

# The Cestrefeldian.

Vol. VII., No. 3.

July, 1915.

## SCHOOL OFFICERS.

### SCHOOL CAPTAIN:

E. Mitchell.

### PREFECTS:

- Clarke House .. . . . R. S. Taylor.
- Foljambe House .. . . . Private F. N. Bond.
- Heathcote House .. . . . E. T. Potten.
- Large House .. . . . F. C. King.
- Lingard House .. . . . S. R. Hind.

### ATHLETIC CLUB.

- President—The Headmaster.
- Vice-President—Mr. J. A. L. Guilmant.
- Secretary—Mr. R. Varley.
- Cricket Captain—E. Mitchell.
- Vice-Captain—J. L. Warner.
- Committee—The above Officers, the Masters and the House Prefects.

### DEBATING SOCIETY:

- President—The Headmaster.
- Vice-President and Chairman—Mr. W. E. St. John Jennings.
- Secretary—F. N. Bond.

### SCHOOL LIBRARIANS:

Ed. Barnes and D. B. Reay.

### MAGAZINE STAFF:

- General Editor—Mr. Jennings.
- Assistant Editors—E. Mitchell (Athletics) and Members of the Upper VIth.

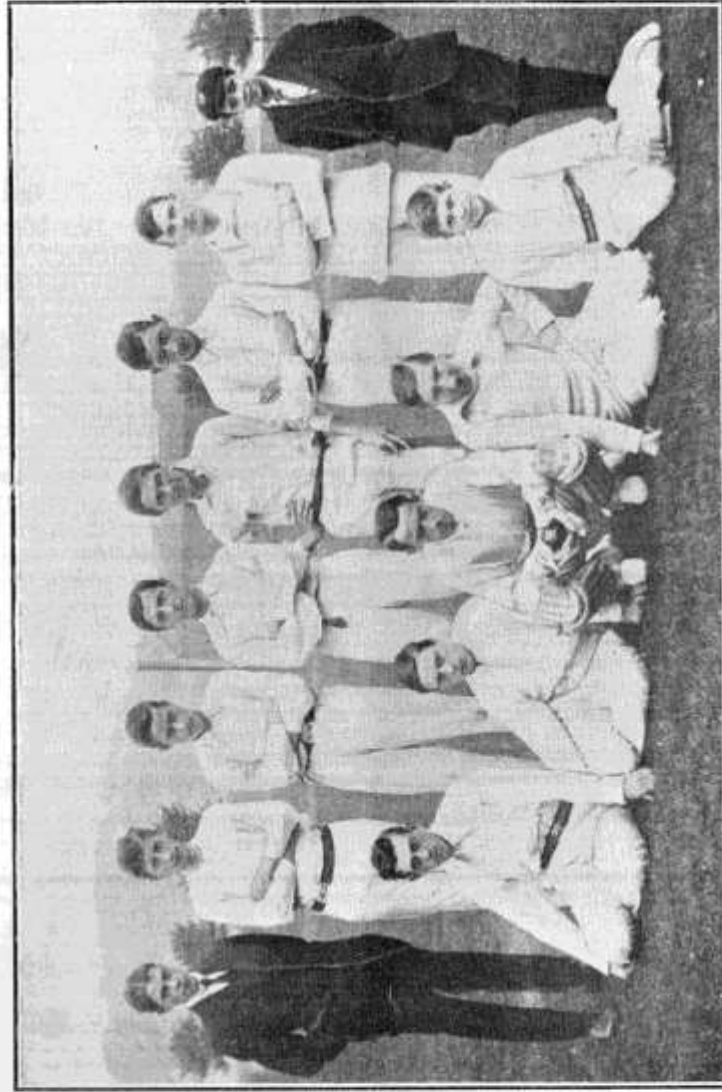
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TO  
VOLUME VII.

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CRICKET ELEVEN, 1915.

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(Scorer),  
(Captain).



E. T. POTTEN, S. G. MOLLOY, S. HARDY, J. I. WARNER, C. D. CATCHPOLE,  
(Vice-captain).

# The Cestrefeldian.

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## EDITORIAL.

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The present number is the twenty-first issue of "The Cestrefeldian," and this, perhaps, is not an inopportune occasion for a brief review of the history of the Magazine since its inception.

We think we may say, without a doubt, that the seven years have been marked by distinct progress. "The Cestrefeldian" started, as all such efforts should start, in a quiet, unostentatious manner. There was no flourish of trumpets, but its founders were bent on establishing the Magazine on a firm footing. Two hundred copies of the first issue were disposed of. It consisted of thirty pages, and the price was eightpence. The accounts for the first year showed a considerable loss.

Since these days the circulation has been more than doubled, the size of the Magazine has been increased about thirty per cent., the get-up has been improved, and, last of all, though by no means least, the price has been reduced to sixpence a copy for all subscribers, and the little production pays its way quite comfortably.

We are somewhat surprised that there is a considerable percentage of boys in the School who do not subscribe to the Magazine in spite of its reduced price. It should be remembered that a reduction in price may put a very different complexion on the Balance Sheet, if, at the same time, there is any tendency for the circulation to decrease. The cost of producing the Magazine does not grow any less, and we look to all boys in the School to support this institution. Every boy should take a copy.

\* \* \*

In this number we are publishing Edmund Barnes's Essay on "Greek Oratory," which won for him the "Churston Collins" Scholarship for Literature, in connection with the

Oxford Extension Movement. This will enable him to visit the Oxford Summer School. The essay is, undoubtedly, a wonderful piece of work for so young a boy, and it has called forth unstinted praise in many quarters.

We are also indebted to other members of the Vith Upper for help with this number.

\* \* \*

There is no "Nottingham Letter" this time, as all our O.C.'s at Nottingham have left that seat of learning to take up Commissions in His Majesty's Forces. Neither have we a "Cambridge Letter," our representatives there being unable to find time to compose one. We are printing elsewhere a specimen form of letter, with blank spaces, and instructions for filling in the same. This may prove of value to those of our correspondents who are really pressed for time.

\* \* \*

We have had several messages from O.C.'s with the Forces, thanking us for sending them copies of "The Cestrefeldian," and expressing their pleasure at receiving them. Some of these have come from places in our own islands, others from "Somewhere in France."

Numerous additions have been made to our "King and Country" list since last April, and there have been not a few promotions. These we are publishing elsewhere. It has been suggested that we might now proceed to compile a list of O.C.'s engaged in munitions or other Government work. If any of our readers is himself so engaged, or knows of O.C.'s who are, the Editors will be very pleased to have particulars.

In conclusion, we wish to thank all those who have contributed to Volume Seven.

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#### SCHOOL NOTES.

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The present Term has been a long one, nor has it been relieved to the same extent as in former years. The cricket programme has been but a small one, and no Athletic Sports have been held. But these are strenuous times, and sport of all kinds has had to give place to more serious undertakings.

There has been one Merit Holiday—Saturday, June 26th—and Whit Monday was, of course, a holiday.

The Term will end on Friday, July 30th, and next Term will begin on Thursday, September 16th.

As these Notes are being written the Oxford Local Examinations are in full swing. This year we have 22 Juniors sitting and 14 Seniors. We wish them all the best of luck. We are also hoping to learn shortly of successes in the County Major Scholarship Examinations.

Intermediate Scholarships, Class A., have been awarded to Reay, D. B., Atkinson, F. S., Spencer, E. D. Class B Scholarships have not yet been awarded.

\* \* \*

We are glad to learn that E. Mitchell has been successful in the Chartered Accountants' Preliminary Examination.

\* \* \*

We are pleased to record that J. C. Middleton and J. O. Shemwell were both successful in the Teachers' Preliminary Examination Part II. last March.

W. Rodgers, an O.C., was successful at the same examination. All have our hearty congratulations.

\* \* \*

Mention has already been made of Ed. Barnes's success. The "Churton Collins" Scholarships, given by the late Professor of English Literature at Birmingham University, are given in connection with the Oxford University Extension Movement. The value of the Scholarship is £7, and this is intended to defray the cost of visiting the Summer School held at Oxford. We hope that Barnes will spend an enjoyable time there these holidays, and feel sure that he will make the most of his opportunities.

\* \* \*

This Term the School has been examined by Mr. J. B. Baker, M.A., of Oxford University, and we are hoping to receive a favourable report in due course.

We were also very pleased to see Mr. F. E. A. Trayes one day during the Term.

\* \* \*

F. N. Bond and R. E. Pleasance, late members of the Vith Upper, have both paid us visits this term. They look well in khaki, and there can be no doubt that their training is doing them no end of good.

\* \* \*

The good wishes of the whole School will go with Mr. Lane, who sailed for the Dardanelles a few weeks ago. We all wish him God speed and a safe and early return.

Reverting to the subject of Cricket, we have witnessed several keenly contested Form games this term. At the beginning of the term, Captains were duly elected in each Form, and a good deal of rivalry has been exhibited between the different Forms. It is a pity we were not able to get the House matches played.

\* \* \*

In our last issue we omitted the name of E. Swale amongst the goal scorers of the 1st XI. He should have been credited with 7 goals.

\* \* \*

We also made a mistake in saying that Sergeant J. Seaton had been made Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant. We have since learned that he has been given a combatant commission as Captain.

\* \* \*

A few "Removals":

"How many sums have you done?"

"Three, sir."

"Are two of them of a different kind from the third?"

"No, sir, but one of them is different from the other two."

"In some parts of the world it is too hot to feed cattle." And so, of course, the natives leave it to the cattle themselves, as, we believe, is the case in other parts of the world, where it is not quite so hot.

"Who was the first Roman Emperor that ruled over Britain?"

"Stone Age."

"Why is it an advantage that coal and iron are, in many instances, found in close proximity?"

"Because the climate is suitable to both."

\* \* \*

The Sixth enjoy history nowadays. They have learnt that "there is a story of a Roman boy preserved by Cato"; we should suppose the boy's mother performed the preliminary processes, for we read "his mother pressed him hard." Of course such an operation may have been more usual in Rome; for we hear of "the clothes of the members of the household, which were woollen." Woollen members could, no doubt, be easily pressed.

Also we hear about Barbarossa that "his breaches were no sooner made than mended." We wonder who his tailor was.

Times were "wild and woolly" in the early nineteenth century; they even had a Conspiracy to Murder Bill. Rather hard lines on the said gentleman, whoever he was.

\* \* \*

*Valete*:—

VI. Lower: J. C. Middleton, J. O. Shemwell, C. A. Thomas.

V.: \*G. A. L. Seaman, J. White, \*S. L. Wilson.

IVA.: \*W. Howie, C. L. Slack, B. Stenton.

IV.B.: A. Watkinson.

Remove: \*P. Austin, C. D. Hinchley.

III.B.: \*C. E. Wright.

*Salvete*:—

V.: H. Hardy (re-entered).

Remove: R. B. Cutts, S. W. Stones.

J.S.: W. C. Carter, G. F. White.

\* Left during present term.

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#### LIBRARY NOTES.

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The Library has been put in order this term, and a grant of £10 has been voted by the Governors. The Librarians have been earnestly engaged in spending this to the best advantage. They have tried to represent every desirable class of book, so far as possible, so as to interest the whole School. It is hoped to issue books early next term.

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#### THEY ARE SAYING

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That a debate will shortly be held, the subject being—  
"That extra Latin classes are more blood-curdling than extra History classes."

That it promises to be exciting.

- That B . . . . . k's time is *not* Greenwich time.
- That following the example of some unpatriotic workmen, the School bell has always *struck* at the wrong moment.
- That it is refreshing to return to School in khaki and watch other chaps work.
- That you can have a stripe if you are but five feet high.
- That house-hunting is quite the thing at the present time.
- That some of the Staff are going to be *altared* during the holidays.
- That others are not.
- That R . . . . . n of the Fifth now specialises in handkerchiefs, or rather "nose-joy."
- That it is dangerous to view the latest creation, except through a smoked glass.
- That T . . . . . r of the same form is going to give his sister a good hiding if she gets through the Junior and he doesn't manage it.
- That such desperate characters ought not to be at large.
- That orange water is popular in a certain form.
- That when the new window protectors were erected, the Junior School were very indignant at being placed on the same level as the Fifth.
- That the open-air treatment stimulates the hair.
- That rain makes it wet.
- That things began to "look up" at the Dardanelles after the receipt of a certain telegram.
- That it is a long lane that has no turning.
- That B . . . . . a of the Sixth has never been heard to say that anything is "All Greek to him."
- That IIIA have been doing research work on the London Railway Termini.
- That everybody knows which line runs into St. Pancras, but
- That Charing Cross and Waterloo are apt to cause confusion.

## CRICKET.

This has been a rather disappointing season. Although the material proved to be much better than was at first expected, yet it has lacked just that staying power which would have turned several losses into victories. On several occasions it has been our unhappy experience to witness games in which the element of slackness has been most marked. Players have seemed unable to adapt themselves with sufficient alacrity to the tactics of the opposing batsmen, and many runs have been thrown away before the team has awakened to that sense of keenness which springs from a knowledge of the fact that every run lost or gained may be of the greatest importance in determining the ultimate result of the game. As the score book shows, several matches have thus been lost by a very narrow margin.

Several of the team persist in hitting out far too early, apparently labouring under the impression that only boundary hits count, and that one of these is sufficient for each player.

The most reliable batsmen on the side have been J. C. Middleton, Swale and Catchpole (the last shows great promise), and the work of these three players and Molloy in the field has been equally good, and has set an example which might well be copied by other members of the team.

The bowling has been good, though it is doubtful whether it has always been used to the best advantage. J. C. and C. Middleton, Stirland, Warner and Hadfield have all rendered good service.

Extras have figured far too prominently. Given fast bowlers and an imperfect outfield, a long-stop is absolutely necessary.

If these defects are remedied, the outlook for next season is good, and we shall look forward hopefully to a more successful season in 1916.

The 2nd XI. has had a very good season, winning every game by a comfortable margin.

SCHOOL v. SHEFFIELD CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Played at Sheffield, Wednesday, 19th May, 1915:—

SCHOOL.	CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Swale, b Hinde ... .. 6	Jago, b Warner ... .. 4
Warner, b Wadsworth ... .. 8	Furnis, l.b.w. Nicholson ... .. 0
Molloy, b Wadsworth ... .. 5	Ramsden, b Hadfield ... .. 18
Sharkey, c Wadsworth, b Hinde ... .. 9	Murfin, b Warner ... .. 5
Mitchell, b Wadsworth ... .. 5	Morton, b Nicholson ... .. 26
Hadfield, J. W., c Wadsworth, b Hinde ... .. 0	Wynne, b Nicholson ... .. 3
Nicholson, c Morton, b Hinde ... .. 11	Hinde, b Nicholson ... .. 0
Atkinson, b Wadsworth ... .. 0	Wadsworth, l.b.w. Nicholson ... .. 0
Smith, not out ... .. 15	Hillier, run out ... .. 1
Unwin, b Hinde ... .. 2	Lycett, not out ... .. 2
Potten, b Hinde ... .. 0	Smith, b Nicholson ... .. 4
Extras ... .. 1	Extras ... .. 6
62	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Nicholson, 6 for 20; Warner, 2 for 15; Hadfield, 1 for 12; Molloy, 0 for 12; Swale, 0 for 4.

SCHOOL v. MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played on School Ground, Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915:

SCHOOL.	MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Middleton, J. C., b Parkes ... 52	Sleight, b Stirland ... .. 0
Swale, b Wyatt ... .. 14	Wyatt, b Stirland ... .. 0
Molloy, c Warner, b Renshaw ... 42	Walkerdine, b Middleton ... 18
Warner, b Parkes ... .. 0	Bray, b Middleton ... .. 3
Stirland, c Briggs, b Parkes ... 0	Warner, b Stirland ... .. 1
Smith, b Renshaw ... .. 6	Briggs, b Stirland ... .. 1
Nicholson, b Parkes ... .. 1	Renshaw, b Middleton ... .. 0
Catchpole, not out ... .. 0	Beeley, c Molloy, b Stirland ... 15
Hadfield, b Renshaw ... .. 0	Wheatman, b Nicholson ... .. 28
Hardy, S., b Renshaw ... .. 4	Wood, b Middleton ... .. 4
McKay, b Renshaw ... .. 2	Parke, not out ... .. 0
Extras ... .. 12	Extras ... .. 6
153	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Stirland, 5 for 13; Middleton, J. C., 4 for 39; Nicholson, 1 for 4; Hadfield, 0 for 5; Warner, 0 for 9.

SCHOOL v. SHEFFIELD PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE.

Played at Sheffield, Saturday, 5th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL.	PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE.
Middleton, J. C., c Webb, b Frith ... .. 22	Frith, c C. Middleton, b J. C. Middleton ... .. 4
Swale, c Beech, b Frith ... .. 9	Webb, b Warner ... .. 16
Middleton, C., l.b.w. Webb ... 26	Roberts, c Hardy, b J. C. Middleton ... .. 11
Molloy, b Webb ... .. 6	Brownley, c Molloy, b Warner ... 16
Smith, c Brownley, b Roberts ... 5	McManus, c J. C. Middleton, b C. Middleton ... .. 3
Mitchell, b Webb ... .. 1	Beech, c Swale, b C. Middleton ... .. 11
Warner, b Webb ... .. 0	Hainsworth, b Warner ... .. 0
Stirland, b Webb ... .. 20	Bradwell, c Hardy, b C. Middleton ... .. 0
Nicholson, run out ... .. 0	Hardy, c Hardy, b C. Middleton ... .. 2
Catchpole, not out ... .. 6	Hellwell, c Hardy, b C. Middleton ... .. 4
Hardy, c Roberts, b Webb ... 4	Conwill, c Molloy, b C. Middleton ... .. 1
Extras ... .. 7	Extras ... .. 16
105	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Middleton, C., 5 for 7; Warner, 3 for 12; Middleton, J. C., 2 for 32; Nicholson, 0 for 3; Stirland, 0 for 9.

SCHOOL v. MANSFIELD BRUNT'S SCHOOL.

Played at Mansfield Woodhouse, Wednesday, 9th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL.	BRUNT'S SCHOOL.
Warner, b Wright ... .. 1	Heald, b Stirland ... .. 8
Swale, b Shooter ... .. 1	Busby, b Molloy ... .. 14
Molloy, b Wright ... .. 0	Carter, c Unwin, b Warner ... 5
Smith, b Wright ... .. 0	Shooter, b Stirland ... .. 6
Catchpole, run out ... .. 0	Wright, l.b.w. Stirland ... .. 0
Stirland, b Wright ... .. 2	Lowe, c Stirland, b Warner ... 10
Mitchell, c Busby, b Shooter ... 6	Fjint, c Stirland, b Molloy ... 0
Hadfield, not out ... .. 6	McCall, b Stirland ... .. 10
Hardy, c Lowe, b Wright ... 18	Pogmore, c Warner, b Hadfield ... 1
McKay, c Busby, b Shooter ... 1	Wheatly, c Stirland, b Hadfield ... 1
Unwin, b Wright ... .. 5	Frost, not out ... .. 0
Extras ... .. 7	Extras ... .. 3
47	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Stirland, 4 for 30; Molloy, 2 for 4; Warner, 2 for 6; Hadfield, 2 for 17.

SCHOOL v. MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Played at Spinkhill, Saturday, 12th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL.		MOUNT ST. MARY'S.	
Middleton, J. C., b Conroy ...	16	Keighley, b Middleton, J. C. ...	6
Swale, c and b Leach ...	2	Leach, b Hadfield ...	33
Middleton, C., b Leach ...	2	Worden, b Middleton, J. C. ...	1
Molloy, b Leach ...	4	Kennedy, c Molloy, b J. C.	
Catchpole, b Conroy ...	3	Middleton ...	9
Stirland, b Conroy ...	3	Banks, b Middleton, J. C. ...	0
Smith, b Leach ...	2	Guinan, c Catchpole, b Middle-	
Mitchell, c Anderson, b Leach	7	ton, J. C. ...	0
Hardy, b Conroy ...	4	Conroy, b Middleton, J. C. ...	6
Hadfield, not out ...	0	Street, b Middleton, J. C. ...	2
Nicholson, b Conroy ...	0	Anderson, b Middleton, J. C. ...	4
Extras ...	11	Massey, not out ...	9
		Parkin, b Middleton, J. C. ...	5
		Extras ...	12
	54		87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Middleton, J. C., 9 for 34; Hadfield, 1 for 13; Middleton, C., 0 for 11; Stirland, 0 for 16; Molloy, 0 for 1.

SCHOOL v. MANSFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Mansfield, Saturday, June 19th, 1915:—

SCHOOL.		MANSFIELD G.S.	
Middleton, J. C., c Renshaw,		Sleight, b J. C. Middleton ...	1
b Parkes ...	5	Bray, b J. C. Middleton ...	20
Swale, b Renshaw ...	0	Walkerdine, not out ...	79
Molloy, c Wheatman, b		Beeley, b Stirland ...	4
Warner ...	22	Warner, c J. C. Middleton, b	
Stirland, c Beeley, b Warner	0	Stirland ...	1
Mitchell, c Wheatman, b		Renshaw, b J. C. Middleton	6
Warner ...	0	Wheatman, c Catchpole, b	
Smith, b Warner ...	27	Molloy ...	3
Hardy, c Sleight, b Parkes ...	25	Bingley, run out ...	6
Potten, not out ...	14	Wood, b J. C. Middleton ...	0
Catchpole, not out ...	24	Parkes, b J. C. Middleton ...	3
Hadfield ...		Harper, c Nicholson, b Mit-	
Nicholson } did not bat.		chell ...	9
Extras ...	2	Extras ...	25
(Innings declared)	119		157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Middleton, J. C., 5 for 67; Stirland, 2 for 22; Mitchell, 1 for 13; Molloy, 1 for 14; Hadfield, 0 for 16.

SCHOOL v. SHEFFIELD CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Played on the School Ground, Wednesday, 23rd June, 1915:—

SCHOOL.		SECONDARY SCHOOL.	
Middleton, J. C., b Hinde ...	14	Jago, b Middleton, J. C. ...	0
Molloy, b Wadsworth ...	18	Furniss, run out ...	12
Catchpole, run out ...	17	Ramsden, b Stirland ...	10
Sharkey, b Wadsworth ...	11	Mirfin, b Middleton, J. C. ...	15
Smith, b Wynne ...	12	Morton, b Hadfield ...	22
Potten, b Mirfin ...	25	Wynne, c Catchpole, b Had-	
Mitchell, c Furniss, b Wade-		field ...	21
worth ...	23	Hinde, b Middleton, J. C. ...	28
Stirland, c Smith, b Mirfin ...	8	Lycett, b Middleton, J. C. ...	4
Warner, b Wadsworth ...	0	Wadsworth, b Middleton, J. C. ...	1
Hadfield, not out ...	8	Smith, b Stirland ...	2
Nicholson, c Hillier, b Mirfin	2	Hillier, not out ...	0
Extras ...	9	Extras ...	10
	145		125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Middleton, J. C., 5 for 44; Hadfield, 2 for 28; Stirland, 2 for 30; Warner, 0 for 13.

SCHOOL v. MANSFIELD BRUNT'S SCHOOL.

Played on School Ground, Saturday, 3rd July, 1915:—

SCHOOL.		BRUNT'S SCHOOL.	
Swale, c Busby, b Shooter ...	42	Busby, c Molloy, b J. C.	
Middleton, J. C., c and b		Middleton ...	6
Wright ...	33	Heald, b J. C. Middleton ...	8
Middleton, C., b Wright ...	0	Carter, b J. C. Middleton ...	15
Molloy, c Lowe, b Shooter ...	10	Shooter, b Hadfield ...	32
Catchpole, c Lander, b Wright	2	Wright, c and b Middleton,	
Smith, b Shooter ...	1	J. C. ...	4
Mitchell, b Shooter ...	1	Lowe, b J. C. Middleton ...	1
Hardy, c Busby, b Shooter ...	5	McCall, c J. C. Middleton, b	
Stirland, b Shooter ...	0	Stirland ...	1
Hadfield, b Wright ...	1	Pogmore, c and b J. C. Middle-	
Nicholson, not out ...	1	ton ...	14
Extras ...	11	Frost, b Stirland ...	2
	107	Wheatley, c Smith, b J. C.	
		Middleton ...	7
		Lander, not out ...	0
		Extras ...	23

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Middleton, J. C., 7 for 51; Stirland, 2 for 21; Hadfield, 1 for 0; Middleton, C., 0 for 7; Molloy, 0 for 11.

SCHOOL v. SHEFFIELD P.T.'s CENTRE.

Played at Chesterfield, July 7th, 1915:—

SCHOOL.		SHEFFIELD P.T.C.	
Swale, E., b Roberts	11	Frith, c and b Warner	15
Catchpole, D., c Saul, b Webb	14	Webb, c Swale, b Warner	3
Molloy, G., l.b.w. Webb	0	Beech, l.b.w. Hadfield	9
Smith, A. H., c Ainsworth, b		Brownley, b Warner	9
Roberts	21	Roberts, b Warner	1
Hardy, S., b Webb	0	McManus, b Hadfield	3
Mitchell, E., b Roberts	4	Saul, b Warner	10
Potten, E., b Roberts	0	Ainsworth, b Hadfield	1
Reay, C. H., b Webb	3	Helliwell, c and b Warner	4
Stirland, J., b Roberts	0	Bradwell, not out	5
Warner, J., not out	1	Conwill, c Catchpole, b Warner	0
Hadfield, J. W., b Roberts	4	ner	0
Extras	4	Extras	14
	62		74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Stirland, 0 for 20; Warner, 7 for 29; Hadfield, 3 for 11.

SCHOOL SECOND ELEVEN FIXTURES.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. BAKEWELL LADY MANNERS' SCHOOL.

Played at Chesterfield, Saturday, 29th May, 1915:—

SCHOOL 2nd XI.		LADY MANNERS' SCHOOL.	
Molloy, b Gillatt	4	Gillatt, b Stirland	4
Swale, c Gregory, b Gillatt	14	Duckmanton, b Stirland	2
Stirland, c Slack, b Gillatt	0	Stubbs, b Hadfield	0
Catchpole, b Gillatt	10	Beaven, b Stirland	0
Hadfield, J. W., b Smith	0	R. Smith, c Swale, b Stirland	0
Unwin, b Gillatt	5	Harrison, c and b Stirland	0
McKay, c Duckmanton, b Gillatt	17	Taylor, b Stirland	4
Haddock, c Duckmanton, b Gillatt	4	Prince, c Molloy, b Hadfield	0
Hardy, c Gregory, b Gillatt	9	Gregory, b Hadfield	1
Palmer, c and b Gillatt	9	Daniel, not out	19
Stevenson, not out	2	Slack, run out	9
Extras	13	Extras	7
	88		46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Stirland, 6 for 17; Hadfield, 3 for 12; Swale, 0 for 3; Molloy, 0 for 7.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

2nd XI.

Played at Spinkhill, Saturday, 12th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL 2nd.		MOUNT ST. MARY'S 2nd.	
Haddock, b Hughley	5	O' Sullivan, b Godwin	1
Warner, c Symonds, b Hill	16	Hughley, c McKay, b Warner	0
Wright, b Hughley	0	Burdin, l.b.w. Godwin	0
McKay, b O'Sullivan	0	Hill, b Warner	9
Potten, c Lacy, b Hughley	16	Bullfield, c Potten, b Longson	17
Longson, V., b Hill	7	Lacy, b Warner	0
Unwin, b Hughley	3	Symonds, b Warner	0
Carpenter, c Bullfield, b Hill	10	O'Reilly, b Warner	5
Reay, c O'Reilly, b Hill	12	Cole, b Godwin	4
Palmer, c O'Reilly, b Hill	0	Parkin, not out	6
Godwin, not out	0	Green, b Warner	0
Extras	6	Extras	12
	75		54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Warner, 6 for 20; Godwin, 3 for 13; Unwin, 0 for 2; Longson, 1 for 7.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. DRONFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Dronfield, Wednesday, 16th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL 2nd.		DRONFIELD G.S.	
Haddock, b Shirt	5	Cooper, c Atkinson, b Warner	1
Warner, b Jones	2	Hancock, b Hadfield	13
Hadfield, c Rams, b Kelly	36	Kelly, l.b.w. Hadfield	4
Potten, c Gabitass, b Cooper	16	Waine, c Atkinson, b Hadfield	0
Unwin, run out	1	Jones, c A. Longson, b Godwin	15
Atkinson, run out	0	Mortimer, run out	12
Carpenter, b Shirt	5	Shirt, b Unwin	4
Longson, V., b Shirt	0	Rams, run out	13
Reay, c Cooper, b Shirt	17	Allsop, run out	7
Longson, A., c Cooper, b Shirt	11	Gabitass, c Warner, b Godwin	1
Godwin, not out	8	Trickett, not out	7
Extras	11	Extras	10
	112		83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Hadfield, 3 for 25; Godwin, 2 for 7; Unwin, 1 for 9; Warner, 1 for 28; Haddock, 0 for 5.

SCHOOL 2nd XI. v. DRONFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Played at Chesterfield, July 14th, 1915:—

SCHOOL 2nd.		DRONFIELD.	
Catchpole, b Shirt	9	Waine, b Hadfield	0
Warner, c and b Shirt	2	Hancock, c Potten, b Hadfield	1
Potten, c Cooper, b Shirt	1	Mortimer, b Hadfield	13
Hadfield, b Shirt	0	Cooper, c Potten, b Warner	4
Nicholson, b Cooper	21	Shirt, b Hadfield	0
McKay, b Cooper	0	Jones, b Hadfield	2
Unwin, c Trickett, b Shirt	14	Alleop, b Hadfield	7
Longson, A., b Cooper	4	Kelly, not out	4
Longson, V., b Shirt	0	Rams, b Hadfield	0
Godwin, not out	3	Gabitas, S., b Unwin	3
Palmer, b Shirt	0	Trickett, b Unwin	0
Extras	1	Extras	3
	55		37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Hadfield, 7 for 11; Warner, 1 for 17; Unwin, 2 for 5.

SCHOOL 3rd XI. v. MOUNT ST. MARY'S 3rd XI.

Played at Spinkhill, Saturday, 12th June, 1915:—

SCHOOL 3rd XI.		MOUNT ST. MARY'S 3rd XI.	
Stevenson, c Crompton, b Bateson	0	Baines, c Charlton, b Longson	23
Bond, b Bateson	0	Padbury, run out	8
Charlton, b Bateson	0	Brennan, l.b.w. Cropper	0
Longson, A., b Crompton	30	Bateson, b Cropper	0
Drabble, c Gonsalves, b Bateson	8	Plum, l.b.w. Hadfield, E.	10
Cropper, c Plum b Bateson	1	Crompton, not out	34
Staton, b Bateson	0	Bond, c Blanksby, b Stevenson	10
Sadler, not out	9	O'Sullivan, b Charlton	0
Hadfield, E., b Crompton	3	Gonsalves, b Longson	2
Mason, c and b Bateson	0	Buckley, c Sadler, b Longson	3
Blanksby, b Crompton	3	Fox, c Cropper, b Longson	1
Extras	2	Extras	27
	55		123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Longson, A., 4 for 41; Cropper, 2 for 29; Stevenson, 1 for 2; Charlton, 1 for 7; Hadfield, 1 for 9; Mason, 0 for 8.

FIRST ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

	Times		Runs.	Most in Innings.	Avge.
	No. of Innings.	not Out.			
Middleton, J. C.	6	0	142	52	23.6
Middleton, C.	3	0	27	25	9.0
Catchpole, C. D.	8	3	66	*24	13.2
Molloy, G.	9	0	107	42	11.9
Potten, E.	4	1	37	23	12.3
Smith, A. H.	9	1	89	27	11.1
Swale, E.	8	0	85	42	10.6
Hardy, S.	7	0	60	25	8.7
Mitchell, E.	8	0	47	23	5.9
Stirland, J. J.	8	0	33	20	4.1
Hadfield, J. W.	7	3	19	*8	4.7
Nicholson, J. C.	6	1	15	11	3
Warner, J.	6	1	10	8	2

\* Not out.

FIRST ELEVEN BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Maiden		Runs.	Wkts.	Average Runs per Wicket.
	Overs.	Overs.			
Middleton, J. C.	83.4	16	273	32	8.5
Middleton, C.	12.4	1	25	5	5
Warner, J.	44.5	10	84	14	6
Nicholson, J. C.	16	3	32	6	5.3
Stirland, J.	67	12	161	15	10.7
Molloy, G.	15	1	43	4	10.7
Hadfield, J. W.	30	6	102	10	10.2

## SECOND ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

	Times		Innings.	Out.	Runs.	Avge.
	No. of	not Most in				
Godwin, G. ....	3	3	*8	11	—	
Reay, C. ....	3	1	17	32	16	
Potten, E. ....	4	1	16	44	14.6	
Hadfield, J. W. ....	3	0	36	36	12	
Catchpole, C. D. ....	2	0	10	19	9.5	
Longson, A. G. ....	2	0	11	15	7.5	
McKay, J. B. ....	4	0	17	28	7	
Unwin, R. S. B. ....	5	0	14	31	6.2	
Haddock, T. P. ....	4	0	7	21	5.25	
Carpenter, F. ....	3	0	10	15	5	
Palmer, R.B. ....	3	0	9	9	3	
Longson, V. ....	4	0	7	9	2.25	
Wright, C. ....	2	0	4	4	2	

\* Not out.

## SECOND ELEVEN BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Wkts.	Runs.	Avge.
Godwin ... ..	12.0	3	9	29	3.2
Unwin ... ..	7.4	1	3	16	5.3
Longson ... ..	2.0	0	1	7	7.0

## CHARACTERS.

**SWALE.**—Has more than fulfilled expectations with the bat, and has made an excellent and steady opener for the innings. He is also a very smart fielder.

**MOLLOY.**—A very stylish bat, who has played some excellent innings, but has lost his wicket on several occasions through hitting out before getting set. Should play forward rather more. Has made an excellent point and a useful change bowler, but should learn that length, and not speed, is the chief thing.

**STIRLAND.**—A distinct gain for the School XI. As a fast bowler he shows the greatest promise, having a very easy action. On several occasions he has deserved more success than he has actually obtained owing to the unsuitability of the wicket. Needs to pay attention to his fielding. Has hit well on several occasions, though does not claim to be a batsman.

**CATCHPOLE.**—The discovery of the season. Combines style with steadiness, has rendered invaluable service, and with the development of forcing strokes, should become a first-class batsman. His keenness and smartness in the field have been most marked.

**SMITH.**—A useful member of the team. Has played some very careful innings, and is a hard hitter. Is a very safe and energetic outfield.

**HADFIELD.**—A good first change bowler, the value of whose bowling is due, in large part, to a peculiar delivery. Has broken several very troublesome partnerships. In order to improve his batting, he should learn that many runs may be made from leg-balls, and that on no account should one run away from them.

**HARDY.**—Pressed into the XI. to perform the duties of wicket-keeper, and has done his work quite well. He is certainly the hitter of the team, and if only he could stay a little longer at the wickets, he would make huge scores.

**WARNER.**—One of the keenest members of the XI., a fact which helps to atone for mistakes made in the field. Does not make many with the bat, and, at times, does fine work with the ball, possessing a slight swerve which proves troublesome to many batsmen.

**POTTEN.**—Keeps wicket when Hardy is indisposed, and, on other occasions, assists Hardy considerably by his reliability as long-stop. With careful practice should develop into an extremely useful batsman.

**NICHOLSON.**—A very stylish cricketer; unfortunately this alone is not sufficient for winning matches. Has done fairly well on several occasions, though with greater care he might have done much better. His best point is his fielding, and in that branch of the game he certainly ranks high.

**MITCHELL.**—The Captain of the XI. A hard hitter, who has made some big scores. If he could refrain from hitting out before getting thoroughly accustomed to the bowling, he would have done even better.

Perhaps the bowling might have been worked a little better at times, though we must remember that a captain has many things to watch, and that it is always very easy to criticise, and often rather difficult to perform.

We have been fortunate in having the assistance of J. C. and C. Middleton for some of the stiffer games, and both have rendered very valuable service—with the bat, with the ball, and in the field.

#### GREEK ORATORY: ITS MERITS AND DEFECTS.

From the earliest period of Greek history that we know down to the extinction of its intellectual life, we find that eloquence was always natural to the Greek. In the social pictures of Homer we see that it was considered as a necessary quality in a leader, and harangues, entreaties, and narrative speeches form a great part of the text. For a short period after this we find no mention of the power of eloquence; none of the tyrannical rulers in early Greece is represented as owing his power to any such quality. It is after the decay of the Ionic literary period, when the torch is passed on to Athens, that it again comes into prominence, and henceforth is predominant in Greek literature; tragedy is oratory in poetic language, history is pervaded by speeches, and the most important factor in Attic prose is the oratorical class of writings.

However, it is in Athens that eloquence had the greatest power; for all the business of the State was conducted in public before the whole body of citizens assembled in ecclesia,

and anyone with the ability had the opportunity of addressing the assembly. In the same way since the jury in a court of justice was composed of five hundred citizens, the task of addressing it was much the same as speaking in the ecclesia; indeed no one ignorant of oratory could obtain a hearing to defend himself. Thus to every citizen the knowledge of the art of speaking was indispensable. For this reason oratory was more and more prized as an art before it became recognised as an accomplishment. And in later times it was rendered still more important by the spread of education among the masses, which encouraged conversation and discussion, and by a more general movement towards democracy.

Historically, there can be little doubt about the power of eloquence; Greece's greatest politicians were good speakers, and her greatest speaker was luckily an excellent politician. Perikles and Themistokles must have owed the greater part of their power to their eloquence; for, first of all, they had to attract attention. But this, of course, was not the trained speaking of Demosthenes; they trusted to a pleasing manner and weighty facts to persuade their hearers, and probably it was in the same qualities that the later demagogues placed their trust. And if untrained eloquence could persuade, surely when a professional speaker such as Demosthenes lent his art to reinforce the natural significance of facts, victory was inevitable. He was not indeed the only trained man who attempted a political career; from the commencement professional rhetors seem to have had an eye to the main chance as embodied in political importance Gorgias took some part in politics, Lysias roused the crowd at Olympia to fury against Dionysius, Isokrates spent all his time writing political essays, Demosthenes was a leader of men all his life, and both Aeschines and Hypereides were in the foremost ranks of contemporary politicians.

Refined oratory, however, was always in the hands of professional men; which result came about in the following manner. The Sophists, who were at first philosophers, or inquirers after the truth of the phenomena in nature, carried out this work quite conscientiously at first, but after a time they began to dispute about theories all the time, and instead of establishing their own, threw mud at other people's. This was an excellent training in pointed speaking, which led to the study of dialectic, the theories and results of which were applied to practice. Ultimately they became polymaths, who spent their time in expounding in flowing language to young men which brought it about that to attend a Sophist's lecture was to study rhetoric. In spite of his opposition to the

Sophists, Sokrates helped the movement on by his love of exactness and purity in language and speaking. Ultimately Gorgias of Leontini, who was at first a sophist of the best kind, professedly gave up philosophy to teach rhetoric, and travelled about Greece doing so. The next step was taken by Antiphon, who set up as a rhetor from the first. The schools of Antiphon and Gorgias were opposed, and competition always causes further advances, which helped more and more to take and keep oratory from the general public. After this almost anyone with any pretensions to social standing went through a course in oratorical training, but it was only the professional orators who had a chance of gaining a reputation. So afterwards we only hear of one unprofessional orator of note, Andocides, a man of modest style.

In the same way extempore speaking was heartily despised; a speaker must consider every word of his speech so as to perfect its form; this, of course, had a good effect on the matter too. And so as we have no unprofessional speakers, we have no extempore speakers except Aeschines, who first recovered this method of speaking from disgrace. Thus the Athenians developed a more and more critical taste in judging speeches, each of which must be prepared for weeks uninterruptedly, often months, sometimes years. Besides this the subject was studied more generally in the branches of dialectic, consideration of prose form, and rhetoric.

The accepted division of oratory into epideictic, political and forensic branches is really most important as regards matter, treatment, and style, and has besides the advantage of being distinct. Political and forensic eloquence correspond to our own; epideictic is unparalleled in modern times, and is the result of careful study of oratory in any age; this, of course, does not exist in our days. It consists of a display of art in speaking without giving any deep thought to the matter; the form is everything, the substance must require not thought in the hearer, but must still be new and striking so as to tickle his intellectual palate. Judicial oratory received most attention, and shows the greatest diversities in style and treatment. It was first studied by the Sicilians, Korax and Tisias, who invented the art of skilful attack and defence afterwards so well known, devoting their whole attention to strengthening their side and none to ascertaining the truth. Antiphon used a very sober style, stately and stiff through the periods, and having a fair admixture of arguments based on common sense. Lysias again strikes off in a fresh direction, and seeks to convince, not by arguments, but the whole tenor of his speech, and so to influence the jury that

at the end they were unconsciously biased in his favour. In his turn Isarus seeks to change the tide, relying on his legal arguments to convince, but trying to assure patience by introducing variety. Last of all, Demosthenes tries all methods at once, and supplements them by violent action and a forcible vocabulary. Epideictic oratory, on the other hand, has fewer representatives, and is fairly constant in style and treatment. Gorgias raised a dislike for flowing language by his extravagant style, but his watered-down digressing style continues in Isokrates with all the accumulated art and experience of the intervening years. With political oratory it is different; this could never be wholly absorbed by the professional speakers, and so the style had to conform somewhat to that of Perikles. It was always grave and dignified, even with Demosthenes, and a mere display was not permitted.

As far as matter is concerned, epideictic oratory, as I have said, was very deficient in deep thought. Political oratory was, however, always fairly well considered; the three important political orators, Demosthenes, Aeschines, and Hyperides, spoke with conviction, and well-considered surety that their policy was the only true one, and their advice inevitably correct, and, if followed, successful. In judicial oratory, the matter was introduced by a proem, containing some general thought worked up in such a way as to lead on to the main subject. This would be followed generally by a short sketch of facts, as viewed by the litigant, known as a preparation, "prokataskeue"; next came the arguments, which were usually based on a consideration of the past life and conduct of the litigant. These "eikota," or arguments from a priori probability, were considered as of immense importance, owing chiefly to the unreliability of the witnesses called to attest the statements. They gave opportunity, however, for really brilliant character sketching, in which Lysias especially shone; he gave both bold outlines and filled in the framework until the picture is quite definite. The rest of a speech would consist mostly of pathos, a direct appeal to the feelings by a touching picture, or of narrative. In both of these Demosthenes was brilliant, but compressed; his pictures were bold outlines, not detailed paintings.

In style critics distinguished three "harmonia," the austere, the smooth, and the middle. The different styles are really the links between poetry and the common Attic idiom of Demosthenes' times. At first orators felt afraid to abandon the attractions by which poetry captivated the ear, and so in Gorgias and even Antiphon we find riming to assist in

the balance of sentences, poetical words and phrases, extravagant similes, and excessive use of antithesis in sense and words. When this had sobered down somewhat Antiphon perfected his style, known as the austere, which was considered as the standard for some time. It had a stiff and antique flavour, owing to its heavy periods, and its affectation of old words, somewhat poetical. This style was perfected in its founder, and was abandoned by Lysias for a new style, the "harmonia glaphura," or smooth harmony, which consisted in studied plainness in words, treatment, arrangement, and ideas, and a certain smoothness in diction which seemed perfectly easy. After Lysias, Isacus bridged the gulf to Demosthenes, whose style, the "mese harmonia," or middle harmony, really constitutes the summit of Attic technical prose.

There is, however, one feature common to all the orators except Hypereides, this is the period. The period was the unit in which orators composed, and combines fullness of expression with rhythmical and balanced form. It was composed of a number of "kola" members, usually not more than four in number, which ought to correspond to one another, and yet to lead up to a climax, and then calm down at the end. Each period in the best authors had a rhythmical swing, caused by the use of certain recurring rhythms; not of course the iambic rhythms which are scattered unintentionally here and there, and which would never be perceived in delivering a speech, but rhythms intentionally introduced. These were carefully studied, and definite combinations were favoured by different authors. Metres, however, were carefully avoided; a metrical commencement or ending was never allowed. Certain rules were generally subscribed to, such as those of allowing no prominent hiatus, and of avoiding a crowding together of monosyllables or short syllables. The period occurs throughout most speeches, but is sometimes too stiff, in which case the "lexis eïromene" of Herodotus is used; although this did not receive the same attention generally speaking, those who used it had to exercise as much technical skill as in using the periodic style.

In considering style, we find that much more importance was attached to, and much more use made of rhetorical figures. For they added life where the orator was dull and knew it, and came naturally to the lively orator. Demosthenes makes especial use of them from the latter reason, and very effective they are. They add emphasis in many cases by repetition, "anadiplosis" and climax; and express a feeling much more neatly and forcibly in such cases as those of irony and sarcasm, and assumed hesitation—"diaporesis."

Great thought was also given to the choice of words, which form a most important item of style. As I have said, prose was at first afraid to break away from the precedents of poetry, and hence the earliest orators had a very fanciful vocabulary; frequently the words had more sound than sense, and were generally antique. But later on, the requisites of a word were that it should be sanctioned by the use of the best educated circles, in accordance with the new idea that prose should resemble the most refined conversation, that it should be a purified copy of everyday talk by cultured people. This was the ideal of Isokrates. Later on, in the Court speeches of Demosthenes we find introduced many expressions and words from the lower class vernacular; this added great force to speeches, but seems deplorable, for we cannot consider Demosthenes as a canon of Attic style for this reason.

It is noticeable that throughout the whole range of Attic oratory we come across practically no instances of humour except occasionally in Lysias and after the best period in Hypereides. It would be almost impossible to a Greek to think of humour in political speaking, so grave is the usual mood in such orations. In harangues and encomia anything comic would spoil the effect, and so it is only sometimes in judicial oratory that we come across it. Demosthenes used it occasionally, as indeed we should expect from his violent manner and coarseness.

After these general considerations I must proceed to what is really the marrow of the subject, the consideration of the separate orators. For in this case there is no doubt at all, "le style c'est l'homme même." The first application of technical oratory was by Korax and Tisias, of whose style we know nothing directly; except for notices in critical works we should not know or miss them. They used the Doric dialect, and hence were of little importance as models, although Antiphon must have studied them to some extent. The next orator was a Sicilian, too, Gorgias, the founder of the epideictic school; he was the first orator who wrote in Attic, and we know he had a considerable effect on the later ones. He laid down the general lines on which epideictical speeches should be constructed, and many of his subjects later became popular. In style he is so flowing, attentive to form, and ingenious in inventing combinations that even the Greek critics were disgusted; his metaphors were so frequent and tiring that Gorgian figures became proverbial.

About the same time Antiphon helped to build up style in forensic oratory. Of the speeches we have, many are mere

exercises in arguing cases which should be considered merely as frames, and so no criterion of his style. Of those that were delivered the greatest importance attaches to the form, for he was the founder of the periodic style, and the first master of the artificial and trained eloquence which was finally perfected by Demosthenes. In his "techne" we have the results of his studies on cadences. His speeches were usually short but very intricate owing to the delicacy of their construction; and this, together with his antique words, which he used like Thucydides, form a curious contrast with the beautiful spoken Attic of that day. His arrangement is perfectly natural; after the proem he gives a short resumé of facts, followed by arguments. In the use of these he is dexterous, but he returns to them rather too often. What are most evident are his slow, dignified movement, his antitheses, his pathos, and his periodic style. Although comparing badly with the grace and smoothness of later times, he yet makes a real impression by his clear forcible language.

Andocides is an anomaly in being an unprofessional speaker, and so from the beginning ancient critics were biased against him. Most of what they reprehend is quite true; he certainly is plain and simple in diction, his arrangement and methods are illogical and irregular, he does use curious constructions and anacolutha, his language is at one time vulgar and at another poetical, his attacks are vehement. Yet all these qualities somehow render him attractive to us, and at any rate serve to deprive his speeches of that baneful formality which is so usual. As an amateur he is quite laudable in the use of his native wit; but he is of no importance.

The freshness of Lysias appears at the beginning of a fresh period of oratorical activity only connected with the earlier efforts by Andocides. It was after the revolutionary period that Lysias rose to fame, and he commenced his judicial speaking when this subject engrossed much fresh activity. Hence a new style was bound to be successful, as that of Lysias was. It is mainly in judicial oratory that he used his activities, but we have sufficient remains of his efforts in other branches to think that he could have succeeded in those directions, too, had he chosen to do so. He forms a link between the stiff periodic style of Antiphon and the ordinary Attic of the day. In arrangement, he uses generally a preamble, and then gives a short statement of his case; next he explains clearly and simply his version of the facts, confirmed by witnesses, proceeding immediately to "eikota," followed by the peroration. He has a perfect mastery of pure Attic, of which he forms a standard, used in a

delightful and delicate manner. He is extremely skilful in character sketching, and in drawing touching pictures, which he does thoroughly, and he is not lacking in humour and can parody well. All his style is vigorous and full of thought, and so his arguments are not logically connected, but come out in a stream, and are constantly repeated. He is remarkable for his variety and versatility too, and for this reason there is no fixed use of commonplaces even in the proem. Against this we must place his occasional use of unusual words and phrases, his too frequent repetition of ideas, and his following the traditions of Antiphon in occasional use of laboured antithesis. He uses, too, a somewhat antique vocabulary occasionally. Of course the corner stone of his style is unaffected simplicity, which he attains partly by the use of plain words, and partly by the abandonment of the periodic style; and his second great principle is perfectly clear statement. Besides the periodic style he uses the "lexis eiremene," thus bringing about an imperceptibly gradual effect on the audience, stealing upon and entrancing them. It is this plainness which forms his weapon, because it appears so harmless and easy to imitate; Lysias was an artist, and "ars est artem celare."

Isaeus is a marked contrast to Lysias in style and treatment. To begin with, his speeches are long and tedious by reason of their many recapitulations; Isaeus himself knows it and seeks to conceal it by frequent use of rhetorical figures. He had from an early period the disadvantage that his skill was well-known, and the jury were hence on their guard. This is because he allows his art to appear on the surface. By this and his lack of power in sketching characters and of relating events he lacks the power of Lysias or Demosthenes. We can trace the effects of Isokrates in the general increased smoothness and finish in his periods, but this is mostly the sugar coating to the pill. For his importance lies in the fact that he is the first master of strict forensic argument, not based on common sense or on philosophy, but on law. However, he is important in one other light, as the last stage of transition between the studied plainness of Lysias and the open victory of training under Demosthenes. In his language Isaeus resembles Lysias in clearness, simplicity, purity and pregnancy. In arrangement he is certainly superior to Lysias, mingling the facts and arguments successfully.

When we come to Isokrates we are in a different field altogether, that of the political pamphleteer and educationist. Isokrates takes for his principle the idea that we need but few ideas, and the only difficulty is in explaining them in

an orderly and elegant way. He abhors digressions in theory, but in practice they are frequent in his writings; he recommends, as necessary, natural transitions from one subject to another, so that the reader is led naturally. In expression he uses ordinary words, yet they must be quite pure, and the expression polished; all the effect is to be produced by the combination of words. He seeks after euphony before all, the avoidance of all harshness of sound, especially as exemplified in hiatus; for hiatus was his special bogey. It was, however, admissible in cases where elision or crasis could occur, at stops, and in some common and unavoidable combinations. With regard to rhythm, Isokrates teaches that prose must be rhythmical but not metrical; he even specifies as desirable rhythms iambi and trochees, but this is a matter of taste. He seems, however, never to have gone out of his way and to have changed the order so as to get a favourite rhythm. As to his period, it is wrought with wonderful art. The conditions are that it should contain an idea expanded so as to give full satisfaction to the mind, and yet to have a complete, balanced, and finished form. This expansion is characteristic of the whole style and thought of Isokrates, who never hurried, but advanced with a self-satisfied majestic stride. The ornament he uses is chiefly employed to round off and balance his periods. Altogether the great characteristics of Isokrates are that he is a literary rhetorical writer in style, and a political essayist in matter. His diction is like that of Lysias in its purity and lack of ornament; his composition is characterised by its periodicity, in the literal sense of the word.

In Demosthenes we reach the climax of Attic oratory; he was the greatest master of the artificial and technical prose characteristic of Greek oratory; the greatest elaboration and technical finish are plain in all his works as in those of Isokrates. His ideas were not always particularly brilliant; but his arrangement and form were so commendable, he could frame an ordinary thought into such a pleasing form, that he might reproduce it without offence again and again in his poems. In vocabulary he sacrificed purity to force of expression, occasionally using vulgar expressions; poetical expressions he eschews. He copies Thucydides in using numerous abstractions which sometimes render him obscure. When he uses a metaphor, it is generally expressed in one word or phrase: he never goes out of his way to expand it; indeed, simplicity and brevity is the soul of his style. Generally speaking he avoids flagrant hiatus, but only in his earlier speeches is he particularly scrupulous; later he permits it at the end of a clause or sentence; in rhythm he chiefly avoids a collection of monosyllables or short syllables. As to his periods,

he probably constructed them as his taste dictated. He is always remarkable for his variety, which caused the ancient critics to say that he chose particular good qualities from each orator, an impossibility of course. For this reason he is not consistent, nor does he try to be consistent, throughout his works in style, arguments, or arrangement. He uses throughout rhetorical figures like the other practical orators. In one point he did make a great innovation—in the delivery he used violent action, an unheard of thing.

Of the orators contemporary with Demosthenes the two most important are Aeschines and Hyperides. The former never studied rhetoric as a profession, and relied on his natural powers, which were increased by his occupations in early life, and an extempore inspiration. His style is characterised by force and clearness, as far as we can judge from the remains, which cannot have equalled such a burst of eloquence as that at Delphi. His vocabulary is fairly pure, and really splendid, but his composition is not so careful as that of Demosthenes; he is not strict about the crowding together of monosyllables, or in avoiding hiatus. His periods, though unproportioned and excessively lengthy, are quite clear, his style is varied, and replete with rhetorical figures, especially metaphors, but he is most brilliant in narrative, and his character sketching is good.

The style of Hyperides is that of a new school corresponding to the new comedy. He had grown weary of long heavy periods, and affected a short terse style adorned with brilliant wit. However, he had behind him all the training and experience of the best period. In spite of his seeming lightness, brilliance, and easy-going-ness, he is yet in deadly earnest.

There remain Lycurgus and Deinarchus. The former somehow gives one the idea of a Greek Cato in the only remaining speech he shows great dignity, and simplicity in arrangement, but a poetical diction, and a mediocre narrative. The latter uses with insipidity the accumulated art and knowledge of the great masters; he shows lack of power and originality, though not wanting in finish.

From this sketch of style in oratory the progress made, from austerity to full richness and the reaction to pithiness, is plain. At first an abhorrence from ornateness was created by the florid style of Gorgias, and so Antiphon founded a lofty austere style, with the makings of the period in it, and eminently technical. This style was adhered to in spite of a diversion by Lysias in favour of a more natural style; for he could not be successfully imitated: to copy nature is a gift. Then Isokrates, taking the general lines of the Gorgian

school, but yet assuming the periodic grandeur of Antiphon, determined to develop and succeeded in developing a good literary style not well adapted to practical oratory, to which he never applied it, but excellent reading; slow in motion, but gathering richness as it went. Isaeus now applies the results of this to stern logical practical oratory; strong in argument, assiduous in recapitulation, yet desirous of creating diversion all along, he gives us an uncomfortable feeling of monotony; yet on the technical side we find the periods more melodious and better balanced. Finally, as a climax, we have Demosthenes with his consummate art, always to the point, an excellent word painter, vehement in court, calm, yet firm and strong in assembly; in balance and euphony perfection itself. Among his contemporaries we have Aeschines relying on his natural powers, clear and clumsy; Lyeurgus, dignified passionate, but leaving a weak impression; Hypereides, representing the reaction against overtraining; and last of all Deinarchus, supporting himself on the models of his predecessors. After that the light of Greek oratory flickers out, extinguished by the Asiatic luxuriance.

Taken as a whole, oratory is the branch of Greek literature with which we sympathise least. The seemingly poor and corrupt methods of judicial oratory are nothing in comparison with the disgust we feel at the attention given to minutiae of form; and certainly it seems the height of pettiness to speak for the sake of speaking. I have in no case said definitely "This is a merit," or "This is a defect," but in my opinion, in this case at any rate, the nearer oratory approaches the natural expression of any idea, the better it is. There no doubt are certain rhythms, for instance, which are most pleasing; but it seems to me that the ear can tell a euphonious passage, and the mind conceive one, without setting down first that the iambic metre is good, and the trochaic poor, in effect. The sense will dictate whether the words used should be dignified, smooth, or quick in sound, and on this the choice can be based as to the period, it caused a search after antithesis which led in some cases to a complete abandonment of sense for sound. Everything considered, Lysias and Demosthenes we can thoroughly praise, the former because he conceals his art in imitating nature, the latter because his art obtains effects which are now natural to us, though not to the Greeks. But although we express our abhorrence from the technicalities in composing, still we cannot help admiring some of the magnificent results as wholes. But we indeed are hard judges, for we ignore style altogether in our own writings, and then, of course, cannot perceive or admire it in others.

## "SCHEDULE A."

(We are sorry to hear that some of the University O.C.'s are too busy to write us a letter. We have therefore drawn up for their convenience the following Schedule; applications for copies should be addressed to the Editor.)

\_\_\_\_\_ College.

\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Editor,

{ The mantle of Elijah has fallen upon my shoulders }  
 { Before the gentle reader scans these lines, I shall have departed from this seat of learning }  
 { Our numbers have been enlarged by the arrival of ' \_\_\_\_\_ . This term, although long, } has been busy, } and we have } seen much of one another. We have seen little of ' \_\_\_\_\_ , except when burdened by the weight of tomes on ' \_\_\_\_\_ ;  
 ' \_\_\_\_\_ however has been a leading light in football, }  
 Among other incidents, we held a social, } and the ' \_\_\_\_\_  
 society is going strong, } It has held several } meetings this  
 falling through. } no }  
 term. We must congratulate ' \_\_\_\_\_ on obtaining his  
 { Tripas. In conclusion, we must not fail to  
 Degree.  
 Little-go.  
 Scholarship.  
 Exhibition.  
 Commission.  
 Stripe.  
 Congé.

(1) fill in suitably.

(2) to be used by those writing for the first time.

(3) to be used by those writing for the last time.

(4) fill in, writing surname first followed by initials.

(5) strike out word or words not applicable.

mention the memorable visit of <sup>s</sup> George Robey  
 Keir Hardie  
 The King  
 Archbishop of <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 G.B.S.  
 Mrs. Pankhurst  
 Bilaire Helloc.

(This space may be used for further information).

With all good wishes to the School,

The O.C.'s <sup>s</sup>  
 O.C. } at \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) fill in suitably.  
 (2) to be used by those writing for the first time.  
 (3) to be used by those writing for the last time.  
 (4) fill in, writing surname first followed by initials.  
 (5) strike out word or words not applicable.

#### OLD BOYS' NOTES.

The Editors will be very pleased to receive frequent communications from O.C.'s with news of their own, or of other Old Boys' successes, etc., as they desire to make these Notes as fully representative as possible. They will also be grateful if any changes of address are notified to them.

The following is the present list of subscribers (Old Boys and other friends outside the School) to "The Cestrefeldian." The names are arranged alphabetically:—

T. B. Bamford.	R. Frost.
D. C. G. Bardsley.	C. A. Furness.
L. G. Barlow.	O. C. Furness.
R. L. Barradell.	R. V. Gatenby.
E. V. Beard.	Coun. A. Glossop, LL.M.
J. Belitt.	W. Glossop.
S. Bembridge.	J. W. Godber.
H. Bennett.	F. Haigh.
H. H. Berresford.	D. K. Hall.
G. A. Biggin.	C. C. Handford.
T. Boden.	H. M. Hartley.
A. E. Bond.	P. R. Haslam.
F. N. Bond.	W. Haslam.
Ald. Dr. Geo. Booth, J.P.	A. Heeley.
D. C. Boulton.	S. C. J. Hibbert.
H. J. Brown.	J. C. Hogg.
F. B. Clark.	L. M. Hollingworth.
L. M. Clark.	C. F. Holmes, B.Sc.
Coun. J. E. Clayton.	C. H. Holmes.
P. M. Clayton.	C. W. Holmes.
J. A. Colledge.	M. Holmes.
A. E. Connor.	Rev. C. W. Howard.
F. Cooper.	W. Howard.
C. Cragge.	W. Jacques, J.P.
The Ven. Archdeacon Crosse.	E. W. Jephson.
C. L. Crow.	K. Johnson.
Rev. H. T. Donaldson.	H. Keeton.
C. F. Drabble.	J. V. P. Kelley.
E. Drabble, D.Sc.	J. J. Kilpatrick.
G. T. Drew.	W. A. Knighton.
H. Dronfield.	J. S. Lancaster.
G. H. Dunks.	A. R. Lee.
Ald. G. A. Eastwood, J.P.	W. F. Lee.
Ald. W. H. Edmunds, J.P.	M. R. Malkon.
A. B. Entwistle.	R. A. Marriott.
C. I. Eyre.	E. Marsden.
F. A. Eyre.	J. Mellor.
N. V. Fearnough.	J. H. Mennell.
A. M. Ferguson.	C. Middleton.
L. J. Ferguson.	J. C. Middleton.
J. W. C. Flint.	W. R. Mills.
H. Fox.	F. R. Moore.

C. N. Newcombe.	L. A. Sydnall.
W. G. Nyilassy.	J. A. Tankard.
W. E. Old.	G. S. Taylor.
N. Olorenshaw.	J. C. Taylor.
A. Peel.	W. D. Taylor.
W. Penrice.	C. S. Tennant.
R. E. Plessance.	G. H. Thacker.
F. W. Pogaon.	C. A. Thomas.
F. D. Prentice.	M. K. Timonsa.
C. Proctor.	D. Todd.
O. N. Randall.	H. Tomlinson.
C. W. Randles.	E. Toplis.
R. H. Ranins.	F. R. Turner.
J. W. C. Redington.	H. D. Turner.
G. H. Reynolds.	G. W. Turk.
C. W. Ridge.	W. J. Turk.
F. Roberts.	C. Wagstaffe.
N. H. Robinson.	T. G. M. Ward.
W. E. Robinson.	E. Watkin.
C. L. Rotherham.	A. Watkinson.
A. Rowland.	N. L. Wells.
J. S. W. Saunders.	J. White.
H. B. Saxton.	A. F. Whittle.
G. A. L. Seaman.	C. G. Wigglesworth.
Dr. F. A. Sharpe.	A. J. Wigglesworth.
W. H. Shirt.	E. Wildt, Ph.D., B.Sc.
W. E. R. Short.	E. L. Wilks.
Dr. J. B. Siddall.	R. L. Wills.
E. H. Slack, A.C.P.	S. L. Wilson.
O. Smalley.	A. Witham, B.A.
E. Sparham.	R. T. Wright.
B. Stenton.	G. M. Wright, B.Eng.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. JOHN LEE.

It was with profound regret that we read of the death of Mr. John Lee, retired New York Manager of the White Star Line. Mr. Lee was a Staveley man, being born in 1850, and educated at the Chesterfield Grammar School, and Collegiate Institute, Sheffield, where he graduated in 1867. In the year 1867 he was apprenticed to the firm of Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co., in Liverpool, for the term of five years. Having completed his apprenticeship, Mr. Lee was so highly thought of that he was selected from a number of others in the office and offered by Mr T. H. Ismay the position of junior inward freight clerk for the White Star Line business in New York. After serving nearly a year under Mr. Joseph Hyde Sparks, who was sent to America by Mr. Ismay to open the agency, he was placed in charge of the outward freight department and became the Company's representative on the Produce Exchange. It was here that Mr. Lee's business abilities came to light. His sterling qualities were soon discovered, his honesty and independence of thought, and his broadness of conception at once marked him as a man without bias, and frequently when disputes arose in the interpretation of charter parties or freight engagements, members would say, "Let us leave it to Lee."

On Mr. Sparks' retirement, Mr. Lee continued in charge of the outward freight department of the line under the succeeding representatives until February, 1899, when he was made general agent of the line for United States and Canada. Notwithstanding the many changes that had taken place in the management of the various ocean lines composing the International Mercantile Marine Co., deceased retained his position as Manager of the White Star Line in New York, being practically independent and only responsible to Mr. Ismay in Liverpool, until 1910, when he retired, and was presented with an address and handsome testimonials as recorded in these pages at the time.

## MR. CHARLES KINDER SWALLOW.

We were extremely sorry to read of the death of Mr. C. K. Swallow, a familiar Chesterfield figure. The deceased was the senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. J. K. Swallow and Sons, drapers, of Burlington Street, Chesterfield, and had only been confined to his house for three weeks with a bronchial cold. It developed into congestion of the lungs and he took to his bed, and notwithstanding a robust constitution, careful nursing, and the attention of Mr. Flavell Edmunds, he passed peacefully away, death being due to heart failure.

To a large number of people his unexpected demise came as a painful shock. Born in Chesterfield, he had lived in the Borough all his life and was educated at Chesterfield Grammar School. Quiet and unostentatious, he took no part in the public life of the town, but was a member of the Chesterfield Bowling Club and the Social Club in New Square. Most methodical in all he did, he had charge of the gentlemen's outfitting department at the firm's drapery establishment, and when "The Derbyshire Times" published a cartoon of him a few years ago they said "Typical of the old borough. He has 'cut' most of his friends, and yet has no enemies. There is no 'shoddy' in 'C.K.'" And no wonder. For if he could not say a good word for anyone he always refrained from saying anything about them. Most generous, many will hold in grateful remembrance his kindly help.

\* \* \*

## MR. L. A. BRITT.

There are many still in the School who can remember Luke Britt, for it is but a short time ago since he left. We were all grieved to hear of his death on May 31st, after a long illness, at the early age of eighteen years. He was the second son of Mrs. W. A. Britt and the late Mr. Britt. His father was an old Grammar School boy in the days of the Rev. F. Calder.

Dr. Waldemier and Dr. Arthur Hall (of Sheffield) attended him in his illness.

We offer our sincere sympathy to his mother and family.

A few weeks ago Mr. John G. F. Winter received the gratifying intelligence that he had passed the final examination of the Incorporated Law Society, and that he had also been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the 11th Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment. Since the war commenced, Mr. Winter, in addition to his legal studies, has been undergoing a course of military training with the Sheffield University O.T.C., of which he has been a member during the session 1914-15, and he has just completed a term of articles of clerkship with Mr. Wm. Glossop, partner in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Glossop, solicitors and notaries, Chesterfield.

\* \* \*

Mr. Alfred Glossop (D.C.) has obtained the degree of LL.M. at the University of Sheffield. Although a very busy solicitor he finds time for a great deal of useful public work both on the Town and County Councils. That he should in addition undertake the further arduous task of reading for a high University degree would seem to leave him little leisure. We offer him our hearty congratulations.

\* \* \*

We have read that Dr. Eric Drabble has again been appointed Examiner in Botany by the University of London.

\* \* \*

Four O.C.'s, H. W. Hill, G. S. Taylor, E. L. Wilks, and Ralph Mansell have taken their degrees at Cambridge this term. Hill, who is working for a medical degree, took his B.A. in the Physiology Special. G. S. Taylor went to Sydney Sussex College in 1911 with a County Major Scholarship of £60, a School Scholarship of £30, and the Archdeacon Hill Exhibition of £18 per annum. He lost a year through bad health, and took his degree in the Natural Science Tripos. E. L. Wilks went to Downing in 1912 with a County Major Scholarship of £60, and a School Scholarship of £30 per annum. He obtained a second class in the Mathematical Tripos in 1914, and a second class in the National Science Tripos this year.

Ralph Mansell, our Headmaster's son, who was at Queens', after passing his first M.B. examination, went to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the outbreak of the war. On passing out, he was awarded the Sword of Honour. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts this month. At the moment of going to press, we have heard that he has sailed for France. Good luck to him!

E. L. Wilks has been appointed Science Master at the Almondbury Grammar School, Huddersfield.

\* \* \*

D. Todd was successful in a recent examination for Civil Service 2nd Division Clerkships, and is now a clerk at the Admiralty.

\* \* \*

J. Mellor and H. Fox are going to Cheltenham Training College next term, and J. C. Middleton and C. Middleton are going to Westminster. A. Payne, who has a teaching appointment in Sheffield, intends to join the classes at the University.

\* \* \*

#### NEWS OF OUR O.C.'s WITH THE COLOURS.

P. Ward (1904-08) is Surgeon Probationer on H.M.S. Badger with the 1st Flotilla. He speaks enthusiastically of this fast little T.P.D.

Two-fold congratulations to W. E. Ind (1903-09), first, on obtaining commissioned rank in his regiment the Civil Service Rifles (Prince of Wales' Own), and second, on his lucky escape in the fighting round Festubert. Lieut. Ind was wounded in the arm, and, after a short stay at the base hospital, he returned to the trenches. He has sent home a number of trophies, including the helmet of a Prussian Guard, and the School has had an opportunity of seeing these mementoes.

We regret that the fortunes of war have compelled Private A. L. Stroyan (No. 77), 1st British Columbia Regt., 1st Canadian Division, to accept the hospitality (?) of the German people. He was with the immortal Canadians in the fighting north-east of the Ypres salient on 25th of April, when the "humanely-fighting-for-a-righteous-cause" Germans used their chlorine cylinders. He is interned in Baracke A, 6 Kompagnie, Kriegsgefangenenlager, Giessen, Germany. He writes cheerfully, but makes a request for cigarettes. This seems to afford a great opportunity to O.C.'s.

\* \* \*

Second Lieut. E. V. Beard, R.G.A., who was wounded near Armentières on Valentine's Day, called at the School before returning to the Front. He had a fortunate escape, for his horse was killed under him by a piece of the same shrapnel which wounded him in the head. He was in hospital at Wimereux and subsequently in England. He has taken to himself a wife since hostilities broke out, and we congratulate him on his double good fortune.

R. T. Wright (1906-10), who is a Corporal in the 10th Middlesex Regiment, and R. B. Brace (1902-08), Corporal in the 6th London City Rifles, have been to see us. Brace will be remembered as the winner of the Duke of Devonshire Cup for "School Patriotism" in 1907, and as the holder of the record for the High Jump (5ft. 4in.).

It was a real pleasure to us to be able to congratulate personally J. P. Haugh (1902-07) on his success in the Army. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers, and after three months became Quartermaster-Sergeant. At Fort Scoveston, near Milford Haven, he was appointed Instructor in Military Engineering to a class of officers from various infantry regiments. He has been gazetted 2nd Lieut. in the 12th Welsh Regiment.

Three other O.C.'s, who enlisted at the commencement of the war, have been gazetted: J. C. G. Bardsley (1904-09) and A. F. Newcombe (1900-1904) to the 12th Battalion York and Lancs., and C. H. Wagstaff (1895-1900) to the Leicesters.

Lieut. E. F. Edmunds, M.B., B.S., R.A.M.C. (1888-1897) has been seriously wounded. By the explosion of a shrapnel shell he was wounded about the head and had three ribs broken. We are glad to see him about again and to hear that he is making a good recovery.

Captain A. J. Hopkins (1893-96), 6th Notts. and Derbys, is at home on furlough, invalided from the Front.

Douglas H. Wells, of the Canadians, was wounded at Neuve Chapelle.

Bombardier T. D. K. Hall, 2/3rd West Riding R.F.A. (T.F.) is anxious to join the Regular Army. He hopes to get a nomination to the Royal Military Academy.

Lieut. O. C. Furness (1896-1902) looked us up on the cricket field during the match with Sheffield. He has volunteered for service in East Africa. Although he has had some experience with malaria and other tropical inconveniences, we hope that the brilliant and successful work of General Botha and the Forces of the Union against German South-West Africa will now make him available for some other sphere of action.

Captain P. D. Forrett (1895-1902), 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, one of the Battalions of the Northern Infantry Brigade which relieved the Canadians on the Ypres Salient on the 25th April, has been invalided home suffering from gas poisoning. His company had a very bad time. All the seven officers and 202 men, out of a total of 222, were put out of action. He has since been passed for home service, and hopes in a short time to be passed again for foreign service.

Private E. H. Buckland (1904-09), 6th Notts. and Derbys., is at St. Michael's Hospital, Brampton, Cumberland. He was shot through the cheek whilst in the trenches. We all know Buckland's pluck and the keenness with which he sought to serve his country, and we are pleased to hear that he is progressing well.

Private Herbt. Crossley, 6th Sherwood Foresters, youngest son of Councillor W. Crossley, met with an accident to his ankle whilst in the trenches. After being at the base hospital in France for a fortnight he was removed to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, where he remained for six weeks. Then he went to Alderley Edge Convalescent Home in Cheshire, and even now he cannot walk far without the aid of a stick.

\* \* \*

We have received, with great pleasure, many letters from our O.C.'s in the Forces.

N. Olorenshaw writes from Redmires, where he is stationed with the Chatsworth Rifles (16th Sherwood Foresters). "We are a happy crowd here," he says, "and the outdoor life has done me a world of good." He says we have made a mistake in including his brother's name, R. Olorenshaw, on our list. R. Olorenshaw is married and lives at Thrapston, Northants. He is a clerk at the Clay Cross Co.'s Ironstone Mine at Cranford.

E. V. Gatenby, who is in the Customs and Excise, has not been allowed to join the Colours, though he wished to do so. He says "as my hours are now 8 a.m.—8 p.m., and as I had no leave last year, except a few days for an exam., I feel that I've done all that could be done under the circumstances."

Lieut. G. H. Reynolds (9th South Lancashire Regiment) writes to us of his stay at Maidstone. "As a town Maidstone is a failure. It badly needs smartening up. The inhabitants say this has been done during the last two years. Before then I suppose it must have resembled Heath G.C. Station." At the time he wrote he was at Aldershot.

C. G. Wigglesworth is resigning his post at New College, Worthing, "as I intend getting 'into the Factory Line,' my eyesight and a physical defect in my leg preventing me from enlisting in the Army proper. You will be interested to know," he goes on, "that Stephen Yates is in the firing line in France with Queen Victoria's Rifles."

We have read some letters from H. W. Bloxham (Royal Warwicks). He went out last March and spent Easter Sunday in the trenches. He says the country people are very hospitable. The trenches are all right, when dry.

We have also received letters from Sergeant-Major S. E. Howse, 13th Durham Light Infantry; from Sergeant-Instructor A. B. Entwistle, on Salisbury Plain; from Private C. Proctor, Kent Cyclists' Battalion; from Sapper F. V. Hicks, R.E.; from Mr. J. C. G. Bardsley, 12th Yorks. and Lancs.; from Private W. H. Allsopp, R.A.M.C.; from Corporal W. Johnson, Army Ordnance Corps; from Mr. J. C. W. Redington, West Riding Regiment; from Mr. N. L. Wells, Canadians; from Sergt. R. H. Philipps, 14th Batt. Rifle Brigade; and from Sapper L. Sampson, with the Royal Engineers at the Front.

\* \* \*

The following O.C.'s have received promotion or joined His Majesty's Forces since our last list was published in our April number:—

- Marsden, J. H. (1893-95), 2/6th Notts. and Derbys, to be Captain.
- Lucas, W. H. (1902-05), to be Lieutenant 8th North Staffords.
- Ind, W. E. (1903-09), 2nd Lieut. 1st/15th London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles).
- Ward, P. (1904-08), Probationary Surgeon, R.N. (H.M.S. Badger).
- Wall, S. G. F. (1905-08), 31st Batt. Home Counties Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.
- Mason, A. E. (1907-09), Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry.
- Deby, J. T. H. (1903-09), 12th York and Lancs. (Sheffield Batt.).
- Peel, A. (1905-12), Royal Engineers.
- More, C. R. (1906-08), Lieutenant R.N. (H.M.S. Whiting).
- Bardsley, J. C. G. (1904-09), 2nd Lieut. 12th York and Lancs. (Sheffield Battalion).
- Haugh, J. P. (1902-07), 2nd Lieut., 12th Welsh Regiment.
- Nicholson, H. (1896-99), 2nd Lieut., Scottish Horse.
- Wells, N. L. (1898-1905), Lieut., 95th Saskatchewan Rifles.
- Redington, J. W. C. (1908-12), 2nd Lieut., Res. Batt. West Riding Regiment.
- Turner, F. W. A. (1905-07), 14th Batt. Notts. and Derbys.
- Pitcher, S. W. (1898-1902), Lincolnshire Imperial Yeomanry.

- Mansell, F. W. (1904-1909), Canadian R.F.A.  
 Handford, C. C. (1907-10), Chief Petty Officer R.N.S.  
 (H.M.S. Victory).  
 Olorenshaw, N. V. (1900-05), 13th Batt. Notts. and Derbys.  
 Hogg, J. C. (1907-11), Nottingham University College O.T.C.  
 Wagstaff, C. H. (1895-1900), 2nd Lieut. Leicestershire Regiment.  
 Ward, T. G. M. (1905-11), 2nd Lieut. 14th Batt. Notts. and Derbys.  
 Proctor, C. (1907-10), Kent Cyclists' Battalion.  
 Edmunds, G. J. (1886-1893), promoted to Lieutenant (March) and to Captain (July), 2/6th Notts. and Derbys.  
 Percival, J. L. (1902-09), promoted to Lieutenant 2/6th Notts. and Derbys.  
 Newton, S. G. (1899-1901), Captain and Adjutant, 12th Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
 Stevens, H. R. (1902-05), 2nd Lieutenant, 14th Notts. and Derbys.  
 Lowe, S. C., (1899-1901), 9th Notts. and Derbys.  
 Haslam, T. R. (1910-11), Army Service Corps.  
 Lockett, W. H., B.A. (1902-06), 2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry.  
 Hellewell, L. (1906-07), 2nd Lieut., 3rd Batt. South Manchester.  
 Swale, A. D. (1910-14), Nottingham University College O.T.C.  
 Swallow, J. K. (1906-09), 2nd Lieut., 14th Batt. Notts. and Derbys.  
 Stevens, W. (1908-13), 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles).  
 Newcombe, A. F. (1900-04), 2nd Lieut., 12th York. and Lancs. (Sheffield Batt.).  
 Furness, O. C. (1896-1902), promoted to rank of Lieutenant, 18th Middlesex.  
 Winter, J. G. F. (1903-06), 2nd Lieut., 11th Batt. South Staffords.  
 Glover, J. W. R. (1907-13), 2nd Lieut., 17th Durham Light Infantry.  
 Pleasance, V. R. (1909-12), 2nd Lieut., 11th North Staffs. Regiment.  
 Pogson, F. W. (1907-13), 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles).

## BIRMINGHAM LETTER.

Saltley College,

Birmingham,

July 1st, 1915.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

On receipt of your postcard, which arrived on the last day of our term, we have hurriedly taken up the pen to subscribe this epistle.

College life is still marred by the horrors of the war, and even more so this term than before. Since our last letter we have received sad news from the Front intimating the death of four of our College fellows. This news has brought home to us the terror of the war, and has cast a gloom over the entire place. In connection with the war we have only one pleasing thing to relate; that one of our Seniors has gained the D.C.M. It is also pleasing to note that twenty-four more of our members are enlisting now.

The only event worthy of special note was the College Concert, which was given by the College Orchestra on June 18th. This function caused great interest, owing to the absence of other functions which under the circumstances have not been held. B. Bloxham and M. Holmes both figured in the well arranged programme; the oboe solos of the former called for special comment.

Sport during this term has lost its usual keenness, but we have played some interesting corridor matches both in cricket and in tennis.

In conclusion, we may say we have spent a pleasant year at Saltley, and hope to have a stronger contingent of O.C.'s here next term.

Wishing the best of luck to the Old School, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

THE O.C.'S AT SALTLEY.

## SHEFFIELD LETTER.

Sheffield University,

July, 1914.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Since the last Sheffield Letter two more of our O.C.'s have left us, namely, J. W. R. Glover and V. R. Pleasance. Both have obtained commissions; the former is now a Lieutenant in the 17th Durham Light Infantry, whilst the latter is gazetted to the 211th North Staffordshire Regiment.

The O.C.'s are now represented by P. Ward, Winter, C. W. Holmes and C. F. Drabble.

Winter is to be congratulated upon having passed his Final Examination of the Law Institute.

When C. F. Drabble was last heard (of) he was "playing" upon a bugle in the Orderly Room.

We have heard that G. C. Bardsley is now Battalion Signalling Officer in the City Battalion, a position which, we all know, he is well qualified to fill.

The last day of the term was devoted to a Degree Day. But, owing, no doubt, to the unusual circumstances of this year, it turned out to be very quiet indeed.

The O.T.C. was reviewed by Brigadier-General Bowles about a month ago, and under his critical eye we delivered a mimic attack towards a knoll upon which he stood. The sun was blazing down all the time, so that when the General began to deliver his speech, two O.C.'s tried to faint, an example followed by several others.

Drills are going on all through the vacations. Fellows in the O.T.C. attend these. Others are putting in time at the munitions works, while the Medicals are attending at the Hospitals to cope with the extra work there.

We are hoping that more O.C.'s will come to swell our ranks next year.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

REGINALD E. PLEASANCE.

## LONDON LETTER.

St. John's College,

Battersea, S.W.

July, 1915.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Again it is our pleasure to write the London Letter; this time under particularly novel conditions.

The Board of Education has given us the option of returning for a second year in September, or of enlisting, with a chance however of returning after the war. Nearly half of the first year students are taking advantage of this concession by the Board and are not returning; among them are W. Stevens and F. W. Pogson, who have joined the Queen Victoria's Rifles (9th County of London Regiment).

The Zeppelins did not come within several miles of us, and so, to the regret of some members of the College, we saw nothing of them.

The summer term has been the best of the three, the weather has been good, and tennis and swimming pleasant. Whitsuntide provided a much appreciated break in the routine of College life and work.

W. Stevens has played much tennis, and, with the advent of bright weather, J. W. Saunders became an ardent photographer.

We all send our best wishes for the School and Magazine, and remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

THE LONDON O.C.'s.

At the time of going to press, we have received a letter from L. H. Chamberlin, who is stationed at Nowshera, N.W.P., India. He endorses the following "Indian Letter," which we are delighted to receive:—

Nowshera, N.W.P.,

India,

1st July, 1915.

Dear Mr. Editor,

As there are now several O.C.'s in India, we thought that an Indian Letter would not be out of place.

Our chief grievance at present is the extreme heat, and those of us who came out in the winter months and vowed that India was a cold country now see the reason of the slight smile on the face of the O.C. who has been out over two years, and has spent two summers broiling on the plains.

J. Royle is down at Fort William, Calcutta, and we believe Randles and Mills are there also. They seem to be getting a pretty rough time training, but are expecting to go to the Front very shortly.

L. H. Chamberlin is in Nowshera, where he is employed in the Brigade Staff Office; he is complaining of brain fag. (Through overwork?)

We hear of giddy times spent in the hills, especially in Mussoorie, where some of our members spent their leave trying to paint the place a trifle pink.

We were very pleased to see the way in which the O.C.'s have responded to the country's call, and to know that we were not the only ones.

Wishing the best of luck to all O.C.'s, especially those with the Colours, and success to the Magazine, we beg to remain.

Yours sincerely,

THE O.C.'s IN INDIA.

We have also just received a post-card from Mr. E. H. Chapman, who is leaving for France. He is Lieutenant, on special duty with B.E.F.

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

"The Holly Lea" (Sheffield P.T. Centre). As usual there are several racy articles. The sentiments expressed in the one dealing in such a summary manner with examinations and examiners, will certainly be echoed among the afflicted, everywhere.

There are some very interesting sketches of things as they are in war time, both happy and serious.

"The Galian" (Gainsboro). The censor seems to have been exceedingly busy with some of the letters from Old Boys. The Library seems to be going strong, and we should like to copy the proposals with regard to the presentation of books on leaving school.

"Suggestions.

1. That Old Boys should give money or books to the Library of their old School.
2. That every boy when he leaves should give at least one volume to the Library of his School.
3. That if books are given they should be given after consultation with the Librarians as to the particular needs of the Library at the time."

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"Lady Manners' School," March, 1915. An interesting feature of this Magazine is an article entitled "Fuite devant les barbares," written by a Belgian boy, who is now a pupil at the School. He describes how, after many dangers and difficulties, he, in company with his mother, found safety at last in England. He pays a high tribute to the kindness and generosity which have been extended to them on all sides by the English. The Literary and Debating Society has held as many as ten meetings, and one of their subjects, "That all is fair in war," might well be discussed by our own Society.

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"Middlesbrough High School Magazine" contains records of a good number of lantern lectures and socials, besides the normal number of sports articles. There is also an interesting article on "Oxford in Wartime," corresponding to Taylor's article on "Cambridge in Wartime" in the April number of "The Cestrefeldian"; it ends on exactly the same note.

"It may be that the "blood" will come back again to his old haunts; the scholar to his books; that Oxford will fall naturally back into the life which she lived in the days before the war."

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"The Olicanian" (Ilkley G.S.). We congratulate the "Olicanians" on the activity which they have displayed in aiding Relief Work and forming a Junior Contingent of the O.T.C. We especially wish them good luck in the latter. The "Journal de Voyage" from the "petit ami belge" is exceedingly fresh and interesting. Have not our "belges" some "communiqués" for us?

We have to compliment the "Wisbechian" on the excellent literary style of several of the essays which it contains, and on the exceptionally interesting character of its reading matter.

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"The Wyggestonian" for June, 1915, contains much interesting matter. Several pages are devoted to "Lewis Carroll as a Parodist." Some of the parodies quoted are both clever and humorous. F. N. Bond is mentioned in the list of O.W.'s serving the Colours. We regret to see the names of five O.W.'s who have given their lives for their country. Five open scholarships have been won during the School year, the fifth being one worth £90.

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#### EDITOR'S NOTICE.

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"The Cestrefeldian" is published three times in the year, in December, April and July. The annual subscription has been reduced to one shilling and sixpence (post free), due, in December, on the publication of the first number of each volume. In order to increase the number of subscribers among Old Boys it is suggested that every boy, on leaving the School, should continue to subscribe.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to the General Editor, at the School. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, and preferably on foolscap.

Back numbers of "The Cestrefeldian" may be had on application.