perfect womanhood, and the Satyr.

There are two other great works of the period by unknown artists, the Demeter of Cuidus, a goddess sorrowing for her lost
I9 10 .J

daughter Persephone; and the Ares Ludovisi, a beautiful youth weary with bloodshed.

The Hellenistic age is one of decadence in taste, of over-elaboration, of effeminacy, fond of representing pain and anguish, copying the features of Alexander the Great.

Boethus was noted for his figures of children, such as his 'boy with a goose.' The most characteristic trait is the love of carving pain and suffering. Good examples are 'the Dying Gaul,' 'The Farnese Bull' and 'Laocoön.' In the representations of the gods, even the philosophy of the fourth century is gone, and the gods, such as 'the Apollo Belvedere,' are merely graceful mortals. But there are two magnificent statues of goddesses, 'the Samothracian Victory' and 'the Aphrodite of Melos,' a masterpiece of Hellenic art.

With the Hellenistic period Hellenic sculpture ends, though Greek artists were employed in Rome till much later, but their work is hardly fit to be classed with the sculpture of Pheidias, Polychritus and Praxiteles.

O.S. NEWS.

CLERICAL.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Canon Frederick Brooke Westcott, M.A., Canon of Norwich Cathedral, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., D.D., preferred to the Bishopric of Norwich.

MILITARY.

H. E. A. Cotton was elected to L.C.C. for East Finsbury

Cotton, H. E. A. (P) ... ... 2,026
Gillett, G. M. (P) ... ... 2,020
Hardwicke, Earl of (M R) ... 1,616
Lewthwaite, Rev. J. (M R) ... 1,592

P Majority ... ... 410

W. J. P. Player has been appointed High Sheriff of Glamorganshire.

A. J. Galpin, of Trinity College, Oxford, has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him.

R. J. Bamberger was in the final for Feather-Weights in the Amateur Boxing Championship.

LITERARY.

'The Secret of Enoch Seal,' by J. B. Harris-Burland.—Chapman & Hall. 6/-

MARRIAGE.

Obituary.

MAJOR J. J. L. McADAM.

Major James John Loudon McAdam died on February 23rd at Greenhill House, Sherborne, where he had lived since 1876.

Major McAdam, who was in his 70th year, was the eldest son of the late Mr. James McAdam, of Tinten End, Essex, grandson of the late Sir James Nichol McAdam, Surveyor-General of Roads, and great-grandson of John Loudon McAdam, the ‘macadamiser’ of roads. Educated at Sandhurst, he obtained a commission in the 10th Hussars at the age of 17. In 1857 he saw service in the Indian Mutiny, and afterwards he exchanged into the 7th Dragoon Guards, in which he served until 1874, when he retired with the rank of Major. He was a magistrate for Dorset, and was a member of the Dorset County Council. Since 1889 he had been a governor of Sherborne School.

Major McAdam married in 1871 Frances, third daughter of Mr. John Bligh Monck, of Coley Park, Reading. Mrs. McAdam, with one daughter, Mrs. Walter McCreery, survives him.
Obituary.

MR. R. W. LLEWELLYN.

The death occurred on February 10th at his residence near Bridgend, at the age of 62, of Mr. Robert William Llewellyn, owner of Court Colman and Baglan Estates, deputy-chairman of the Bridgend Bench of Magistrates.

Mr. Llewellyn was greatly interested in Church architecture and built one of the most beautiful and expensive churches in Wales—Pencfai, near his residence at Court Colman. For this church he travelled all over Europe in order to obtain copies of classic sculpture and old ironwork for inclusion in the structure.

He had acted as secretary of the Glamorgan Hunt, and held various offices in connexion with county, agricultural, and other societies.
O.T.C. NEWS.

We have to congratulate Robertson and Bramall on winning the Morris Tube Competition with the very creditable score of 63; the next in order being School House A to K with 61.

In the Drill Competition, Sergt. Tuke's section won the Drill Cup, and Col.-Sergt. Read's section the Musketry.

We sincerely regret that we have not been able to obtain an account of the Field Day on Salisbury Plain, and hope to be able to publish one which is in preparation next term.

Extract from the London Gazette, April 2nd, 1910:—'Lieut. (provisional Captain) H. Dunkin to be Captain. 2nd Lieut. W. J. Bensly to be Lieutenant.'

TACTICAL EXERCISE.

This sham fight, which was of the nature of a rear-guard action, took place on Tuesday, March 15th. A half-holiday was given especially for it.

Blue Force (B Company). Lieut. Davis. To act as an advance guard to a battalion approaching Sherborne along the Bradford Abbas Road. Lieut. Davis' orders were to press his pursuit of any visiting body steadily, but not too hurriedly, as the battalion is convoying a large herd of cattle. At 3.30 p.m. his point and flankers had just crossed the bridge over the Bradford cutting of the L.S.W.R.

Red Force (A Company). Capt. Dunkin. To act as a rear guard to a battalion, which has orders to retreat slowly towards Sherborne picking up foraging parties at various points along the Bradford-Sherborne-Henstridge Road. At 3.30 p.m. the rear point of the Company is at the spot where the lane leading to Wyke Farm meets the road. The boundaries were the Yeovil Road on the North, the L.S.W.R. on the South.
At 3-30 p.m. Lieut. Davis with his troops in a carefully arranged deployment, began a cautious advance. Capt. Dunkin, to whom secret information had come in that the enemy's strongest attack would be between the road and L.S.W.R. had arranged his troops accordingly. One section was extended to the right, towards Yeovil Road, one section to the left southwards, whilst a third he sent to fill in the gap between this last section and the railway and to help it should the attack be strongest at this point, as it was expected to be. His cyclists he sent forward to delay the advance as much as much as possible: their efforts were in the main successful and they fulfilled their object as far as they were expected to without getting captured. Soon after both sides were engaged hotly and the Red force began to retire steadily, pouring a hot fire into the enemy's advancing line, which was responded to no less hotly. Many casualties must have occurred and some were captured, inextricably entangled in the hedge adjoining Silver Lake. Lieut. Davis' main attack, however, did not come from where it was expected. The information about it was false. He sent a section under Lieut. O'Hanlon to deploy toward the Yeovil Road and to force the North flank of the retreating force. But though rather a surprise it was strongly resisted by the opposing section of the Red force and made no headway. At this interesting point, when Capt. Dunkin had taken up his third and final position, the bugle sounded and a most interesting and well carried out exercise came to an end, with the odds about equally divided.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Dear Sir,

The eyes of many British boys are looking towards Canada as a land of opportunity. During her rapid expansion she will absorb and find work for multitudes of people. There is probably no country which offers a more certain return for honest endeavour than Canada. Moreover, it is a delightful country to live in, and is, comparatively speaking, so near home that the enterprising youth who settles there need not feel that he is an exile, with little or no hope of again visiting his people.
At present, British boys of good education seek careers in Canada in some kind of farming. Few enter the professions or engage in commerce; as a rule, they reach the country at an age when it is difficult to do so with a reasonable hope of success.

But if youths were to receive the last few years of their education in the land of their adoption, they would be able to compete on equal terms with the native-born.

Trinity College, Toronto, is an institution which should appeal strongly to parents of boys destined for Canada. It is a residential College of the University of Toronto. Its Provost is a Cambridge man, while the Professors and Lecturers are for the most part graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Its Corporation includes all the Bishops of Ontario dioceses. It has a splendid history, and has long held a proud position in the educational world. Many men of mark in Great Britain and Canada claim Trinity as their alma mater.

Were a British boy to enter Trinity at the end of his school life, he could in a few years become familiar with Canadian life and thought, and be as thoroughly equipped for any profession or business as any of his University friends. A University Calendar will be sent to anyone who applies to The Provost, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada."

JOHN H. COLLINSON, M.A. (Cambridge),
Member of Corporation.

KICKING COMPETITION.

The marks awarded were as follows:

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**BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.**

A 227 Dorchester and Sherborne Journal, 2nd January, 1801—28th December, 1804. 1 vol.

A 228 Sancti Aldhelmi Opera: Giles, Oxford. 1 vol.


B 194 Book of Common Prayer, in Greek: Cambridge, 1663. 1 vol.

D 467 Equity and Form of Action: Maitland, Cambridge, 1909. 1 vol.


D 470 Stone and Bronze Age in Italy: Peel, Oxford, 1909. 1 vol.


GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

A 132 Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, 1910. 1 vol.—Gift of the Publishers.
A 225 Handwritings, Ancient: W. Saunders, 1909. 1 vol.—Gift of Rev. J. Clare Hudson, O.S.
C 0131 Tacitus, Variorum: Old Dutch Text. 1 vol.—Gift of A. F. Tester.
E 234 Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statements, 1902-1909.—Gifts of Rev. F. G. Weston, O.S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Shirburnian.

Dear Sir,

In your last issue the gentleman to whom you entrusted the task of writing 'Acta Scireburnensia,' says he believes that the title means 'what has been going on' at Sherborne. As the person who made the innovation in question, may I assure him that to the best of my knowledge the title neither means anything nor has any connection with the matter printed beneath. I merely chose that title because it sounded so pretty; and for no other reason whatsoever. As for the innovation itself, it was meant to be a copy (or as near a copy as was possible in a school magazine) of a feature entitled 'Life and Letters' in a certain London Literary Paper.

Your obedient servant,
'Z.'

Dear Sir,

I have waited for the March Shirburnian, before making this small complaint, viz.: that you have not thought it worth while reporting or even mentioning our Football Match with you last November. You will admit, we gave you a good game, in spite of being out of condition. In order to play, the Midshipmen gave up 24 hours leave, no small sacrifice in these strenuous days, when leave is a luxury not easily obtained. We hope to be able to play you again next season. That our team thoroughly enjoyed the day, and came back singing the praises of the School and the School's hospitality, goes without saying.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
G. M. Custance, Surgeon, R N.

[Ed. Note.—We regret to say that the account of this match was mislaid and apologise for omitting to mention it.]
Sir,

Under the present rules regulating the wearing of collars, if a member of the Sixth form wear an ordinary 'stick-up-turn-down,' he loses that distinction of dress that he previously possessed. May I therefore suggest that the Sixth Form be allowed to wear a special tie? Privileged persons other than members of the Sixth Form have lost nothing by the change, and unless the latter are wearing a hat there is no longer any means of recognizing their scholastic attainments. There is no need to connect the wearing of a special tie with membership of some unknown athletic association—a reason I have heard urged against this change—and it is an attraction that would do something to maintain the privileges of the Sixth that show some tendency now-a-days to evanish; besides being a means distinguishing that select form from the \( \text{o} \pi \text{\( \text{o} \)llo} \).

Yours etc.,

'A SCHOOL PREFECT OF A BYGONE AGE.'

CONTEMPORARIES.

The Blundellian
The Cantuarian
The Carthusian
The City of London School Magazine.
The Dovorian
The Felstedian (2)
The Haileyburian (2)
The Lancing College Magazine (2)
The Malvernian

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the above with many thanks.

School House (a); Carey's (b); Dunkin's (c);
Bell's (d); King's (f).
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Business Communications with regard to the *Shirburnian* should be made to the Publisher, Mr. F. Bennett, The Parade, Sherborne, to whom alone Subscriptions should be sent.
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