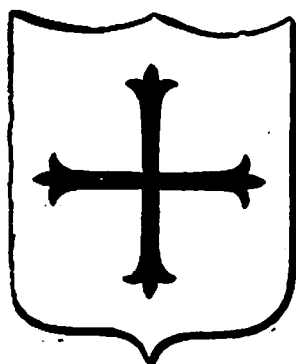


THE ELLESMERIAN

THE MAGAZINE OF S. OSWALD'S COLLEGE,
ELLESMERE.



Pro patria dimicans.

APRIL, 1914.

VOL. XXX.

No. 169.

CONTENTS.

1.	Editorial	..	..	..	..	..	1
2.	School Notes	..	..	..	..	..	2
3.	" From the Dining Hall Roof "	..	..	..	..	..	3
4.	Library Notes	..	..	..	..	..	5
5.	Play Account	..	..	..	..	..	5
6.	Chapel Account	..	..	..	..	..	6
7.	" Pudd'nheads "	..	..	..	..	..	6
8.	Tuck Shop Account	..	..	..	..	..	8
9.	Games Account	..	..	..	..	..	8
10.	" Ellesmerian " Account	..	..	..	..	..	9
11.	Our Scientific Corner	..	..	..	..	..	9
12.	" Ye Knyghtes Twain "	..	..	..	..	..	14
13.	Review of Rugby Season 1913	..	..	..	..	..	14
14.	Football	..	..	..	..	..	16
15.	Hockey Fixtures	..	..	..	..	..	18
16.	" To the School Clock "	..	..	..	..	..	18
17.	O.E. News	..	..	..	..	..	19
18.	Games Committee	..	..	..	..	..	20
19.	Corps Notes	..	..	..	..	..	20
20.	Debating Society	..	..	..	..	..	20
21.	" Futurist Foot-Fittings "	..	..	..	..	..	21
22.	Valete	..	..	..	..	..	22
23.	Correspondence	..	..	..	..	..	23
24.	Acknowledgments	..	..	..	..	..	24
25.	Editorial Notices	..	..	..	..	..	25

EDITORIAL.

The first sensation of a new Editor, struggling with a mass of unfamiliar detail, is usually one of profound gratitude for the corresponding number of the previous year so considerably left behind for his guidance by his experienced predecessor. Hence it happens that we feel it necessary to begin our Editorial duties by offering our thanks, and those of the School, to the Rev. A. S. Webster, who for nearly two years had been so ably superintending the production of the "Ellesmerian." To be called upon to follow him is no laughing matter, and we can only crave our readers' indulgence for our shortcomings, and assure them that we shall do our best.

* * *

Under these circumstances, it is with some trepidation that we venture upon an innovation with our very first number. In fact it is only the consciousness of a just plea that upholds us at all. A glance at the "Ellesmerian" Account, published on another page, will reveal the fact that the Magazine is somewhat heavily in debt; and without discussing the reasons, we may state that, so far as we can gather, it has scarcely ever really paid its way. As a result of various researches we have come to the conclusion that the method of publishing each term's number in two halves is a very costly one, and its advantages are somewhat doubtful, and therefore we have decided to issue only one number each term. This will contain, as a rule, about twice as many pages as the old half-termly issue, and we expect that, without sacrificing any school news, there will be more room for those contributions in lighter vein which provide exercise for the wit of our literary artists. Last, but not least, we shall be living within our

income, and we hope for the general approval of our readers.

* * *

Having now cleared the ground, we can proceed to discourse, after the manner of Editors, upon general topics. The most startling novelty that occurs to us at the moment is the lack of sport among Spring microbes. Unlike many novelties, this one is far from unpleasant, and we are glad to be able to record the fact, for the benefit of future generations, that, up to the time of writing, there have been very few casualties indeed.

* * *

The Hockey team has made its appearance, under the captaincy of D. H. G. J. Manley, and is, so far, unbeaten. Four of last year's Colours remain in the XI., and altogether the side looks like having a very successful season.

The very few casualties mentioned above prevented our first match with Newcastle High School, but Wrexham and Wem have come and gone, leaving the honours equally divided.

* * *

The Debating Society has been re-fitted with a host of new officers, new rules, and new members, and is looking forward to a very successful session. One debate and several business meetings have already taken place, and we have noticed that great demands have been made upon the space of the notice-board. Professionally speaking, we are delighted to hear that a Reporting Secretary has been installed to take verbatim reports of the speeches; this departure promises us a mine of interesting matter for the "Ellesmerian" next term, and we shall certainly make the most of it.

* * *

Speaking of interesting matter reminds us that we have not made the usual Editorial appeal for practical help in the

shape of literary contributions in prose or verse. Doubtless we are but repeating the words of former Editors, but we willingly take that risk if we can thereby induce some of our readers to become writers. Letters on subjects of public interest are specially welcome.

* * *

The event of the term, is the Sports, which, we understand, will be held as usual on Easter Monday. Given reasonable weather and well-trained competitors we should be assured of the usual success.

* * *

As we go to press, we hear two items of news which we feel bound to chronicle. The first is that the Debating Society is to have a supper on March 21st, the second, that the spring microbes seem likely to provide us with more sport than we had at first anticipated.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Prefects of the School.

- S. Garnett—Captain of School ; Secretary to Games Committee ; Secretary of the Debating Society.
 D. H. G. J. Manley—Prefect of Hall ; Captain of Hockey ; Captain of Shooting.
 O. G. Dennis—Prefect of Chapel.
 K. B. Halley—Assistant-Librarian.
 N. M. Greeves.
 H. G. Harper—Reporting Secretary of the Debating Society.
 H. K. Jones—Sergeant-at-Arms of the Debating Society.
 L. C. Brentnall.
 A. F. Ross.

We welcome two new masters this term : The Rev. H. H. Maughan, B.A., who was lately on the clerical staff of St. Michael's Church, Brighton ; and Mr. G. G. Lomas who was Captain of School last term.

* * *

The Rev. A. S. Webster, M.A., who left us last term, is, we hear, taking temporary duty near Hawkshead in Cumberland.

* * *

Mr. J. S. M. Shingler, who also left us last term, is now reading for the Law in Ellesmere.

* * *

We congratulate K. B. Halley on being awarded a scholarship of £200 per annum at Trinity College, Cambridge, by the Bishop of London.

* * *

We are glad to hear that O. S. Chaundler was successful in the examination for Certificate A, last term.

* * *

H. L. N. Ascough passed into the Eastern Telegraph.

* * *

The new Captain of School is S. Garnett.

* * *

D. H. G. J. Manley has been elected Captain of Hockey. We wish him and his team every success.

* * *

We congratulate N. M. Greeves, H. G. Harper, H. K. Jones, L. C. Brentnall and A. F. Ross on their appointment as Prefects.

* * *

The new members of the Games Committee are :—H. K. Jones, K. B. Halley, J. F. Woodall and J. H. Morris.

* * *

Mr. Poole has taken charge of the Boys' Library, in place of the Rev. A. S. Webster.

* * *

The new Officers of the Debating Society are as follows :—President, Mr. Saxelbye ;

Vice-President, Mr. Searls ; Secretary, S. Garnett ; Reporting Secretary, H. G. Harper ; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. K. Jones. L. C. Brentnall was also elected a member of the Committee.

* * *

The O.T.C. is to have two field-days this term, the dates being March 5th and March 17th.

* * *

The new Editors of the "Ellesmerian" are H. A. Olphert and P. G. Sworn.

* * *

Term ends Tuesday, April 14th. The Sports, as usual, will be held on Easter Monday.

* * *

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield will hold a Confirmation in the School Chapel on Sunday, July 12th next.

* * *

The Debating Society Supper will take place on Saturday, March 21st.

* * *

As we go to press, we hear that Barclay ii. has been appointed a prefect. Our congratulations !

FROM THE DINING HALL ROOF.

These notes, I may state, are entirely due to the windy weather we had at the beginning of the term, so if you don't like them you can blame it and not me. Of course I have kept a diary for years—all literary people do that, and it costs me nothing in paper. There is always plenty of it lying about in the Schoolroom and corridors, and I pick it up, as I want it, from the floor. *They* have a remarkable

talent in paper mosaics, and I think the results of *their* efforts look very well myself, though I *have* heard of hard words being used now and then. But we will not pursue that subject any further.

I am forgetting you don't know who I am ; that is the worst of inexperience in writing for the Press. I am the oldest resident in the Dining Hall Roof, and what I don't know about Ellesmere and *them*, is not worth talking about. Every meal-time I sit at the same spot on the ledge at the top of the wall on the right hand side as you go in, and watch everything that goes on. And some of the tales I could tell—but we won't pursue that subject any further !

Anyway, I was taking my constitutional round the garden—I daren't go round the grind that day as usual, as little Beeki—my youngest—was ill, and I couldn't leave him—and the wind was so strong that I blew in at the Library window, and flopped on to the table right under the Editor's nose. So naturally I introduced myself, and in less than no time we were hob-nobbing over a ginger biscuit, to which delicacy we are both very partial. It was then that he suggested I should contribute to the pages of the "Ellesmerian," and I promised to see what I could do.

Since then I have regretted my promise, because the very next day little Beeki, having recovered from the effects of a morsel of bun from the tuck-shop—how *they* eat those things I can't conceive—went out for a stroll round the Heywood and met a microbe. They got very friendly, and Beeki invited him to bring a few friends round to tea, so he came and brought about 7000000000. Of course they were all over my youngest in no time, and he had to be banished to the isolation window. I was very angry when I discovered that he had struck up an ac-

quaintance with the Measle family—those people are not in our set at all, and I have always done my best to keep them out of the Hall altogether.

Beeki was very bad indeed, and he lost all his feathers—I am told this is quite a common result of measles. When he was allowed out again, he looked a miserable spectacle, but luckily he took almost his first constitutional round the Blues, and managed to upset a bottle of the most poisonous-smelling compound over himself. I have not found out whether it was a patent cough-mixture or the latest mouth-wash,* but anyhow it made his feathers grow again in the most marvellous fashion, and now he can part his tail down the middle as usual.

My youngest is quite a clever little fellow in his way; he started a mutual improvement Society amongst his friends, and every now and again they make a combined effort and bring up an exercise-book from one of *their* lockers. Then they decipher the manuscript—often a very difficult job by the way—and give readings from it.† Another interesting scheme they carried out at the beginning of this term was an estimate of the most popular subject amongst *them*. The report was that—judging by the frantic demand for the books—Ricroft of Withens and The Children of the New Forest were an easy first and second, and the rest nowhere. Lately however Beeki, who has been pursuing his investigations privately, told me that there was a sudden slump in both these books. I wonder why.

The other day he brought me an arithmetical problem. “Pa,” said he,

* Our correspondent does not seem to have recognised the possibility of hair-oil. It would have struck us at once [ED.]

† Does this account for the mysterious disappearance of Exercise books from the lockers? [ED.]

“if I see ten apples hanging on a tree and give the owner of the tree 4½d. and two pen-nibs for the lot; and then if I am caught up the tree, and have only time to secrete two apples before I am sent home, and am not allowed to have the rest of the apples or get my money back; how much do I lose?” “Beeki,” said I severely, “You talk much too fast and your sentences are all over the place. Go to bed!” “But how much do I.—?” “I can tell you much quicker,” said I, “what you’ll *get* in half a minute.” That settled him. These inquisitive children have to be firmly repressed sometimes.

We shall be Spring-cleaning very soon of course. I haven’t chosen my new wall-coverings yet, as I always wait till Mr. H. has had a good day out with the scissors and then select a judicious mixture of hair-matting—non-greasy kind preferred. Appearances promise a plentiful supply cheap this Spring, and its such splendid stuff for the nest.

It seems to me, I’m writing a tremendous lot, so I’ll close with an account of a little incident I witnessed at—well at a village not a hundred miles from the Dining Hall. I was taking my daily flutter, and a paternal interest, in that neighbourhood and also watching the doings of some of *them*. *They* seemed to be enjoying themselves, when the appearance of a small black and white terrier caused frightful consternation in the ranks. I was puzzled for a bit myself, and then I recognised the terrier too. Sure enough it proved to be the forerunner of a horseman—no, I can’t bring myself to relate the incident after all. I chirped sadly over the uncertainty of human fortunes, and returned to my beam in the Dining Hall.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The Librarian acknowledges with many thanks a gift of four books from H. G. Mears.

K. B. Halley has been appointed Assistant Librarian.

XMAS TERM, 1913.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from Summer Term, 1913	11	4	10
Boys' Cheque Xmas Term, 1913	2	16	6
Subscriptions to Paper Club, Xmas Term, 1913	4	1	6
Fines	0	0	7
	£18	3	5

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Papers, Xmas Term 1913 ..	2	0	9
Chessmen and Draughts and Boards	1	0	0
Slides and Carriage	0	15	3
Two Libraco Top Rods.. ..	0	1	8
Waverley Book Co., "Building of Britain"	3	0	0
Clay : Carbide	0	1	6
Gratuities	0	3	0
Balance	11	1	3
	£18	3	5

PLAY ACCOUNT, THE 'TAMING OF THE SHREW,' 1913.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance as published in Ellesmerian, April 1913	10	13	3

	£	s.	d.
Payments since made			
C. D. Penn : Photos for newspapers	0	10	6
The Headmaster : Embellishment Fund	2	10	0
		3	0

Additional Sub.	0	0	2
Balance in Bank, Nov. 1913 ..	7	12	11
Boys' Subscriptions	16	17	3
Subscriptions and donations ..	63	11	0
	£88	1	2

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
C. & W. May : hire of costumes, perruquier, Stage properties	20	0	0
E. V. & A. Williams : hire of Scenery	16	0	0
S. A. Duce : Orchestra.. ..	12	1	6
Griffiths : Board and Apartments for Orchestra, etc. ..	4	5	9
Prichard : hire of Carpets ..	3	0	0
Wilding & Son : Printing ..	6	2	6
The Office, Acting Copies, Refreshments, Play supper, Telephone, etc.	4	9	8
Actors to see 'Taming of the Shrew'	2	4	6
Tuck Shop	0	14	2
Gratuities	2	5	6
Postage	3	6	0
Photographs, etc.	0	8	0
Clay & Son, Sundries	0	11	9
Adams, fixing Electric bell ..	0	5	0
Hudson, hire of felt	0	15	9
J. S. Knight, 'bus fares, etc. ..	1	2	0
Balance	10	9	1
	£88	1	2

REV. R. H. PHILIPPS, Business Manager.

CHAPEL ACCOUNT, 1913.

<i>Receipts.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Balance (as published in Ellesmerian, March, 1913) ..	5	9	11½
Offertories—Lent Term, 1913 ..	5	9	3
„ Summer Term 1913 ..	10	4	3
„ Michaelmas Term, 1913 ..	6	13	0
Boxes in Chapel ..	0	6	0
Stamps and discount from Whippel and Cooke ..	0	9	10½
	£28	12	4

<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Novello (Music) ..	1	12	1
Office (Psaltern) ..	1	7	0
Tucker & Co. (Candles) ..	1	2	5
Thompson (Flowers) ..	1	19	0
Whippel (Cassocks) ..	7	14	6
Cooke (Material for Surplices) ..	3	3	8
Chapel Building Fund ..	4	0	0
Chapel Memorial Window Fund ..	0	6	0
Mowbray's ..	1	12	0
Pratt & Sons (Wafers) ..	0	6	4
Hicks (Altar Wine) ..	0	18	0
Universities' Mission to Central Africa ..	0	19	2
Clay & Sons ..	0	5	1
Organ blowing ..	0	15	0
Insurance ..	0	5	0
Higham's (Altar Book) ..	0	6	6
Postage ..	0	1	6
Balance ..	1	19	1
	£28	12	4

REV. R. H. PHILIPPS,
Chaplain.

"PUDD'NHEADS."

The Pudd'nhead, like the poor, is always with us:—Fridays excepted—presumably because that is a fast day (or the end of the week) and in either case things do not run to pudd'n. It may be said that every man, at some period or other is more or less of a pudd'nhead, whether he figure as the bashful lover, or the faithless swain; the ambitious scene shifter who imagines he can play "Hamlet"; the Reciter at the Sunday School Tea, wrestling with "The Dream of Eugene Aram, when it is painfully evident that the tea and cake have done their work; or the literary novice at the Debating Society who—not having the fear of death before his eyes—essays to criticise the matter or manner of the Poet. This last generally feels more (rather than less) of a pudd'nhead, when the Poet has wiped the floor with him.

It is not so much with the Pudd'nhead as a sinner, that I wish to deal, but rather with the Pudd'nhead as a humorist, and for convenience let us consider the evolution of three varieties, produced by circumstances totally dissimilar.

1st. The Pudd'nhead Humorist as evolved by method-gone-mad, or the red-tape variety. The finest specimens are to be found in Government Offices. (Please be it understood that I have nothing to say against individuals—the illustrations might be taken when any political party was in office). There can be no question that much can be said in favour of method, both as simplifying work and saving time, and in offices such as the War Office and the other Government Departments, a state of chaos would soon exist, unless things were done generally according to rule.

It is also highly desirable that in dealing with Public monies, care should be taken

that the right persons benefit, and also that fraud on the part of the recipient should be rendered practically impossible. So far, so good. But the straining of these regulations brings the system into ridicule, and the man of rule is swallowed up in the Pudd'nhead. The following will illustrate this point:—It is well known that a man in receipt of a Government pension, is required to forward, a month before his quarter's pension is due—a certificate from a J.P., a Clergyman, a Commissioner of Oaths, or his own employer—to the effect that he was alive on the day of application. Now a year or two ago a certain Captain McLytic, who had found employment as a critic on the staff of a London Journal, had occasion to be on the Continent on the 1st March, the date of the usual application for his Pension. Not being in urgent need of money he let the matter rest until his return to England and on the 1st of June sent in his application for 6 months' pension together with the Certificate that he was then alive. In course of a post or two he received a notice from the War Office that he must obtain a certificate that he was *also* alive on March 1st. The man who dictated that letter should rank high among humorists.

In another sphere of Government works, a similar state of things exists. At various points on the Coast there are stationed Officers who are called "Receivers of Wrecks," whose duties, though interesting and necessary, appear to have a tendency to produce the Pudd'nhead.

A big cask was recently found floating off Plymouth, and was taken to the Receiver there. It contained a black shiny substance which puzzled the whole Staff and they proceeded to test it. It was hit violently, to discover if it were an explosive. (Hittites). Then they put a flame to it, but still it refused to go off.

After that the local Chemists had a turn, but it remains a mystery, and it strikes me that if they go fooling much longer with this black shiny substance, there will be more need than ever for a Receiver of Wrecks down Plymouth way.

The Second Order of Pudd'nhead Humorists is produced generally by a change of a man's environment and the evidence of the change is found more frequently in his speech than in his actions. There are two varieties of this order (1) The man who passes from comparative poverty into the possession of wealth and (2) The man who from the sphere of the successful shopkeeper advances to the dignity of the Provincial Mayor. The traditional foibles of Mr. Newlyrich are too well known to need repetition, so I will confine myself to an illustration of His Worship the Mayor's tendency to the Pudd'nhead.

In a certain town, a demonstration was arranged, to take farewell of some volunteers for South Africa. The Mayor presided; at his right sat the Bishop of the Diocese, and with them on the platform were to be found the Vicar of the Parish and the local Dissenting Ministers. In his speech to the company the Mayor commented on this evidence of Unity, if not of Uniformity, and wound up by saying, "after all, gentlemen, if a man's 'art's in 'is right place, it don't much matter which sex 'e belongs to."

The Third Order of Pudd'nhead is the one which needs no extravagance of method, or change of environment to account for it. I mean, what may be called the Pudd'nhead, pure and simple—more of the latter possibly.—The idiot who looks for a gas escape with a lighted candle and finds it when the front of the house is blown into the street; or the youth who cut the bellows open to find where the wind came from, and later on

tried his skill at fattening greyhounds; these and many varieties of them are familiar enough to readers of the American Humorists, and to observers of human life and the habits of men around them from day to day. I suppose the funniest of this order, are really, those who are called upon to serve on juries. Two verdicts have come down to us which confirm this view. An American jury once found, "that the man died of too much idiosyncrasy, and let this be a warning to young people to abstain from this, and every other intoxicating liquor." (If applied to the jury, the cause of death might be pronounced with a T.)

Another jury, this time an English one, found that the "deceased had committed suicide by hanging, and that there seemed to be no reason for the crime, as he was a single man."

TUCK-SHOP ACCOUNT, 1913.

<i>Receipts.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Sales: Lent Term ..	87	13	3
Trinity Term ..	103	2	9
Michaelmas Term ..	108	11	9
	£299	7	9

<i>Payments.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Purchases:—			
Barker & Dobson, Sweets ..	22	6	6
Cadbury Bros., Chocolates ..	69	7	0
W. Carter, Mineral Water ..	8	2	9
Jos. Jones, Confectionery ..	85	10	6
C. W. Sherwin, Biscuits ..	14	2	0
Imposition Paper & Post cards ..	1	14	5
Postage & Sundries ..	0	12	6
Working Expenses ..	14	13	3

Profit for the year	£216	8	11
Allocated as follows:			
To Games Fund	£33	4	0
To Gymnasium	49	14	10
	82	18	10
	£299	7	9

D. R. EVANS,
Hon. Treasurer.

GAMES ACCOUNT, 1913.

<i>Receipts.</i>						
Boys' Subscriptions :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lent Term ..	20	9	9			
Trinity Term ..	21	6	3			
Michaelmas Term	22	3	0			
	<hr/>			63	19	0
Tuck-Shop—Part of Profit :						
Trinity Term ..	8	13	3			
Michaelmas Term	24	10	9			
	<hr/>			33	4	0
Materials sold ..	..	..	..	1	5	7
Fixture Cards ..	..	..	..	2	17	9
Tennis subscriptions	..	..	..	2	15	9
Nets do.	..	..	..	1	16	6
	<hr/>			£105	18	7

<i>Expenditure.</i>					
	£	s.	d.		
Overdraft at Bank,					
31st Dec., 1912 ..	7	13	5		
Hockey Material ..	2	12	6		
Cricket Material ..	17	13	6		
Tennis Material ..	2	5	6		
Football Material ..	7	18	9		
Rugby Posts and Cross Bars ..	5	15	0		
Implements and Repairs ..	6	11	4		
Fixture Cards ..	2	7	6		
Groundsman ..	36	2	9		
„ Assistant ..	9	3	0		
Postage and Telegrams ..	0	19	2		

	£	s.	d.
Bankers' Charges	2	6	5
Brake Fares	1	12	0
Parcels and Sundries	2	17	9
	<hr/>		
	£105	18	7

D. R. EVANS,
Hon. Treasurer.

	£	s.	d.
July Boys' Cheque	8	11	0
Subscriptions	0	13	4
Nov. Boys' Cheque	8	17	3
Subscriptions	0	10	2
Dec. 31. Balance Deficit	11	10	1

£39 11 10

" ELLESMERIAN " ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

1912		£	s.	d.
March	Boys' Cheque	7	8	9
June	Boys' Cheque	7	16	9
	From Bath Fund	4	11	2
	Subscriptions	1	2	3
Nov.	Boys' Cheque	8	8	9
	Subscriptions	1	3	6
	Balance Deficit	9	18	10

£40 10 0

Expenses.

1912		£	s.	d.
	Owing for previous numbers	10	2	0
March	" Ellesmerian "	5	14	6
April	do.	5	16	0
June	do.	6	3	6
July	do.	3	8	6
Aug. 2,	Stamps	0	10	6
Oct.	Envelopes	0	8	0
Nov.	" Ellesmerian "	4	6	6
Dec.	do.	4	0	6

£40 10 0

Receipts.

1913		£	s.	d.
March	Boys' Cheque	8	4	0
	Subscriptions	1	6	0

Expenses.

1913		£	s.	d.
	Balance Deficit from 1912	9	18	10
March	" Ellesmerian "	5	6	0
April	do.	4	3	6
June	do.	4	17	0
July	do.	3	8	6
Nov.	do.	6	1	0
Dec.	do.	4	17	0
Postage		1	0	0

£39 11 10

A. S. WEBSTER,
Hon. Treasurer.

OUR SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

SUGAR—AND SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

"I look upon Molasses," says Josh Billings, "as one of our greatest blessings; it has done so much to sweeten life."

"Molasses" may have been a sufficient term of reference in the American Humorist's day, but for the present day reader some fuller and grander name and style are required, before we proceed upon a study of so popular a subject, from what may be, to many, a fresh standpoint.

Let me then, introduce to your notice: "Saccharum officinarum" or Cane Sugar, and "Beta maritima" or Beet Sugar.

(1) THE HISTORY OF THE PLANT OR ROOT.

The Sugar Cane is a grass or reed, a native of tropical regions, which grows to a height of from 8 to 15 feet, the stem being divided at regular intervals by joints or notches into sections which are called "internodes." The stalk has an even thickness until it almost reaches the top, when it commences to taper. When the stalks are fully matured, they throw up several long hollow shoots called "arrows" whence spring the flower-heads—large sprays of beautiful feather-like loose particles. The stalks then fill with a loose spongy fibrous mass, saturated with juice, which is at first thin and watery, but as the canes ripen and mature, becomes sweet and glutinous. As the joints ripen, the leaves wither and fall off, and the stem becomes hard, smooth, and shining.

The varieties of the Sugar Cane are numerous, and planters have several ways of distinguishing them, (1) The length of the internode (from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches), (2) the height to which the cane grows, (3) the quality of the juice, and other ways. The four principal kinds are—The Creole or Country Cane, the Tahiti, the Batavian and the Chinese Canes. When the canes are ripe they are cut down, close to the ground, any remaining leaves stripped off, and the upper shoots removed, and they are then carted away to the mill for crushing.

The machine used for crushing is generally composed of three rollers so arranged that the first crushing is succeeded by a powerful squeezing. With steam power pressure, and its somewhat irregular feeding, some 60 to 65 per cent. of Sugar can be obtained but with the Hydraulic self-adapting pressure which corrects the irregularities of the feeding process, from 67 to 70% can be obtained,

which is considered a good average yield.

The juice extracted is run through troughs to a large tank or clarifier; in this it is tempered by lime and heated till the scum begins to crack. The fire is then withdrawn, and the clear liquor left below the scum runs into the first of a row of copper pans, called "Teaches" heated by one fire at the end of a flue over which they are set, where it is boiled until it is concentrated to a certain degree, and then ladled into the next Teach, nearer the fire. As the juice gets thicker, it is passed into smaller and smaller coppers, being skimmed all the time, until it arrives at the end, in which it is brought to the proof point, when the workman can see or feel that it will crystallize on cooling. The mass is then transferred to coolers and allowed to stand until as much sugar has crystallized out, as is sufficient to leave the remaining liquid only just saturated with sugar. The conglomeration of crystals and dark syrup is then put into casks having holes pierced in the ends, and allowed to stand until the syrup ceases to drain away. This latter is either re-boiled to make a lower quality sugar, or is at once sent to the distillers to make *rum*. The sugar so obtained consists of grains of nearly pure sugar coated on the surface with a film of dark syrup, and generally contains some mechanical impurities, such as sand, vegetable fibre, etc., etc. This is the "Muscovado," or "un-refined sugar" of the merchants.

(2) SUGAR AS AN ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.

Before we pass to consider the English Refining Process we might profitably look at the History of Sugar as an Article of Commerce. It may be said that there has always been sugar in the world. Possibly so, but not as a manufactured article, although as such it has been known from very early days, if we may trust such

passing allusions as those of Herodotus, who talks of "honey made by the hands of man," and Nearchus, who mentions "a reed, which yields honey, without bees." It is not however until the time of Nero, that any distinct account or description of Sugar is given, and then only as a curiosity or a medicine.

About the year 1170, another Historian speaks of sugar being produced in Sicily in large quantities, and from this date the manufacture of sugar seems to have rapidly extended to the Southern Coast of Europe, then to Madeira and the Canary Islands, and at a still later period to the West Indies (A.D. 1500).

Another school of Historians locates the home of sugar in Cochin-China and Bengal. Certain it is that the boiling of sugar was known in India in the first half of the seventh century and was carried from thence. Humboldt tells us that the inhabitants of Easter Island, who suffer much from lack of fresh water, originally drank the juice of the Sugar Cane. About the year 1450, Venice was the great centre of the European Sugar trade. We read in that year of one citizen who received a reward of 100,000 marks for discovering the art of loaf-sugar making. Sugar in those days cost money. 1319 is the first year in which there appears a record of any considerable quantity being sent to England, and it is in that year too, that we first find an entry of the price, viz. : an item in the accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland—So much sugar at 1/9½ per lb. and this price was kept up till the 18th Century when the researches of Science worked a revolution in the price of sugar and to-day we can obtain good Demarara Sugar at 2½d. per lb. For this change we are indebted to one Margraf—a Chemist of Berlin, who discovered the presence of sugar in the beet or carrot. This Beet is the *Beta maritima*.

No practical use was made of this valuable discovery during the lifetime of Margraf, but after his death, in 1796, a pupil of his gave effect to it. The output was small at first, but the warlike policy of Napoleon having enormously increased the price of all commodities, including sugar, the manufacturing grew apace, both in Germany and in France, until to-day Germany controls the market with her Beets against the Cane Sugar, the annual production from this source alone being more than 1,000,000 tons. The system of extraction and first refinement of the beet juice is that of "diffusion," and consists of a long series of exhausters to obtain the sugar element, which, being extracted, is subjected to a process of refining similar to that employed in England. This process however is not deemed complete by English refiners, who accordingly repeat it, with a result which we shall see later on.

(3) SUGAR PRODUCING SUBSTANCES.

We will now notice, and that very briefly one or two other sources from which sugar is obtained : (a) the Guinea Corn or Surghum. Surghum Sugar has long been known in China and is now cultivated in the United States. It is hardier and longer lived than is the Sugar Cane, and is looked upon as a possible rival to both the Cane and the Beets. (b) The Maple. Maple Sugar is also an American production and is used more locally than as an article of commerce. The Sugar is obtained by boring a hole in the trunk of the tree, about three feet from the ground, and by allowing the sap to drain away. A well developed and well behaved tree will yield about three gallons a day for six weeks. The *average* yield is about four lbs. of sugar to a tree—six gallons of sap yielding 1 lb. of sugar. The farmers and planters use this sugar as

they want it, much like that young wife who wanted her husband to keep a calf in the back yard so that they might have calves liver for breakfast when they so wished. (c) Palm tree. Palm sugar, or Jaggery as it is called, is grown in several districts of India principally to the North of Calcutta. The process of extraction is the same as described of the Maple. (d) Starch Sugar. This is obtained from the starchy element in plants. The starch of the potato is used in Germany and that of Indian Corn or Maize in the United States. The starch is changed into sugar by the action of nitrogen and is then refined in the usual way. The sugar is largely used by Brewers and Distillers, also by Confectioners for coloring fruits and syrups.

(4) A VISIT TO A REFINERY.

Our next section deals with what is perhaps the pleasantest part of the whole subject, viz., refining: the preparing of sugar for consumption, and will describe a visit paid recently to a large Sugar Refinery.

The raw sugar from the West Indies and the refined Beet Sugar from the Continent are both subjected to the same process in English Refineries. The first step of the course is to reduce the articles to a liquid state by means of heat or steam, and stirring; this is generally done on the top storey of the Melting House. The sugar is emptied into tanks called "Blow-ups" capable of holding four or five tons of water to about half the weight of sugar. The temperature of the mixture has to be kept up to a certain degree, and the workman in regulating, puts in more sugar or more water, as the case may require. The next step is to filter this mass, and this is managed by having directly beneath the "blow-up" a number of twilled cotton bags, about 2 feet wide by 5 long, each fitted into a sheath of hemp, to prevent its

expanding. Into the neck of each bag a bottle is fixed, which screws into the bottom of the tank. We descend one storey and find the liquor draining through these bag-filters into little troughs or channels, and taking up a portion in a cup or glass, we find that in coming through the filters it has lost all its *solid* impurities, and is now quite a pure liquor, except that it is a bad color. The troughs into which the liquor drains, carry it into store tanks, whence it is conveyed to cisterns for decolorizing. These cisterns are called Char Cisterns and consist of iron cylinders, (familarly spoken of as "Joeys"), some 6 or 8 feet in diameter and from 15 to 40 feet deep, and filled to within a few inches of the top with animal charcoal, a substance prepared by heating bones for some hours in a closed vessel, and then breaking the black and charred results into grains. When the Cistern has been filled with sacks of Charcoal, the liquor from the filter-bags is turned in upon it. After a few hours it comes through at the bottom, and then the Cistern is closed top and bottom and the whole allowed to stand at rest for 3 or 4 hours, having now become as clear as crystal.

The next stage is to boil off the water of this liquor, in order that the sugar may crystallize out, and this is accomplished in a vacuum pan. This pan is a pear shaped vessel of copper, about 14 feet in diameter, provided with a steam jacket over its lower portion, and three or four large and long spirals or worms of copper steam pipe in its interior. It has also an outlet at its lowermost part which can be closed by a slide-valve, and a wide copper neck at the top, leading to the air pump and the condensing apparatus.

In using the Vacuum pan, the air pumps are set going and enough of the liquor from the "Joeys" let in to cover the bottom spiral. Steam is then turned on

and in a few minutes, the liquor is seen through the peep glass to be in fullboil, although the temperature is only 130 Fahrenheit, instead of 230, at which it would boil in the open air, or at which a kettle would boil. The operators in this room use a proof stick by which they withdraw a portion of the Syrup and see by holding it up to the light that the proportion of water has been so much reduced, that the sugar is ready to crystallize out. This point is easily recognized by an experienced artist, although it is very difficult to describe accurately. Roughly speaking, one may say that when a drop of the liquid taken between the thumb and finger will draw out to a thread more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long—the proof point for a good sugar solution has been reached. At this stage more of the liquor as at first admitted, is introduced, technically known as “giving the pan a drink,” and in a few minutes a portion of the liquor held up to the light will be seen to have small sparkling crystals of sugar floating in it. These rapidly increase in size and number until the whole mass is full of them. This treatment is continued till the sugar is of the required consistency, and then the pan is “blown off”—that is, the air is let in to fill up the vacuum, and the slide valve is opened and the crystals and syrup let down into a huge trough. There it is kept moving by a tremendous stirrer until ready for the last stage of the process, viz.: “drying,” which is accomplished by means of a centrifugal machine. This machine consists of a hollow cone-shaped drum, mounted on a spindle and surrounded by a case, the sides of which are either perforated with very small holes or fitted with a very fine wire netting. The Spindle is connected with driving gear by which it can be made to revolve at a speed varying from 800 to 1200 times a minute. When the pasty crystals and

syrup are put into one of these machines and the sieve begins to revolve, the force causes the mixture to rise up and spread itself against the perforated sides and as the speed increases the syrup is pressed out into a gutter or tank where it is stored for future treatment. Sometimes the sugar which remains receives a dash of water to clarify it further and to complete the separation of syrup—this of course while the machine is in motion. On stopping the machine the beautiful white crystals are knocked off the sides and removed to the refrigerating rooms to complete the drying process. This make of sugar is termed “Crystals.” The liquor which is expressed by the centrifugal machines is taken up to the vacuum pan and boiled again and forms another class of sugar called “Pieces,” the soft pale yellow sugar. The Syrup from each drying is boiled and boiled again, until what remains does not contain enough sugar crystals to become solid under any process, and accordingly is prepared and sold as “Treacle”

“Loaf Sugar” is finished in a somewhat different manner, and allowed to drain for a day or two, after which it is dried in ovens or kilns. The Refinery I visited has within the last few years been fitted with machinery for shaping Loaf Sugar, consisting of a hollow drum which revolves very slowly, fitted with stencilled sides, within which works a striking or squeezing force of about 4 tons weight. When the sugar passes through this machine in motion, it is forced out through the long apertures in slices, and those in charge of the press place them on trays and convey them to the drying rooms.

"YE KNYGHTE TWAIN."

[EDITOR'S NOTE : This is an ancient fragment believed to be of the period of Chaucer, though the dialect varies in many respects. It may even be a late ballad of the Master himself, and anyhow sheds an interesting light on the art of self-defence as practised in those early times.]

Sir Aske was a knyghte of ye Thyrd degree,
Sir Quint a degree Removed, and hee
Loked down on ye knyghtes of ye Thryd.
They were dogges and slaves,
They were paltry knaves,
Thusse hee thoughte, didde Sir Quint, but
sedde nevere a worde.

Sir Aske was a knyghte of a deddely ire ;
Sir Quint hadde a tempere hotte as fyre,
Shoulde anythyng sette hym ablaze.
And it chanst on a daye
That Sir Aske didde saye
A thyng whych Sir Quint overherde wyth
amaze.

For hee called hym a fule, didde Sir Aske,
and sedde
Much othere besyde, and Sir Quint sawe
redde,
As redde as in wintre ye sunne.
And Sir Quint straytwaye
Didde Sir Aske waylaye,
And flunge down ye gage, and ye fyghte
was begunne.

Sir Aske ledde a very strayt left to ye jawe
Of Sir Quint, and removedde hys fete from
ye floore
So hee dusted ye boardes wyth hys backe,
But was uppe in a wynke
And, before you coulde thynke,
Hadde landed Sir Aske a moste terryble
smacke.

So ye knyghtes foughte and foughte tyll
they coulde notte fyghte more,
And countered and hookt, alle streemyng
wyth gore,
And stayed atte ye twenty-fyfthe rounde.
But neithere woulde yelde
To hys foeman ye fiede,
And fore longe there was no waye of par-
tyng them founde.

And Sir Aske, tho fulle weeke, woulde re-
newe hym ye fraye,
And Sir Quint, in extremis, woulde notte
saye hym naye ;
But there came a sterne umpyre, who
sedde
" Here's enow of suche fyghtes ! "
And, alacke fore those knyghtes,
They were bothe of them putte moste
ignobley to bedde.

REVIEW OF THE RUGBY SEASON, 1913.

It was a glad sight to many to see Rugby goal-posts appear once more on the Playing fields at Ellesmere. Their appearance was the herald of tales of battles long ago, of wonderful kicks and joyful tackles, and great runs; and perhaps also in the minds of flippant youth these tales gave rise to the thought which found expression in the famous soliloquy of Falstaff, "How subject old men are to the vice of lying."

Those, a little past the usual age for playing Rugby, who turned out sometimes to try and show how it ought to be done, were heard to complain that the ball seemed to bounce in a more unaccountable manner than formerly and that it was a much greater distance to the ground, and

more difficult to get up when once there : 'and that's the humour of it,' as Corporal Nym would say. But it is the writer's task to review the past season, and not to waste time in vain moralizing.

To begin, there was quite a respectable fixture list, and the first home match was fooked forward to with much eagerness. Newcastle High School away, ended in an easy win for us, due mainly to superior weight and pace : possibilities were revealed in the team which were not subsequently fully brought out as they should have been.

After this came the journey to Denstone, and many were the speculations as to how crushing a defeat they would administer. They certainly rose to the occasion and did even more than was required of them by piling up a prodigious score. *Vae victis!* The object of the match was to gain some experience and to get knocked into shape, as we could not possibly hope to do much after playing the game for only a few weeks. This match succeeded in opening the eyes of the XV. to the fact that tackling is an integral part of the game and that a man will not stop if you merely pat him on the back after he has got past. So well did they learn this that in the return match on our own ground the score against us was reduced to almost half its former dimensions.

The first home match was against Ruthin Grammar School, a team of very different calibre, they were a much lighter side and rather voluble : we beat them easily and there were some quite good attempts at team combination and one or two capital bits of passing among the backs. Perhaps the most astonishing event of the Season was the defeat sustained from the same XV. on their ground. The writer did not see the match but heard various reasons assigned ; in spite of these the XV. must have played very in-

differently and must have been badly led.

The best match and by far the most evenly contested was against North Stafford ; the tackling was quite good and only lack of experience prevented the backs from carrying home several of their attacks. We were well beaten but it was a good game. Thanks are due to Mr. Boole for bringing a team of Merchant Taylors against us on almost the last day of the term ; again we were defeated, several regular members of the team being absent, and the rest not in such good training as they ought to have been.

On the whole for the first season one can safely say that the forwards were good and if they had been better led would have been a very respectable pack. Dennis, Lee and Ross i. and Woodall always played hard and Dennis and Woodall both tackled well. Gallogly got through a good deal of work especially in the open, but was unfortunate in being changed from one place to another, playing at both half and centre three-quarter. Manley was also changed from half to wing three-quarter. He had pace and worked hard, but failed rather at opening up the game for the three-quarters. His drop-kicking was good and more than once he scored goals in that way. Ninis tackled well but was slow. Of the three-quarter backs, Parry tackled well and Harper at times broke through but neither learnt to make openings for his wings ; more than one season in fact is required to learn much of the game. Garnett at full back was very good as a rule, he went for the man and kicked strongly. Worthington had a difficult task, and was not a great leader, but on the whole one can venture to write the word satisfactory over the first season after the return of Rugby.

The Dormitory matches afforded the usual excitement and more than the usual number of humorous turns. Some of

them were very keenly and evenly fought out, the Flag eventually finding its way into the Gordon. The junior clubs apparently enjoyed themselves and a good deal of advance was made in the knowledge of the game; thanks are due to those men who refereed and coached for them.

FOOTBALL.

S.O.C. *v.* MERCHANT TAYLORS, CROSBY.

On Saturday, December 20th, Mr. Boole brought a team from Crosby in accordance with a promise made some time ago. The match began at 3-30 p.m. and we played 30 mins. each way. The weather was dull; the ground too was rather wet, and after half-time it rained a little. We kicked off, but the play was soon brought into our twenty-five and a try was registered against us in the first few minutes of the game. We did not succeed in scoring before half-time, while Merchant Taylors brought their score up to 21.

On resuming play we began to do better; the forwards held their own well and gained a good deal of ground by rushes. Manley's kicking was also very sound indeed, and he scored a magnificent drop goal in this half. But our backs were too inexperienced to deal with the manoeuvres of our opponents.

The final result was 31—4 against us.

Team:—Full-back: S. Garnett; Three quarters: D. H. G. J. Manley, G. H. Gallogly, E. A. Parry, J. H. Morris; Halves: F. A. Ninis, K. C. Boswell; Forwards: T. C. Worthington (captain), C. L. T. Barclay, O. G. Dennis, J. C. Lee, G. G. Lomas, A. F. Ross, J. F. Woodall, K. B. Halley.

DORMITORY MATCHES.

2nd Round.

K. HAROLD *v.* K. ALFRED.

The opening match of the second round was played on Friday, December 12th.

The Alfred played against the wind for the first half.

From the kick-off, the play was very even and vigorous, on both sides. Vanderbilt got away but was prevented from scoring by Garnett.

Garnett took two kicks for offside and helped to transfer the ball to the Alfred half.

The whistle went for half time with no score for either side.

Shortly after resuming the game, Perry made a swerving run up the field, but spoilt it by throwing the ball wildly away.

The Harold then pressed and Garnett made a good attempt at a drop-goal. After some good passing by the Alfred three-quarters, the ball was carried into mid-field.

Smith i. made a good attempt to drop a goal but failed. Then Greeves i. and Vanderbilt combined together in a good attacking movement, and Halley scored the first try, which Ninis converted with an excellent kick from near the touch-line.

After some further even play Garnett ran through and scored a try for the Harold but failed to convert.

Sometime afterwards Garnett dropped a good goal. The Alfred forced the play into their opponents' half and had Perry run straight he would have got through easily. However Hughes got in after a short run and Ninis converted the try.

The final score was Alfred 10 points, Harold 7 points.

The Alfred showed signs of their training and were certainly the better XV. all round.

For the victors, Greeves i. and Ninis played well, while Halley and Woodall set the forwards a good example.

Garnett played far the best for the losers, though Smith i. and Chaundler were good.

Teams :—K. ALFRED : E. D. Greeves ; N. M. Greeves, Somerville, Vanderbilt, Perry ; Ericson, Ninis ; Woodall, Thomas, Brentnall, Halley (capt.), Hughes, Myers, Summers, Topham ii.

K. HAROLD : N. V. Craddock ; C. Fricker, S. Garnett (capt.), A. Smith (i.), C. B. Browne ; C. Girling (i.), C. Kimpster ; O. S. Chaundler, O. Jessop (ii.), E. Peacock, H. Price, E. Garnett (iii.) J. Jones (x.), J. Grant, C. Bottomley.

GORDON v. CONQUEROR.

This match was played on December 25th. Lee, who won the toss for the Conqueror, elected to play with the wind for the first half.

The play at first was very even, the Conqueror, although the lighter team, keeping their opponents well in check. After a mêlée in the Conqueror's twenty-five, Lomas got over the line and scored a try, which Manley failed to convert.

Shortly after this Davies ii. got away from a throw-out and scored but Manley again failed to convert.

After this the Conqueror, headed by Ross and Lee, began to press and Lee dropped a good goal.

The play was in mid-field for some time, later Manley was very dangerous and Brewer's good tackling saved the Conqueror's goal on several occasions.

Morris ii., from a good pass by Davies ii. made a fine run right down the touchline, but was pushed into touch when about to score a try.

When the whistle went at half-time the score was, Gordon, two tries, 6 pts., Conqueror, one dropped goal 4 pts.

After play had been restarted, Manley attempted to drop a goal but failed ; he however managed to get over the line near the corner flag, but still failed to convert. Soon after Morris ii. scored after a good run round the defence, and Manley converted.

Manley again attempted to drop a goal, and this time succeeded. The Conqueror made some show of attacking but were driven back, and Wright registered another try for the Gordon after a short run ; Manley again converted.

Just before the whistle went for time, Martin passed to Morris ii. who scored, but Manley unfortunately hit the post.

At the end of the game the score was : Gordon, two goals, four tries and one drop goal, 26 pts., Conqueror, one drop goal, 4 pts.

For the Gordon, Manley did the greater part of the work, ably seconded by Morris ii. and Davies ii., Lomas and Dennis did good work in the scrum.

For the Conqueror, Lee and Brewer played the best game, while Ross i. and Jones ix. also played well.

Teams :—GORDON—D. L. Reece-Heal ; J. H. Morris, P. J. Martin, H. G. Harper, B. W. I. Davies ; H. K. Wright, D. H. G. Manley (capt.) ; C. G. Benstead, G. G. Lomas, O. G. Dennis, F. J. Higgins, H. E. Helè, C. R. Nevett, B. Howard, F. P. Cathrick.

CONQUEROR—J. C. Brewer ; A. McCubbin, S. T. Morris ; J. C. Lee (Capt.), W. V. Jones, R. Jackson, J. W. Jones ; A. F. Ross, H. A. Olphert, H. M. Feltham, S. Yeal, G. Jones, J. F. Bolland, T. W. F. Bolland, H. Shingler.

GORDON v. KING ALFRED.

Final.

The final Dormitory match was played on Wednesday, December 17th. For the

first few minutes some very even play was prevalent in midfield.

From a *mélée* near the Alfred line Benstead scored the first try for the Gordon, which however was not converted.

Offside was given against the Gordon, and Ninis took a good shot at goal without success. Shortly afterwards offside was given against the Alfred, but Manley was unsuccessful in dropping a goal.

The game throughout the first half was on the touch-line and chiefly confined to forwards. The Alfred nearly scored from a throw out, but Manley relieved the pressure by a fine kick into touch.

The Gordon then pressed, but the Alfred touched down and at half-time the score was, Gordon one try, 3 pts., Alfred nil.

On resuming, the game the Alfred three-quarters ran up but the ball was touched down by the Gordon. Manley then dropped a good goal with his left foot, raising the Gordon score to seven. This was satisfactory enough, but perhaps the attempts to drop goals were rather too frequent. Manley next made a good run, but was pushed into touch near the line. From the throw-out, Lomas ran over and Manley converted the try with a good shot.

Things had gone badly for the Alfred, and now, to add to their disasters, Ninis was hurt.

After some midfield play Manley dropped a goal, and soon afterwards he scored a try after a good run, but failed to convert.

The final score was Gordon 19; Alfred nil.

Manley did most of the work for the Gordon.

The touch finding was very brilliant on both sides.

Dennis and Lomas played well for the Gordon.

The Alfred were rather disappointing, their three-quarters never got away, and

there was not enough dash about the forwards.

Teams :—GORDON—D. L. Reece-Heal; J. H. Morris, P. J. Martin, H. G. Harper, B. W. J. Davies; H. K. Wright, D. H. G. Manley (Capt.); C. G. Benstead, G. G. Lomas, O. G. Dennis, F. J. Huggins, H. E. Helè, C. R. Nevett, B. Howard, F. P. Cathrick.

KING ALFRED.—E. D. Greeves; N. M. Greeves, N. P. Vanderbilt, Somerville, Perry; Ericson, Ninis; Woodall, Thomas, Brentnall, Halley (Capt.), Hughes, Myers, Summers, Topham ii.

1st XI. HOCKEY FIXTURES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>
Feb. 14—	Wrexham	Home
„ 18—	Newcastle High School	Home
„ 21—	Wem	Home
„ 28—	Oswestry	Home
March 14—	Oswestry	Home
„ 25—	Newcastle High School	Away
„ 28—	Wrexham	Away
April 11—	Old Boys	Home

TO THE SCHOOL CLOCK.

(Father Time loquitur).

You may well hold your hands up in front
of your face,

Like your twin in the Ante-Hall!

I know well enough you've been going the
pace,

And you don't obey me at all.

How dare you record that its ten past nine?
It is now fifty-five past eight !
Its no use being clever at cutting it fine,
If you always *will* make me late.

Why even the sun was n't out of his bed
When the Chapel Bell rang to-day.
" If they can't wait for *me* to shine" he
said,
" They shall jolly well make no hay."

So be careful ! I'm just about sick of you
both.
This happens again and again.
If you'd just be consistent, to scold you
I'm loth,
And I'd be the last to complain.

I come down to my breakfast at eight to
the tick.
' Eight ten ' is the time *you* show.
So I bolt down my porridge and make my-
self sick,
Through thinking I'm somewhat slow !

But when I have finished, my gaze you will
meet
With a positive blush on your dial.
For my meal's taken minus five minutes
to eat !
Such a state of affairs *is* a trial.

I take out my hour-glass—no wonder you
cower !
Of time *that's* a faithful reporter—
But in spite of my putting you right at the
hour,
You're all over the place at the quarter.

If you're not about half-an-hour fast, then
you're slow,
And you change from the one to the other.
If I *made* you keep right—why I don't
think you'd go !
So once more my wrath I must smother.

But mark me ! If you cannot cease from
your tricks,
If you don't heed my warning, and drop
it,
I'm determined, however remorseful your
ticks,
To take out your mainspring, and stop it.

O.E. NEWS.

T. A. Toote has passed the Bar Final,
Third Class at Lincoln's Inn.

* * *

C. D. Penn.—The following is extracted
from the " Daily Sketch " of Feb. 11th,
1914. In speaking of an amateur per-
formance of Ibsen the writer says:—
" Among the cast of " Rosmersholm " I
notice the name of C. D. Penn. Mr. Penn
is History Master at the City of London
School on the Embankment. Mr. Penn
conceals a serious mind beneath a jolly
exterior. Not long ago he published a
book on " The Navy under the early
Stuarts."

* * *

We observe in the " Rugeley Mercury " a
report that the Rev. W. J. Simkin, O.E.
—who has been engaged for three years in
missionary work at Waiorua in New
Zealand—has been appointed Chaplain
and Secretary to the Bishop of Auckland,
and Vicar of St. Thomas', a township
parish in the City of Auckland. Before he
went to New Zealand, he was curate at
Christ Church, Stafford, from 1908—1911

* * *

S. F. Heath was ordained Priest on the
8th March, at Lichfield by the Lord
Bishop.

GAMES COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Games Committee was held in the Boys' Library on Sunday evening, January 25th.

Business :—

- (1) To elect a Captain of Hockey.
 - (2) To elect a Selection Committee.
 - (3) To elect a Sports Committee.
 - (4) To discuss Hockey Fixtures.
-
- (1) Manley, pro. Dennis, sec. Harper, was elected Captain of Hockey.
 - (2) The Selection Committee elected was :
The Chaplain, pro. Manley, sec. Dennis. Dennis, pro Garnett, sec. Halley. Manley, *ex-officio*.
 - (3) The Sports Committee elected was :—
Mr. Poole, pro. The Chaplain, sec. Manley. Mr. Smith, pro. Mr. Evans, sec. Dennis. Garnett, Dennis, Manley, pro. Mr. Evans, sec. Jones i. Harper, pro. Dennis, sec. Halley. Halley, pro. Mr. Evans, sec. Harper.
 - (4) It was decided that we should play Newcastle High School and the Secretary should try to arrange matches with Wem and Shifnal.
- The meeting then adjourned.

O.T.C. NOTES.

Although nineteen cadets left at the end of last term, the Contingent is still almost up to strength owing to the addition of fourteen recruits. What we cannot understand is why all those over 13 years old do not join the Corps. We can only conclude that they are either lacking in patriotism or weaklings.

The results of the November Certificate "A" are :—Cadet Corporal Chaundler granted his Certificate, Cadet Corporal Lee passed in each paper but failed on the aggregate.

There are two Field days fixed for this term, one on March 5th, at Wellington, the other on March 17th, at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

We cannot understand what is wrong with the band this term. Are they practising for Camp ?

Discharged :—Col.-Sergt. Lomas ; Sergts Gallogly, Ascough, Corporal Lee, L.-Corporals Boswell and Worthington ; Privates, Benstead, Mears, Olphert, Reece-Heal, Bunting, Myers, Parry, Aston, Price, Thorp, Bernard, Lane, Smith iv.

Enlisted :—Hall, Jones ii., Law, Lane-Williams, Slater i., Slater ii., Davies i., Donovan, Lloyd-Davies i., Lloyd-Davies ii., Kimpster, Brentnall, Prodger and Alden.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above was held in the Boys' Library on Sunday evening, Dec. 14th, at 6-45 p.m.

The Debate was Impromptu.

The first motion was, "That in the opinion of this House, it is the Duty of the State to provide Housing accommodation where private provision is insufficient."

Proposer : C. G. Benstead.

Opposer : C. W. Payton.

Mr. Saxelbye spoke against the Motion.

On a vote being taken, the motion was lost in the House by 3 votes to 10, and amongst the visitors by 23 votes to 37.

The second motion was, "That in the opinion of this House, Picture Palaces are beneficial to the community."

Proposer: L. C. Brentnall.

Opposer: P. G. Sworn.

C. L. T. Barclay and C. G. Benstead spoke in favour of the motion.

The motion was carried in the House by 9 votes to 3, and amongst the visitors by a large majority.

The last motion was "That, in the opinion of this House Impudence is more successful than Genius."

Proposer: L. A. Heath.

Opposer: C. L. T. Barclay.

Halley and Mr. Searls spoke in favour of the motion, while Mr. Saxelbye spoke against.

The motion was carried in the House by 7 votes to 4 and amongst the visitors by 37 votes to 23.

F. A. Ninis and E. A. Parry were elected members of the Society.

The House then adjourned.

FUTURIST FOOT-FITTINGS.

(From the columns of the "Morning Misfit.")

Our representative called the other day on the celebrated firm of Messrs. Sock, the Boot Mixers, and made a most interesting tour of the premises. Below he gives an account of some of his experiences.

"The genial, if somewhat muddle-headed manager received me at the door with a bland smile. He had a large knife in one hand and a dilapidated shoe in the other. I asked him what he was doing.

'Just demonstratng to a new hand,' he said cheerily. 'We run a Cleaning depart-

ment here, you know, as well as a Fitting one. This is the way it is done'—and he ran his knife roughly down one side of the shoe. It seemed in no way to disturb him that he incidentally increased by a large fraction of an inch a slit visible in the leather.

'We call that the "One-in-the-morning" method', he informed me. 'For use in muddy weather and a busy season.'

'But of course,' I said, 'cleaning is not your *special* line.'

'Dear me, no!' was the brisk reply. 'Fitting is our strong point—gives so much more opportunity for originality. Come along, I'll show you.'

So we entered Department A. This was a long corridor with a tiled floor, whereon a number of people were walking up and down on tiptoe, trying to look happy.

'But what are they doing?' I asked.

'It is a lovely idea,' said he, rubbing his hands. 'These people are all of the heavy-tread variety—you know, the sort that make a most infernal din on a stone floor. When they come for their boots, we give them a size large enough to go on to about three toes, so that they can't put their heels to the ground at all. It makes a wonderful difference.'

I agreed that it probably would!

'Then, in Annexe A2 we have the heavy right-footed, and in A3 the heavy left-footed people,' he continued. 'You observe the system is pushed to its logical conclusion. Those in A2 for instance, are provided with a properly-fitting boot for the left foot and one of the three-toe kind for the right.' He threw open the door of A2, and looked round for applause. 'Is not the rhythm of that dot-and-carry-one walk simply delightful?'

It certainly was. These people looked even happier than the first batch!

When I had expressed my admiration in suitable terms, we went on to Depart-

ment B. Here a number of hapless individuals were tramping the concrete in their stockinged feet.

'These are the hopeless cases from Department A,' informed my guide. 'After two or three days there, if they don't improve, or if they grumble about discomfort, we don't give them any boots at all. This is an even more effective method than the A, because, if they stamp about on this concrete, they wear their socks out and hurt their feet.'

I walked on to Department C as quietly as I possibly could, surprising even myself by my noiselessness!

'In Department C,' said the manager, 'we have people who *will* run when and where they are supposed to walk. It is surprising what a number of them there are. Ever noticed it?'

I admitted I had.

'Our remedy is simple,' he smiled. 'We fit them out with boots about five sizes too large for them. Then if they lift their feet thoughtlessly, off comes a boot.'

He threw open a door, and I saw the victims of Department C walking carefully and painfully up and down a long corridor. The varied expressions on their faces would have kept a Cinematograph firm busy for weeks. Every now and again one of them would lift a foot too hastily, and sure enough, lost his boot instantaneously. I looked on fascinated, while the manager rubbed his hands with self-satisfied glee.

'They don't like it—they don't like it,' he said; 'but it does them good and they know it. And now I'll show you the masterpiece.'

With that, he led me to Department D. Here were numberless people sitting about. Some of them were busy with tins of "Nugget," cleaning boots; others were merely mounting guard over a pair of the same, and these regarded me with

what I should imagine to be the expression of a tigress protecting her young.

'What on earth is the point of this?' I gasped.

'Lovely, lovely,' gurgled the manager. 'These have all been through one or other of our departments. When they were judged to be cured, we gave them boots that really fitted them, and not one has ever let his precious foot-gear out of his sight since. In short, sir, we have taught them to value properly a good thing when they have got it. We make a charge for all boots cleaned on the premises, too,' he added reflectively; 'and so, as all these people clean their own, it saves us a deal of trouble.'

But at that, I turned and fled!

VALETE.

- G. G. Lomas. Entered May 1908, Prefect June 1910, Capt. of School 1912, Capt. of Swimming 1912-13, 1st XI. Hockey Colours 1913, Colour-Sergt. O.T.C., Sergeant-at-Arms, Debating Society. Gordon.
- G. H. Gallogly. Entered Jan. 1910, Prefect Sept. 1911, 1st XV. Football Colours 1913, 1st XI. Hockey Colours 1913, Sergeant O.T.C., Shooting Eight Debat. Soc. Heywood.
- T. C. Worthington. Entered Sept. 1909, Dorm. Prefect, Sept. 1912, Prefect Sept. 1912, 2nd XI. Football Colours 1912, Capt. of Football 1913, L. Corporal O.T.C., Debat. Soc. Woodard.
- J. C. Lee. Entered June 1909, Dorm. Prefect, Sept. 1912, Prefect Sept. 1913, 1st XI. Hockey Colours 1913, 1st XI. Cricket Colours 1913, 1st XV. Foot-

ball Colours 1913, Corporal O.T.C. Shooting Eight, Debat. Soc. Conqueror.

O. S. Chaundler. Entered May 1909, Swimming Colours 1913, Colour-Sergeant O.T.C., Shooting Eight, Secretary Debat. Soc. K. Harold.

K. C. Boswell. Entered Sept. 1911, Dorm. Prefect Jan. 1913, 2nd XI. Cricket Colours 1913, L. Corporal O.T.C., Debat. Soc. K. Arthur.

H. G. Mears. Entered Sept. 1910, Dorm. Prefect Sept. 1913, 1st XI. Cricket Colours 1913, O.T.C., Debat. Soc. K. Edward.

A. Schweitzer. Entered April 1910, 2nd XI. Football Colours 1912, 2nd XI. Cricket Colours 1913, Dorm. Prefect Sept. 1913, O.T.C., Debat. Soc. Heywood.

H. Bunting. Entered Jan. 1912, 1st XI. Hockey Colours 1913, 2nd XI. Cricket Colours 1913. Woodard.

H. L. N. Ascough. Entered Jan. 1913, 1st XI. Cricket Colours 1913, Signalling Sergeant, O.T.C., Debat. Soc. Woodard.

E. A. Parry. Entered May 1912, 1st XV. Football Colours 1913, O.T.C., Debat. Soc. K. Edward.

The following also left :—V. H. Thorp, H. Price, M. Myers, M. G. Cowlshaw, E. Jones, D. L. Reece-Heal, H. C. Lane, J. E. Aston, C. G. Benstead, T. Olphert, R. Bunting, B. Smith, L. Bernard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " ELLESMERIAN "

DEAR SIR,

As this is the term in which the Prize Examinations are held, I should like to air

a pet grievance of my own. I, Sir, am a brilliant historian, and my good works go unrewarded by a prize year after year. One History prize open to the School would be better than nothing ; in fact as I should be sure to win, it would suit me very well.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

HISTORICUS.

[We cannot hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, nor do we care to express the measure of our belief in some of them. Still we do not see why there should be no History prize and commend Historicus' complaint to those whom it concerns.

ED. " ELLESMERIAN. "]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " ELLESMERIAN. "

SIR,

An original idea has occurred to me. What S.O.C. wants is an Entertainment Committee, composed of enlightened persons, whose sole business it shall be to organise periodical entertainments on a worthy scale, for the private enjoyment of the School. I have pleasant memories, for instance, of a Whist Drive given a few years ago, which was a great success. Why should not the experiment be repeated with some frequency ?

Yours, etc.,

" IDEAS. "

[What do our readers think ? For ourselves, we are far too busy to think of anything but work. " Ideas " seems to be the right man to appoint as Chairman of the new Committee, but all the same, S.O.C. was not intended to serve as a miniature Earl's Court.—
ED. " ELLESMERIAN. "]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ELLESMERIAN."

DEAR SIR,

How is it that a Gymkhana is never held now in addition to the usual Sports. The one which was held about four years ago proved to be a great success, and we should like to see another undertaking of a similar kind.

As regards the Sports themselves, would it not be a great improvement to have a sand pit for the high-jumpers to land on?

Yours, etc.,

"THE KEEN SPORTSMAN."

[We should think it would be a still greater improvement to take off from a spring-bed and land on a feather mattress. The plain ground has certainly very little 'give' in it. The lack of a Gymkhana is perhaps to be explained by the lack of time—anyway that is the best reason that occurs to us.—ED. "ELLESMERIAN,"]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ELLESMERIAN."

DEAR SIR,

I am writing principally on my own behalf as an Old Boy who retains a deep affection for the School. Perhaps there may be others like me, who share my opinions; if that be so, then I write for their benefit also.

My chief complaint is that I never seem to hear anything of the Old School. Partly that is my own fault, because I always forget to subscribe to the "Ellesmerian"; but on the other hand I am never reminded that the subscription is due, and it gets crowded out of my head by a host of others. But I am a member of the O.E. Club, and the thought strikes me that it would be very convenient if the "Ellesmerian" could be posted regularly to all members of that Club. This would of course mean

an increased subscription, but it would be far less difficult to pay it all in one, from the memory point of view. You, Mr. Editor, would doubtless appreciate the convenience of posting a magazine to every address on the Club list without worrying to keep an account of whether the subscriptions were paid up to date or not. Old Boys would then get School news at first hand without having to remember the annual P.O.

I should be interested to know your readers' opinions on this subject. Present Ellesmerians will be concerned in the matter in due course.

I am, etc.,

O.E.

[Personally, of course, we are very interested in our Correspondent's letter. All School Magazines depend largely on the support of the Old Boys, and the "Ellesmerian" is no exception to the rule. As a matter of fact some such idea has occurred to us, but there would seem to be some difficulties in the way. We too should be interested to know what our readers think.—ED. "ELLESMERIAN."]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Contemporaries:—

The Ardingly Annals, The St. Bees' School Magazine, The C.R. Chronicle, The Elstonian (2), The Hurst Johnian (2), The Olavian (2), The Willaston School Chronicle, The Novaportian, The Wem Grammar School Magazine (2), The Denstonian, The King Edward's School Chronicle.

We apologize for any omissions.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Editors of the "Ellesmerian" P. G. Sworn and H. A. Olphert. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Saxelbye.

* * *

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All correspondence should be sent to the Editor and must be accompanied by the real name of the sender, not necessarily for publication.

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The Editor will always be glad to consider M.S.S. submitted to him for publication.

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