

THE STOIC



Number Twenty-four

APRIL 1931



Photo by]

THE CHAPEL.

[Messrs. Chapman.

THE STOIC

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No. 5

TWENTY-FOUR

OUR American contemporary, *The Grotonian*, has complained of the uninteresting insularity of the English Public School Magazine. It consists, is the complaint, of nothing but local news and local gossip, with perhaps one poem and one story to represent literature. The American practice, exemplified at Groton School, is the reverse of our own. In America, the school magazine contains the literature, and another publication the news. In England, the best of Public School writings find their way into *The Gate*; the school magazine contains the news. *The Stoic* aims, as we have emphasized before, at being a complete record of all events at Stowe. It also endeavours, by its competitions and by its literary pages, to foster and encourage good writing. But news has always come first, and with the advent of *The Gate* we feel that our responsibility for local literary outpourings presses with increasing lightness upon us. For it is a keener test of merit for an author to have his work published in *The Gate*, where it must compete with the best from many Public Schools, than in his own school magazine, where the competition is unavoidably more limited. This must not be taken as the death-knell of *The Stoic* Competitions; they have become an institution and will, we hope, continue for many years. *The Stoic* has literary aspirations. But it exists primarily to provide school news for Stoics, Old Stoics and Stoics-to-be.

IN MEMORIAM

HARRY MORGAN EVANS.

Born October 12th, 1913.

Died March 19th, 1931.

Harry Evans came to Grafton House in January 1928 from Winchester House, Brackley, where he had been Head of the School. From his first term his unfailing cheeriness and infectious good humour impressed all who knew him, but, as time went on, it was clear that he had, also, stability and depth of character combined with a soundness of judgment beyond his years. No one could be more lighthearted or more serious, as the occasion demanded.

In September 1929, after being promoted to the Upper School, he made Biology his special subject, and had already shown ability of an extremely high order. In the same term he became a Settler, and his success in that office, together with his forcefulness of character and unswerving loyalty to his House and School, made him seem obviously destined for a position of the highest responsibility. By the upright and honourable example he set he leaves his House greatly in his debt. He was a keen athlete, and this term won his House Football Colours as leader of the forwards; he was always amazingly fit. A great lover of animals, he found many of his pleasures in the open air.

He had achieved much and showed abundant promise for the future, but it is for himself, for his essentially happy and lovable disposition, for his generous enthusiasms and kindness, that he will always live in the memory of his friends.

R.R.T.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Demysip for Modern History at Magdalen College, Oxford:

T. H. CLARKE.

Open Scholarship for Classics at Trinity College, Oxford:

R. A. ATTHILL.

Open Scholarship for Modern Languages at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge:

J. E. D. IM THURN.

The Gifford Exhibition for Modern History at Exeter College, Oxford:

P. M. BEECH.

Organ Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge:

G. J. B. WRIGHT.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

As a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's Examination in December, 1930, the following were awarded School Certificates:—

R. J. M. Amphlett.

J. E. L. Corbyn.

A. R. P. Ellis.

P. W. Forbes.

R. Howland Jackson.

J. N. Hutchinson.

J. G. Lilley.

A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer.

J. R. McDowell.

V. R. Paravicini.

G. W. Philpott.

R. A. Pigot.

A. F. R. Porcher.

G. V. Rouse.

A. H. Salamon.

R. F. Storey.

J. H. Strutt.

R. P. Townley.

A. A. Vickers.

J. H. N. Weston.

C. A. Willink.

STOICA

The following visitors have preached in Chapel this Term:—

Feb. 1st, 10th, 17th, 24th. The Rev. L. W. Grensted, Oriel College, Oxford.

Feb. 15th. The Rev. E. F. Bonhote, Rugby School.

March 1st. The Rev. R. F. Bale, Vicar of Buckingham.

Mr. W. L. Snowdon has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, and awarded the Lafontaine Prize as the best executant competing in the Examination.

Mr. Snowdon has also been awarded the William Barclay Squire memorial prize given annually on the result of an examination in Musical Palæography, including tablatures, scoring from parts, and textual criticism of Music.

As a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's Examination in July, 1930, the following were awarded Higher Certificates:—

D. R. English, D. Russell-Davis, J. B. Sopper. We regret that this was omitted from No. 23 of *The Stoic*.

The Final Squash House Match was won last Term by Chatham, after an exciting Match with Grafton. J. G. Lilley beat H. V. Kemp; J. D. Firth beat E. Cadogan; T. H. Clarke beat The Hon. T. C. F. Prittie.

“The Apple Cart,” by Bernard Shaw, was read on February 9th by the Modern Play Reading Society.

“Newest Europe,” by Martin MacLaughlin (Longmans, 6/-).—We hope to publish a review of this book next term.

Our acknowledgements are due to the Empire Stone Company for permission to reproduce the photograph of the Chapel which appeared as a Frontpiece in No. 23 of *The Stoic*.

All members of Chatham House deeply regret the loss of Miss Platts, who died of heart failure while skating during the Christmas holidays.

The Hon. H. D. G. Prittie, who has passed into Sandhurst in Dec. 1930, has been awarded a Prize Cadetship.

Enciclopedia Italiana. Vol. VIII., p. 17; *Contea di Buckinghamshire. Istituti di cultura*. Stowe School e una grande *Public School* (scuola secondaria con convitto), e malgrado i pochi anni della sua esistenza (fu fondata nel 1923) e subito salita a importanza notevole fra gl'istituti d'insegnamento in Inghilterra. Vi sono 450 alunni, e nei corsi non si fa distinzione fra studi classici e scientifici. Le sede e in un vasto palazzo di stile barocco, costruito da Sir Richard Temple, celebre mecenate e amico di Pope e Congreve, nella prima meta del sec. XVIII, ma la grande facciata fu eretta dal conte Temple nel 1765; fu poi sede dei duchi di Buckingham.

In this number appear photographs of two of the finest of the Cedars of Lebanon in the grounds. One stands by the path leading from the gymnasium to the Temple of Concord and Victory and the other stands close by the 4th green of the Golf Course.

The former has a girth of 23 feet at five feet above the ground and an approximate height of 95 feet; the latter, which has a remarkably straight stem, has a girth of 14½ feet and a height of 108 feet. Their age is probably not very great as these things go. The less massive one is almost certainly about 180 years old, while the other one may quite likely be rather older—at a guess, between 200 and 250 years.

OLIM ALUMNI

MR. T. A. G. PRITCHARD, who passed eleventh out of Sandhurst, has been gazetted to the Royal Welch Fusiliers. He has won the Heavyweight Army Boxing Championship (Officers) for this year.

MR. C. M. BARLOW has been awarded a Choral Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge.

MR. R. A. GARDINER, who passed sixth out of Woolwich, has been gazetted to the Royal Engineers.

MR. F. J. WALTER won the long distance race in the inter University Ski-ing contest held in Switzerland after Christmas.

MR. P. REID has played chess for Cambridge against Oxford. He won his match.

The following Old Stoics have been gazetted :—

From Woolwich,

M. A. LLOYD to the Royal Corps of Signals.

From Sandhurst,

D. DE S. BARROW to The Queen's Royal Regt.

From the Supplementary Reserve,

A. B. B. MOORE to The Queen's Royal Regt. ;

J. J. LEATHAM to The Somerset Light Infantry.

THE WIND

When the wind blows
A thousand leaves fly up like souls awake
And thread the whirling highways of the air,
Then turn and sail like galleons on the lake,
Or rustle in the reeds of yester year,
With little sighs of sorrow for the close—
When the wind blows.

P.G.H.G.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE STOWE SHOW.

The Stowe Show was held at the Rudolf Steiner Hall as usual, on December 18th. The attendances at the two performances were good, the evening outnumbering the afternoon as was only to be expected.

The programme opened with an orchestral item, "Capriol" Suite by Peter Warlock. The orchestra, enlarged by the presence of some players from outside the school, was conducted by Dr. Huggins, and gave a very good account of itself.

The next item was also musical, but of a lighter variety. P. M. Beech and G. J. B. Wright are the authors of "Canaries Sometimes Sing." A very pleasant tune, combined with words which, if occasionally a little indistinct, were always witty, made this sketch reminiscent of something out of a Gilbert and Sullivan Opera.

"Two Gentlemen of Soho," by A. P. Herbert, was chosen by the Grafton Play-reading Society for their performance this year. This is a play whose modern theme is clothed in Shakespearian language to provide a very delightful skit; it was taken perhaps a little too slowly, but this was better than hurrying through, which would have rendered indistinct the finer passages and lost some of the subtler points. A. G. H. Marr, in a characteristic part as a detective in disguise, was excellent, and G. J. B. Wright was also well suited to the part of a duchess. He looked gorgeous in a pucc creation of his own design. The rest of the cast were all very good and achieved remarkably well the difficult feat of being natural in blank verse.

The second half of the programme began with a Suite by Bach in which D. G. Hughes played an extraordinarily difficult part for the flute with great skill.

"The Old Lady shows her Muddles," by Ronald Jeans, followed, which gave four of our best actors a chance to increase our respect for them. On the whole we prefer Marr as a policeman or ex-sergeant major than as a young lover, and P. J. Coke was rather too large and strapping a lass to have captivated our hearts, but Wright was very good as the vicar's wife and D. M. Lea was one of the most delightful clergymen we have ever seen; it was a pity that he had such a short time on the stage.

Wright at the piano gave us some syncopation in the best "negro" style and was much appreciated.

The programme was concluded by a performance of the ballet already shown at Stowe in the Summer term. The music was from the opera "Prince Igor," by Borodin, and played admirably by the orchestra. The singing by some of the Choral Society was thinner, owing to lack of numbers, than it had been previously at Stowe. But the dances by Mr. J. C. Saunders were very efficiently carried out by himself and his assistants, and the dresses and scenery designed by Wright were as striking as when first seen. The whole ballet, in fact, lost nothing by its removal to London and provided a successful finish to a successful programme.

F.O.S.D.

THE CINEMA.

We have this term alternated educational films with the usual amusement films. The educational films were voluntary and seemed to attract as large a crowd as the others; but one usually came away with knowledge gained rather from the masters' introductions than from the films themselves. It seems strange that, while it has been universally realized that there are educational possibilities in the cinema, only

half-hearted attempts have been made to make full use of them.

Since the choice of the music for the Panatrope has been put in the hands of a musician instead of an electrician, the age and quality of the music have improved considerably; but at the beginning of the term there was a real danger of deafness resulting from the cacophonous disharmonies of last year's American jazz.

This term we have seen the following Educational films:—

Christopher Columbus' voyage to America. This film was preceded by a short lecture on "Early maps and ideas of Geography." Mr. Kinvig skilfully compressed a great deal of information into the short time at his disposal and the appreciation of the audience augured well for the new system. The film itself was anticipatory. The Queen of Spain was too obviously an American brunette and Columbus himself suffered from the facial contortions only necessary to a movie star, quite apart from the fact that the Panatrope sung to us of "kissing our cuties."

The Making of Dyes and Washing Soda. Mr. Dewing gave an introduction and commentary on these two films. He made clear from the start that he did not intend to bewilder us with a mass of technicalities and in this intention he was successful. By his lists, he made us realize how few commodities there are in which chemical processes are not essential. There was little to be got out of the films themselves. One set of boilers looks very much like another to the untutored eye and one can comprehend little of a chemical process that is taking place inside a scaled cauldron. Why, also, is it necessary to find and point a moral in films of this kind?

The Epic of Everest. As an introduction, Mr. Wace gave us a vivid idea of the conditions which are attendant upon climbers at extreme heights, cogently stated the reasons for the expedition, and finished with a brief discussion as to whether the climb would be attempted again. Any deficiencies in the film were due to the audience. It was a strain on the imagination to comprehend the vast heights of glaciers, crags and peaks, even with a man in the picture with whom one could compare them, while the telescopic shots taken from a distance of two miles left the imagination completely bewildered.

We have also seen the following films:—

The Big Diamond Robbery. Suffering as we do from a surfeit of E. Wallace, the orgies of shooting, riding and roping by the inimitable Tom Mix had much the same effect upon us as Oscar Wilde's *Canterville Ghost* on the Otis family. The film had its intentionally amusing moments; but to laugh when Tom Mix miraculously escaped death by a hairsbreadth seemed almost sacrilege. The film, however, provided much innocent amusement.

Alf's Button. This film came to us with a great reputation and few seemed disappointed. Alf Goddard introduced sufficient pathos into his performance to make it first-class comic acting and Tubby Edlin made him an excellent foil. Nervo and Knox could not fail to amuse by their burlesque ballet. The humour in the film, like Eustace, was "olesale."

The Arizona Kid. For technique, this was the best film we have seen this term. But, in the eyes of the school, niceties of filming cannot atone for weakness of story and situation. The new projector, also, which had not been properly adjusted, caused the film to be blurred every alternate reel. Under more favourable conditions this would have been a really good film.

The Silent House. The film promised well from the start, when the preliminary

captions announced that a Chinese expert assisted in the making of it. Throughout there were sufficient horrors to make the sternest Stoic tremble and the villains possessed faces that were magnificently repulsive. With so many casual murders, it seemed a pity that some really nasty fate could not have been devised for Chang Fu, instead of a tame suicide. Otherwise we spent a delightful evening in a wholly Edgar Wallace world.

H.

THE CINEMA FUND.

Once again there are many improvements to the stage and the cinema equipment to record. The stage itself has been extended by 2ft. 6ins. on each side to give more space in the wings, and a stage lighting scheme on modern lines has been drawn up, though it has not yet been installed. Heavier cables have, however, been laid from the stage to the back of the hall, in readiness for the extra load involved.

The Panatrope has been taken over by the Cinema Fund. It has been completely overhauled and the whole of its external wiring has been renewed in lead-covered cable and properly earthed.

In the Cinema box a new fire escape has been constructed for the operators. The second projector has been installed. It is a re-built Kalee No. 7, with Ross lens and lamphouse, and is thus all-British. It stands between the No. 1 projector and the slide lantern, and all three have been fitted with ammeters, resistances and separate main switches, according to Home Office requirements. Everything is now in readiness for sound equipment to be added, and it is hoped that this will be in by September.

Two dozen new headphones have been supplied for the wireless installation in the Sanatorium.

R.H.H.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE House matches this year have been noteworthy by reason of the fact that, for the first time since the School started, the challenge cup has not been won by Grenville. After a run of victories lasting for seven years, Grenville in the semi-final of the competition went down to Temple, who eventually became the winners. Nobody will grudge Temple their well-earned victory. They had ultimately a really good side. It always promised to be strong behind the scrum and there, certainly, the chief strength lay; but equal honours go to the forwards, since from being a rather undistinguished lot, they turned into a very keen lively pack, which made up in quickness and enthusiasm, what it lacked in weight.

The other finalist House, Cobham, made an excellent showing. They were rather weak forward and this was especially noticeable in their match against Temple, but against Grafton they fully held their own with a heavier pack. Their back division was nicely balanced and at times showed good form. Their full-back promises well. With most of this side still here next year, Cobham should do well—perhaps even better than they did this year.

Of the other Houses, Grenville was strong forward but rather patchy behind; Grafton on paper appeared pretty good, but casualties rather disorganised them; Chandos had a good bustling pack and not much behind. Bruce and Chatham were rather weak, but both put up an extremely good fight in their first round matches.

It seems worth while to put on record the main details of Grenville's performance. Including their first round match in this year's competition, they won twenty-four consecutive house matches in the course of which they scored 575 points to 57 scored against them. It is said that at another School a certain House won the football cup for seventeen years in succession. Seven is long enough—too long many probably think—and it is all for the good of the game and for the interest in the competition that the cup has now changed hands.

The following table shows the result of the house matches:—

First Round	Semi-Final	Final	Winner
	Grafton (Bye)	Cobham (6-3)	Temple (14-5)
Cobham Chatham } }	Cobham (6-0)		
Bruce Temple } }	Temple (17-5)	Temple (9-5)	
Chandos Grenville } }	Grenville (6-0)		

HOUSE MATCHES.

COBHAM *v.* CHATHAM.

Played on February 11th, Cobham winning by one penalty goal and one try (6 points) to nil.

This match, in common with the others of the first round, was played in dreadful weather conditions. Cold rain swept the ground, which soon became a quagmire. Good football was impossible after the first quarter of an hour and the game degenerated into more or less of a kick and rush affair.

Chatham had the wind behind them in the first half and had more than their share of the play. The Cobham three-quarters combined well once or twice, but the game was rarely carried as far as the Chatham twenty-five line. Chatham very nearly scored on one or two occasions but half-time came with the score sheet blank.

In the second half Cobham did most of the pressing. Frean scored their try after a well-controlled kick-and-rush piece of play. Chatham were now seldom making much

headway, but were defending stoutly. They were penalized, however, for lying on the ball and Lea kicked a good goal from just outside the twenty-five line.

Teams:—*Cobham*: A. A. Hawker; D. E. Frean, C. T. Crowe, J. C. Pfister, A. J. Crump ma.; P. H. G. Smith, T. W. Legg; N. A. Marjoribanks, D. S. Campkin, C. F. G. Rogers ma., W. C. G. Rogers mi., C. E. Crump mi., C. S. Madden, D. M. Lea, G. W. Emrys-Roberts.

Chatbam: K. O. Mackenzie; P. F. Baker, R. A. Atthill, S. J. H. Sherrard, G. F. Barrington; H. V. Kemp, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; T. H. Clarke, J. M. N. Pike mi., H. Wrohan, E. R. Farnell-Watson, C. L. Hall, J. N. Hutchinson, P. J. K. Pike ma., D. M. Watson.

BRUCE *v.* TEMPLE.

Played on February 11th, Temple winning by one goal and four tries (17 points) to one goal (5 points).

The struggle forward was fairly even, Bruce having, if anything, rather the better of it, anyhow in the first half. Behind the scrum, however, there was only one side in it. Despite the wretched conditions, the Temple backs handled the ball and ran astonishingly well and with their forwards giving them a reasonable number of chances they ran out comfortable winners. Bruce, however, played hard throughout and against a strong side did better than might have been expected.

Temple got two quick tries at the beginning through Hope, the second of which was converted by Hotham. Before half-time Collins-Lewis scored for Bruce and Tweedy kicked the goal. In the second half tries were scored for Temple by Hotham (2) and Barker.

Teams:—*Bruce*: I. A. H. Stewart; P. D. Ward, J. W. Collins-Lewis, P. C. Conran, J. E. M. Hoare; A. E. de la T. Mallett, C. R. Davis; D. G. Hughes, S. D. Williams, J. M. Ashby, J. G. Uhthoff, J. McK. Binney, B. Tweedy, P. B. Bishop, F. A. H. Ling.

Temple: J. T. Foreman; H. E. Hope, I. R. Græme, H. E. Josselyn, J. A. Hotham; L. G. Levis, W. L. Thync; A. F. Weaver, J. R. C. Kenyon, P. G. H. Gell, T. R. Barker, Q. C. F. Bertram, P. W. Forbes, A. W. Genth, J. E. L. Corbyn.

GRENVILLE *v.* CHANDOS.

Played on February 11th, Grenville winning by two tries (6 points) to nil.

Chandos, playing with the wind, pressed most of the first half and came very near scoring on several occasions. The Grenville backs tried to keep up the passing game too long, when the conditions would have been better suited by the kick-ahead type of game. At half-time there was no score.

In the second half with the wind behind them, Grenville kept their opponents for the most part on the defensive. Commings scored the first try after a rash kick into the open by the defence. The game was now entirely a forward one and Allen dribbled well several times right up to the Chandos line. From one of these movements he picked up and went over for the second try. Grenville continued to press till the end, but there was no further scoring.

Teams:—*Grenville*: G. V. Rouse; P. B. Lucas, I. W. Macpherson ma., J. C. Commings, H. D. H. Bartlett; R. T. Basset, W. E. D. Moore; C. J. Macpherson mi., R. E. Thornton, L. E. de Neufville, T. L. Jones, E. R. Allen, K. Cameron, J. R. Kayll, J. H. P. Gauvain.

Chandos: K. W. L. Roberts; W. H. H. Wilberforce, I. E. Hills, C. A. Willink, A. T. Bardwell; R. R. Hammond-Chambers, A. R. F. B. Brett; H. M. Barclay, A. R. P. Ellis, P. G. Agnew, D. L. Reeves, R. F. Storcy, R. C. Peile, A. L. Maffey, V. R. Paravicini.

SEMI-FINAL.

COBHAM *v.* GRAFTON.

Played on February 20th, Cobham winning by one penalty goal and one try (6 points) to one try (3 points).

Grafton were without Salamon ma., Beech and Macoun, but even so Cobham did well to win. The Grafton pack did not show any marked superiority over their opponents and it was largely owing to good play by the Cobham forwards that their side won.

Cobham pressed at the start and fairly soon Grafton were penalized for being off-side. Lea kicked a good penalty goal and Cobham kept this lead till half-time in spite of some severe pressure by Grafton in the latter part of the half.

The second half was fought out very keenly although the play was inclined to be scrappy. Fairly early Grafton equalised, Salamon mi. scoring after a good passing movement. The score remained at three all until two minutes from time. Legg then got the ball away smartly from a loose scrum on the right of the ground about the Grafton twenty-five line. The Cobham threes handled very well and Pfister was able to run over without having to pass out to his wing man. The kick at goal from a fairly good position failed, and the end came very soon after.

Teams:—*Cobham*: A. A. Hawker; D. E. Frean, C. T. Crowe, J. C. Pfister, A. J. Crump ma.; P. H. G. Smith, T. W. Legg; W. C. G. Rogers, D. S. Campkin, N. A. Marjoribanks, C. E. Crump mi., A. J. A. Hanhart, D. M. Lea, C. S. Madden, G. W. Emrys-Roberts.

Grafton: T. C. F. Prittie mi.; J. A. F. W. Bampfylde, A. R. W. Stansfeld, A. H. Salamon mi., G. J. B. Wright; E. W. Sconce, R. S. Steavenson; C. A. LaT. Leatham, H. M. Evans, C. E. Woodbridge ma., K. E. Godbold, P. T. Hayman, F. O. S. Dobell, J. N. Woodbridge mi., P. E. C. Hayman.

GRENVILLE *v.* TEMPLE.

The conditions, which were bad—a wet ball and heavy going—appeared to be favourable to Grenville with a strong lot of forwards and unfavourable to Temple, who relied chiefly on their faster and cleverer three-quarter line. Actually the Grenville forwards, except in the last ten minutes, were much less lively than the Temple pack and failed to establish any appreciable superiority in front. Grenville, however, had a stroke of bad luck in losing Bartlett very early in the game. Their three-quarter line was very much weakened and the withdrawal of a forward, while weakening the pack, did little to make good the deficiency behind, as far as attack went.

Grenville failed to seize some good chances early in the game and then Temple scored their first try through Hope, who kicked ahead and got the touch down. Later in the first half, Josselyn went over again for Temple after a good round of passing by the three-quarters. About halfway through the second half Josselyn scored again. He got the ball well outside the Grenville twenty-five and dodged his way through a number of defenders for an excellent try. The Grenville forwards then took play to the Temple line, which underwent severe pressure. Allen picked up and scored and Macpherson ma. converted. Grenville had still a chance of pulling the game out of the fire, but they did not again come very near scoring and for the first time they left the field a defeated side.

Teams:—*Grenville*: G. V. Rouse; P. B. Lucas, I. W. Macpherson ma., J. P. L. Henderson, H. D. H. Bartlett; R. T. Basset, W. E. D. Moore; C. J. Macpherson mi., C. G. Walton, L. E. de Neufville, T. L. Jones, E. R. Allen, K. Cameron, J. R. Kayll, J. H. P. Gauvain.

Temple: J. T. Foreman; H. E. Hope, I. R. Græme, J. A. Hotham, H. E. Josselyn; L. G. Levis, W. L. Thync; J. E. L. Corbyn, P. W. Forbes, J. R. C. Kenyon, A. F. Weaver, A. W. Genth, Q. C. F. Bertram, P. G. H. Gell, T. R. Barker.

FINAL.

COBHAM *v.* TEMPLE.

Played on February 25th, Temple winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one goal (5 points).

The ground and the day were perfect and a fine open game, in which there was plenty of running and passing, was played.

Cobham put up an extremely good fight against their more experienced opponents; in fact in the second half they had their full share of the game and scored five points to nil. They never really looked like winning but had they scored in the first five minutes of the match, which they very nearly did, Temple might have had a more anxious time. As it was, Temple staved off the first Cobham pressure and then themselves began to look dangerous. Some good three-quarter movements with the ball going from left to right gave Hope several chances and his pace did the rest.

Temple had a distinct advantage forward, although Campkin hooked well for Cobham, and their heeling was often quick and clean. When Cobham did get the ball slovenly heeling very often lost them their chances. Legg had a difficult job to get the ball away cleanly and when it came out to the three-quarters, it did not often reach the wing men. Better feeding of Frean might well have improved Cobham's scoring chances. Both full backs played well; Hawker's fielding and kicking were especially good but he was a little slow in getting himself into position for the fast wing men on the Temple side. The Temple three-quarters formed a strong line both in attack and defence, Græme being the best of them. In the first half he made some excellent openings for Hope.

Hope scored Temple's first two tries and their last. Their third try was scored by Hotham, who followed up very quickly a kick-ahead by Hope and dived in amongst the Cobham defenders and robbed them of the touch-down. Kenyon converted the first try with a fine kick from far out. In the second half Legg scored for Cobham, slipping over near the posts from a five-yard scrum. Lea converted.

Teams:—*Cobham*: A. A. Hawker; D. E. Frean, C. T. Crowe, J. C. Pfister, A. J. Crump ma.; P. H. G. Smith, T. W. Legg; W. C. G. Rogers, D. S. Campkin, N. A. Marjoribanks, C. E. Crump mi., A. J. A. Hanhart, D. M. Lea, C. S. Madden, G. W. Emrys-Roberts.

Temple: J. T. Foreman; H. E. Hope, I. R. Græme, J. A. Hotham, H. E. Josselyn; L. G. Levis, W. L. Thyne; J. E. L. Corbyn, P. W. Forbes, J. R. C. Kenyon, A. F. Weaver, A. W. Genth, Q. C. F. Bertram, P. G. H. Gell, T. R. Barker.

THE SCHOOL *v.* BEDFORD SCHOOL.

Played at Bedford on December 10th, Bedford winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

The day was wretched, the ground was slimy, four of our team had an examination and, having to start after lunch, arrived late, Kemp had an examination and couldn't come at all—and that was the worst of all the bad conditions of the day. The side, with one or two notable exceptions, played like tired and stale men and it was not surprising that Bedford, a clever, keen side, beat us. The absence of Kemp and very weak tackling in the centre caused our downfall.

Bedford scored very early in the game. From the first line-out, the ball went to the Bedford threes and a break-through was made in the centre. Eventually Dillon tackled the wing man, but the latter passed inside to the centre, who scored. Shortly after, they scored again after breaking through our centre and the goal was kicked. There was no further scoring before half-time, but soon after the re-start Bedford added

two more unconverted tries. Towards the end in the deepening gloom, Dillon dropped a fine goal from a penalty.

The backs were very disappointing except Dillon, who played his best match of the term. He hardly did a thing wrong and he kicked finely. The forwards were sluggish and had too little ginger about them, until near the end when they went better. Macpherson, however, played very well, and he and Dillon saved the side many points by their tackling.

Team.—P. P. L. Dillon; W. H. H. Wilberforce, M. L. Gilbert, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon; E. W. Sconce, R. E. Blandford; M. Lorimer, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston, H. M. Barclay, A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, K. Cameron.

THE SCHOOL *v.* MR. LESLIE LANGTON'S XV.

Played at Stowe on December 13th, Mr. Langton's XV winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one try (3 points).

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Langton for bringing down such a distinguished company to play against the School. Without doubt this was the most interesting match ever played at Stowe and we all hope very much that it will be repeated next season. The self-styled 'Old Crocks' showed themselves, whether they were in the twenties, thirties, forties or fifties, to be a very sprightly and vigorous party of old gentlemen, and the School will not soon forget the foot-work of players like Cove-Smith, Conway, Maxwell-Hyslop and MacMyn, the speed and elusiveness of Davies or the strength and fitness of Godfray.

The scratch pack was a strong one and got the ball from most of the set scrums at the beginning and from most of the loose scrums throughout the match. The visitors' backs were accordingly constantly on the move. Davies was a constant danger, while on the wings Stephenson and Palmer had to be carefully watched. The School held on well and at half-time were only one try down, scored by Densham.

Hopes were high that the second half would see the old men crack, but nothing of the sort occurred. Stephenson got away on the right and cross-kicked perfectly to the centre of the field. MacMyn caught the ball and ran in fifteen yards for a try which Hammett converted. Almost straight from the kick-off came the best try of the day—Davies cut through in his own beautiful style and, at a pace little if any slower than his fastest, missed out Cumberlege and threw his pass out to Stephenson, who had an easy run in. Soon after, Stephenson got away again on the right wing; finding himself headed, he stopped and kicked right across to Palmer on the left wing. The latter gathered the ball well and dashed over the line. Towards the end the School forwards, who improved as the game went on, brought off several fine rushes and in one of these Lorimer scored a try.

The result of the match was by no means disappointing. The School played well—far better than they had played against Bedford. Kemp stiffened up the back division and Cooper ran with far more resolution. Dillon was very good at back, while the forwards played a fine game against a pack which was by no manner of means decrepit.

Teams.—*The School*:—P. P. L. Dillon; W. H. H. Wilberforce, I. R. Græme, J. S. P. C. Cooper, C. E. Salamon; H. V. Kemp, R. E. Blandford; M. Lorimer, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston, A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, K. Cameron, A. R. P. Ellis.

Mr. Leslie Langton's XV:—R. E. Godfray; G. V. Stephenson, B. S. Cumberlege, E. G. Hammett, G. V. Palmer; W. J. A. Davies, J. L. Bryan; R. Cove-Smith, G. S. Conway, J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, D. J. MacMyn, J. Holford, P. L. Densham, M. P. Henderson, M. R. Sinker.

THE COLTS v. OUNDLE COLTS.

Played at Oundle on December 10th, Oundle winning by two goals and six tries (28 points) to one try (3 points).

The match was played on a frost-bound ground and the tackling and falling of the Stowe side was markedly weak. At half-time the score was 22—0 and in the second half Smith scored for the School. Leatham, Mackenzie and Smith were prominent at times.

Team :—A. A. Hawker; P. Hutton-Attenborough, G. E. T. Brown, P. H. G. Smith, A. E. de la T. Mallett; P. B. Lucas, R. I. Mackenzie; R. H. Farmer, J. M. N. Pike, C. A. LaT. Leatham, K. W. L. Roberts, G. W. Emrys-Roberts, M. J. Macoun, P. E. C. Hayman, D. M. Watson.

THE COLTS v. ETON COLTS.

Played on February 14th at Eton, the Colts winning by seven tries (21 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

The School side had had very little opportunity for practice before this match, but in spite of this they were much superior to their opponents in the first half, when they built up a lead of 18 points to nil. In the second half Eton improved and scored three times to our once. Tries were scored for the School by Genth (3), Lucas (2), Salamon and Crump.

Team :—A. A. Hawker; P. B. Lucas, A. W. Genth, A. H. Salamon, A. J. Crump; P. H. G. Smith, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; C. A. LaT. Leatham, J. M. N. Pike, R. H. Farmer, K. W. L. Roberts, G. W. Emrys-Roberts, D. M. Watson, P. E. C. Hayman, M. J. Macoun.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACES 1931

The races were run on March 4th, under the same conditions as last year. In the Junior Race the order at the entry of the Grecian Valley was as follows: T. B. Hunter, P. F. Baker and A. D. Coleridge. Hunter maintained his lead until within a few yards of the finish, when Baker sprinted strongly to win by two yards, Coleridge obtaining 3rd place.

The Senior Race produced an extremely close finish. Last year's winner, P. D. Ward, had a lead of some three yards from E. V. Hope at the entrance to the Grecian Valley. In the course of the last hundred yards or so Hope drew up rapidly, but he just failed to get ahead, Ward winning by about two feet. H. E. Hope was third. The Temple Senior Team created a record by obtaining 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th places.

JUNIOR RACE.		SENIOR RACE.		AGGREGATE.	
Team placings and points :—					
1.	Grafton 472 Points.	1.	Temple 792 Points.	1.	Temple 1228
2.	Temple 436 "	2.	Grafton 636 "	2.	Grafton 1108
3.	Bruce 432 "	3.	Grenville 573 "	3.	Chatham 927
4.	Chatham 420 "	4.	Chatham 507 "	4.	Grenville 861
5.	Grenville 288 "	5.	Chandos 450 "	5.	Bruce 843
6.	Chandos 256 "	6.	Bruce 411 "	6.	Chandos 706
7.	Cobham 228 "	7.	Cobham 387 "	7.	Cobham 615

STOWE 2ND TEAM v. NO. 2 WING (APPRENTICES) R.A.F. HALTON.

Run at Stowe, on March 14th, over the Senior Course of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. (Teams of eight, five of whom were to count). The school team consisted of:—A. F. Weaver, T. Q. Annan, A. F. R. Porcher, Hon. H. D. G. Prittie, P. M. Beech, G. F. Panton, R. T. Basset, J. M. Brooker.

RESULT.

1.	Acott	R.A.F.
2.	Kennedy	R.A.F.
3.	Weaver	Stowe.
4.	Beavers	R.A.F.
5.	Arnfield	R.A.F.
6.	Morris	R.A.F.
7.	Annan	Stowe.
8.	Porcher	Stowe.
9.	Prittie	Stowe.
10.	Beech	Stowe.

R.A.F. 18 Points. Stowe 40 points.

CROSS-COUNTRY

The third annual cross-country match against Charterhouse was held at Stowe on Saturday, February 28th, over a course of a little over four miles. The day was cold and punctuated by slight falls of rain and snow, but during the race itself conditions were not altogether adverse, although the going was naturally somewhat heavy.

E. V. Hope ran a well-judged race to win from P. D. Ward in 22 mins. 31 secs. Then came the first Charterhouse man, Steele, followed by H. E. Hope and L. G. Levis, both of Stowe. I. A. H. Stewart finished eighth, to give Stowe victory by 20 points to 35, five men only of each eight counting for points.

The country round Godalming is so different from that round Stowe that so far in these matches the home side has undoubtedly had a big advantage. It is hoped that this will tend to diminish with further experience.

The order of finishing of the first ten was as follows :

1. E. V. Hope (Stowe).
2. P. D. Ward (Stowe).
3. A. J. Steele (Charterhouse).
4. H. E. Hope (Stowe).
5. L. G. Levis (Stowe).
6. A. L. S. Keith (Charterhouse).
7. J. C. Rogers (Charterhouse).
8. I. A. H. Stewart (Stowe).
9. A. D. Norman (Charterhouse).
10. R. G. W. G. Wales (Charterhouse).

The remaining members of the Stowe team were T. R. Barker, C. T. Crowe and B. T. Aikman.

SPORTS 1931

The Sports were held on March 21st. The day was fine, except for a very small shower, and the track was in excellent condition. Two records were made and one was equalled and H. E. Hope accomplished the astounding performance of winning five open events on the same day. In spite of this, however, and the winning of the mile by E. V. Hope Chandos won the House Cup for the third time in succession and for the sixth altogether—a wonderful record.

The points were:—Chandos 88, Temple 76, Grafton 41, Chatham 31, Cobham 27, Bruce 20, Grenville 11.

The prizes were presented by the Countess of Verulam.

The results were as follows:—

100 Yards (Open).—1, H. E. Hope ma. ; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 3, R. S. Steavenson. Time, $10\frac{3}{8}$ secs.

100 Yards (Junior).—1, A. T. Bardwell ; 2, P. F. Baker ; 3, R. B. Boulter. Time, 12 secs.

Pole Vault (Open).—1, H. E. Hope ma. ; 2, P. M. Beech ; 3, R. R. Hammond-Chambers. Height, 10 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Half Mile (Open).—1, H. E. Hope ma. ; 2, C. T. Crowe ; 3, J. H. Brooker. Time, 2 mins. 11 secs.

Half Mile (Junior).—1, P. F. Baker ; 2, R. P. Blow ; 3, R. A. H. Knowling. Time, 2 mins. $19\frac{3}{8}$ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (Open).—1, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 2, H. E. Josselyn ; 3, R. S. Steavenson. Time, $17\frac{1}{8}$ secs. Record.

120 Yards Hurdles (Junior).—1, A. T. Bardwell ; 2, A. A. Hawker ; 3, P. B. Lucas. Time, $18\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

220 Yards (Open).—1, H. E. Hope ma. ; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 3, C. E. Salamon ma. Time, $23\frac{1}{8}$ secs. Equals Record.

220 Yards (Junior).—1, A. A. Hawker ; 2, A. T. Bardwell ; 3, P. F. Baker. Time, $26\frac{1}{8}$ secs.

One Mile (Open).—1, E. V. Hope mi. ; 2, P. D. Ward ; 3, P. M. Beech. Time, 4 mins. $54\frac{1}{8}$ secs.

One Mile (Junior).—1, P. F. Baker ; 2, T. P. Greene ; 3, N. A. Gammidge ma. Time, 5 mins. $20\frac{1}{8}$ secs.

High Jump (Open).—1, C. E. Salamon ma. ; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 3, J. A. F. W. Bampfylde. Height, 5 ft. 2 ins.

High Jump (Junior).—1, R. B. Matthews ; 2, A. A. Hawker ; 3, J. K. Hay and P. R. A. Forbes. Height, 4 ft. 9 ins.

Quarter-Mile (Open).—1, H. E. Hope, ma. ; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 3, C. E. Salamon ma. Time, $53\frac{9}{10}$ secs. Record.

Quarter-Mile (Junior).—1, P. F. Baker ; 2, R. P. Blow ; 3, A. T. Bardwell. Time, $58\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

Long Jump (Open).—1, W. H. H. Wilberforce ; 2, J. A. F. W. Bampfylde ; 3, D. E. Frean. Distance, 19 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Long Jump (Junior).—1, A. T. Bardwell ; 2, R. B. Boulter ; 3, A. A. Hawker. Distance 16 ft. $0\frac{3}{4}$ ins.



THE START OF THE CROSS-COUNTRY (Seniors)



P. D. WARD (1st) AND E. V. HOPE (2nd) AT THE 'HA-HA' BRIDGE.

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ATHLETICS

The second annual triangular athletic match between Eton, Lancing and Stowe took place at Eton on Tuesday, March 24th. The match was won again by Lancing, with $29\frac{1}{2}$ points, Eton being second with $26\frac{1}{2}$ and Stowe third with 23. Five points were counted for a win, 3 for a second and 2 for a third, except in the Relay Race, in which the winners counted 6 points second 3, and third none.

The match began with the 100 yards race, in which Purser, of Lancing, got away best at the start to lead throughout and win by a yard from H. E. Hope. This was followed by the Half-Mile, won by Lord John Hope, of Eton, in fast time, with the two Lancing men second and third. In the High Jump also Stowe failed to be placed, although Salamon cleared 5ft. 3ins. Considering that the day was cold, the jumping was of a very high standard.

Stowe prospects at this period looked extremely depressing, only three points having been gained out of three events. But better was to come. In the mile P. D. Ward, though somewhat outclassed by Forsyth, of Lancing, ran very strongly to beat the Eton first string in the last straight for second place. The winner's time of 4 mins. $42\frac{1}{2}$ secs. was decidedly good. Then in the Hurdles W. H. H. Wilberforce finished second. He got away about a yard behind Fitzgerald, of Lancing, and remained at about the same interval to the final.

The Quarter-Mile provided Stowe with perhaps the best performance of the afternoon. H. E. Hope made a perfect start and, getting quickly into his running, gradually increased the gap between himself and the rest of the runners to win by a large margin in $52\frac{2}{3}$ secs. This performance, together with his performances on Sports Day, mark him clearly as the best athlete that Stowe has yet turned out.

The Long Jump looked unpromising for Stowe until Wilberforce as last year, with his last jump, produced something good. His distance of 19ft. 7ins. was just $\frac{1}{2}$ in. behind that of the Lancing first string.

The meeting closed with a Relay Race. In this Salamon, running first, though behind at the first corner, took the lead after about 200 yards and gave over the baton with a lead of about 5 yards. This was increased by both Hope and Macpherson and enabled Wilberforce to give Stowe a fairly comfortable win, with Eton second.

The complete results were as follows:

100 Yards.—1, R. W. K. Purser (Lancing) 2, H. E. Hope (Stowe) 3, H. J. Keigwin (Eton). Time, $10\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

Half-Mile.—1, Lord J. A. Hope (Eton); 2, C. L. Westmacott (Lancing); 3, F. J. P. Gore (Lancing). Time, 2 mins. $5\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

High Jump.—1, H. C. L. Garnett (Eton), 5ft. 6ins.; 2, R. W. K. Purser (Lancing) and the Earl of Hopetoun (Eton) tied, 5ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

One Mile.—1, I. D. Forsyth (Lancing); 2, P. D. Ward (Stowe); 3, G. I. Churchill (Eton). Time, 4 mins. $42\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, A. J. Fitzgerald (Lancing); 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce (Stowe); 3, Hon. F. D. L. Astor (Eton). Time $16\frac{1}{3}$ secs.

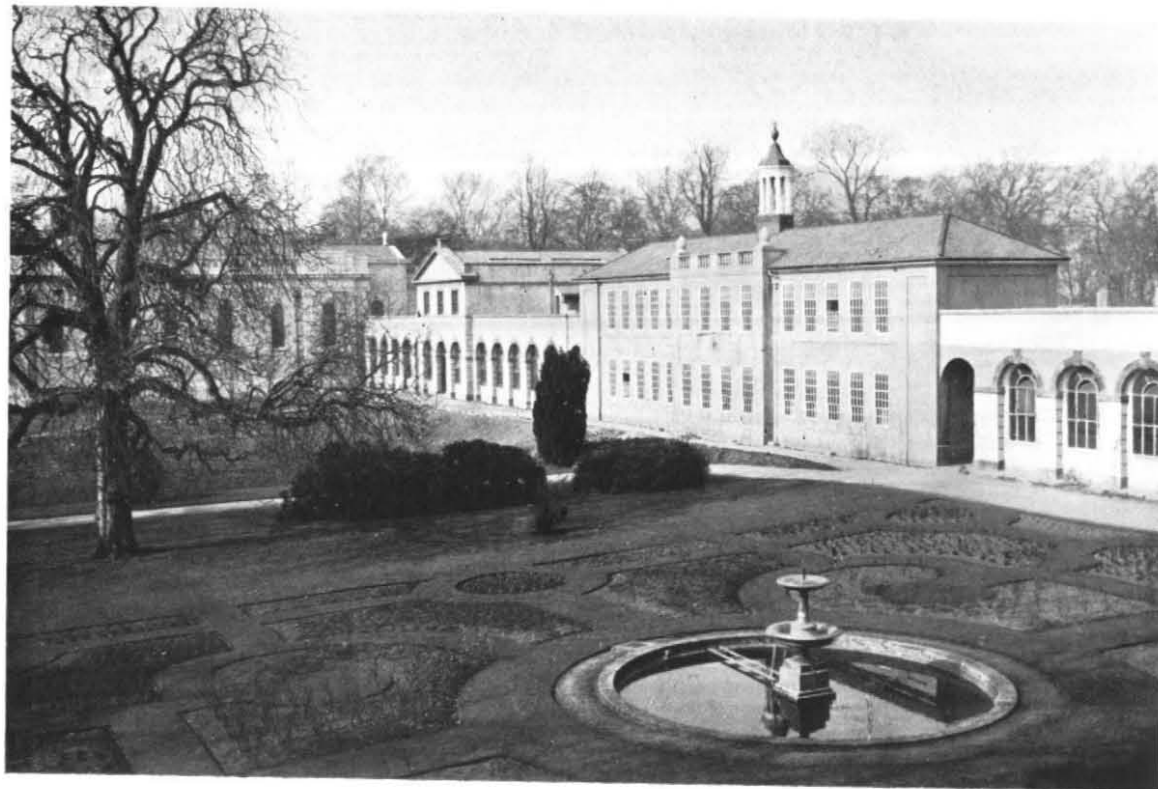
Quarter-Mile.—1, H. E. Hope (Stowe); 2, S. Mitchell (Eton); 3, B. W. T. Gordon-Walker (Lancing). Time, $52\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

Long Jump.—1, R. W. K. Purser (Lancing), 19ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; 2, W. H. H. Wilberforce (Stowe), 19ft. 7ins.; 3, M. S. Gosling (Eton), 19ft. $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Relay Race (440, 220, 440, 220 yds.).—1, Stowe (C. E. Salamon, H. E. Hope, I. W. Macpherson, W. H. H. Wilberforce); 2, Eton; 3, Lancing.



THE FINAL RUGGER HOUSE MATCH (Temple v. Cobham.)



THE GIBBONS BLOCK AND THE NEW CLASSROOMS

FROM THE MASTERS' GARDEN.

Photos by]

[E.F.H.]

O.T.C. NOTES

THE following promotions and appointments have been made (January 25th, 1931):—

To *Under Officer*: Sergeants H. D. H. Bartlett, P. F. Hornsby, W. W. H. Wilberforce.

To *Corporal*: Lance Corporals L. G. Levis, H. E. Josselyn, R. T. Basset, P. G. Agnew, J. L. Ashton, H. P. Lee Warner.

Appointed *Lance Corporal*: Cadets J. B. Sopper, M. L. Gilbert, E. W. Sconce, J. R. C. Kenyon, G. A. L. Cheatle, R. C. Peile, P. W. Forbes, P. B. Bishop, I. W. Macpherson, B. Tweedy, J. A. F. W. Bampfylde, I. E. Hills, K. O. Mackenzie, J. W. Collins-Lewis.

The following obtained Certificate 'A' at the examination held in November, 1930:—

P. G. Agnew, J. L. Ashton, R. T. Basset, C. T. Crowe, A. A. Dawson, P. W. Forbes, M. L. Gilbert, P. A. J. G. Graham, J. P. L. Henderson, H. E. Josselyn, J. R. C. Kenyon, A. A. H. Radice, E. W. Sconce, J. B. Sopper, J. H. N. Weston.

24 Candidates for Certificate 'A' were examined in Part I (Practical on February 17th, of whom 22 passed.

The contingent will be in camp at Tidworth Park from July 28th to August 5th.

The contingent took part in a Field Day in the vicinity of Lower Heyford on March 17th. Apart from the weather, which was perfect, the most noteworthy features were the excellent work done by the Machine Gun Platoon and the success of the Recruit Company in their first experience of Field operations.

SHOOTING

The following Postal Matches have been fired this term: (Conditions—As for the "Country Life" Competition.)

Versus.	Scores.		Result.
	Opponents.	Stowe.	
Exeter School ...	570	612	Won by 42.
Radley College ...	576	632	Won by 56.
Rossall School ...	661	632	Lost by 29.
Marlborough College ...	654	644	Lost by 10.
Canford School ...	589	647	Won by 58.
Uppingham School ...	571	647	Won by 76.
Rugby School ...	631	660	Won by 29.
City of London School ...	616	651	Won by 35.

The "Country Life" Competition was fired on March 13th. The following are the detailed scores:—

Scores.	Grouping.	Rapid.	Snap-shooting.	Total.
Highest Possible.	10	50	25	85
B. T. Aikman ...	5	48	25	78
A. T. Bardwell ...	10	46	20	76
C. L. Hall ...	10	49	25	84
D. C. Powell (capt.) ...	10	50	25	85
S. M. Sowerby ...	10	48	25	83
G. S. C. Trench ...	10	47	25	82
J. H. N. Weston ...	5	49	20	74
E. A. F. Widdrington ...	10	49	20	79
Totals ...	70	386	185	641

The results will not be published until May 2nd.

The contingent entered two teams for the General Swann Cup, a competition open to all Territorial units in the county of Buckinghamshire. No. 2 Team was beaten in the semi-final No. 1. Team fired the Final at Aylesbury on March 28th v. the Chesham Company, Bucks Battn., T.A., and won the Cup by 89 points.

FENCING

AT the end of this term, Stowe Fencing suffers one of its greatest losses, that of H. D. H. Bartlett, our Captain. Public School Foil Champion in 1930, he has proved himself invaluable not only in matches but also in the advancement of fencing at home, for he is undoubtedly the best foilist this School has yet produced. We are profoundly sorry to see the last of him at Stowe, but we hope to see him fighting for Cambridge ere long.

Mr. MacLaughlin being absent for this term, his place was filled by Mr. Hanbury Tracy, under whom the fencing ran as smoothly as ever.

In School matches the team was handicapped by the absence of Bartlett, who retired from action halfway through the term owing to a bad knee, leaving next term's team to fight the last two matches. The results, nevertheless, were distinctly promising. J. L. W. Cheyne, in particular, has shown vast improvement both in style and efficiency and promises well for the future. Amongst the younger generation, Egleston, Wertheim, J. G. Wright and Thorne in particular show very good form.

THE SCHOOL v. R.N. & R.M.

(Lost, 12—15.)

The foil we won comfortably, Bartlett and Cheatle being undefeated. Stansfeld, however, was not up to form. The épée was disappointing, largely owing to lack of initiative on the school side. At sabre, always a Naval stronghold, Bartlett did well to gain two wins, while Cheatle and Lilley ought to have done better.

Scores:—

FOIL.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins each; A. R. W. Stansfeld, 0 wins. Total, 6 wins.

R.N. & R.M.—Peasnell, Stoward and Pugh, 1 win each. Total, 3 wins.

EPÉE.

R.N. & R.M.—Peasnell, 3 wins; Howard, 2 wins; Pugh, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, A. R. W. Stansfeld and H. D. H. Bartlett, 1 win each. Total, 3 wins.

SABRE.

R.N. & R.M.—Pugh, 3 wins; Peasnell, 2 wins; Johnson, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 2 wins; G. A. L. Cheatle, 1 win; J. G. Lilley, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

THE SCHOOL *v.* WESTMINSTER.

(Won, 17—10.)

The result of this match was disappointing in view of our victory at Westminster last term, but it showed that we had been fortunate to achieve so big a win at sabre. J. L. W. Cheyne was given his first trial in the team at foil and did well to secure a victory, both Cheatle and Bartlett being undefeated and the latter untouched. At épée Stansfeld showed disappointing form and failed to win a fight, but Bartlett was again undefeated and Cheatle dropped one fight only to Terry. At sabre Goodbody proved too strong and was unbeaten, but Stowe won this weapon also.

Scores:—

FOIL.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins each; J. L. W. Cheyne, 1 win. Total, 7 wins.

Westminster.—Williamson and Young, 1 win each; Terry, 0 wins. Total, 2 wins.

EPÉE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett, 3 wins; G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 wins; A. R. W. Stansfeld, 0 wins. Total, 5 wins.

Westminster.—Terry, 2 wins; Williamson and Young, 1 win each. Total, 4 wins.

SABRE.

Stowe.—H. D. H. Bartlett and G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 wins each; J. G. Lilley, 1 win. Total, 5 wins.

Westminster.—Goodbody, 3 wins; Williamson, 1 win; Young, 0 wins. Total, 4 wins.

THE SCHOOL *v.* SALISBURY PLAIN AREA F.C.

(Lost, 10—17.)

Against one of the strongest army sides—consisting of Scott, Saunders and Wyatt, the Army champion—the School, handicapped as it was by the absence of Bartlett,

who had damaged his knee some days before, did creditably to secure as many wins as it did. At foil, Cheatle did well to beat Wyatt and Saunders. At épée, Stansfeld completely redeemed himself, gaining a 'possible,' while at sabre Cheyne also did well to beat Saunders.

Scores:—

FOIL.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Scott, 3 wins; Wyatt, 2 wins; Saunders, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 wins; A. R. W. Stansfeld, 1 win; J. L. W. Cheyne, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

EPÉE.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Scott and Wyatt, 2 wins each; Saunders, 1 win, 1 double hit. Total, 5 wins.

Stowe.—A. R. W. Stansfeld, 3 wins; R. F. Storey, 0 wins, 1 double hit; G. A. L. Cheatle, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

SABRE.

Salisbury Plain Area.—Scott, 3 wins; Wyatt, 2 wins; Saunders, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, 2 wins; J. L. W. Cheyne, 1 win; J. G. Lilley, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

THE SCHOOL *v.* THE INNS OF COURTS.

(Won, 16—11.)

Still without Bartlett, the School managed to defeat a weakened Inns of Court team which, however, included J. B. Armstrong, the left-handed International. G. A. L. Cheatle excelled himself in this match, winning all his foil and sabre fights; a 6—3 victory at foil was followed by a like defeat at épée, in which Stansfeld again showed good form. At sabre Stowe won a smashing victory in which Lilley and Cheyne both did excellent work. They should both develop into formidable sabreurs.

Scores:—

FOIL.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins; A. R. W. Stansfeld, 2 wins; J. L. W. Cheyne, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Inns of Court.—Armstrong, 2 wins; Harwood, 1 win; Alliston, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

EPÉE.

Inns of Court.—Armstrong, 3 wins; Harwood, 2 wins; Davis, 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

Stowe.—A. R. W. Stansfeld, 2 wins; G. A. L. Cheatle, 1 win; R. F. Storey, 0 wins. Total, 3 wins.

SABRE.

Stowe.—G. A. L. Cheatle, 3 wins; J. G. Lilley and J. L. W. Cheyne, 2 wins each. Total, 7 wins.

Inns of Court.—Armstrong, 2 wins; Harwood and Alliston, 0 wins. Total, 2 wins.

BOXING

This term the scheme enabling people to use the gynasium for boxing and training for a subscription of 5/- was continued with success. It is hoped, however, that in future some scheme will be devised whereby a permanent ring can be maintained, as at present people suffer from lack of practice in a ring.

During the term School Boxing Colours were awarded to J. D. B. Doran, T. W. Legg and J. D. McKean.

THE OPEN COMPETITION.

It was decided this year to hold the Open Competition before the first school match, in order to make the selection of a team more easy. It accordingly took place on February 28th.

There were some particularly good fights in the lighter weights: notably those between Ashton and J. G. Wright, Torrance and Bosanquet. Torrance, especially, through some forceful two-handed attacking, went very near beating Bosanquet. In the under 8st. weight Hamilton and Legg seemed rather frightened of each other; Legg, however settled down more quickly and managed to win an even bout.

In the under 8st. 7lbs. weight McKean showed considerable promise by beating Skarratt and Conran. When he learns to hit straight he should become quite an accomplished boxer.

In the lightweights Sherrard, a more experienced boxer, defeated Steavenson by a small but clear margin; he then went on to beat P. J. K. Pike in an extremely even bout, which he won by a well-timed rally in the last round.

The welterweights produced some very interesting boxing. In the semi-final Collins-Lewis beat Græme in a good fight, in which both men used their lefts to advantage, and Doran beat Egerton very easily in the first round. Doran then went on to beat Collins-Lewis in the final by some of the best boxing of the afternoon; he followed up hard after shaking up his man by lefts and rights to the face.

J. M. N. Pike beat Jones on points in an exciting but rather crude bout. Both seemed ready to take any amount of punishment, especially Jones, who on occasion threw defence to the winds, but neither displayed much skill.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Meikle, Mr. Owen Smith and Mr. Van der Byl for refereeing the competition.

The results were as follows:—

Under 6st. 7lbs.

Semi-final.—Acland, bye.

J. G. Wright mi. beat P. T. Ashton on points.

Final.—J. G. Wright mi. beat S. J. D. Acland in the third round.

Under 7st.

P. H. Nash was unopposed.

Under 7st. 7lbs.

P. Bosanquet beat A. W. Torrance on points.

Under 8st.

T. W. Legg beat J. M. Hamilton on points.

Under 8st. 7lbs.

Semi-final.—Conran, bye.

J. D. McKean beat C. C. Skarratt on points.

Final.—J. D. McKean beat P. C. Conran on points.

Under 9st.

W. E. D. Moore was unopposed.

Under 9st. 7lbs.

Semi-final.—Pike, bye.

S. J. H. Sherrard beat R. S. Steavenson on points.

Final.—S. J. H. Sherrard beat P. J. K. Pike ma. on points.

Under 10st.

G. R. C. Peatfield beat F. O. S. Dobell on points.

Under 10st. 7lbs.

Semi-final.—J. W. Collins-Lewis beat I. R. Græme ma. on points.

J. D. B. Doran beat D. B. Egerton in the first round.

Final.—J. D. B. Doran beat J. W. Collins-Lewis on points.

Under 11st.

J. M. N. Pike mi. beat T. L. Jones on points.

Under 11st. 7lbs.

G. V. Rouse was unopposed.

Open.

I. W. Macpherson was unopposed.

THE SCHOOL v. BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

On March 7th we boxed Bradfield College and after an exciting afternoon's boxing we drew, winning six fights out of twelve. The closeness of the boxing was amply demonstrated by the fact that no fewer than five of the fights went to the referee's casting vote. The team as a whole did well to draw with their more experienced opponents. In the lighter weights Ashton and Nash were beaten but both boxed well. J. G. Wright who was at a disadvantage in weight, height and reach, deserves special mention for beating Hotoph. Legg, McKean and Moore all won their fights; Moore by his incessant two-handed attacking against a more skilful boxer. Hawker just got the verdict in an extremely even bout, which Sherrard and Rouse, who were also evenly matched, just failed to do. Doran was unfortunate in meeting a much stronger and more experienced fighter than himself. I. W. Macpherson won easily, the fight being stopped in the first round.

THE SCHOOL v. ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

On March 11th we boxed St. Paul's School second team and we just lost an exciting match by six fights to seven. In the lighter weights Ashton, Nash and Torrance lost their fights; all three, however, boxed well, and Nash, although defeated in the second round, was congratulated by the referee on an extremely plucky performance. J. G. Wright, Legg and McKean again won their fights, Legg winning decisively in the second round. Moore, who was obviously stale, did not box in his usual style and was defeated by Wooldridge. In the under 9st. 7lbs. weight P. J. K. Pike boxing instead of Sherrard, who was sick, fought extremely well and only lost by a very narrow margin. Hawker, although defeated in the second round, fought with great pluck, taking all the punishment Lidwell could give and then fighting back. He was congratulated by the referee on an extremely plucky display. In the middle weight, Rouse lost a very close bout, and in the welter and heavy weights Doran and I. W. Macpherson won, the former in a very close fight, the latter easily in the first round.

ETON FIVES

The draw in the House Fives Competition and the results up-to-date are shown in the following table:

		Chandos (bye)	} Chatham (3-0)
Chatham Grafton	}	Chatham (2-1)	
Temple Grenville	}	Temple (2-1)	} Chatham (3-0)
Bruce Cobham	}	Cobham (2-1)	

On Saturday, March 7th, a Fives match was played against The Old Etonian Fives Association. The School was represented by H. V. Kemp and T. H. Clarke, who were defeated by three games to two, 17-15, 10-15, 15-8, 7-15, 15-10.

GOLF

The course has been in fairly good order this term and a great deal of play has taken place. Many players, however, do not realise yet that the first duty of a golfer is to replace turf. If this were more generously observed, the course would be very much better than it is.

Two matches have been arranged for this term, one against the Masters on March 25th, on the Buckingham Course, and one against an Old Stoic side on March 28th at Stowe.

The draw for the House Matches and the results are as follows:—

First Round.	Semi-Final.	Final.	Winner.
	Bruce (bye)	} Grenville (3-1)	} Grenville (3½-½) (singles)
Chandos Grenville	}		
Chatham Grafton	}	Chatham (3-2)	
Temple Cobham	}	Cobham (3-1)	

HUNTING

We were disappointed of a hunt last term, but the Grafton Hounds met at the School on Wednesday, February 25th. The last two periods of work were excused according to one of our ancient traditions. The home coverts failed to yield a fox, owing perhaps to the fact that three Stowe foxes had been done to death during the previous week. One suddenly appeared from nowhere just as hounds were leaving the enclosure above Dadford pond: but scent was bad and, after making up towards the Bourbon Field, it vanished into thin air. Bad scenting conditions continued throughout the day, and little could be done, though there was no lack of foxes on foot. Hounds visited the local coverts, and a final desultory run brought us conveniently back to Stowe, where the fox crossed the N. Front and was lost in the grounds. It was a pity it was such a poor day, as some good hirings had been procured for the occasion. The School mounted party numbered 14. If anyone has a useful and confidential hunter for which he is seeking a happy home, we should be more than pleased to accommodate it here: but please, kind fairy, let it have a good mouth!

CRICKET FIXTURES 1931

1st XI.		
Wed. May 20—	M.C.C.	Home.
Sat. " 23—	Cryptics	Home.
Wed. " 27—	Free Foresters	Home.
Sat. " 30—	Crusaders	Home.
Wed. June 3—	Bradfield	Home.
Sat. " 6—	Radley	Away.
Wed. " 10—	} Westminster	Home.
Thurs. " 11—		
Sat. " 13—	Authentics	Home.
Wed. " 17—	Christ Church College, Oxford	Home.
Sat. " 20—	St. Paul's	Away.
Wed. " 24—	I Zingari	Home.
Sat. " 27—	Incogniti	Home.
Sat. July 4—	Old Stoics	Home.
Sat. " 11—	Flamingoes	Home.
Sat. " 25—	Harrow 'A'	Home.

2nd XI.		
Sat. May 23—	Harrow 2nd XI.	Away.
Sat. June 6—	Radley 2nd XI.	Home.
Sat. " 27—	Rugby 2nd XI.	Home.
Tues. " 30—	Eton 2nd XI.	Away.
Sat. July 4—	Old Stoics	Home.

COLTS XI.		
Thurs. May 21—	Eton Colts	Away.
Sat. " 30—	Bradfield Colts	Home.
Wed. June 3—	Radley Colts	Away.
Sat. " 6—	Harrow Colts	Home.
Wed. " 10—	St. Paul's Colts	Away.
Sat. " 13—	St. Edward's Colts	Home.
Sat. " 20—	Radley Colts	Home.
Sat. " 27—	Wellington Colts	Away.

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent.)

Dear Sir,

This term has been a period of growth, both in numbers and in activities. The Club has now over ninety members, and it can only accommodate such a large number on a fortuitous Box and Cox arrangement, since seldom more than half are there at once. The six 'Houses' have increased to seven, and though it is impossible to get inter-house sports taken seriously, the leaders do try to exercise a mild form of authority on their duty nights.

At the end of last year, Mr. R. Hone and Mr. L. Betts joined the permanent staff as Vice-Wardens. While it is a pity that no Old Stoics could be found to fill these places, we could not wish for anyone more keen and persevering than we have got. Being a Vice-Warden is no sinecure, since it means giving up most of one's evenings and Saturday afternoons to the Club.

Two football teams have been in the field almost every Saturday, thanks mainly to the charity of other Clubs and Captain Lucas' almost magical influence with the London Federation. Next year we hope to rent a pitch of our own, with dressing rooms attached, in Gunnersbury Park, but it will cost twenty-five pounds. At present, the boys have to change in the open, and the visiting teams do not always like it. During the summer it is proposed to run Senior and Junior cricket teams.

The Federation competition and Mr. Gray's continual encouragement have made boxing this term the most popular indoor activity. F. C. Taylor and D. J. McCarthy both won their weights in the Westminster Federation competition. (Incidentally, the Club is affiliated to this federation, as the local one is defunct.) McCarthy reached the semi-final of his weight in the London Federation and his victor in a very close fight ultimately proved to be the winner of the final. It was a great disappointment to all of us that he did not get to the Queens Hall, but in recognition of the splendid show he put up he has been presented with a small silver Challenge Cup and a watch, the latter very kindly given by Mrs. Lilley.

Running now takes place on Friday night, and two of Captain Lucas' old boys from St. Andrews, together with Betts and occasionally the writer, act as trainers. Familiarity breeds contempt among the Maryleboneites, and beyond a few infants who admire our legs, we are now allowed to view the beauties of Regents Park after dark in peace. There have been several successful runs against St. Andrews, and as the Federation Competitions are coming on soon, interest will increase.

The Club now closes officially on Wednesday nights, instead of on Saturdays, but it is closed only in name, since from four till six a Children's Library is run in the Gym by the Marylebone Council (for which the Club receives 4/- a week rental), and from seven till ten there are L.C.C. Classes in Reading and Gymnastics. The former are increasing the popularity of the Club Library; the latter are run by Mr. Mac, who also has his old Gym Class on Thursdays.

Mrs. Lilley's return to the Canteen on Friday nights has been very welcome. In her absence, it has been run by two of the boys, who now open it, as a private venture, on Saturday nights.

As I write, the terminal visit to Stowe is in progress. A motor coach is being tried this time instead of the train. It is somewhat cheaper and we hope no less comfortable. Above all, its time of starting is not irrevocably fixed by fate. These trips are greatly looked forward to, as indeed is anything connected with Stowe, and there is no one

who does not regret that the fear of influenza has prevented the weekly parties of Stoics from coming down.

Several Old Stoics are now regular visitors, including R. H. Scott, who has taken charge of the fencing, and the Trippes A. and B., to whose skill with fused electric lights and loud-speakers, one of which now speaks loudly if hoarsely in the gym, we owe much. Another plutocratic but anonymous Old Stoic who came in for an evening a short while ago, on discovering the state of one of our billiard tables, very kindly produced a cheque for four pounds to have it recovered. Would that there were many more like him!

Any chance visitor to the Club cannot fail to be impressed by the spirit of healthy activity and good fellowship which pervades the place. This we owe almost entirely to our splendid Warden, Captain Lucas. But what he is doing at present is not so much as what he hopes to do in the near future. Increased activities will, however, cost money, a commodity conspicuous mainly by absence at the Stowe Club. I would ask all Stoics and Old Stoics who can help us in any way to do so, as the Club is now something well worth helping.

Our front has recently been repainted and the architrave now bears the noble inscription 'STOWE BOYS' CLUB.' As Captain Lucas points out, to put just 'Stowe Club' might mean anything from 'Stowe Night Club' to 'Stowe Miniature Golf Club.' At all events Old Stoics who fail to turn up will no longer have as an excuse that they were unable to find the place.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN J. L. TAYLOR.

STOWE ROVERS AND SCOUTS

On the first Wednesday of Term the Swanbourne House School Troop, the 1st Maids Moreton Troop and the 1st Tingewick Troop paid us a visit and saw the new Scout film, "The Woodpigeon Patrol." It was a splendid film, with beautiful bits of Kent scenery in it, and was made all the more interesting from our having met the actors, all of them St. Paul's Rovers, at Gilwell, during the taking of some of the 'shots.'

Later in the Term we received a visit from Mr. W. W. Williams, the D.C.C. for Oxfordshire, who gave us some very interesting First Aid problems to solve. This Commissioner, with a staff of assistants, most kindly did the judging of our First Aid work at the end of the Term.

In February we had a visit from Lt. Comdr. H. E. Sanders, ('Barnacle' of "The Scout"), who is one of the D.C.C.s for Hampshire. He took a combined meeting of the 1st Tingewick Troop and ourselves, and showed his usual versatility in the matter of games and yells. He also spoke on 'Handicrafts for Scouts' and produced samples of the most beautiful work that had been done by his own village Troop, near Portsmouth. With his pokerwork machine he demonstrated how some of the things were done, and ended by autographing with it a number of our belts and knife sheaths.

It is sad to feel that the end of my own time as Scoutmaster of this Troop is only some four months off, but a new régime, with more time available for Scouting, will be of the utmost benefit to the Troop, and is to be welcomed on every score.

R.H.H.

THE LIBRARY

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

- From Mr. M. E. Cunningham Craig :
 'Rogers' Poems' (with J. M. W. Turner's illustrations).
 From The Rev. Norman R. Ramsay :
 'A Student in Arms' (Donald Hankey).
 'The Scenery of England' (Lord Avebury).
 'Church and Manor' (S. O. Addy).
 'The English House' (W. Shaw Sparrow).
 'An Introduction to English Antiquities' (E. S. Armitage).
 'The Story of Architecture in Oxford Stone' (E. A. Greening Lamborn).
 'An Introduction to Gothic Architecture' (J. H. Parker).
 'The Psalms in Human Life' (R. E. Prothero).
 'Palestine Explored' (James Neil).
 From The Rev. E. F. Habershon :
 'The Sadhu.'
 From The Honourable Artillery Company (per Major Goold Walker D.S.O., M.C.):
 'The Honourable Artillery Company in the War.'
 From Dorothy Una Ratcliffe :
 'A Century of Wood-Preserving' (Sir Harold Boulton).

In addition to the above, the library of the late James Hilton, Esq., of 60, Montague Square, London, was left to the school by his daughter, the late Mrs. Hales Hilton. Mr. Hilton was a well-known Antiquarian and Archaeologist, and his library, of many hundreds of books, consists for the main part of works on Palaeology, Egyptology, Anthropology and Architecture; many of them being works of value and interest. There are also many books on Ceramics, Book-plates and kindred subjects, Botany, Geology, Natural History and Topography.

Mrs. Hales Hilton also left four cabinets to the school, one of which contains 1200 ancient and modern coins of all nations; these are now in the Aurelian Room.

The following books have been bought:—

- 'The Cambridge Ancient History,' Vol. VIII; 'William Shakespeare' (E. K. Chambers), 2 vols.; 'The Apple Cart' (G. B. Shaw), 2 copies; 'A History of Spanish Civilization' (R. Altamira); 'English Constitutional Conflicts of the 17th Century' (J. R. Tanner); 'Newest Europe' (M. MacLaughlin); 'Since Then' (Philip Gibbs); 'El Greco' (F. Rutter); 'Vision and Design' (Roger Fry); 'The Persians' (E. D. Ross); 'Persian Art' (ed. by E. D. Ross); 'The Universe Around Us' (J. Jeans); 'The Mysterious Universe' (J. Jeans); 'Appleton's New Spanish Dictionary'; 'Diccionario de la Lengua Espanola por La Real Academia.'

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

THE 60th Meeting of the Society was held on February 6th. The Motion before the House was "That in the opinion of this House war in great part benefits nations." P. G. H. Gell proposed the motion; P. T. Hayman opposed; T. H. Clarke and J. R. C. Kenyon spoke third and fourth. The motion was lost by 16 votes.

The 61st Meeting of the Society was held on February 28th. The Motion before the House was "That in the opinion of this House all men's actions spring from selfish motives." C. A. Rodewald proposed, and G. B. Smith opposed the motion; R. J. M. Amphlett and T. F. S. Hetherington were the other two speakers on the paper. The motion was lost by 9 votes.

The 62nd meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Friday, March 20th, at 8.15 p.m. The Motion for debate was "That in the opinion of this House a big Conservative majority holds out the best hope for the future." The motion was proposed by N. C. Irvine and opposed by J. C. Dundas. Mr. Bryant and Mr. Heckstall-Smith spoke third and fourth. On a division being taken the motion was lost by 29 votes to 30.

R. S. Steavenson, J. R. C. Kenyon, L. G. H. Burton, R. A. H. Knowling D. G. Lea, R. A. Simpson, J. G. Uthoff and R. C. Wertheim have been elected members of the Society.

MUSIC

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Society has been rehearsing Brahms' Liebeslieder and a Ballad, "News from Whydah," by John Masefield, set to music by Balfour Gardiner. The latter has proved very popular. The attendance at meetings has been considerably affected by the prevailing epidemic of influenza and colds.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The Society has been meeting once a week throughout the term and has had a varied selection of part-songs and madrigals to sing, notably a fine setting of a Scotch Folk-song, "Ca' the yowes," by Vaughan Williams, and others by Holst, Walford Davies, etc.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra has been holding its practices in Room 15 throughout the term. The playing up till half term was particularly good, but the advent of the cold weather had a disastrous effect on the blowing capacities of our brass players. The string players have improved in attack and tone a great deal, and the Wood-Wind department Suite has been particularly good.

The following works have been rehearsed:—Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, second movement, the third movement of Scheherazade, by Rimsky-Korsakof, and a of Russian Folk-songs by Liadov.

A small orchestra has been formed to play the music of a ballet composed by G. J. B. Wright, which is to be performed at the end of term.

THE JUNIOR ORCHESTRA.

The Junior Orchestra has been reformed, largely to cater for the great increase in the number of Wind players this term. Over forty boys have been playing Wind instruments. The supply of instruments ran short, but Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes have very kindly sent us a supply of instruments on loan for six months.

THE O.T.C. BAND.

Our new Bandmaster, Mr. Geoghegan, has taken the Band in hand thoroughly, and has effected a very marked improvement in a short time. A large number of new players have joined, and the number of practices has been increased. By the time the General Inspection comes upon us once more, we ought to have a Band that can hold its own with the School Bands which we have heard at Camp.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the term was held on February 12th in the Library. Mr. Leon Goossens performed marvels on his Oboe. There is surely nobody who can even approach his beauty of tone and his marvellous technique. His programme consisted of short movements from Bach, Handel, a sonata by Saint-Saëns, and a modern group of pieces by Fauré, Ravel, etc.

The second meeting was also held in the Library to hear a song recital by Mr. Keith Falkner. His programme was well chosen, his Schumann group of songs being particularly delightful. His interpretation of "How jovial is my laughter," from a Bach Cantata, was masterly; while his singing of the folk-song "Lord Rendal" was as impressive as ever.

We have been fortunate in hearing two such famous musicians in the same term.

The third meeting will be held on March 26th, when Brandenburg Concertos 2, 4, and 5 will be performed by players in the School and a Bach Aria will be sung by Mr. Cross.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The experiment has been tried this term of holding Concerts or Organ Recitals at 3.45 p.m. on Sundays. Judging by the attendance at these concerts, the experiment has not proved a success. This particular time, evidently, is inconvenient to most people; however, it is difficult to find a suitable time for such Concerts, and Sundays seems the obvious day for them.

Mr. Cunningham, the Birmingham City Organist, played to us a very interesting programme to suit all tastes on Sunday, February 22nd. His playing showed a re-

markable technique and crispness which was a pleasure to listen to, and his registration of stops showed great originality.

The programme included Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, a Bourrée by Handel, some pieces by Vierne, Macdowell, Schumann, and Franck's Chorale in A minor.

On Sunday, March 1st, a Trio from the Royal College of Music gave us a delightful programme excellently played. The programme included Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in E flat, a Trio by Hurlstone, and Grainger's Handel in the Strand.

Mr. Snowden gave an Organ recital on March 15th; his programme was full of interest and included Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B minor, a Minuet from Samson by Handel and a Carillon by Vierne.

PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH.

A large portion of Handel's Messiah was performed in the Chapel on Sunday, December 14th with Organ and Orchestral accompaniment. The soloists were Miss Collisson, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Cross. On the whole, the performance was a great success. The acoustics of the Chapel always present difficulties of *ensemble*, and these were for the most part successfully overcome.

The Choruses were well sung, particularly "Surely he hath borne our grief," "Worthy is the Lamb," and the Hallelujah Chorus. A slight lack of *ensemble* was noticeable in the Chorus "For unto us"; this was chiefly because the Orchestra began at too slow a pace and refused to alter it.

Beethoven's Hallelujah was performed first, and the Madrigal Society sang some unaccompanied carols very effectively.

The Solos were admirably sung: Mr. Cross' rendering of "The people that walked in darkness" was very impressive.

This performance was a worthy climax to the hard work and efforts of all concerned throughout the term.

PERFORMANCE OF PRINCE IGOR DANCES AT THE STOWE SHOW.

After the very successful performance of these dances at Stowe last summer, the performance at the Rudolf Steiner Hall in December came as rather an anti-climax.

There had been no intention of giving another performance until a notice appeared in *The Times* that a further performance at the Rudolf Steiner Hall had been arranged.

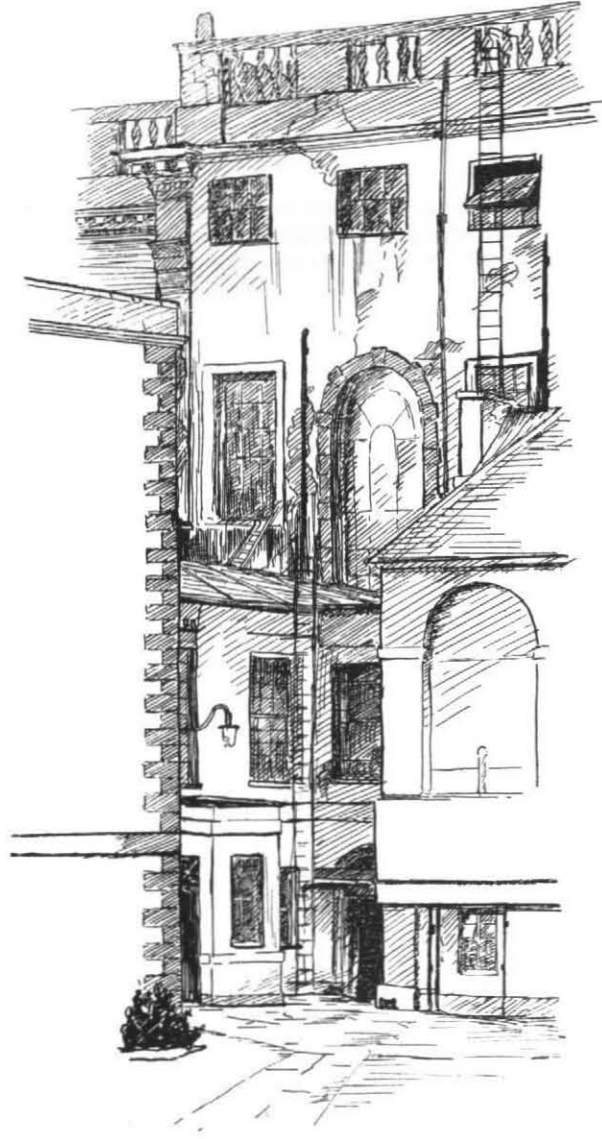
A large part of the Orchestra was unable to be present, including most of our String players, and a Chorus of 20 singers was all that could be mustered. Fortunately the Orchestra secured the valuable assistance of Mr. Charles Woodhouse and some professional String players. The difficulties of *ensemble* seemed almost insurmountable. The Orchestra was crammed into a small sunken pit, and was quite inaudible to the Chorus on the stage.

At the afternoon performance the Chorus at one place were singing well ahead of the Orchestra. The time allotted for rehearsal in the morning had been totally inadequate, so that the afternoon performance suffered in consequence.

However, the evening performance was as good as the afternoon performance had been bad, and a regrouping of the stage Chorus secured a better effect. However, the dancers and the performers seemed to miss the Chorus of 120 which gave the necessary impetus to the performance at Stowe last summer.

THE ARTS CLUB

On Wednesday, February 18th, Mr. Hunter gave a most interesting lecture on Greek Sculpture, with epidiascopical illustrations, which was very much appreciated; Mr. Hunter traced the rise, the zenith, and the decline of sculpture in Greece.



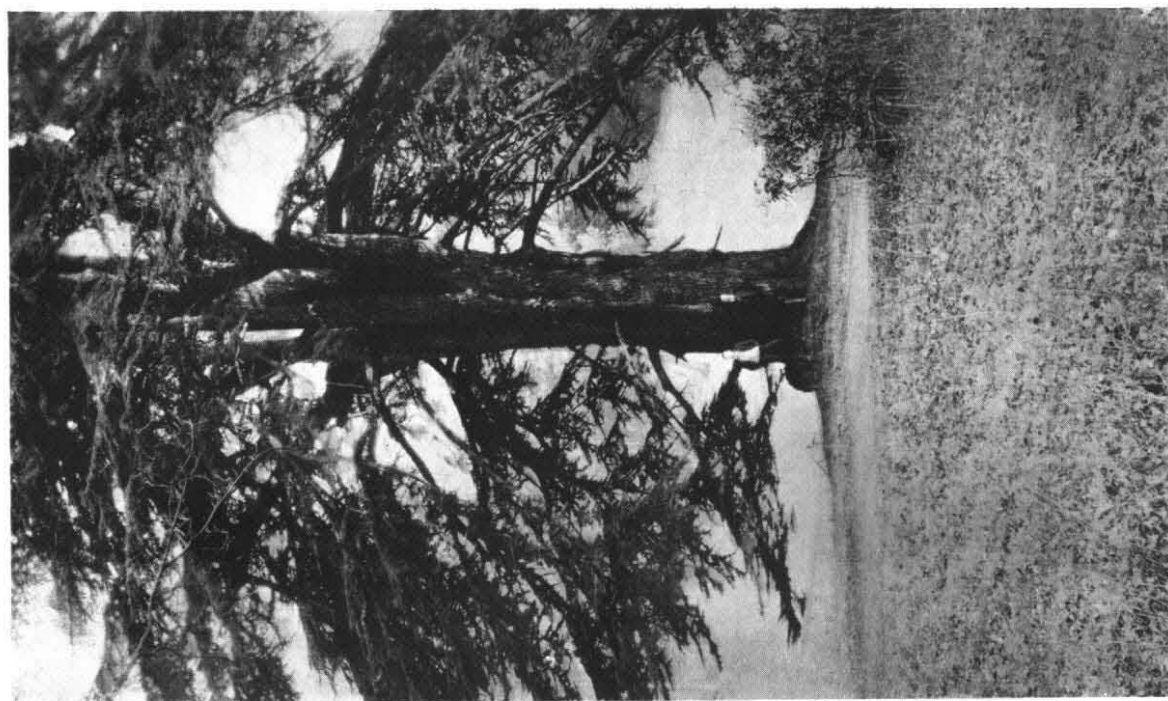
THE QUADRANT ENTRANCE

By P. F. Baker.



THE GRAFTON MEET
(Wednesday, February 25th.)

By kind permission of 'The Times'



[I.A.C.]



TWO BIG CEDARS OF LEBANON AT STOWE.

Photos by

THE STOIC

225

The following were elected members of the Club : P. K. A. Andrews, P. R. Blow, P. A. Friend, G. B. Smith, A. R. W. Stansfeld.

On the evening of March 20th, the Arts Club gave a tea on the occasion of the Private View, and the Show was open to the public on Sports Day. Mr. Patrick Millard, R.B.A. very kindly came to judge the School and Arts Club drawing. In the Arts Club section he awarded the Headmaster's 1st prize to P. F. Baker for his watercolour work from nature, and his 2nd prize to C. K. Adamson for his drawings from casts. Mr. Millard commented on the good colour, atmosphere, and artistic feeling in Baker's work, and liked the evidence of thorough study and careful drawing in Adamson's. He gave certificates to the following :—

G. B. Davis, for very promising watercolour drawing from nature.

J. M. Napier, for oil painting.

R. D. Lea (Hors Concours), for watercolour work.

D. Scott, for delicate work from casts.

K. J. Duff-Dunbar, for good drawing from casts.

He much liked the work of G. J. B. and J. G. Wright for originality and style and that of the Hon. H. D. Prittie for extremely careful observation from nature.

P.F.B.

THE TWELVE CLUB

During the temporary absence of Mr. MacLaughlin in America, Mr. Hunter took over the Presidency of the Society. C. T. Crowe was elected Secretary at a business meeting held at the end of last term.

The following papers were read during the term :

February 9th.—“Taxation,” by Mr. R. R. Timberlake.

March 9th.—“Film Production,” by G. J. B. Wright.

C.T.C.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

J. N. Woodbridge was elected secretary for this term and J. C. Dundas committee-man.

On December 14th, last term, Professor A.W. Pickard-Cambridge read a paper on “The New Comedy.”

The following papers have been read this term :—

February 22nd.—On “Greek Education,” by J. M. Ashby.

March 1st.—On “Aristotle,” by Mr. H. W. Heckstall-Smith.

March 17th.—On “Non-Classical Greece” by Mr. J. R. M. Butler.

It is hoped that Mr. A. H. J. Knight, who was prevented from doing so this term, will read his paper on “Greek Pessimism” during next term.

J.N.W.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY

At a business meeting held on January 25th, C. J. Macpherson and E. W. Sconce were elected new members. Most of the term was spent rehearsing the two plays performed on the evening of Sports Day, March 21st.

"DER KASSENSCHLÜSSEL."

Lustspiel von Roderich Benedix.

ADOLF	T. H. CLARKE.
LEOPOLDINE, seine Frau	G. J. B. WRIGHT.
GUSTCHEN, Dienerin	A. R. W. STANSFELD.

Clarke, as the husband who has gambled and lost and dare not confess to his wife, played a rather difficult part with great skill. It was a considerable feat to hold the attention of those of the audience who had no German throughout his long soliloquy. Leopoldine, his suspicious and domineering wife, was admirably interpreted by Wright, who again showed how well he can take a woman's part. Stansfeld, whose rôle was long for that of a servant, gave an extremely good performance.

The most remarkable thing about this play was the distinctly good enunciation of the actors. All three spoke very clearly and put a good deal of expression into their words; it was essential that they should in a play with so little action.

"LA GRAMMAIRE."

Comédie-vaudeville en un acte par Eugène Labiche.

FRANÇOIS CABOUSSAT, ancien négociant ...	T. L. JONES.
POITRINAS, président de l'Académie d' Etampes	J. H. BROOKER.
MACHUT, vétérinaire	P. L. C. BRODIE.
JEAN, domestique de Caboussat	J. P. L. HENDERSON.
BLANCHE, fille de Caboussat	R. G. WALFORD.

Jones, who was taking the longest part, gave an excellent performance. His French was considerably better than anyone else's, and this was fortunate, because his part depended to a greater extent on what he had to say than on his acting. Walford was inclined to caricature the part of the daughter, but his acting was good, and he was very amusing. Henderson showed considerable aptitude for breaking crockery. His accent was pure, and he spoke with commendable precision. Brodie, as the vet., was rather difficult to hear at first, but he improved greatly towards the end.

Brooker, as the slightly absent-minded old professor with a passion for Roman antiquities, was superbly funny. His French accent often came to grief, and occasionally he ran riot with the "text," but he had a part which suited him perfectly, and he acted it extremely well.

A particular word of praise is due to G. J. B. Wright, who designed the attractive dresses, admirably executed by Mrs. Lucas. Wright also designed the scenery, and the whole effect could not have been more pleasing.

Mr. Clifford surpassed his usual high standard in the production of these two plays, and we owe him our hearty thanks for a most enjoyable evening.

E.R.A.

THE VITRUVIANS

On Sunday, December 7th, 1930, the Society paid a visit to Middleton Park, Bicester, the home of the Earl of Jersey. The rooms of the ground floor of the house form a good example of 18th century interior decoration of the Vanbrugh school, and the collection of furniture and paintings is very fine. The Society was very kindly entertained to tea by Lady Cynthia Slessor.

On Wednesday, February 25th, 1931, Professor C. H. Reilly, lectured to the Society on "Modern Architecture." He showed how science had revolutionised architecture by the invention of ferro-concrete, which made it possible to bridge spaces far greater than had ever been bridged before. Architecture was now becoming much more closely related to engineering, and utility was now the main consideration of architects. He illustrated the development of the new style in Europe with some slides of buildings in various countries, especially in Germany, whose buildings were notable for their lack of ornamentation. The lecture was concluded with some slides of American sky-scrapers.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY

The society now consists of over twenty members, D. B. Egerton and D. S. C. Trench being elected this term.

Papers read during the term were:—

"The Development of Chemical Industries," by J. B. Sopper.

"Developments of Chemical Theory in the 17th and 18th centuries," by N. C. Irvine.

"The Quantum Theory," by Mr. H. W. Heckstall-Smith.

"Brewing," by C. E. Woodbridge.

An expedition to a brewery has been arranged for the end of term.

The annual exhibition of the Society was arranged for Sports Day and the following Sunday. The exhibits were arranged in four rooms.

In the Gibbons Laboratory the following exhibits were shown:—

Bacteriological Tests for Bacillus Coli in milk; Microscopic sections; Cold flame; Soxhlet Extractor; Purification of Nitrobenzene; The Periodic Table; Apparatus to show continuous distillation; Production of Nitric Acid from air; Beans grown under artificial conditions; Manufacture of Naphthol Orange from its intermediates, and dyeing with Caledon Jade XS; Samples of oxides of lead; Exhibits from The British Aluminium company; Experiments in connection with the working conditions and construction of a model of the Kastner-Kellner Cell for the manufacture of sodium hydroxide; Production of an icicle by the rapid evaporation of water.

In the Gibbons Lecture room were shown:—

Cascade experiment showing the internal reflection of light by a jet of water; Projection of living animals moving in a drop of water.

In the Advanced Physical Laboratory were shown:—

Rock specimens; Fossil specimens; Mineral specimens of commercial importance; Various discharge tubes; Mercury Arc spectrum; Operation of photo-electric cell in burglar alarm; Capillary heart; Demonstration of a thermo-electric current; Demonstration of high-powered magnetic fields.

In the Elementary Physical Laboratory were shown :—

Various magnetic fields ; Infra-red ray burglar alarm.

The apparatus for the bacteriological tests, Naphthol orange and Caledon-Jade XS, oxides of lead and the infra red burglar alarm were kindly lent by commercial firms.

J.K.T.

Many of the exhibits were concerned with the application of science in Industry, and for this reason they were of rather special interest.

Mr. Miles gave some very fine demonstrations with liquid air, and we also have to thank Major Hooker, T.D., for a most interesting exhibit of bacteriological tests on milk sent from the Laboratories of Thew, Hooker, and Gilbey, Ltd., of Buckingham, and Major Prince, O.B.E., for the loan of an invisible ray Burglar Alarm from the Radiovisor Patent, Co., Ltd.

Everyone worked very hard in preparing the exhibits, and in spite of interruptions through illness the display was very successful, owing largely to the persistence of some half dozen boys.

We also owe a very great deal to the enormous amount of extra time voluntarily given by our Science Laboratory Assistant in the evenings, for which he deserves our special thanks, and we have to thank Mr. Neville, P. F. Baker, J. G. Wright and others for a noble array of posters.

E.S.D.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

The Society has held two meetings during the term.

On March 7th, Mr. R. A. Willes read a paper on "The Art of Public Speaking."

On March 15th, the Society read J. M. Synge's "Deirdre of the Sorrows."

A third meeting will be held on March 28th, when P. G. H. Gell will read a paper on Ibsen.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

On December 11th certain members of the Upper School heard a most interesting paper on 'Roads and Vagabonds' by Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Dean of Worcester College, Oxford. It was interesting because the author was particularly jovial and he succeeded in treating an obscure subject in an attractive way. Roads and vagabonds, he told us, possessed an unlimited amount of literature. In this he appeared to be an expert. The neighbourhood of Stowe in the 17th century was a very popular district for highwaymen. James Hind, of Chipping Norton, was reputed to have robbed the King of Denmark, the Duke of Normandy and the King of France. Although the untomantic Scotch have sung of vagabondage, we must turn to Ireland as the centre of beggars, as a result of the Black Death, Famine and Poor Laws. Highwaymen had their heyday of life in the 17th century. The coaches definitely put an end to them, and, as we can see by Lamb's 'Essay on the Complaints of Beggars,' they very soon ceased from being a nuisance.

The Dean gave us an excellent picture of 17th century roads. Half England was uncultivated, the few remaining roads had not been repaired since Roman times, coaches overturned in the ruts and men were drowned in the mire. A landowner dug a gravel pit in the middle of the road and when a man fell in and killed himself the aggressor was acquitted in his own rights.

Certainly the most famous of highwaymen was Bampfylde Carew, who had sailed to America three times, had deserted two regiments and finally was found begging in the guise of a destitute mother with a hired child. Rogues have always gained a tremendous hold on man's imagination. As long as rogues are not in responsible positions, let us continue to respect them, for, after, all 'where would the story begin if there were no victim'?

C. J. M.

THE WORKSHOP

A surprising amount of work has been turned out in the Shop this Term, and the Exhibition on Sports Day was a great improvement on anything that has been shown before. The turned work, in particular, was more striking, partly due to the increase in skill of some members, and partly to the use of the rarer woods, such as boxwood and lignum vitae, that we now possess. J. M. Hamilton and G. S. C. Trench are, perhaps, our two best turners, and each showed some beautifully finished work.

The finish of some of the cabinet work was not so good and we shall try to improve our facilities in this direction. A large stock of brushes and variously coloured paints and stains will help to meet the case, but French polishing needs a teacher, and we hope to be able to offer a course of lessons in French polishing by a professional polisher in the Christmas Term.

The opening of the Shop on Sunday afternoons has been very popular. Mr. Morris was quite ready to do this, and our times do not clash with those of services in Buckingham. Mr. Morris now gets a free day on Tuesday instead, and feels that he is better off than before, while our members are able to fill in their Sunday spare time with a long stretch of work.

It was suggested at the Exhibition that a prize of tools, to be given each Term to the member who has turned out the best piece of finished work, would be desirable, and we should gladly welcome the foundation of such a prize.

Among the cabinet work shown at the Exhibition were the following articles :— book case, telephone table, P. P. L. E. Welch ; small bureau, D. A. T. Dawson ; inlaid chess board, J. McK. Binney ; bookcase, M. L. Clement Jones ; bookcase, J. D. Munroe ; photographic print washer, plant stand, inlaid chess board, J. M. Hamilton ; shoe cupboard, R. C. Lindsell ; meat safe, lady's work table, T. H. Lindsell ; folding card table, A. D. Coleridge ; child's doll's house, D. M. Baker ; modern oak stool, D. L. Reeves ; wireless cabinet, N. S. Græme ; bird's egg cabinet, P. K. A. Andrews ; stationery cupboard, W. E. Walrond ; wireless cabinet, A. L. Kesteven ; plant tub, A. I. Sladen ; book trough, model brass pump, R. C. Wertheim.

Turnery shown included :—revolving ash tray for car, J. M. Hamilton ; gramophone needle jar, D. A. T. Dawson ; oak table mats, D. G. Lea ; tobacco jar, G. S. C. Trench ; powder box, D. L. Reeves.

There were also on view the jointing exercises done by Upper 4 B, Middle 4, and Lower 4.

R.H.H.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Missions to Seamen (December 7th)	9	0	0
Early Services (December 7th to March 22nd)	15	5	3
Stowe Club (January 25th)	14	13	0
Dr. Barnado's Homes (March 1st)	11	1	0

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Travelling expenses of preacher for Lent addresses	1	13	4
Flowers	1	5	6
Wine at Early Services		16	0
Repair to silver bread-box		15	6

At the end of term the balance of this account is paid into Stowe Club Expenses.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Stoic.

Sir,

Unwilling as I usually am to assert myself either in print or anywhere else, the present is nevertheless an occasion on which I feel compelled to do so. May I draw your attention to an extract—quoted below—from an account in last term's issue of *The Stoic* of the Cobham House production of "French Leave," by Reginald Berkeley, on November 29th? I give the extract in toto:—

".....The stage in the gymnasium has been much improved this year, both through the generosity of Major Haworth in presenting the curtains and by the new lighting arrangements, designed and partly executed by J. Drummond, the Stage Manager. The complete effect, with adequate scenery made for this particular play, is a great improvement on the amateurish improvisations of former years."

I heartily endorse the first part of this statement. The stage, as it is at present, does infinite credit both to the excellent taste of its patron and to the ingenuity and resource of the late S.M.

But it is against the final sentence and its crushing criticism that I would protest... .. "a great improvement on the amateurish improvisations of former years."

In the first place, dare I suggest to the author of this flight of rhetoric that it was possibly with the idea of improving upon previous stage effects that the new curtains and superior lighting were presented, and that his remark savours slightly of the superfluous?

In the second place, perhaps if my talented friend had ever tried to evolve some semblance of a stage room with the aid of a number of soiled dustsheets, two bedspreads and a drawing-pin, he would not be so ready to talk glibly about "amateurish improvisations," but would give a modicum at least of credit to "amateurish" invention, constrained by stern necessity to make bricks without straw.

In the third place, improvisation, which presupposes lack of finished material, must inevitably be crude and incomplete. But perhaps I am taking the matter too seriously! Perhaps.....ah, I have it!.....perhaps this budding dramatic critic, this weighty authority on things theatrical, in a pardonable access of cacoethes scribendi has allowed himself to be carried away by the sound of a phrase. "Amateurish improvisations." It reads well, doesn't it? A literary gem of the sesquipedalian variety.

Be that as it may, I would respectfully remind the authorities on theatrical matters at Stowe that in the days when the gymnasium occupied the position of having to be all things to all men and the stage was available only when wanted for no other purpose, scenic production was perforce of a lower standard than it is now, and the lot of the "stage hand" correspondingly harder.

Yours, etc.,
cx S.M. (1927-29).

A.D.C.

Cambridge. February, 1931

THE NEW CHIMNEY

(A Lament for an Opportunity Wasted.)

A Country-house? Nay, Palace is a term
More fit for this estate manorial,
Which Kent and Vanburgh have with beauty formed
In stone, to be their own memorial.

Yet one thing was there lacking to complete
The masterpiece—and turn a startled wonder
Into worship, a soaring pinnacle,
That should the very sky appear to sunder.

Time passed—until one day, behold!—a tower,
A stately yellow tower of glorious height;
Incense from castled peak comes rolling forth
Like thunderclouds by day, and fire by night.

But (chance of heavenly beauty cast away!)
Aside it stands, and starts its starward leap
From the humble ground; so, wellnigh all concealed,
Over the roof-edge coyly must it peep.

Had but the master-builder settled it
Centrally, on the topmost roof of all,
Ah, then this new and greatest temple should
With loveliness th'admiring earth enthral.

O.D.

WHEN THE WHITE ROSE FELL

(CONTINUED)

We left off last term with the Stanley brothers, (two shields with but a single knight, two minds that planned as one), executing their celebrated quick-change act in the middle of the fight, turning a double summersault, as it were, and landing in the ring to win the day for Henry. Of these two accomplished plotters the younger, Sir William, was the more persistent and proficient. With little education and less literature, with nothing to exercise their minds but warfare and hunting, the landed gentry of his day seem to have taken to plotting as the one great entertainment that life had to offer. England took on many of the thrills which are experienced today in Mexico and Chicago. With crowns falling and dynasties changing, humbler folk may, with a little forethought, come into their own. The unknown squire of today may become the millionaire gangster of tomorrow, and the day after be "taken for a ride" to Tower Hill, and incontinently "bumped off." And plutocrats can (by making sure which side is going to win) not only consolidate their fortunes, and enrich them with the forfeited estates of the losers, but also add to their names some very pretty handles, even up to the supreme joy of becoming a belted Earl, or gilded Duke.

William seems to have been the master-gangster of his day; to him treachery and counter-treachery, shuffling, trickery, and deceit were the very breath of life; existence was one vast gamble. He built for himself the secure retreat of Holt Castle, "fairest gentleman's house in al Chestreshyre," and from here in September, 1484, we find him refusing an invitation, as "beyng so besy with olde Dyk, I can have no layf thereunto." As soon as Henry appeared in Wales he had a secret meeting with him, readily betrayed "olde Dyk," and marched to Atherstone with 3,000 men wearing his red livery and his badge of the *stag's head caboshed*, for which I have already expressed affection. Here the brothers entertained Henry with further parleys and conclaves two days before the battle, haggling for the price of their betrayal. And wily William, though already denounced as a traitor, kept shuffling his cards to the last minute, declining to show his hand, brooding aloof in his camp upon a distant hill.

It was not till Richard's desperate charge seemed likely to tip the scale in the wrong direction that Stanley produced his gang at last, and so decided the battle. By this delay he sought to place Henry more clearly and deeply in his debt, and he succeeded. He won the Garter, became Lord Chamberlain, was confirmed in the possession of his estates. What could a man of 57 desire more? But no, the lust of the gambler pursued him still. Having betrayed York and Lancaster in turn, he must now hatch plots anew with Perkin Warbeck. He was arrested, "found guilty of treason by a quest of divers knights and worshipful gentlemen," and beheaded on Tower Hill. Henry, in his clemency for an old comrade in arms, dispensed with the more cruel parts of an execution for treason and defrayed the cost of a sumptuous funeral at Sion. Even thus the modern gangster, having bumped his rival off, treats his corpse to an elaborate burial, with masses of carriages and flowers.

Forty thousand marks in ready money, plate and jewels were found in Holt Castle; his income was £100,000 a year (in modern values), and yet he was not satisfied.

His elder brother, known as "the wily fox," was made the first Earl Derby, and had the good sense to retire from business and die in his bed. He entertained the King and Queen for a month at Knowsley, which he enlarged for the occasion, and built a bridge at Warrington. With his thin foxy face and bushy beard, he resembled

in no way the present portly holder of the title, who still has his home at Knowsley, and is one of the most popular figures in the North and in "the Lords."

To the right of the Stanleys may be found the figures of Henry's Wing-commanders at Bosworth, Sir Gilbert Talbot (pencil No. 8), and Sir John Savage (No. 6). The shield of the latter is easy to pick out, with its six little black *Savage* lions, ramping and roaring upon a silver field. His mother was a sister of the Stanleys, and although he had supported Richard's cause and received favours and rewards from him, he was plotting (in true Stanley fashion) all the time. His treachery came out when Lord Stanley's son was arrested before the fight, and then he openly joined Henry. After the battle he was rewarded with the Garter, and with many forfeited estates in Notts, Derby, Leicestershire and Shropshire. Savage was a dashing leader on the left wing and was killed seven years later while fighting gallantly at the siege of Boulogne.

After swimming in so murky a sea of intrigue and plot, it is a relief to turn to a plain bluff soldier in Sir Gilbert Talbot. Happy is the man of whom history has nothing to relate, save that he steered clear of politics and corruption, and lived a godly, righteous and sober life. Talbot played a grand game that day on the right wing, and his dogged valour and courageous leadership contributed much to the result. His Arms are *Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, Or.* The field is red, and all the rest is gold. The lion was much in request among soldiers for their heraldry, being the symbol of knightly courage and virtue. None wore it more worthily than Sir Gilbert Talbot.

The coat of Sir Simon Digby, *Azure, a fleur-de-lis Argent*, (a silver flower on blue), is a good example of the pure simplicity of the early armoury. The simple chevron bend or fess betokens the ancient coat. Modern Arms must needs be elaborate affairs: a maze of complex charges and intricate details, owing to the many thousands of grants which have already been made, each of which must be different in some fashion from all that have gone before.

Behind the outstretched sword-hand of the triumphant Earl rides the impressive figure of his giant standard-bearer, William Brandon. William was the heavyweight fighter of the team—a mountain of flesh, a veritable Carnera gone to seed. But the big fellow was not in training, he had lived soft, and indulged in riotous living. "A grossly licentious man" the chronicler calls him, and at Bosworth ring he was nothing but an overfed punching-bag. As the King made his last despairing dash for Henry, Big Bill interposed his bulk, but ran into a right swing from "olde Dyk," which laid him flat on his back, so that he rose no more.

Thus ended his discreditable career, in the ignominious position usually attributed to our professional heavy-



WILLIAM BRANDON



SIR GILBERT TALBOT



SIR SIMON DIGBY



SIR JOHN SAVAGE

weights ; and all that the chronicler can find to say in Big Bill's favour is that " he was the only person of note in Henry's army who was slain." Thus in death at least he did attain to some faint notoriety, in that he was the only red rose of any moment who fell. But he had a notorious baby, who was destined to be the World's Worst Duke ;—"corpulent Charles" I may call him, for he grew to be even more bloated than his father. Henry VIII made him his boon companion and Duke of Suffolk. Charles' head swelled visibly, in addition to other portions of his anatomy, and, as a climax to a career of colossal impudence, he secretly married the Queen of France, Henry's sister Mary. It is true that her husband was dead, but one of Charles' earlier wives was not ; and, as there were more wives yet to follow the Queen, his matrimonial adventures were nearly as variegated as those of his royal brother-in-law. Full many a high-born prince has gone to the block for less, but corpulent Charles, vulgar upstart, got away with it (while all the world wondered) by a gift of Mary's jewels and plate and £24,000, to mollify the insult offered to the justly incensed monarch.

The Brandon shield is a pretty one—far too brave for such a vicious couple to use—*Barry of ten Argent and Gules, a lion rampant Or, ducally crowned per pale of the first and second.*—A golden lion, on red and silver bars.

COLLES.

(To be concluded).

REVIEWS (NO. 3)

"MORNING TIDE" By Neil M. Gunn. (The Porpoise Press, 7/6.)

Few authors could have been as successful as Mr. Gunn has been in skilfully managing so slender a plot as that of "Morning Tide." But few writers of Mr. Gunn's literary merit have those qualities which he exhibits—a deep knowledge and understanding of a Scottish fishing village and its inhabitants. These are the qualities which give this book an atmosphere and an interest which make it most pleasant reading.

But in presenting such a work to the British public, Mr. Gunn was confronted with the problem which has always confronted the Scottish novelist. Should his characters speak in their native broad Scotch—quite unintelligible to English ears, so quaint in its vocabulary and its diction—or should they converse in polished tones such as are only heard in a London drawing-room ? Mr. Gunn chooses no compromise, he chooses the last alternative : to the detriment, I think, of the whole novel.

But he makes up for this fault in the charm of his characters. Hugh, the dreamy, imaginative fisher-boy, captivates us from the first—his joys, his sorrows, his fights, his problems, are those of a living boy. His sisters are equally interesting—Kirsty, the rosy-cheeked, auburn-haired daughter of the soil, is deeply contrasted with Grace, who is almost nauseating in her sophistication (for she had been to London). The MacBeth family, their meals, their petty quarrels, their loves, their hates, are put before us in the space of a few neat paragraphs, such as that charming description of their supper in the early pages of the book.

I have said that "Morning Tide" has no plot. It is but a long and complete sketch of Hugh and his environment. It is but a description of three separate days in Hugh's life. But in the course of those days events happened which must have affected Hugh's

life, his thoughts, and his emotions. His brother Alan and his father were nearly drowned at sea during an awe-inspiring storm. Hugh took part in his first poaching expedition—how much that meant to him ! His brother and his sister Grace emigrated to Australia—that was a gap hard to fill ! His mother recovered from a terrifying illness.

Mr. Gunn describes these events, and their effects on Hugh, in a style which is at once clear and attractive. The whole glen lives for us. We can see it as clearly as Mr. Gunn sees it, and that is clearly indeed. We see the deserted foreshore and feel the same emotions that Hugh felt. "The loneliness of the bouldered beach suddenly caught him in an odd way. A small shiver went over his back. The dark undulating water rose from him to a horizon so far away that it was vague and lost....."

There is one other attractive feature about this novel. This is the continual appearance for a brief moment of delightful characters whom we see but for a short time in the clear light of Mr. Gunn's description—Hector, the roadman, who played the pipes so beautifully, Elsie, the dairymaid, and a chorus of goodnatured fishermen and squabbling school children.

"Morning Tide" is charmingly produced by the Porpoise Press, who have published so many good Scottish novels recently. There is a pretty wrapper—a glimpse of that sea across which Hugh gazed so longingly.

N.C.I.

A NIGHTMARE

Awarded a prize in "The Stoic Competitions."

A nightmare, Freud would assert, is the subconscious expression of thwarted desires and ambitions—an illusory realisation of impossible longings or fears. Guiseppe Tartini, one of the glories of Italian music, had a nightmare in which he dreamt that the Devil played to him such music as far surpassed in beauty any that he had ever heard. Tartini awoke in terror of the Awful Presence, but sufficiently collected to write down as much as he could remember of the music—and to this day we have the "Devil's Trill" Sonata. But far deeper-reaching and far more terrifying than this was the experience which befell a friend of mine—a man who was not in any way eccentric or inclined to the fantastic, but who was a fair representative of his race, cool-headed, clear-thinking and pre-eminently unimaginative. From time to time, but at irregular intervals, throughout his early life he had dreamt that he stood before a closed door. The door was shut, and he never thought of opening it, or attempted to do so, before he awoke. To him again occurred this dream, but, as soon as he found himself before the door, he knew instinctively that he was on the threshold of an awful experience, which was inevitable and from which there was no retreat. The door slid back, and he found himself in a plain white room whose walls consisted of no material substance, but of a white mist which for ever shifted and eddied, and through its wavering folds could be seen the dim outlines of objects beyond. And then he felt a queer sensation, as though he were withdrawn from himself. He seemed to leave his body, and at the same time to be present as something external and immaterial—he felt that his body was now an inarticulate insensible creation, while his very soul, of the existence of which he only

became certain at that moment, was without and far above the measure of mortal things. He felt his body pass away, while he himself was aware of the presence of new faculties and of that very keen sense of intimation which is vouchsafed to us only in moments of vivid presentiment. At the same time, the mists were gradually dissolving, and, as the light which had at first been dim became steadily clearer, he found himself face to face with reality..... It was here that his account broke down and became incoherent to the exclusion of much that scientists and philosophers would give a great part of their lives to hear. With great difficulty he intimated that he had passed the limits of space, that for him the problems of matter and of infinity had been clearly and vividly illumined, and that he had come to the presence of that first Creative Power, the Originator and Sustainer of all that we know or can ever hope to know on this earth. Beyond this we could elicit nothing, and the revelation of such ultimate truths cannot but have been beyond the expression of any mortal faculty, however sharpened.....

We found him crumpled as one who had been blasted by lightning, completely out of his senses, raving wildly, "et multa volentem dicere." He became considerably calmer on the third day, and was able to give us the account which I have recorded, but, when he came to speak of those things which he saw beyond the veil, he lapsed again into semi-consciousness from which he suddenly and vividly recovered just before his death. In those serious tones which we all knew so well, he said, "Plaudite, amici; comœdia finita est. I have visited that bourne whence no traveller, they say, returns; and now is my time come." And so he died, one to whom had been vouchsafed a glimpse of reality, a wistful lifting of the curtain which hides what is not for mortal eyes, but which is now drawn aside before him who has passed over, "and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

R.A.A.

VOX HUMANA

The impersonal drone of the last speaker had run laboriously to an end, like the motor of a halting musical box; and had ceased. Those people that applaud so habitually that they will probably clap at the sound of the Last Trump, as a prelude to Judgment Day, had signified their comparative indifference in the usual manner. Everyone shuffled undecidedly and wondered if there was anything more to happen. There was.

A man suddenly appeared on the little platform; he certainly had not stalked up there pompously, as the other speakers had, and the crowd became suddenly aware of him with a shock. For his presence was strangely disturbing. His body was small and his dress dapper, but his head seemed to be huge without being out of proportion to the rest of his body, like a caricature. The skin was pressed tight over his immense forehead, and a groove, running down to the bridge of his nose, parted it. His eyes were unavoidable but inexpressive, and he had scarcely any eyebrow. And yet these dominating features were balanced by a mouth that seemed slashed into his face like the lash of a whip; and the voice that issued from it was indefinable, for it passed the whole range of music.

Then he began to speak. His mouth twitched and flicked, and he flung his scorpion phrases into the dense throng around him like translucent shafts of bright-coloured light that flashed from place to place eddying madly round.....to darkness. His

cynicisms tore and stung at the hearts of his hearers; yet each was directed at a different group, so that the one side mocked at the other, and the other again at the first, and his listeners were aroused, infuriated and scornful by turns, without knowing against what to turn their anger, nor on whom to inflict their scorn.

Then that hail of bitterness, that biting wind of fury, ceased as suddenly as it had begun. From an attitude in which he had flung his light frame from side to side, with his face thrust out and working as if rent by devils within him, the speaker relapsed. For a minute he stood utterly still, while the raging emotions in his countenance worked their way down to a calm.

Then he leant forward confidentially, with a gentle smile, and, in a voice that had changed from the icy high-pitched sneer of deliberate contempt to a low and rich tone that was almost a whisper, he began to soothe his audience like a great cat that has been ruffled and is now being coaxed into purring away its displeasure. He calmed it by the warmth of his attitude, he caressed it with a smooth flow of sibilants and long mellifluous vowels; he wooed it into docility and charmed it into apathy. The crowd felt that they were in a paradise of green pastures and of trees gently sighing in a soft breeze: that they were borne on the full rich tide of Lethe or were stupefied by the silence and shade of a vast cathedral whose mighty organ rumbled overpoweringly through their minds and left room for nothing more.

So did the soft whisperings of the orator grow, without halt or break, steadily louder until his voice fell upon the deadened ears of his hearers like a distant waterfall, and so it swelled and swelled until it burst into a great volume of pouring sound that boomed and echoed, and sounded all the clarions and cymbals of pomp and magnificence.

And yet he must not allow his audience to become replete, not gorged and silly with the fats of lavishness; so the speaker straightened from his attitude of bountiful libation, and stood and let the vast echo of his voice reverberate about him until once more there was a dead silence centred round the stiff little figure on the platform.

Then once again his voice changed and his face grew black with anger, and the sounds of bitterness and hate writhed forth from an agonized mouth. But this time it was not the light, tearing fury of the cynic and the mocker. It was the fury of the man who believes that he is God's agent to destroy something vile that has intruded upon the fairness of nature; it was the voice of a man who is expressing with all his power the canker hatred that has gnawed at his soul all his life and left in his mind no thought but the lust to destroy the thing he hates. His voice was lower than ever now, and his words no longer flowed, but were jerked out in terrible gasps of concentrated passion. He did not thrust out his face, but stood quite still with his head lowered almost on to his breast. Every now and then he would lift up a face tortured into long furrows of agony as the gasps turned to imprecation and from imprecation to a torrent of ranting fury.

And as for his audience, to find that the loud pomp of his bombastic speech in which they had put their sleepy trust was but a hollow drum of deception was a revelation to them indeed. For here lay the depth of this man's soul, here was the tragedy, here the terror, the anguish, the blind hate of his existence, this was the stark naked reality, the end to which he had worked by those melodramatic gestures, lulling them from a false security into an apathetic admiration in order to show them the sordid depths of his ugly hate for men and mankind.

But was this the end? He was still ranting without pause or hesitation. Not wildly but with a steady precision of malice that was horrible to listen to. The sudden shock of his change to this tone after the dramatic poignancy of his recent words did

not allow the crowd to gain its senses. They were certainly well awake now, but the unexpectedness of it all had surprised them into chiming in with the speaker's mood. There was a sort of madness in the way they leant forward with glistening eyes to hang upon the horror that fell from his lips. And as they grew more interested, so he became confidential, seemed willing to share his terrible hatred with them, indeed looked to them as his allies in his great struggle. Thereupon his tempest of fury turned, not weakening but rather growing stronger, ascending in tones of colossal force, as if to drive their enthusiasm into his hate. His speech gathered volume, swept upward into magnificent heights of inspiration, sank into unplumbed depths of imagination, hurled itself in a terrific barrier of sound and power against the crowd before him, causing them to brace themselves against it, their throats to tingle with the cadence of his tones, their hearts to leap at the crescendo of his storming. His outburst strained itself up to the full height of its compass, and there it steadied itself and rocked to and fro at a swing that was more of an overwhelming tune than a metre. The mob surged round him and received his declamation with a murmur that grew to a roar; and the roar swelled to a great burst of music so that it flowed about the platform in vast waves of sound with the speaker's voice still swinging high above them like the call of the bugle above the din of battle.

His high swinging tones ceased. So sudden it was that the shouting died down too. There was not a stir not a whisper. For the first time that afternoon he moved his hands. Slowly he raised one, until it showed black against the setting sun behind him and pointed menacingly over the crowd beneath, over towards the waters of the Serpentine.

Then he said very quietly and simply: "You may go now."

For a moment of utter bewilderment the crowd looked at the little man on the platform. Then they turned, as in a dream, and quietly filed away in the direction in which his hand pointed. As in a dream they walked, slowly, almost determinedly, with their hands nervously half-stretched out in front, their eyes shut and their faces blank; and others also came and joined them, attracted by curiosity and the hypnotic rhythm of procession. And so the multitude came to the brink of the Serpentine; nor did they stop here, but unhesitatingly went forward until all were lost beneath the waves.

The man on the platform was quite alone now. He stood looking after the vanished crowd, waiting until the waters were calmed again and once more had the lacquered reflection of the evening upon them. Then he said: "Then went the devils out of the man, and entered into the swine: and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake, and were choked." And taking a sandwich out of his pocket, he unwrapped it, got off the platform, and walked away munching it, into the waiting taxicab.

J.H.B.

THE LESS-KNOWN BUILDINGS OF STOWE

It is only in accordance with human nature that the changes should be rung on the great glories of a place such as Stowe to the exclusion of much that is interesting, and none the less fine for being comparatively obscure. It will be a sad day indeed when men cease to sing the praises of the Palladian Bridge, of the Rotundo, of the Gothic Library, but at the same time there are numerous small monuments in the grounds which it is infinitely worth while to locate, if not to study at close quarters. Among the least known of these may be included Congreve's Monument, mainly by reason of

its comparative inaccessibility on what vulgar parlance has long since christened "Monkey Island." Designed by Kent, and erected by Lord Cobham in 1736, the monument, which Macaulay held to be "the ugliest and most absurd of the buildings at Stowe," is rather elaborate in detail, and bears inscriptions testifying to the poet's genius.

Another lesser-known work of Kent is the Shell Bridge which spans the Serpentine River below the monument to Captain Cook, and which loses any fame which it might otherwise have acquired by the proximity of the numerous other buildings in the Elysian Fields.

It is probable that only too few have penetrated behind the Temple of British Worthies to read the half-obliterated memorial to Signor Fido, which is remarkable, if for nothing else, for its exquisite 18th century English which shows the unrivalled glories of the stern simplicity of our native tongue. On the winding pathway from the Shell Bridge to the Grotto is a beautiful white marble fountain, above whose clear waters are to be found these lines from the poet Thomson:

Here pause in silence, while beneath the shade
Of solemn Oaks, that lift the swelling mounts,
You pensive listen to the plaint of rills
That, purling down, their dewy murmurs shake
On the sooth'd ear.

Few people are aware of the very existence of the remains of the circle of seven Saxon deities, "in stone by Rysbrack, their names carved in Runic capitals," which were situated near the Cobham Monument, where traces can still be seen by any who care to look. By the sunken pathway, near the Temple of Ancient Virtue, there are the ruins of a "Gothic Cross of artificial stone," a relic of the day when Horace Walpole would stroll down, past Princess Amelia's new arch, to the Elysian Fields.

The thickly-wooded nature of the park conceals the extraordinary number of monuments which it contains and which, before the plantations grew up, must have been very noticeable, although Horace Walpole says paradoxically that "half as many buildings, I believe, would be too many: but such a profusion gives inexpressible richness." Many of the monuments described in the old Guides to the Gardens no longer exist, and in some instances older sites were used for new buildings: thus Queen Caroline's statue was erected on the site of the Belvidere, and the Queen's Temple is a very different building from the Lady's Temple which previously occupied the site. In conclusion, there are two small buildings which are specially interesting because so little is commonly known about them: by the northmost point of the ha-ha, where it turns back towards the Grecian Valley, there stands, in very dilapidated condition, it is true, the Fane of Pastoral Poetry, whose statue held a scroll inscribed: *Pastorum Carmina Canto*. "Here," as one of the 18th-century Guide-books says, "a most pleasing Forest-scene presents itself, formed by extensive Lawns of the Park, bounded with old Oaks." On the site of the Chapel, where some of us are not too young to remember, stood the Temple of Bacchus, "a stucco'd Building of Sir John Vanburgh's Design, the Inside adorned with the Revels of Bacchus, painted by Nollikins." Here, as elsewhere, the old order has yielded place to the new, and which is the nobler, this is hardly the place to consider:—

Where Order in Variety we see
And where, tho' all Things differ, all agree,—
Nature shall join you, Time shall make it grow
A book to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe.

R. A. A.

THE STOWE MANUSCRIPTS

We seldom hear of the Stowe Manuscripts to-day, although at one time this collection was of greater importance than the library. Today the shelves of the Library are rapidly filling up; but the presses of the Manuscript Library are pathetically bare. There is little mention of the Stowe Manuscripts before the Stowe Catalogue of 1848, where it is stated that "the whole of the manuscripts are about to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co." It was intended that this sale should take place at Sotheby's London house, then in Wellington Street, near the Strand. Catalogues were printed and distributed; and the sale was announced for Monday, July 11th, 1849, and the seven following days. But the collection was purchased privately by Lord Ashburnham, shortly before the day announced for the sale, for the inconsiderable sum of £8,000.

The author of Sotheby's catalogue wrote a short preface, from which this article is mainly derived. The collection was commenced by George, first Marquis of Buckingham (who owned Stowe from 1779 to 1813), in 1804. Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, who had died in the previous year, directed in his will that his valuable library of manuscripts should be offered, on certain specified terms, first to the Marquis of Buckingham and then, if he declined it, to the Trustees of the British Museum. As soon as the Marquis had accepted the offer, he directed Sir John (then Mr.) Soane to prepare a room for their reception. The result of this order was the Manuscript, or Gothic, Library, an early example of the Gothic Revival. The designs for this "very beautiful Gothic room" (as Mr. Foster called it in 1848) were modelled from Henry VII's chapel at Westminster, and "the window frames are carved in oak, and glazed with stained glass borders; the book-cases are glazed in bronze frames; and the chimney-piece is of black marble, with appropriate ormolu ornaments." Among Thomas Astle's priceless treasures were a volume of Original Anglo-Saxon Charters, of vast historic importance: the Psalter of Alfred the Great: the Original Wardrobe Book of King Edward the Second, and the Inventories of Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe, Plate and Jewels: Hanoverian State Papers and much correspondence of the Restoration period.

The next considerable addition was the collection of old Irish manuscripts, formed by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, known as the Historian of Ireland. His grandson, Dr. O'Connor, was appointed librarian at Stowe, where he spent many years studying under the patronage of the first Marquis and then of the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (who inherited Stowe in 1813, and held it until his death in 1839). This Dr. O'Connor immediately set about translating into Latin the early Irish annals which he published at Buckingham in 1826, at the Duke's expense; the four quarto volumes, entitled "*Recrum Hibernicarum Scriptorum Veteres*," were intended for "gratuitous distribution among the principal libraries of Europe." During his long residence at Stowe, the learned Doctor completed the "*Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis*, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Stowe Library." This too was published in Buckingham at the Duke's expense, in two volumes quarto. In a short time this work became exceedingly rare; and it has only recently become possible to purchase the two volumes, owing to the sagacity of a well-known London dealer, who, discovering stacks of unbound copies laid away in some shed at Stowe, bought what the owner considered as so much waste paper and had them bound—each volume now costs about twenty-five guineas.

The Manuscript Library was further increased by the purchase, in 1808, of Correspondence, State Papers and valuable books from the Earl of Essex; this collection had originally belonged to Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles II. The Duke added several small collections and some single volumes of outstanding merit, in particular an Irish missal of the tenth century, and a volume of contemporary drawings of the Founders of the Order of the Garter. Financial embarrassments, however, prevented the Duke from enlarging the collection, and he was even compelled to leave England in 1827 for a three-year cruise in the Mediterranean in his yacht, the "*Anna Eliza*." On his return he was for a time free from pecuniary troubles; but his son, the second Duke, having spent a considerable fortune on Queen Victoria's visit in 1845, was compelled by his creditors to sell the contents of Stowe, including the manuscripts.

Dr. O'Connor remained librarian at Stowe until the departure of the Duke on his Mediterranean cruise in 1827, when he was succeeded by William James Smith. In the first few pages of the Duke's Private Diary (not published until 1862), there is a pathetic description of the departure of the Doctor for his home at Belanagare. "I go down to the manuscript room," writes the Duke on July 3rd, "to take leave of the poor doctor. He scarcely spoke, but, beginning to talk about thanks, gratitude, etc., I stopped him, and endeavoured to speak cheerfully to him, and of seeing him again. I then kissed the old man's forehead and left him. I felt deeply the parting with an old friend. He showed no emotion. Is this an enviable state of mind to be reduced to? And yet if old age is not blunted by apathy how sharp must be its edges!" On the next day, July 4th, the Doctor departed from Stowe after a residence of twenty-nine years. He left behind him three trunks corded up with orders "that they must be examined by a justice of the peace and then forwarded to me. All his letters and papers he leaves scattered about.....He lost one of the keys of the ebony chest in the mess-room, which we are obliged to have opened." The poor Doctor was on the verge of insanity, when he left Stowe, and he died at his home in Ireland in the following year.

On April 17th, 1849, the Marquis of Chandos wrote to Peel, stating that he had received bids from private parties for the Stowe Manuscripts, but that he wanted to offer it first to the British Museum. Sir F. Madden estimated the value of the collection at £8,300, but, as has been remarked before, Lord Ashburnham bought it for £8,000. Together with the Libri and Barrois manuscripts, the Stowe collection formed part of the Ashburnham Collection, which in 1880 was offered as a whole to the British Museum for the sum of £160,000. The authorities, who could not afford this sum, attempted to obtain the Stowe Manuscripts alone; but they considered the price demanded, £50,000, too high. Negotiations continued during the next three years. Eventually, in 1883 the Stowe Manuscripts alone were bought for £45,000. The Irish manuscripts were transferred to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; the remainder were exhibited to the public in the King's Library in 1884. Thus, in less than a century after their collection, the Stowe Manuscripts had twice changed hands, and finally passed into the possession of the nation.

At Stowe, the Gothic Library still remains, though its contents have been gone for over eighty years.

FROM A SERMON

PREACHED IN CHAPEL ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

Matt. III. 2.—'Repent ye; for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.'

Many people, if they were asked the meaning of this verse would give an answer something like this: "Cease to sin, live righteously; for the day of judgment is near." Such an answer springs from a mistaken view of Christianity. I am going to speak about it, for we shall most of us find traces of it in our minds.

Put very bluntly the position is this: Our life on earth is watched by God, who keeps a record of all our deeds, words and thoughts. Whatever we do wrong is marked against us. Whatever we do right counts in our favour. Christ has somehow shown us a way of wiping out the black marks—if we will only take it. After death we shall appear before God, who holds the scales, and we shall be rewarded or punished. As life on earth is short and life in heaven is endless, it obviously pays us to be unhappy and uncomfortable here, to miss some of the jolliest things in life, perhaps, so that we may be happy for ever afterwards.

If that caricature of Christianity is lurking somewhere in your mind—I know it is not really the religion of your heart—will you try to root it out? Let us look at it honestly and see how it got there and why it lurks there.

A question which has puzzled men from the earliest times is this: If there is a God behind the world and He is a good God, why is it that good people so often seem to have a poor time, while bad people often seem to enjoy life thoroughly? One or two centuries before Christ lived, good people in Palestine were being massacred, and they asked themselves the question—'Why does God allow us to suffer like this?' The answer came: 'The good may be massacred, but they will be rewarded after death in heaven; the wicked may enjoy life, but they will blaze for ever in hell.'

Like all easy ways out of a difficulty, this idea caught on. It caught on in Art; nearly every gallery has in it a picture of the Last Judgment, in which we see people being sorted out by good and evil spirits into heaven and hell; it is generally quite an entertaining picture. The idea caught on in literature, and so we have such poems as Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Dante's *Inferno*. It caught on most tragically in religion, for it was soon found possible to convert people by promises of heaven and threats of hell. We seldom sing about hell fire, but Hymns Ancient and Modern is full of promises of rewards in heaven. Our Prayer Book, too, is full of references to it. We pray for instance that we may so faithfully serve God in this life that we fail not *finally* to attain His heavenly promises; and that we may so pass through things temporal that we *finally* lose not the things eternal. (*Finally* is such a mercenary word).

It is therefore *not* surprising if we sometimes think of religion in terms of going to heaven or hell. *That* is *not* surprising. *What* is surprising—so surprising that it gives us a shock at first—is to find that Christ said very little about heaven or hell.

He did say, in the plainest possible language, that a man who leads others astray had far better go and drown himself, and make quite certain of it by tying a millstone round his neck. He did say, quite clearly, that if a man finds himself being dragged down to a hell—perhaps in this life—by some pleasure, it was essential for him to steer absolutely clear of that pleasure even if by so doing he was losing something good—He called it chopping off his hand or plucking out his eye. But He uses neither the

promise of a reward in a far off heaven, nor the threat of punishment in a far off hell, to bind people to His service. Ultimately only cowards are bound by such terms. These ideas, however, were and are read into His teaching by mistaken Christians, and by us.

When for instance He said 'Do not lay up treasure on earth but lay up treasure in heaven' we take it as meaning 'Be good now even if it means being unhappy so that you may be happy in heaven' instead of 'Take your joy, not in making money, but in making and doing things of eternal value.' The fact is our ideas of life are so linked up with rewards and prizes and punishments that we almost think of God as marking us for our actions; whereas the only marks which our actions leave, whether for good or evil, are on our own lives and characters and on the lives and characters of others.

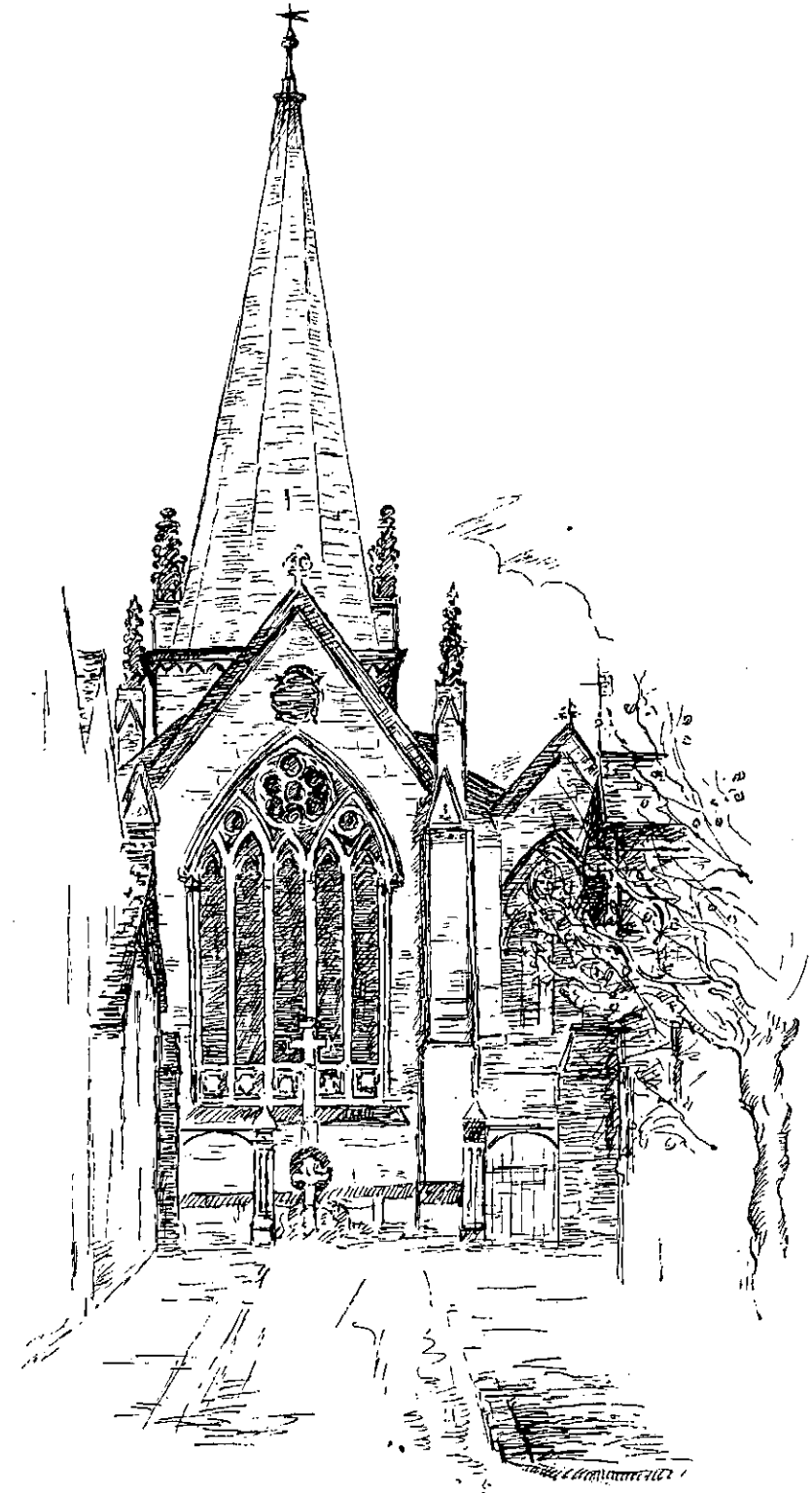
When John said, and when the Greater than John said, 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand,' we take the words as meaning 'Be good, for God has His eye on you.' Dictionaries tell us that the Hebrew word for 'repent' and the Greek word for 'repent' have the same meaning: 'Change your mind'; 'Change your point of view.' Also the word for 'at hand' may mean 'at hand' in *time*, 'about to come'; or may mean 'at hand' in *space*, 'at your side,' 'at your elbow.' What therefore John meant, I cannot be quite certain. But what Christ meant, I am quite certain, was this: 'Change your whole way of looking at life—put God before money, others before self, love before fear, giving before getting, spirit before matter, joy before pleasure, see life exactly the reverse of the man of the world's point of view, and Lo! the Kingdom of God is at your side; you are entering it; you have found treasure in heaven; you are so passing through things temporal that you have—not finally, but here and now—the things eternal.'

Those who have taken the plunge most completely, who have put things eternal before things temporal, have found life much happier. The best Christians are inflexibly happy. Probably the happiest character in history was St. Francis of Assisi, who renounced things temporal most completely. But quite honestly we in our hearts are a little distrustful of their happiness. Life is very happy for us. We could none of us call it a sad vale of tears. If I may change the metaphor, it is rather like a cake of which we are getting a good share of the icing and we wonder whether the saints, although they seem so happy, haven't missed their share of the icing.

Let us look at this question of happiness rather differently. If we try to think out the causes of our happiness here, we shall see that many of them belong to the Kingdom of Heaven, though we may not at first realise it. It is an idea older even than Christianity that joy and pleasure, both of which we call happiness, are different things. Joy is deeper than pleasure. Joy comes from having made something, whether it is from making a wireless set or from making a friendship, from having achieved something good in face of difficulty, from having done something which cost us an effort, from having carried out a responsibility bravely and cheerfully. Nine times out of ten, joy comes from *usefulness*. Pleasure comes when we throw off responsibility. Joy is lasting; pleasure lasts but for the moment; the icing ceases to give pleasure once it is eaten. It does not follow that pleasure is bad; it is often good, as, for instance, the pleasure that will come to us in six weeks time when we forget routine. We can have too much pleasure. We speak of people whose life is a 'round of pleasure.' They are people who have not found their usefulness in life, and so miss the joy of life. It hurts if you miss the joy of life and pleasure is sometimes the drug which people take to lessen this pain, to make themselves forget what they are missing. Life here

holds both joy and pleasure for you. But when, twenty years hence, you return to this place it will be the joys and not the pleasures that you will remember.

"If you view the Christian way of life from the outside it appears singularly unattractive; there is no comfort or indulgence in it; there is no providing for our private luxuries; there is only the long tiring journey; the only strength we are offered is the strength to break our bodies as Christ broke His body, in symbol at the Last Supper, in fact upon the Cross." The only reward we may look for is the knowledge that we do His will and the finding in our work of the nearness of God. There is no other reward. *That* is eternal life which begins now and ends never. *That* is the kingdom of God which is at your elbow if you will only try to see life as Christ saw it.



BUCKINGHAM CHURCH.

By H. W. Neville.

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