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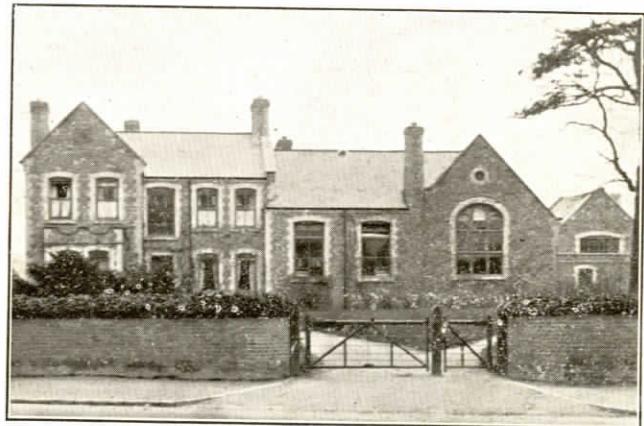


Photo by SHUTTLEWOOD.]

[QUORN

XMAS TERM, 1908.

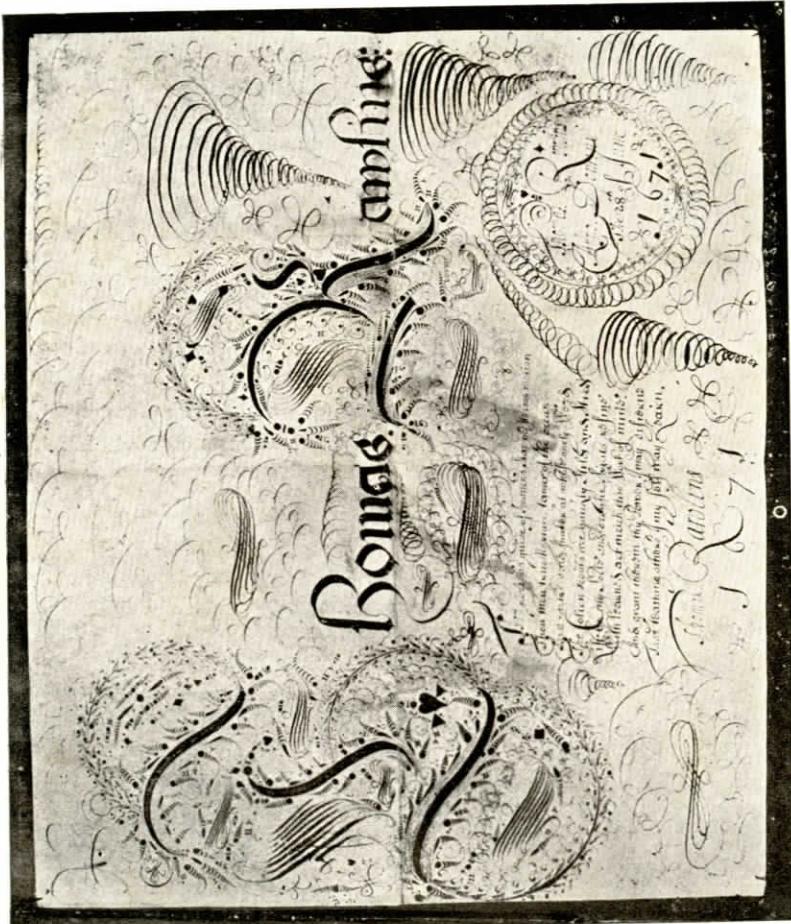


PHOTO BY]

Three Signatures on Parchment by Thomas Rawlins.

[E.W.H.]

The Quornian.

No. 6.

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1908.

School Notes.

OUR first duty and pleasure in presenting the first number of a new School Year is to wish all people who left us at Mid-summer a prosperous future. Having performed this, we hasten to welcome all who have joined us this term. Amongst those who have gone, L. B. Payne, our football and cricket captain, G. H. Brown, one of our two bowlers, with S. C. Backhouse and Merladet, two good sportsmen, will be greatly missed. Of these, Payne has recently passed an examination for boy clerks held by the Great Central Railway Company, Backhouse and Brown have by competition gained appointments in the Notts and Nottinghamshire and Parr's Bank respectively, and Antonio Merladet has, we believe, gone to Monte Video to take up a post in an important business house.

* * *

Our numbers this term have nearly reached the century, the high-water mark of accommodation provided for in the present buildings. Besides two Student Teachers, or ex-Bursars, who each attend for two half-days a week, there were on the books at the end of September 96 pupils--viz., 57 boys and 39 girls. Of these, 27 held Scholarships of some kind or another, being grouped thus:—four County Bursars, one County Intermediate Scholar, three County Pupil Teacher Scholars, eight Mountsorrel Scholars, one Philip Wright Scholar, and ten Woodhouse Scholars. Abundant provision, therefore, is made to enable ambitious children to climb the “ladder of education.” We hope that every year more and more will make up their minds

to take full advantage of it, and that both parents and pupils will do their best to ensure that none shall turn back or fall off until they have at least climbed up to the Sixth Form, or have given themselves a fair chance of doing so by remaining at School till they are sixteen years of age.

* * *

We have next to announce the departure from our midst of Miss A. M. Skipworth, who for several years has been closely associated with the work of the lower Forms. She always displayed an insatiable appetite for work, with a conscientious sense of duty and a thorough loyalty to the interests of the School which will be difficult to equal and impossible to surpass. Moreover, on many occasions she showed a remarkable unselfishness, which made her ready at all times to sacrifice both time and trouble when by so doing she could give any assistance to any other member of the staff. The Head Master, especially, has reason to thank her for such voluntary help, for she did much to relieve him of clerical work, which, at certain times of the year under our present relations to the Board of Education, presses very hardly, to the extent even of serious interference with the ordinary round of teaching and organisation.

* * *

Whilst expressing sincere regret for the loss of Miss Skipworth, we must take the opportunity of extending a hearty welcome to Miss E. M. Bowser, who joined us in September last. Miss Bowser, who is a B.A. of London University, and who holds a Teachers' Diploma from the Cambridge Training Syndicate, has also special qualifications for teaching Geography, a subject which is only now beginning to obtain the recognition due to its value as an instrument of culture and scientific training. Miss Bowser comes to us with excellent recommendations; she has already begun to earn golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of boys and girls; and we trust that she finds her work to her liking, and her surroundings congenial.

We wish to bring very prominently before our readers the fact that

THE SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
will be given in the Village Hall,
On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH,
and THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

Rehearsals are now in full swing, and it is earnestly hoped that friends will come in large numbers, so that our Playing Field and Library Fund may be greatly enriched.

* * *

Although the girls played cricket vigorously throughout the Summer Term, there is little to report. It is a great pity that more do not join in the Tennis, for, while so few play, it is impossible to have interesting competitions and useless to arrange matches.

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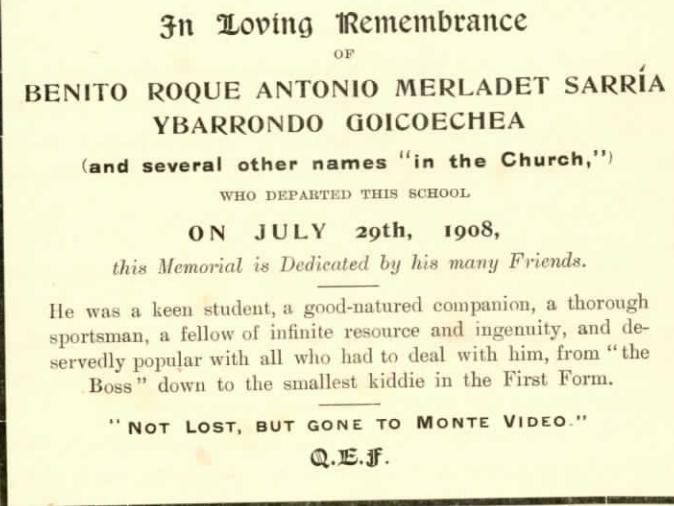
It will be noticed that no separate report is given of the Shooting practice of last term. We had great difficulty in arranging matches owing to the fact that during the Summer Term many clubs suspend their practice. The interest was well maintained among the twenty-three boys who joined.

Of the matches we had, one was won and one lost. Next year we hope to commence practice about the tenth week of the Lent Term, and to continue until about the middle of October, instead of confining it to the Summer Term.

* * *

A few of us were very disappointed that only six boys could go to the Boys' Bisley Camp in August, seeing that ten was the minimum number accepted. There is no doubt that a week spent there is a splendid holiday, and it is hoped that at least ten will be able to go next year. With a view to interesting our readers in the Camp we shall endeavour, in our Summer number, to publish an article by one who was at Bisley this year, so that we may know something of the life there.

We wish to draw particular attention to the open letter from our good friend Mr. King, the Vicar of Woodhouse, which immediately follows these notes. Mr. King is a well-known athlete, for he rowed for his College when at Oxford, and would have taken an oar in the 'Varsity Eight but for illness at the last moment. We may be certain, therefore, that when he writes of the value of games he thoroughly knows what he is about.



The Value of School Games.

BOYS OF QUORN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

HAVING been asked to write something for your School Magazine, I shall put it in the form of an appeal to the boys of the School, though much of what I shall try to say would equally apply to the girls.

To a great extent, the success of a school depends upon its Head Master and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses, but there is one part of the success of the School which lies in your own hands: that is the tone or spirit of the School. When people ask "What sort of boy is a Quorn Grammar School boy likely to be?" is there any answer which we can give as to the general stamp or character of those who are, or have been, at the School? Perhaps some of you will say, "Surely, the question which matters most in a place of education is rather this, 'What does the boy know?'" No! Not a bit of it. What you *are* matters far, far more than what you know. Now then, don't begin to chuckle to yourselves and say, "Then it does not matter whether we work hard or not." Shirkers are no use either in lessons or on the football field. When people ask what kind of fellow a boy is, we want to be able to answer at once: "Oh, if he is a Quornian he is sure to be the right sort. He may be a clever or a dull boy, but he is sure to be a straight, honourable, clean-minded boy; there will be nothing mean or sneaking about him: he may at times bowl underhands, but that will be the only underhand thing about him; he may be able to run fast, but he will never run away; he may not be a great talker, but you can depend upon it that what he says will be true."

That is something of what we mean by the tone or spirit of the School. It is in your power, to a great extent, to make it what it ought to be. All of you, but especially the older ones, may do much toward setting up the standard for a Quornian, and it is worth thinking about and trying for. If the wrong sort of boy comes to Quorn School he ought soon to feel either that he must change and try to get up to the right standard, or that he has come to the wrong school.

But you will begin to say, "What are we to do? Are we to ask Mr. Hensman for the use of a class room and lecture one another on how to be honourable, etc.?" No! You have got your place where boys teach and learn from each other those lessons, without ever thinking much of what they are doing.

That place is the playground. There are some ignorant people who think that games are of use only to keep you out of mischief, or, at best, only to train your bodies to be strong and healthy. Any man who has gone in for athletics knows better than that; he knows that there are qualities of character which are trained and fostered by the games he played. Let me tell what I think some of those lessons of the playground are. The first of all is to play every game perfectly fairly. Better never win in a match or a race than win by even a suspicion of unfair means. Let those who play against Quorn know that they are playing against boys who will always play the game whether they win or lose. If you have learned that first lesson of the play ground, you will find that in the wider field of the world, even if you do not attain the success in life which you would like, you will have won the respect of men. But next, if you play the game, play it hard. Many years ago, when I used to row, we were taught "Row till you are done and then row harder." It is that power of sticking to it through difficulties, of refusing to give in, which a boy learns at games, which may become ingrained in his character and will stand him in good stead all through his life, whatever his work may be. Again, games teach unselfishness; you know that a selfish player at football, who will not pass at the right moment, but tries to distinguish himself by getting the goal, often may lose the game. Never play to show off, but for the good of the side you are on, for the honour of the School.

But if I spoke of all the good qualities which may be brought out by games, I should far exceed the limits of the Quornian. Among those qualities are pluck and endurance, decision, judgment, discipline, and, not least, keeping the temper. If a boy or man cannot keep his temper over a game he has no business to play; it is all the fair give and take, the good and bad luck in games, which do much towards training a boy for after-life, in which he must meet the same kind of thing on a larger scale.

I have said much in praise of athletics because I know they have a great educational value. But we must not make too much

of them; they are not the real business of life, though they help to train us for it.

In conclusion, I hope that you will do your best to do credit and honour to your School, in work and in games, and by building up a sound and healthy tone which may be the distinguishing mark of Quorn boys.

W. A. KING.

The School and its Founder.

THE time has now come when it will be convenient to relate what is known of the life of the younger Thomas Rawlins, the Founder of the School.

We have seen that he was baptized at St. Botolph's Church in Bishopsgate, on July 31st, 1649. We have also seen that his father, who was apparently a native of Leicestershire, owned land in Barrow, bought a cottage and various parcels of land in Woodhouse in 1661, more land in Woodhouse in 1644, and, in 1663, a part of Warren's Park in Loughborough. It is clear that the elder Thomas was in London in 1665, the date of his will, but it is possible that his children were sent into this neighbourhood at an earlier date; and the fact that a paper, which is undoubtedly in the Founder's writing, bears the date 1662 makes this supposition almost a certainty.

Amongst his other papers is the following, which will be interesting for more than one reason:—

"The Method and Education of youth in Merchant Talors School.

Monday. In the Forenoon we construe & parse y^e greek Testament & show latin Verses. Afternoon; we construe tullies offices, and transcribe y^e Phrases.

Tuesday. In the forenoon, we construe Ovid metamorphosis & transcribe y^e phrases.

Whensday. In y^e forenone we construe & parse Zenophon

and Show them in latin in y^e Afternoone we construe Vergill.
And transcribe y^e phrases.

Thursday. In y^e Fore^{none} : we construe & parse Duport on y^e pSalm^s. and Show Latin Verses. In y^e Afternoone we construe terence and transcribe y^e phrases.

Fryday. In y^e Forenoone we construe & parse greek æsop.
In y^e Afternoone we construe delectus pigrammata & . . ."

At first sight this fragment would suggest that Thomas was himself a pupil at the Merchant Tailors' School. I have therefore written to the School Secretary for information on the point, and he has very courteously made a careful search in the School Register and Probation books of the period. From these it appears that there are several entries of pupils named Rawlins, and among them two of the name of Thomas Rawlins, one of whom was admitted in 1615 and the other in 1628, the former having been born in October, 1603. Neither of these could of course have been the Founder, but one of them may possibly have been his father. When one calls to mind that Mr. Rawlins was a Presbyterian, and that he had hardly reached the usual age for admission into the Merchant Tailors' School until the Restoration of Charles II., it is natural to suppose that it might have been difficult to secure him a place there even if his parents had wished it; and when again we consider that in 1661 was passed the first of that series of Statutes directed against the Non-conformists with the obvious intention of stamping out Puritanism, and that Presbyterians and Independents alike were soon to be subject to bitter persecution, it seems likely that the Founder and his brothers were sent into Leicestershire about this time in order that they might be among sympathetic relations and co-religionists in a part of the country where they might be educated by Puritan divines without fear of interference.

Again, the account of the Merchant Tailors' scheme of work is written on the back of a fragment of paper which has evidently been torn from a draft of the deed by which the Founder endowed Woodhouse School. There are amongst the School documents

several copies of bequests made for educational and other charitable purposes, one of which it will be interesting to note is an account of the provisions made by Edward Alleyn, the Founder of Dulwich College—who like Mr. Rawlins was born in the Parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—for the education and maintenance of poor boys of that parish. There can be little doubt therefore that the notes on the Merchant Tailors' scheme were hastily and incompletely taken down from the description of some boy in the London School, to be considered when the time came to arrange the syllabus of work for the new school at Woodhouse. I shall refer later to the probability that Thomas Rawlins himself actually kept school, but I may point out at once that his intention and desire to teach was manifested by him at a comparatively early age.

The evidence is this. On a piece of parchment, about a foot square, we have the Founder's signature, twice in Italian script, with the date 1671 (when he would be twenty-one years' old) and once in Black Letter, on a larger scale, the initial capitals being ornamented with a wealth of intricate and remarkably clever flourishes, such as would have made the fortune of early Victorian writing masters could they have successfully imitated them and shown them in their windows as advertisements, as they were wont to display the choicest products of their pen. At the foot of the last of these signatures is a stanza of doggerel verse, which runs as follows :—

" Thou glorious guide of heavens Star glistering mocion
Shou thou true Neptune tamer of the ocean.
Thou earths drad Shaker at whose onely Word
The Eolion scouts are quickly Stild and Stird
Lift up my Soule and drousie Spirits refine
With learned art inrich this Work of mine.
And grant therein thy Power I may discerne
That teaching others I myself may Learn."

No defence can be made for the verse. It is obviously execrable. Still, we are grateful to the author for having written it, since the

last line gives us an insight into his intentions, which must be of interest to all friends of the Rawlins' School.

Now, how did the Founder prepare himself for the life's work here foreshadowed? What did he learn from his Presbyterian teachers? First and foremost, he became sincerely religious, and, as we see from a large number of pious reflections scribbled by him on scraps of paper still extant, together with notes and verbatim copies of sermons, he was thoroughly saturated with the gloomy and pessimistic doctrines characteristic of the Puritans of his day. Second, he learned to write both Black Letter and Italian script with remarkable skill. Third, he studied Arithmetic, at least as far as money sums and weights and measures, for we have in his handwriting a page of foolscap and a fragment of another, on which are given rules for reduction of money, time, and distance. Fourth, he certainly read the works of Francis Quarles and Thomas à Kempis, for he has left behind him extracts from Quarles's "Divine Emblems" and the "Imitatio Christi"; again, some notes entitled "The manner of Ordering Fruit Trees, Concerning Nurseries" suggest that he had some acquaintance with the works of his contemporary, John Evelyn; he has carefully copied poems by George Herbert, and one at least by Daniel Defoe, whom he very probably knew; moreover, some of the verses in his writing, which so far appear to be his own composition, contain distinct reminiscences of Milton, and the doggerel quoted above suggests the bare possibility that he may have had a superficial acquaintance with Dryden's earlier poems, or with some version of the book of the Aeneid; of his reading of lighter literature I have as yet found no evidence but one half-page of foolscap, containing the fables of "The Fox and the Stork," "The Jackdaw in Peacock's Feathers," "The Wolf and the Mask," and "The Countryman and the Snake"; these are rather paraphrases than translations of Aesop, and give no indication that Mr. Rawlins ever learnt Latin. Fifth, he learnt shorthand, and possibly devised a modified scheme on his own; for many of his scribbled

notes contain a curious mixture of Black Letter, Italian script, and shorthand, all three styles of writing occasionally occurring in the same word.

In reference to the last-mentioned, and perhaps, to most people, the most astonishing of the Founder's accomplishments, it may be well to point out that shorthand owes its genesis to the attempt made by a learned doctor of Queen Elizabeth's day, one Timothy Bright, to lighten the labour of writing the ponderous and complicated Black Letter, by the introduction of arbitrary marks for common words. This was followed in 1602 by a system of writing in which letters, not whole words, were represented by simple angles and curves. This was the invention of a Bachelor of Divinity, named John Willis, and was partly, at least, adopted by Mr. Rawlins, who, however, uses as vowel signs the dots and dashes well known to beginners in the study of Pitman's system. When these vowel signs were first introduced, I am not at present able to state, neither have I yet been able to find time to work out Mr. Rawlins's system in full; I hope, however, in some future number of the "Quornian" to give *facsimile* representations of some of our Founder's more legible efforts, with an alphabetical key to their perusal.

E. W. H.

News from Old Quornians.

J. W. Burrows, describing a journey to Ventura County, where he and his father have been engaged in building work, writes as follows: "We started from home one Thursday morning taking an electric car for the first fifteen miles into Los Angeles. Then we boarded a steam car bound for San Francisco. We went up the San Fernando Valley with three engines to pull us, and passed a place named Chatsworth, which reminded us of the old country. From here we started to cross the Santa Monica Mountains, and we cut through the top by Susanna Tunnel, which is four and a half miles long. This brought us into Ventura County, which is

very hilly. We left the train at Moor Park, where a buggy and pair of horses were waiting for us. Our destination was six miles from the station and all over mountain trail, the road in some places being only ten feet wide, with a good drop on one side and a hill on the other. We were about 18 miles from Oxnard, the county town, from which all the lumber had to be hauled, taking eight horses to a load. Our first job was to make a bed, the mattress being filled with straw, and the only bed clothes being two blankets which we brought with us. We had a rifle and an automatic shot gun, and we had some good shooting, rabbits and mountain quail being found everywhere. At night, the coyotes would give us a concert, with that musical howl of theirs, and with frogs as accompanists. We lost a lot of sleep through these at first, but we soon got used to them. All the north side of the mountains is clothed with grass, but the south side is covered with spine cactus, as it is too dry for anything else. The leaves of these plants are like battledores, and are covered with spines about an inch and a half long, and as sharp as needles. They are also as brittle as glass, and will break off in your clothes. We got our legs full of them, and you can imagine the fine time we had pulling them out. The worst trouble is the farm rattlesnake, which we cannot see in the brushwood. The farm hands kill on an average about eight a day. We got some fine ferns from out a creek and took them home, and they are doing well. After a fortnight of good hunting, etc., we returned home, feeling well, but glad to get in a warm bed again. Since seeing your request, I have skinned a gopher snake, the largest one, and a corral snake, the yellow and chocolate one. The corral snake is the most dangerous of all the poisonous snakes. We killed this one near our house. I will get some more soon, and some various ores."

We hear that **Robert Hensman**, who it will be remembered lives in Jerusalem and acts as dragoman to parties touring in the Holy Land, has recently spent a holiday in England. We regret that he did not pay a visit to his old School, but doubtless

he had many engagements to fulfil during the short time he was here.

Mr. A. Brough writes to explain why he was unable to run in the Old Boys' Race this year and attempt to win the Cup a second time. The following extract from his letter may be of interest to Quornians of his day:—"Although my business hours," he says, "are only nine to five, and nine to one on Saturday, I have very little time in the evenings that is not fully occupied. During the winter I am very busy with concert engagements, for, you see, there are so many things of this description going on in London, that there is splendid scope for my ventriloquism. In the summer I am interested in running, and I devote a considerable portion of each evening to training, as it is quite impossible to win races unless one is in the very best condition. As I have had the pleasure of securing over sixty pounds worth of prizes, I think you will agree that I have been amply repaid for my trouble."

We hope to have an article from Mr. Brough for the next number of the Magazine.

Holiday Incidents.

* * *

Camp Life.

ONE of the most pleasant incidents of my summer holiday was a week spent under canvas with four friends among the Downs of Sussex. The spot in which we pitched our tent was the slope of a hill, with hills all round us except in the south, where, at the end of a valley, was the sea. Our first difficulty was to pitch the tent, an operation which is apparently very simple, but really rather trying for novices; however, we surmounted that obstacle successfully. Next we built a fireplace with loose flints, which are numerous on these hills, and gathered together a good supply of furze for fuel. The daily routine was fairly regular. Rising about 9 a.m., four of the party went down

to the sea to bathe whilst one prepared the breakfast, for which the bathers, after a ten minutes' run from the beach, were quite ready. Breakfast over, there was little to be done besides preparing the dinner, and so we played cricket or football until the time for cooking came. After the mid-day meal we all went to the beach again, bathed, and played hockey or cricket on the sands till about five o'clock, when we returned for tea. In the evening we generally went for a long walk on the Downs, returning about nine o'clock to the camp for the night. Our beds, by the way, consisted of three blankets, and a waterproof sheet on the hard ground. The water for drinking, washing, and cooking purposes, we obtained from a well near by, the depth of which was about 144 feet to the surface of the water.

We had only one "adventure," and that on our first night in camp. About 1 a.m., we heard a man say to some companions, "Let's see what's in that there tent." So we waited for them in silence. Nothing serious happened, however, for the men, finding a large bottle on the ground outside, walked off with it. They evidently thought the contents were gin, but, having drawn the cork, found nothing but methylated spirits, and so they threw the bottle away.

When, at the end of a week, the tent was struck, we all agreed that that week among the Sussex Downs was one of the most pleasant we had ever spent.

C. G. RICHARDSON.

* * *

From Leicester to Honiton.

STARTING from Leicester by the Great Central Railway we soon left the uninteresting factory chimneys and warehouses behind us, and reached the open country where the corn-fields ripe for harvest, the grass-fields with their flocks, cottages and houses dotted here and there, and almost everything one catches a glimpse of as the train flies by, interest one.

Lutterworth is the first station of importance that we pass; Rugby is our first stopping-place, Woodford Junction the next.

The country is undulating and well wooded. Then we stop at Banbury, where the Great Central Railway is joined by the Great Western. Soon afterwards we come to Oxford. Here, for some distance, the Thames flows near the railway, and we can see many of the churches and colleges just after leaving the station. Quite near to Oxford is Wantage House, the seat of Lord Wantage, who often entertains the King. The country here is very lovely, the avenues of elm trees being especially fine.

Now we pass through the Vale of the White Horse, so called from the figure of a horse, which is unique, on a hillside. There is some legend attached to the figure, but I am not quite sure about the correctness of it. All one can see from the train is a high chalk hill which looks as if it had been flattened on the top and trimmed round. On the side is cut the figure of a horse, which can be plainly seen from the train in winter when there is not much grass. The country all round is rather flat.

Swindon is the next important station. Here we see rows of railway carriages, for here the Great Western Railway carriages are made.

On, on we go, past numerous fields, and here and there a village with its pretty cottages and ivy-covered church tower. Presently we plunge, as it were, into darkness: we are travelling through Box Tunnel. I do not know its exact length, but the express takes about three and a half minutes to run through it. We emerge into light again, and presently reach Bath, famous for its old Roman baths. The houses are built of the white stone called Bath stone, and the city looks very pretty. After leaving Bath, we pass beautifully wooded hills with pretty white houses dotted about their slopes.

Bristol comes next. We see Clifton Suspension Bridge, which crosses the Avon and joins Bristol and Clifton. From Bristol to Taunton the country is very pretty, and soon after leaving Taunton, we enter lovely Devonshire, passing the tall landmark called the "Wellington Monument," which, I think, divides Somerset from Devon.

I had to leave the Great Central Railway at Exeter, and cross the city to the London and South-Western Station. Having some time to wait, I went to see the cathedral which is very interesting.

Continuing my journey, I saw some of Devon's loveliest scenery. Before I reached Honiton I could see the hill (which was formerly fortified) just outside the town. I knew then that I was near the end of my journey. Honiton at last!

S. W. SHUTTLEWOOD.

Prize Distribution.

THE Sixteenth Annual Prize Distribution was held on Wednesday, October 28th, when R. E. Martin, Esq., visited the School, and distributed the prizes. The Chairman, Mr. Warner, once more emphasised the need for pupils to remain in the School for at least three years. Mr. Hensman also sought to bring this home, at the same time pointing out some of the difficulties experienced by parents, and alluding to the practice of some employers who give work to boys and girls who ought still to be at school. He also referred to the increase in the number of scholarships for those wishing to enter the school, and impressed the fact that scholarships for older pupils—such as the County Intermediate Scholarships—are very necessary, and hoped that such would rather increase than decrease. It would be greatly to be regretted if any of the rungs of the middle of the educational ladder were weakened or cut away, at the same time that the Board of Education is encouraging a larger number of children to set their feet on the bottom steps.

Mr. Martin showed the advantages the educated boy or girl had over the uneducated, pointing out the avenues which are opened out as a result of such a training as is obtainable in our school. To the pupils his chief message was that children should realise that they owe a debt of gratitude to their parents for

making the necessary sacrifice to send them to school, and that the best way in which this debt could be discharged was by taking full advantage of the opportunities they had. He spoke with enthusiasm—for he spoke from personal experience—of the Boys' Bisley, and hoped that next year's camp would contain at least two tents of Quornians. He afterwards presented fifty prizes, including those for holiday work, to thirty-four pupils.

The songs and recitations given by pupils were much appreciated by the large audience. The two unison songs and a part song were well rendered, the sweetness of the voices being very pleasing. Geoffrey Frisby is to be congratulated on giving "Ginevra" in far better style than he did in rehearsal. The French songs, especially "L'âne et le loup," went with a splendid swing. For his French recitation, which was splendidly given, Richardson did not, perhaps, receive the credit due to him—possibly because not every member of the audience was conversant with the foreign tongue. Winifred Payne, as is her wont, brought down the house with a humorous recitation—"Uncle Mose"—and, although she had one slight lapse of memory, she recovered herself cleverly and well maintained the reputation she won last year.

Athletic Sports.

THE Sports were held in the School Field on Wednesday, June 24th. Although the early part of the day was dull and a cold east wind was blowing, many friends visited us, and made the afternoon quite successful. We are unable to give any of the times of the races, as the stop-watches refused to work; but a record was created in the High Jump by Richardson, who cleared 4 feet 5 inches.

At the close, the Rev. W. A. King, of Woodhouse, presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The following are the results:—

100 YARDS HANDICAP (boys over 14 years)—1, L. H. Facer ; 2, C. G. Richardson.

100 YARDS HANDICAP (boys under 14 years)—1, A. Kirchin ; 2, S. T. North.

220 YARDS HANDICAP (boys over 14 years)—1, L. H. Facer ; 2, C. G. Richardson.

220 YARDS HANDICAP (boys under 14 years)—1, R. A. Shedden ; 2, S. T. North.

HIGH JUMP (over 14)—1, C. G. Richardson ; 2, L. H. Facer.

HIGH JUMP (under 14)—1, W. F. Shedden ; 2, W. Priestley.

LONG JUMP (over 14)—1, C. G. Richardson ; 2, L. H. Facer.

LONG JUMP (under 14)—1, S. S. Brewin ; 2, A. Kirchin.

100 YARDS EGG AND SPOON RACE (boys under 12)—1, S. T. North ; 2, R. A. Shedden.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (boys over 14)—1, E. W. Parkinson ; 2, A. Merladet.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (boys under 14)—1, W. F. Shedden ; 2, S. S. Brewin.

POTATO RACE (boys under 14)—1, A. Merladet ; 2, W. E. Wainwright.

MANX RACE (boys under 14)—1, S. S. Brewin and S. T. North.

220 YARDS FOOTBALL RACE (Open Handicap)—1, C. G. Richardson ; 2, M. H. Hickling.

100 YARDS SKIPPING RACE (Girls)—1, C. E. Burrows ; 2, S. E. Sturgess.

100 YARDS EGG AND SPOON RACE (Girls)—1, M. E. Morris ; 2, K. Bamber.

220 YARDS HOCKEY BALL RACE (Girls)—1, O. Bamber ; 2, C. M. Burrows.

100 YARDS HOOP RACE (Girls)—1, M. E. Morris ; 2, M. L. Baker.

220 YARDS OLD BOYS' SCRATCH RACE—1, W. E. Mee ; 2, Parkinson.

220 YARDS CONSOLATION RACE (Handicap)—1, L. B. Payne.

The whole of the events were well contested. There was more than the usual excitement in the older Boys' High Jump,

when L. H. Facer and C. G. Richardson were level for a long time. Richardson eventually went ahead. Antonio Merladet's success in the Potato Race, after a determined struggle, was greeted with a round of applause, due both to the merit of his performance and his universal popularity. Probably the best incident of the afternoon, however, was the way in which W. E. Mee left the mark in the Old Boys' Race. He gained a lead in the first six yards, and he held it well throughout.

Cricket.

LAST Summer Term was a very successful one from the Cricket point of view. Of the seven matches played, six were well won, and in addition to this we had several capital individual performances.

The following will show the details of the games:—

June 3rd.—v. RATCLIFFE COLLEGE 2ND XI.—Won by 4 wickets.
School, 20, and 35 for 6.
Ratcliffe, 29 and 24.

Brown took 12 wickets for 23.

* * *

June 27th.—v. BARROW G.S.—Won on 1st innings by 28.
School, 55.
Barrow, 23 and 43.

Wainwright scored 25 not out. Richardson took 13 wickets for 25 runs.

* * *

July 1st.—v. RATCLIFFE COLLEGE 2ND XI.—Lost by 19.
School, 21 and 16.
Ratcliffe, 23 and 33.

Brown did the "Hat trick" in the first innings, taking the last three wickets. In the second innings he took four wickets in four consecutive balls.

July 4th.—v. QUORN CHURCH BIBLE CLASS.—Won.
 School 32, and 37 for 4.
 Quorn B.C., 22, and 58 for 5.
 Brown made 26 not out.

* * *

July 15th.—v. LEICESTER MIDDLE SCHOOL.—Won by an innings and 110 runs.
 School, 161.
 L.M.S., 26 and 25.

The opening stages of this game did not look bright, for 21 runs were up before the first pair were separated. The next wicket added 4 runs. The last eight players failed to score.

The score of 161 was very pleasing, because it was due to good, straight hitting on the part of several players, and the score was well deserved. Parkinson made 41, the highest individual score of the season, by very clean cricket. Other scores were: Brown, 26; Payne, 20; Wainwright, 25 not out.

* * *

July 18th.—v. QUORN CHURCH BIBLE CLASS.—Won by 20.
 School, 56 and 55.
 Quorn, 36.

* * *

July 25th.—v. MOUNTSORRAL BIBLE CLASS.—Won by 10 wickets.
 School, 36, and 11 for 0.
 M.B.C., 22 and 21.

* * *

In all, we made 534 runs for a loss of 100 wickets.
 We captured 125 wickets for a cost of 385 runs.

Bowling Averages—

Richardson	63	for	165	...	average	2·6
Brown	52	„	162	„	„	3·1

Batting Averages—

Wainwright	83	runs	in	7	innings	av'ge.	11·8
Brown	70	„	„	7	„	„	10·0
Parkinson	94	„	„	10	„	„	9·4
Payne	59	„	„	8	„	„	7·4

* * *

Although the foregoing will give some idea of several of our players, we offer the following individual criticisms:—

PAYNE, L. B.—A splendid field, especially in the long field when Brown was bowling. He handled the team well, and proved a very capable Captain.

BROWN, G. H.—As his average shows, he is a very capable bowler. His style is the more effective because he studies the batman's stroke, and bowls accordingly. He is also a useful bat, and an excellent field.

RICHARDSON, C. G.—He is a vigorous bowler, making a very fast ball turn very considerably. He sometimes tired and needed a rest when it would have been unwise to move him. He fields splendidly; but with the bat he does not often get going, though he takes considerable pains.

PARKINSON, E. W.—Developed a very clean and pleasing style with the bat. We hope he may improve still more and become a cricketer.

WAINWRIGHT, W. E.—He made a good number of runs early in the term by indescribable strokes, but this run getting gave him confidence and he developed quite a useful and careful stroke.

HAYES, G. W.—He is a fearless wicket-keeper. His style with the bat is amusing, but inclined to exasperate the bowler.

PERKINS, F. H.—Fielded well at cover. He is a very stubborn bat, and has proved very useful when things needed steadyng.

HICKLING, H.—Was useful with the bat on occasions. He was always quick in the field. Rather too apt to see the funny side of things.

BRADSHAW, R.—Although he is a capable bowler he rarely had an opportunity of showing his ability, as Brown and Richardson were usually equal to the occasion. He was a good bat, and reliable in the field.

MEE, A. H., FRISBY, C. W., and SHEDDEN, W. F. were useful members of the Eleven.

Hobbies Exhibition.

IT has been decided that the Third Annual Hobbies Exhibition shall be held during the Lent Term. With few exceptions, the conditions will be the same as for last year's exhibition.

There will be a class for articles made by pupils. These may include wood-carving, fretwork, carpentry, and models of machinery, &c. Where articles are made from an original design, drawings should accompany the exhibit. In the class for collections, it is to be understood that no exhibit which has already won a prize may be shown again. The Cookery Section will, as before, be open to Boys as well as Girls. The Section for Pets will be omitted this year. For Sewing there will be two Sections, one for Plain Needlework, and one for Fancy Work. In the latter Section a definite piece of work will be set. This will be announced shortly. Also there will be two Sections for Music, viz., vocal and instrumental. In the latter case there will be a set piece. We shall be especially pleased if Old Quornians will send work for competition, so that there may be sufficient entries to warrant the awarding of a prize.

Summer Term—Final Order.

VIa. 1	Richardson, C. G.	IIIa. 1	Crosby, Elizabeth
2	Disney, Maude	2	Oliver, V.
VIb. 1	Perkins, F. H.	3	Shuttlewood, Ivy
2	Trautmann, Octavia	IIIb. 1	Wesley, Grace
3	Bailey, Margaret	2	Dakin, Bessie
V. 1	Perkins, Ruth	II. 1	North, S. T.
2	Payne, Winifred	2	Hack, Ruth
3	Wainwright, W. E.	3	Mee, W. G.
IV. 1	Frisby, Ellen	I. 1	Cart, A. A.
2	Frisby, Adeline	2	Hack, D. G.

* * *

The following were neither absent, late, nor put down for punishment detention. Those whose names are starred have not lost a conduct mark :—

VIa. *	Disney, Maude	IIIb. *	Wesley, Grace
VIb. *	Perkins, F. H.	*Bailey, Annie	Bamber, Olive
	Freer, J.		
IV.	Mee, A. H.	II. Mee, W. G.	
III. *	Merladet, A.	North, S. T.	
	Crosby, Elizabeth	Hack, Ruth	
	Gamble, Gertrude	Priestley, W.	
	Frisby, C. W.	Heggs, Ivy	
	Seaton, A. T.	Walley, Ella	
I.	Cart, A. A.		
	Hack, D. G.		

School Examination Results.

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION—C. G. Richardson is to be congratulated upon passing in the First Division. Of the 1,200 candidates 51 were placed in the First and 364 in the Second Division.

The following are the COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS' EXAMINATION results :—

I. Seniors—Julia Freer, Margaret M. Bailey, Octavia F. Trautmann, and F. H. Perkins. (Octavia Trautmann received distinction for Drawing).

II. Juniors—Honours : A. M. Ball and W. E. Wainwright. (The latter was distinguished for Algebra.) Pass : F. Bunney, Mabel Gamble, and Winifred Bradshaw.

F. Bunney and Octavia F. Trautmann passed the Board of Education Examination for admission as Pupil Teachers.

Winifred Payne was second, and Ruth Perkins thirteenth, in a list of 111 candidates for County Pupil Teacher Scholarships. (Winifred Payne gained full marks for Algebra.)

Margaret Bailey, W. E. Wainwright, Mabel Gamble, and Maude Disney, have been awarded Bursaries under the Regulations of the Board of Education.

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Successes Gained by Former Pupils.

Miss Dora E. Fewkes.—South Kensington—First Class Certificates for Anatomy, Painting from Still Life, Light and Shade, Model Drawing, and Freehand Drawing. Second Class Certificates for Drawing from Life, and Drawing from the Antique.—National Competition. Book Prize for Lithographic Studies of Draperies arranged on the Living Model. Miss Fewkes has been granted a Free Studentship at South Kensington, and her Scholarship from the Leicestershire County Council has been continued for a fourth year.

Mr. T. F. Saunders.—Final Law Examination of the Institute of Bankers (166th on the list of 3180 Candidates). Mr. Saunders is now a Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. A. D. Clare.—Board of Education. Second Class Certificates for Elementary Building Construction, and Mathematics, Stage III.

Mr. F. S. Sault.—Board of Education. First Class Certificate for Practical Mathematics, Stage I.

Mr. F. R. Draycott.—Board of Education. First Class Certificate for Practical Mathematics, Stage I.

Mr. S. O. Needham.—Board of Education. First Class Certificate for Machine Construction and Drawing, Stage I.; Second Class for Practical Mathematics, Stage I.

Miss Beatrice Moore and Miss Vera Turlington.—Preliminary Examinations for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate.

Calendar.

(Subject to alteration).

1908.	SEPT.	15	...	Michaelmas Term began.
	OCT.	28	...	Prize Distribution.
	NOV.	2	...	Half-Term Holiday.
	DEC.	9 & 10	...	Dramatic and Musical Entertainment.
	DEC.	22	...	Michaelmas Term ends.
1909.	JAN.	19	...	Lent Term begins.
	MARCH	1	...	Half-Term Holiday.
	"	10	...	Hobbies Exhibition.
	APRIL	6	...	Lent Term ends.
	"	12	...	Easter Monday.
	"	22	...	Trinity Term begins.
	MAY 31, JUNE 1			Whitsuntide Holiday.
	JUNE	23	...	Sports Day.
	JULY	19	...	Oxford Local Examination begins.
	"	27	...	Trinity Term ends.
	SEPT.	14	...	Michaelmas Term begins.
	OCT.	27	...	Prize Distribution.
	NOV.	1	...	Half-Term Holiday.
	DEC.	21	...	Michaelmas Term ends.