THE SOUTHWELLIAN

VOL. IV., NO. 10. EASTER, 1926.

CONTENTS.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The School lost a great friend and leader by the death of the Bishop on 2nd December, 1925.

The School owes more than we can say to the wise direction and unremitting zeal which the Bishop showed always in the fortunes of the old foundation. No press of work ever kept him from being present at the meetings of the Governors, and his grasp of affairs, his balanced judgment, and his wide influence were of inestimable value in giving true direction.

Year by year he presided at the prize distribution, and there we shall remember his encouragement and how truly he interpreted to parents the values of true Christian teaching which Southwell always sought to give her sons.

To many of this generation the memory will be of his kindly smile and figure on the playing fields, where we so often saw him, a well-knit figure of a good man.

" This noble ensample to his sheepe he yaf,
That firste he wroghte and afterwarde he taughte."

In February Canon McKee died. For many years he served on the Governing Body, where his wide experience in educational matters was so valuable. He retired from the Board some two years ago when he left Fairsfield.

Since our last issue, Mr. C. G. Caudwell has been appointed by the County Council as their representative on the Governing Body. It is with the greatest pleasure that we receive this appointment of an Old Southwellian to a place on the Board. Mr. Caudwell has always been a loyal Old Boy, and his appointment will give him further opportunities of helping the School to which he is so attached. It is a happy coincidence, too, that he enters this year upon the presidency of the Old Southwellian Society.

On October 10th we had another visit of the Village, County Town, and School Concerts party. The artists were Miss Margaret Prior (violinist), Miss Marjorie Edes ('cellist), Miss Jessie Williams (pianist), and M. David Hutchinson (tenor). A concert was given in the afternoon to the school and to some few pupils of the elementary schools who cared to avail themselves of the opportunity. In the evening another concert was given to an enthusiastic public audience. Needless to say, the concerts were excellent. Miss Edes, who has been before, played with exquisite tone and feeling. The trio played Frank Bridge's dainty " Miniatures." Perhaps the most attractive feature was Mr. Hutchinson's singing of 16th and 17th century madrigals : " When lo ! by breake of morning," " Sweet Nymph, come to thy Lover," and a clever suite by Herbert Hughes called " Nursery Rhymes." " Doctor Foster went to Gloucester," in true Handelian style, was excellent.

The School sent a message of congratulation to Councillor E. B. Hibbert on his assuming the honourable office of Mayor of the Borough of Mansfield. Mr. Hibbert was at the time president of the Old Southwellian Society.

We congratulate H. E. Beckett on the high distinction he gained in his final B.Sc. examination, passing with First Class Honours in Physics. He is now engaged on research work at University College, Nottingham.

There was no prize distribution at the end of the Autumn Term owing to the death of the Bishop, but the Starkey Scholarship and Prize were awarded. F. P. Newboult received the Starkey Scholarship and Frank Barrett the prize. We congratulate them both on their achievement, which was a reward for their position as first and second in the School Certificate Pass List. We congratulate also F. Kirk, who was successful in the Certificate Examination.

The following have left since our last issue :—

G. I. Arnold, Ent. Sept., 1919, Placed II., Left VI., Prefect.

C. R. Reavill, Ent. Sept., 1920, Placed II., Left VI.

F. B. Swaine, Ent. Sept., 1922, Placed Form IV., Left VI.

H. Leek, Ent. Sept., 1920, Placed II., Left VI., 1st XI. Cricket Colours and Captain 1925.

H. F. Kirk, Ent. Sept., 1921, Placed III., Left VI., Oxford Certificate 1925.

E. Leek, Ent. Sept., 1921, Placed III., Left V., 1st XV. Colours 1924/25.

W. Swift, Ent. Sept., 1920, Placed II., Left V.

E. Durdey, Ent. Sept., 1922, Placed III., Left V.

C. Lowings, Ent. Jan., 1924, Placed III., Left IV., Chorister.

A. Lowings, Ent. Jan., 1924, Placed II., Left III., Chorister.

A. N. Abraham, Ent. Sept., 1923, Placed III., Left IV., 1st XV. Colours 1924/25.

F. Barrett, Ent. May, 1919, Placed II., Left VI., Prefect, Oxford Certificate.

N. W. Howard, Ent. Jan., 124, Placed III., Left V., 1st XV. Colours, 1925.

H. Gibson, Ent. Jan., 1924, Placed III., Left V., 1st XV. Colours 1925, The "Conway."

J. S. Cornill, Ent. Sept., 1922, Placed III., Left V.

The following have entered the School:—

J. H. Barber, Form III., Free Place.

G. Brown, Form III., Free Place.

A. Whitehead, Form III., Free Place.

G. R. Hibbard, Form III., Notts. County Council Scholar.

A. Chapman, Form III., Chorister.

J. N. King, Form II.

R. H. Matthews, Form II.

C. P. Wright, Form V., Readmitted, left.

W. S. Hole, Form III.

H. D. Logan, Form II.

G. H. Wilson, Form II., Choral Scholar.

Numbers in the School.—Autumn Term, 74, Boarders 20; Spring Term, 73, Boarders 20.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Maynusian, High Pavement Magazine, The Newtonian,* and *The Wyambiensian.*

HEADMASTER'S REPORT ON THE YEAR 1924-25.

At the November meeting of the Governors, the Headmaster presented a comprehensive report on the School for the past school year. This report forms the basis of the Headmaster's remarks on Speech Day, but as that event was not held in December, it has been thought well to refer here to some points in the report.

The Headmaster noted first a decline in numbers of boys entering the School, a decline which was balanced, however, by the gradual effect of the contract leaving age. The absolute numbers remained much the same, but the small entry would have the effect of lessening the free places to be offered. An analysis of accounts showed a satisfactory increase of boys of true secondary school age.

Future Careers.

The placing of boys in suitable positions was dealt with, its importance emphasized, and the steps being taken by the Head Masters' Association, by the Ministry of Labour, and by the heads of businesses to co-ordinate in the work was outlined. The careers taken up by boys who had left during the year were given, and showed apart from those who went to other schools through parents leaving the district, 3 in retail shops, 3 in offices, 2 on farms, 1 wholesale pharmacy, 1 commercial traveller, 1 stud-groom, and 1 not placed.

Places served by the School.

An analysis of places from which boys come showed 26 from Southwell, 20 from Nottingham or further, 11 from Lowdham, and 17 from nearer villages.

Health.

Commenting on the splendid health record of the School, the Headmaster advised the application to the Education Authority for regular medical inspection, so that small defects might receive early attention. This application was made and such inspection will in future take place.

Games.

The fuller participation in the school games was bearing good results, if not in the winning of school matches, certainly in the standard of play and in the growth of team spirit. The high standard of play was evidenced in the creation almost entirely by the School of the Southwell Rugby Football Club, that had up to that date beaten all comers. At the time of writing it would appear that this unbeaten record would remain.

School Work.

This was considered unequal, being weak on the language side. The results of the Certificate Examination were given and discussed.

Staff.

Change in the teaching staff was noted and tribute paid to the loyalty and good work being done by the staff.

The School and the Town.

The Headmaster drew attention to the School's contribution to the social and intellectual activities of Southwell by the organization of lantern lectures, papers on a variety of subjects, concerts, and by its annual performance of plays by great masters. He believed it was no small part of the School's function to be the centre of such recreative and educational interests.

School Buildings.

The question of improvements had been constantly discussed, and it seemed as if the wishes of the Governors were on the eve of fulfilment by the putting in hand of the much needed cloak-room alterations. The Headmaster urged that the matter be proceeded with, besides pressing for the completion of class-room painting and distempering, and suggesting alterations to the laboratory.

In conclusion the Headmaster said : " The School is a living organization, and like all growing things is always making demands on those who have the care of it. If it made no claims on our time and care it would be because it was dead. By being alive to its needs and going forward now in one direction, now in another, we shall be best directing our trust, preserving our liberty of action, proving our fitness and extending our usefulness."

Since this report was made reasons of economy have postponed our improvement scheme yet again, but such equipment as we can put in in anticipation of the larger structural alterations will be installed in the next few months, and will, at any rate, mitigate our evils.

" SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

The "commendable enterprise" of the Headmaster and school players in attempting Goldsmith's dramatic masterpiece was amply justified by the results : many thought it the best show we have put on, and certainly the interest of the crowded houses never flagged. Much of this success was due to the stage manager, who was lucky in having a keen and good-natured company, always willing to turn up at any hour to reap the benefit of his instruction.

" She Stoops to Conquer " is less artificial than Sheridan's " The Rivals," which we played last year, and consequently it is easier for a modern company to act. Its greatest fault—a nakedness of histrionic machinery, particularly noticeable in the endings of scenes—was minimized by ingenious cutting, by which the play gained rather than lost in interest.

It is not for us to give a detailed criticism of all the parts. R. Matthews wisely refrained from following the modern tendency to " whitewash " Tony Lumpkin, and gave an excellent rendering of that misguided but not shameless young fellow. He was helped by a particularly shabby crowd in " The Three Pigeons," and by a very lovely cousin in his father's house. K. Wright was a great success as Neville, and we are very lucky to have had two such " girls " as were he and A. W. Steedman, on whose young shoulders rests the burden of the whole play. As Kate Hardcastle—no easy part—he was surprisingly good, and made it easy for Young Marlowe to be caught by her (? his) charms.

Hastings is a sympathetic part, and provided he looks elegant and romantic as Barrett unquestionably did, it will go well enough; but Young Marlowe requires versatility and restraint, rattling confidence and amazing diffidence, a perfect command of lines. This M. Blair had, and gave the part with admirable finish. Cox gave us a delightful Mrs. Hardcastle, excellent in the "Jewel" scene and "on the blasted heath." Again Mr. Green doubled the part of scenic artist and heavy load, his Mr. Hardcastle being a pronounced success and his scenes attractive, the panelled room with Tudor fireplace was obviously in an old-fashioned rambling mansion for all the world like an inn.

With minuets and snatches from "The Beggar's Opera," exquisite dresses and wigs, Chippendale chairs, Goldsmith's flowing lines unerringly spoken, it was a true 18th century production.

Shakespeare—Sheridan—Goldsmith: What next?

The Sixth Form, under Hazzard, were in charge of the box office arrangements, and are to be congratulated on their unassuming efficiency. As a result of the play the School Games Fund made over twelve pounds.

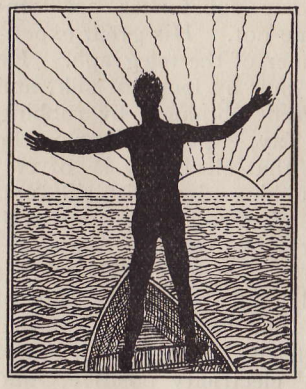
Dramatis Personæ.

Mrs. Hardcastle	P. Cox
Mr. Hardcastle ...	R. H. Green
Tony Lumpkin	... R. Matthews
Kate Hardcastle ...	... A. W. Steedman
Muggins)	J. Dawes
Slang) three shabby fellows ...	J. R. Lindley
Twist)	C. P. Wright
Stingo, a Landlord ...	... H. Middleton
Young Marlowe	K. G. Blair
Hastings	... F. Barrett
Servant	... B. Bamford
Constance Neville ...	... K. Wright
Diggory, a Servant ...	... J. Dawes
Sir Charles Marlowe ...	J. R. Lindley

Pianoforte ... ... Mrs. Matthews.

Wigs and costumes by Burkinshaw & Sons, Liverpool.

Careers for Boys.



White Magic.

Consider for a moment the ways in which electricity manifests itself in our daily life. If, as in the old Christmas game, "your father is a merchant and he sells ——," ask him if he could do his work without the help of the telephone and telegraph. Ask him what difference it would make to his business if he had to write to, or go personally and call upon, everyone to whom he wishes to speak for a minute or two. We may well spare a moment or two to remember the men who have called this power into being by discovering the hidden secrets of electrical forces.

When Thales of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece (about 600 B.C.) noted that amber, jet, and a few other substances had the power when rubbed of drawing to themselves bits of leaves, straw and feathers, he made the first discovery of electricity. But Thales seems to have thought this observation of little importance. Certainly none of the ancients suspected the true nature of electricity, nor did they connect the queer properties of amber with the flashing lightning.

The first man to arrive at an inkling of the truth was an Englishman, Dr. William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth. In a learned work called "De Magnete" (Concerning the Magnet) he showed that the attraction of amber, jet, glass, sulphur and sealing wax was different from that exercised by the magnet. This new force he called "electric," from the Greek word for amber (*elektron*). He was thus the first to give us the name for electricity.

In 1720, Stephen Gray, an Englishman, made the important discovery that some substances are conductors of electricity and some not. His great experiment was a startling forerunner of the telegraph. He suspended a thread 886 feet long by loops of silk, and sent over it an electric current obtained by rubbing glass. In France, C. F. du Fay, experimenting on the same lines as Gray, found that electricity is of two kinds, the one produced by rubbing glass with silk, and the other by rubbing resin, amber and some other substances with flannel. These he called, therefore, " vitreous " and " resinous " electricity. He further found that objects charged with the same kind of electricity repel each other, and that objects charged with different kinds of electricity attract each other. To-day we call " vitreous " electricity positive, and " resinous " electricity negative.

But what is the use of a force which can be produced but cannot be stored? If electricity could be " bottled," could not much more be learnt about its mysterious properties? This idea seems to have occurred at the same time (1745) to several men—E. G. von Kleist, a German clergyman, and Cunæus and van Musschenbroek, two professors of the University of Leyden. As a result, some badly frightened experimenters received the shocks from the first " Leyden jar."

Before 1752 electricity meant a property produced in certain earthly substances by friction. The similarity between the electric spark and lightening had been noticed more than once. Benjamin Franklin determined to investigate this resemblance. By flying a kite during a thunderstorm he was able to bring lightning down the kite-string, and to ascertain its identity with electricity. This experiment suggested to him the idea of the lightning-rod.

Alessandro Volta, in the course of an attempt to disprove some of his predecessor Galvani's theories, constructed the first voltaic pile, *i.e.*, the simple electric battery which consists of several pairs of zinc and copper plates immersed in a jar of acid.

The research workers now began to investigate the connection between electricity and magnetism. In 1820, Oersted, of Copenhagen, announced his discovery of the deflection of a magnetic needle by an electric current. A little later in the same year two French scientists, Ampère and Arago, laid down the fundamental rules of the branch of electrical science known as " electro-dynamics." Following on this, William Sturgeon constructed an electro-magnet, which was further improved by Joseph Henry, so that S. F. B. Morse was able to discover the possibility of the electric telegraph. Michael Faraday continued in this field, and in 1831 discovered the principle of the induction coil and the electric dynamo. To these men we owe the rendering possible of the telephone, the electric tram, the electric motor, electric light, and many other practical applications of electric power.

James Clerk Maxwell rejected the idea that electricity exercised a " magic pull " through empty space. Electric stresses and strains, according to his theory, produce wave motion in the ether, and he thus laid down the principle which, combined with the experiments of Heinrich Rudolf Hertz, led Marconi to the discovery of wireless telegraphy.

Nor must one forget Sir Joseph J. Thomson, discoverer of the electron theory; Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone; Thomas Alva Edison, inventor of the incandescent electric lamp and numerous other things in every-day use; and Wilhelm von Röntgen, discoverer of the X-Rays.

There are many others whose names are less widely known, wizards of the white magic of electricity. The men who invented the electrical tramway system, those who perfected wireless telephony, the designers and builders of the great turbo-dynamos, the electro-chemists who have applied electricity to chemical uses—all these are only a few of the workers who, coming after the great discoverers, have given gifts of untold value to the world and opened up the way to a new era of electric power, the immense possibilities of which we are only dimly beginning to realize.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AS A CAREER.

[*We are indebted to Colonel Purves, Engineer-in-Chief to the General Post Office, for the information contained in this article.*]

A word of caution is indicated at the beginning of any article that seeks to advise boys on the subject of engineering as a career. Some years ago there was a "boom" in this profession, and boys from every type of school flocked into the various branches and grades of engineering. The result is to be seen to-day, when large numbers of working engineers are unable to obtain employment, while the wages of the skilled craftsman are less than those of many unskilled labourers; and in the professional, as distinct from the trade union ranks, it is often hard for a young man to find a post.

Nevertheless, we must not assume that engineering is a profession to be avoided. Great Britain as a nation has lagged behind her fellows in the attempt to apply science to the lightening of human toil. There are signs that the Government are awakening to this fact, and everything points to great developments in the field of electrical engineering in particular.

The Boy Who is Wanted.

Our word of caution, therefore, should take this form. No boy should imagine that because he has a turn for putting wireless sets right he is therefore a born engineer. Mr. Thomas Carter, in a paper read before the Institute of Electrical Engineers (*The Electrician,* 18/12/25), says:—"The engineering boy is one of the most difficult to determine, because nowadays a very large proportion of boys can mend a bicycle pump, or find out very rapidly why a motor car will not start or run properly; but I want the boy who can inspect a stucture and tell instinctively what parts are in a state of tension or pressure, and what must be done to ensure stability; I want the boy who, pouring a fluid into a vertical vessel, will almost visualize the descent of the centre of gravity at first and its subsequent rise as he goes on, who could plot and graph the process and get results, even if he could not complete the question mathematically. If this kind of boy takes to mathematics and can learn to use the principles of the differential and integral calculus, he is, from my point of view, the right kind to make an engineer. But he must have both forms of talent; one without the other makes an intelligent foreman or an unpractical theorist."

School Days.

It follows from this that the intending electrical engineer would do well to specialize in mathematical subjects during the later part of his time at school. But specialization must not be carried too far. The professional engineer's duties will be largely administrative, and this means that a good general education is necessary. Further, in order to keep abreast with a rapidly advancing profession, it is very desirable that the electrical engineer should read the technical press of other countries, and it is therefore wise to acquire at least a reading knowledge of French and German while at school.

Technical Training.

It is advisable to go through a course of technical training before attempting to gain practical experience at the workshop. Mr. R. A. Chattock, President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, is of opinion that a boy should proceed to a technical college immediately on leaving school. He should spend at least three years there, and should endeavour to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science, or some engineering degree equivalent to it. His first year would comprise a general introduction to engineering as a whole; during the second year he would devote more of his time to experimental work upon electrical appartus; in the third year electrical students receive special instruction in the design of electrical machinery, and such subjects as electric traction and the generation and distribution of electrical power. An enquiry to the local Education Officer will bring full particulars of the technical college facilities near home.

Practical Training.

The majority of electrical firms of standing are willing to receive apprentices from technical colleges and universities. The experience provided is very

wide, and covers at least two years. It includes practical manual training in the workshop, together with experience in the drawing offices and commercial sections of the firm.

The two courses together would normally occupy about five years. Some technical colleges, however, have special arrangements by which the practical training can be begun during the last year at the college, so that this period is shortened somewhat. One may enter college at any age from fourteen upwards, but it is on the whole inadvisable to try to start too early. The work is very hard for a comparatively young boy, and if he leaves school at fourteen there is little time for him to acquire the good general education which has been postulated as essential. On the whole the boy should aim at leaving his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, and after the course of training described, he will be eligible for a post as junior engineer in any electric supply undertaking. The rest depends upon himself.

The Cost.

The cost of this training is very hard to estimate, since technical college fees vary from place to place, and the premiums charged by the electrical firms for apprentices also differ. It may be safely said, however, that in comparison with the "learned" professions engineering is not a remarkably expensive career to embark upon. Certainly it does not cost so much as, say, medicine or dentistry.

Pay and Prospects.

It is equally difficult to be certain as to the income likely to be earned by the electrical engineer. So much depends upon the individual. The scale of salaries for engineers in the G.P.O. may be helpful :—

Engineer-in-Chief	£1,500
Asst. Engineer-in-Chief, £900, rising by £50 per annum to	£1,100
Principal Power Engineer, £750, rising by £25 per annum to	£850
London Supt. Engineer, £900, rising by £50 per annum to	£1,100
Supt. & Staff Engineers, London, £750, rising by £25 per annum to	£850
Supt. & Staff Engineers, Provinces, £700, rising by £25 per annum to	£800
Asst. Supt. & Staff Engineers, London, £550, rising by £20 per annum to	£650
Asst. Supt. & Staff Engineers, Provinces, £500, rising by £20 per annum to	£600
Executive Engineers, London, £450, rising by £20 per annum to	£550
Executive Engineers, Provinces, £420, rising by £20 per annum to	£520
Asst. Engineers, London, £200, rising by £15 per annum to	£420
Asst. Engineers, Provinces, £180, rising by £15 per annum to	£400

Fuller Information.

The following should be consulted :—

"Education and Training for the Electrical and Allied Engineering Industries" (a report of the Education Committee of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association).

"Teaching Engineering" (*The Electrician*, 14/8/25).

"The Training of Engineers" (*The Electrician*, 14/8/25).

"Training of the Engineer for Supply Undertakings" (Mr. Chattock's Presidential Address, *The Electrician*, 30/10/25).

"The Engineer : His Due and His Duty in Life" (Mr. Thomas Carter's Paper, *The Electrician*, 18/12/25).

"Why we Need Engineers" (*Electrical World*, 23/1/26).

"Regulations respecting open competitive examinations for the situation of probationary assistant engineer in the engineering department of the Post Office."

"Regulations respecting open competitive examinations for the situation of probationary inspector." (Both issued by the Civil Service Commissioners).

"Recruitment of youths in the Post Office Engineering Department" (Leaflet published by Engineering Department, G.P.O.).

THE TERM'S BUDGET OF HUMOUR.

Walter Scott was imprisoned in the Tower because he could not pay his debts. While there he wrote and Waverley Novels, but he was afterwards burnt alive. He also brought tobacco from Virginia, so called after his beloved mistress, Queen Elizabeth.

James I. claimed the throne of England through his grandmother, because he had no father.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are connected by the Sewage Canal.

At the siege of Londonderry, spirit was put into the defenders by Johnnie Walker, who went about preaching with a Bible in one hand and his courage in the other.

The attempts at colonization in Elizabeth's reign were that Raleigh brought smoking into England and had a bucket of cold water thrown on him, and Drake discovered potatoes round the world and planted them in Lancashire.

Henry the First's son William was drowned in the White Ship and never smiled again.

The Pope called Henry VIII. "Fido the Offensive."

Childe Harold was defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

Hydrogen may be obtained by applying a lighted taper to a jar inverted over water.

A circle is a curved line which has no beginning or ending.

By eating slowly, food is digested before it is swallowed, and thus enriches the blood, which goes down one leg and up the other.

Things which are impossible are equal to one another.

A right angle is a figure all of whose corners are triangles, but its sides are not equal.

When a drunken man sees what a fool he has been and is going to turn over a new leaf he is called a Reformer. John Wyclif was a Reformer.

Question: What are warmth-producing foods?—Answer: Cayenne paper and Jamaica ginger.

Question: If the Premier died, who would officiate?—Answer: The undertaker.

Men are what women marry.

Herrings go about the sea in shawls.

LIBRARY.

The following books have been added to the School Library since our last issue:—

"Pepys' Diary," "Colonel Hutchinson's Memoirs," "Pendennis," "Our Village," "Peter Simple," "Hard Cash," "Lavengro," "The Black Tulip," "Crown of Wild Olive," "Brigadier Gerard," "The Framley Parsonage," "Cranford," "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Green's Short History of the English People."

The needs of the School Library are many. One outstanding need is obviously books! Perhaps better than books is money to buy just those books that are most needed. Casual gifts of books are welcome, for there is a steady demand for good fiction. Books specially written for boys are not necessarily acceptable to boys, and are often more eagerly devoured by their sisters. But quite apart from ephemeral literature, quite excellent though it may be, a school library needs to be built up with special forethought, so that it may fulfil a definite purpose. A bookcase for each Form might well provide the passing needs of readers, but for anything like reading in its widest meaning the school library must be able to provide all that is best. To achieve this conscious direction must take the place of casual accumulation.

Another need is a housing scheme. The old locked cupboard has long been a forcing frame for fungus growths. This must go, and its place taken by book-cases which shall not only house our books safely, but allow them to be seen, an important point. To see a keen bookman run his eye over a well stocked shelf is in itself a revelation. You remember Charles Lamb? The names of writers alone in one great literature read like a resounding call of names in a passage of Macaulay.

It is much to be hoped that the generous bequest which the Bishop made to the School may be devoted to work of making a worthy school library. We believe it would be a work which would be dear to the wishes of our great friend.

FOOTBALL.

It is a tribute to the popularity of football that the interest in games has no way flagged, in spite of an unusual dearth of matches, due to frosts, floods and infection.

Though the members of the team show a regrettable tendency to follow their captain's example of refusing to grow to a formidable size, there are signs that many of them, like him, are not to be despised on that account. The team is very young, but that must prove a great advantage later : most of this season's XV. will be here for two seasons, and should be able to hold their own against all comers.

The acquisition of the Wong has been a great boon : many of the juniors playing on it can give their elders lessons in hard tackling and straight running.

Southark has now a team of its own, so the results of the " composite team " matches will no longer appear in these pages. The presence of ten old boys in its unbeaten team is a testimony to the nursery in which they learned to play the game.

Matches.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

Oct. 14.—Magnus School, Newark, 2nd XV.	3—25	Lost
Nov. 4.—Nottingham High School Junior XV.	3— 0	Won
Nov. 25.—Chesterfield Grammar School	3—16	Lost

In all these matches Middleton, Foster and Gibson were the best of the backs, while Howard led the forwards well and scored in each game. In the High School match the teams were very equal in weight, and a keen, fast game on a perfect day proved very exciting.

EASTER TERM.

Feb. 11.—Old Boys	3—25	Lost
Mar. 10.—Magnus School Junior XV.	0—28	Lost
Mar. 17.—Chesterfield Grammar School	5—24	Lost
Mar. 20.—High Pavement School, Nottingham	0—60	Lost

For the first time the Old Boys' Rugby team played on a snow-free ground, and won a most enjoyable game by 25 points to 3. Middleton played the game of his life, and was largely responsible for keeping the score from becoming monotonous. Owing to a damaged finger he will not be able to play again this season : the team wili sorely miss him.

THE CROSS COUNTRY.

The cross country run took place on Wednesday, March 24th, under ideal conditions. The Junior " stampede " soon shook out into a run, and finished in good style by J. Morris coming in first, Loughton second, and R. Foster third.

The House points scored were : Booth's 74, Thomas' 49, Gray's 48.

The Senior run showed an improvement on last year's over the same course, the winner, Pearsall, covering the course in 22 mins. 47 secs.

The order of finishing was as follows :—

1, GRAYS : Pearsall 1, Lambert 2, Foster 6, Tatham 11, D. Morris 14, Dawes 17—51.

2, THOMAS' : Steedman 5, Bond 7, Middleton 8, Cox 9, Thorpe 10, Sides 13—52.

3, BOOTH'S : Addlesee 3, Dalton 4, Hazzard 12, Wright 15, Taylor 16, Barrett 18—68.

CRICKET.

The following fixtures have already been arranged :—

May 19.	—West Bridgford School	Away
26.	—Mundella School	Home
June 2.	—Lincoln Technical School	Home
5.	—Mundella School	Away
8.	—High Pavement School	Away
9.	—Magnus School, Newark, 2nd XI.	Home
16.	—Grosvenor School	Away
23.	—West Bridgford School	Home
30.	—Nottingham High School 2nd XI.	Home
July 3.	—High Pavement School	Home
7.	—Grosvenor School	Home
10.	—Lincoln Technical School	Away

The Old Boys' match will probably be on Thursday, July 15th.

OLD SOUTHWELLIAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting, Rugby match, and dinner took place on Thursday, Feb. 11th. The match has been described elsewhere; the result, we believe, would have been otherwise if the Old Boys did not recruit so many Southwellians who are still too young to be Old Boys.

The meeting took place in the Schoolroom, with E. B. Hibbert in the chair. E. Scarborough acted as secretary of the meeting in the absence of D. H. Day, otherwise engaged at the Isolation Hospital.

An important decision at the outset fixed next year's meeting for the first Thursday in February, a date which all Old Boys are asked to book.

A satisfactory balance sheet was presented, and in this connection it was decided that subscriptions became due each year on January 1st.

The officers elected for this year were :—Mr. C. G. Caudwell, C.C., president; Rev. J. S. Wright, A. G. Merryweather, Mr. H. H. Hickson, and E. B. Hibbert being vice-presidents, and to receive notice of meetings. D. H. Day and E. Scarborough were elected joint honorary secretaries, the latter taking the place of H. Summers. The Committee consisted of the following : The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Headmaster, N. A. Metcalfe, W. Leek, A. B. Gibson, H. Summers, E. Caudwell, H. A. J. Merryweather, and H. Wilkinson.

A vote of sympathy was sent to N. A. Metcalfe, who was at that time lying dangerously ill.

Mr. Caudwell reported on the matter of the Old Southwellian Cup, which the Committee had been instructed to obtain last year to be presented to the best all-round boy of his year. He had, with the Headmaster, gone into the matter carefully, and after a visit to Walker & Hall's in Nottingham, taken the rather daring step of purchasing the cup which was there before them. He had every confidence that the Society would endorse his view that something really worthy should be given, something worthy of the old school to which they were attached, and something which would be an inspiration to generations of Southwellians.

The meeting cordially approved Mr. Caudwell's action, and later at the dinner £10 was collected towards the cost of the cup and promises given which left no doubt of the Society's approval.

The cup is a plain twin-eared cup of beautiful proportions, standing on a plinth, and inscribed :— "Presented by the Old Southwellian Society to the best all-round boy of his year.—Southwell Minster Grammar School, 1925." A replica was purchased at the same time to be kept by the winner.

The Dinner.

There were 52 present at the dinner, held at the Saracen's Head. The arrangement this year of a number of small tables gave an intimacy which added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening, as it enabled boys of a generation to be together. The " High Table " became a round table in the middle of things, where the outgoing president presided, supported by the Ven. Archdeacon Hacking, the Rector of Southwell, Rev. J. S. Wright, Capt. L. Gilbert, the Headmaster, and later by Dr. Snaith.

Capt. L. Gilbert, M.C., proposed " Success to the Old Southwellian Society " in a fitting speech dwelling on the great debt they all owed to the old school. It was particularly a happy circumstance that brought him to Southwell again after many years in India, and it was the Society's most useful work to form in this way a rallying point for Southwellians. In asking them to drink to the health of the Society he wished to couple with it the name of E. B. Hibbert, who had done so much to foster what he called the " Old Southwellian spirit."

Councillor Hibbert's reply summed up the purposes of the Society most appropriately. He assured them that so long as the boys of Southwell School kept together in the Society it would prove a strong bond of union between the present and the past members. They were happy, too, in the constant interest of such great friends as Mr. Wright, who was with them, and of the Rector of Southwell and Archdeacon Hacking.

The toast of the " School " was given by the new president, Mr. C. G. Caudwell, to which the Headmaster replied.

The latter assured his hearers of the appreciation he showed for the sympathy and support of the Old Boys. It was a test of the School's worth if she held her sons together when they had gone out into the world. The ideal Old Boy was one who stayed long enough at school to receive the impress of the school. Then, leaving with honour, joined the Old Boys' Society on his last day, returned to all re-unions. At length he married, and sent his sons to the old school, and in due course, having become a substantial citizen, returned one day, and taking the Headmaster aside, asked if there was any little thing he could do for the dear old place up to, shall we say, a thousand pounds or so.

The interesting event of presenting the cup was carried out in the middle of the evening, when H. Middleton, Captain of School Cricket and Rugby and head boarder, came forward and received the cup amidst enthusiastic applause.

During the evening songs were given by L. Hughes, G. Brookfield, and the ever-generous and popular Dr. Snaith.

THE OLD SOUTHWELLIAN SOCIETY.

The Society exists to maintain the bond between the School and its past members.

It does this by bringing its members together (1) at an annual dance held in December, (2) at an annual meeting, football match, and dinner held the first week in Ferbuary, and (3) at an annual cricket match and lunch held in July.

It invites all members to school functions, such as Speech Day in December, the School Sports at the end of the Easter Term, and the annual dramatic performance given in December.

It keeps members in touch with one another by printing from time to time a register of members with addresses in the Easter number of *The Southwellian*, sent to all subscribers.

To make this effective the close co-operation of all members is invited. News of Old Southwellians, changes of address, births, deaths, marriages, distinctions gained, doings in all parts of the world, can only come from Old Boys themselves, and will be published in the Magazine.

Subscriptions are due on the 1st of January in each year. The subscription is 2s. 6d. annually, or £1 1s. for life membership, and Southwellians are

urged to join as soon as they leave and to keep touch by prompt payment of their subscriptions, which will ensure their receiving notices of events and the Magazine.

The Society blazer can be obtained at The Varsity Clothing Co., Newcastle Chambers, Angel Row, Nottingham, and the Society tie at the School.

All communications should be addressed to—

MR. D. H. DAY,

Minster Grammar School, Southwell.

Hon. Sec., O.S. Society.