

THE STOIC



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THE PORTICO OF THE CHAPEL.

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THE STOIC

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No. 1

SIR ROBERT LORIMER

SIR Robert Lorimer, K.B.E., A.R.A., R.S.A., the Architect of Stowe Chapel, died on September 13th, 1929, just two months after the Dedication of what proved to be his last great work. His death brought to many of us personal sorrow, and to all of us a sense of loss. Everyone who knew him here counted him a friend. Everyone who had seen his work felt that he had done what no one else could have done for Stowe.

His services to Architecture in general are widely known and acknowledged, but we here think that his work for us was in a special degree creative and original. The Chapel at Stowe is a unique building. It reflects the character of the great Classical house beside which it stands, and yet it is touched with the spirit of Christian reverence, so that it is not only a thing of beauty in itself, but also a fitting place for the services of a Christian School.

Sir Robert Lorimer was a friend to many Stoics of this generation, and the father of one. By later generations he will be reckoned to have been also one of the makers of Stowe.

The following obituary notice is reprinted by permission from "*The Times*."

The last great work of Sir Robert Lorimer, whose death occurred last week, was the building for Stowe School of the chapel opened by Prince George in July, and fully described in *The Times* of July 11th. Sir Robert Lorimer must be pronounced to have been one of the most original architects of our time. The originality was all the more remarkable in that he worked for the most part in traditional forms hallowed by associations. He might almost be said to have evolved a style of his own, in which Gothic and Renaissance elements were blended in a manner which bore no resemblance to the mingling of motives which marked the transition from one to the other, and everything he did bore the stamp of his personality. Of no other contemporary architect can it be said that his buildings are more immediately recognizable. To his originality in design Lorimer added a passion for fine craftsmanship, and he was one of the first of our architects to see the importance of "team-work," in which—allowing for all the differences between ours and the Gothic period—the architect, sculptor, painter, and glazier should be once more closely associated.

Robert Stodart Lorimer, who was a younger son of the late Professor Lorimer, of Edinburgh University and Kellie Castle, Fife, was born on November 4th, 1864. At the age of 21 he entered the office of Sir Rowand Anderson, LL.D., in Edinburgh, remaining there for the next 4½ years as pupil. After an interval of travelling in England, he went as assistant to the late G. F. Bodley, R. A. Lorimer was with Bodley in London for only 18 months. He then returned to Edinburgh, and, in 1893, set up in practice for himself. The greater part of his earlier work was connected with the restoration of and addition to old Scottish houses.

The first work that brought Lorimer into public notice was the new chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, for which he was chosen by the trustees in 1909. No doubt it was the success of the chapel which prompted his selection, in 1919, to design the Scottish National War Memorial, on Edinburgh Castle Rock, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in July, 1927.

He was one of the principal architects of the Imperial War Graves Commission, being responsible for the designs of the cemeteries in Italy, Egypt, and Macedonia, and also designed the Memorial to the Missing of the Salonika Army at Lake Doiran, and the three naval memorials at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. Some of the furniture designed by him, for the preparation of which he searched the British Isles for the fine timber of large size still existent, is beautiful work. Almost his last designs were those of the chapel stalls at Stowe. Among more recent works of Lorimer's was the new Department of Zoology of the University of Edinburgh, on Blackford Hill—an example of his severely-practical designing for contemporary needs. Attention may be called to the Stowe Chapel as a peculiarly characteristic work of its author, showing his ingenuity in combining old and new, his blending of Gothic and Renaissance flavours, and his delight in symbolical ornament carried out in terms of fine craftsmanship. Possibly when all is said about his powers as a designer of buildings it is as an inspirer of "team-work" in others that Lorimer will be best remembered. Everybody who came in contact with him became infected with his enthusiasm, and his workmen worshipped him. He was elected A.R.A. in 1920 and R.S.A. in 1921, was knighted in 1911, and created K.B.E. in 1928.

THE LATE VICE PROVOST OF ETON

BY the death of Mr. Hugh Macnaghten Stowe loses one of its best and oldest friends. *The Stoic* of July, 1924, records the ceremony which accompanied Prince Arthur's gift of the Avenue to the School five years ago, but to some of us five years is a long time, and many present Stoics either do not know or do not remember the part which Mr. Macnaghten played in the rescue of our threatened trees.

On October 23rd, 1923—when Stowe was six months old—Mr. Macnaghten wrote to *The Times* to say that an anonymous Old Etonian had offered to give a hundred pounds towards the purchase of the Avenue and its presentation to the School. A few weeks later he wrote again to say that the rest of the needful money had been given by other Old Etonians (and their Mothers and Sisters) and that H.M. the Queen had been one of the subscribers. How much of this result was due to his

own hard work and to his incomparable influence with Etonians of all ages, only those of us who knew him personally can judge. It was he, too, who composed the entirely delightful inscription which records the gift and which too few of us stop at the Avenue Gates to read, and it was he who, in spite of rain and water-logged loud-speakers made so happy and memorable a speech upon "Trees that have Talked" at the Presentation on July 17th, 1924. The speech was never recorded in full, but the inscription is cut in stone, and in any case it is of the kind that it is not easy to forget.

" MCMXXIV
HAS ARBORES REDEMPTAS
NE LOQUENTIUM COMARUM INTERCIDERET VOX
NASCENTI SCHOLAE TRADIDERUNT
ILLUD PRECANTES UT PERSTET ET PRAESTET
ETONENSES
A.D. XVI. KAL. SEXT."

No one but the Vice Provost could have written that.

He it was, too, who suggested the Latin inscription which surmounts the portico of the Chapel.

"INGREDIENTES EXEUNTESQUE CUSTODI DOMINE DEUS."

The rhythm of the words, he said, had haunted him ever since he read them, or dreamt them, in Venice many years ago. They are, like everything he wrote, perfect both in sound and in sense.

Stowe has been fortunate in its friends. Never did it find a better one than Hugh Macnaghten, nor one whom it has more cause to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM

CONRAD HARRY HARTLAND-SWANN.

Born on September 29th, 1909.

Died on November 6th, 1929.

Mr. Hartland-Swann and his brother were among the First Stoics of May, 1923. He kept up a close connection with the School after he left it in 1926, and he played in one of the Old Stoic Fifteens at Stowe on October 5th. He was a faithful supporter of the Pineapple Club and always a welcome visitor there.

He was killed instantaneously in a motor accident at the age of twenty.

He leaves many friends behind him among Stoics of this generation and of his own.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

As a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's Examination in July, 1929, the following were awarded School Certificates :—

E. H. H. Alington.	D. M. Lea.
T. Q. Annan.	R. D. Lees.
J. L. Ashton.	R. W. McDowell.
C. M. Baker.	I. M. Martin.
P. F. Baker.	J. Melvin.
B. J. Bradford.	B. R. Mitchell.
D. H. Booth.	W. E. D. Moore.
J. H. Brooker.	D. L. Morgan.
R. H. G. Carr.	J. D. C. Munroe.
J. C. Cater.	R. A. Newbery.
F. W. B. Charles.	G. F. Panton.
T. P. Charlton.	D. M. S. Parker.
J. W. Collins-Lewis.	M. F. Parker.
J. C. Commings.	J. W. E. Parsons.
P. C. Conran.	R. C. Peile.
A. D. Drew.	M. W. B. Phelps.
J. Drummond.	C. C. Preston.
J. Duncan.	A. A. H. Radice.
J. C. Dundas.	C. Rochford-Boyd.
P. G. H. Gell.	P. L. H. Roth.
I. R. Græme.	D. F. N. Rowlatt.
Lord R. M. H. Graham.	J. D. Russell-Davis.
G. C. Grundy.	E. W. Sconce.
R. R. Hammond-Chambers.	E. J. Spurrier.
P. T. Hayman.	I. A. H. Stewart.
J. P. L. Henderson.	E. Stokvis.
J. E. M. Hoare.	R. E. Thornton.
M. E. J. Hoos.	J. K. Todd.
C. G. Isacke.	D. E. C. Trench.
J. F. Jefferson.	G. B. P. Trippe.
P. V. Jones.	R. G. Walford.
T. L. Jones.	R. N. Warington-Smyth.
H. E. Josselyn.	C. I. B. Wells.
J. R. C. Kenyon.	W. H. H. Wilberforce.
R. H. D. Kitchin.	M. J. C. Wood.
C. J. H. Klingenberg.	

STOICA

On Friday, November 29th, seventy eight members of the School were confirmed by the Bishop of Oxford in the New Chapel.

The Society of Seven has been formed for the purpose of constructing a model of the House, Monuments and Grounds of Stowe, as they were in 1760. Considerable progress has already been made. Many friends have very kindly contributed towards the cost. The model will be housed in the Queen's Temple. The size of the model will be 22ft. by 20ft. Wood has already been purchased for the platform and a start has been made on the House and Temples.

The Third Annual Dinner of the Old Stoic Society was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on December 7th, 1929. Eighty-three Members were present. The chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Roxburgh. Mr. A. B. Clifford was the guest of the Society.

The First Annual Dinner of the Oxford University Old Stoic Society was held at the Clarendon Hotel on November 26th, 1929. Eighteen Members were present. Mr. E. D. O'Brien was in the chair. The visitors from Stowe were Mr. J. F. Roxburgh and Mr. M. C. MacLaughlin. Mr. C. D. Harrison (Trinity College, Cambridge) was the guest of the Society.

The Third Annual Dinner of the Cambridge Old Stoic Society was held in Trinity College on November 30th, 1929. Fifty-five Members were present. The visitors from Stowe were Mr. J. F. Roxburgh and Mr. I. M. Cross. Mr. E. D. O'Brien (Exeter College, Oxford) was the guest of the Society.

The first public appearance of the School Band which occurred twenty yards due South of the Gee in George was remarkable not only for the melodies produced but also for the agents and agencies which produced them. Several Distinguished Persons were disguised as Privates and it was noted that the instruments used included a grand piano as well as a harp and several hautboys.

The shortage of water (from below) which made baths a rarity at one moment in November is now happily at an end. It contrasted somewhat painfully with the ample supplies granted from above during that remarkable month.

Some necessary fellings of dangerous trees have been made this Term. The gales, too, have taken their toll, but we have suffered less than might have been expected, considering their violence.

A fine Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven) came down early in the Term. It stood near the 6th green. In the recent storms a number of beeches and elms suffered, both in the grounds and in the avenues. We hope to see some beeches and at least one oak planted in the near future.

Our youthful contemporary, the Stowe Club News, has set us a smart pace in journalism. Still more power to the Warden's pen in the next number!

The following visitors have preached in Chapel this term:—

Oct. 6th. Archdeacon Fleming, Labrador.
 Oct. 20th. Rev. R. F. Bale, Vicar of Buckingham.
 Nov. 3rd. Rev. T. W. L. Casperez, R. N., Missions to Seamen.
 Nov. 10th. Rev. E. L. L. McClintock, Banbury.
 Dec. 1st. Rev. R. W. Howard, Headmaster of Liverpool College.

There is no foundation whatever for the suggestion that the Master who walked into Cobham Pond the other night had been looking upon the wine when it was red. He only wanted to see what the bottom of the pond looked like on a dark night. Or perhaps he was contemplating giving Rusty a bath and wished first to test the consistency of the water himself.

The Stowe Show will be held in the Rudolph Steiner Hall on Thursday, December 19th at 2.30 and 8.30 p.m. The Programme will include "The Little Man," by John Galsworthy; "Anything to Declare?" by Gertrude Jennings, and musical items.

The following have been awarded football colours during the term:—

Colts.—I. E. Hills, H. M. Barclay, A. R. P. Ellis.
2nd XV.—I. W. Macpherson, J. S. P. C. Cooper, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells, C. E. Salamon, H. V. Kemp, P. J. G. Weir, P. F. Hornsby, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, C. M. Heath, G. M. Wolfe, R. J. Dunsmuir, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, M. L. Dillon, W. H. H. Wilberforce, C. C. Cameron, T. P. Charlton, J. C. A. D. Lawson, D. G. Levis, I. A. H. Stewart, D. F. N. Rowlatt.
1st XV.—P. H. Heygate, P. P. L. Dillon, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, J. S. P. C. Cooper, I. W. Macpherson, C. E. Salamon, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston, P. J. G. Weir.

OLIM ALUMNI

MR. B. W. DAY, B.A., was placed 17th on the Indian Civil Service List, 1929.
 MR. A. R. C. WATSON (Magdalene College) played in the Cambridge University Freshmen's Match (Rugby) this Term.
 MR. E. J. OLIVER (Christ Church) played in the Oxford University Freshmen's Match (Rugby) this Term.
 MR. A. C. DAWSON (Pembroke College) has played Tennis for Cambridge University and Hockey for his College.
 MR. D. MORLEY FLETCHER and MR. S. C. SWANN rowed in the early stages of Trial Eights at Cambridge.
 MR. E. D. O'BRIEN has been elected to serve on the Committee of the Oxford University Union Society.
 MR. T. A. G. PRITCHARD won the Heavyweight Boxing in the Novices' Competition at Sandhurst.
 MR. C. N. M. BLAIR gained a Half-Blue for Athletics at Sandhurst.
 MR. J. N. FEATHERS, who was originally chosen as reserve, was eventually included in the Oxford University Cross-Country Team, owing to the illness of the third string.

WITCHCRAFT

TO have been an old lady in the sixteenth century can have been little better than to have been a young one in the nineteenth.

Not that Priscilla was ever in danger of a ducking, much though she needed one; but both positions entailed considerable duplicity and a certain degree of astuteness. Priscilla's father was usually a brute and was addicted to port and a past. Whether this acted as a spur to his censorship of her Valentines, or whether he was led by ignoble curiosity, matters not; Priscilla and Mother-sixteenth-century bore something not far removed from a common cross.

To ply the trade of White Witch in the old days was both remunerative and eventful. A failure over Squire's warts might prove uncommonly awkward, as might the loss of one's cat or broom.

It was occurrences like this that led to the disturbance of the swallows in their supposed winter-quarters at the bottom of the pond.

How much the old ladies knew of Ashtoreth or how far Moloch would have gone down with the mediaeval Englishman, seems a matter with a visible conclusion.

Few European nations seem ever to have had much leaning Baalwards, and our unimaginative race has never sought Pan in its Religion. Druidism, Nature-worship and the Black Arts seem a perquisite of the Celt: and since the modern Attila and Cnut go daily to their offices in the city, Moloch and Pan have returned to the "Ethiopians who dwell at the ends of the Earth."

Perhaps they look wistfully back, murmuring "mortui te salutamus."
C.A.G.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CINEMA.

The Cinema has run this Term very much on its usual lines. There have been comedies, farces and "interest" pictures, and the programmes have been popular. But it is doubtful whether a School Cinema is fulfilling its proper purpose by retailing in a somewhat second-hand fashion the West End successes of two years ago. Buster Keaton is all very well but his pictures can be seen by anyone at any time at any cinema. We are simply duplicating shows that can be seen in the holidays.

We might do more usefully by showing instead the Films that are less well-known, the Films done by the better producers for intelligent audiences, Films which have perhaps been failures in the ordinary cinemas for this very reason. All sorts of experiments in Film technique are being tried on the Continent and we should know what work is being done in other countries. The French "*Finis Terrae*" was, perhaps, the most thoughtful Film we have had this Term. The German silhouette was another instance of clever production.

Next Term we shall try to get more examples of the unusual type of Film. There must be failures as well as successes in exploring new ground, for it is not always possible to see a Film before it is booked, but in the long run the progressive policy may prove to be worth while.

"BIRD IN HAND."

The Cobham Dramatic Society's production of John Drinkwater's comedy, "Bird In Hand," on Saturday November 30th, maintained in every way the standard set by "Tons of Money" last year. The company deserves much praise, firstly for its teamwork, which was excellent, and secondly for the convincing way in which it ate. Eating is a very difficult thing to do on the stage, but Cobham managed it with signal success.

Perhaps the two outstanding performances of the evening were those of D. M. Lea as Thomas Greenleaf and F. H. F. Banbury as Mr. Blanquet, 'of French descent.' D. M. Lea was by turns priceless and pathetic as the old countryman who refused to march with the times. He had several long speeches to deliver, but he never ceased to hold the attention of his audience. F. H. F. Banbury appeared for the first time in a man's part. May it not be the last! This commercial traveller was perhaps a little too cockney, but he caused roars of laughter, especially during the second act

His night-gown alone was a *tour de force*. J. D. C. Munroe was gloriously fatuous as Cyril Beverley, and C. T. Crowe was excellent as "Godolphin, K.C." G. A. L. Cheatle gave a very clever performance as Joan Greenleaf, a difficult part, and D. S. Campkin was remarkably good as Alice Greenleaf. R. M. Peel's Gerald Arnwood could hardly have been bettered, and J. S. P. C. Cooper gave a sympathetic study of Sir Robert.

The production ran smoothly throughout the play. Mr. Cook certainly deserved the applause he received, even though he was too modest to take it in person. Both he and the stage manager, J. Drummond, are to be congratulated on the scenery, which really looked like a room.

A word must be said about the extremely natural acting of Ben and the Cobham Cat; the latter's perambulations in the last Act were much appreciated.

Our heartiest thanks are due to Mr. Acland, Mr. Cook and the company for a most enjoyable evening.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE record of 1st XV matches for the term is three won and seven lost. This is certainly not as good as last year's result, but there does not seem to be any real cause for despondency. With only four old colours back, the team has perforce been young and inexperienced. There have been weak spots, and unfortunately the weakest has been at the most vital place, half-back. Weir at scrum-half, after a rather slow and uncertain start, settled down into a useful player and it must be remembered that he had a difficult job to replace his predecessor. The fly-half position has been the real difficulty, and taking Charles from the three-quarter line, where he properly belongs, did not really solve it. The forwards have been the most uniformly successful part of the team. They settled down very quickly into a pack and played practically unchanged throughout the season.

In the School matches we did well against Radley, who were rather stronger this year, but went down badly to St. Paul's, whom we struck at the top of their form, as they did us last year. Then we beat quite a good Trinity side, and to beat a good College is always creditable. The other Colleges and the Clubs beat us, but all these matches were fairly close and it was chiefly a lack of pace and thrust behind the scrum that was our undoing. However, we ought to have a number of this year's team back next season and their experience should stand them in good stead.

The "Seconds" have done well and were unfortunate once or twice to lose by very narrow margins. The Colts had two of their four matches scratched, but were not so strong as last year.

The rest of the School has suffered somewhat from the persistently record-breaking weather. First the grounds were so hard that it was unsafe to play on them, while latterly torrential rain has frequently stopped any sport but paddling.

The Leagues have been won by Temple with the loss of only one "B" match. They have played consistently well and fully deserve their success. The runners-up were Chandos, while Grafton came close behind them. The winners in their 'A' matches scored 129 points to 23 and in their 'B' matches 97 points to 19. The attached table shows the full results. An 'A' win counts six points, a 'B' win four

	Matches Won.		Points.		Total.
	'A'	'B'	'A'	'B'	
Temple	6	5	36	20	56
Chandos.....	5	3	30	12	42
Grafton	4	4	24	16	40
Grenville	2	4	12	16	28
Bruce	1	4	6	16	22
Chatham	2	1	12	4	16
Cobham	1	0	6	0	6

THE SCHOOL v. OLD STOICS.

Played at Stowe on October 6th, the Old Stoics winning by two tries (6 points) to one goal (5 points).

The School had to take the field with very little previous practice, owing to the hardness of the grounds, and on the whole they did very well. The pack was astonishingly well together and until the last ten minutes fully held, and sometimes outplayed, a much heavier eight. Weight then told and towards the end the Old Stoics got the ball fairly regularly from the tight scrums. The wheeling and close dribbling of the school pack were particularly encouraging. The back division was largely experimental. Charles was out of the side through injury and Dillon ma. took his place at fly. Although not opening up the game enough at times, Dillon did much useful work by his tackling and touchkicking. Cooper showed pace in scoring his try, which Watson converted, but on the whole the three-quarters lacked thrust.

The Old Stoics had a strong side, especially behind the scrum, but Charles was for the most part not holding his passes well and a number of chances went astray. Towards the end however he ran very strongly on a number of occasions.

Croft opened the scoring after five minutes play by a good run on the left and then followed a period of hard even play, with the School forwards doing much good rushing and tackling. Then followed the School's try and they led 5-3 at half-time. The second half was fairly even, but the Old Stoics looked the more dangerous side. From a scrum Gadney broke away on the blind side and sent in Jones on the right, but Gill failed to convert. After this the Old Stoics several times got up to the School line, but there was no further scoring.

Teams :—*The School* : M. A. R. Sutherland ; P. L. Sherwood, J. S. P. C. Cooper, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, C. C. Cameron ; P. P. L. Dillon, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, I. W. Macpherson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells.

Old Stoics : E. J. Oliver ; C. B. Jones, H. W. Gill, W. D. McComb, N. A. C. Croft ; J. B. Charles, B. C. Gadney ; J. E. McComb, E. R. Cox, S. J. Murdoch, S. D. A. S. Aylmer, J. N. Feathers, G. S. L. Burroughes, D. S. Bramley, J. G. B. Grimley.

THE SCHOOL v. ROSSLYN PARK A.

Played at Stowe on October 12th, Rosslyn Park winning by two goals, one penalty goal and three tries (22 points) to two tries (6 points).

Rosslyn Park sent down a really good side and they proved rather too strong for the School behind the scrum. In the first half they scored sixteen points to nil, but afterwards the School backs played better, and in the second half each side scored two unconverted tries. Sherwood scored both the School tries, the first from a pick-up and a run of three-quarters of the length of the field, the second from a good opening made by Dillon, who broke clean through in the centre at about mid-field.

The School forwards were good ; they got a full share of the ball in the tight and rushed well in the loose. They did not do enough, however, in helping the backs to tackle, and in particular they allowed the opposing scrum-half to get away much too easily and too often. Weir played quite well but was up against a really good player. Kemp was very slow off the mark, especially in the first half, and consequently the three-quarter line was very ineffective, but later in the game all the backs played with more dash and thrust. Sutherland at full-back was rather uncertain both in fielding and in tackling.

Team :—M. A. R. Sutherland ; P. L. Sherwood, P. P. L. Dillon, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; H. V. Kemp, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, I. W. Macpherson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells.

THE SCHOOL v. LONDON SCOTTISH A.

Played at Stowe on October 19th, London Scottish winning by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one try (3 points).

Charles made his first appearance this season, but was most unlucky to be hurt again in the first minute of the game. He was, however, able to play out the match and in spite of being slightly lame, managed to make the backs very much more lively than they had been in previous matches. The three-quarters when they got the ball ran quite well, but Weir, at the base of the scrum, was very slow in getting the ball away. He was undoubtedly being badly harried by a lively bustling pack, but his picking up was uncertain and his passes were too long delayed. Dillon at full-back played a very fine game and was the outstanding man on the side. His kicking was long and for the most part accurate and his tackling saved a number of almost certain tries.

The forwards were rather disorganised by a necessary rearrangement in packing, but they stuck well to their heavier and more experienced opponents.

After a few minutes' play, Salamon, who had followed up a good dribble by Hart, picked up and went over for the School. After that the Scottish three-quarters began to dominate the game and showing considerable pace and cleverness scored at fairly regular intervals.

Team :—P. P. L. Dillon ; P. L. Sherwood, J. A. Hotham, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; F. W. B. Charles, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, I. W. Macpherson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells.

THE SCHOOL *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE.

Played at Radley on October 26th, the School winning by two goals and three tries (19 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

We were unfortunate to be without Sherwood for this match; otherwise we were practically at full strength. Radley scored two early tries and led by eight points. The second try was the result of some rash passing by our backs in front of their own goal. The School came back to the attack and a fine run by Cooper took the game right up to the Radley line; from the loose play that followed Allen went over. A few minutes later Weir scored from a scrum following on a good run by Villiers-Stuart on the right. Before half-time Charles cut through and scored and Dillon converted. We thus led 11-8 at half-time.

After the interval we pressed hard, but Radley got the next score after a good run on the left and they thus drew level. The score remained at eleven all till ten minutes from time, when Cooper broke away and scored. He got another try a few minutes later after Charles had broken through, and, Watson converting, we held a comfortable lead of eight points to the end.

The whole team played very well, the forwards being particularly good. In the tight the pack got the ball far more often than their opponents and they rushed and tackled very well in the loose. Weir at scrum-half was inclined to lob his passes, which consequently were slow. However, he did a great deal of useful spoiling and tackling and stopped a number of dangerous rushes. Of the other backs, Cooper was outstanding for his pace and strong running. Charles made some good openings, but he was not very fit and was consequently rather slow in getting under way. Dillon did not have very much to do, but he played a very sound game and kicked well.

Team:—P. P. L. Dillon; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, J. A. Hotham, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon; F. W. B. Charles, P. J. G. Weir; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, I. W. Macpherson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells.

THE SCHOOL *v.* ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Played at West Kensington on November 2nd, St. Paul's winning by six goals and one try (33 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

We were unlucky to be without Charles and Heygate for this match. The former especially would have done much to strengthen the weak part of our side, the back division.

Whatever the cause, the team did not play nearly so well as they did against Radley. The forwards, although they got a very fair share of the ball in the tight, lacked fire in the loose and were slow in getting on to their opponents. The chief weakness, however, lay behind the scrum, but Kemp at fly-half played quite well and was not altogether responsible for the ineffectiveness of the threes. He handled well and occasionally cut through very nicely. He was inclined, however, to hang on too long and to allow himself to be tackled with the ball. Cooper on a few occasions ran strongly, and scored both our tries. As a whole, however, the backs lacked cohesion. They were slow in coming up in defence and failed to combine well in attack.

St. Paul's were quickly ten points up; both tries resulted from rash passing inside our own twenty-five line. After that things went rather better and we got well down on our opponents line. However, St. Paul's worked back and scored again and this time the kick at goal hit the upright from far out—St. Paul's only unsuccessful place kick from a try. Cooper then scored for Stowe and Watson converted, but St. Paul's put on another goal and led by 18-5 at half time.

After the interval, St. Paul's scored three more goals by means of good running and passing. Stowe had a good deal of the game in spite of these scores and especially towards the end kept play in St. Paul's territory. Just on time, Cooper got over in the left corner, but the kick at goal was a poor one.

Team:—P. P. L. Dillon; P. L. Sherwood, J. A. Hotham, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon; H. V. Kemp, P. J. G. Weir; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, G. D. Watson, I. W. Macpherson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells, P. F. Hornsby.

THE SCHOOL *v.* ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Played at Stowe on November 9th, Oriel winning by one goal and four tries (17 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

The School showed quite good form in this match. The forwards played excellently against a strong pack. In the set scrums they got a fair share of the ball, and in the loose were superior to their opponents. They went very hard and their tackling and rushing were good. The halves and three-quarters also showed improvement. Weir was quick on his man and sent out many good passes. Kemp was rather slow but he frequently got the threes going. The first School try was the result of a beautiful piece of combined play by the backs, the break through being made by Charles, and Salamon eventually shaking off the back's tackle and running right round for Watson to convert. Oriel had previously scored practically from the kick-off and before half-time they put on two more tries, one of which was converted, to lead 11-5 at the interval.

In the second half, Oriel scored two tries to one by the School. After Clouston had had hard luck in not scoring, Sherwood got over on the right, the kick at goal, taken by Charles, hitting the post. Just on time, Oriel scored their final try after a good piece of combined play. The School successfully charged down the kick, which was taken right in front of goal.

Although the School were beaten, they were by no means disgraced, as Oriel were quite a strong team. The side played really well and showed a quickness in getting on to the ball, which was very much lacking in the St. Paul's match. Heygate and Allen, perhaps, deserve to be mentioned for their work in the pack.

Team:—P. P. L. Dillon; P. L. Sherwood, F. W. B. Charles, J. S. P. C. Copper, C. E. Salamon; H. V. Kemp, P. J. G. Weir; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, R. H. S. Clouston, C. I. B. Wells, P. F. Hornsby.

THE SCHOOL *v.* TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Played at Stowe on November 16th, the School winning by one goal and two tries (11 points) to one try (3 points).

Conditions were, bad for play, the ground and ball being very wet. It was in consequence largely a forward game, but there was also a fair amount of passing and running and all the tries were, in fact, scored after three-quarter movements. Trinity had rather more of the game in the first half, but in spite of that we led 8-3 at half-time. The first try was the result of strong running by Charles and Cooper. The latter gave to Salamon who beat his man and scored behind the posts for Watson to convert. Cooper again ran very well to score the second try far out on the right. Then Trinity scored through their left-wing. Dillon made his tackle and brought down his man, but did not hold him, and he got up and ran over.

In the second half the School had much more of the game. The forwards played with great dash and rushed and followed up very effectively. Cooper scored again, this time in the left corner, after another good run.

Altogether the School gave a good display. For once we were faster behind the scrum than our opponents, and were able to overhaul anyone who broke through. Dillon ma. was safe at full-back and fielded and kicked very well. The forwards were, however, the mainstay of the team. They were very well led by Hart, and got the ball back well in addition to showing good form in the loose. Lorimer was effective as hooker, and Allen was very prominent in the open.

Team :—P. P. L. Dillon ma. ; P. L. Sherwood, M. L. Dillon mi., J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; F. W. B. Charles, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston.

THE SCHOOL *v.* CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

Played at Oxford on November 23rd, Christ Church winning by one goal and two tries (11 points) to one goal (5 points).

A downpour of rain had soaked the ground, which was in a most slippery and treacherous condition. In addition the lines had been completely obliterated and the game in consequence was scrappy and rather unsatisfactory. The House backs were, however, superior to ours and might have scored further tries but for knocking-on the wet ball. The School forwards again gave a good account of themselves but were perhaps not so lively as usual. They were, however, up against a much bigger and heavier pack. The School backs never appeared likely to break away, and in defence they were considerably worried by the opposing fly-half, who wriggled his way through very effectively. Sherwood scored for the School. He gathered rather a wild fly-kick of the opposing full-back and made an excellent run down the touch-line, beating three opponents. He ran right round behind the posts and Watson kicked an easy goal.

Team :—W. H. H. Wilberforce ; P. L. Sherwood, M. L. Dillon, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; F. W. B. Charles, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston.

THE SCHOOL *v.* RICHMOND EXTRA A.

Played at Stowe on November 30th, Richmond winning by two goals and four tries (22 points) to two goals and one try (13 points).

After a blank week as far as practice games were concerned, the School started in uncertain and hesitating fashion. The ball was coming out well enough but the backs and especially the centre three-quarters ran with no dash at all. Richmond on the other hand looked dangerous whenever they got the ball behind the scrum, and being faster than the School they made the most of their opportunities. The result was that they scored four times in the first half, whereas the School got only one try, Salamon crossing the line, and the score was 14-3 to Richmond at the interval. The School certainly had hard luck in losing Sherwood, who was knocked out after ten minutes' play. Macpherson took his place on the wing and did well, but had not the necessary pace and swerve to score.

In the second half the seven forwards outplayed the Richmond pack and the backs ran much harder. Territorially the game was now nearly all ours, but we could only score try for try. On two occasions when Richmond had worked up the field, their left wing ran well and scored. The School tries this half were scored by Charles after a fine piece of combined play in which forwards as well as backs joined, and by Hart, who picked up and went over just on time after a severe attack on the Richmond line. Watson converted both these tries.

Team :—P. P. L. Dillon ; P. L. Sherwood, M. L. Dillon, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; F. W. B. Charles, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston.

THE SCHOOL *v.* MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Played at Stowe on December 7th, the School winning by one goal and two tries (11 points) to one try (3 points).

In a fast, open game the School had a creditable win for their last match. The forwards got the ball back to the halves again and again, and the three-quarters attacked almost continuously. The fact that Middlesex were faster than the School in the back division saved them from a much heavier beating. Weir got the ball away often to Kemp, who played distinctly well at fly-half. Kemp did not make the mistake of trying to do too much on his own, but set his three-quarters going well. The centres ran hard but good tackling kept them out. Sherwood, who was away at an Examination, was missed on the wing, as his pace might well have given us an extra try or two.

Middlesex scored first, Dillon misfielding a rolling ball. One of their three-quarters kicked ahead and got the touch-down. Then Hart profited by a mistake by their full-back and gathering the ball ran in for Watson to kick a good goal. In the second half the School kept up continuous pressure, and from one of the three-quarter attacks Cooper got over far out on the left. Later, some good combined handling sent Salamon in, again in the extreme left corner. Macpherson made good shots to convert these two tries, but neither was successful.

Team :—P. P. L. Dillon ; M. A. R. Sutherland, F. W. B. Charles, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon ; H. V. Kemp, P. J. G. Weir ; G. W. Hart, M. Lorimer, P. H. Heygate, G. D. Watson, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston.

THE SECOND XV *v.* OLD STOICS SECOND XV.

Played at Stowe on October 5th, the Second XV winning by one dropped goal and six tries (22 points) to three tries (9 points).

The School forwards were rather weak except for Willett and Hornsby, but the three-quarters brought off some promising movements. Salamon, Kemp and Wolfe ran well. For the Old Stoics, Ward at forward and Cavendish in the three-quarter line played well.

In the first half tries were scored for the School by Salamon, Charlton and Wolfe, and Kemp dropped a good goal. In the second half Willett, Heath and Salamon scored for the School, and Ward, Cavendish and Charters for the Old Stoics.

Teams :—*Second XV* : I. A. H. Stewart ; C. E. Salamon, J. E. Linnell, H. V. Kemp, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; G. M. Wolfe, C. T. Crowe ; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, T. P. Charlton, G. F. L. Gilbert, C. M. Heath, G. W. Philpott.

Old Stoics Second XV : A. G. A. Cook ; C. W. Tyrrell, J. D. Murray, G. M. Cavendish, J. W. Charters ; B. Kelley, M. P. Brown ; S. Ward, L. H. A. Thomson, J. W. G. Croft, R. C. R. Clarke, J. A. Fraser, C. H. Hartland-Swann, M. E. J. Croker.

THE SECOND XV *v.* BLACKHEATH B.

Played at Stowe on October 12th, the Second XV winning by two goals and two tries (16 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

The School side was not very convincing as a whole, but there were some good points about it. Although slow in breaking up, the forwards heeled well and gave the

backs a good many chances. Hotham, among the backs, was outstanding both in attack and defence, but the three-quarters as a whole lay too far up and bunched too much.

The School tries were scored by Hotham (3) and Crowe, while Dunsmuir kicked the two goals.

Team:—I. A. H. Stewart; C. C. Cameron, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, J. A. Hotham, W. H. H. Wilberforce; G. M. Wolfe, C. T. Crowe; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, R. J. Dunsmuir, T. P. Charlton, C. M. Heath, G. W. Philpott.

THE SECOND XV v. WELLINGTON COLLEGE SECOND XV.

Played at Wellington on October 19th, Wellington winning by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points).

The game was for the most part even, but we pressed for the greater part of the second half and were perhaps a little unlucky to lose, as Wellington scored a break-away try in the last minute of the match.

After about ten minutes play, Gilbert, who was prominent all through, scored for Stowe by kicking hard and racing for the touch down. Wellington equalized five minutes later. After that the game, if somewhat scrappy, was very keenly fought out. Crowe at scrum half played a sound game, and the forward rushing was good.

Team:—I. A. H. Stewart; M. A. R. Sutherland, H. V. Kemp, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, C. C. Cameron; G. M. Wolfe, C. T. Crowe; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, R. J. Dunsmuir, G. F. L. Gilbert, C. M. Heath, T. P. Charlton.

THE SECOND XV v. RADLEY COLLEGE SECOND XV.

Played at Stowe on October 26th, the Second XV winning by two goals and one try (13 points) to nil.

The game was hard but rather scrappy. Our defence was very sound and Radley never really looked like scoring. The wings ran well, and the forwards played a hard, bustling game.

Soon after the start Wilberforce got over for Dunsmuir to convert, and later in the first half he scored again. Towards the end of the match, Cameron scored and Dunsmuir kicked another goal.

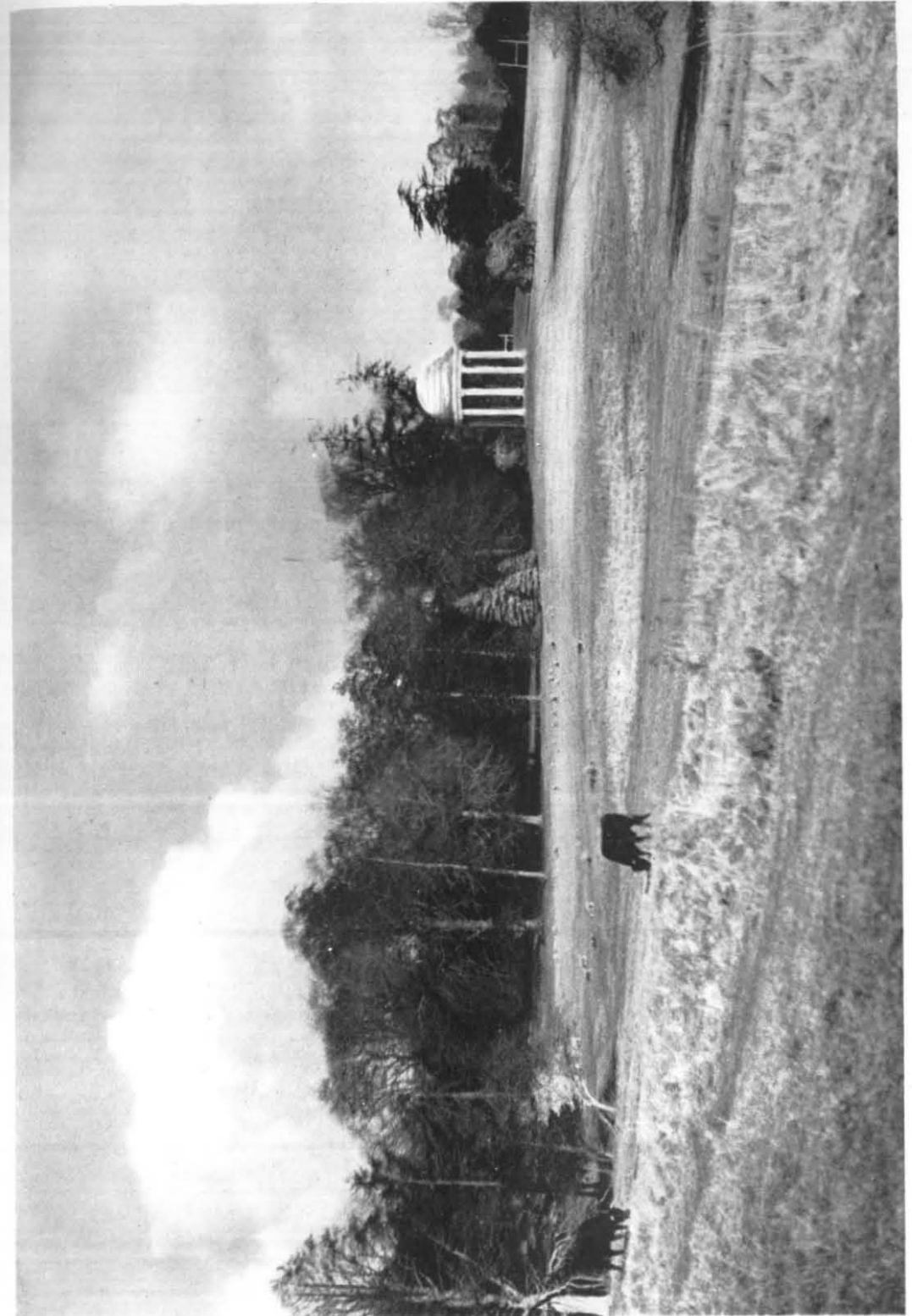
Team:—I. A. H. Stewart; W. H. H. Wilberforce, D. F. N. Rowlatt, G. M. Wolfe, C. C. Cameron; H. V. Kemp, C. T. Crowe; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, R. J. Dunsmuir, G. F. L. Gilbert, C. M. Heath, T. P. Charlton.

THE SECOND XV v. ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SECOND XV.

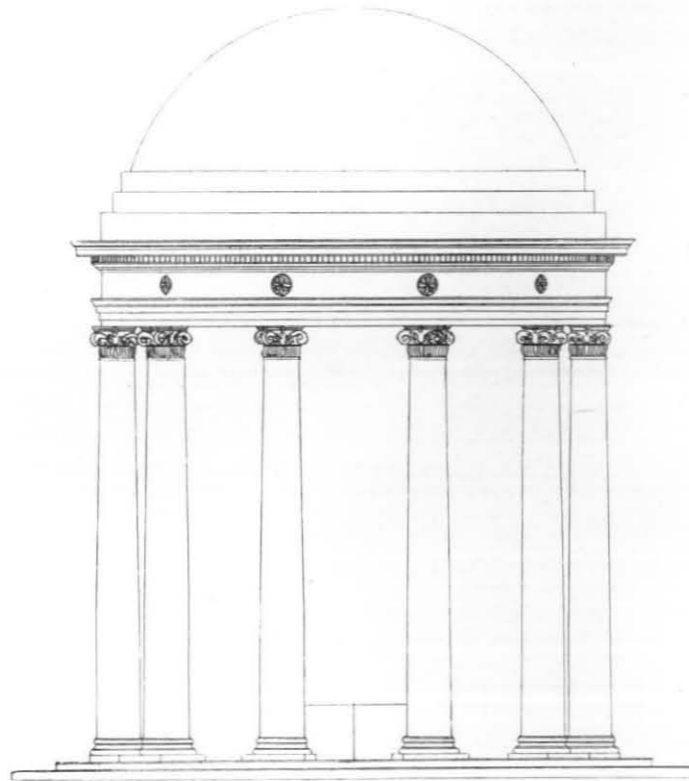
Played at Stowe on November 2nd, St Paul's winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to two tries (6 points).

The School did not get so much of the ball from the scrums as St. Paul's, but our backs had more thrust and looked more dangerous when they got a chance of running. We took the lead fairly early, Willett and Rowlatt scoring tries, which unfortunately were not converted. St. Paul's then got a converted try and were only one point behind at half-time. Early in the second half they took the lead, which they kept to the end. Villiers-Stuart ran well and was well backed up by Rowlatt.

Team:—M. A. R. Sutherland; W. H. H. Wilberforce, D. F. N. Rowlatt, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, C. C. Cameron; G. M. Wolfe, C. T. Crowe; A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, R. J. Dunsmuir, G. F. L. Gilbert, C. M. Heath, T. P. Charlton, D. G. Levis.



VIEW OF THE ROTUNDO.



THE ROTUNDO

Measured and Drawn by J. Melvin.

(Reduced from original scale : 5 ft. to 1 in.)

THE SECOND XV *v.* HARROW SCHOOL SECOND XV.

Played at Harrow on November 9th, Harrow winning by three goals (15 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

Stowe were very slow in settling down and were lucky to be not more than 10 points down at half-time. The second half, however, was almost entirely in our favour. The forwards got the ball nearly every time, both in the tight and the loose, and the backs got plenty of running. Sound tackling by Harrow, however, and a tendency on the part of our centres to hang on too long prevented us from winning. Wilberforce scored both tries for Stowe after good passing movements and Dunsmuir kicked a fine goal from far out. We might have scored at least twice more, if the centres had passed out to their unmarked wing men. Just before time Harrow broke through and scored between the posts. Heath was prominent among the forwards and Willett hooked splendidly.

Team :—I. A. H. Stewart ; W. H. H. Wilberforce, M. L. Dillon, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, C. C. Cameron ; D. F. N. Rowlatt, G. M. Wolfe ; D. G. Levis, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, R. J. Dunsmuir, C. M. Heath, T. P. Charlton, J. C. A. D. Lawson.

THE SECOND XV *v.* LONDON SCOTTISH B.

Played at Stowe on November 16th, London Scottish winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

This was rather a scrappy game. The School forwards were good and gave the backs plenty of chances, but the halves and three-quarters were on the whole rather ineffective. With a little more thrust we might well have won. Rowlatt kicked a penalty goal.

Team :—I. A. H. Stewart ; W. H. H. Wilberforce, D. F. N. Rowlatt, J. A. Hotham, C. C. Cameron ; H. V. Kemp, G. M. Wolfe ; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, D. E. C. Trench, C. M. Heath, R. J. Dunsmuir, D. G. Levis, T. P. Charlton.

THE SECOND XV *v.* RICHMOND B.

Played at Stowe on November 30th, the second XV winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to four tries (12 points).

The first half was very even, and the teams crossed over with the score 3-6 against Stowe, Hotham having scored for the School. The game continued very close, but with five minutes left for play Richmond were leading 12-6, Cameron, meanwhile, having got over for Stowe. Then the School played splendidly and Rowlatt scored beneath the posts and converted his own try. In the very last minute of the game Wilberforce got over in the right corner and the team thus gained a very creditable victory.

On the wings both Cameron and Wilberforce ran well, while among the forwards Lawson was excellent at the line-out, repeatedly catching the ball and getting it back to his three-quarters.

Team :—I. A. H. Stewart ; W. H. H. Wilberforce, H. V. Kemp, J. A. Hotham, C. C. Cameron ; D. F. N. Rowlatt, G. M. Wolfe ; P. F. Hornsby, A. R. I. Searle, D. N. Willett, C. M. Heath, R. J. Dunsmuir, T. P. Charlton, D. G. Levis, J. C. A. D. Lawson.

THE COLTS *v.* RADLEY COLTS.

Played at Stowe on October 23rd, the Colts winning by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one try (3 points).

Tries were scored by Hills (four) and Barclay (two). Macpherson kicked two goals.

Team :—J. A. Hunter; G. V. Rouse, H. K. D. Shepherd, I. E. Hills, T. R. Barker; P. B. Lucas, C. R. Davis; H. M. Barclay, P. G. Agnew, A. R. P. Ellis, C. J. Macpherson, J. S. Durlacher, H. M. Evans, B. Tweedy, H. Wrohan.

THE COLTS *v.* HARROW COLTS.

Played at Harrow on November 9th, Harrow winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to nil.

The backs were very considerably weakened by Hills' absence. Barclay was very good in the pack.

Team :—A. F. Weaver; T. R. Barker, G. V. Rouse, H. D. Nelson Smith, H. K. D. Shepherd; P. B. Lucas, C. R. Davis; H. M. Barclay, B. Tweedy, A. R. P. Ellis, H. M. Evans, P. C. Agnew, K. W. L. Roberts, J. S. Durlacher, C. J. Macpherson.

O.T.C. NOTES

THE Strength of the contingent, including 95 recruits enrolled this term, is as follows :—
Bruce, 35; Temple, 55; Grenville, 50; Chandos, 60; Cobham, 27; Chatham, 36; Grafton, 48. Total, 311.

The following promotions have been made :—

To *Sergeant* : D. E. C. Trench, G. F. L. Gilbert, C. C. Cameron.

To *Corporal* : D. M. S. Parker, G. L. S. Griffith-Jones, E. R. G. Ripley, C. M. Heath, G. M. Wolfe, E. J. Spurrier, A. C. C. Brodie, M. A. Pryor, M. F. Villiers-Stuart.

Appointed *Lance-Corporal* : I. A. H. Stewart, D. G. Hughes, P. J. G. Weir, I. R. Græme, D. G. Levis, H. E. Hope, C. D. Dullely, E. P. Fletcher, T. P. Charlton, T. H. Clarke, C. E. Salamon.

The contingent (less recruits) took part in a Field Day near High Wycombe on October 18th.

The scheme consisted of an attack in two phases, by Radley and Stowe, against positions held by Eton.

CERTIFICATE 'A'

36 Candidates were examined in Part I (Practical) on October 22nd.
32 passed.

CAMP 1929

Six Officers and a hundred and forty-seven Cadets went into camp at Tidworth Park from July 30th to August 7th.

It was unfortunate that this period should coincide with the one bad break in the weather during an otherwise marvellous summer. The rain failed, however, to interfere with the training to any extent or to affect the health of the contingent.

The training programme followed the normal course of Section, Platoon and Company training. The inter-battalion operations on the last day were rendered realistic and up-to-date by the presence of tanks, machine-guns on Carden-Lloyd vehicles, tractor-drawn 18 prs. and a reconnaissance aeroplane with its radio tender.

The battalion guard furnished by the contingent was adjudged to be the best turned out and the best drilled on the Brigade Guard Mounting Parade of Wednesday, July 31st.

CAMP—RECOLLECTIONS.

In spite of the wet weather, the camp at Tidworth Park was very successful and enjoyed by all. The camp was well drained and dry, and in any case it needs more than rain to detract from the pleasures of living under canvas. On the whole the demonstrations were good, especially the one given by a Field Coy. of R.E.'s. We were shown all the latest bridging and mining apparatus in use.

We sent in a team for the half-mile relay race—the first time we have ever run at Camp—and were second in the Finals. The team consisted of H. E. Hope, D. E. C. Trench, A. R. C. Watson and J. W. P. Ellis. We were also second in the Tug-o-war, being beaten by Downside by two pulls to one.

On the night of Monday, September 2nd, we went to the Tidworth Tattoo. There were some good items; notably the massed bands, the motor cyclists, the set-piece—a raid by slave-traders, which was beaten off by troops—and the finale.

On the last evening a Stowe party did a turn at the concert—an item representing Guard Mounting—which was received with acclamations.

G.F.L.G.

THE BAND.

This Term the Drum and Fife Band has been replaced by a Brass Band. It is as yet without sufficient Bass instruments, which affects the balance of tone, but it has made remarkable progress in a very short time. On the occasion of its first public appearance, about the middle of November, it was not heard to best advantage; several important players were unable to be present, and the Band had done very little playing while on the march. But those who have heard it recently will testify to the great improvement in its playing during the last few weeks, which augurs well for its future. Mr. Channon, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Snowdon have rendered invaluable assistance at the practices.

STOWE ROVERS

The purely tentative experiment of last Term has this Term been put on a working basis, and although the Troop cannot be considered as being out of the experimental stage for two years—that is, until the present generation of Rovers has passed right through it—it gives every sign of being in a healthy state and is doing useful work already.

When the Troop moves into its new hut it will be able to take a Patrol of five from each House, or thirty-five members of the School in all. At present the numbers are limited below this, though every House is represented. Membership is confined to people who are of some standing in their House and who are recommended by their House-master as being likely to be able to make use of the training afterwards.

The training itself is an amplification of the official 'Preliminary Training for Scoutmasters' and leads directly up to the more advanced and intensive training available in the courses at Gilwell Park after leaving Stowe. The course as done at Stowe will last six Terms. Stowe and Aylesbury are at present the only two centres in the County at which the Preliminary Course is being run, and it is interesting to find that a few Rovers and Scoutmasters from Buckingham District are glad to come to Stowe and avail themselves of our training. The presence of Scouts from outside the School is so valuable to us—and the fact of their being trained will be of such assistance to the District in the future—that we are glad to put up with some temporary cramping on their account.

Troop Night is held on Wednesday evenings at 8.15 and for the out-of-door part of their work the Troop are allowed two week-ends in each of the two winter Terms and five week-ends in the Summer Term. These times do not clash with O.T.C. parades and, in point of fact, 73 per cent. of the Rovers are also in the O.T.C.

This Term the first of the week-ends was at Gilwell Park, where the Troop was allotted the 'Barn' to sleep in. Three Headquarters Commissioners helped with the training. For the second, Mr. Robarts kindly lent the old Tile House, an empty Elizabethan house standing in the Tile House grounds. At both 'camps' the Troop found that the programme of work was almost more than it could get through in the time, but that is as it should be.

The third part of the training is one which is said to be running in no other Public School. The Stowe Rover Troop has taken on the village Troop at Maids Moreton nearby. Each Saturday night one of the Stowe patrols bicycles over and organizes the Troop Night at the village. The actual Scoutmaster is one of the Instructional Staff at the School and the Rovers frame their programme with reference to him, but the carrying out of it in Term time is the Rovers' concern. It is a difficult job and they do it well.

R.H.H.

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent).

Dear Sir,

After a somewhat slack Summer the early (and foggy) nights of Winter have made the streets of Marylebone an unpopular playground, and once again the Club is a scene of activity. Mr. Gordon Pitt has assumed the mantle of Wardenship (we trust permanently) and has made, already, radical changes in the internal organization.

The members of the Club have been divided into six teams, each under a "leader" and "second" who are responsible for their discipline. There is a team on duty every night and points are given for punctuality, attendance, general behaviour in the Club etc. When we start our Competitions, events won by individuals will count in points for the teams. An "Honour Flag" is held weekly by the team with most points. In this way we hope to inculcate in our members the "Team spirit," or the idea for playing for one's side rather than for oneself. This is the rock upon which the Public School system is built and we hope to make it the foundation stone of the Pineapple.

As was not unexpected, the Team scheme has resulted in the fading away of a number of boys, whose interest in the Club is thereby proved not to have been very deep. In addition, several members have left the district. This leaves the present number at a bare thirty, but that these thirty are really live members is shown by the nightly attendances being anything over twenty. The number is now being slowly increased. As each member finds himself in an atmosphere of keenness—and is at once enrolled in a team—it is hoped that the sound "tone" of the Club may be maintained and developed.

A number of O.Ss. are now regular visitors and others look us up now and then. (Incidentally Chandos is the only House not represented. Surely they don't *all* go to Sandhurst!) Whether this is due to the writer's eloquent appeal in last term's *Stoic*, or to the excellence of Mrs. Knight's dinners, is a moot point. We have received also a weekly visit from Stowe to which we always look forward.

It is hoped to run a football team this year and the preliminaries are now being discussed. An addition to the Gym is a deck-tennis court, marked out with a steady hand by the Warden. Mrs. Lilley's canteen is still a centre of attraction on Friday evenings.

A party of fourteen members in charge of the Warden paid the usual termly visit to Stowe on November 23rd. A Soccer match was played, which the Club won by three goals to two. A film was shown in the Gym before Chapel. The final item of the programme was an excellent supper, with which a replete and thoroughly happy party concluded their most successful and enjoyable visit.

I regret to have to end this year on a sad note. C.H.H-S was one of the regular visitors to the Pineapple and his death in a motor-car accident came as a great shock, not only to the Executive of the Club, but also to the boys themselves, with whom he was deservedly popular. We shall see him no more on Tuesday nights, but his memory we shall not forget.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. B. JONES.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

I would draw attention to the Deficiency for the year 1928-29 and earnestly appeal for further annual subscribers to come forward and increase the Club's revenue.

A. B. CLIFFORD, *Hon. Treasurer.*

THE STOIC

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Loan at 3%	400 0 0	Lease of 62, Carlisle Street, London, N. W.8.	
Less Repaid during year to 30th, June, 1929	400 0 0	As at 30th June, 1928.	1382 17 4
Sundry Reserves for :—		Deduct proportionate amount written off for effluxion of lease 2/29ths.	102 8 8
Rent and Lighting .. .	19 10 0	Furniture and Equipment	
Donations Account.		As at 30th, June, 1928	61 7 9
At 30th June, 1928 .. .	1840 11 6	Additions during year	60 4 2
Add Received during year .. .	325 18 0	Less Depreciation at 10 per cent. p.a. .. .	121 11 11
Revenue Account.		Camp Hut and Equipment at cost	228 0 3
As at 30th June, 1928	98 19 7	Less Depreciation at 10 per cent. p.a. .. .	22 16 0
Less Deficiency for year	23 16 6	Cash at Bankers .. .	205 4 3
	75 3 1		666 0 11
			£2261 2 7
			£2261 2 7

We hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet of Stowe Club, dated 30th day of June, 1929, has been audited by us, and is in accordance with the Books and Vouchers and the information supplied to us by the Honorary Treasurer.

110, Edmund Street,
Birmingham.
26th November, 1929.

(Signed) AGAR, BATES, NEAL & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, Honorary Auditors.

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929. Cr.

To Sundry Club Expenses and Equipment .. .	93 15 5	By Subscriptions and Billiards .. .	88 14 9
" Hostel Upkeep, Provisions, etc. .. .	159 11 3	" Offertory Account and Chapel Collections .. .	97 0 2
" Wages .. .	132 4 10	" Pineapple Week Collections .. .	169 0 3
" Lighting, Heating, Telephone, etc. .. .	61 7 6	" Profits on Entertainments .. .	263 8 8
" Rates, Taxes and Insurance .. .	21 11 7	" Receipts for Meals and Board .. .	75 12 8
" Repairs .. .	86 7 5	" Sundry Receipts .. .	36 9 7
" Rent .. .	60 0 0	" Bank Interest, less charges .. .	8 13 3
" Interest on Loan .. .	10 10 0		
" Surplus Carried Forward .. .	113 11 4		
	£738 19 4		
To Amount written off Lease .. .	102 8 8	By Surplus Brought Forward .. .	113 11 4
" Depreciation—		" Deficiency for the 12 months carried to Balance Sheet .. .	23 16 6
Furniture and Equipment at 10% p.a. .. .	12 3 2		
Camp Hut Equipment at 10% p.a. .. .	22 16 0		
	34 19 2		
	£137 7 10		
			£137 7 10

FENCING

With all the colours of last year's successful team at his disposal, M. F. Villiers-Stuart has had plenty of material from which to build the side of 1929-30. Match results show an excellent beginning. Eton and Westminster have been beaten by huge margins. We were successful against a strong Masks side and only defeated by the powerful Oxford team after a long match.

The old colours, M. F. Villiers-Stuart, B. R. S. Houghton, H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle have shown wonderful form with all three weapons. Indeed, so keen is competition nowadays, that the young fencer needs proficiency with two weapons to make sure of his place in the team. Versatility is good to a point, and the good foilist will be able to make something of a show with the two other weapons without damaging his own play. All the same, too much general work tends to spoil specialisation: we are looking for a remedy.

C. S. McCallin has been awarded his colours. Outside the team, A. R. W. Stansfeld has become a foilist of real promise, while J. M. Greenwood is shaping well. Among the younger fencers there is abundance of evidence that our standard will remain high.

At Oxford F. J. Walter is Secretary of the University Fencing Club, whose foil cup he has won for the second year in succession. J. de Amodio came next to him in the results of this competition. M. A. Lloyd has represented the R.M.A. at foil and épée. N. G. Wertheim fought for Hamburg against Altona and won a bronze medal in the Hamburg Junior Championship.

The results of the House Matches are not as yet to hand; but Cobham look to be certain winners. Grafton and Chandos are good, young sides.

H. D. H. Bartlett (Grenville) won the Sabre Cup for the second year in succession.

THE SCHOOL v. ETON.

(Previous record:—Won 4. Lost 1.)

Owing to the paucity of available dates our chief school fixture came first on the list this term. Fortunately, Villiers-Stuart's third is his most experienced team. We managed to win by a substantial margin and with all three weapons.

At foil Cheatle showed how very much he has come on: his additional height and reach have removed his biggest handicap. Villiers-Stuart won two fights comfortably, though Mayhew managed to reverse last year's decision and win a scrambling bout by the odd hit. Bartlett attacked well, but retreated too much for one whose reach and play do not merit such indecision.

At épée we increased a big lead which was made still more considerable by a sabre event in which Houghton did particularly well, and a general superiority of play was maintained over a not so experienced but promising Eton side.

Score:—

FOILS.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart and H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins each. Total 7.

Eton.—R. E. G. Mayhew and H. G. Walston, 1 win each; J. H. L. Aubrey-Fletcher, 0. Total 2.

EPÉE.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton, 3 wins; H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins; C. S. McCallin, 1 win. Total 6.

Eton.—H. G. Walston, 1 win; R. E. G. Mayhew and W. E. Sherston, 0 wins. Total 1.

SABRE.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton, 3 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 2 wins; H. D. H. Bartlett, 1 win. Total 6.

Eton.—R. E. G. Mayhew, 2 wins; M. S. Balmain, 1 win; Hon. C. J. Bampfylde, 0 win. Total 3.

THE SCHOOL *v.* THE MASKS.

The strength of the School team this season was shown by their win against a very strong side of Army swordsmen at Stowe on November 6th. Last year, at Aldershot, a somewhat similar team had beaten us heavily at sabre and by narrow margins at foil and épée. On this occasion we won the two latter events and looked like securing the sabre event as well, until a final rally on the part of our visitors passed our sequence of four wins by a consecutive five.

The foil play of Bartlett and Cheatle, the épée play of Houghton and McCallin, together with Houghton's much improved sabre was responsible for a very fine School win.

Score :—

FOILS.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 wins each; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 1 win. Total 5.

The Masks.—Zebdec, 3 wins; Bogey, 1 win; Fred, 0 wins. Total 4.

ÉPÉE.

Stowe.—C. S. McCallin, 3 wins; B. R. S. Houghton, 2 wins; H. D. H. Bartlett, 1 win. Total 6.

The Masks.—Fred, 2 wins; Bogey, 1 win; I, 0 win. Total 3.

SABRE.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton, 2 wins; M. F. Villiers-Stuart and H. D. H. Bartlett, 1 win each. Total 4.

The Masks.—Fred and Zebdec, 2 wins each; I, 1 win. Total 5.

THE SCHOOL *v.* WESTMINSTER.

(*Previous record* :—Won 8. Lost 0.)

On Saturday, November 26th, the School defeated Westminster by the considerable margin of 28 wins to 6. The team's superiority was even more marked than it had been against Eton on the preceding Tuesday. Westminster are a young side, but have made a favourable impression in their opening matches. Our own experienced team was without its captain, Villiers-Stuart, but contained Bartlett who was good for 9 wins in 10 fights and Houghton who got a "possible" of 6.

Trials were given to Stansfeld and Hunter. The former is a foilist who promises to be very good indeed, though he needs to make his play more orthodox. Hunter is a young sabreur with plenty of pugnacity and promising play all round, though he still has the beginner's faults of style and lack of variety. Both made a praiseworthy beginning.

Score :—

FOILS.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle and H. D. H. Bartlett, 4 wins each; C. S. McCallin and A. R. W. Stansfeld, 3 wins each. Total 14.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson, 2 wins; P. P. W. Young, J. S. Joly and P. B. Williamson, 0 each. Total 2.

ÉPÉE.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton, 2 wins; H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 each. Total 7.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson and J. H. F. Norbury, 1 win each; H. P. Low, 0 win. Total 2.

SABRE.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton and H. D. H. Bartlett, 3 wins each; J. A. Hunter, 1 win. Total 7.

Westminster.—D. M. Paterson and H. P. Low, 1 win each; R. R. Goodbody, 0 wins. Total 2.

THE SCHOOL *v.* OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

As was the case last year our first defeat of the season was sustained at the hands of Oxford. On this occasion we did rather better than in 1929. At foil Twite, the Varsity captain, and our own Frank Walter were invincible. With the épée, we did more successfully, McCallin fighting well if a little luckily with this weapon. In the third event our sabreurs carried all before them, winning three of the four fights and being unfortunate in not securing the last. Nash, Oxford's first string at sabre, was unable to fence, as was our captain, Villiers-Stuart.

Score :—

FOILS.

O.U.F.C.—C. N. C. Twite and F. J. Walter, 3 wins each; J. de Amodio, 1. Total 7.

Stowe.—B. R. S. Houghton and H. D. H. Bartlett, 1 win each; G. A. L. Cheatle, 0. Total 2.

ÉPÉE.

O.U.F.C.—C. N. C. Twite, F. J. Walter and S. Gerrard, 2 wins each. Total 6.

Stowe.—C. S. McCallin, 2 wins; B. R. S. Houghton, 1 win; H. D. H. Bartlett, 0. Total 3.

SABRE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins; B. R. S. Houghton, 1. Total 3.

O.U.F.C.—E. E. Grant, 1 win; F. J. Walter, 0. Total 1.

Total :—*O.U.F.C.* 14 wins.

Stowe 8.

THE "A" TEAM *v.* RADLEY.

This is a new and welcome fixture. At Radley, on November 30th, our "A" team won by 19 to 13, being successful by 11 victories to 5 at foil and drawing the sabre 8 all.

A. R. W. Stansfeld justified expectations that he only awaited opportunity to show himself a good foilist. Still rather too experimental, he is difficult to fight because he can frequently bring off the unexpected. McCallin was out of form, for the opposition was not very formidable at foil, only Chamberlain realising the value of a straight point. Rea is a scrappy fighter who ought to improve, Storey on the other hand should keep to the épée which he now uses with considerable success.

At sabre Radley were a big and competent side. Bartlett won all his fights, but was quite lucky to beat Burr who uses head as well as wrist and ought to do well if works hard at sabre-play. J. L. W. Cheyne pulled off three fine wins against much

bigger opponents than himself. Hunter made the mistake of discarding *à fond* attacks when he lost his first fights. At the end he revived them, was successful and enabled us to draw this event at 8 all.

Score :—

FOLLS.

Stowe.—A. R. W. Stansfeld, 4 wins; C. S. McCallin and P. A. Rea, 3 wins each; R. F. Storey, 1 win. Total 11.

Radley.—R. Chamberlain, 3 wins; E. A. A. Shackleton and P. H. Simpson, 1 win each; M. G. B. Burnard, 0 win. Total 5.

SABRE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 4 wins; J. L. W. Cheyne, 3 wins; J. A. Hunter, 1 win; C. S. McCallin, 0 win. Total 8.

Radley.—E. A. A. Shackleton, 3 wins; E. W. Burr and E. C. Dawnay, 2 wins each; G. R. des Salles, 1 win. Total 8.

BOXING

This term we have been able to migrate from the Stage to the floor of the Gymnasium, and have had the further advantage of a ring. Lessons have been given on four afternoons each week, and here the ring has been of great value.

A Novices' Competition was held on Wednesday, November 27th. Entries were few, but in the lowest weight there were several promising boxers. The results were as follows :—

Open.

R. H. S. Clouston was unopposed.

Under 10 stone 7.

G. V. Rouse beat H. M. Barclay.

Under 9 stone 3.

G. R. C. Peatfield beat S. F. F. Johnson.

Final :—G. R. C. Peatfield beat H. E. Josselyn.

Under 8 stone.

H. D. Nelson Smith beat S. Kilpatrick.

Final :—H. D. Nelson Smith beat P. E. Dawson.

Under 7 stone.

D. P. Croom-Johnson beat G. T. B. France.

J. M. Hamilton beat J. H. Nelson Smith.

T. W. Legg beat D. P. Croom-Johnson.

Final :—J. M. Hamilton beat T. W. Legg.

Some of the Contests were very close, especially that between J. M. Hamilton and T. W. Legg, where the decision was given to Hamilton after an extra round. There was little to choose between the two.

Next term the School Competition will be held, and a match has been arranged against St. Paul's School on March 12th. It is hoped that there will be another fixture with Westminister School.

SQUASH RACKETS

On Wednesday, November 20th, the School beat the Magdalen Lizards by two matches to one. K. G. Collins beat T. G. Barrington by three games to one, D. F. N. Rowlatt beat Stuart Black by three games to none, and H. V. Kemp beat O. van Oss by three games to one.

On Wednesday, December 4th, a return match was played in Oxford. The result this time was a victory for the Lizards by four matches to one, Rowlatt being the only winner for the School.

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION.

The draw for the Inter-House competition was as follows :—

Grenville, a bye.
Chatham *v.* Bruce.
Temple *v.* Grafton.
Chandos *v.* Cobham

In the first round Grafton beat Temple by two matches to one, and Chandos beat Cobham by three matches to none.

THE LIBRARY

WE desire to acknowledge the following presentations to the Library :—

From Mrs. R. T. Nicholson :

'The Tudor Necklace' (by the Donor).

From Miss Gardner :

'Alpine Flowers'

From Major W. E. Lyon :

'In My Opinion' (edited by the Donor).

From Major Haworth :

Kelly's 'Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes 1929.'

The following books have been bought for the Library :—

Heinrich Heine :—Complete Works : 4 vols. ; Jean de la Brète :—'Mon Oncle et Mon Curé' ; Paul Verlaine :—'Choix de Poésies' ; André Litchenberger :—'Mon Petit Trott' ; Pierre Loti :—'Mon Frère Yves' ; Anatole France :—'L'Étui de Nacre' ; Francois Villon :—Œuvres Complètes ; Xavier de Maistre :—Œuvres Complètes ; Maeterlinck :—'L'Oiseau Bleu' ; Grillparzer :—Works : 5 vols. ; Kleist :—Works : 5 vols. ; Berthold Anerbach :—'Barfüssele' ; Wilhelm Hauff :—'Märchen' ; Hebbel :—Works : 3 vols. ; Fontane :—'Grete Minde' ; Holderlin :—'Gedichte und Briefe' ; 'The Decline of

the Age of Louis XIV' (Tilley); 'The Dictionary of English History' (compiled by S. Low and F. S. Pulling); 'Church and State in the Middle Ages' (A. L. Smith); 'Black Democracy' (H. B. Davis); 'A History of Ireland and Her People' (Eleanor Hull); 'The Personality of France' (P. Vidal de la Blanche); 'Germany and Europe' (Friederich Stieve); 'Louis XIV' (L. Bertrand); 'Europe: A History of Ten Years' (R. L. Buell); 'The Seventeenth Century' (G. N. Clark); 'The Age of Grey and Peel' (H. W. Carless Davis); 'A History of The English Church' (James Gairdner); 'Gothic Architecture in England' (F. Fond); 'Some Modern Sculptors' (S. Casson); 'The Principles of Greek Art' (Ernest Gardner); 'Everyday Life in Homeric Greece' (M. and C. H. B. Quennell); 'The Testament of Beauty' (Robert Bridges); 'Shooting by Moor, Field, and Shore' (E. Parker and Others: Lonsdale Library).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

In many ways this has been the most eventful term in the history of the Society. The fiftieth meeting has been held. It was attended by members of Rugby's Debating Society on the occasion of our first inter-school debate.

In company with our distinguished ex-secretary, Mr. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, the President and other members of the Oxford Union visited us and spoke at a debate which taught us a great deal in the way of thoroughness and the value of clear expression. In our Society speakers have been more numerous and the general standard of speeches higher than ever before.

The following new members have been elected to the Society:—T. H. Clarke, A. West, N. C. Irvine, P. G. H. Gell, P. M. Mallowan, D. P. Croom-Johnson, R. J. M. Amphlett, P. Nicholson, O. P. Croom-Johnson, J. A. Hunter, J. E. M. Hoare, G. B. Holt, B. R. Mitchell, T. L. Jones and D. H. Booth.

The 45th Meeting of the Society was held on October 5th, when the motion for debate was "That this House deplores speculative finance."

C. D. DULLEY in proposing the motion made his mark as one of the wittiest speakers we have had for some time. Unfortunately, many of his remarks were inaudible. However, we caught one pearl about jute and the Marquess of Winchester.

G. F. L. GILBERT was ample as a mayoral banquet. He made a stout defence of modern business principles.

P. M. BEECH had some good if rather shapeless stuff. He seems to underestimate his own powers which are, in fact, quite commendable.

A. R. W. STANSFELD spoke with confidence rather than with adequate preparation. He has one of the best deliveries in the House and should make more use of this, by longer and more frequent speeches.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, F. H. F. Banbury, T. H. Clarke, C. T. Crowe, The Secretary, A. West, J. M. Ashby and R. J. M. Amphlett.

Against the Motion, N. C. Irvine, P. G. H. Gell, R. M. Mallowan, D. P. Croom-Johnson, P. L. Sherwood, J. R. C. Kenyon and D. B. Egerton.

On a division being taken there voted:

For the Motion	- 19
Against	- 17

The Motion was therefore carried by 2 votes.

The 46th Meeting of the Society was held on October 19th, the motion for debate being that "This House deplores the Talkies as detrimental to the legitimate Stage."

The Debate was notable for the appearance of the "Last Mrs. Cheyney," our first "lady" visitor—and not quite feminine at that.

B. R. S. HOUGHTON (Secretary) made a serious speech as mover of the motion. In general, he lectured rather than courted the House.

A. C. C. BRODIE, the Hon. Opposer opened by a startling welcome to Mrs. Cheyney whom he seemed to know, though he addressed her as "Madame or should I say Mademoiselle?" His speech was lengthy and might have been longer, had not some wag at the President's table pinched the latter pages of his notes which he held *en queue* behind him.

C. D. DULLEY gallantly came forward at the last moment to fill the place of C. T. Crowe who was to have spoken third. By speaking twice on the order paper in one turn he created the record held precedent in this debate. His speech made it well worth while.

D. G. LEVIS was disjointed.

Speaking fifth MRS. CHEYNEY uncrossed 'her' legs and raised 'her' veil to recall the Shades of Irving and Terry and to make a passionate appeal which throbbed eventually to the lines of a familiar Chapel hymn.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, N. C. Irvine, the Vice-President, P. L. Sherwood, and the President.

Against the Motion, A. A. H. Radice, J. A. Hunter, D. B. Egerton, O. P. Croom-Johnson, P. Nicholson, L. M. Miall, G. R. Cheape, and J. N. Weiler.

On a division being taken, there voted:

Upper House.	Lower House.
Ayes - 15	Ayes - 18
Noes - 8	Noes - 18

The Motion was therefore carried in the Upper House by 7, and lost in the Lower House, after the President had tossed a half-crown, by 1 vote.

The forty-seventh meeting was held on November 2nd, the motion for debate being "That this House approves of the measure of Naval Disarmament suggested by the Washington Conference."

K. S. TOMS, in proposing, said that war was championed only by wrong-headed patriots and those who held it to be a natural concomitant of human nature.

F. H. F. BANBURY, in opposition, wanted the control of the seas.

N. C. IRVINE, who spoke third, preferred that much money now spent on war should instead be used for the development of commerce.

C. T. CROWE, speaking fourth, pointed out that only a change of spirit could really abolish war. He "voluit pacem" and advised us "parare bellum."

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, C. D. Dulley, J. R. C. Kenyon, D. H. Booth, B. R. Mitchell, the Secretary, P. L. Sherwood, A. C. C. Brodie, J. N. Weiler and T. L. Jones.

Against the Motion, J. D. im Thurn, J. A. Hunter, M. R. A. Chance, A. P. West, A. R. De Salis, J. E. M. Hoare, G. B. Holt, D. B. Egerton, D. E. Frean, F. W. Kennedy, D. P. Croom-Johnson, G. F. L. Gilbert and J. P. L. Henderson.

<i>In the Upper House.</i>		<i>In the Lower House.</i>	
For the Motion	- 13	For the Motion	- 12
Against the Motion	- 14	Against the Motion	- 11
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Majority against	- 1	Majority for	- 1

The 48th Meeting of the Society was held on November 9th. It was the occasion of a visit from the Oxford Union Society whose speakers debated the motion "That this House has no confidence in the present Government."

MR. BRIAN DAVIDSON (New College) moved the motion to the tune of honeyed tones, "He who eats with vampires must expect to provide the meat," he said and looked almost savagely at his Socialist opponents. Later, he had some amusing remarks to make about Mr. Thomas' Greek: his own English was consistently delightful.

MR. J. E. MCCOLL (Balliol), ex-secretary O.U. Labour Club, gave a complete account of what His Majesty's Government had done, were doing and seemed likely to do.

MR. J. A. BOYD-CARPENTER (Balliol), Librarian Union Society, ex-secretary S.S.D.S. and of the O.U. Conservative Club, spoke third and delivered what was the most impassioned oration of the evening. He has a great gift of words and uses them with a vigour which is probably more effective on the platform than in a Society too amenable to soft words. And Mr. Boyd-Carpenter is Wagnerian in tune when he comes to Unemployment.

MR. MICHAEL STEWART (St. John's), President Oxford Union Society, made a very clever, moderate and attractive speech, which fully merited the success it brought to his cause at the close of the debate. Evading Opposition challenges, he made a practised appeal for the successful patchwork of a makeshift Government, and thrived on the interruptions of Mr. Boyd-Carpenter. This speech had a tremendous effect on the House, and it is surely right that the President of the Oxford Union, having braved the road which brought disaster to some of his colleagues on a friendly visit last term, should have set a new standard in our debates.

The House was very full on this occasion and though several Hon. Members and Guests abstained from voting, the poll was a record.

There voted :—

For the Motion	- 44
Against	- 95

The Motion was therefore lost by 51 votes.

The 49th Meeting of the Society was held on November 16th, and took the form of three impromptu debates.

Members of the Society decided that it would be pleasant to find man in the moon, that politics are not a bore and that bacon is better than eggs.

The Meeting was well attended and there was an abundance of speeches, most of them amusing.

The 50th meeting of the Society was held in the Library on November 23rd. It was the occasion of a visit from the Rugby School Debating Society. The Motion for debate was "That this House regrets the passing of the Victorian Age."

J. R. CARTER (Hon. Sec. R. S. D. S.) moved in serious tones. He spoke with commendable lucidity, but his ideas on Victorianism seemed hardly to have gone beyond Mr. Gladstone, with whose name he finished his peroration.

C. D. DULLEY made one of his wittiest speeches. His epigrams suggested he already had one foot in the Oxford Union. But he looked at his feet so frequently that much of a really good speech was lost to the House.

B. R. S. HOUGHTON (Hon. Sec. S. S. D. D.), speaking third, started well. His verbal passage of arms with the Hon. Opposer, if a little too violent, was a memorable bit of work. Unfortunately, he lapsed into his scholarship essay, which, tremendous in learning, was quite out of place on this occasion.

G. BURCHARDT (R.S.D.S.), simple and suave, made the most winning speech on the paper. It was hard to agree with him that the nation's sigh on Queen Victoria's death was one of relief, but easy to see why the House applauded most of his remarks.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, F. H. F. Banbury, A. R. W. Stansfeld, K. S. Toms and A. C. C. Brodie.

Against the Motion, C. T. Crowe, P. M. Beech, P. L. Sherwood and G. B. Holt.

On a division being taken there voted :—

For the Motion	- 25
Against	- 91

The Motion was therefore lost by 66 votes.

MUSIC

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Choral Society has had an ambitious programme this term. The large increase in the membership has made it possible to tackle bigger works, such as part of Brahms' Requiem, and Bach's Cantata "Sleepers wake." Haydn's motet "Insanae et vanae curae" has also been rehearsed, together with some carols. These works were given in the Chapel on Sunday, December 8th.

The Trebles have been particularly good this term, both in the Chapel Services and in the Choral Society practices.

The Society is now 130 strong.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The Madrigal Society has met several times in Dr. Huggins' rooms. Some carols have been sung and some Plantation Songs by Scott-Gatti. These will be performed at the end of term Concert.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The Wood-Wind department has improved greatly. Some new String-players have joined, and the time when we shall have an Orchestra which is entirely our own is not very far distant.

The following works have been rehearsed: Beethoven's "Egmont Overture," the first movement of Haydn's "London Symphony," "Nimrod" from the "Enigma Variations" of Elgar, and Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey."

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

The Music Society has met twice in the Library.

The first meeting took place on October 17th. The programme consisted of a Recital by the Ensemble Piano Quartet.

The Quartet began with Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor ; a Passacaglia by Handel, arranged by Halvorsen for Violin and Viola, followed, and was beautifully played by Miss Marjorie Hayward and Miss Rebecca Clarke. But the performance of the evening was Fauré's Quartet in C minor. The playing was absolutely first-rate, and the Quartet had by this time warmed to their work. Miss Kathleen Long's playing was particularly pleasing.

At the close of the meeting the Hon. Secretary, T. W. G. Ferrier, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Ensemble Quartet for their delightful performance.

The second meeting took place on November 21st, when we listened to a Recital by the Entente String Quartet. The Quartet were familiar to most of us, as they played to us as recently as last Easter Term. They began with the well-known slow movement from Tschaikowsky's Quartet in D ; this was followed by rather a slight piece called "Tambourin" by Gossec.

Two movements from Debussy's Quartet in G minor followed ; the most enjoyable performance of the evening was that of Haydn's Quartet in G minor, usually known as the "Huntsman" Quartet.

ORGAN RECITALS.

There have been three recitals by well-known organists during the term. Dr. Alcock gave the first recital on Sunday, October 6th ; he played an interesting programme, the most enjoyable item being Mozart's Fantasia in F minor.

The next recital took place on Saturday, October 26th. Dr. Harris of Christ Church, Oxford, played to us a varied programme ; the Prelude and Fugue in B minor of Bach was particularly pleasing.

Dr. Ley, Precentor of Eton, played to us on Saturday, November 16th. He chose an excellent programme and his particular style of playing suited the Chapel admirably. His playing of the "Cuckoo and Nightingale" Concerto by Handel, also of the Canon by Schumann, was particularly fine. He also accompanied on the Organ at the Congregational practice.

SCHOOL CONCERT, JULY 27th, 1929.

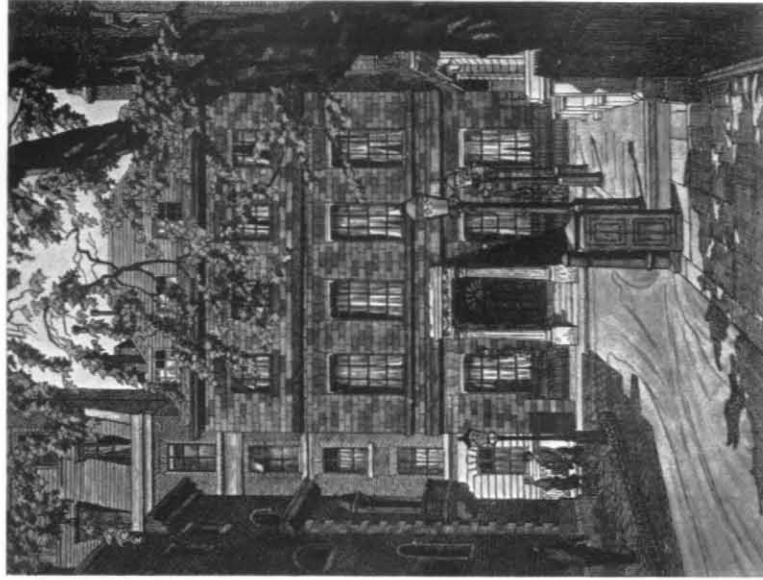
This concert was chiefly remarkable for the variety and the ambitious nature of the items. There were more instrumental solos than in the previous concert, and both Chorus and Orchestra are to be congratulated on the way in which they tackled the Prince Igor dances. Of the solos, those of Miss Churton and Mr. Blofeld naturally stand out. T. R. Williams played his "Swan" song, while Hughes, Wright and Banbury also acquitted themselves well. Mr. Clarke proved a gallant lover, as might have been expected.

The chief improvement to be noticed in the Orchestra was the playing of the Wind instruments, especially the Brass, whose blending was distinctly good. The programme of the Concert is given below :—

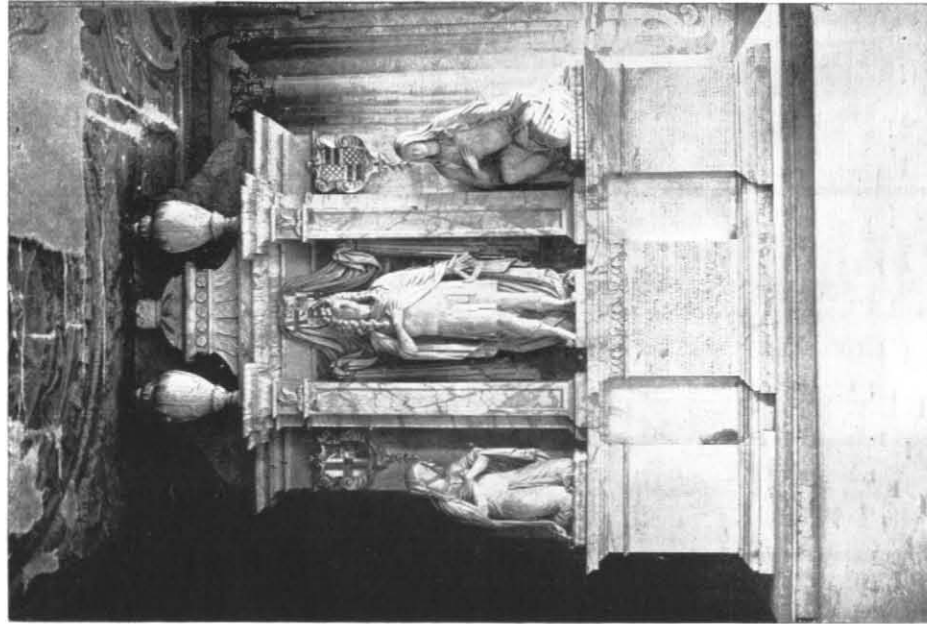
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|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Trumpet tune called "The Cebell" | Purcell |
| | For Orchestra. | (1658-1695) |
| 2. | Two Chorus' from the Peasant Cantata | J. S. Bach |
| | The Choral Society. | (1685-1750) |



JAMES BRIDGES, THIRD AND LAST DUKE OF CHANDOS.



CHANDOS HOUSE, QUEEN ANNE STREET.



MONUMENT OF JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF CHANDOS, AT WHITCHURCH, EDGWARE, (by André Carpentier.

(From a block kindly lent by Mrs. Katharine A. Esdaile and the S.P.C.K.)

THE STOIC

33

3. Overture to the Opera "The Magic Flute" *Mozart*
(1756-1791)
4. Aria "Droop Not, Young Lover" *Handel*
Tenor Solo—Mr. Clarke. (1685-1759)
5. Minuet and Trio from Septet in E Flat for Strings and Trumpet *Saint-Saens*
(1835-1921)
Solo Trumpet—M. A. R. Sutherland. Solo Piano—Mr. Tatton.
6. Sonata in D minor for Violoncello and Piano *Defesch*
Siciliano-Allemanda-Arietta-Minuet I-Minuet II. (1695-1758)
Miss Edith Churton and Dr. Huggins.
7. Variations for Two Pianofortes on an old Irish Air *Norman O'Neill*
G. J. B. Wright, F. H. F. Banbury. (1875-)
8. (a) Larghetto from Sonata No. 5 in F, for Flute and Piano *Handel*
D. G. Hughes and Mr. Tatton.
(b) "Le Cygne" from "Le Carnival des animaux" *Saint-Saens*
Clarinet Solo—T. R. Williams.
9. Air and Two Gavottes from Suite No. 3 in D. *J. S. Bach*
Bach Trumpets I.—M. A. R. Sutherland. II.—P. Nicholson, III.—M. A. Pryor.
10. Fugue in A major for unaccompanied Violin *Tartini*
Violin Solo—Mr. Blofeld. (1692-1770)
arr. Kreisler.
11. Dances from the Opera "Prince Igor," for Chorus and Orchestra *Borodin*
12. Sto, Persto, Praesto.

HOUSE INSTRUMENTAL COMPETITIONS.

This year the instrumental competitions have been separated from the Singing competitions.

The former were held on Saturday, December 7th, Mr. Basil Allchin, Professor at the Royal College of Music, being the Adjudicator.

Each House produced a programme timed to last not longer than fifteen minutes. The standard attained by most Houses was good.

Bruce produced an Orchestra of fourteen players, while Chatham played Bach's Concerto for four pianos, with a fifth piano playing the String parts. Grafton undoubtedly were the best with regard to standard of performance, but, as Mr. Allchin pointed out, their programme really rested on two players, Kitchin and Wright, both of whom played remarkably well. Wright's "Piece" for two pianos and two Clarinets was a great success, and he was deservedly praised for it.

Bruce were awarded the cup, not because they had the highest standard of performance, but because of the team-work displayed in their programme. Mr. Allchin pointed out how much greater the chances of disaster were with fourteen players than with four. The opening of Bruce's programme was certainly rather disastrous, largely because their Conductor did not give them sufficient time to get ready. But their playing of the Rigaudon by Handel was very praiseworthy; Hughes was excellent in Bach's Flute Suite.

In the other programmes mention must be made of the performance by A. A. Hawker and P. E. Dawson of a duet by Glière. Grenville played an early English madrigal on three recorders which was very pleasing to listen to.

Chatham produced two Bach Trumpet players, who played two Gavottes from Bach's Suite No. 3 remarkably well.

The prizes were awarded as follows :—

Piano. First prize, G. J. B. Wright ; Second prize, F. H. F. Banbury. Proxime accessit, J. C. Commings.

Wood-Wind. D. G. Hughes and R. H. D. Kitchin equal first.

Brass. First prize, M. A. R. Sutherland ; Second prize, P. Nicholson.

Piana prizes for boys in their first year. P. E. Dawson and A. A. Hawker equal first.

In conclusion, Mr. Allchin paid a tribute to the high standard of the Wind and Piano playing, though he had something to say about the use of the Pedal. He strongly urged Houses to start their programmes earlier, so as to give more time for expression.

The programme submitted by the winners (Bruce House) is given below :—

1. AIR FROM THE 'WATER MUSIC' *Handel*
First Violin—G. MCC. EATON.
Second Violins—P. D. WARD, C. J. MORNY.
Flutes—D. G. HUGHES, S. D. WILLIAMS, J. B. JAMES.
Clarinets—S. BONHAM-CARTER, C. S. T. CHAPIN.
Trumpets—M. A. PRYOR, D. P. THOMSON.
Piano—HON. G. C. A. VANNECK.
 2. RONDO FOR TWO FLUTES *Dorus*
D. G. HUGHES, S. D. WILLIAMS.
 3. POLONAISE AND DOUBLE FROM SUITE IN B MINOR *Bach*
Flute—D. G. HUGHES,
Piano—HON. G. C. A. VANNECK.
 4. RIGAUDON FROM 'ALMIRA' *Handel*
First Violin—G. MCC. EATON.
Second Violins—P. D. WARD, C. J. MORNY.
Viola—W. J. DAVIS
Flutes—S. D. WILLIAMS, J. B. JAMES.
Clarinets—S. BONHAM-CARTER, C. S. T. CHAPIN.
Trumpets—M. A. PRYOR, D. P. THOMSON.
Euphonium—N. H. BENNETT.
Tympani—HON. G. C. A. VANNECK.
Pianos—D. G. HUGHES, D. R. ENGLISH.
- Reserve*—PIANO SOLO, Romance *Sibelius*
D. G. HUGHES.

PERFORMANCE OF CAROLS AND SACRED MUSIC IN THE CHAPEL.

Sunday, December 8th, 1929.

The Chorus and Orchestra were placed at the back of the Chapel, underneath the Organ ; this arrangement worked very well from the point of view of balance and control.

Bach's "Sleepers wake," sounded particularly good, and was helped by the resonance of the building.

Haydn's "Insanæ et vanæ curæ" sounded rather indistinct for the same reason, though it was sung well.

Three carols were sung unaccompanied by the Madrigal Society at the other end of the Chapel close to the altar. The balance and tone were good, though one of the Trebles showed a tendency to sing sharp. The Orchestra gave an expressive rendering of "Nimrod" from Elgar's Enigma Variations.

The chief event of the evening, however, was the performance of the second Chorus in Brahms' Requiem. The Chorus and Orchestra tackled their difficulties remarkably well.

Mr. Snowdon accompanied on the Organ very effectively throughout the performance.

In conclusion, the Carol "The First Nowell" was sung with a Descant.

THE ARTS CLUB

The Committee of the Arts Club wish to thank G. D. Watson for his long and valuable services as Secretary, which post he has reluctantly resigned. J. Melvin has been appointed Secretary and H. D. H. Bartlett a member of the Committee. We should like to remind members that the Annual Arts Club Exhibition takes place next term. Some quite promising work has been done this term and we hope the exhibition will be an interesting one. R. G. Wilberforce has carved the Pineapple which will be placed on the porch of the "Pineapple" hut ; it is carved from a solid block of oak, three feet high.

J.M.

THE TWELVE CLUB

At a Special Business Meeting of the Society C. T. Crowe was nominated and G. J. B. Wright and H. D. H. Bartlett were elected members of the Society. Four Meetings have been held during the term at which the following papers were read :—

October 9th.—"Leigh Hunt and early nineteenth-century journalism," by C.D. Dullely

October 23rd.—"Race-Psychology in Europe," by The President.

November 6th.—"La Bruyère," by Mr. Clifford.

November 27th.—"Spanish and Portugese Colonial Development," by A.R.W. Stansfeld

A. R. W. Stansfeld has been elected Secretary for the Easter Term,

R.A.A.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

At a business meeting held at the end of last term K. S. Toms was elected Secretary and P. M. Beech Committee-man.

Three meetings have been held this term. On October 19th R. A. Atthill and G. L. S. Griffith-Jones read papers on "Aristophanes" and "Juvenal" respectively.

On October 30th Rev. C. F. Angus read a paper on "Stoicism and Epicureanism."

On November 21st, an extended meeting was held, attended by the Sixth and Middle Sixth forms. Mr. Cyril Bailey, of Balliol College, Oxford, gave an address on "Reading," and also on "Stoicism," with special reference to Marcus Aurelius. The occasion was the opening of the new Aurelian Room.

K.S.T.

From "The Times" of November 30th.

Mr. Cyril Bailey opened last week the new Sixth Form Reading Room at Stowe School in the upper part of the former private chapel of Stowe House. Over the mantelpiece is a copy, made by special permission accorded to Mrs. A. H. Radice by the Italian authorities, of the 15th-century bas-relief by Mino da Fiesole of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius as a boy, the original of which is at Florence.

In an address to the boys Mr. Bailey said that they had done well to choose Marcus Aurelius to preside over a "Stoic" reading-room. Stoicism was of all ancient philosophies religiously the most interesting. Its theology involved a theory not unlike the modern idea of the Immanence of God; its morality was derived by direct inference from its theology, and in its later Roman developments, at any rate, it had the conception of the direct relation of the individual to God. Why had so noble a philosophy not proved a more serious rival to Christianity? Partly because it never penetrated beyond the educated classes and could not build on the popular religious ideas which it found, and partly because its ethics were too cold and individual; it lacked a real enthusiasm for humanity. The world needed a religion which might be the basis of a philosophy, not a philosophy which might develop into a religion.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY

At a business meeting held on September 29th G. J. B. Wright was elected Secretary and R. A. Litton Committee-man. J. P. L. Henderson, T. L. Jones, R. H. D. Kitchen and A. R. W. Stansfeld were elected members.

During the term the Society has read Maeterlinck's war-play "Le Bourgmestre de Stilemonde," a short comedy "Der Weiberfeind," by Benedix and Labiche's ever-popular "Le voyage de Monsieur Perrichon." It is hoped that it will be possible to produce this last play in an abridged form at the end of next term.

Later in December an informal meeting is to take place, when certain songs and passages from French and German literature will be heard on the gramophone.

THE MODERN PLAY READING SOCIETY

There has been one meeting this term, when the Society read Mr. Ashley Dukes' Jew Süß. The chief things that impressed one at this meeting were the varied pronunciation of foreign words, the excited Duke's remark, "clap them into goal," and a slight disturbance due to a misprint in the first line of the play. The rendering was, however, a good one.

There has been no increase in the membership and the office of Secretary has fallen upon P. Nicholson.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

This Society was founded in the Easter Term of 1929 with the object of promoting discussions on subjects of general interest connected with as many different branches of Science as possible. There are now thirteen Members and the President for this term has been D. L. Reeves.

Meetings are held once a fortnight during the Winter and Easter Terms.

During the past year the following papers have been read:—

Easter 1929.	'Evolution,' by R. B. Davis.
	'Indicators,' by D. L. Reeves.
	'Volcanocs,' by Mr. Spagnioletti.
	'Bacteria,' by D. Russell-Davis.
Winter 1929.	'Photography,' by D. L. Reeves.
	'The Gyro-compass,' by Mr. E. S. Dewing.
	'The Principles of Bridge Building,' by J. B. Sopper.
	'Parasitism,' by D. Russell-Davis.
	'The Origin and Development of the Solar System,' by D. R. English.
	D.R.-D.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

A Photographic Society has once more been started and it is hoped that it will be more successful than its predecessor.

The darkroom has been refitted, and all the necessary chemicals—as well as a very efficient Zeiss enlarger—have been acquired. A double-door and a drying-rack are in course of construction. There are at present 18 members, Mr. Wace being President, and M. V. Sowerby Secretary. It is hoped that the membership will increase so that a Clubroom may be obtained. Next term there will be a competition for enlargements and prints made by members of the Society.

THE VITRUVIANS

(being the Stowe School Architectural Society).

The Inaugural Meeting of the Society was held in the Aurelian Room on Wednesday, November 13th, 1929, when Mr. D. Theodore Fyfe, Director of Architecture in the University of Cambridge, gave an address upon "The Modern Vitruvian."

Mr. Fyfe opened his speech with a short description of the architect Vitruvius and his works. He then described how Vitruvius' principles were applied by Palladio and his followers in the Renaissance, and how they were applied, in a much freer way, in modern Architecture. He outlined the three great styles of Architecture, the Tra-beated, with the Parthenon as its ideal, the Arcuated, whose most perfect form was the Gothic Cathedral, and the Domed style, which gave the greatest impression of size and dignity to a building. The Pantheon at Rome possessed the largest Dome, and the Dome of St. Peter's was only a few feet smaller. In St. Peter's, however, it was only possible to gauge the true dimensions of the Dome by seeing people walking about underneath it, since the detail was absurdly disproportionate. For instance, there were cherubs ten feet high.

It had been discovered lately that Vitruvius was far in advance of his time in such matters as heating, drainage and acoustics. Finally, he had done great service to Architecture by standardising the Classical Style as Rickman had standardised Gothic.

A.H.R.

THE WORKSHOP

Some changes have taken place in the Workshop this Term. The Shop is now open at more convenient times than before and this has had an effect on the quantity and quality of the work produced. R. A. Kayll's Oak table, G. S. C. Trench's plant-stand and D. L. Reeves' oak bookcase deserve special mention.

It is all to the good that an increasing amount of enterprise has been shown in the choice of things made. The bad old days of the trouser-press are over and people are now making articles of furniture that call for real workmanship.

It is hoped that by next Term the Shop will have a wood-turning lathe and a Stanley moulding plane and that later a metal lathe and a small forge will be added.

The numbers taking Carpentry have increased this Term and the work is cramped for lack of room. We hope, therefore, that permanent new Shops will be among the early additions to the School Buildings.

R.H.H.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Early Services (July 14th to November 23rd)	30	1	6
Chapel Expenses (July 28th)	12	14	0
Chapel Expenses (October 27th)	12	18	2
Missions to Seamen (November 23rd)	12	18	11

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Vestry fittings	6	11	8
Flowers	2	8	9
Brass vase	1	18	0
Wine at Early Services	16	0	0

There is still some minor equipment to be provided for the Chapel, but most of the balance in this account is being paid into Stowe Club Expenses.

A. B. CLIFFORD, *Hon. Treasurer.*

JAMES THE MAGNIFICENT (CONTINUED).

After the disastrous crash which brought the pomp and splendour of James Brydges first Duke of Chandos, in ruins round his head, and laid his Palace of Canons, at Edgware, level with the dust, the Ducal Chapel once again resumed its humble duties as the parish church of St. Lawrence, Whitchurch, a parish which is now merged in the great Urban District of Edgware. In it is Handel's wonderful organ, just as the great man played it himself, in a most unusual place—at the east end of the building, behind the altar—but visible from the nave, through a wooden screen. There is no east window, but a lovely painted canopy, with blue sky and clouds, is above the organ, and beside it are patriarchs and sages, forming part of the wonderful colour-scheme which filled the walls and ceilings of the chapel with glory. Here too is the burial place of James and his two Duchesses, consisting of a north wing, shut off from the church by an ante-room and iron gates. Here may be seen James' final attempt at magnificence, a vast marble monument which he ordered in his life-time to perpetuate his resplendent memory. There he stands in his massive periwig and Roman armour, his sword by his side, his right hand on his heart, his eyes gazing towards heaven "In hopes of a Joyful Resurrection" as the inscription commences—and then proceeds to set out at length what a perfect marvel James really was. Above him is a temple-like structure, with some urns, and a canopy crowned by a coronet. On each side are the figures of his two wives, "veiled and devout they kneel with bent heads, like figures of Martha and Mary in the presence of the Lord." As if to mark the fickleness of fortune, the walls around are decayed with wet, and the frescoes on the ceilings are blurred and blistered. But the rest of the church is as he left it, rich in painting and admirably cared for. The great Ducal Pew fills the west end, and on the ceiling above it is a glorious copy of

Raphael's *Transfiguration*. In the churchyard is a gravestone to William Powell, who died in 1780, and who is stated to have been the original harmonious blacksmith. Carved upon it are an anvil and hammer and wreath surmounted by a ridiculous treble cleff and two notes of music. Thousands visit it under the impression that William was the man. But Handel's blacksmith was there before Powell, and the inscription is a fraud—one might call it a *forgery*—a token of the vain imaginings of the parishioners of 1868, who put it up for their own glory. The original forge of Handel's blacksmith, however, is still standing beside the Edgware Road, and Messrs. Booth Brothers, the present owners, have converted it into a very charming office for the sale of coal. Perhaps they have "restored" it a little too thoroughly, and the swinging sign in front, which announces it to be "Handel's forge," is not entirely accurate.

Of Henry, the second Duke, we know very little, and he must have been a pathetic figure with his home smashed up and all the furniture gone. But one thing Henry possessed, the price of which is above rubies, and that was a kindly heart. Adversity, in addition to introducing strange bedfellows, can make us wondrous kind, and one day as the Duke was passing through the town of Newbury, he saw a poor girl standing in the market-place with a halter round her neck, being offered for sale by her husband, "a brutal ostler." Henry took compassion on her, got down from his carriage, enquired the price, paid it, and took Anne Wells home with him and married her, like a second King Cophetua. It may seem incredible that such a thing could happen in the eighteenth century, but it was not at all an uncommon occurrence, and most people regarded it as a perfectly legal transaction so long as the poor woman was led to a public market-place, with a halter round her neck. (The halter was a very important part of the ceremony and without it the bargain was not considered to be a binding transaction). The price of a cast-off wife was not high, only a few shillings, or even a pot or two of beer. I suppose that, to round this story off, I should have said "he fell in love with her," but by this time Henry was a widower and past the first bloom of youth, so perhaps "took compassion on her" is the right expression. His first wife is also worthy to be remembered, for she was responsible for that jolly blue lion, which ramps upon your School coat-of-arms. She was Mary Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin, who was also Baron Kinloss. This ancient Scotch barony is of that rare, unusual kind which (by special grant of the Sovereign) may descend to a daughter, when there is no son to succeed to the title. The number of ladies who are "peeresses in their own right" is exceedingly small. The most recent addition to their ranks is the Countess Roberts, daughter of that old Field-marshal whose only son won the V.C., but lost his life, in saving his battery of guns. The King granted a "special remainder to female heirs" in order that the title might not become extinct upon Lord Roberts' death.

And if any of you Bruce boys who live in London would like to pay your respects to your own little "Duchess," who retrieved the Chandos fortunes, you can take a 'bus or a tube to Edgware, and walk half a mile down Whitchurch Lane, till you come to the church on your right hand side. You will find Mary Bruce's plain, almost severe, memorial in the Chandos chapel, contrasting strangely with that of magnificent James beside it. The key can be obtained at the Rectory next door, and Handel's organ with its lovely carvings—its painted setting of blue sky and clouds above and saints and prophets at the sides—is well worth the sixpence you will contribute to the church expenses. Behind the church stretches the great expanse of Canons Park, and beyond the distant elms is "Canons" and the Lake. One hideous gasometer alone towers above the trees on the left to remind us that "only man is vile."

The third and last Duke was another James—"James minor" I suppose you would call him, or perhaps "James the Less." You will here see his portrait, a dear little boy dressed in a smart light-blue coat. This painting was formerly at Stowe, and after many adventures has been brought back and hung in the charming Georgian house which James minor built for himself in London about 1770. And I think he must have managed to get back a bit of grandfather's land to build it on, for Queen Anne Street, in which it stands, is just at the back of Cavendish Square, and leads into Chandos Street. The house is still called "Chandos House" and by good fortune has come into the possession of Sir Gomer Berry, Bart., a lover of all that is fine and beautiful, by whose kind permission I have been allowed to reproduce these two further pictures from his notable collection. To him I express my warm thanks, and also to the editor of *The Connoisseur*, who has kindly lent me the blocks which appeared in his May number. On the death of this little James, in 1789, all his titles except one became extinct, and in 1796 his only daughter Anna Eliza Brydges, Baroness Kinloss, married Richard Grenville, afterwards Marquess of Buckingham. But the glamour of the old name still remained, and in the reflected glory of his wife, Richard, by royal licence, assumed the additional surnames of BRYDGES and CHANDOS, and became in 1822 the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

And so, safe back again in Chandos House, life's joys and sorrows o'er, we take our leave of James major and James minor, looking out from their gilded frames upon a scene of fragrant beauty. Beside them hang the priceless masterpieces of Reynolds and Raeburn, and occasionally through the open door they catch a glimpse of the loveliest gem of them all, Zoffany's peerless *Miss Farren*, the beautiful actress who married the twelfth Earl of Derby— noted founder of the classic race at Epsom.

COLLES.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

Extracts from an Address delivered in the Gymnasium on June 23rd, 1929.

The education given in a School like this is meant to prepare people who come here as boys for the life they will lead later on as men. Now, the largest part of a man's life (I do not say the most important part) is his business—the work he does, his profession, his "job." Therefore, a large part of education aims at fitting a man for his business. It aims, that is to say, at making him efficient—able to do things. But education has another object besides. Public Schools at any rate, try to give a "liberal education"—that is, the education suited to a "free" man who, though he will have a business to do in life, is not so enslaved to business that he must start on it before he is grown up. A liberal education sets out not so much to make a man able to do certain things as to turn him into a certain kind of man—a good kind of man, in fact a good specimen of the race. These are the two chief elements in education as you and I know it. The first is concerned with what a man can do, and the second with what he is. It is of the second that I am going to speak to-night.

Now, a good specimen of the race will be good in three main departments—body, brain and character.

I have mentioned them in the order in which you notice them in a new acquaintance, not in the order of their importance. Now I am not going to talk of character to-night,

because I have done so many times before, and shall do so again. This is not a sermon to-day; it is a lecture. Nor am I going to talk of bodily development, except just to say this: A majority of the members of a School like this take great care to develop their bodies and keep them in good condition. But here, as elsewhere, some people are physically lazy and do not like exercising their bodies. To these I would say three things:

(1) You cannot be either useful or happy if you are not healthy, and you cannot be healthy in manhood unless you have exercised your body in boyhood.

(2) To be able to play games or a game, if not well, then at least passably, is a great source of happiness later on, and a great help to friendship.

(3) To have a good body, a body that is, as it were, the right shape (not bent anywhere or sagging anywhere) is in itself desirable, and later on, if not now, you will desire it. It is not a point that one can argue. I can only say that to be a good specimen physically is desirable because all men desire it. Therefore it is worth taking trouble about.

That is all I am going to say about physical development. What I want to speak of principally is intellectual development—having a good brain—being a good specimen intellectually. Of course that is important from the point of view of business—of one's work in life—but that is not what I am talking about. It is important in itself. It is as important to have a good brain as it is to have a good body, and for the same reasons, and it is important not only for a man's own sake, but for the sake of everybody else, of the country and of the world. The world is directed by the thoughts of the people in it. It is, therefore, of supreme importance how and what the people in it think. That is to say, public opinion is the biggest force in existence. Now public opinion in England is made up of your opinions and my opinion—say about five hundred opinions in this room—plus the opinions (leaving out children) of thirty or so million other people outside. And this public opinion which we help to form, and cannot avoid helping to form, is the force which in the end decides what most things in this country are and what most people in this country do. In public opinion I include public taste, which is only public opinion on certain particular subjects. A visitor from some distant place landing for the first time in England, notices a number of things which are different from what he has seen elsewhere. He asks himself "why are these things so?", and the answer in each case is, "because Englishmen like them so." Why are the houses seen from the railway between Dover and London of an English type and shape? Because, strange as it may seem, that is the type which Englishmen like. Why are so many fellow-passengers reading the reports of criminal cases in the papers and so many others reading detective stories and stories about murder? Because Englishmen think crime the most fascinating subject to read about, and if they cannot read about real crimes they will read about imaginary ones. Why are there so many advertisements of cigarettes everywhere? Because Englishmen smoke a great many cigarettes and are more easily persuaded by advertisements than any other people in the world except the Americans. Why is London traffic, though the streets are so crowded, better organized than traffic anywhere else? Because Englishmen like orderliness and are prepared to obey regulations which make for the convenience of everyone. Why are the pictures in the Academy what they are? Because that is the kind of picture that Englishmen like to paint and will pay to see. Why are English boys sent to Boarding Schools for four or five years of their lives? Because Englishmen believe in the Boarding School system and like the type which it produces. Why are so many miles of London and other big towns full of ugliness, squalor and misery? Because Englishmen become reconciled to ugliness more easily than most other peoples and

are curiously insensitive to misery which they do not see. Why does a general strike not lead to a revolution in England, or a Labour victory to a panic or even to bitterness? Because Englishmen have a level-headed way of looking at such things, and think it silly to make politics a matter of life and death. All these things are as they are because English public opinion is what it is. In the end a country gets the Government, the education, the art and the advertisements that it deserves. In the end public opinion and public taste, slowly as they work, do determine almost everything.

Consider public taste first. It is clearly true, I think, that the kind of pictures painted, buildings built and music performed in a country depends on the public taste of the country—that is, on your taste and my taste. What follows from that? That we ought to have good taste. But can we help our taste? Is not a man's taste a fixed thing with which he is born? Not a bit of it. Taste is to a large extent a matter of knowledge and a man's taste changes as he goes on living and learning—if he does learn as he lives. Your "taste" means your capacity for judging things, and it improves with your knowledge of the things to be judged. Generally speaking, the more things of a kind you have seen, the better you can judge other things of that kind, and you cannot judge things at all without having seen things like them before.

You could not judge a horse if you had seen only one or two horses in your life before. You would have nothing to compare it with. You cannot judge painting or music unless you have seen and heard a good deal before. A wise man, therefore, sees and hears as much as he can of what is likely to be good in order that he may be able to judge such matters properly. When he moves about the world he sees all the beautiful things he can, not necessarily because he is sure he will enjoy them at once, but because he wants to add to his knowledge of such things, to improve his power of comparison, and therefore to improve his taste. This he does for the sake of his own happiness and for the sake of the country whose public taste he helps to form.

But apart from taste, all important practical questions are finally decided by public opinion—in this country, more than in most, I think. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to try to have right opinions. In order to have right opinions, you need to have a capacity for reasoning—that is, a trained brain—and you need to have something for your reasoning to work on—that is, you have to have knowledge. Both the trained brain and the knowledge are to some extent arranged for here as a part of School routine and in a way which leaves you no choice. But it is the trained brain more than the knowledge that a School imparts. For a School gives you regular opportunities for exercising your brain and practising mental processes: Every time you get some little puzzle right in Latin or Mathematics, or remember something which you have been in the habit of forgetting, or understand something which you have not grasped before, or express something on paper more clearly and concisely than usual, you have advanced a step towards securing an efficient brain. Progress of that kind is never lost, and even when the particular thing you are asked to do seems dimly uninteresting and far from all you really care about, remember that if you do it properly you will have a fitter brain afterwards, just as you have a fitter body after a run even if you found the run a nuisance or a bore. Remember, too, that the thing depends chiefly on yourself. Compulsion is necessary, because for one man under twenty who instinctively dislikes physical exertion nine instinctively dislike mental exertion. But very little can be done by compulsion from outside. You have got to compel yourself to exert your mind, for no one else can compel you to.

In the matter of knowledge, School work does less for you, and you have even more to do for yourself. You would be a very ignorant person if you did not add to what you are taught in Form knowledge which you have acquired for yourself, and knowledge

which a man acquires for himself is worth more and retained longer than knowledge thrust upon him by someone else. Here too your fate is in your own hands, for almost all the knowledge that you will find you have in later life will be knowledge which you have acquired for yourself.

Knowledge can be got in various ways:—by going to see things, by talking to other people, even by going to the cinema. But there is no one way half as important as reading. Almost all the knowledge that an ordinary man has about things he has not seen or handled for himself comes from books. I should like to consider this question of reading for a minute or two.

There are two main kinds of reading—the kind you do as a matter of business, and the kind you do for recreation—business reading and pleasure reading. Business reading is the reading you do as a student of a particular subject. Scientists, Doctors, Lawyers, Historians, Scholars read books to add to their professional knowledge. They read about a thing because they have got to know about it. They may be interested in it as well, but also they may not be. Pleasure reading you do solely because you feel inclined to. Now I am not talking about business reading, because I am not talking about business. I am talking about pleasure reading, and pleasure reading is in any case the most important kind. If you read wisely, it is the greatest single source of the kind of knowledge you need for a liberal education. Some of such knowledge you pick up directly by reading those books which (though you are not reading them as a matter of business) exist to give information; some indirectly by reading novels. Both methods have their uses. Everyone ought to know a little about a vast number of subjects which only experts can know a great deal about. On such subjects there are multitudes of books written for ordinary people like you and me, who are not experts in more than one thing, if that. And it is often a great pleasure to read such books and a real recreation too. Among the subjects you read about just for pleasure there will generally be one or two special ones which interest you particularly and which you may want to read more about until you become almost an expert in them yourself. That, of course, is just what ought to happen. . . .

If you have read a little about some of these things, not only is the reading itself interesting, but it makes life more interesting afterwards. Every time you see a building of any character or quality, it means something to you and sets the wheels of your brain turning only if you know a little about architecture already. Every time you visit a foreign place you will find that it means infinitely more to you if you know a little about its history. Every time you pick up an article on a Scientific theory or discovery, or meet a Scientist inclined to talk about his Science (such Scientists do exist), you will be able to make little of the discussion unless you have read something about Science in the past. All these things will mean nothing to you if you are ignorant. Life must be a deadly dull business for the totally ignorant man.

I said just now that you got knowledge indirectly from novels, plays and books of that kind. The knowledge you get from them is chiefly knowledge of a subject I have not mentioned yet—knowledge of people. That is important for the wise living of one's life, and you remember how Pope said, "The proper study of mankind is Man." For the purpose of studying man I think that modern novels, especially those about our own times, are better than old novels or novels about old times—if one cannot manage to read both. If it is between Thackeray and Galsworthy and you have only time for one, then I advise Galsworthy without hesitation. But among modern novels you have to make a distinction between two kinds. The one kind cannot be enjoyed unless you put something of yourself into the reading of it—unless

it costs you some effort to enter into the characters, share their emotions and understand the workings of their minds. Such a book, so read, is likely to be remembered and may become a part of one's mind, or at any rate a possession for life. An example among the books now growing old would be the novels of Meredith or (somewhat easier to read) the novels of Hardy; among more modern books the Forsyte novels of Mr. Galsworthy.

The other kind of novel makes no demand upon the reader, requires no effort and merely provides amusement or distraction. Books of this sort are sold in thousands every day, and you can see them piled up in their gay paper covers on every book-stall. They are usually interesting only because they have exciting plots. You will find if you read them that they consist almost wholly of plot. The characters are usually taken out of a kind of doll-box and could serve in any number of different books if their names were changed; they are generally either very good and very attractive, or very bad and very unattractive. Such books are not like real life, because real people are always a mixture of good and bad, and because exciting intrigues and adventures are rare in life as we know it. An example of the kind of book I mean would be "Bulldog Drummond," and most of the modern detective stories.

Of course, there is a place for books of this kind, and if they are kept in their place they may be very valuable. They are excellent as providing pure distraction or pure relaxation. For tired or worried people, for people making long journeys, for people who want half an hour's relief from their thoughts before they go to bed, for people just starting on a holiday, or for people who have influenza, they are admirable. But they have their dangers. If one gets accustomed to them one cannot be satisfied with anything less exciting. It is like eating sweets, which take away your appetite for a solid meal. Or it is like alcohol—once you start taking it you may become unable to do without it. Yet there is a certain type of person for whom even this "cocktail literature" is good, because it is better than no literature at all. There are a certain number of people who never read anything unless they have to, and you will notice that such people are always bad at expressing themselves on paper. The only way they can become better at expressing themselves is to learn to read, and for them any book in which the English language is used intelligibly is better than no book at all. For ordinary people, however, literature which costs nothing to read is as dangerous as a drug, and though capable of being useful, needs keeping carefully in its place.

But reading of some kind is an essential part—perhaps the biggest part—of a liberal education, and by improving the quantity and quality of the books you read you can do more than by any other means to help on your own education and to make yourself intellectually a good specimen of the race. Your education, as I have told so many members of this School so many times, depends far more upon what you do for yourself than upon what anyone else does for you. And remember, what you do for yourself has to be done for the most part between the years of fourteen and nineteen. During these years it will be decided how useful and how happy you are going to be in later life. Do not waste them—it is so easy to waste them. Do not let indolence, a great enemy of most of us, or self-indulgence, the greatest enemy of all of us, spoil the job you are making of yourself. Do not forget that it depends on how you obey your conscience, on how you treat your body, on how you work, on how you think and on how you read, whether when you leave this place you will be a good specimen of the human race in character, body and mind.

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THE SHAMELESS SYNONYM

Whether shameless or not it cannot of course be a real synonym. All well-brought-up people know that there are no real synonyms in English, and that no English word is exactly equivalent to any other. But if the real synonym does not exist, there are some remarkably good imitations of it, and the temptation to use them illegitimately is often very strong. The English are probably tempted in this way much more than most foreigners, for no other language offers to its writers such an enormous choice of expressions as English does. We can say of a man with equal ease that he has *killed his enemy* or *slain his foe* or *put his adversary to death*, and there are countless other roughly synonymous expressions which differ in their associations only and not really in their meaning. There are many indeed which do not differ appreciably in either, and still more which, though they do differ in meaning, are interchangeable in a given case because they both apply to something or someone whose identity is clear. For instance, you may refer to a man or a thing first by a name and then by a periphrasis. You may call a language *Arabic* at the beginning of your sentence and at the end you may call it (at least Gibbon does) *the pure idiom of Mecca*, and the periphrasis being interchangeable with the name, becomes for the moment synonymous with it. It is a periphrasis used frankly as a synonym, and here at least as a shameless one. For if you are a bad writer your periphrasis will add nothing to the thought that you are expressing. You will say (as a newspaper did recently) "the house is at the corner of Bond Street and Oxford Street, the entrance being in *the latter thoroughfare*," and you will call a noted bowler "Peach" in one line and "the Surrey trundler" in the next (to the legitimate annoyance of the Professor of English Literature at Cambridge). These are the synonyms which are really shameless, and they are shameless just because they are so synonymous. For they make a distinction to which no difference corresponds. On the other hand if you are a good writer your periphrasis may add a good deal to your thought, and Gibbon need only refer to a degenerate Emperor as *the successor of Augustus* to mark his infamy still more clearly by a damning comparison. Even in Gibbon, however, the trick is dangerous. Indeed his synonyms are shameless nearly as often as they are admirable. Phrases like *the royal stranger* or *the disconsolate Greek* or *the Ottoman prince* occur again and again where a name (or a pronoun) would have meant quite as much. And the name would probably have been clearer too. For it is one of the dangers of the synonym so used that a reader may not realize at once with what it is synonymous—to whom or to what it refers. In reading Gibbon's description of the battle of Châlons it is a real effort to identify the various warriors. They are described as *the Gothic Prince*, *the Imperial general*, *the King of the Huns* and *the magnanimous barbarian*, and at each one of these phrases the mind is compelled to pause for an instant to interpret it. The Eighteenth Century thought a repetition an inelegance, but it was quite ready to substitute for it the much greater inelegance of an obscurity. The obscurity might even be regarded in such a case as a merit, since it required both ingenuity in the author and quickness in the reader, and the Eighteenth Century admitted the one and regularly demanded the other. It is true that to give the reader little puzzles which test his intelligence and to a small extent his learning, is an excellent way of keeping his faculties awake while he reads, and even to us it seems perfectly legitimate for Pope to have set us such easy problems in identification as this:—

Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,
From *Macedonia's madman* to *the Swede*.

But in Pope himself we soon tire of this oblique kind of speech and in any author a

continued refusal to say what he means becomes quickly intolerable. Indeed the eternal "Classical" periphrasis must have done much by itself to provoke the "Romantic" revolt. Men must have longed to hear things said plainly and directly again after listening to the hints and allusions of the Eighteenth Century, just as in reading a legal document one longs to hear a man called by his own name after continual references to *the transferor* or *the mortgagee*.

But there are two quite distinct kinds of Classical periphrasis, though both may be called shameless synonyms at their worst. In prose the periphrasis is designed to avoid a repetition, but in poetry it is designed to avoid a plain word. It is not that the poet says *honey* in one line and *the product of the apiary* in the next. He does not say *honey* at all. Dryden, translating Vergil's

Mellaque decussit foliis,

says

And shook from oaken leaves *the liquid gold*,

and Campbell, who ought to have known better, makes his beech-tree remark

Nor murmuring tribes from me derive
Th' ambrosial amber of the hive.

This is the true "shameless synonym" of poetry as *the Surrey trundler* is that of prose. The journalist having used up "grouse" and "birds" in his article upon the 12th of August is driven to saying *the feathered denizens of the moors* before he has finished, but the poet does not even begin by saying "grouse" or "birds." Boileau describing his holiday pursuits in verse wishes to suggest (but not of course to state) that he sometimes goes out shooting, and he puts it this way:—

Ou d'un plomb qui suit l'oeil et part avec l'eclair
Je vais faire la guerre aux habitants de l'air.

This is more ingenious, but hardly more admirable, than the efforts of our Eighteenth Century poets to avoid plain words—than Pope's efforts for example to avoid the plain word "sheep." The *fleecy breed* he calls them, or the shepherd's *fleecy care*—though he certainly does it musically enough:—

Soon as the flocks shook off the nightly dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the Muse,
Pour'd o'er the whitening vale their fleecy care
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair.

"Lamb" on the other hand, it seems, need not be avoided. So much more poetical is youth than age.

Ah, wretched shepherd, what avails thy art,
To cure thy lambs, but not to heal thy heart?

But is not *heal* in that line a perfectly shameless synonym for *cure*? If there is a difference to justify the distinction, it must be a very subtle one.

But is euphony not to count at all? Is one never to change the word merely to avoid an unpleasing repetition? Theoretically at least the answer must be "never," unless there is a real change in the meaning. If there is identity of meaning, the identity of sound should not be unpleasing. There are of course cases when the identity or similarity of two words is merely accidental, when to avoid the echo improves the sound and does not at all affect the sense. We have all now and then found ourselves about to say, "Well, this time I am in time" and changed it hurriedly to "Well, this time I am not late." And we have been quite right. If we had not changed it, we

should have been guilty of something graver than a Shameless Synonym; we should have been guilty of an Ugly Echo or Cacophonous Collocation, as "*The Times*" was not long ago, when it said in a leading article:—

"But the Fourth of *August* is too *angust* a day for us to permit our thoughts to dwell solely upon afflictions." It is a duty of course to avoid such jangles. But where the echo is not accidental, where the two dangerous words refer to the same thing in the same way, the law is perfectly clear—no change of meaning, no change of word. Thomas Hardy himself can scarcely be forgiven for improving on the Prayer Book phrase and writing (of Miss De Stancy's face) "Nature had done there many things that she ought not to have done, and left undone much that she *should have executed*." But almost every writer can occasionally be caught in the act of shirking a necessary repetition. It is hard to see the justification for the use of three different words for one idea or at most two in this sentence from Dr. Johnson:—

"He that never compares his *notions* with those of others, readily acquiesces in his first *thoughts*, and very seldom discovers the objections which may be raised against his *opinions*."

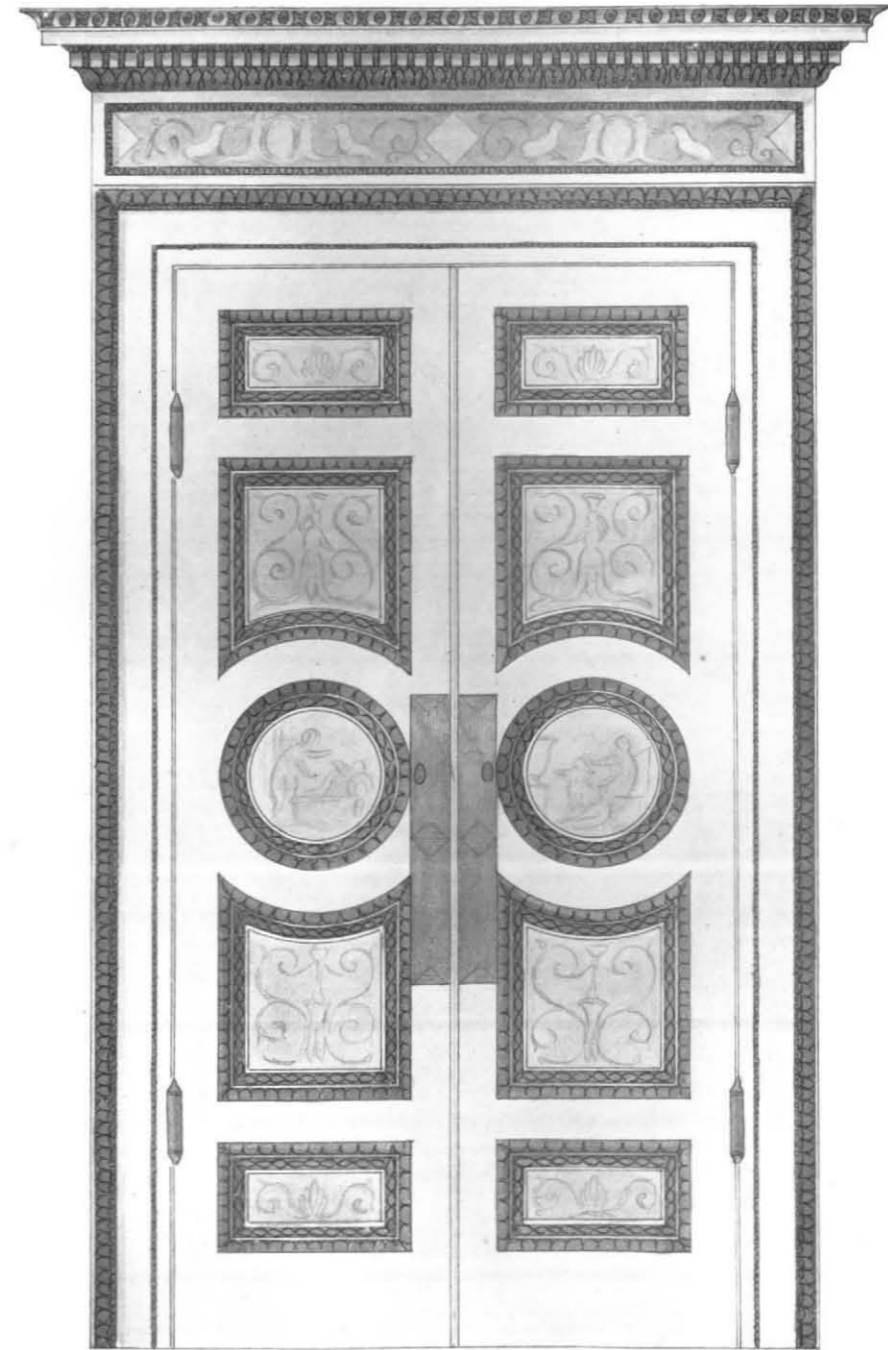
That sentence is a masterpiece of inelegance. No one could read it with pleasure. For rational minds like one word for one thing and the same word for the same thing. It is merely distracting to hear a man who has several names called by them all in turn.

Yet if they were beautiful names and full of significance it might conceivably be pleasant to hear them all, and they might have such different associations that some would fit a given situation better than the others would. Perhaps that is why a poet will sometimes refer to a thing by one name after another in the attempt to find one which will represent it perfectly or in the hope that the sum of them all will achieve what one alone cannot. Milton is specially fond of doing this. In the Second Book of *Paradise Lost* he tries to represent to the mind the nature of the gulf which Satan had to cross on his voyage from Hell to Earth, and at the same time to convey to the feelings a strong impression of its terrors. Clearly "the gulf called Chaos" is not easily to be described in English words. That part of the "Universe" which "Creation" has not yet touched is as difficult to describe as to conceive. Milton conceived it vaguely and wished us to conceive it vaguely too, and the strange names that he gives to it, as they strike one after the other upon the ear, make the mind create for itself a monstrous semblance of something that is terrible but formless and obscure. Chaos is called successively *the void profound of unessential night, the wild expanse, the void immense and the unfounded deep*, and the mind comes at last, though it gains no clearer vision of what is intended, to have an emotional realisation of depth and darkness, emptiness and immensity. This is really a kind of description by synonym, for the effect of the synonyms is cumulative. Here are yet more of them, for Milton's amazing vocabulary is inexhaustible. Who shall traverse Chaos? asks the Fiend—

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark, unbottomed infinite abyss,
And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way, or spread his airy flight
Upborne with indefatigable wings
Over the vast abrupt?

Evidently the synonym which can be the shame of the weak man, is a calculable part of the giant's strength.

R.



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