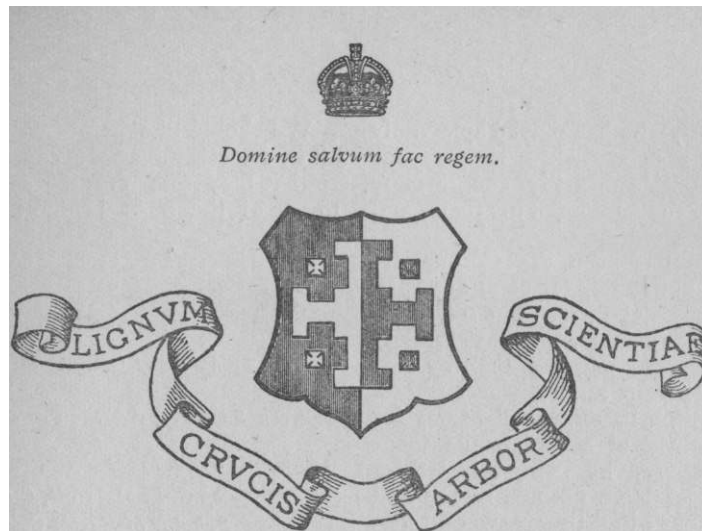


*The Dining Hall.*  
*from the etching published by*  
*Messrs. Beynon & Co.*



# The Denstonian.

JULY, 1911.

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## EDITORIAL.

**I**T IS the fashion of Denstonians to dilate upon the glories of the Summer Term at Denstone. But we are quite sure that no Summer Term, even in the history of Denstone, can have been a happier one than this, which is drawing all too quickly to a conclusion. All sorts of things have combined to make it a joy.

To begin with, the weather has been, nearly all the time, glorious, and where can you find country more beautiful than this in a real English summer? Then,

the new arrangement of "summer hours" seems, by a deft process of concentration and focussing, to leave much more time for pleasure, or for extra work. Another thing which has undoubtedly contributed to the general happiness, has been the phenomenal success of the cricket—it is a long time since we have had a cricket team which has been so uniformly successful. The fixtures themselves were much more interesting than they have sometimes been, and they have all but two, which were drawn, resulted in victories—mostly very decisive ones. Finally, as regards cricket, we have added another to our Records, for our Captain, while yet at school, has been given a place in a first-class county team. In addition to this,

T. H. Bowman, who has played splendidly this term, has been asked to play for Lincolnshire. We heartily congratulate A. J. Wood on the success of his team, and on his own personal success.

Then, there has been the Coronation, which turned out to be, for us at any rate, a thing of many delights. The day itself was altogether enjoyable, and was certainly kept nowhere more suitably than by ourselves. The bonfire and fireworks were a fitting termination to an excellent day for us who remained at school, while those who were honoured by being selected for duty in London, have not nearly finished their descriptions of all they saw on those two memorable days even yet. But for all, more was yet to come. For many there was yet the four days 'Exeat:' for the Seniors in the O.T.C. there was the Windsor Review, an experience which will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to take part in it. The two dozen scouts who went on the following day appear to have had an equally good time.

To crown all, there is our success at Bisley. The VIII has done very well in its Shooting Matches, and at Bisley it actually won the Rapid Firing Trophy with what, we believe, is a record score. For the coveted Ashburton Shield, they reached the very honourable position of sixth in order.

Altogether we, who are so fortunate as to have been here this term, have many reasons to congratulate ourselves. Its delights will always remain in our memories.

Gausson's are to be congratulated on winning the Senior Cricket Flag, and on the success of E. J. Anderson who won the Roberts Cup. We also heartily congratulate Hornby's on having won the Kelman Shield and the Dormitory Tennis Cup,—both trophies only having been won after a very close struggle.

We should like before we close to wish all in for Examinations complete success so that they may provide a fitting ending to one of the most brilliant years in our annals.

EXTRACT FROM A DIALOGUE

between Socrates, Agathon and Aristophanes.

(Gaisford Greek Prose Prize, 1911, at Oxford),

by G. L. Marriott, O.D.,

Scholar of Exeter College.

περὶ τῆς τῶν ποιητῶν γενέσεως ἀκουσον ἴάν τι λέγω. Ἐν γὰρ τῷ πάλαι χρόνῳ, τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐτι νέου ὄντος καὶ τῆς γῆς ὡσπερ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς φησιν ἐτι ἐσπαργανωμένης, οὔτε ποιηταὶ πω ἦσαν οὔτ' ἄλλο κακὸν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτο· τὸ γὰρ τῆς γῆς πηδάλιον ἦν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ τοῦ θεοῦ. Ἴκν δὲ τῷ ἔπειτα ὁ θεὸς φαύλῳ τινι κυβερνήτῃ τὸ πηδάλιον ἐπέτρεψε, κελεύσας αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν μακαρίαν ὁδὸν κυβερνᾶν· ὁ δὲ, ἀτεχνος ὢν, ἐκυβέρνησεν αὐτὴν εἰς τὸν ἐπάρατον καλούμενον τόπον, πολυτρόπων κακῶν μεστόν. Κατιδὼν δὲ ὁ θεὸς τὸ ἡμαρτημένον ἐλυπέτο ἄτε οὐχ οἷός τ' ὢν τὸ κακὸν πάνυ ἀκείσθαι. Βουλευσάμενος δὲ ὅτι χρὴ ποιεῖν, ἔλεγε τάδε φωνῇ οὕτω μεγάλῃ ὥστε καὶ ἐν ταῖς πέτραις Καυκάσου μεγάλοις χαρακτηρῶσιν ἐγγεγραμμένα εἰς τὸ νῦν μένει—

“Τὸ μὲν αἰσχρὸν γελοῖον ἔστω, τὸ δὲ δεινὸν καὶ τὸ ἐλεινὸν ἡδὺ καὶ χαρᾶς ἐπαγωγόν, ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν εἰσιόντα.”

Αὕτη οὖν ἦν ἡ γένεσις τῆς τε κωμωδίας καὶ τῆς τραγωδίας. Καὶ δῶρημα παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ τέχνῳ ἔσθον· ἀλλ' εἴ τις τὸ ἔν μόνιον τοῦτου τοῦ δῶρου ἔλαβεν, οἴεται τὸ πᾶν ἤδη κεκτῆσθαι.

ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.  
*A Story of an Old Denstonian, T. F. Severin,  
 told by his sister.*

I was once on a visit to my brother, who was at that time opening out a tea-garden on the border of Assam and the independent Naga territory. The inhabitants are generally known as the "Head-hunting Nagas," because, having come to a marriageable age, the young Naga must first take a human head.

At that time the Rajah, whose name was Vangping, was on very bad terms with his people, and one morning in June we heard a noise in the compound and saw 22 Nagas, men, women and children, in a most deplorable condition, with torn clothes and bleeding feet, and half dead with hunger and thirst. One of them, a son of Vangping, told us that ten days before, his father, mother, and eldest brother were sitting peacefully round a fire, when suddenly a shot was fired, hitting his father in the back. A second shot killed his mother. These were the signal for a general slaughter, and in a very short time the whole village was in an uproar. Armed Nagas rushed into the Rajah's house; one speared his eldest brother to death, and the father, who was badly wounded and who begged for mercy, was brutally hacked to pieces. The 22 refugees, who were all relations of the Rajah, were sleeping in a house some distance away when the killing commenced. Owing to the dark night they succeeded in making their escape, and the following night reached a neighbouring village called Kamlung, where they were well treated. ^ "en days later, however, war was declared between their own village and Kamlung unless they were handed over. Again they had to flee and after three days and nights y arrived at our bungalow.

When my brother heard their story, he had them all fed, and they were resting under the bungalow when we suddenly were alarmed by terrific war-cries from the forest. 400 armed Nagas appeared, all coming up to the gate leading into the compound. Shall I ever forget the sight, and the cries and the noise? I was as frightened as the poor Nagas, who crouched together and trembled at the fatal sounds they knew only too well. My brother told me to be calm and stay in the bungalow, while he went down to them. He went to the gate of the compound, and stood facing them all. In a loud voice he asked what they wanted. He was told at once to hand over the refugees. This he flatly refused to do. When they understood that their request was not to be granted, they started their savage head-hunting dance, brandishing their shields and spears and creating a most unearthly noise that made one's blood curdle. I was terrified, but my gaze never left my brother, and I could see how anxious he was, though outwardly he showed no signs of fear, but stood facing them boldly. He loaded his rifle, and, as the Nagas' dance grew wilder and wilder, he took a few steps forward. Suddenly all became dead quiet, so that I could hear my brother speak. In a clear, firm voice he said in Assamese: "Listen to me. The first man who tries to enter this gate and attempts to lay hands on any of the people under my protection I shall shoot dead. I know you all, and I know that after getting these people and murdering them you would kill us. You can do it for you are many and we are only few. But listen and remember what I say. In less than two full moons the soldiers will be here, and they will shoot thousands of you. They will burn your villages and forbid you to come down to the plains. Where will you go then? You are surrounded by enemies in the Hills, and if

you get into trouble with Government you will never have a peaceful moment again. You know me, and you know what I say is true, so go back to your village and do not dare to touch me or anyone under my protection."

When he had finished two of the headmen stepped forward and again demanded the delivery of the refugees, adding, "What is it to you, Sahib? You give them up and we promise we shall not kill them here, but take them a mile and a half away and kill them on the border of our own country."

Again my brother refused and was still firmer in his refusal. When they understood there was no hope of getting them they started their horrid dance again, making more noise than ever; but gradually they made a backward movement towards the Hills, the noise grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased. When everything was quiet and no Nagas seen, my brother returned to the bungalow after his exciting interview, which had lasted fully two hours.

How to get the refugees safely away was now the important question. My brother knew that as long as the refugees were in our compound we were not safe, as the Nagas might return any moment. At dusk he saw his chance. He got four bullock carts up behind the bungalow, bundled the refugees into them, covered them well with tarpaulins and told them to keep quiet, gave the drivers the order to drive to the nearest police station, eight miles away, and deliver them to the officers. We breathed easier when at last the poor wretches were off, but what about ourselves? Would the Nagas try to raid the bungalow during night, or would they come again next day? What would happen if they discovered the refugees had been sent away? A night like that I have never spent before. Every nerve was strained, and at every sound we heard a thrill went through us. Every lamp in the bungalow

was burning, the night *chowkidars* patrolled the lines, and the gong was struck every hour. I put on a dark dress in case of flight, as it would not show up in the dark and the rifle was never far from my brother's hand. As hour after hour went past and nothing happened, we grew calmer, and when at last daylight came, my brother told me to be of good cheer, for all danger was now past. And he was right. At six o'clock three friendly Nagas came up to the bungalow, and told us that the Nagas had returned to their villages. That the refugees had been carted away they had learned too late to interfere, and too late to overtake the carts. For my brother they had a great admiration, as he had always treated them fairly with that tactful understanding that is of such great help in dealing with uncivilized tribes, and which the Nagas especially, with their keen perception, had not been slow in appreciating.

Two days later the Deputy Commissioner and a police havildar, with 24 frontier police arrived but there was no use for them. Vangping's skull now stands on a bamboo rack in the "warriors' house" in the village where all skulls are kept, and where my brother, a few months before this incident occurred, counted 756 skulls of men, women and children, kept as trophies.

#### WRECKERS.

To realise adequately the significance of the maritime discoveries of the Fifteenth Century you must go I think to Venice and to Belgium. There you will be able to see what the voyages of Columbus and of Vasco da Gama meant to men of the time, and the commercial revolution they caused. The shrewd men of Venice readily comprehended the significance to them of the event when the news reached them that Portuguese fleet had made the journey

and from Calcutta by way of the Cape of Good Hope. They knew at once that it was the beginning of the end of their commercial prosperity. Hitherto the trade with the East had gone through Venice, but the route was an expensive one and dues were heavy. The sailors, however, escaped the levies of sultan and princes, and easily undersold the Venetian merchants in the markets of Europe, and the enormous trade of Venice steadily declined. Beautiful therefore as Venice is, it is a beauty of the past. The spoils of the East still adorn every street and lane of the city, but over them all is the inexpressible sadness of decay. Much of the most glorious artistic work in Europe survives only to point a moral and adorn a tale, or a back street. Only when you see the glories of Venetian slums can you realise what wreckers of prosperity the Fifteenth Century seamen were.

Unless you go, nearer home, to Belgium. There you find a similar story written scarcely less eloquently. Before the seamen opened up new trading routes the cities of Belgium were in much the same sort of position as Venice. The luxuries of the East reached northern France, England, and northern Europe, much more easily by way of the markets of Bruges and Ghent, Ypres and Louvain, than by what was then the perilous journey through the Mediterranean; moreover as England grew in wealth she found the best market for her staple product, wool, in the same towns. So these places, like Venice, grew rich exceedingly, and, as was the way in those times, art went hand in hand with wealth. Beautiful buildings betoken still the past glory of Belgium, and even a brief Easter holiday is sufficient to enable one to see something of them.

A few years ago the writer seized the opportunity of paying a flying visit to Venice. The time was too short for more

to be done than to create a whetting of the appetite. But Belgium is different. Even a few days there is almost sufficient. The pictures you must omit, but the buildings you may see conveniently and well. The towns are mostly small, and, even so, have been so modernised that there is little to attract in them save as regards the Town Halls and the Churches. These are eloquent of the glories of the past. Never mind Antwerp and Brussels, though the latter has a Hotel de Ville of surpassing beauty, and the former is rich in Churches. But go to the little town of Ypres, in the footsteps of the good Wife of Bath. There, in silent, deserted, and almost grass-grown streets, rises a glorious Cloth Hall of the Thirteenth Century, the finest in Europe. Tournai, whence issued Perkin Warbeck from the Duchess of Burgundy's court, has one of the noblest specimens of mediaeval architecture in its Twelfth Century Cathedral, rich in Romanesque detail, and with a lovely Gothic choir. Its trade of carpet weaving was learnt in the Crusades. Courtrai is another small town with a fine Town Hall, though school boys know it best as the scene of the Battle of the Spurs, when the Flemish weavers picked up on the field some seven hundred golden spurs of the French Knights and hung them as trophies in one of the Churches. Louvain has a Hotel de Ville of most elaborate and florid Gothic, built in the middle of the fifteenth century, literally covered with niches and figures. The principal Church of S. Peter dates from about the same period, and has a rich Gothic Rood loft. In one of the Chapels in the ambulatory round the High Altar is a curious marble balustrade. It is of early eighteenth century date and is classical in style, and very quaintly represents children playing at Baptism, Confession, and Communion. Down in a slum is S. Gertrude's Church where one finds some magnificent late

Gothic choir stalls with very interesting renaissance details.

Malines, as befits the ecclesiastical capital of the country, has a Fourteenth Century Cathedral with a very rich Choir and a wonderful tower, 300 feet high even in its unfinished condition. In one of the Chapels are tablets bearing the arms of the Knights of the Golden Fleece who held a Chapter there in 1491. The town is quaint than many of the others, and most of the people wear sabots. Oudenaarde is a little place, celebrated once, but now famous only for its Town Hall. Dixmuiden is a tiny place with a peculiarly rich Rood Loft in its parish church of S. Nicolas, and not far away is Nieuport, a village where the "Battle of the Dunes" was fought in 1658, which has a fine Cloth Hall and a beautiful Church.

Of Bruges and Ghent I say nothing; they are of course full of interest. My object has been to draw attention to the many smaller and comparatively unknown places which make Belgium so well worth a visit for anyone of a historical turn of mind, or with ecclesiastical or architectural interests. Moreover it is an extraordinarily cheap place. A five pound note will see you through the whole country.

#### PRIMITIVE SPEECH DAYS.

Various causes, chiefly the despatch of something like half the school to the Public Schools Camp, have combined to make Speech Day in these later times a moveable feast, but for many years it came invariably at the end of the summer term. Not that such a date was by any means an ordinance of nature. Formerly we believe Port Latin Day at Hurstpierpoint came at the end of the Lent term which was especially prolonged for the purpose to the beginning of May. Examinations having

been held and prizes awarded, the Summer term must have been, under such circumstances a thing of unmitigated joy; and indeed it is said that a Bishop, who had formerly been a schoolmaster, once congratulated the Headmaster of Hurstpierpoint on the choice of date for Speech Day, saying that "at Winchester, with examinations at the end of July, they pretended, to do some work in the Summer term; it was better not even to pretend!"

At Denstone we always pretended that the Summer term was the one for work, and until the Cadet Corps was started there was no difficulty about winding up the school year with Speech Day. Now, however, the interval between the Higher Certificate Examinations and the Public Schools Camp, consisting only of a Sunday, leaves only time to pack up our kit, and hurry off to catch the special for Aldershot or Salisbury Plain.

The old Speech Days were days apart in a way they can never be again. Now scores of other interests fill all minds and all time. Formerly there was comparatively little to break, the monotony and disturb the even tenour of the term. Examinations of sorts were held, of course, in the later days of the term, but how little time they can have occupied may be judged by the magnitude of the Programme which was annually performed on Speech Day. Take that of our first Speech Day, in 1874. It comprised no less than twelve items,—four glees, four recitations, three scenes, (from *She Stoops to Conquer*, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and *Henry V.*), and *Dulce Domum*. It is obvious that the preparation of such a Programme could not have been carried out with much regard to School work and examinations. > J

The date, June 18th, shows that the system of half years instead of terms was in vogue, but, even when terms we

adopted, the end of the Summer term was for many years a much more real breaking-up than it is now, for many boys did not home between Christmas and July. The Easter holidays were only some ten days in length, and the number of boys who stayed here during them was always large. The Summer "breaking-up" was therefore a real event in the school year, and was looked forward to with exceptional keenness. Lest the authorities should forget or astronomers prove untrustworthy, home-made almanacks were in universal use among the smaller members of the community, marked out on the covers of exercise books, and carefully watched and daily checked, so that there should be no chance of missing the final day.

At last the innumerable amateur Kalendars showed that one space only remained to be crossed out. The Monday which saw the penultimate deletion was a tedious one, though often Sir Percival Heywood tried to provide occupation by generously arranging a Cricket Match at Doveleys. But not all could go, and even for many of those to whom permission was accorded, rehearsals for the morrow were a difficulty. There was also the choosing of prizes, for the number of recipients was very large, besides of course the inevitable packing of play boxes. In the evening we usually had a rehearsal of the next day's programme: sometimes it resulted in the excision of an item, as when the writer was disappointed of his recital of *The Battle of the Baltic*.

The fateful morning was often heralded by the sounds of hammering, for the sermon was frequently preached in the Lonsdale Quadrangle and a temporary rostrum was erected by Joe Holmes the carpenter. After breakfast Mrs. Lowe and Miss Coleridge used to festoon the base of the figures of S. Chad and Bishop Lonsdale with flowers, and meanwhile of course

people began to arrive. The day's proceedings began early for there was much to be gone through. Soon after 10 o'clock a long procession was formed at the bottom of the Lonsdale Quadrangle, with the banners and what the reporters invariably called the "jewelled cross borne aloft;" and choir, masters, and clergy, marched to the temporary chapel, through the Lonsdale Gate. It was an imposing and picturesque sight, and of course formed part of the normal "High Church" arrangements of the seventies. Not unnaturally it offended many good people exceedingly: *The Rock* seldom missed the opportunity of girding at it. Our local press was usually appreciative: indeed the *Rock* once felt itself called upon to remark upon "the unaccountable weakness" for Denstone which the *Staffordshire Advertiser* entertained. The result was that next year even the *Advertiser* was in somewhat of a captious mood, and carped at our singing of such a hymn as "Jerusalem the golden," and at our using "a Grace in a tongue not understood of the people." Also, kind only to be cruel, it described our very modest banners as being "richly embroidered."

The Sermon on the first Speech Day was preached by our very old and steadfast friend, who is now Dean of Rochester, in the Chapel, where of course the number who could hear it must have been small. Next year, when the system of terms had come in, Speech Day was on July 29, and the Sermon was preached by Bishop Selwyn. The Statue of Bishop Lonsdale was unveiled. Next year, on August 1, the Dean of Manchester preached in Chapel, and the Headmaster subsequently regretted that so few of the boys had been able to be admitted, with the result that the practise of erecting a pulpit out of doors was begun next year for Canon Knox Little. In 1878 the Bishop of Ely preached



and next year, when the foundation stone of the Chapel was laid, the Bishop of Carlisle. The *Advertiser* says he preached in the Quadrangle, but the *Denstonian* says in "the covered playground;" this *terra incognita* to moderns was the long room in the south wing at present partitioned out into class-rooms.

In those early days it must be remembered that the Dining Hall was not yet built: the school had its meals in the Big Schoolroom. On Speech Day the Speeches were generally held in this room, and a hurried business it was to get it ready after breakfast in time for the next function. The luncheon was often held in a tent erected in the playground. In 1879, the luncheon, however, was in the Schoolroom, and the visitors were so numerous that a tent had to be provided as well. The collection at the chapel services, it may be mentioned, reached the enormous amount of £1013 19s. 4d., of which more than half was contributed at the celebration of the Holy Communion. This amount has been probably only exceeded at the dedication of the Chapel, when the total amount of the collection was nearly £1500.

Sometimes the prizes were distributed and the programme performed in one of the unused dormitories. At the first Speech Day, in 1874, the present Green and White Dormitory was so used, and in later years, the present Violet and White.

Detailed accounts of the early Speech Days are difficult to obtain. Of course until that of 1877 there was no *Denstonian*, but even then the editor often refrained from saying much that was original about the day. In 1877, Speech Day was noticed in the Editorial, in the flippant style of the first editor, and on a later page only the Programme and Prize List were given. Next year the event was treated in a similar way, except that the Editorial notice was still briefer. In 1879, however,

a notice of Speech Day ousted Editorial altogether. But even so, it was lamentably brief, and a promise to give some account of the speeches at the luncheon was never fulfilled.

The local press reported the proceeding fully enough, and fortunately a good many cuttings have been preserved, through the foresight of Provost Meynell. We have mentioned the lengthy programme as a feature of the primitive Speech Days: it may be interesting to record what the *Staffordshire Advertiser* says of the first piece of declamation ever given in public at Denstone. It records that after an introductory glee "a little boy named [F.M.] Davis came forward, and, in a voice that was clearly heard at the other end of the hall, with touching pathos recited Wolfe's well known ode upon the death of Sir John Moore." We seem to have made a name for ourselves in the matter of elocution at the very start, for later on, the same paper records "all the recitations, without exception, were admirably given, and fully justified [the Examiner's] special encomium of the great care with which English is taught at the College." As a matter of fact, Provost Lowe held English in especial honour, and long before School Plays were common in schools, he had started the annual Shakesperian performance at Hurstpierpoint, and had transplanted the custom to Denstone.

The length of the programme continued to be a feature of Speech Day for many years. It often consisted of a dozen items, sometimes, as in 1877 and 1878, of sixteen and fifteen. In 1884, there were again fifteen items. The generation was in favour of much talking, for at the prize-giving Provost Lowe invariably made a long oration, and there were, of course, the speeches of the Head Master and of the distributor of the prizes in addition, as well as often, those of other people. No won

der the proceedings were extremely pro-  
tracted—once we read that lunch began  
an hour late.

Then, again, luncheon was a long busi-  
ness. The Latin *gracepost cibum* included  
a Latin hymn, and endless speeches  
followed, so that the company seldom  
dispersed till it was absolutely essential to  
bring things to a conclusion, if people were  
to catch the 4.40 train. It was no uncom-  
mon sight to see all sorts and conditions of  
men and women rushing down the hill to  
the station at about half-past four o'clock.

#### THE CORONATION.

The Coronation gave, at the College, unmitigated joy to all without exception. The few who were selected to represent the O.T.C. in London, and the one who sang in the Choir at Westminster Abbey, were the objects of undisguised envy, but when the day itself came and unrolled its various items, we quite forgot the absent ones for the time, and gave ourselves up to sheer delight. Firstly came a fine service in chapel, for which the military paraded in uniform and which was excellently sung. Then the O.T.C. held a ceremonial parade, fired a *feu de joie*, and made themselves effective generally. The band played in the Selwyn Quadrangle, flags waved, soldiers marched about, civilians admired, and we all felt in Bank-holiday humour. The day was a whole holiday, and some of us visited neighbouring festivities, but all returned for dinner in the evening, for which the Matron provided a wealth of luxuries. When at the conclusion of the repast " we issued, gorged " (see Tennyson's *Princess*) the rain was falling fast. Dreadful thoughts filled every mind. The Bonfire which had been built so scientifically and carefully for days past, and upon which we had gazed with

such charmed anticipation,—would it burn, or would it fizzle only? The fireworks—would they go off? The illuminations—would they light? We were panic-stricken for the moment. But then we slapped our manly chests, put on our overcoats, and reflected that we were, at any rate, allowed out till midnight, and, fine or rain, that, in itself was a treat for schoolboys. Besides the combustibles *must* burn—Mr. Airy and Dawson and Dick could be trusted to manage it somehow or other. And with bolder spirits came clearer skies.

The rain ceased. We emptied the fairy lamps, wiped the wicks, took the tarpaulin off the bonfire, and brought out the rockets. In the result we found that never had bonfire been better built or arrangements better made. Our neighbours from the village marched up in procession, headed by the village band, which suddenly revived for the day, and played excellently, and all together we watched the application of the torch. We cannot deny that for a few moments some hearts stood still, as the rain seemed to have had effect. But then Dawson and Dick were seen armed with a ladder. Was Mrs. Wood going to climb it? Dawson boldly took her place, mounted to the top, and in a moment the pile was well alight: there was never afterwards a moment's doubt. It was a splendid success. It burned fiercely and steadily right to the end. The fireworks were equally good. The appreciation of the great crowd of neighbours was not less satisfactory. All too soon the end came. But even Coronation Days must end sometime, and we went to bed, tired and satisfied.

When our contingent returned from London, where they had been on duty for the two days outside Buckingham Palace, they only added to our satisfaction. For in enjoying themselves, we felt they had honoured Denstone. They had an

experience which many of them will never forget. They reported as follows :—

" Our troop train reached S. Pancras on Wednesday, June 21st, about 11.45<sup>a.m.</sup> - We sent our luggage on by A.S.C. waggon, and made our way to the O.T.C. Camp at Lambeth Palace Gardens. We had a parade before we could get any dinner, but were quite prepared to undergo any hardships for the honour we had had bestowed upon us.

" Reveille sounded at 4.30 a.m. on Coronation Day, and we moved off about 7.0 to take up our position on Constitution Hill. We were delighted to find that we were stationed at the Buckingham Palace end, our right resting on the edge of the courtyard, and extending about 200 yards up the Hill, the Senior Division being on the other side of the road. We were in position soon after 8.0, and things began to get lively at once. Troops with their bands and colours were passing. Aides-de-camp, Generals, Foreign Representatives, Colonial and Indian officers arriving in quick succession.

The public were not allowed outside the railings of the Park, but they made their presence felt by raising cheers whenever a suitable object presented itself. The Beef-eaters, pensioners and Crimean veterans covered with medals, army nurses, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener (on his round of inspection^ before taking his place in the Procession) the water-cart men (who acknowledged the cheers by bowing gracefully right and left) all came in for their share.

By 8.45 the Procession began to form up. This was most interesting, for part of it was formed on Constitution Hill between our ranks. The Indian Rajahs, the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Idar, and Bikanir, Colonial Officers, High Officers of State, Admirals and Generals, were within a few yards of where we were standing.

At last the time arrived for the Procession to start. First came the Procession of Representatives of Foreign Powers, then the Prince of Wales' Procession, then the King's Procession, each with their escorts of Life Guards, Horse Guards, or Dragoons about fifteen minutes interval between each. They moved off up the Mall but we could see them well, across the space in front of the Palace.

Then we had a long wait from about 10.40 a.m. until nearly 3 p.m. Only the front rank had to remain in position, but we were four deep, so by relieving each other at intervals we were all able to stretch our legs in the Green Park, or sit down and eat our haversack rations in turn. The time was not over-tedious, for the Colonial Cadets, and the Pipers of the London Scottish paraded up and down the Hill, also three little Indian Princes—the children of the Maharajah of Bikanir—and the Indian Officers in their gorgeous turbans and tunics, walked about amongst us and excited our interest.

A great cheer was raised when the first gun sounded from the Park, telling us that the King was crowned, and we all felt that we had had our share in the Imperial event.

By 2 p.m. we were all in our places again and we soon heard that the Procession had left the Abbey. About 3 the first part—this time the King's Procession was first—appeared through the Arch at the top of the Hill, and that peculiar feeling of awe which everyone feels when in the presence of the King came over us. What a moment it was! To see the King and his Queen, wearing their crowns, within two or three yards, is a sight only for a privileged few, and we were some of those few, and we felt the privilege through and through.

We were at the " Present " for about fifteen minutes and then could stand at ease until the Prince's Procession came. But before that, we had another honour,

wave our caps on our bayonets, for the King and Queen after arriving at the Palace came out on to the Balcony and stood there in their crowns and robes for several minutes, while we shouted our loyalty and our joy.

Then another Royal Salute, for the Prince of Wales was coming. He and his sister were wearing their coronets, and acknowledging our salute with a dignity grave for their years, their three younger brothers sitting opposite them, and playing in the most natural way possible. Again an easy, and then another salute for the Representatives from abroad. It was all magnificent, and we had the time of our lives.

We marched back to Camp with a swing, reaching it about an hour afterwards, tired, but very happy, and very pleased with ourselves and everybody.

The following day, Friday, we were in our places again by 8 a.m. This time our company was stationed on the opposite side of the road, and facing the Palace,—a still more enviable position.

We again enjoyed watching the arrivals, until we became almost fatigued with "presenting arms" to Generals, Admirals, troops with their colours, and Princes. This time, however, we had not so long to wait, for the Procession started through our ranks, up Constitution Hill.

We had a splendid view of the Colonial Premiers, the Colonial contingents, the Indian Princes, the escort of Indian Officers, the representatives of the Continental Regiments of which the King and Queen are Colonels, the Aides-de-Camp, the Field Marshals, then the climax of all, the Royal Coach, an open one this time, the King and Queen acknowledging our salute, with a grace and affection which went to our hearts.

Following the carriage came the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur, Prince Louis of

Battenberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl Marshal, and high personages too numerous to mention.

"The Prince of Wales and his sister and brothers were not in this Royal Progress, but we saw them many times come to the windows of the Palace to look on at the magnificent pageant below; and we wished the new Knight of the Garter many happy returns of the day, for it was his seventeenth birthday.

"About half-an-hour after the Procession had passed Constitution Hill we were able to march off, and reached Camp at 1.0 p.m. Leave was granted from 2.15 to 9.30, and we all dispersed sight-seeing. Some of us were entertained at the White City by the kind parents of a Denstonian; others went to see their friends. On Saturday morning we left S. Pancras at 10.5, s'ept most of the way down, and brought a memorable occasion in our lives—when we had helped to make history—to a close.

"All the arrangements were excellent, and everything showed the perfection of organisation. We were excellently treated, and the positions we had were the best that could be imagined. It was altogether a wonderful experience."

Our representative at the Coronation Service, F. H. Belton, who sang in the Abbey Choir, has given us an account of the proceedings. But of course there is not much new to be said. He had to be in his place at 7 a.m., but did not find the interval of waiting tedious. The church struck him as unfortunately "disguised" in its trappings of tapestry. Peers and peeresses and others making for their places at unwontedly early hours presented an interesting study, and the arrivals of the Indian Princes and Foreign Representatives, were gorgeous spectacles. The procession of the Regalia to the Annexe, to await the coming of the King and

Queen, and the arrival of the Prince of Wales, were effective preludes to the great state procession, when the Westminster boys sang their "vivats." The actual crowning, with its accompanying shouts, within and without the Abbey, struck him forcibly, and the doing of the homage which followed. He enjoyed a privilege which falls to the lot of few schoolboys, in witnessing and taking part in so unique and historic a service.

Our own Service followed it in various details. We had the same Collect, Epistle, Gospel and Proper Preface, and we sang the Creed to Marbreke's setting, and the Amens after Consecration and Blessing, to Stainer's "Sevenfold" setting and to that of Orlando Gibbons respectively. For Introit we used Kipling's *Recessional* which, admirable in sentiment on such an occasion, is also particularly appropriate in the place where we used it, harmonising as it does with the "penitential" beginning, of the English Communion Office. For Sequence we sang "O God, our help in Ages past," and for Offertory, the National Anthem, accompanied by the Drums. At the post-Communion, the Choir sang Bridge's fine Anthem "Blessed be the Lord thy God."

A week later came our four days *Exeat*. All who liked went home from Saturday till Tuesday. Many of the O.T.C. went to the King's Review at Windsor—again the arrangements were perfection and the treat unique. Certainly no generation of Denstonians have ever had such an experience as has befallen the favoured members of the Corps this year. And to return to the College at 11 a.m.! Fortunately, next day was a holiday, the last of the *Exeat*, for a couple of dozen of our scouts were at Windsor, so there was time to recover. And none of us, certainly, will ever forget the Coronation of King George V.

#### DORMITORY COMPETITION IN MUSIC.

On the 28th of March we had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Basil Johnson, the music master of Rugby School. He judged the final competition. The preliminary competition, which had been judged by Dr. Merrick on S. Chad's Day, had already settled the order of several of the competitors. Dr. Merrick had also chosen the test pieces which were performed before Mr. Basil Johnson.

The Junior Piano test piece was Heller's *Study, Op 46, No. 17*. Hornby's (D. G. Wood) gained the first place, Gausson's (H. E. James) being placed second.

In Senior Piano, test piece *Waltz in D flat* by Chopin, Hornby's (E. R. Wood) again gained first place, Clark's (P. C. Atkins) being placed second.

In other instruments, test piece *Organ Andante in F from 3 Andantes* by Henry Smart, Hornby's (A. J. Wood) gained the first place, Gausson's (R. V. Kirby, Violin) being second.

In the Dormitory choir part-song, each choir in the final had to prepare a test piece "*The Maiden of the Fleur-de-Lys*" by Sydenham and a part-song of their own choice. It was thought that the struggle lay between Hornby's and Gausson's—this proved correct. Hornby's were placed first with the part song *The Long Day closes*, by Sullivan, and Gausson's second with *Drake's Drum*, by Rendall. The conductor of Hornby's, A. J. Wood, is to be heartily congratulated on the really excellent singing of Hornby's choir. The singing of all the Dormitory choirs was much in advance of last year.

Mr. Basil Johnson, at the close of the competition, when going through his judgments, remarked on the refining effect music had upon a boy and on his school work.

found at Rugby, as was undoubtedly the case now in other Public Schools, that the majority of boys who took up music and did well in it also did well in both work and sport, and were not the effeminate creatures that they were supposed to be twenty or thirty years ago. He spoke very highly of A. J. Wood's and F. H. Belton's organ playing, of E. R. Wood's musicianly rendering of Rachmaninoff's *Prelude in C sharp minor*, and he also commended the playing of the smaller boys.

One fact which he mentioned gave us great pleasure, in that he said he was much struck by the excellence of our Chapel services.

Mrs. Wrottesley very kindly presented the Duncombe Trophy to the winning dormitory, and said that she was delighted that music was now looked upon as a real educational subject at Denstone. Hornby's Dormitory are to be heartily congratulated on again winning the Trophy. They thoroughly deserved it for they came out with full marks, being first in everything.

#### O.T.C.

A company of about a hundred of us went up to Windsor to represent the College at the King's inspection of the O.T.C. on Monday, July 3rd. Starting from Rocester at 10.19<sup>on</sup> Sunday morning we reached camp in Windsor Park before five o'clock. After the usual operations of drawing supplies we were free till Last Post at 9.30. Some went to Windsor, many went walks of an exploring nature in the Park itself, and a few of the more fortunate ones, including the Officers and most of the sergeants, spent the evening with our Vice-Provost, Canon **Tyrwhitt**, who had provided an excellent dinner, and all had a most enjoyable time.

That night the arms of Morpheus seem to have had a rest, for most of the camp

was kept awake by the noise of certain schools who had apparently adopted as little military discipline as possible. However reveille was at last sounded, and after breakfast we were left to our own devices until dinner at 11.45. Unfortunately for some time we did not know whether there would be a morning parade or not, as no definite orders were posted. But at length we were allowed out of Camp until 10.30. The opportunity was again taken by those who wished to gain some knowledge of the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Just before dinner our lines were visited by Smith, Pollard and Ball who had come with the Cambridge University contingent.

At length we fell in for the Inspection, and the various brigades formed up in a semi-circle with a massed band of the Guards in the middle. On the arrival of the King, at a given signal, the whole parade presented arms, while the band played "God save the King." Then His Majesty and the Royal Procession passed by and inspected each battalion. After this came the March Past. We managed to keep a fairly good line until the very end. After this we went back to Camp and after a very short interval set out on the homeward journey. We reached the College soon after midnight, and were very glad when we were at last in bed.

As regards external criticism, we were immediately behind the two Harrow Companies. We were not mentioned in the newspapers, but allusion was made to "three companies of fine, strapping lads" from that school, so no doubt the reporters made a pardonable error, with which we are fairly satisfied.

On Saturday, July 8, we were reviewed by Capt. Windsor-Clive of the Coldstream Guards. The day was exceedingly hot, and we found the work therefore oppressive, but managed to do it pretty well. At

the conclusion the Inspector spoke to the N.C.Os and addressed some remarks, critical and advisory, to the whole Corps.

The later shooting matches have been not less successful than the earlier. On June 1st, we just beat Cranbrook (471 to 469), the best scores being made by R. L. Goldsmith 66, H. E. L. Fisher 64, E. J. Anderson 63, and H. E. Pengelley 61. On June 6th, we were beaten by Blundell's School (473 to 489) : Piggford, Pengelley, and Merryweather each made 63. On June 13th, we made 488 against 475 by K.E.S. Birmingham, 461 by Rossall, and 424 by Clifton. Pengelley made 65, and Lawler and Anderson 64 each, Goldsmith 63, and Delap 62. On June 20th, Gresham's made 499 against our 491, but Queen Elizabeth's College only made 483. Fisher made 64, Anderson and Delap 63, Pengelley and Lawler 62, and Goldsmith 61. On June 27th, we made 493 against 460 by Worksop, and 405 by King's College, Taunton. Piggford and Delap made 64, Pengelley and Fisher 63.

#### BISLEY.

After a most successful season in the "home" matches the team went to Bisley on Monday, 10th July. We arrived at the Camp about seven and found special tents reserved for the School teams so that our first night was undisturbed by late arrivals.

On Tuesday we obtained a most useful practice in the Gale and Polden Competition. Goldsmith 65, Piggford 64, and Fisher 63 made the highest scores for us. The wind blew strongly from the right all day and reduced the scores considerably below the usual average.

On Wednesday we began the Ashburton at 11.20 after much argument about coaches, sighting, shots, and so on. Our total of 242 at 200 left us third to Lancing and Malvern. Fisher shot excellently and his 34 was the highest score along the whole line.

Going back to 500 we found it necessary to allow nearly 11 feet for the wind, and though we did nothing brilliant, steady shooting under trying conditions gave us 234 for the range and a grand total of 475. Edinburgh Academy proved to be the winners with 495 and we found ourselves placed 6th—a most satisfactory result and one considerably better than we have ever obtained before.

For the Cadets' Trophy we made 105. Goldsmith represented us in the Spencer and after starting with an outer, shot excellently and totalled 31—being unlucky to be 'counted out' for one of the bronze medals. After the Spencer came the rapid firing. We were represented by Col.-Sergt. Piggford, (Capt.) Pte. Pengelley, L.-Corpl. Lawler, Pte. Goldsmith, Corpl. Fisher, Ptes. Chadwick, Merryweather and Atkins. We scored 147 with 16 bullseyes 10 inners and 9 outers, and so won our first trophy at Bisley, beating Whitgift who were second by 12 points.

Pengelley shot for the Daily Graphic Medals but failed to produce his practice form.

On Thursday we returned from our most successful Bisley to be met at the station by fearsome noises from the Bugle Band and the majority of the School. They meant it kindly, and we appreciated it much.

In conclusion we offer our heartiest congratulations and thanks to Col.-Sergt. Instructor Rawlinson for his unremitting care of rifles and his invaluable coaching, and to Col.-Sergt. Piggford for his excellent Captaincy of the team throughout the season and all the trouble he has taken, which has produced such satisfactory results. j ^ H

Shooting Colours have been awarded to Corpl. H. E. L. Fisher and Pte. E. J. Anderson.

*Ashburton*—(6th place.)

SCORES.

	200	500	Total.
Col.-Sergt. Piggford	29	30	59
Pte. Pengelley	3	27	58
L.-Corporal Lawler	3°	33	63
pte. Goldsmith	29	30	59
Corpl. Fisher	34	26	60
pte. Anderson	3°	30	60
Pte. Chadwick	29	29	58
Pte. Whitfield	3°	29	59
	242	234	476

ARMOURY FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received or promised towards the fund for building a Drill Hall and Armoury :—Rev. the Provost, ^50; Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., £20; T. Brocklebank, Esq., £20; Capt. Heywood Lonsdale, ^10; Ven. Archdeacon Burrows, ; Rev. Canon The Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, £5 5s.; C. D. Hicks, Esq., £5 5s.; Rev. the Headmaster, £5; Mrs. J. Edwardes, £5; J. J. Blayney, Esq., O.D., £7 7s.; C. E. Harwood, Esq., £5; F. T. Howard, Esq., O.D., £3 3s.; Rev. Wentworth Watson, £3 3s.; Rev. M. J. Simmonds, £3 3s.; Rev. G. R. Bell, O.D., £2 2s.; Col. C. P. Goer, £2 2s.; R. Rowland, Esq., O.D., £2 2s.; C. Knight, Esq., £2 2s.; The Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, £1 10s.; L. M. Grayburn, Esq., O.D., £1 is.; Rev. T. A. Lacey, £1 is.; Rev. W. T. Norton, £1 is.; The Rev. the Headmaster of Lancing, £1 is.; G. H. Davies, Esq., £1 is.; E. R. James, Esq., O.D., £1 is.; c. L. Greenstreet, Esq., O.D., £1 is.; V. M. Grayburn, Esq., O.D., £1 is.; H. Watman, Esq., £1 is.; V. A.

Holroyd, Esq., £1 is.; R. J. Harris, Esq., £1 is.; Mrs. Bowker, £1 is.; Rev. W. B. Wright, £1 is.; F. Robinson, Esq., /"1 is.; C. Hartley, Esq., £1 is.; S. Heighway, Esq., £1 is.; H. G. Davies, Esq., £1 1s.; W. O. Wilding, Esq., O.D., £1 is.; Rev. E. S. Carlos, £1 is.; Rev. E. A. Fitch, O.D., £1; F. T. Scott, Esq., O.D., £1; Mrs. Scott, £1; Rev. L. C. Humphrey, £1; J. W. Orr, Esq., O.D., 10s. 6d.; E. Forster, Esq., O.D., 10s. 6d.; J. Ware, Esq., O.D., 10s. 6d.; Rev. J. Haworth, O. D. 10s.; T. S. Wilkins, Esq., 10s. 6d.; T. Jones, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Loup, 10s.; H. Green, Esq., 10s.; Rev. A. D. T. Hutchinson, 10s.; Mrs. Atkins, 10s.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, 10s.; C. O. Dean, Esq., O.D., 10s. 6d.; T. D. Kenion, Esq., O.D., 5s.; Rev. R. M. Grier, O.D., 5s.; D. Lee, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Bowen, £1 is.; A. W. Glead, Esq., 2s. 6d.; S. G. Biggs, Esq., 2s. 6d.; J. H. Biggs, Esq., 2s. 6d.; P. L. Jeffries, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Booth, 6s. From Collecting Cards :—Loup, £1 6s.; Misquith, £1 3s. 6d.; Ainsworth, £1; Salmon, u.s.; Mitchell, 7s.; Whitfield, 28s.; Green, 2s. 6d.; Bates (2), 2s.; Bird, 2s. 6d.; Reed, is. 6d.; Boyd, is.; Foxwell, 6d.; Taylor (2), is.; Townsend, 3s. 6d.; Knight (1), 6s.; Musker, 6s. 3d.; Merryweather, 2s. 6d.; Toms, 3s. 6d.; Taylor (1), 2s.; Warburton, 5s.; Bladen, is. 6d.; Keble, 3s. 6d.; Bleakley, 8s. 6d.; Hamet (1), 2s.; Buttanshaw, 3s.; Dawson (1), 4s.; Powel Smith (1), 5s.; Spicer, 6s.; Kasbarian, 7s.; Wright, 5s.; Jameses, 3d.; Brett, 12s.; Kestin, 5s.; Kirby, 2s. 6d.; White (2), 5s.; Latbbury, 2s. 6d.; Surrudge, 8s. 6d.; Smith (1), 4s.; Barton, 6s.; Hall (1) 2s. 6d.; Hall (2), 2s. 6d.; Collis, 7s.; Walker (2), 5s.; Chadwick (2), 2s.; Overman, 6s. 6d.; Carlisle, is. 6d.; Hayward, 4s.; Page, is.; Benoy, 5s.; Foster (1), 5s.; Cater, 4s. 6d.; Grimbley, is.; Wilson (2), 5s.; Anton, 2s. 6d.; Biggs, is. 6d.; Burrows (2), 2s.; Bickley, 3s. 6d.; Pengelley, 5s. Total, £203 17s. 3d.



## CRICKET.

## TRENT COLLEGE.

We looked forward to this fixture with great interest, for we have not played Trent for many years. Trent batted first, Wood and Knight were in great form, and dismissed them all for 62, Wood taking five for 21, and Knight, four for 33. Wood and Bowman opened our innings, and we had passed our opponents' score before Bowman was out. Knight hit well, and Hall played a very pretty innings. The feature of the innings was Wood's century. He played with much more freedom than hitherto. After he had reached his century he began hitting, and was very unlucky in being run out. We declared our innings closed for 265 for five wickets.

Trent fared almost as badly at their second venture, and were all dismissed for 67.

## TRENT COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	
E. A. Miller	c Anderson	c Knight	b
	b Knight	6	Walker
M. C. Polhill	lbw Wood	1	lbw Howe
T. Horseley	c Smith	b Wood	6
B. Hook	b Wood	4	c Anderson
			b White
J. E. B. Plummer	b Wood	0	c Hall
N. Hoole	b Knight	1	c Hall
N. A. Harper	c Walker		b Knight
	b Knight	13	b Howe
S. C. Savell	b Wood	8	lbw White
H. C. C. Sheppard	c Anderson	b Knight	10
	b Knight	10	c Howe
M. H. Glover	run out	5	not out
C. L. Capper	not out	0	c Chadwick
			b White
Extras		8	
		62	

## SCHOOL.

A. J. Wood	run out	124
T. H. Bowman	b Miller	36
H. L. Chadwick	c Horsley	b Sheppard
J. W. Knight	b Sheppard	36

B. Hall	b Hoole	34
L. B. Helder	not out	6
Extras		24

(5 wickets) 265  
G. A. Anderson, G. A. Howe, H. C. S. Walker  
F. C. White, C. F. Smith, did not bat.

## Bowling Analysis—

	1st Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	Average
A. J. Wood	10	21	5	4.72
J. W. Knight	9.3	33	4	8.25
2nd Innings.				
T. H. Bowman	3	12	0	—
G. A. Howe	8	17	5	3.4
H. C. S. Walker	3	12	1	12
F. C. White	3.1	14	4	3.5

## KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

As K.E.S. had almost the same team as last year, we anticipated a very close match, but from the time when Wood bowled the K.E.S. captain, Higgins, in the first over, the School played a winning game. Ball, Curie and MacSwiney were dismissed in quick succession, four wickets being down for only 6 runs. With the exception of Cottrell, who hit Knight out of the ground on two occasions, no opposition was offered to the bowling, except for a last wicket stand of 26 runs.

The School started badly by losing Chadwick when only 5 runs had been scored, but Wood and Bowman played steadily, and raised the score to 43 before Woods was out to a catch in the slips. Bowman played well, and later in the innings, Smith contributed 43 without making a mistake, while Walker and White added 30 runs for the last wicket, the final score being 168.

K.E.S. played more confidently in the second innings, but only made 107, and so were beaten by an innings. The XI. are to be congratulated on their 'victory', undoubtedly the best of the season. Wood and Knight bowled practically unchanged, Wood taking ten wickets for 62 runs, and Knight ten for 81.

K.E.S.		1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	
H. L. Higgins	b A. J. Wood	o c Hall	b Wood	2
J. F. A. Ball	c Anderson			
	b Wood	8 c Chadwick		
		b Knight		16
G. Curle	c and b Knight	o lbw Wood		2
— Macswiney	lbw Wood	1 b Knight		3
— Best	s Chadwick b Knight	2 b Knight		3
E. L. Hill	b Wood	1 c Anderson		5
		Knight		
G. F. Cottrell	b Knight	12 c Chadwick		11
		b Knight		23
— Hemming	c Smith b Wood	4 c Smith b Wood		
— Allkins	not out	6 c Chadwick		3°
		b Wood		0
— Sands	s Chadwick b Knight	o not out		4
— Baker	c Smith b Knight	20 lbw Wood		
Extras		0		

54

107

SCHOOL.				
A. J. Wood	c Higgins	b Baker		18
H. L. Chadwick	lbw Hill			3
T. H. Bowman	c Hill	b Allkins		39
J. W. Knight	c Sands	b Ball		0
L. B. Helder	b Allkins			11
B. Hall	b Ball			3
G. A. Anderson	c Sands	b Allkins		1
C. F. Smith	b Sands			43
G. A. Howe	c Allkins	b Sands		4
H. C. S. Walker	not out			19
F. C. White	b Hill			11
Extras				16
				168
A. J. Wood	O.	R.	W.	Av.
J. W. Knight	23	62	10	6'2
T. H. Bowman	19'5	81	10	8'i
	2	1	0	—

STAFFORD.

On the day of the Stafford match, June 17th, the weather looked somewhat unpromising, and indeed this was the only fixture spoilt by rain. Wood lost the toss for the first time, and Stafford decided to field. The School total might have been very low, had not Bowman come to the rescue with the best innings we have seen him play. His cutting was splendid and his driving was good. His innings was the one bright feature of an uninteresting afternoon's play. The School innings closed for 145, when rain came on and poured down steadily, so that no further play was possible.

SCHOOL.

A. J. Wood	c Bird	b Robins	1
H. L. Chadwick	b Robins		10
T. H. Bowman	b Lamplugh		85
J. W. Knight	c Robins	b Gilling	11
L. B. Helder	b Gilling		6
B. Hall	c Dyke	b Gilling	1
G. A. Anderson	b Gilling		0
C. F. Smith	b Gilling		0
G. A. Howe	b Lamplugh		4
H. C. S. Walker	b Lamplugh		12
F. C. White	not out		2
Extras			13
			145

OLD DENSTONIANS.

Played on the School ground on July 4. Owing to the festive season, the Old Boys' team was entirely unrepresentative, and indeed only numbered seven till late in the afternoon, when an eighth appeared, and of these two were masters. The Old Boys opened with the Rev. E. M. Baker and Mr. Gaussen. Both played well for some time, and indeed we thought the Old Boys were going to make a large score when 40 went up for no wickets. However, Baker was out rather unluckily to Wood, and soon afterwards Mr. Gaussen fell to an excellent ball from the same bowler. A collapse then set in, and continued through the innings, Dr. Iliffe being the only batsman to resist the School bowling.

The feature of the School innings was the fine stand made by Wood and Knight. Knight's innings was easily his best this season. He hit well and accurately and had hard lines in not reaching his century. Wood played another good innings, and still not out at the finish. His leg play was especially good, though he might have punished the bowling more than he did, when well set.

In the second innings of the O.D.s, Morgan hit well for his 28, but was rather lucky. Radford was not out 24, and played well too, though he was missed at the last ball of the match.

		PAST.			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.			
Rev. E. M. Baker	c Walker				
	b Wood	23			
E. A. Gausson	b Wood	21	not out	1	
B. D. C. Morgan	b Howe	0	b Bowman	28	
N. H. Radford	b Wood	0	not out	24	
J. Laithwaite	c Smith bHowen				
Dr. C. W. Iliffe	not out	9	c Walker b Howe	2	
Rev. A. E. Dudley	b Howe	1			
N. R. Boyd	absent	0	b Bowman	5	
A. E. Barlow (sub.)	run out	0	c Anderson		
			b Knight	3	
W. Hall (sub.)	c and b Howe	0	b Knight	0	
R. Mitchell (sub.)	run out	2	c Helder		
			b Knight	0	
Extras		5		1	
				64	
		72			
		PRESENT.			
A. J. Wood	not out			101	
T. H. Bowman	b Radford			3	
H. L. Chadwick	b Radford			16	
J. W. Knight	s Dudley b Morgan			91	
G. A. Howe	b Boyd			20	
B. Hall	c and b Boyd			2	
G. A. Anderson	not out			5	
Extras				14	
				252	
L. B. Helder, C. F. Smith, E. L. Morris, H. C. S. Walker,	did not bat.				
		1st Innings.			
		O.	R.	W.	Av.
A. J. Wood		15-2	15	3	5
J. W. Knight		5	22	0	0
G. A. Howe		10	30	4	7-5
		2nd Innings.			
T. H. Bowman		9	20	2	10
G. A. Howe		3	30	1	30
J. W. Knight		6	13	3	4-33

REVIEW OF THE CRICKET  
SEASON, 1911.

The first and most pleasant duty of the reviewer of the past season is to offer his most hearty congratulations to the team in general and the captain in particular on their unbeaten record. Not only have most of the opposing teams been completely outclassed, but no breakdown has spoilt an

otherwise good record, a disaster which happens only too often even to the best teams.

To come to particular matches, the Masters, Abbotsholme School (twice), Caverswall, Fenton, Repton 2nd, Trent College, K.E.S. Birmingham, and the team of old Denstonians and others, were all soundly thrashed. Nottingham High School were the only team to collar our bowling and they held a decided advantage at the close, while rain vetoed Stafford's chances of getting the necessary 145, which was the lowest total of the season.

This latter fact in itself shows the batting strength of the team: Wood, Bowman, and Knight were mainly responsible for the steady succession of big scores. One of the three always came off, generally two, while Wood and Knight did most of the bowling, and did it very well. It is a genuine matter of regret that the team did not meet with more serious opposition, partly because the second half of the team has not been properly tested at all, and partly because owing to a succession of easy victories the fielding has been bad, with one or two exceptions none of the XI. can be relied upon to hold even simple catches, while the ground fielding has been slovenly in the extreme. A few close finishes would have soon rectified this as there can be no doubt that each member of the team has genuine cricketing capacity and could really field smartly and well.

Apart from the triumvirate the team has not had much chance of showing its prowess: almost everyone however has done at least one decent performance, and though unsuccessful with the bat throughout Anderson has shown himself not only able but willing to field keenly and well a virtue generally conspicuous by its absence. Wood and Bowman we hope to see ere long demonstrating their ability against worthier opposition, leaving thei

mantles to those unfortunates who have had their fifties and centuries ready for so long but have had so little opportunity of producing them.

Wood heads the batting list with the remarkable average of 74, and also comes out top of the bowling. The fielding bats, kindly presented by Mr. F. Darwin Swift, and C. Hartley, Esq., have been won by Smith and Chadwick.

In the Senior Dormitory matches Gausсен's and Hornby's clearly outclassed all the other teams and fortunately did not meet till the final, when Gausсен's won after a close struggle, which was marked by good batting and bowling, but poor fielding.

Both Junior competitions are still unfinished and any prophecy would be rash in the extreme.

H. MERRICK.

The complete list of matches with results is as follows—

The Masters.	Won.	244 (2 wkts.)—147.
Abbotsholme.	Won.	201 (6 wkts.)—80.
NottinghamH.S.	Drn.	162 (8 wkts.)—276.
Abbotsholme.	Won.	200 (8 wkts.)—65.
Caverswall.	Won.	215—46.
Repton 2nd XI.	Won.	195 (3 wkts.)—134.
Fenton.	Won.	202 (4 wkts.)—135.
Trent College.	Won.	265 (5 wkts.)—62 and 67.
K.E.S.	Won.	168—54 and 107.
Stafford.	Drn.	145—rain.
" O.Ds."	Won.	252 (5 wkts.)—72.

Matches played 11. Won 9.

Drawn 2. Lost 0.

CRITIQUE OF XI.

\* Signifies 1st Colours,

t Signifies 2nd Colours.

\* *A. J. Wood* (Capt.)—Has been mainly responsible as batsmen, bowler, and captain, for the remarkable success of the team. As a bat, to an extraordinarily strong defence he adds good scoring strokes behind the wicket, but lacks driving power. He has also developed into a very useful fast bowler, and is able to bowl for a long time without tiring. Good field.

\* *G. A. Howe.* Has been greatly handicapped as a bowler by the dry season but shewed his true form against the Old Boys. His batting has improved very much since last year, and he makes good use of his long reach. He should learn to get well to the pitch of the ball when he hits.

\* *J. W. Knight.* His pleasant nature, good sense, and thorough knowledge of the game make him a very acceptable member of the team. He is our best bowler and perhaps the most unlucky. His off-break is distinctly good, while his deceptive flight, and occasional fast ball make him very difficult to play. As a batsman, he has been both good and consistent, though inclined to take risks. However, he is capable of playing a sound defensive game for the good of his side, as we have seen more than once this season. His fielding has been good on the whole.

\* *T. H. Bowman.* Has done very well. Has a free forcing style and is essentially the 'spectator's' batsmen. He is especially good on the 'off' but can hit well to

leg also. His best innings was against Stafford when he was the mainstay of the team; he also made large scores against Cavers wall and the Masters. If he would learn not to "nibble" at swinging off-balls, would be an extremely difficult man to dismiss. Has done good work as a change bowler. Is usually good in the field, though at times apt to doze.

\* *G. A. Anderson.* We expected much but we got little. He must learn to play himself in and get rid of the idea that every ball is to be driven. He has done excellent work in the field, both at 'square leg' and in the 'long field.'

\* *H. L. Chadwick.* A most unfortunate individual who is always damaging himself. In spite of his injuries, has pluckily played in every match. Has kept wicket well and is very smart. Is quite a good bat but is out 'lbw' very easily through attempting to "pull" too much. He likes a slow wicket for batting.

\* *C. F. Smith.* Safest long field catch in the side, and, in spite of disadvantages, is very quick in the slips. A powerful hitter, and did particularly well at Abbots-holme and Birmingham.

‡ *L. B. Helder.* Has proved a useful member of the team. Has a good solid style of batting but is much too stiff. He is strong and tall, and therefore ought to hit more than he does. At the beginning of the season his fielding was poor but afterwards he shewed himself to be thoroughly reliable.

t *B. Hall.* The youngest member of the side, who shews exceptional promise. Has a good style and makes most of his runs on the "off." Must learn not to draw away with his legs, and to play with

a straight bat and without 'flourishing' it. He has fielded very well at point and has taken several good catches.

f *H. C. S. Walker.* Has batted quite well, especially at Birmingham and v Stafford. He has not bowled so well as he did last season. He must be quicker in the field.

f *F. C. White.* Must overcome his nervousness. He is really a very fine field but has made some shocking mistakes owing to nerves. Quite a useful bat.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inn.	Runs.	Not out.	Most in inn.	Av.
A. J. Wood	10	595	2	124	74.38
T. H. Bowman	10	420	1	115*	46.6
J. W. Knight	11	362	1	91	36.2
C. F. Smith	4	126	1	56	31.5
C. H. S. Walker	4	58	1	27	19.3
H. L. Chadwick	11	158	1	51	15.8
L. B. Helder	9	68	4	27*	13.6
B. Hall	9	96	1	34	12
G. A. Howe	5	55	0	24	11
G. A. Anderson	7	35	2	17	7.6
F. C. White	5	20	2	11	

Also batted—

R. W. Abbotts	1	13	1	13	13
A. Menzies	1	1	0	1	1

\* Signifies "not out."

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	Av.
A. J. Wood	125.1	322	20	43	7.48
J. W. Knight	110.5	411	9	42	9.78
G. A. Howe	40	157	3	13	12.07
T. H. Bowman	66	210	14	16	13.12

Also bowled—

F. C. White	5.1	29	0	5	5.8
H. C. S. Walker	3	12	0	1	12

## TENNIS.

## DORMITORY MATCHES.

## First Round.

Hornby's beat Head's I. (7-5, 6-2).  
 Smith's beat Clark's (6-1, 6-1).  
 Head's III. beat Head's II.  
 Gaussen's beat Airy's (8-6, 7-5).

## Semi-Finals.

Hornby's beat Gaussen's (6-1, 61).  
 Head's III. beat Smith's (3-6, 7-5, 6-0).

## Final.

Hornby's beat Head's after a very exciting game, in which the former lost the first set (10-12), but won the next two (6-2, 6-1).

## O.D. NEWS.

G. L. Marriott (May, 1902), has gained the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose at Oxford. We are much indebted to him for allowing us to, insert a small portion of his Exercise in our pages.

G. E. Jackson (Jan., 1902), has gained a 2nd Class in the Second Part of the Economics Tripos at Cambridge.

H. M. Butler (Jan., 1903), has been Placed in the 2nd Class of the Historical Tripos (Part II).

C. J. Gurnhill (May, 1901), has been Placed in the 2nd Class of the Historical Tripos (Part I.)

H. R. Cross (Jan., 1889), has been elected F.R.G.S.

E. R. James (Feb., 1884), is a member of the London Chamber of Commerce and a Fellow of the Institute of Directors.

H. Jacks and F. R. Collis have passed the Law Society's Intermediate Examination, and the former has gained a prize for an Essay on "Crime" offered by the *Law Students' Companion*.

H. P. Bennett (May, 1886), has been appointed Vicar of Cradley, Worcestershire.

T. A. Sparks (May, 1889), is a member of the firm of French, Edge and Co., New York, Steamship Agents and Brokers.

C. E. Burgess (Jan., 1899), has taken the degree of M.A. *ad eundem* at the University of Queensland. Writing from S. Francis College, Nundah, Queensland, he says :—" I am so glad you are going to bring out a new Denstone Register. Here are my particulars, such as they are. It is most refreshing to have news of Denstone out here. This is a most lovely country; if only the folks at home could realise it they would stampede for sunny Queensland. Just now we are having perfect weather. The extreme heat has gone, the rains are over, and we settle down to enjoy day after day of English July at its best. This goes on till November, though the nights get cold about June. About Christmas however it is really hot, and the newcomers rub their eyes and look twice at the Stephen's Ink Thermometers that hang outside shops.

Yesterday I acquired a big pineapple for fourpence, and on expressing satisfaction at the price was told that a few weeks ago they were sixpence a dozen."

B. Rider (Sept., 1897), is analyst to a firm of Wire Manufacturers at Musselburgh.

J. M. S. Hunter (Sept., 1875), has been the moving spirit in the foundation of a branch of the English Association at Madras. He has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents, and has promised to lecture on "Shakespeare's Comic Spirit."

A copy of *the Statesman*, an Indian newspaper, has been sent to us containing "A story from Assam Frontier" the hero of which is T. F. Severin (May, 1887). We reprint it earlier in this number.

L. M. White Sept., (1895), writing from the offices of the International Banking Corporation at Hong Kong, says he is at present staying at the same Hotel as W. E. Donnelly.

A. J. Hughes (Jan., 1883), writes from 37, Caledonian Crescent, Edinburgh, to express his pleasure at the news of the successes of this year's Cricket team which he has read in the newspapers.

J. C. Trubshaw (Jan., 1895), is Secretary of the Lake District Sheep Dog Trials Association, and of the Windermere Rifle Association. He takes a great interest in Rifle Shooting, and has himself won several prizes.

C. C. Jones (Sept., 1902), has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Insurance Institute' of Great Britain and Ireland.

The amount of O.D. News which we printed in our last number—no less than eleven columns—has left us somewhat "gravell'd for lack of matter" this time. It is a long while since our "O.D. News" was so scanty as it is in this number.

#### THE SCOUTS.

Both the School and Preparatory troops have had a successful term. At the beginning of the term there was a large number of recruits, and most of these have obtained their second class badges. A good number of first-class and proficiency badges have also been earned. Owing to the increased funds available, the School troop has been able to enlarge its enclosure, and purchase much useful equipment.

By the kindness of Sir Arthur Heywood, Bart., a large party went to Duffield on May 30th, to see his well-known miniature railway. The weather was fine and we spent a most enjoyable afternoon, and returned full of appreciation of our host's kindness and hospitality.

On Monday, July 3rd, a troop of twenty-four, made up from the two troops, travelled up to Windsor to take part in the King's Coronation Rally, full descriptions of which have appeared in the papers. We camped in Windsor Great Park during Monday and Tuesday nights. The Rally on the Tuesday was a great success, a success all the more remarkable considering that Scouts do not practice any military drill beyond the simplest movements. Yet twenty-four "sectors" of 1,200 to 1,500 Scouts in each, drawn up in close column of troops in single rank, with only two yards interval, were moved to their places in the semicircular formation without a hitch.

The majority travelled up during the night, or early morning, and most troops were on parade six or seven hours in the hot sun: yet there were few casualties, none of them serious. The sensible dress doubtless accounts for this comparative immunity-

Another noticeable feature was the extreme good fellowship which existed throughout the whole muster, though it was composed of boys of all ages and classes.

Former members of our troops will be pleased to hear that we were clapped as we entered the ground, for the steadiness of our marching, and that the Provost wrote to the Headmaster to say that he had seen the troop (unknown to us), and was pleased with its smartness.

In the evening after the Rally, we went to Windsor Castle, where our Vice-Provost, Canon Tyrwhitt, met us, and very kindly showed us all he could. Next morning we went to Waterloo Station, marched to Buckingham Palace, just missing the King's arrival, and from there walked through S. James' Park to the Abbey, where, being in uniform, we were admitted free to see the Coronation arrangements. After leaving the Abbey we went by bus to the White City, returning to Denstone in the evening.

Half the School troop is sleeping under canvas during July instead of in the dormitories, a novelty which is being thoroughly enjoyed, and which is excellent from the point of view of health. At the end of term a travelling camp is to be held, a party cycling down to Dartmoor and back, sleeping in tents, and, of course, doing all its cooking out of doors.

J. L. Maister and C. F. W. Haseldine, ex-patrol leaders, are now Assistant Scoutmasters in their respective districts.

competition at the College, by the permission of the Provost and Fellows and the Headmaster. Some valuable prizes by Lady Florence and others, were presented.

The Science Prize, which Lady Florence Duncombe has given for the last two years but which she finds herself unable to continue, is being kindly given this year by A. G. Wood, Esq.

It was a great pleasure to have the Rev. Dennis Victor, O.D. of the U.M.C.A. to preach in chapel on July 6th.

The Headmaster preached on Sunday, June 25th, at the Day and Sunday School Festival at Dresden Parish Church, of which R. M. Thompson, O.D., is Vicar.

The mass of original matter which has been sent in to the *Denstonian* this year has been remarkable. The present volume has already had six contributed articles and two poems. We still have in hand a very long interesting "Diary" of a tour in Southern Nigeria recently undertaken by F. H. Harwood, O.D., who is an Inspector of schools there.

A. J. Wood was invited to play for Derbyshire against Lancashire in the match beginning on July 13th. He had previously been invited to play for Staffordshire.

T. H. Bowman has been asked to play for Lincolnshire.

NOTES.

Dove and Churnet Valley Musical Association is the moving spirit, again held its annual

The following Anthems have been rendered by the Choir on Sunday afternoons this term:—

May 7th—"Lift up your heads" (*Hopkins*).



May 14th—"Break forth into joy"  
(*Barnby*).

May 21st—"A day in Thy Courts"  
(*Macfarren*).

May 28th—"Leave us not" (*Stainer*).

June 4th—Whitsuntide. "Come Holy  
Ghost" (*Attwood*).

June nth—"I am Alpha and Omega"  
(*Stainer*).

June 18th—"I will lay me down"  
(*Gadsby*).

June 25th—"Blessed be the Lord thy  
God" (*Bridge*).

July 9th—"I was glad" (*Elvey*).

" 16th—"Lead kindly light" (*Stainer*).

" 23rd—"Teach me, O Lord"  
(*Attwood*).

The following have been admitted to the  
Choir this term:—N. Whitehead, K.  
Shirlaw, N. Johnson, E. L. Chadwick,  
R. E. Perrin.

On Saturday, July 15th, some forty-five  
members of the Derbyshire Organists'  
Association, of which Mr. Wood is Presi-  
dent, visited the College. The Headmaster  
welcomed them in the Fellows' Library,  
and after Mr. Wood had spoken, they  
inspected the Chapel, and a good many of  
them played on the organ. Other parts of  
the College were then seen, and Mr. Smith  
showed the Museum. They had tea in the  
Masters' Garden, and came to Evensong.  
The Choir afterwards sang an anthem, and  
A. J. Wood and F. H. Belton gave a short

Organ Recital. We trust they all enjoyed  
their visit.

The Editor begs to acknowledge with  
thanks, the receipt of the following, at  
the same time apologizing for any which  
may have been emitted:—*Cadet, Lancing  
College Magazine* (2 numbers), *Hurst  
Johnian, S. Bees School Magazine, Stony,  
hurst Magazine, Olavian, Eastbournian,  
Merchistonian, Framlinghamian, Blox-  
bamist, Blue, St. Edward's School  
Chronicle, King Edward's School  
Chronicle, S. Andrew's College Magazine.*

The yearly subscription, 3s. 4d. (or ios.  
for three years), which includes postage,  
should be forwarded to the Rev. F. A.  
Hibbert, Denstone College, Staffordshire.  
Any change in the subscriber's address  
should be notified at once. Back numbers  
are kept, and every help in the way of  
supplying missing numbers, will be gladly  
given to subscribers wishing to complete  
their sets.

All MS. intended for insertion should be  
written on one side of paper only, and  
sent to the Editor, H. S. Bates, Denstone  
College, Staffordshire.

*Charles Cull & Son, Houghton Street, Aldwych,  
and at Chiswick.*