



The S. Edward's School Chronicle

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING TERM.

No. 113, Vol. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

Price 6d.

Contents.

LEADING ARTICLE	207
BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY	208
EDITORS' NOTE BOOK	209
FOOTBALL	209
DEBATING SOCIETY	211
FIELD CLUB	212
LIBRARY	213
NOVEMBER 25TH	213
CORRESPONDENCE	214
ACCOUNTS	214
EDITORIAL	214



PITY the sorrows of a poor editor, we can with great truth exclaim; never in our Editorship has there been a month so absolutely devoid of news or interesting matter. Our poor editorial mind is in a very similar state to what the atmosphere has been here during the mornings of this last week, viz., a dense fog.

One subject we certainly can allude to with feelings of great pleasure, that is the result of the few matches we have as yet played. Sixteen times, so far, have we crossed our opponents' goal-line, and not once up to the time of writing has our own line been successfully invaded. Of the grand result of the Bromsgrove match, a fixture renewed after a lapse of three seasons, we speak fully in another column; suffice it here

to offer our most hearty congratulations to our team for the way they played. Before we leave the subject of football, we must say one word to express our great regret at losing K. H. Marsham, who has been showing such great promise in the game. We feel sure that he will bear with him to his new sphere of life the sincere good wishes of our whole community.

The School societies seem all to be in a fair state of health, though we regret the fact that two prominent members have retired from office in the Debating Society.

We are very pleased to welcome Mr. Jellicoe back after his recent illness, and wish him an immunity from it for the future. The choir especially will welcome his return.

We must congratulate the Librarian on the success of the new Library rules, which will, we think, do much to prevent that ill-usage to which the books have been previously subject.

It is with great regret that we have received the letter, which we publish in another column, with the unexpected information that the Old Boys' Dinner has fallen through. Institutions of this kind are so important to the welfare of the School, besides being so pleasant in themselves, that we cannot but feel deeply the apparent want of interest that has caused the

present failure,—a failure the more conspicuous in that an attempt was made to make the dinner something more of an occasion than usual. We received the letter, we repeat, with regret—regret and painful surprise.

Books in the Library.

XI.—FRONDES AGRESTES.



HIS book is a selection from Ruskin's *Modern Painters*, made by a lady, with occasional comments by the author. Those who have not read any of the great art-critic's works can hardly do better than begin by reading a few of these extracts. Even though most of his theories on art and morality (inseparably united in his view), are somewhat above the level of most of the readers in our Library, there is little in this book to frighten any one, while as specimens of fine prose and as descriptions of nature they stand in the very first rank.

We call them prose indeed from the absence of metre, but that is the only characteristic of poetry that is absent from them. In imagination and in beauty of language, such descriptions as No. 29, the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, or 49, a Thunderstorm seen from the Alban Mount, or 88, the famous description of the Campagna of Rome, yield to no poem that I know which attempts the same thing. All these are passages which are such complete wholes that to extract a sentence is all but impossible, but notice, in the first, the sentence where the first smooth rush of the water is described,—“A dome of crystal twenty feet thick, so swift that its motion is unseen except when a foam-globe from above darts over it like a falling star.” Notice again in the second (No. 49) the description of the sun-lighted autumn foliage, after the storm; “I cannot call it colour: it was conflagration. Purple and crimson and scarlet, like the curtains of God's tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering with buoyant and burning life; each, as it turned to reflect, or to transmit the sun-beam, first a torch and then an emerald.”

Passages like these are really poetry, and

poetry of no mean order. For close observation of nature they are comparable only to Tennyson's “*In Memoriam*.” Indeed touches like that in piece 29, of the light reflected from the foaming water upon the *under side* of the leaves on overhanging boughs, irresistibly remind one of Tennyson's

“ — blasts that blow the poplar white
And lash with storm the streaming pane.”

The poetry of description is even more prominent in that exquisite picture of the Campagna at evening (88) with its broken aqueducts, like “shadowy and countless troops of funeral mourners, passing from a nation's grave.”

For a contrast take the description of sea in storm (31), and that of a tomb in the Cathedral of Lucca (85).

It must be remembered however that master of English as he is, it is not for this only nor even chiefly that Ruskin's name will live. Himself he deprecates study of his books for their language, and I only recommend it here as an introduction to his style and an incitement to read more and to better purpose. In spite of all the sneers and all the abuse that has been freely heaped upon his head, the fact remains that Ruskin and his books have begun a new era in the art of England. Perhaps it would be rash to say that Art in England is at a high level even now, but compared with what it was in 1830 or 1840, it is “Hyperion to a Satyr.” The immediate followers of Ruskin may be few and unimportant, but those whom he has not influenced for good directly or indirectly are fewer still and far more unimportant.

The notes are few and far between, but are very quaint and humorous, and make one wish for more. *Modern Painters*, from which the extracts are taken, is a long and elaborate examination of the principles of art undertaken chiefly to explain and defend the works of J. M. W. Turner. It is now out of print and copies are very costly, for Ruskin repudiates parts of it as mistaken or immature, and refuses to reprint it. These extracts, however, issued under his superintendence, still represent his views.

C.



Editors' Note Book.



W. WARE is captain of St. John's College (Oxford) Football Club.

K. H. MARSHAM has left unexpectedly. He sails for India shortly. His destination is Behar, where he will be engaged in indigo planting. We shall miss him greatly in football and cricket, especially in the latter. His steady play and careful generalship contributed largely to our successes in the latter last term. We hope to hear from him in the future, and wish him all success.

THE new arrangements in the Library have now been some time in operation and appear to work satisfactorily. Order is maintained both among books and readers, and the Custodians have deservedly been admitted to a share of the privileges of "Choir Halfs."

THE Warden's portrait will be presented to him on Monday, November 29th, at 2.30 p.m., at the School.

WHEN spectators of Past *v.* Present shout "well played, St. Edward's!" which side do they mean to applaud? Both sides are St. Edward's. To forget this seems to argue a certain want of courtesy, which we have heard commented on in rather strong language by Old Boys in years before this.

Football.



S.E.S. *v.* OLD CLIFTONIANS.—We opened our season auspiciously with this match, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th. Our opponents having lost the toss kicked off, and after the usual interchange of drop-kicks between the backs, a scrummage was formed in their half. Our forwards soon showed that they were really good, as they more than held their own with their heavier opponents. Owing to the wretched state of the ground and of the weather, little scientific play could be indulged in behind, but about ten minutes from the start Mr. Pilkington obtained the ball, and, making a capital run right through the opposing backs, gained a try for us. The place-kick, a very difficult

one, was unsuccessful, though Kerr made a good shot. After the kick-out play was fairly even till half-time, though we still had rather the best of the game. In the second half we again showed to advantage, Hall being especially noticeable for the capital way in which he dribbled the ball through the scrummage. A little later on Kerr crossed their goal-line, but the try was disallowed, and nothing further was scored before no side was called, though we several times compelled them to touch-down. We were thus left victorious, after a well-fought game, by a try and four minors to *nil*. As we mentioned above, there was but little opportunity for our backs to do anything through the slippery nature of the ball, but Mr. Pilkington and Clarke were the best of them; of the forwards, Kerr, Mr. Sing, Douglas and Hall were the best of a good lot.

S.E.S. *v.* CHRIST CHURCH.—Played on our ground on Nov. 20th, and resulted in an easy victory for us by 1 goal and 4 tries (7 majors) and 5 minors to *nil*. Kerr lost the toss and kicked off from the lower goal. After the usual duel between the backs, the ball remained in their twenty-five, and they were forced to touch-down. After the kick-out, Labat mi. made a good run, and passed to his brother, who gained a try. The place at goal failed. Soon after Marsham gained another try, the place being successful. Tries followed in quick succession from Mr. Pilkington and Marsham; no goal, however, resulted. Half-time was then called. After the ball had been re-started play settled down in the centre of the ground. A good combined run by Mr. Pilkington and Marsham brought the ball into their twenty-five, and the forwards forced them to touch-down. Stephens made an attempt to get away but was well collared by Labat mi. The forwards again rushed the ball down, and our opponents were obliged to touch-down twice in quick succession. At this point our play slackened off considerably, and the ball was rushed up into our twenty-five; however, Labat ma. and Marsham were equal to the occasion, and carried the ball to the centre of the ground, where Mr. Pilkington gained possession and nearly got in. Just before the call of time Kerr got a try near the touch-line

which, however, did not result in a goal. Behind, Mr. Pilkington, Labat ma. and Marsham played best, and of the forwards, Mr. Sing, Newton ma., Hall and Francis were conspicuous.

S.E.S. v. K.E.S., BROMSGROVE.—Played here on Wednesday, November 24th. Having lost the toss, Lea kicked off for them at 2.35, Kerr choosing to play up-hill for the first half. The ball was almost immediately forced into their quarters and after some fine forward play, the halves passed out to our backs, who playing very well together still further invaded their territory. Crichton relieved them by a good punt, but Davies ma. soon after obtained the ball and after a good run crossed their goal line. No goal resulted. After the drop out we soon pressed them again and after a tight scrummage in their twenty-five, Labat ma., after a capital run, obtained a try from which Kerr placed a goal. About this time Kerr put in some magnificent work forward, time after time breaking right through the scrummage with the ball, in which efforts he was well backed up by Hall and Newton. Labat ma. once more getting the ball again successfully invaded their territory; though the try was far out, Kerr kicked a capital goal. After this reverse the visitors, nothing daunted, made some great efforts to get the ball down into our quarters, but they were manifestly out-classed. Milward made a capital run into our twenty-five, where he was well brought down by Marsham, who had been playing a really good game throughout. After some more very fine forward play, a capital bit of dribbling was made by Kerr and Hall, and the former picking up passed to Hall who secured a try, from which no goal resulted. A few minutes later Davies once again crossed their lines, Kerr did not obtain the premier point though he made a really fine shot from a very difficult position. After the kick-out our three-quarters soon got the ball from the scrummage and Labat ma. for the third time gained a try for us, from which Kerr kicked a goal. Half-time was now called, when our score was 3 goals and 3 tries to *nil*.

The second half was more or less a repetition of the first; we soon rushed the ball down into

their quarters and compelled them to touch-down. After some fine passing, Labat mi., who by the way had been playing a capital and unselfish game, gained a try, from which Labat ma. placed a goal. They were again obliged to touch-down after kick-off, and our forwards once more displayed their great superiority, Douglas especially putting in some excellent work. A little later Clarke made a nice run and got behind, but no goal resulted. Our team still showed no signs of flagging energies and soon after some very good play behind and an excellent pass by Marsham resulted in Labat mi. obtaining a try; the place-kick was unsuccessful. We again forced the play and Labat ma. after an excellent dodgy run crossed the line for the fourth time for us: Kerr was successful in scoring the premier point. After the kick-off Davies made a good run almost to their goal-line where the ball remained till no-side was called soon after. We were thus victorious by 5 goals, 5 tries and 5 minors (or 20 points) to *nil*. For us the whole team played splendidly: in our opinion the home captain was the best man on either side, as he worked grandly in the scrummage and also dribbled very well; Hall, Douglas, and Newton also played very well, whilst behind both the Labats, Clarke and Marsham showed to advantage; Amesbury had very little to do, but did that little well. For them Crichton was very good at full back, and Milward and Lea worked hard at three-quarters, Williams seemed about the pick of the forwards. The following were the teams:—

S.E.S.—H. T. Kerr (captain), A. H. Douglas, E. G. Hall, H. J. Newton, E. S. Thirlwall and M. R. Francis (forwards); A. D. Clarke and C. E. Labat (halves); A. M. Labat, W. J. Marsham and J. S. Davies (three-quarters); S. Amesbury (back).

K.E.S.—J. H. Milward, H. Williams, E. T. Whitehurst, H. Staunton, H. E. Dunn, and F. Adye (forwards); J. B. W. Whitehurst and G. W. Ellacombe (halves); J. L. Lea (captain), H. E. Milward and L. Parsons (three-quarters); R. Crichton (back).



The Debating Society.



MEETING of this Society was held in the Big School on Thursday, Oct. 28th, when H. T. Kerr brought forward the following motion:—

“That this house approves of the recent police regulations concerning dogs.”

The hon. mover said that it was a question that did not admit any sentiment and was simply put with few arguments. The newspapers had been flooded with absurd letters, which objected to muzzles on the plea of cruelty, but the house must have seen how light they were, and could not expose the animal to more pain than any one putting on a new pair of boots. The regulations were introduced by the head of the police, who had had great experience, and this fact was greatly in favour of them. And, lastly, in hot weather there generally are a great many dogs running about loose, and this involves no considerable danger.

H. J. Newton, who opposed the motion, said that there was no necessity for such stringent regulations. If the dog licences, he said, were properly attended to there would not be an overplus of curs. Muzzles were of great inconvenience to dogs, especially when they wanted to drink, and often their mouths were severely cut by them. Our ancestors never wanted them, and if nature had thought that they were needful she would have provided them.

F. C. Bridson, in seconding the motion, remarked that muzzles benefitted dogs as well as men. For if dogs were muzzled all over London and the provinces for one year hydrophobia would be stamped out.

W. B. Cawood declared that although the regulations were intended to prevent hydrophobia, since their introduction there had been an increase. Enforcing these regulations took up a great deal of the valuable time of the police, and left houses more exposed to robbery.

After the hon. mover's reply the house divided, and the motion was carried by 12 to 7.

A meeting of this society was held in the Big School on Saturday, Nov. 17th, when H. J. Newton was elected Secretary; E. A. Irwin and

W. B. C. Cawood, members of Committee; J. Y. Newton and E. H. Wilgress were elected members. H. J. Newton then brought forward the following motion:—“That in the opinion of this house political offenders should be included in extradition treaties.”

The hon. mover said that as Irish Dynamitards and Nihilists claimed the protection of foreign nations under the plea of being political offenders, in the interests of the community, we ought to include them in extradition treaties. Statesmen who had done serious harm to thousands ought not to have greater facilities for escape than the criminal who had harmed only one person. He thought it a disgrace to allow social fiends like O'Donovan Rossa to be at large, and concluded by expressing a hope that the world would awake soon to the injustice of such a state of things.

P. N. G. Reade, in opposing the motion, said that it was one of the greatest privileges of England that it was a free country for political refugees to flee to, and that there was no reason now why that privilege should be abolished. He considered dynamitards social and not political offenders, and thought this to have been almost universally acknowledged by the new treaty between England and the United States.

E. A. Irwin, in seconding the motion, said politicians must not be allowed to do what they like, or we shall have selfish men betraying their own country, and then flying to another, escaping justice like Themistocles. If a nation's government is good it deserves the support of other governments, if not, it does not; the way to give that support is to surrender political offenders; the way to show disapproval would be simply to break the treaty and defend the political offenders.

The President said the members who had spoken for the motion had forgotten the good which came from political offenders taking refuge in England. He also thought that the change would become a cause of war since a country would have to fight in defence of political refugees. It was always open for a government to expel the refugees from their borders, and concluded by saying that if political offenders were admitted within the pale of ex-

tradition treaties England's prestige as to the refuge of the distressed would be lost throughout the whole world.

H. Stevens wished to ask the hon. mover where he drew the line between political and ordinary offenders. Did he mean to include O'Donovan Rossa in the same list as Napoleon III.? Where would the refugees from France find safety if it underwent another revolution like that of 1793? He thought it uncivilised for one nation not to respect the victims of the rage and madness of another.

W. B. C. Cawood said that when extradition treaties were first brought forward, there was no need to include political offenders, but since the dynamitards had come into existence, who exulted in deeds of bloodshed and destruction, some means were necessary to prevent such fiends from escaping their deserved punishment by retreating to another country.

R. C. Bruce said he was surprised at his opponents running down the Irish Nationalists, and spoke in high terms of praise of O'Donovan Rossa, whom he represented as having risked his life for his cause, and should therefore have a safe place of retreat.

J. B. Mace agreed with the hon. mover that dynamitards and nihilists should be included in extradition treaties, and said that many of the outrages might be prevented by doing so.

After the mover had replied, the motion was carried by 5 to 4, and the house adjourned.

The Field Club.



ON November 7th the Vice-President lectured on Thunderstorms, apologizing for the absence of experimental illustration on account of the damp atmosphere of a crowded room without a fire making experiments with rough apparatus almost impossible. He begun by shewing the identity of atmospherical electricity with that produced by artificial means; thunderstorms took place when this electricity was unequally distributed, and its efforts to overcome resistance caused the flash of light and the sound.

Lightning was really only of two kinds,—forked and ball lightning,—what was called

sheet lightning being nothing more than the reflection of distant forked flashes. The existence of ball lightning had long been considered doubtful, but was now fully admitted, and a detailed account of an example in Ireland in 1874 was read. It was however quite different to ordinary lightning, especially in duration. The flash was quite instantaneous as far as our eyes were concerned. Its apparent starting from the cloud to earth, or from one cloud to another, being an optical delusion.

The sound was due to sudden expansion and contraction of air from the heat caused by resistance to the passages of the electricity, and the lecturer drew special attention to the explanation of the rolling of thunder, provided by Professor Tyndall's discovery of the fact that bodies of air of varying density reflect sound like walls of stone.

After a short explanation of the protecting "power of points," the lecturer observed that the cause of thunderstorms, that is of unequal distribution of electricity, was unknown, but various facts led us to the conclusion that it was connected with sudden changes of temperature. The *cumulus* cloud, typical of the storm, the formation of hail, and the usual change of wind all implied or suggested change of temperature.

Finally he said that among many errors connected with thunder storms, that of the so-called "thunder-bolt" was the most persistent. Blemnites, or fossil cuttle-fish, meteoric stones, fulgurites, or masses of sand or metal fused by the heat of the flash, and even the globular masses of radiated pyrites common among chalk flints had all been supposed to be thunder-bolts. Nothing really fell with the lightning flash, which went as much up as down, though it was possible that the fall of a meteorite might occasionally have coincided with electrical disturbances.

Death and destruction by electricity were caused principally by the heat aroused by the resistance of imperfect conductors. Death by what was called the "return shock" was however due to the nervous disarrangement, caused by the sudden withdrawal of a charge of electricity in the body, induced by a heavily charged cloud above, which was suddenly relieved by a

flash to another cloud. No flash would pass between the body and the cloud and no wound would be visible.

On Nov. 2nd Hughes was elected a senior member, and Bacon, Thirlwall and Wilkinson junior members of the club.

On Nov. 14th Higgs was elected a junior member.

The following books have been added to the Club Library:—

Fishing, 2 vols (The Badminton Library). H. Cholmeley Pennell.

Sketches of Birds. Harting.

The Crayfish. Huxley.

The "Young Collector" Series, 5 vols, viz.—

Insects; Shells and Fossils; Coins and Tokens; Seaweeds; Crustacea.

A piece of white coral from Bermuda has been presented to the Museum by Walsh ma. and min.

The Library.



HE balance in the hands of the Editors of the *Chronicle* has been handed over to the Librarian for the purchase of books.

The following have been already bought with part of the money:

Molesworth's History of England, 1830-74.

Selections from R. Browning, 2 vols.

Words and Places. Isaac Taylor.

Frondees Agrestes. Ruskin.

Unto this Last. Ruskin.

Sesame and Lilies. Ruskin.

The rest of the amount will shortly be expended.

The Librarian has to acknowledge with thanks a photograph from R. C. Woodward for the Old Boys' Album.

November 25th.



ON November 25th, being Gaudy Day, an entertainment was given in Big School by the Sixth Form.

Punctually at 7 o'clock the curtain rose to an excellent rendering of Carmen, the chorus of which the audience enthusiastically took up. It was sung to what is known as

"The Old Tune." A farce then followed, in which E. A. Irwin showed his well-known dramatic powers, and E. G. Hall ably performed the part of the badly treated uncle of a fair maiden, to whom his companion was paying his attentions; the only fault, perhaps, being that the audience were not favoured with an introduction to the attractive heroine.

This finished, B. S. Miller (treble), J. M. Houghton (alto), W. J. Marsham (tenor), and A. M. Labat (bass) sang Mendelssohn's quartette "Farewell to the Forest," which was delivered with such expression that an encore was loudly demanded.

When the request had been granted, G. T. Miller and H. T. Kerr performed the pianoforte duet "Qui vive," with great effect; it was loudly cheered, but the performers would not repeat it.

Then followed Romberg's "Toy Symphony," which gave evidence of the greatest care and trouble, and which was the subject of hearty applause, the loud cries for a repetition being responded to.

The second farce, "Done on Both Sides," was then acted with great *éclat* by H. T. Kerr, A. D. Clarke, F. C. Bridson, W. B. Cawood and W. H. Woodward. It was an amusing performance, and the disguises were in some cases so perfect as to defy recognition. Clarke especially proved himself very amusing as the elderly gentleman, his manner being wonderfully suited to the part. The performance was concluded with a grand chorus of the National Anthem, in which the School universally showed their loyalty.

Kerr then proposed the usual three cheers for the Warden and Mrs. Simeon, and the company broke up, amidst loud applause for Kerr and Bridson. The Sixth Form, with their few helpers from the rest of the School, are to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment, and the thanks of the whole School are due to them, and especially to Kerr and Hall, who both led and took an active part in the preparation, for providing an extremely pleasant evening. In congratulating the performers generally on the trouble taken in getting up the entertainment, we hope and trust that this will be by no means the last of what the

School enjoy as much as anything in the whole course of the year.

Correspondence.

THE O.B.'s DINNER.

To the Editors of "St. Edward's School Chronicle."

DEAR SIRs,—You will be surprised to hear that the Committee have been compelled to put off the Old Boys' Dinner.

Of the Old Boys away from Oxford, only three accepted the invitation; of the members of the "Varsity" only nine. Many of the excuses given by those away from Oxford were, doubtless, honest ones; but, considering that special efforts were made to get a large attendance, so few answers seemed to show a great want of spirit. One Old Boy who at first said he would be glad to come, wrote on Saturday to say that he forgot Corney Grain would be in Oxford on the 25th, and so he must be excused.

If the dinner is to be kept up with any regularity, it must depend chiefly on those who have left the School most recently, and this year they were conspicuous by their unwillingness to come.

I am, Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
HUGH THOMAS ROBERTS.

To the Editors of "St. Edward's School Chronicle."

DEAR SIRs,—I consider that the Old Boys' match of last Thursday needs some comment.

Firstly, we were all considerably surprised to find that we were confronted not only by the School, but also by the masters, which, I may say, is entirely contrary to former precedent.

I think that the Old Boys' match has always been looked upon rather as a trial of skill between past and present members of St. Edward's than an ordinary foreign match; that being so, it is, to say the least, rather incongruous that masters should play in that particular match. I should have thought that the public-school spirit which used to exist in the school in former years would have prevented such an occurrence, which would, at any other time, have called forth an indignant protest.

I would also wish to draw attention to the spirit in which the game was played. Instead of a friendly contest, as we have always considered the match to be, we could not help feeling that, on this occasion, we were looked upon rather as a rival club than as old school fellows, and this was further emphasized by the spirit evinced by the rest of the School, who throughout the match showed one-sided sympathy with the present members of the School by ill-timed shouts of "Well played, St. Edward's," entirely oblivious of the fact that all those who were playing, with the exception of the masters, had an equally good claim to be so called.

I much regret that I should have felt it necessary to draw attention to these incidents, but I know that my opinion was shared by all those who were playing, including the masters.

I am not writing this letter in any over-critical spirit, but if any words of mine, disagreeable though they may seem to be, might help to bring a better feeling into the School, I would rather they should not be left unsaid, as my motto will always be "Floreat St. Edward's."

Yours faithfully,
C. S. KNIGHT.

CENTRAL FUND ACCOUNTS.

SEPT., 1885, TO SEPT., 1886.

		£	s.	d.
1885.	Balance in hand	28	11	5
	Subscription, Christmas Term	29	6	0
	„ Easter Term	30	0	0
	„ Summer Term	28	16	6
	Fives Subscriptions	7	19	0
	Entries to Athletic Sports	9	4	0
	Sale of Match Cards	0	18	0
	Common Room	10	10	0
	From Rent of Shop	10	0	0

£155 4 11

		£	s.	d.
	Footballs	6	15	6
	Loss on sale of Fives Balls	2	1	0
	Walker	2	0	6
	Carpenter's Shop	2	13	3
	Brooms and Sawdust	1	3	10
	Goal Posts and Whiting	0	14	8
	XV. Shield	0	10	0
	Sports Prizes	15	14	0
	Cricketer Net	3	10	0
	Williamson's Wages	22	10	0
	„ Bill	31	1	6
	Tape and String	0	11	6
	Printing and Postage	2	9	7
	Ground Man	16	2	6
	Drags to Station	3	4	6
	Balance in hand	44	2	7

£155 4 11

CHRONICLE ACCOUNTS.

OCT., 1885, TO OCT., 1886.

		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.				
Old Boys, &c., Subscriptions and		7	6	0
Compositions				
School Subscriptions:				
Christmas, 1885		8	9	6
Easter, 1886		8	12	6
Summer, 1886		8	12	6

£33 0 6

		£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE.				
1885.	Upstone and Son, Oct., Nov.,			
	Dec., at £2 14s.	8	2	0
1886.	Ditto, Feb., March, April, at			
	£2 14s.	8	2	0
1886.	Ditto, June, double number	4	1	0
	July, ditto	3	7	0
	Postage	1	8	7

£25 0 7

7 19 11

£33 0 6

EDITORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS can compound for ten years, or as long as the *Chronicle* shall last within that time for the sum of 15/.

THE Editors acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the *Cantuarian*, *Leamingtonian*, *Plymothian*, *Ousel* (Bedford), *Shirburnian*, *Cheltonian*, *Denstonian* and *Lancing College Magazine*.

Printed for the proprietors at UPSTONE AND SON'S General Printing Office, 15½, Queen Street, Oxford.—November, 1886.