

THE STOIC



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ON THE STOWE GHOSTS

(A TRUE STORY.)

SCEPTICISM is the bane of the modern world ; for scepticism is always justified by the most unsectical of studies, Science. It is easy not to accept what is current as proving the truth ; especially when the questioned doctrine is that of ghosts. Again, it is simple to discredit their existence until suddenly it is proved by personal experience. Now—with an eye to controversy—there are indeed two Stowe Ghosts. To venture further than that would not be wise ; for there are some so prejudiced that they can never be convinced.

My narrator told me the following story. One fine summer night, he decided to take the air on the South Front. It was full moon that night, and the point that he particularly stressed was that it is very difficult to distinguish shapes clearly in that deceptive light. As he gazed about, he caught sight of two figures walking arm in arm along the gravel path in the direction of the South Front Steps from the Shop. At first sight, one appeared to be in yellow and the other in white ; but soon he saw that they were both dressed in eighteenth century style, the one in yellow coat and knee-breeches, the other in a long, flowing, muslin skirt. The most peculiar fact about the couple, and the most alarming, he said, was that, although they were treading on gravel, there was no sound from their feet. As they mounted the steps one would have expected to hear the light trip of feet on stones. But no ; no such sound was heard. Silently he saw them disappear into the gloom of the Portico. Now, there are only two possible means of disappearing in the South Front Portico ; to wit, either to remain in the Portico, invisible in the shadow, or to pass through the doorway.

It is equally clear that to open the South Front door would require not only the usual feat of strength, owing to its weight, but also considerable violence, for it was latched at that hour.

The witness dashed up the steps, only to find that the door was as immovable as before.

This fulfilled his worst fears as to the nature of the two figures. Struck with an absolutely primitive fear, he dashed down the steps and fled.

N.G.A.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

As a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's School Certificate Examination in December, 1932, the following were awarded School Certificates :—

J. D. Blois.	S. F. F. Johnson.
R. O. Booth.	R. C. Lindsell.
G. E. T. Brown.	T. H. Lindsell.
R. M. Burns.	C. S. Madden.
G. G. D. Carter.	J. H. S. Martin.
J. C. Church.	B. N. I. Maude-Roxby.
J. A. Firebrace.	C. H. Mitchell.
P. R. A. Forbes.	J. B. Mossop.
R. G. Fox.	F. J. R. P. Needham.
L. W. A. Johnson.	R. V. Pattinson.

This makes a total of 113 for the year. Last year the total was 91.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

DECEMBER 1932 AND MARCH 1933.

R. J. CORNFORD has been elected to a £100 Open Scholarship for Modern History at Trinity College, Cambridge.

P. G. H. GELL has been elected to an Open Exhibition for Moral Sciences at Trinity College, Cambridge.

J. L. W. CHEYNE has been elected to an Open Exhibition for Modern History at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

C. J. MACPHERSON has been elected to the Savory Exhibition for Modern Languages at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

P. T. HAYMAN has been elected to an Open Exhibition for Modern History at Worcester College, Oxford.

J. C. DUNDAS has been elected to an Open Exhibition for Modern History at Christ Church, Oxford.

A. A. H. RADICE has been elected to an Open Exhibition for Modern History at Exeter College, Oxford.

C. A. RODEWALD has been elected to the first Open Scholarship for Classics at New College, Oxford.

A. S. M. DICKINS has been elected to an Organ Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM RICHARD CAMERON GOURLEY.

Born on December 27th, 1915.

Died on February 21st, 1933.

Dick Gourley was at Stowe for three years from January, 1930. He was a member of Bruce House. Never very conspicuous in School activities, for he had not the physique to excel at games, he entered into the life here with great enthusiasm. He was intensely loyal to his School and to his friends, by whom he will be very much missed. He died at home after a short illness following an operation for appendicitis.

STOICA

School Officials—Easter Term, 1933.

Prefects :—M. J. Macoun ma. ; P. F. Baker ; A. F. Weaver ; P. E. Dawson ; D. M. Baker ; A. F. R. Porcher ; F. A. H. Ling, ma. ; A. A. Hawker ; P. T. Hayman ; E. V. Hope ; R. H. L. Farmer ; K. W. L. Roberts.

Captain of Athletics and Cross-Country Running :—E. V. Hope.

The School will celebrate its tenth birthday (Summer term 1923—Summer term 1933) on Thursday, June 1st. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously promised to visit Stowe that day.

Mr. Peter Sandberg, of Messrs. Sandberg and Swinburne, who has been intimately concerned with the salvage work, has presented the School with one of the loose sovereigns recovered in the Summer of 1932 by the Salvage Ship *Artiglio* from the S.S. *Egypt* which was sunk in May 1922 off Ushant in 400 feet of water.

The Rev. Norman Ramsay, Rector of Radclive, has presented to the School a coloured print (after John Downman, A.R.A., 1750—1824) representing 'Lord Temple and Family.'

The following visitors have preached in the Chapel this term:—

- Feb. 12. Rev. W. A. Mills, Highfield, Liphook.
- Feb. 19. The Rev. A. L. E. Williams, Banbury.
- Mar. 12. Rev. J. M. Hardwick, Rugby School.
- Mar. 19. Rev. H. Vodden, C.M.S.
- Mar. 26. Rev. H. Stewart, Lillingstone Dayrell.

There was a week's excellent skating at the beginning of the term. Both lakes were bearing, and some hardy people ventured even under the Palladian Bridge. Both English and Continental Figure Skating were practised and Ice Hockey House Matches were played. There was no curling—but it must be remembered that most of the Grenvillians played hockey.

The Bishop of Ripon visited the School and held a voluntary service in Chapel on Monday, February 13th.

The classrooms in Cobham Court have recently been shrouded in scaffolding. Work has not been made any easier by the removal (apparently in large lumps) of the outside parapet, nor by the renewal of the ceilings of the top-floor rooms. But the scaffolding is disappearing now and we shall soon be without our tuneful friends, the bricklayers. As Tennyson prophetically remarked, the new parapet
"rose slowly to a music slowly breathed."

We shall miss the slow music and especially the warblings of one "Bill."

Of the Fives Courts the less said the better. While the Architect, the Contractor and the Client debate who shall *pay*, it is unhappily certain that no-one can *play*. Each morning sees a further fall of plaster and we shall soon have yet another picturesque ruin in the grounds. If Piranesi had seen Stowe in 1933 he need not have gone to Italy for his subjects.

On Thursday, February 16th, an expedition was made to Cambridge by the Upper School Classical Specialists to see the Oresteia of Aeschylus. The trilogy was produced by Mr. J. T. Sheppard and was an undoubted success. While there was no particularly outstanding actor, the general level of the performance was high. The scenery was simple but effective and the unity of the whole production was well maintained.

A North Bucks Branch of the League of Nations Union was founded at a meeting held at Stowe, on Wednesday, March 1st, under the chairmanship of Brig.-Gen. B. F. Widdrington, C.M.G.

The Football House Cup has gone to be recast. Chatham who had fought hard to win it received only its plinth. But the new cup will prove to have been worth waiting for—or we have misjudged the donor.

The following have been awarded Representative Colours:—

For Cross-Country: D. M. Baker, C. H. G. Kinahan, J. R. Lambton.

The following have been awarded School Colours:—

For Cross-Country: F. A. Whitlock.

For Athletics: P. H. G. Smith, A. E. de la T. Mallett, C. H. G. Kinahan, A. D. Fisk, R. B. Matthews, S. Kilpatrick.

THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

By the death on February 12th of Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Stowe has lost a very good friend. The Field Marshal was one of the original Governors, and although he did not remain for very long an actual member of the Board, he was always a strong supporter of the School. He was the Chief Speaker at the Speech Day of 1928, and the advice he gave us then, backed by his personality and by our knowledge of his life, made an unforgettable impression on those who heard him.

OLIM ALUMNI

MR. E. R. AVORY has won two titles at Hamilton (Bermuda) as a member of the British Lawn Tennis team.

MR. R. H. S. CLOUSTON of Brasenose represented Oxford as a Heavy-weight in the inter University Boxing Tournament on March 3rd and won his weight.

MR. P. C. CONRAN of Clare College has been elected Secretary of the Cambridge University Squash Racquets Club for next season.

MR. B. C. GADNEY, who gained his International Cap for Rugby Football last year, has played this year for England against Ireland and against Scotland, scoring a try in the former match.

MR. J. A. HOTHAM and MR. L. G. LEVIS are two out of the three Under-Officers at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell. MR. P. DE G. H. SEYMOUR is Captain of Fencing.

MR. G. V. ROUSE, Cadet-Adjutant at Woolwich, is Captain of Boxing.

MR. P. L. SHERWOOD finished third in the quarter mile at the Cambridge University Sports on March 4th.

MR. P. D. WARD finished second (first home for Cambridge) in the race between Cambridge and the Thames Hare and Hounds on February 4th. He has been elected Secretary of the Cambridge Hare and Hounds for the coming year.

In the annual Fencing Match between Oxford and Cambridge on February 17th, the Cambridge *équipe* was captained by MR. H. D. H. BARTLETT, who won the foils. Of the Oxford *équipe* of five Fencers three were Old Stoics—MR. B. R. S. HOUGHTON (foils), and MR. J. F. DE AMODIO and MR. R. MACD. BARBOUR (sabre).

At the recent Army Entrance Examination MR. D. B. EGERTON passed sixth into Woolwich and was awarded a Cadet Scholarship. MESSRS. R. G. ATKINSON, J. A. CROFT and J. A. HUNTER passed into Sandhurst.

The following Old Stoics have been gazetted. (Feb. 4th, 1933):—

From R.M.A. Woolwich:

MR. W. H. H. WILBERFORCE, Royal Artillery.

From R.M.C. Sandhurst:

MR. J. E. L. CORBYN, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

MR. J. A. C. D. LAWSON, 11th Hussars.

MR. A. W. A. LLEWELLEN PALMER, King's Dragoon Guards.

THE HON. H. D. C. PRITTE, The Rifle Brigade.

From Supplementary Reserve:

MR. S. L. A. CARTER, The Sherwood Foresters.

From the Times of January 9th, 1933:—MR. W. S. HYDE and Miss J. E. Smart—The engagement is announced between WALTER SIEGMUND, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hyde, of 27, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8, and Joyce Eileen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smart, of Oak Tree House, Redington Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

From the Times of February 2nd, 1933:—MR. G. R. DE HAVILLAND and Miss Alexander—The engagement is announced between GEOFFREY RAOUL, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Geoffrey de Havilland, White House, Stanmore, and Gwendolyn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Alexander, 20, Downage, Hendon, N.W.4.

MARRIAGES.

On February 4th, 1933, at All Soul's, Langham Place MR. SYDNEY, CLAUDE SHAKESPEARE BEGBIE-CLENCH to Miss Noreen Joan Craigie.

On February 14th, 1933, MR. JOHN KAYE EDDEN to Miss Norah May Osborn.

On February 23rd, 1933, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, MR. FRANK PHILIP BRYAN SANDERSON, son of Sir Frank Sanderson, Bart., M.P., and Lady Sanderson, to Mademoiselle Annette Irene Caroline Korab-Laskowski, daughter of the late Colonel Korab-Laskowski of Warsaw and Madame René Lacour.

On February 25th at Holy Trinity, Windsor, MR. GEORGE HAY DRUMMOND, of Cromlix, to Lady Betty Montgomerie, daughter of The Earl and Countess of Eglinton and Winton.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE STOWE SHOW.

On December 21st, 1932, the Stowe Show was held for the sixth time in succession at the Rudolf Steiner Hall. If the audiences were no larger than usual, it is a matter for congratulation that they were no smaller; and we have only to consider the meagre box-office returns throughout the country to realise that this entertainment competed successfully with the dogs and with professional and celluloid actors. Clearly this Show was an improvement on its predecessors.

The programme opened with "Behind the Beyond," an adaptation of Stephen Leacock's story, produced by Mr. Channon. While the acting was adequate, and careful producing was evident, we found ourselves, in common with the rest of the audience, frequently at a loss whether to laugh or weep. This loss of decisiveness, a danger ever-present in an adaptation, was an unfortunate circumstance, retribution for which should in no wise be visited on the players.

There followed another play. "X=O" was written during the war to further the cause of peace. A suitable play for such an occasion, it was well produced and well acted by five Old Stoics.

"Linden Lea" and "Bobby Shaftoe" were sung with great effect by a sextet under the leadership of R. S. Edridge. It seems to us that an interlude of this kind is always welcome, an opinion which on this occasion the audience evidently shared.

This is the second year that members of the Stowe Club, instructed by Mr. MacManus, have given a gymnastic display. As before it was admirably executed.

After the interval the Rhythmic Six entertained us with tunes from "Words and Music." Nobody has yet doubted that they possessed enterprise: on this occasion they displayed efficiency also. S. F. F. Johnson, their vocalist and conductor, was an immaculate and nonchalant addition to the band.

"B. J. One," by Stephen King-Hall, was extremely well acted by the Old Stoics. While all four of the actors distinguished themselves by their natural performances,

H. D. H. Bartlett was outstanding. He was cast as a capitalist of the old type, refusing to be browbeaten by naval officers, and as incapable of grasping the quixotic idea of a contented, well-treated working class as he was of tolerating the fanatics who endeavour to convert him. Keith Toms supplied the light relief as a long-winded 'worm' who eventually turned.

Mr. Skene was the producer of the last piece, "A Night at an Inn." A melodrama, admirable of its kind, with A. T. Bardwell in a part which exactly suited him and with a strong cast to support him, this was a successful finale to an enjoyable evening. It should, perhaps, have been allotted a more central position in the programme.

We must not omit to mention the interludes during which Hollick, Vanneck and Mr. Wright pleasantly entertained us at the piano, nor fail to record the untiring efforts of the stagemanagers, G. B. Smith and L. L. Pyman, and the sponsor of the Show, Mr. Channon, without which nothing could have been achieved.

In looking back at this year's show and on those which immediately preceded it we are struck by one thing in particular: that the discontinuity inevitably resulting from a number of one act plays outweighs the advantages of catering for every taste in what must of necessity be a widely representative audience. Moreover, it is rarely that an author writes a short piece which will survive the somewhat harsh treatment which it is bound to experience with amateur actors. But while stating, as our opinion, that a full-length play would be more satisfactory, we do not in any sense retract our statement that this year's Show compared favourably with its predecessors, but are rather endeavouring, by our criticism, to make 1933's Show even better than that of 1932.

THE BURSAR'S CONCERT.

The Bursar staged his popular annual show on Friday, February 24th, with artists who were both well-known and always first-class. Mr. Stanley Holloway was the most friendly of compères, admirably aided by Miss Florence Desmond, Mr. Billy Mayerl and Mr. Laddie Cliff. On the piano, Mr. Mayerl played some comic renderings of barrel organ, wound-down gramophone and piano out of tune, which were particularly felicitous, as well as the popular tunes, which undoubtedly the school considered to be nearer to their ideals. Mr. Laddie Cliff was, perhaps, not quite up to scratch; he is better at musical comedy than music-hall sketches. On the whole, Miss Florence Desmond gave the best performance of all—her Hollywood party and her other character sketches were superb. Mr. Holloway, however, ran her very close with his Lancashire recitations which were the most universally popular part of the performance. The whole performance was somewhat enlivened by the Rhythmic Six; but why, we ask, so much of them, when so little time was left for the professionals. This question was on many lips that evening.

Suddenly, at the conclusion of one of their numbers, most of the National Anthem was played, and it was announced that, owing to weather conditions, Mr. Holloway regretted that an engagement in London that night made his immediate departure imperative. This only goes to prove the mutability of human affairs; not even the Bursar could have foreseen a snowstorm. With the organiser himself as mystified as anyone, on whom can the blame be laid?

THE CINEMA.

This term we have seen the following films :—

The Secret Six. This is the first gangster film we have seen at Stowe. WALLACE BEERY gave us his usual excellent piece of character acting. LEWIS STONE admirably filled the part of the American crook attorney; and though this must have been one of CLARK GABLE's earlier performances, his acting foreshadowed his present stardom. Altogether a realistic entertainment, though at times so sensational and intricate as to be extremely difficult to follow.

Mischief. Shown on the last night of last term, this was exactly what was wanted on such an occasion. The direction of the 'Aldwych' films is usually criticised, but the film was not meant to be a masterpiece of direction; it aimed and achieved at being a paragon of laughter. RALPH LYNN acted as well as ever, as did the rest of the well-known crew. Generally, it was a great success.

Dreyfus. The picture, which had been adapted from the play "The Dreyfus Case," was artistically one of the worst films shown this term. On one occasion we were even privileged to see the whole of the 'set' moving as scenery on the stage. However, the detriment caused to the film by the non-existent artistic value was at least partly nullified by the superb acting of CEDRIC HARDWICKE as Dreyfus. It was a very fine piece of character-acting, portraying bewildered astonishment and firm resolution. The villains of the piece were fine Edwardian rogues; and, noteworthy of praise, the sentiment in the film was never allowed to swamp the rest of the picture. Altogether good entertainment.

South Sea Adventures. A travel film of Zane Grey's fishing holiday, it showed us some interesting and arresting pictures of landing large fish. Luckily it did not deteriorate into views of scenery or pictures of native dances, and it was a very reasonable effort of its type of film. Rather appropriately, we saw after it a film about the people that Zane Grey loves to depict. *Shot-Gun Pass* was in its way amusing for its absolute incredibility. The leading cowboy, one BUCK JONES, rejoices in a more romantic name than TOM MIX, but his acting is sadly below his contemporary's.

Josser Joins the Navy. Last term we were shown *P.C. Josser*; one of these is quite enough. It was the old story of a comedian being good enough for one film and one film only. ERNIE LOTTINGA, playing Josser, was too much the same as in the previous film. There were some good laughs but the fooling was too drawn-out and over-worked.

The Lost Squadron. This American production dealt with the making of a stunt flying picture at an American studio. ERICH VON STROHEIM took the part of the director, who spent men's lives as dollars on the success of his film. RICHARD DIX played his usual role of hero with his customary bluntness. The lady's acting and her accent were also far from perfect. The story was, I thought, rather better than usual and really on the whole well-acted, except for certain lamentable incidents.

Secret Service. This was, in many ways, a very good piece of work. RICHARD DIX acted extraordinarily well the part of the Federal Spy in the Civil War, who, with his brother, got behind the Confederate lines. The usual mental struggle ensued in the

end between love and duty; on this occasion love won. Perhaps it spoiled the ending to a good film, but, on the other hand, all of us may not have yet reached the point when we can appreciate the finer tragedies. It was an excellent job.

Beau Ideal. As a film of the book, *Beau Ideal* failed. It might be said, indeed, that Wren does not film well. There was a good scene when all the recruits numbered in different languages, but the story was spoilt by the superb bathos of troops mutinying when their commander lost his compass. The whole picture had much too much of the burning sands and sheiks of Africa. But, it provided quite good melodrama.

No. 17. This was rather a typical English film; it provided the necessary amount of thrills and the right number of laughs. LEON M. LION, who was also the producer, played the leading part in his usual manner. The story developed into rather a chaos of events in which diamond necklaces and dead men disappeared, but altogether the film provided some very fair entertainment.

England Awake was an effort to impress us with our rise to industrial importance. Unfortunately it failed.

M. This was quite definitely the most artistically produced and the finest acted film of the term. Produced by FITZ LANG, who was the creator of one of the ten best silent films ever made, *Metropolis*, this picture showed to great advantage his magnificent control of crowd-scenes and rapid action. For a dramatic set, little could better the judgment scene at the conclusion of the film. As usual in German films, though there was a central figure in the shape of the homicidal maniac, he was never allowed to appear for long at a time. The actors as a whole were exceedingly competent, but they only fitted into the pattern of the film and never dominated it. In fact, it was a particularly felicitous blend of photography and acting.

Hell's Angels. For many terms we have been contriving to obtain this film; and when we did get it, we thoroughly enjoyed it. HOWARD HUGHES, the director, certainly offered a magnificent display of air fighting. These shots were taken over fifty times before they were satisfactory. As a flying film it has made history. It also made history when it introduced JEAN HARLOW, not so much in starring for the first time the typical American beauty, as in blemishing an otherwise almost faultless film with entirely inappropriate vamping. The importance paid to detail was very commendable. But Mr. HUGHES, who journeyed to Europe in order to copy the actual air-craft used in the war, should have managed to pay a visit to our Universities to obtain some local colour.

Cimarron. It will be a long time before America produces another film as good as this. It was a work expressing fine ideals, and all the finer for their simplicity. RICHARD DIX reached superlative heights in the part of Yancey Cravat, a man burning with the desire to follow ever newer trails and to open up ever newer territory, intent on making the new land habitable by taming not Nature but men. We may not have liked his methods as a preacher, but we could not have failed to admire his philosophy of life, different though it was from ours. However, the film was far from being without humour. The excessive gun-play made us shake with laughter rather than quake with terror. Indeed the Americanism of the film broke out like a plague in places. So much did the water in the well of English pure and undefiled become brackish that a long list of words was posted and translated for us!

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE House matches produced some interesting games between teams which were for the most part well matched. In only two of the ties could the winning side be forecast with any degree of certainty. In the final Chatham beat Cobham, the holders, quite decisively.

Chatham owed their success primarily to their forwards, who were a very solid pack remarkably well together both in the tight and the loose play. Goldschmidt, too, was in very good form at the base of the scrum and by his quick and accurate play helped to make a moderate three-quarter line more efficient than it might otherwise have been. Cobham were quite an impressive side, but did not quite come up to expectation in the final. In their first two matches, they showed that they could combine effectively in attack, but in the final, when their heavy pack was well held, they lost some of their cohesion, and tried to do by individual effort what could only have been accomplished by smooth, combined play. Bruce and Grafton were both good sides and each had one or two outstanding players. Grenville had rather too light a pack to be really effective as a combination. Chandos and Temple played hard forward, but were weak behind the scrum.

An experimental "Yearling" competition was held this term. The conditions as to the eligibility of players were not very satisfactory and will have to be recast before next year. The competition was designed to be played as a league, but shortness of time, owing to weather conditions, made it necessary to reduce the number of matches. Two half-leagues were played and the winners of the sections played a final tie. The finalists were Cobham and Grafton. The latter won by three tries (9 points) to nil.

The Leagues, which were finished late last term, were won by Grafton, with Chatham a very close second. Grafton won all their 'A' matches, scoring 111 points to 28, and in their 'B' matches, of which they lost three, they scored 110 points to 45. The attached table shows the full results. An 'A' win counts six points, a 'B' win four.

	Matches.				Points		Total.
	Won		Drawn		'A'	'B'	
	'A'	'B'	'A'	'B'			
Grafton	6	3	0	0	36	12	48
Chatham	5	4	0	0	30	16	46
Cobham	4	3	0	1	24	14	38
Bruce	1	6	1	0	9	24	33
Chandos	3	3	0	1	18	14	32
Temple	1	1	1	0	9	4	13
Grenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following table shows the result of the House Matches:—

First Round	Semi-Final	Final	Winner
Grafton } Chatham }	Temple (Bye)	Chatham (33-0)	Chatham (14-3)
Bruce } Grenville }	Chatham (9-0)		
Cobham } Chandos }	Bruce (6-0)	Cobham (6-3)	
	Cobham (21-0)		

FIRST ROUND.

GRAFTON v. CHATHAM.

Played on Tuesday, February 14th, Chatham winning by three tries (9 points) to nil.

The Chatham forwards, well supported by Goldschmidt at the base of the scrum and individually by the three-quarters, were the deciding factor in this match. The Grafton backs tackled well, but did little constructive work in attack. McKean cut through once very well but lost touch with his wing and the movement came to nothing.

In the first half Goldschmidt scored from the base of a loose scrum five yards out, going round the blind side, while a little later Tweedale picked up in the loose and went over far out. In the second half the Chatham forwards always held the upper hand, and Davidson broke away on one occasion from a line out and scored.

Teams.—*Grafton*:—J. J.-F. Aimers; A. E. James, J. D. McKean, P. R. A. Forbes, M. A. Gammidge; S. J. L. Olver, R. Storry-Deans; P. T. Hayman, D. C. L. Chidell, A. R. G. Pearce, A. W. Torrance, I. H. Nicholson, A. C. R. Albery, M. C. Edmond, M. J. Macoun.

Chatham:—R. S. Lloyd; G. P. Tweedale, J. M. Ashton, S. J. H. Sherrard, P. F. Baker; J. H. Bourne, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, F. H. R. Astley-Corbett, C. L. Hall, J. D. Davidson, C. J. Heygate, A. N. Miall, D. M. Watson.

BRUCE *v.* GRENVILLE.

Played on Tuesday, February 14th, Bruce winning by one penalty goal and one try (6 points) to nil.

This was a close match. Bruce got more of the ball in the tight and were more often attacking than Grenville, but they were met by a very keen defence and were not able to cross the Grenville line till well on in the second half. The Grenville forwards were good in the loose and by quick following up smothered many of the Bruce movements before they could get under way.

In the first half, Davies kicked a penalty goal for Bruce, who thus led by 3—0 at the interval. In the second half, Bruce generally looked the more dangerous side and scored a try through E. M. Ling, who forced his way over and touched down with a host of defenders on the top of him.

Teams.—Bruce :—C. C. Skarratt ; M. Drake, K. I. Henderson, L. A. McAfee, R. B. Matthews ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, W. C. McKay ; F. A. H. Ling, E. M. Ling, R. A. H. Knowling, J. P. E. C. Henniker, P. G. E. Davies, B. C. Lough, G. T. Le Lacheur, H. F. Le Lacheur.

Grenville :—R. B. Boulter ; D. G. Macleod, J. M. B. Poyntz, P. B. Lucas, P. C. Hall ; The Viscount Maitland, D. W. Basset ; J. H. Penrose, T. F. S. Hetherington, W. Ovenstone, R. H. L. Farmer, D. M. Baker, J. R. Hunter mi., J. T. Melvin, J. H. P. Gauvain.

COBHAM *v.* CHANDOS.

Played on Tuesday, February 14th, Cobham winning by three goals and two tries (21 points) to nil.

The football was not very good. The Chandos forwards hung on well, but their back division showed very indifferent form and never looked in the least likely to complete a movement. Cobham were much the better side, but it was not until near the end that they showed what they were capable of in the way of combined back play.

In the first half Smith, Jourdain and Johnson scored tries, the last two being converted by Johnson. In the second half Smith scored twice after good running by the backs and Johnson was successful in converting one of these tries.

Teams.—Cobham :—A. A. Hawker ; W. O. Churchill, J. W. Stoye, S. Kilpatrick, P. L. D. Frankenburg ; P. H. G. Smith, E. P. R. Jourdain ; W. C. G. Rogers, J. R. Newman, G. B. Smith, B. de C. S. Montagu, C. E. Crump, S. F. F. Johnson, C. S. Madden, J. D. A. Syrett.

Chandos :—J. C. Dundas ; A. D. Fisk, A. T. Bardwell, P. J. Willink, J. L. W. Cheyne ; R. O. Booth, F. J. R. P. Needham ; A. F. R. Porcher, K. W. L. Roberts, J. Llewellyn Palmer, H. O. M. Bishop, C. H. Mitchell, R. P. Blow, B. K. S. Evans Gordon, P. W. Kemmis.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

TEMPLE *v.* CHATHAM.

Played on Saturday, February 18th, Chatham winning by three goals and six tries (33 points) to nil.

The Temple forwards held their own at first, but later on in the game the Chatham pack definitely got the upper hand and gave their backs plenty of chances to score. As the conditions were good this led to a fairly high score. The first two Chatham tries were a little lucky, but with Goldschmidt at scrum-half outplaying Clive, the game was made fairly easy for the Chatham backs, who scored freely.

In the first half tries were scored by Hall, Pike, Bourne and Goldschmidt, the second and third being converted by Sherrard. In the second half Goldschmidt (two), Traill, Baker and Ashton scored, Ashton converting his own try.

Teams.—Temple :—D. P. B. Stewart ; N. A. Gammidge, E. J. Wood, M. J. Ellison, T. E. Godman ; W. A. Smith, N. D. Clive ; E. Martens, J. L. Elvy, T. E. Walker, N. S. Græme, J. G. Moulton, N. G. Annan, B. R. Mitchell, A. F. Weaver.

Chatham :—R. S. Lloyd ; G. P. Tweedale, J. M. Ashton, S. J. H. Sherrard, P. F. Baker ; J. H. Bourne, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, F. H. R. Astley-Corbett, C. L. Hall, S. R. J. Stokvis, A. N. Miall, J. D. Davidson, D. M. Watson.

BRUCE *v.* COBHAM.

Played on Saturday, February 18th, Cobham winning by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points).

Bruce started as if they meant to win this match and early had Cobham defending their line. The Bruce forwards were putting up a good fight against the stronger Cobham pack and were doing all they could to give their backs the necessary chances. On several occasions the Bruce line got going smoothly and from one of these movements Henderson scored far out on the right. The first half produced no more scoring, but Davies very nearly added to the Bruce score when he hit the post with a long kick from a penalty.

In the second half the game underwent a complete change and Cobham became definitely the aggressive side. The Bruce pack began to tire and the Cobham backs, now getting plenty of the ball, were constantly on the move. Sound tackling kept them out for some time, but eventually the ball was rushed over the line and Madden got the touch down. From a good three-quarter movement Hawker scored the winning try in the corner, coming up outside Churchill on the right wing and making a strong dash for the line.

Teams.—Bruce :—C. C. Skarratt ; M. Drake, K. I. Henderson, L. A. McAfee, R. B. Matthews ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, W. C. McKay ; F. A. H. Ling, E. M. Ling, R. A. H. Knowling, J. P. E. C. Henniker, P. G. E. Davies, B. C. Lough, G. T. Le Lacheur, L. R. Llewellyn.

Cobham :—A. A. Hawker ; W. O. Churchill, J. W. Stoye, S. Kilpatrick, P. Shaw ; P. H. G. Smith, E. P. R. Jourdain ; W. C. G. Rogers, J. R. Newman, G. B. Smith, B. de C. S. Montagu, C. E. Crump, S. F. F. Johnson, C. S. Madden, J. D. A. Syrett.

FINAL ROUND.

CHATHAM *v.* COBHAM.

Played on Wednesday, February 22nd, Chatham winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

The chief honours in this match went to the Chatham forwards and Goldschmidt at the base of the scrum. The forwards got a fair share of the ball in the tight and were keen tacklers and followers up in the loose. Goldschmidt got through a tremendous amount of work and constantly tried to go on his own—often on the blind side. He did not get away very often, but his persistence was rewarded near the end by a try round the blind side. The Chatham three-quarter line did not get much of the ball, as Sherrard at fly-half usually ran straight into the ruck or else kicked for touch. Some of his kicking in the second half was effective. Ashton in the centre cut through once or twice and it would have been interesting to see whether, with more opportunities, the line as a whole could have produced some effective combination.

The Cobham forwards were only slightly inferior to the Chatham pack, and gave their backs numerous chances. Smith at fly-half seemed to try to do too much on his own, but the centres were not so effective as they had sometimes been in previous matches and movements which went across the line usually ended by the wing man being fairly easily smothered.

The only score in the first half was a try scored by Tweedale for Chatham. Goldschmidt in attempting to drop a goal from a penalty kick on the left touch line swung the ball right across the field. Tweedale following up caught it clean and touched down over the line.

In the second half Chatham used the wind cleverly for gaining ground by long kicks to touch, and kept the game largely in their opponents' half. Cobham, however, saw plenty of the ball from the tight and constantly counter-attacked by three-quarter movements and dribbling rushes. From one of the latter Johnson kicked over the Chatham goal line but Tweedale got back and touched down in time.

The first Chatham try in this half was scored by Hall who finished off a breakaway among the forwards by running strongly for the line from the twenty-five line. A little later Chatham shoved Cobham over their own line and Goldschmidt touched down, Sherrard converting. Then Johnson scored a penalty goal for Cobham with a good kick from the twenty-five line. Chatham then finished strongly and clinched the matter when Goldschmidt scored a try on the blind side of the scrum near the corner flag.

Teams.—Chatham:—J. K. Hay; G. P. Tweedale, J. M. Ashton, J. H. Bourne, P. F. Baker; S. J. H. Sherrard, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, F. H. R. Astley-Corbett, C. L. Hall, S. R. J. Stokvis, A. N. Miall, J. D. Davidson, D. M. Watson.

Cobham:—A. A. Hawker; W. O. Churchill, J. W. Stoye, S. Kilpatrick, P. Shaw; P. H. G. Smith, E. P. R. Jourdain; W. C. G. Rogers, J. R. Newman, G. B. Smith, B. de C. S. Montagu, C. E. Crump, S. F. F. Johnson, J. O. N. Vickers, J. D. A. Syrett

The following 2nd XV and 3rd XV matches were omitted from Rugby Football accounts last term:—

THE SECOND XV v. RADLEY COLLEGE SECOND XV.

Played at Radley on November 19th, Radley winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to one try (3 points).

The game was played in very wet and muddy conditions and combined play was difficult. Radley led 5—0 at half-time and in the second half each side scored once. The Stowe try was scored by James after Brown had made a good opening by cutting through in the centre. Brown was the most outstanding player on the Stowe side.

Team:—J. T. Foreman; A. E. James, P. Hutton-Attenborough, G. E. T. Brown, R. B. Matthews; J. A. Hunter, W. C. McKay; C. E. Crump, K. W. L. Roberts, F. S. B. Gavin, E. R. Farnell-Watson, C. G. Walton, B. Tweedy, R. H. L. Farmer, J. H. P. Gauvain.

THE THIRD XV v. RADLEY COLLEGE THIRD XV.

Played at Radley on November 16th, Stowe winning by two goals and two tries (16 points) to one goal and three tries (14 points).

The scorers for Stowe were Bardwell (3) and Prittie. Godbold kicked two goals.

Team:—J. T. Foreman; J. K. Todd, L. A. McAfee, The Hon. T. C. F. Prittie, A. D. Fisk; A. T. Bardwell, D. W. Basset; R. A. H. Knowling, C. L. Hall, P. T. Hayman, K. E. Godbold, P. G. H. Gell, M. J. Macoun, A. F. R. Porcher, J. D. Davidson.



ON THE OCTAGON, JANUARY 25TH.



ON THE OCTAGON, JANUARY 25TH.

THE CROSS - COUNTRY 1933

THE INTER-HOUSE RACES.

The Inter-House Races were run on February 27th over the same courses and under the same conditions as last year.

After the recent thaw and rain the courses were in heavy condition. In the Junior Race A. M. Church (Gren.) took the lead on the Armoury Hill, which he successfully maintained to win by 20 yards from A. R. G. Pearce (Graf.). J. W. R. Kempe (Bru.) was third.

In the Senior Race, D. M. Baker (Gren.) led through Dadford but was passed by E. V. Hope (Tem.) last year's winner, on the long slope from the road to Stowe Ridings. Hope continued to draw away and finished over 50 yards from A. F. Weaver (Tem.) who had a great race with Baker for 2nd place.

Team placings and points :—

JUNIOR RACE.		SENIOR RACE.		AGGREGATE.	
1.	Bruce 482 Points.	1.	Temple 762 Points.	1.	Temple 1142
2.	Chatham 398 "	2.	Grafton 642 "	2.	Bruce 1118
3.	Cobham 394 "	3.	Bruce 636 "	3.	Cobham 994
4.	Grenville 388 "	4.	Cobham 600 "	4.	Grafton 918
5.	Temple 380 "	5.	Chatham 435 "	5.	Chatham 833
6.	Chandos 300 "	6.	Grenville 405 "	6.	Grenville 793
7.	Grafton 276 "	7.	Chandos 378 "	7.	Chandos 678

STOWE v. CHARTERHOUSE.

The annual cross-country match against Charterhouse was run at Stowe on Saturday, March 4th, over a course of a little under four miles. Teams were of eight, with five counting, and the result was an easy victory for Stowe by 17 points to 43. D. M. Baker took the lead in the early part of the race, closely followed by A. F. Weaver, J. W. Barber-Lomax and E. V. Hope. Before halfway Hope had taken the lead and he went on to win very easily in 22 minutes 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds. Considering that the course was very heavy after the recent snow and rain, this was probably a good time; comparisons are difficult, but it was 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds better than his own time over a shorter course two years ago.

Weaver and Baker ran well to take second and third places, and C. H. G. Kinahan and J. R. Lambton came in equal fifth, only the Charterhouse captain, J. W. Barber-Lomax, who was fourth, dividing our first five runners. F. A. Whitlock also ran well to come in eighth.

We have now won this match three times to Charterhouse's two, victory having gone on each occasion to the home side. The results, which have several times gone one way or the other by a wide margin, tend to show that in cross-country matches of this sort the home side begins with a considerable advantage. Knowledge of the course and difference of conditions count for a lot. The Charterhouse course is long



FROM ELEVEN ACRE, JANUARY 27TH.



ON ELEVEN ACRE, JANUARY 27TH.

and mainly over roads. Ours is comparatively short and mainly over grass. None the less our team was an unusually strong one this year and might well have been successful over the Charterhouse course; Hope and Weaver both showed what they could do there last year.

Of the five races so far held Stowe has provided the individual winner on four occasions, and Hope is to be greatly congratulated on having won the race himself for the third year in succession, a very fine achievement.

The results were as follows :

1. E. V. Hope (Stowe).
2. A. F. Weaver (Stowe).
3. D. M. Baker (Stowe).
4. J. W. Barber-Lomax (Charterhouse).
5. { C. H. G. Kinahan (Stowe).
- { J. R. Lambton (Stowe).
7. J. A. N. Lock (Charterhouse).
8. F. A. Whitlock (Stowe).
9. E. A. Barber-Lomax (Charterhouse).
10. P. N. Lankester (Charterhouse).
11. E. P. R. Jourdain (Stowe).
12. J. P. Hopps (Stowe).
13. R. A. F. Winsloe (Charterhouse).
14. I. A. M. Brown (Charterhouse).
15. R. S. Jenkinson (Charterhouse).
16. N. E. Gabriel (Charterhouse).

Representative Colours were awarded to D. M. Baker, C. H. G. Kinahan and J. R. Lambton. School Colours were awarded to these three and to F. A. Whitlock.

STOWE SECOND TEAM *v.* No. 2 (APPRENTICES), WING R.A.F. (HALTON.)

On March 4th also, the 2nd VIII ran a cross-country match against the No. 2 (Apprentices) Wing of the R.A.F. (Halton). This took place at Halton over a grass course (a double circuit of the same ground) and resulted in a narrow victory for the R.A.F. by 39 points to 42. Teams were of eight, with six counting.

The R.A.F. team led off at a fast pace, which rather unsettled one or two of the Stowe runners. But towards the end, G. P. Tweedale made up ground to take third place and L. A. McAfee did well to come in fifth. Stowe then provided a block of five runners, who filled the places from seventh to eleventh, and this made the final result very close.

Our team was a young team and the result was encouraging. Generally the R.A.F. have beaten us with some ease, and that over our own course.

The results were as follows :

1. Papworth (R.A.F.).
2. Hennessy (R.A.F.).
3. G. P. Tweedale (Stowe).
4. Hodgkinson (R.A.F.).
5. L. A. McAfee (Stowe).
6. Brind (R.A.F.).

7. M. A. Gammidge (Stowe).
8. J. G. Wright (Stowe).
9. D. W. Basset (Stowe).
10. E. J. Wood (Stowe).
11. N. A. Gammidge (Stowe).
12. Barker (R.A.F.).
13. A. W. Torrance (Stowe).
14. Moores (R.A.F.).
15. Bevis (R.A.F.).

SPORTS 1933

The Sports were held on Wednesday, March 22nd. This was the first occasion on which they had been held on a day other than a Saturday, but the number of visitors seemed just as large as in former years. We were lucky, as usual, in getting a fine day; the track, however, had not fully recovered from the recent heavy rain and was rather slow. This may have accounted partly for the noteworthy fact that not a single record, either Open or Junior, was broken.

Cobham won the House Cup, doing well in both the Open and the Junior events. P. H. G. Smith won the three sprints for them—a good performance.

The points were:—Cobham 82, Bruce and Temple 56 each, Grenville 35, Chandos 30, Chatham 25, Grafton 10.

The prizes were presented by Lady Alexandra Llewellyn-Palmer.

The results were as follows:—

100 Yards (Open).—1, P. H. G. Smith; 2, A. E. de la T. Mallett; 3, C. H. G. Kinahan ma. Time, 10½ secs.

100 Yards (Junior).—1, H. E. P. M. Upton; 2, D. G. Macleod; 3, J. M. Webb. Time, 11½ secs.

Pole Vault (Open).—1, E. V. Hope; 2, J. D. McKean; 3, S. J. H. Sherrard ma. Height, 9 ft. 9 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles (Open).—1, A. D. Fisk ma.; 2, A. T. Bardwell ma.; 3, S. Kilpatrick. Time, 17½ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (Junior).—1, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp; 2, N. G. Henderson mi.; 3, H. D. Seal. Time, 19½ secs.

Half Mile (Open).—1, E. V. Hope; 2, C. H. G. Kinahan ma.; 3, E. P. R. Jourdain. Time, 2 mins. 14 secs.

Half Mile (Junior).—1, A. M. Church; 2, C. C. Skarratt; 3, J. W. R. Kempe. Time, 2 mins. 20½ secs.

220 Yards (Open).—1, P. H. G. Smith; 2, A. E. de la T. Mallett; 3, K. P. P. Goldschmidt. Time, 24½ secs.

220 Yards (Junior).—1, H. E. P. M. Upton; 2, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp; 3, N. G. Henderson mi. Time, 27 secs.

One Mile (Open).—1, E. V. Hope; 2, C. H. G. Kinahan ma.; 3, A. F. Weaver. Time, 4 mins. 52 secs.

One Mile (Junior).—1, A. M. Church; 2, J. W. R. Kempe; 3, W. B. Hay. Time, 5 mins 18½ secs.

High Jump (Open).—1, R. B. Matthews; 2, S. Kilpatrick ma.; 3, R. H. L. Farmer. Height, 5 ft. 1½ ins.

High Jump (Junior).—1, equal, D. G. Macleod and J. M. Mayne; 3, J. G. Thynne. Height, 4 ft. 8 ins.

Quarter Mile (Open).—1, P. H. G. Smith; 2, N. A. Gammidge ma.; 3, K. P. P. Goldschmidt. Time, 55½ secs.

Quarter Mile (Junior).—1, J. W. Stoye; 2, R. Storry-Deans; 3, C. C. Skarratt. Time, 59½ secs.

Long Jump (Open).—1, R. B. Matthews; 2, A. D. Fisk ma.; 3, J. H. Bourne. Distance, 18 ft. 5 ins.

Long Jump (Junior).—1, R. W. Vick; 2, I. A. Roxburgh; 3, D. G. Macleod. Distance, 16 ft. 8 ins.

ATHLETICS

STOWE v. ETON AND LANCING.

The triangular match between Eton, Lancing and Stowe was run at Lancing on Saturday, March 25th. Eton were winners with 34½ points, Stowe second with 23½ and Lancing third with 21. The weather was warm and sunny and the track was very good indeed. Conditions favoured good performances, and the standard throughout the afternoon was of a very high order. From the Stowe point of view the outstanding events were the Mile and the Quarter-Mile. In the first of these, E. V. Hope, opening up a big gap in the third lap, won easily in 4 mins. 37½ secs. In the Quarter, P. H. G. Smith took the lead early and held it throughout the race: thirty yards from the finish he was strongly challenged by Prince Sevelode, of Eton, but he resisted the challenge magnificently and won by a foot in 52½ secs. Both these were performances of real class. Of the others, A. E. de la T. Mallett ran well in the Hundred Yards and in the Relay.

The match was extremely exciting all through, and the points were very close until Eton won first and second places in the Long Jump, both their strings clearing over 20 feet.

The results were as follows:

100 Yards.—1, Prince Sevelode (Eton); 2, P. H. G. Smith (Stowe); 3, A. E. de la T. Mallett (Stowe). Time, 10½ secs.

Half-Mile.—1, M. T. Hildyard (Eton); 2, H. W. Bailey-King (Lancing); 3, C. H. G. Kinahan (Stowe). Time, 2 mins. 4½ secs.

High Jump.—1, H. A. D. Hubbard (Lancing); 2, equal, J. A. Kershaw (Eton) and S. Kilpatrick (Stowe). Height, 5 ft. 3 ins.

One Mile.—1, E. V. Hope (Stowe); 2, E. B. Teesdale (Lancing); 3, E. D. Harris St. John (Eton). Time, 4 mins. 37½ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—1, D. A. Nichols (Lancing); 2, A. J. Shaughnessy (Eton); 3, A. D. Fisk (Stowe). Time, 16½ secs.

Quarter-Mile.—1, P. H. G. Smith (Stowe); 2, Prince Sevelode (Eton); 3, T. K. Yates (Lancing). Time, 52½ secs.

Long Jump.—1, J. C. A. Whitworth (Eton); 2, D. C. Bradford (Eton); 3, R. B. Matthews (Stowe). Distance, 20 ft. 4 ins.

Relay Race (220, 220, 440, 880 yds.).—1, Eton; 2, Lancing. Time, 3 mins. 51½ secs.

STOWE v. ACHILLES A.C.

A match was run against an Achilles Club team on Wednesday, March 29th, in excellent conditions, the Achilles Club winning by 6½ events to 2½. Several last-minute defections from the proposed Achilles team at one time looked likely to spoil the afternoon, but the noble energy of I. S. Ivanovic, who volunteered for half the events on the programme, and of several others saved the situation and made it an excellent match. In the track events the Achilles Club runners were handicapped by running on an outer track, 13 yards longer than the normal distance.

P. L. Sherwood, giving four yards in the Hundred, ran excellently to win by a clear margin from A. E. de la T. Mallett. The Achilles, through the agency of W. L. H. Thring, won again in a rather protracted Pole Vault, but J. D. McKean vaulted excellently to clear 10 ft. 3 ins. Then the Mile put the Achilles three events up.

The School then had its turn, E. V. Hope winning an admirable Half-Mile in 2 mins. 3½ secs., more than five seconds under the existing school record. In this he was very well paced by R. P. Blow.

Ivanovic won the Hurdles, Thring the Long Jump, and J. O. Fielding the High Jump, R. B. Matthews being rather off form in both the last two events. The Achilles now led by six events to one, but P. H. G. Smith ran very well in the Quarter and won from Sherwood in 53½ secs. This time was also within the school record (at home—for it has twice been beaten in away matches) and reassuringly confirms Smith's form in the match at Lancing.

Finally the Relay, though the time was somewhat slow, provided the excitement of a dead-heat finish.

The results were:—

100 Yards (Achilles owed 4 yds.).—1, P. L. Sherwood (Achilles); 2, A. E. de la T. Mallett (Stowe). Time, 10½ secs.

Pole Vault (School receives 1 ft.).—1, W. L. H. Thring (Achilles); 2, J. D. McKean (Stowe). Height, 11 ft. 6 ins.

One Mile (Achilles owed 52 yds.).—1, C. O. Healey (Achilles); 2, C. H. G. Kinahan (Stowe). Time, 4 mins. 46½ secs.

Half-Mile (Achilles owed 26 yds.).—1, E. V. Hope (Stowe); 2, C. J. Tucker (Achilles). Time, 2 mins. 3½ secs.

Long Jump (School received 1 ft.).—1, W. L. H. Thring (Achilles); 2, I. S. Ivanovic (Achilles). Distance, 20 ft. 7 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles (School received 10 yds., one hurdle and 2 ins.).—1, I. S. Ivanovic (Achilles); 2, W. L. H. Thring (Achilles). Time, 16 secs.

High Jump (School received 6 ins.).—1, J. O. Fielding (Achilles); 2, S. Kilpatrick (Stowe). Height, 5 ft. 9 ins.

Quarter-Mile (Achilles owed 13 yds.).—1, P. H. G. Smith (Stowe); 2, P. L. Sherwood (Achilles). Time, 53½ secs.

Relay Race (220, 220, 440, 880 yds.) (Achilles owed 52 yds.).—1, Achilles Club; 2, Stowe. Time, 4 mins.

O.T.C. NOTES

THE following promotions and appointments have been made this term:—

To *Sergeant*: Corporals K. W. L. Roberts, P. T. Hayman, J. L. W. Cheyne, A. D. Fisk, J. M. Ashton, A. F. R. Porcher.

To *Corporal*: Lance-Corporals P. E. Dawson, A. T. Bardwell, E. V. J. H. Jackson, A. A. Hawker, G. W. Thornton, F. J. R. P. Needham, H. O. M. Bishop.

Appointed *Lance-Corporal*: F. M. H. Leyland, B. C. Lough, R. H. Jagger, C. S. Madden, J. B. B. Aimers, J. H. Nelson-Smith, J. E. P. C. Henniker, W. N. Croft, R. A. H. Knowling, L. R. Llewellyn, P. J. Willink, J. K. Hay, D. W. Basset, B. A. Hollick, P. R. A. Forbes, C. H. Mitchell, J. M. N. Pike, J. H. Penrose, J. H. Moulton.

A Tactical Exercise for several school contingents was arranged to take place on the Berkshire downs on March 16th. The contingent left Stowe on that day in a steady downpour of rain, which continued throughout most of the day. On arrival at the rendezvous the exercise was officially cancelled, owing to the wet.

As 45 miles is a long way to travel for no purpose the contingent was taken for a march, in greatcoats, over the 'battlefield' and returned to the buses about 1.15 p.m. After a meal the return journey was made.

SHOOTING

The following Postal Matches have been fired this term (Conditions—As for Country Life Competitions):—

Versus.	Scores.		Result.
	Opponents.	Stowe.	
Liverpool College ...	587	593	Won by 6.
Rossall School ...	643	610	Lost by 33.
Blundell's School ...	599	623	Won by 24.
Trent College ...	550	623	Won by 73.
Harrow School ...	668	631	Lost by 37.
Uppingham School ...	524	631	Won by 107.
Oundle School ...	563	631	Won by 68.
Marlborough College ...	653	646	Lost by 7.
Canford School ...	602	646	Won by 44.
Radley College ...	600	658	Won by 58.
Rugby School ...	579	658	Won by 79.
St. Paul's School ...	620	658	Won by 38.

Fired 12; won 9, lost 3.

COUNTRY LIFE COMPETITION.

Fired at Stowe on Saturday, March 4th.

	Group	Rapid	Snap.	Total.
C. L. Hall ...	10	50	25	85
J. C. Monteith ...	10	50	20	80
A. T. Bardwell ...	10	44	20	74
J. K. Hay ...	10	46	25	81
L. R. Llewellyn ...	10	48	20	78
R. A. Simpson ...	10	46	15	71
M. S. Barker ...	10	49	20	79
J. R. Hunter ...	10	46	25	81
Totals ...	80	379	170	629

LANDSCAPE.

Team Leader, C. L. Hall.

1. M. S. Barker	} 45	3. J. K. Hay	} 26
R. A. Simpson		A. T. Bardwell	
2. L. R. Llewellyn	} 39	4. J. C. Monteith	} 18
P. G. E. Davies		J. R. Hunter	

Total 128.

Grand Total 757.

STOWE SCOUTS

Scouting has been carried out more successfully this term than in any previous Winter term, and little damage to the programmes has been caused either by weather or illness except in the first two or three weeks.

Both Troops have completed their kitchens, which are convenient and comfortable, even if of peculiar design. The Junior Troop's fireplace is especially odd, but appears to work very well.

Almost the only combined activity has been in connection with trees, and nearly all but the most recently joined Scouts now have a fairly good idea of the commoner coniferous trees and of deciduous trees when not in leaf. It is to be hoped that a good proportion of the Troop will be sufficiently interested in trees and their care to join the Forestry Society.

For the rest the Senior Troop has been engaged mainly in training for the first-class test. First Aid has proved the greatest stumbling block, and it is clear that some better way must be found of tackling the subject. There are signs that Map-making will be well done in the future, but one or two patrols unfortunately missed a chance of practical map-reading on the Field Day, which is a pity, for it is a most useful and fascinating accomplishment. The greatest progress has been in Signalling, and this has been due to the good standard reached by the Patrol-Leaders last summer term.

There is very great value from every point of view in efficient instruction by Patrol-Leaders, and it is much to be hoped that in a year's time, when the present ones, who have now been the mainstay of the Troop for over a year, have all left, that the new ones will have the same prestige and wide knowledge.

In the Junior Troop the work this term has been mainly on the lines of the Second Class Test, with particular attention paid to Signalling and First Aid, though the standard of both is still low.

In signalling a great deal must depend upon the Patrol-Leaders' keenness and willingness to devote much time to the beginners, who need a good deal of help and encouragement in the early stages. There should be a great advance in this department by the end of next term, when warm weather will make practice less of a drudgery than it is apt to be at present.

Our First Aid is definitely bad and often unintelligent. This is largely a matter of constant practice and it would probably be a good thing to institute a qualifying examination every year for all those in the Junior Troop who are already Second Class Scouts.

A Field Day was held on March 16th. In spite of much rain the intended programme was carried out. The morning was devoted to Signalling in the Senior Troop, with 8 stations, averaging three-quarters of a mile apart. Maps were made in the afternoon, and finally there was a tea, with a couple of good blazing fires to restore the spirits in the lamentable weather.

For the Junior Troop the morning was occupied with a competition in which the patrols had to overcome various difficulties, most of which were intelligently dealt with. A large fire at lunch-time (lit with two matches in a very wet wood and with rain falling) helped to dry wet macintoshes and raise people's spirits, and the afternoon was spent in a scout game in a wood.

FENCING

A REPORT of this term's fencing leaves as little opportunity for literary genius as for length; for, at the time of writing, only one match has been fought. Indeed it looks like being the only match of the term, for although all members of the team have so far escaped the mumps, the existence of the disease in the School has frightened away our Etonian and Westminster opponents. One hopes that it will be possible to arrange the postponement of these fixtures to next term.

It is a great tribute to a club which has only been in existence for eight years, that in the Oxford and Cambridge match last February, three Stoics, Messrs. Houghton, de Amodio and Barbour, fought for Oxford while Bartlett fought for Cambridge. With the lamented departure of the Fencing Club's founder and first president, fencing at Stowe falls into new hands, but if his tradition is upheld at this point, one hopes that it will not be broken, as vanguards to the phenomenal run of success which the S.S.F.C. has up till now enjoyed.

The old order is indeed passing, and there leaves this term, the club's energetic captain and extremely able fencer, J. L. W. Cheyne. He has been a fervent proselytiser and a great contributor to our more recent victories. His disappearance will be considerably felt, but if promise is fulfilled in performance, the Fencing Club will soon have fresh cause to be proud of itself.

J.G.

THE SCHOOL v. THE MASKS.

The Masks team was not a particularly strong one, but it possessed the advantage of being a good all round side, which made it more difficult to deal with. Moore was a typical army fencer, who took some time to get used to, and, as a result, won all his fights except against Cheyne at sabre. Thorne fought well at foil and showed considerable promise, while Olver, would have performed better if he had not missed last term. He was landing a great many quick ripostes that were all flat. There was, however, a complete collapse at épée and sabre. Mansfield is, alas, worse than he was this time last year—also due to his absence; he will not learn to fence before trying to win. McClintock is essentially a foilist and finds it difficult to deal with anyone who has pretensions to the title of sabreur. Cheyne kept, as usual, a steady, though this time, not particularly distinguished, average toll of wins.

THE HOUSE MATCHES.

The House Matches were fought last term in a rather hurried fashion. It seems a pity that in the important matches we are unable to provide good judges, as the present ones never do justice to a good fencer.

Chatham, ably led by Thorne, quite deserved to win. The draw and results were as follows:—

Temple	}	Temple	}	Temple	}	
Cobham	}	Grafton	}	Chatham	}	
Grafton	}	Chatham	}	Chatham	}	
Bruce	}	Grenville	}	Chatham	}	Chatham

GOLF

For the first time in the Golfing history of Stowe, a match of a purely unofficial nature has been arranged with another school. In this match, which is to be played over the course of the Sandy Lodge Golf Club on April 12th, a team of six Stoics will oppose a team of Harrovians of like number, in singles and foursomes. In addition to this match against Harrow, it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange another, this time against Bradfield. It will be played at West Hill on May 2nd and again Stowe will field a team of six.

These matches have been arranged at the wish of a well-known London Golfer, himself an Old Stoic, who is anxious soon to be able to enter a team of old Stoics for the Halford Hewitt Challenge Cup, which is competed for every year by teams of old boys from all the leading Public Schools. Up to the present moment an Old Stoic side has never competed for this trophy; although last year one was entered, this was forced to scratch, owing to the fact that some members of the side found it impossible to make the journey down to Deal at the last moment. And so it is hoped that these unofficial matches arranged during the Easter Holidays, may be the advent of better things for the Old Stoic Golfing Society. The primary intention of these matches is to raise the standard of Golf throughout the School, so that the time may be close at hand when we shall have an Old Stoic side capable of holding its own amongst teams of golfers from all the other Public Schools.

When we realise that Golf is only played here seriously during one term in the year, it may be thought that between one Easter term and another the Golfing activities of Stowe automatically cease: this, however, is not the case. Last August eight Stoics entered for the Boys' Open Amateur Championship which was played on the course of the Royal Lytham S. Anne's Golf Club, and of this number, two represented England in the International match against Scotland played before the Championships. It is impossible to overestimate the benefit that can be gained by entering for an event of this type, for it gives the necessary experience to a player who has hopes of playing in first-class golf later on. We sincerely hope therefore, that Stowe will again be well represented in the Championship, this year to be held at Carnoustie in Scotland.

Up till the time of going to press it has only been possible to complete one round of the Golf House matches, in which Grenville, the holders, passed safely into the next round. The draw and the first round results are printed below:

		Cobham (Bye)	}	Chatham (3-1)	}	The final result will be published next term.
Chandos Chatham	}	Chatham (3-1)	}			
Grenville Bruce	}	Grenville (3-1)	}	Grenville (3-1)		
Grafton Temple	}	Temple (3-2)	}			

P.B.L.

HUNTING

The Grafton met at the School on the last Saturday of the Christmas term. The Stowe contingent consisted of thirteen mounted and a number on bicycles and on foot. Scent was poor and foxes were not much in evidence. The home coverts proved blank. From Akeley Wood hounds ran to Maids Moreton and lost. Later from Hatch Hill they ran a ring on to Seven Copses and across Whittlebury Park. There was a good deal of galloping in the mud but not much opportunity for coming to grief at fences. Two boys temporarily parted company with their mounts. The day was fine and the moderate sport was enjoyed by all.

There has been no meet during the present term, though a fair number have claimed the privilege of taking a day off for a local hunt.

Mr. E. A. F. Widdrington (O.S.) is keeping a scratch pack of beagles at Maids Moreton, and members of the School have enjoyed some good runs under his auspices. He is the Pooh-Bah of the Hunt, combining the offices of Master, Huntsman, Secretary, Kennel-man, etc., and wears a green coat with a red collar—and a moustache.

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent).

Dear Sir,

Thanks to Captain Lucas and his assistants, the Club continues to progress. Its membership is now about 150, including Scouts and old boys, and it has come to be regarded as a permanent feature of the district.

Boxing has been the main interest this term. In the Westminster Federation we entered 6 boys for the fights at Watney's Brewery. Four of them succeeded in winning, so gaining for us second place. In the London Federation contests we were not as successful as last year, our two entrants reaching only the semi-final.

Football goes on as usual and the seniors are in hopes of being top of their division. One of them, Fred Darling, was selected to represent the London Federation against Sandhurst. The weekly parties of Stoics, the Club dances—when a local band of repute, the Nomads, performs—and the co-operation with Frogna! Girls continue. The Club visited the School on March 4 in almost summer weather. The football matches on the Bourbon were interrupted to watch the cross-country race against Charterhouse. Study teas and the cinema were enjoyed as much as ever. We would like to thank Murdoch for having adjusted and tuned the Club piano free of charge. Old Stoics seen at the Club recently include Balfour, Cook, Lee-Warner and Head.

There are always about a dozen Club members out of work. Parents who require boys in their London firms would be conferring a great benefit on us if they gave the Club the first choice.

The most important innovation this term has been the daily opening of the Club from 10.30 to 4 under Mr. Hone, as a social centre for the unemployed. The centre has 240 members and 80 or 90 are in every day. They spend their time making use of the Club facilities. Twice a week a gym instructor from the Scots Guards takes a class of about 30, and twice a week also the men have the use of the nets at Lords. On Thursday afternoons, they play football in Hyde Park. Eight or ten give their services daily in the decorating of a building in the neighbourhood, which is to be opened shortly as an occupation centre, where they can mend their own boots, make and mend their own furniture, etc. At first they proved a little difficult to handle, but they have now settled down very well. Strange to say, they all regard themselves as members of the Stowe Club. The centre does not stop them looking for work, and many are up and about at 6 a.m. doing so.

Never before in its history has the Stowe Boys' Club been of greater service to Marylebone.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN J. L. TAYLOR.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

COLLECTIONS.				£	s.	d.
Early Services (December 5th to March 12th)	...	...	...	17	4	4
Chapel Expenses (December 11th)	...	...	...	6	10	3
Stowe Club (January 22nd)	...	...	...	13	6	2
Diocesan School at Hong-Kong (March 5th)	...	...	...	13	9	0
EXPENSES.				£	s.	d.
Flowers	...	...	...	1	18	9
Wine	...	...	...		16	0
Confirmation leaflets	...	...	...		5	10

The balance from this account will be paid into Stowe Club Funds.

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

CRICKET FIXTURES

1st XI.

Sat.	May 27	—Crusaders	Home.
Wed.	" 31	—Free Foresters	Home.
Sat.	June 3	—Authentics	Home.
Wed.	" 7	—Bradfield	Home.
Sat.	" 10	—Oundle	Home.
Wed.	" 14	} Westminster	Home.
Thurs.	" 15		
Sat.	" 17	—M.C.C.	Home.
Wed.	" 21	—Incogniti	Home.
Wed.	" 28	—I Zingari	Home.
Thurs.	" 29	—Radley	Away.
Sat.	July 1	—Old Stoics	Home.
Sat.	" 15	—Cryptics	Home.

2nd XI.

Sat.	June 3	—Radley	Home.
Sat.	" 10	—Harrow	Away.
Sat.	" 17	—Bedford	Away.
Sat.	" 24	—St. Paul's	Home.
Sat.	July 1	—Old Stoics	Home.

COLTS XI.

Wed.	May 31	—Radley	Away.
Sat.	June 3	—Harrow	Away.
Sat.	" 10	—Rugby	Home.
Wed.	" 21	—Radley	Home.
Sat.	July 8	—Wellington	Away.
Sat.	" 15	—Bradfield	Home.

THE WORKSHOPS

The most important happening this term has been the introduction of the Workshops Competition. The Dragon Cup is now competed for in each of the winter terms, each House being represented by a group of four articles turned out in the Shops by members of that House.

It proved that this encouraged team work on the part of Members, and the winning House owed its success largely to the way in which its representatives encouraged and advised each other in the weeks before the competition.

The judge, Mr. R. J. Atkinson, the Workshops Master of Bedford School, gave us some useful observations on our work. Get your ideas on to paper, however roughly before you begin work. Make several alternative designs and think over their good and bad points. It would have helped him in judging to have been able to see such notes and drawings. It was all-important to learn to make good joints, and he deprecated the use of both nails and putty. The modern straight-line designs, he said, looked simple to carry out but gave you no chance of faking up poor fitting.

Temple won the Dragon Cup with a trailer by D. A. T. Dawson, a saw stool by W. M. Lanyon, a radio cabinet by F. B. Richards, and a gramophone record cabinet by C. E. W. Robins. Cobham came next with an oak table and a stool with sea grass top by A. J. Gordon and an oak coffee table and a sectional canoe by V. G. B. Mansell. Among the articles shown by the other five Houses were a modern mahogany clock by B. G. Dalziel (Bruce), an oak corner cupboard by P. P. L. E. Welch (Chandos), a modern oak cupboard by J. D. H. O'Rorke (Chatham), a turned lignum vitae bowl by A. I. Sladen (Grafton) and a mahogany shoe cupboard by R. I. Mackintosh (Grenville).

For the first time the Exhibition on Sports Day included work produced in the Metal Shop.

The Wood Shop has got one new lathe now in position with places invitingly fitted with shafting in readiness for the other two lathe-heads. We are still hoping for some generous friend to give us these. They cost £9 each.

Our other activities, films and expeditions, are dealt with below, but I must just mention the extraordinary and, to me, rather unexpected success of the coal mine expedition. In the summer we hope to make a similar expedition to the London Docks.

R.H.H.

EXPEDITION TO FACTORIES IN NORTHAMPTON.

Wednesday, December 14th, 1932.

Most of our time was spent in going round Messrs. Bassett-Lowke's model making factory, and a previous expedition to these works has already been reported.

After Bassett-Lowke's we made a very speedy visit to the factory of the True-Form Shoe Company. The first department which we entered was where the leather for the soles of the shoes was cut up into the necessary shapes and sizes. The way in which the leather was cut was most interesting. It was put on to a table, over which was a large beam, which fell when the operator trod on a pedal, the beam being restored to its former position as soon as he lifted his foot. In a tray by his side the man had several objects which are best described as being like boxes without a top or bottom, with one edge sharpened, some being shaped like the sole and others like the heel. The operator put one of these knives edge downwards on the leather and released the

beam, thus making the beam cut the leather into the right shape. There is surprisingly little waste. With 20 of these machines banging away in a small room, the noise was deafening.

We then rushed through the other departments where we saw each stage of the making of a shoe, the making of the sides and toecaps, the joining up and nailing of the parts, the sewing, the colouring of the heels, and finally the examining of the finished shoe.

During the half-hour we were there we could see only a comparatively small portion of the vast building, but we felt that the factory was well worth another visit.

A.N.C.G.

EXPEDITION TO KERSELY COLLIERY, COVENTRY.

Wednesday, March 1st, 1933.

This is our best expedition yet. We were excused all periods of School and arrived at Kersely Pit at about a quarter to twelve, going in a bus and two cars. (The steam coal which Stowe has comes from Kersely, and indeed there is a certain similarity between the smokes which cloud from the chimneys of the two places).

After getting out and finding the Director, we proceeded to lunch, which we had in Coventry Colliery Sports Clubhouse. Here there were, amongst other things, three luxurious billiard-tables. We fed well on oranges, ham sandwiches, chocolate biscuits and cake. Strong Indian tea was provided as well.

After lunch we were conducted back from the Clubhouse to the First Aid Dept. to change into rugged things. Pictures of wiry men giving artificial respiration to still wirier corpses were not encouraging just before going down a mine. Then we were led to a large room, and each given a heavy electric safety lamp. At length we arrived at the top of the shaft.

The expedition had been divided into six parties, each with a leader, and these assembled, shivering, at the Pit head waiting to be dropped down 750 yards into the coal area. The continuous roaring noise became louder, and suddenly the cage appeared. It steamed and swung about with a gap of nine inches between it and terra firma. Its sides were like Venetian blinds; they slipped up and down with a raucous clang. Two parties got in. The blind fell like a guillotine, a bell rang and down we went at 45 miles an hour. At the bottom the air pressure is much greater—about two pounds to the square inch more than above—and our ears sang at first. Each party was led by a guide, and we started on a circuit of the working area. The passages were very low in places, and some of the more permanent kennels were built up with round steel hoops and backed with boards. The others were made secure with pit props. A pole is first put on each side and then one with wedge-shaped ends is placed across the top. By hammering in the two outside ones the whole is made tight. The coal surface between these is covered with stone dust which, when thrown on, sticks to the surface and prevents it from catching fire. In parts the coal is very damp with salty water. The seams slope greatly and are continually doing so as more coal is cut away. Many people tried cutting, and most found it a hard job. The large pieces of coal are obtained by under-cutting with a small pick, when the big lump can then be split off. At intervals down the passages there were either heavy canvas curtains or wooden doors to direct the air currents rightly. Ventilation is very good. It is arranged by drawing the used air up one shaft and sucking fresh air down the other shaft and through all the passages.

The trucks, or tubs, as they are called at a mine, are hauled up the sloping passages when full by attaching a cable to the front of the train and then winding it in with haulage motors placed in a recess at the side of the tunnel. Empty trucks run downhill from the shaft to the working area. In case one should get loose, safety gates are placed across the way.

The miners have a hard time of it working in such an atmosphere and in such heat, and therefore most of the men wear only trousers, boots and a cap.

The ascent was just as fast as the descent, but we felt less anxious about it. We found that we had spent one and a half hours underground; we were very dirty.

After washing and changing we saw over the surface works, which consisted of the pit-head gear, a power house, railway sidings, coal sifters and staff baths.

We left Kersely about 4 p.m. and had a very good tea in Coventry, getting back to Stowe just in time for Chapel.

This is an expedition well worth repeating another year.

J.D.H.O'R.
I.A.R.

WORKSHOPS FILMS. (Wednesday, March 15th.)

The first film, a short one of the Naval Construction Works of Messrs. Vickers Ltd., showed some pictures of shipbuilding, and of the launching of a battle cruiser.

Coal-mining is always interesting, and the next film was an exceptionally good one, appealing to us particularly in view of our recent visit to Kersely. It did not attempt to show too much in a short space. The pictures of the coal trains and shunting-yards were certainly the most interesting. Some well-taken photographs of dockyards and grimy little steamers concluded this excellent film.

The third film, on the construction of the Royal Scot type of locomotive, was especially interesting in that it dealt with the many constructional points in detail. It also showed how carefully the engine is designed, so that each part, however large and complicated, fits without any trouble into the next part.

The flight over the South Coast in a Vickers-Armstrong seaplane, which was the subject of the last film, showed the great value of aeroplane photography in map-making. In particular the views of Dover were remarkable.

G.C.O'F.

MUSIC

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

A Choral Fantasia from Wagner's Opera "Die Meistersinger" has proved the chief attraction this term. Most of the best tunes are included, though the arrangement leaves out a great many of the better parts of the opera.

Three part songs, "Nymphs and Shepherds," by Purcell, "Come let us join the roundelay," by Beale, and "It's oh to be a wild wind," by Elgar, have also been rehearsed.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL MUSICAL CLUB.

A most enjoyable recital of glees, madrigals, and folk-songs was given by members of St. Thomas' Hospital Musical Club on Sunday, March 5th, in Assembly. Mr. Wilfred Dykes-Bower conducted.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The three works rehearsed have been the Overture to "Die Meistersinger," Warlock's Capriol Suite, and Balfour Gardiner's Shepherd's Fennel Dance. The Overture has been shaping very well.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

The 23rd Meeting of the Society took place on March 15th. The Ensemble Piano Trio gave us a very enjoyable recital, and fully lived up to their name. The movements that were the most enjoyable were the third movement of the Brahms Trio, and the Air and Variations in the Beethoven Trio. The Dvorák Trio was very enjoyable at times, but was frequently very commonplace and even vulgar.

The programme is given below.

Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, in C major, Op. 87 *Brahms*
(Allegro. Andante con moto. Presto. Allegro giocoso.)

Trio in B flat, Op. 10 *Beethoven*
(Allegro con brio. Adagio. Tema con Variazioni.)

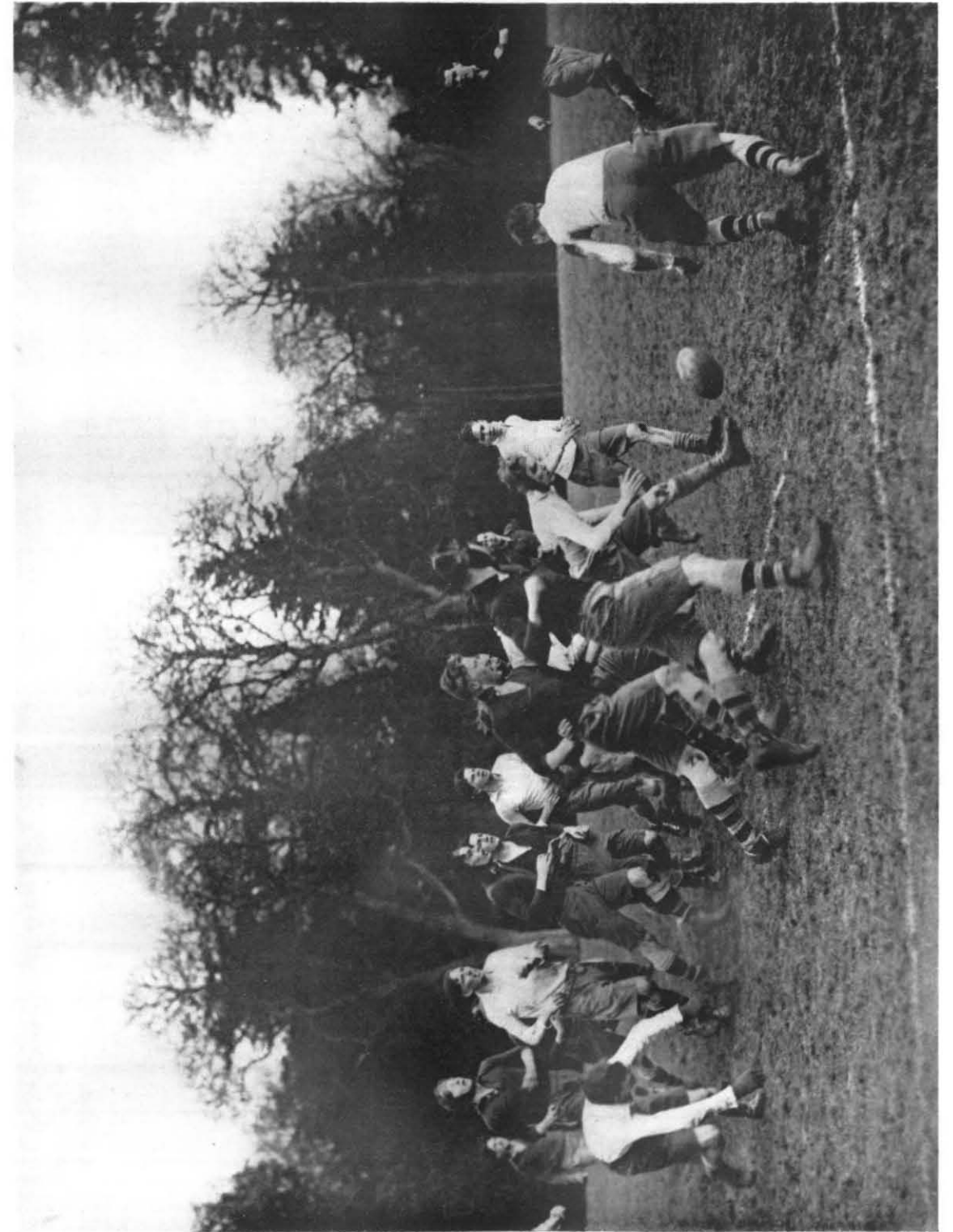
Trio (Dumky), Op. 90 *Dvorak*
(Lento maestoso—Allegro. Andante—Vivace non troppo. Andante moderato.
Allegro. Lento maestoso—Vivace.)

The second meeting took place on March 29th, when Miss Churton brought down a Piano Trio. The programme was most enjoyable, particularly the Grieg Cello Sonata.

At the end of last term, Mr. Frederick Woodhouse and party gave us a marvellous evening of intimate opera. The performance was all that could be desired, the acting and singing both being first-rate. Mr. Woodhouse as the irate father in Bach's Coffee Cantata was particularly pleasing.

We hope we shall have an early opportunity of hearing them again. The programme is given below.

1. "LOVE IN A COFFEE-CUP"
(The Coffee Cantata)
By J. S. Bach (1685-1750)
(English Version by Geoffrey Dunn)
2. "THE GRENADIER."
A favourite Comic Dialogue by Charles Dibdin (1745-1814)
(Adapted and arranged by Geoffrey Dunn)
3. "BASTIEN AND BASTIENNE"
Comic Opera by W. A. Mozart (1756-1791)
(English Version by Geoffrey Dunn)



THE FINAL HOUSE MATCH.
Chatham v. Cobham on the South Front.



A PERFORMANCE OF SACRED MUSIC IN THE CHAPEL, DECEMBER 11TH, 1932.



PING-PONG AT THE PINEAPPLE CLUB.

THE LIBRARY

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

From Mr. Peter Sandberg :

‘The Egypt’s Gold.’

From Capt. M. C. Carr-Gomm :

‘Historical Records of the Middlesex Yeomanry 1797-1927.’

From Major R. Haworth :

‘Burke’s Peerage.’

The following books have been bought :—

‘History of the Russian Revolution’ (Trotsky); ‘William of Orange’ (G. T. Runior); ‘Napoleon’ (Jacques Bainville); ‘Napoleon’ (Hilaire Belloc); ‘Life of Lord Oxford and Asquith’ (Spender and Cyril Asquith); ‘Charles V.’ (E. Armstrong), 2 vols.; ‘Joseph Chamberlain’ (J. L. Garvin); ‘Napoleon II, King of Rome’ (Octave Aubry); ‘Albert the Good’ (Hector Bolitho); ‘Grey Wolf-Mustafa Kemal’ (Armstrong); ‘Anxious Days’ (Phillip Gibbs); ‘The Greater Britain’ (Mosley); ‘Democracy in Crisis’ (Laski); ‘A Guide to Modern Thought’ (C. E. M. Joad); ‘England this England’ (A. G. MacDonald); ‘Where is Science going?’ (Max Planch); ‘Intelligent Man’s Guide through World Chaos’ (Cole); ‘Smoke on the Horizon; Mediterranean Fighting’ 1914 to 1918 (Admiral C. V. Osborne); ‘German Baroque Art’ (Sacheverell Sitwell); ‘Form in Modern Poetry’ (H. Read); ‘Principles of Literary Criticism’ (Richards); ‘Poems’ (Gerard Hopkins); ‘Collected Verse’ (D. H. Lawrence); ‘Poems 1909-1925’ (T. S. Eliot); ‘The Spirit of Man’ (Robert Bridges); ‘Collected Poems’ (Wilfred Owen); ‘Collected Poems’ (Edward Thomas); ‘Collected Poems’ (Siegfried Sassoon); ‘Orators’ (W. H. Auden); ‘Roan Stallion’ (Robinson Jeffries); ‘Poems’ (Spender); ‘Adamastor,’ and ‘The Flaming Terrapin’ (Roy Campbell); ‘Composition as Explanation’ (Stern); ‘Poems’ (Sacheverell Sitwell); ‘Poems’ (Edith Sitwell); ‘Others Divide’ (Virginia Wolf); ‘Everyday Things in Classical Greece,’ (M. and C. Quennell); ‘Historia de España’ (R. Ballister); ‘Old Oak’—The Story of an English Village (Rev. J. E. Linnell); ‘What would be the Character of a New War?’ (Various Authors); ‘Louis XIV’ (Sisley Huddlestone).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

THREE successful meetings have been held this term, the attendances having been well above those recorded for this time of year. The principal speakers have been mainly those with past distinction and they have carried on the traditions of the Society most worthily. The Special Debate for Visitors and Masters was an innovation which proved very successful, attracting a record House of 221; it is hoped that this will become an annual fixture.

J. C. DUNDAS maintained his position of pre-eminence as an orator, and it is anticipated that he will bring credit to himself and the Society at the University. He, in company with P. T. Hayman, T. F. S. Hetherington and R. P. Blow are leaving this term and their going will leave serious gaps in the Society's front ranks.

The officers of the Society are:—President, Mr. N. H. Harrow-Bunn; Vice-President, Mr. J. Gough; Secretary, P. T. Hayman; Treasurer, T. F. S. Hetherington; Librarian and Ex-Secretary, J. C. Dundas; Committee-man, R. P. Blow.

The following have been elected members of the Society:—J. B. da Silva, A. W. Hornsby, J. D. A. Langley, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery, J. R. Lambton and R. G. Fox.

The 77th Meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, February 1st, the motion before the House being: "That in the opinion of this House all restrictions on betting, sweepstakes and lotteries should be removed."

R. P. BLOW (Hon. Mover) brought heavy guns into action and made a pertinacious defence of hedonism. The House was impressed.

N. G. ANNAN (Hon. Opposer), speaking for the first time on the paper made a very promising debut. Scarcely using his notes, he attacked his opponent with rhetoric, reason and wrath.

T. F. S. HETHERINGTON was urbane, indignant, earnest. He was scathing about Mrs. Grundy and drew parallels between bookmakers and stockbrokers.

J. O. N. VICKERS became effervescent and caused the House to simmer. His speech, which was rather too long, revealed a suspiciously close acquaintance with all forms of gambling.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, P. W. Kemmis, B. C. Briant, A. A. H. Radice, P. R. Spencer, J. D. A. Langley, J. B. da Silva, A. W. Hornsby, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery.

Against the Motion, J. L. W. Cheyne, S. F. F. Johnson, the Vice-President.

On a division being taken there voted:

Upper House.		Lower House.	
For	- 9	For	- 27
Against	- 9	Against	- 24

The President gave his casting vote in favour of the motion. The Motion was, therefore, carried in the Upper House by 1 vote and in the Lower House by 3 votes.

The Special Debate for Visitors and Masters was held in the Library, on Wednesday, February 22nd, the Motion before the House being: "That this House deplores the Conservative policy of the National Government." The four principals each occupied half an hour, and thus left no time for other speakers. However, by their vehemence, wit and oratory, they claimed the wholehearted attention of the House, and although the motion for debate was often lost from view, the speakers were adequately entertaining and instructive.

J. C. DUNDAS (Hon. Mover) gave a masterly exposition of the causes of the Crisis, handling complex material with an easy assurance.

P. T. HAYMAN (Hon. Opposer) opened with successful repartee. He has plenty of confidence but is apt to become too dramatic, and when he closed on a threat to call upon the armed forces of the School, Presidential interference was necessary.

MR. H. W. HECKSTALL-SMITH's speech was forceful, reasoned and sincere. His condemnation of Conservatism was aided by well-chosen, neatly arranged extracts from the Press.

MR. T. H. WHITE made an unscrupulous attack upon the person, profession and possessions of the previous speaker. His insinuation as to Labour Leader complicity in his opponents' speeches led to wordy warfare between the Hon. Mover and himself.

On a division being taken there voted:

Upper House.		Lower House.	
For	- 28	For	- 64
Against	- 19	Against	- 103

The Motion was therefore carried in the Upper House by 9 votes and lost in the Lower House by 39 votes.

The 79th Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, March 8th, the Motion before the House being: "That in the opinion of this House a Fascist regime would be the best form of government for this country."

P. W. KEMMIS (Hon. Mover) was attired in a black shirt for the occasion. His speech, which was well arranged, would have been more telling if less of it had been read.

G. B. SMITH (Hon. Opposer) produced a close and involved argument, rather hesitatingly delivered.

J. L. W. CHEYNE in a breezy, vigorous speech, stirred the dormant sympathies of the House, was abusive about Communism and concluded with a perfect Fascist gesture.

C. A. RODEWALD, defending Communism, was impeded by a certain nervousness of manner which spoilt what might have been a good speech.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, J. B. da Silva, N. G. Annan, P. E. C. Hayman, R. P. Blow, the Vice-President.

Against the Motion, A. A. H. Radice, A. R. B. Fenwick, H. D. Barbour, R. G. Fox, the President.

On a division being taken there voted:

Upper House.		Lower House.	
For	- 17	For	- 40
Against	- 7	Against	- 18

The Motion was therefore carried in the Upper House by 10 votes and in the Lower House by 22 votes.

THE ARTS CLUB

At a meeting of the Committee held on Sunday, January 22nd, the following were elected members of the Society:—D. G. Wraith, S. R. J. Macoun, P. J. Orde, J. W. Reid, E. A. Bonvalot, J. H. Penton.

The annual exhibition was held on Wednesday, March 22nd, and Mr. P. Millard, R.B.A., kindly judged the entries.

The following prizes were awarded:

Headmaster's:

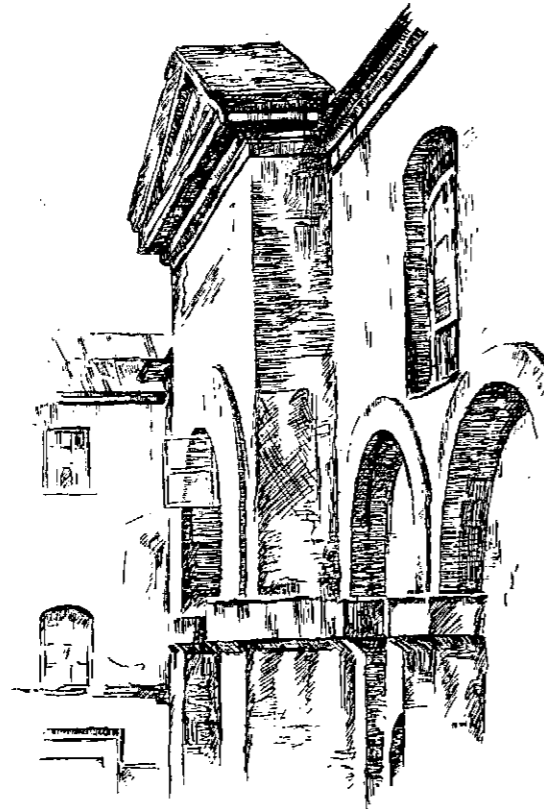
1. R. P. Blow.
2. { D. G. Lea.
J. J.-F. Aimers.

Art's Club:

1. { J. H. Penton.
J. G. Wright.
2. P. F. Baker.
3. C. B. Cash.
4. J. E. Pearson.

Wood Carving:

P. C. Mitford.



THE MASTERS' BLOCK.

[By H.W.N.]

THE FILM SOCIETY

The first film shown to the Society this term was "A nous la Liberté!" This brilliant satire by René Clair was thoroughly appreciated. It was noticed that behind the uproarious fun and the well-woven plot lurked a very powerful driving thought:—At any price personal liberty and unfettered action is the aim of existence. The monotonous regularity of prison and factory life, the crowning futility of what might be called "bespattered" finance and "high life" was contrasted with the happy-go-lucky freedom of the two tramps. Wealth is golden fetters, Liberty is the open road.

The second film was the Swedish sound-film, "One Night." The film was remarkable for its emotional restraint and for the novelty of its photographic angles. The rapid, graphic glimpses of the war, and the masterly construction of the train accident find no parallel in any English or American film. Landscape became not a background against which characters fought and struggled, but an integral part of their lives and fates.

Last term, "Potemkin" was presented, unfortunately too late for review. The film, which was Russian, provided an interesting contrast to the German style of production; the Russian being in the style of Oratio Recta, the German essentially Oratio Obliqua. No scene was too revolting or too poignant for filming in detail; the motif was to hide nothing. As a film produced for propaganda purposes, its blunt brutality succeeded in painting the Tsarist régime in darkest colours. Notable among some of the finest scenes, which have ever been conceived, stands the massacre of the crowd by the Guards on the steps at Odessa; and, above all, there were some magnificent views of sunset and storm, as if taken by a photographer who found a contrast to his grim plot of human sufferings in nature, eternally beautiful.

A.V.I.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE TWELVE CLUB.

Last term saw the departure of Mr. MacLaughlin and we greeted Mr. Gough, as second President, at a business meeting of the Society held at the beginning of term. J. L. W. Cheyne was elected Secretary. G. C. Wyndham, H. D. Barbour, P. E. Hughesdon and J. R. Lambton were elected members.

The following papers have been read during the term:—

February 20th—"Music," by The Secretary.

March 3rd—"Mediaeval Italian Painting," by P. F. Baker.

March 17th—"Economics," by Mr. N. H. Harrow-Bunn.

J.L.W.C.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

The Society has only held one meeting so far, at which "Socrates," by Clifford Bax was read. Perhaps the most outstanding performances were those of Mr. Heckstall-Smith as a rather drunk Aristophanes, and of the President as an early morning cock. It is hoped to hold a meeting soon, at which H. A. Wheeler will read a paper on the "Political Circumstances of the Extant Plays of Aristophanes."

B.R.M.

THE VITRUVIANS.

The 14th Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, February 13th when the Rev. C. O. Raven gave a most interesting lecture on Canterbury Cathedral. Tracing the growth of the building, he pointed out the fact that Canterbury was built over a long period of time, by many different architects, and in many different styles. Of Lanfranc's Norman Church, little remains. The choir was lengthened by Archbishop Anselm and his architect Conrad, and, after a fire in 1174, rebuilt and lengthened again in the Transitional style to accommodate the shrine of St. Thomas Becket (murdered in the Cathedral in 1170). The architects were William of Sens and William the Englishman. In 1376, the nave was rebuilt, and in 1493, the central tower. He concluded the lecture with a series of slides of the most interesting features of the Cathedral, chief of which were the crypt, which Queen Elizabeth granted to the exiled Huguenot's as a place of worship, St. Augustine's chair, and the tomb of the Black Prince.

A.A.H.R.

THE FORESTRY SOCIETY.

It has been difficult to do much on week-days this term owing to the House matches, Cross-country and Sports: even so, some member has usually managed to work, while on practically every Sunday a gang has been out.

Some very necessary clearing has been done in the Grecian Valley and assistance was given to the Bursar's staff in cutting up the two hundred and forty-seven year old beech which had to be taken down on the North Front at the end of the Christmas holidays.

It is hoped that a little planting will be undertaken before the end of the term, and that the avenue will be tackled.

The Society cannot be held responsible for the untidy state of the Oxford Avenue between the two cattle grids; none of that land belongs to the School.

J. H. P. Gauvain has been elected a member of the Committee this term.

P.E.C.H.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Thanks to the interest shown by the Headmaster in the Society things have been going very well. The membership has grown considerably and the working facilities have greatly increased. We hope to increase still further these next term, but at the same time it is advisable for intending members to apply to the Hon. Sec. early next term, as the membership limit has almost been reached.

An expedition was arranged this term, but unfortunately had to be cancelled. It is hoped to arrange expeditions next term.

A meeting was held and "Photograms of the Year" was projected on the screen.

We are indebted to Mr. Neville and the Arts Club for allowing us space in the Art Room for the exhibition. A competition has also been arranged.

D.G.W.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

At a business meeting held on January 22nd, Mr. Clifford, finding himself too occupied to continue in the office of president, resigned in favour of Mr. Hart-Dyke. Mr. Clifford was elected vice-president in conjunction with Mr. Ireland. A. A. Hawker was elected secretary, and R. H. Farmer committee-man. The members of the Society

are: W. O. Churchill, R. B. Boulter, J. J. B. Aimers ma., S. J. H. Sherrard, H. D. Barbour, D. M. Baker, J. J.-F. Aimers mi., and G. W. Thornton.

The following plays have been read during the term: Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," Beaumarchais' "Le Barbier de Séville," and Marivaux's "Le Jeu de l'Amour."

A.A.H.

THE MODERN PLAY READING SOCIETY.

This is not the first time that the Modern Play Reading Society has been revived; its last revival was this term last year under A. R. W. Stansfeld. It is hoped that the production of "Miracle at Verdun" will help to perpetuate its existence. The first meeting was held in the Headmaster's rooms on Monday, January 31st, when "Miracle at Verdun," by Hans Chlumberg was read. Elaborate off-stage noises helped to make things go, and in spite of the play taking two and a half hours to read, the meeting was a great success.

The second meeting was held in the Headmaster's rooms on Monday, March 13th, when Elmer Rice's "Street Scene" was read.

J.L.W.C.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Society has just been founded by Mr. Petch, and is open to all members of the School who have interests in Natural History. The first meeting was held on March 8th when officers and members were elected, and plans were made. There appeared to be more Ornithologists in the School than Entomologists or Botanists, or any other branch of Natural History. It is hoped that there will be much field work done next term.

R.A.H.K.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY.

The Society has admitted nineteen new members this term and a liaison has been established with the Photographic and Natural History Societies.

A most interesting paper on the life of Edison was read by E. V. J. H. Jackson at the 38th meeting of the Society. In the course of the paper reference was made to Edison's adventures as a vendor of newspapers on a train, where he fitted up a small laboratory in a luggage van which came to a disastrous end. Edison also held numerous posts as telegraphic operator, all of which he lost through his love of experimenting on the apparatus. The lecturer then described the way in which the telegraph, the telephone, the incandescent lamp, the phonograph (the predecessor of the gramophone), the cinematograph and eventually, in 1912, the synchronized cinema (the father of the 'talkie') were made practical propositions by Edison.

It is hoped to arrange one more meeting this term and some expeditions next term.

E.L.

THE GRAMOPHONE SOCIETY.

Meetings have been few and far between this term, not through any fault of the Society's officers, but largely due to Dr. Huggins' absence and because of the periods of time during which his gramophone also became incapacitated. Dr. Huggins has very kindly presented "Ein Heldenleben" to the Society, and these records with Rokoficoff's 3rd Piano Concerto were played at the first meeting. Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for strings and Sibelius' 3rd Symphony were played at the second meeting. Large numbers of records are being bought for the Society this term.

THE REVELLÉ GROUP.

This group has been formed with the intention of securing, for those most interested, occasional addresses on religious subjects from laymen or clergymen outside the School, and of promoting the study of practical Christianity. Dr. L. P. Huggins has agreed to act as President and there is a local secretary in each house. The members of the group are all those who on any given occasion wish to attend a meeting.

On March 12th the group was addressed by the Rev. David Porter of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.

CONGREVE

"The view is very striking"—says the 1832 guidebook to Stowe—"at first entrance, of the House, crowning the brow of the opposite hill, and rising from the woods which bound the two extremities of it,—of the Gothic Building placed on the summit of another hill on the right hand, sloping to the upper Lake, on which are three Islands. On the small Island to the right of the entrance, embosomed in evergreens, stands Congreve's monument, designed by Kent; the embellishments round which are designed to express the Poet's dramatic genius. Upon the top sits a monkey viewing himself in a mirror, with this inscription: *Vitae imitatio, consuetudinis speculum, Comoedia.*" If Cicero's definition of the drama is generally true, it is especially true of the works of Congreve and the age in which he lived. In the dedication of one of his plays Congreve tells us that it is "a spirited copy taken off and carefully raised from the most select society of the time, exhibiting all the sprightliness, ease and animation of familiar conversation with the correctness and delicacy of the most finished composition."

The recent revival of "The Way of the World" at Oxford drew crowded houses: perhaps the audiences hoped to be titivated by the much vaunted indecency of the Restoration drama: for to the Puritan all things are impure and Congreve and his contemporaries suffered much at the hands of Jeremy Collier who has been well nigh despised by the extravagant praises of Macaulay as one who "purged not only the English theatre, but English literature itself, of the deplorable and reprehensible grossness which had been disgracing the country for the last forty years." Such are the words of derision which Lytton Strachey has heaped upon the so-called moral revolution which was effected by the publication of Collier's work and to which "we owe the exquisite propriety of the farces of Fielding and the chaste refinement of Gulliver's Travels and the Dunciad."

Clearing away the undergrowth which has surrounded his name and work, Lytton Strachey sees Congreve as "the supreme master of prose comedy in English"—an opinion which was clearly shared to a greater or less degree by Hazlitt, Lamb and Dr. Johnson. There cannot be many who have come away from a Congreve play unmoved by the brilliance of the dialogue, and the scintillating wit which pervades the whole. And what if the plot is negligible, or so complicated as to defy recapitulation? The artificiality and tortuousness of the plot does not in the least detract from our interest in the play, and it is essentially by the power of language and characterisation that the comedies of Congreve make their appeal to us. The Stowe monument is

dedicated to the genius "acri, faceto, expolito" of Congreve—as succinctly and as correctly analysed as in any literary history—and was erected by Lord Cobham in 1736, seven years after the poet's death and the funeral in Westminster Abbey at which Cobham himself had been one of the pall-bearers. But Congreve had then written nothing worthy of mention since 1700, when the inexplicable failure of "The Way of the World" led him to vow that he would never again write for the stage—a promise which he rigidly kept. But the fame which he had then already won (he was only 30) was sufficient to procure for him a high and honourable position in the social and literary circles of the day. At first he was but poorly off, but with the accession of the Hanoverians his fortunes were improved and at the end he enjoyed the very comfortable income of £1,200. Old age came early upon him, and we have the accounts of visits paid to him in his decline by Swift and by Voltaire. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to him was the action of Pope who, says Dr. Johnson, "passed over peers and statesmen to inscribe his Iliad to Congreve, with a magnanimity of which the praise had been complete had his friend's virtue been equal to his wit."

And by mention of Congreve's virtue, or rather of his deficiency in virtue, we may conveniently return to Collier. When in 1698 Collier published his "Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage"—of which the only merit, according to Lytton Strachey was that it was "written in good plain English"—Congreve had already produced "The Old Bachelor" (1693), "The Double Dealer" (1694), "Love for Love" (1695), and, in 1697, his only tragedy, "The Mourning Bride." The success of these plays had been terrific, and their author was now allowed to be the first tragic as well as the first comic dramatist of the day—moreover he was only 27 years old. On the appearance of "The Double Dealer" Dryden had sung—

Heaven, that but once was prodigal before,
To Shakespeare gave as much, she could not give him more—

and it is therefore all the more pathetic that Congreve should have made such a complete fool of himself in his resistance to the inept and superficial accusations of Collier, who, despite Macaulay's assertions to the contrary, lacked both brilliance and humour. Congreve, the most brilliant wit of his age, was ignominiously worsted in the contest, and although we have quoted above to show the ludicrousness of the claim that Collier effected a complete purgation of that licence of which the immoral bondage of Puritanism was the legitimate father, it cannot be denied that the results of Collier's onslaught must have had some effect upon his contemporaries. Yet Congreve had a cause to defend which scarcely any art could have rendered victorious—probably it needed no defence: it was Hazlitt who said of Congreve's stage that it was "altogether a speculative scene of things which has no reference whatever to the world that is."

We must suppose then that it was because Macaulay thought good to champion the cause of Collier, that he chose to speak of Congreve's cenotaph (though he admitted it was a bold word) as "the ugliest and most absurd of the buildings at Stowe." Be that as it may, that is no reason for its disrepair today, and Monkey Island has always been surrounded with a faint glamour of mystery and romance—especially when one has to cross to it by the traditional way, along the fallen tree. Perhaps, when the present phase of iconoclasm and apathy has passed, and when the true value of the priceless heritage of historical monuments at Stowe is fully realised, the ape will be replaced on his pedestal, and the memory perpetuated of one whose art and character are so fittingly recorded amongst the many worthies of Stowe.

A.

REVIEWS (No. 9)

"POCAHONTAS, OR THE NONPAREIL OF VIRGINIA," By David Garnett.

(Published by Chatto and Windus 8/6.)

Pocahontas is the latest book written by Mr. Garnett, the author of "The Grasshoppers Come." The story is based upon the life of Pocahontas, the daughter of an Indian chief. She was born in Virginia in 1595, and her life was inseparably bound up with the early history of the first English colony at Jamestown.

Mr. Garnett states in his preface that his object is to draw an accurate historical picture, and to make it a work of art. The characters in this book really lived, and the events occurred. Though the brilliance with which he tells his story makes it difficult to believe that he was so tightly bound by historical facts, he successfully achieves the first part of his plan. But it is the second part of his object that makes Pocahontas a book which people ought to read. It is a work of art. Mr. Garnett gives a life-like picture of Virginia at that time. He contrasts the English settler and the Indian, their ways of living, their attitude towards their enemies and towards death and sufferings. He shows how the Indians revelled in their blood lust and their debauchery. He describes the slaughter of twenty settlers, and how their dead bodies were subjected to the most brutal and disgusting indignities by the Indians. Then next morning—"with a happy shout the waiting lines of warriors and women turned and dashed from the village to the shore, and in another moment the water was bobbing with black heads. The blood was washed away, the blood and the mudstains and the sweat; the air was full of sweet laughter and the sunbeams falling on a scene of merry play and innocence." Then later in the book there is a description of an English hanging. Instead of a crowd that revelled in laughter and dance and cruel play, and then forgot all about it and was sweet and natural again, there was a crowd which licked its lips and stared with loathsome curiosity. There was no conclusion, no ending to this gathering of men, no orgy to wipe out the sordid knowledge of cruelty, shame and guilt.

Everything in the book is real and convincing. Mr. Garnett makes the book live by his descriptive powers. He seizes on the important or the trivial, and his realism enables him to draw a perfect picture. It is the intimacy and accurate observation of his descriptions that make them live. He takes a small incident, and by his description of it he can fix it so clearly in the reader's mind that he can bring up this incident later in the book with additional force. The first scene in the book is the torture of a captive by the women of the tribe. The prisoner shows extreme bravery, owing to his faith in the presence of a bird which he believes will receive his soul. This incident is not mentioned again until Pocahontas is on her deathbed. Then it is recalled to her mind, which gives an effect of binding the whole story together and making it a whole.

The difficulties that the author imposed on himself were great, but he has surmounted them with ease. He has produced a book which will stand high among the novels of the year, and which must considerably increase his reputation as a writer.

D.

GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS

Like Leonardo da Vinci, Hopkins was a forerunner. Unlike Leonardo, he passed his life unnoticed, without a single poem published. Hopkins was writing at his prime in 1870. It is now 1933, and he is beginning to come into his own. A broadcast talk has been devoted to him and a large second edition of his slender works has been published. Most obvious sign of all, two of his poems have crept into Palgrave's Golden Treasury. In another ten years, perhaps, he will be read by the masses as keenly as they now swim with Tennyson. He will have received his due seventy-three years too late.

To say that Hopkins was the greatest poet would of course be foolish and meaningless. It is impossible to make distinctions in so sweeping a form as that. Yet he was certainly one of the greatest poets of the nineteenth century, and he would compare favourably with any other whose works are as small in volume as his own. Condensation is his chief characteristic, and it is that which has prevented his success with the public. He has so much to say, and gives himself so little space in which to say it, that he crams in all the important words and leaves out the rest, expecting his reader to have sufficient intelligence to put them in himself. This process takes time and trouble, both of which could not be better spent; but the average poetic enthusiast, so-called, does not like to take such pains over a poem. He will read it through, as he skims through Tennyson, expecting to understand it all without any effort at thought on his part; and when he finds that it has conveyed nothing to him he will be offended and will throw it away. Only recently has he begun to search for the bits in his waste-paper basket to make certain that he has not been too hasty.

Hopkins as a man was intensely religious. He took life very seriously, and I do not think that he could ever have been flippant about anything—certainly in his poetry. By that I do not mean that he was dry and unsmiling like Milton, or a dreamer after ideals like Dante, for he possessed the same gentle humour that appears in the Essays of Elia. Like Lamb, too, he carried into his work the atmosphere of sadness which followed both of them through their lives—though for different reasons. Both had tragic lives. Lamb, living with madness, an outcast, forsaken by his friends and poverty-stricken, could not avoid the melancholy that runs through his essays and poems. "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces," he writes. Hopkins joined the Roman Catholic Church at an early age. His parents, to whom he was devoted, pleaded with him, stormed, broke away: he dared not go near them. His many friends wrote ceaselessly, begging him to look twice before leaping. Hopkins would have given his life for any friend; yet he had looked hundreds of times; he was convinced that the Roman Catholic religion was the one for him—and religion meant more to him than life. This breaking off of so many cherished friendships saddened him throughout his remaining years. "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces," he might have written, but instead:

"To seem the stranger lies my lot, my life
Among strangers. Father and mother dear,
Brothers and sisters are in Christ not near
And he my peace, my parting, sword and strife.
..... this to hoard unheard,
Heard unheeded, leaves me a lonely began."

Although Hopkins was deeply religious he was never spiritually happy. He himself considered it a privilege to be allowed to suffer agonies for his God, to impose upon himself long fasts and retreats. The only way to gain perfection was, to him, through suffering. To have any idea of the experiences that he went through, one must read his "Carrion Comfort," and the first part of the "Deutschland"—although it would be reckless to try to read the Deutschland without first mastering his form of expression in some of the smaller poems.

There are in Hopkins' character two points which must be grasped if we are fully to appreciate him. The first, as already mentioned, is the tremendous religious feeling which inspires his poetry. We may not agree with all, with any, of his views: for instance, that God is a terrible God, a God of blood and thunder, a sadistic deity that tortures his victims and only shows mercy when they are practically incapable of receiving it. ("Father and fondler of hearts thou hast wrung.") But we read Hopkins more for his poetry than his religion, and we must realise that were it not for his religious views—which are always profound, always interesting, always educative—his poetry would never have been inspired, would in fact never have been poetry.

The second point, which shows itself largely in his unofficial diary as well as in the majority of his poems, is his supremely adjusted sense of natural beauty. Wordsworth and his contemporary poets were interested in Nature: they wrote down dreamy thoughts about daffodils and nightingales, but they never experienced more than what may be called physical delight; they never had such a deep spiritual understanding as had Hopkins. He saw and heard everything in minute detail. He was perfectly in rapport with the fundamental balance of Nature—the subtle spiritual design without which cosmos would be chaos ('inscape,' he called it, for want of a better word). "The horned violet is a pretty thing, gracefully lashed," he wrote to a friend. "Even in withering the flower ran through beautiful inscapes."

Cloud-formation, too—everything speckled or piebald—fascinated him:

"Glory be to God for dappled things—
For skies of couple-colour as a brinded cow;
For rose-moles all in stipple upon trout that swim;
Fresh-firecoal chestnut-falls; finches' wings;
Landscape plotted and pieced"

and so on. There is nothing in Nature that he has missed.

Yet Hopkins did not let his ideas run away with his intellect. Keats, with his drowsy numbness, was a dreamer, but Hopkins, being essentially a realist, had no use for dreaming. He might grow excited, sorrowful, overjoyed; but what he wrote would convey some logical, definite idea. He did not swim away into the sleepy spheres of Make-believe, into the clammy ocean of Pretence.

A great deal of fuss has been made by academicians about Gerard Hopkins' sprung-rhythms and logaoedic, his paeons and outrides. This is probably because his rhythm is the only thing concerning Hopkins about which they feel capable of fussing. Anyway, I do not propose to deal with the subject here. It holds little interest for the average layman. What is infinitely more exciting, however, is his alliteration. As Charles Williams says, the only other poet who can claim anything like the same amount of alliteration is Swinburne. But how uselessly, how artlessly (or artily?) does Swinburne

in wanton playfulness write it down, compared with the cumulative emphasis of Hopkins. You will find examples in any of his poems:

"O Deutschland, double a desperate name!"
"The swoon of a heart that the sweep and the hurl of thee trod
Hard down with a horror of height."
"Didst fettle for the great grey drayhorse his bright and battering sandal!"

Hopkins does not use his alliteration unnecessarily: in each case it stamps out a definite sense, a real living meaning which gains in power and stress at every stride.

Emphasis, indeed, is another of his triumphs. It generally goes hand in hand with his alliteration, as can be seen from the above random examples. But he mastered another way of stressing himself, namely by repetition. In the hands of anyone short of an expert this will invariably collapse, like a joke that does not 'get across,' yet Hopkins manages it perfectly. Here is a line that appears in the "Deutschland." On the first reading it looks like an ordinary line with no great emotional content.

"Where, where was a, where was a place?"

But if we read it in its context we can see that it holds all the panic-stricken nightmare feelings of a lost soul hovering in space between Heaven and Hell, and screaming for a firm foothold. And in the "Golden Echo":

"Give beauty back, beauty, beauty, beauty, back to God, beauty's self and beauty's giver."

There are many little tricks, too numerous and too abstract for the amount of space permitted this article, which can only be appreciated by reading Hopkins' poems. One last element, however, insists on at least a brief description: it is Hopkins' word combinations. Like James Joyce, he thought that the supply of words in the English language was lamentably limited, and a radical change was necessary if one wanted to be definite. Sometimes he would invent words of his own; sometimes bring to light obsolete words which nobody had heard for the last two centuries; and sometimes he would couple words together, making in them a new meaning which in the ordinary way would need at least one sentence to itself. The couplings may be by hyphens, like 'dapple-dawn-drawn' and 'wring-world,' or we may find, after a moment's thought, that he has run two words into one. For instance, where he wishes to convey the idea of autumn leaves falling piecemeal, he uses the word 'leafmeal.' Hopkins' euphony too, is carried to its logical extreme. What could be better-sounding than this:—

". . . How a lush-kept plush-capped sloe
Will, mouthed to flesh-burst, gush!"

Or this:

"Winning ways, airs innocent, maiden manners, sweet looks, loose locks,
long locks, lovelocks, gaygear, going gallant, girlgrace—"

Pushed a little further, these lines would crash from the sublime to the ridiculous, from a glorious roll of words to a Peter Piper tongue-twister. Hopkins takes a delight

in building these precarious card-houses of words, and we read through them breathlessly waiting for the one slip, the one discordant note, that will destroy them. But the jar does not come: the house stands.

Gerard Hopkins died of fever in Ireland when he was forty-five. Had he lived he might have covered the startling nakedness of his poetic tricks, his mannerisms, with which he was still experimenting at the time of his death, and which do not appear in the earlier poems. As they are, they hold a disproportionate amount of attention, and, bewildered or repulsed, the reader seldom penetrates to the living source of poetry underneath. But a novelty cannot go on indefinitely being new. The eye will at last grow used to the bright light, and the reader of Hopkins will find a well-spring of poetic energy exceeding even the dynamism of Donne's sermons; the energy, condensed into ninety short poems, of a young man whom so few have tried to understand. Hopkins, once born, will never die.

J.R.L.

THE LAMPLIGHTER

They are very strange men of a very queer race. Besides, the only authentic ones live in the big towns; provincial lamplighters are only charlatans. There is one, too, whom I have known for years—though I only talked with him a few days ago. I had known him from childhood. This was the basis of our conversation, for if I had never seen him before, I should not have been interested in his philosophy, because I would not have recognised the personal touch in his business. As it was, I listened rapt.

"You know, sir," he began. "This life of mine is not a poor one, nor a wasted one. The most beautiful thing that can happen to anyone is to be expected by another with joy. It happens to me every night. I walk up this street, crossing from side to side to light each lamp, and I see the most stupendous sight in the world. It is eager expectation. As I pass No. 32 on the right, I look up—and out of the top window a little boy looks at me and my lighter. His eyes follow me along and at the next lamp up goes my rod, and twinkle! On goes the light. And from another nursery window on the same side, a child is held by his nanny waiting to see me light his lamp for him. I am the signal for baths, for meals and for bed. I am the End of the Day for children and the Beginning of the Night for grown-ups. Which do you suppose is the happier? The younger with rest and peace before them or the older with fun and riot to come? For I am both to each of them."

I said to him: "You are a very strange man, for you are not a man, but a principle. You could never have been a child yourself, or you could answer those questions you have asked me. No; you must have been born a lamplighter. Now, I do not expect you know this: that I have known you for twenty years and more, intimately, as a friend, though I have never spoken to you. You were the long awaited. For I was one of those children of whom you spoke. I have waited for you for as many hours as there are in a month. Undressing by the fire before the final moment of the day when it becomes night—at the switching out of the light in the night-nursery—I have listened for your step along the street. And when I heard it, I would go and press my face to the window-pane. I would see you light the lamp before the one that stood in front of our front door." I paused for a second. "Yes," I continued, "I suppose it must have been the same. But, for me, that lamp-post of mine was always a little

different from the others; a special one. It had a crown on its head and it was the only lamp-post in the street for me. Then you would come along and up would go your sparkling staff, as you switched on the gas and light. Then, while you passed on, the crown on the top shone, and I turned away leaving the window misty with my breath, as cloudy as real happiness is. I turned away to bed and to the thing I feared most, night. That is not romance. Even to-day I am as scared of the dark as ever. It is why I am speaking to you now; for you personify light for me."

Ah! said the old man. "I notice that you have made some elementary mistakes in your deductions about me and my trade. You think that I am a machine for lighting lamps; you forget that I am a lamp-lighter. You do not realise that I, too, love the people who wait for me. I have known you for longer than you think. I have watched you descend from the nursery as a child, to the drawing-room as a boy, and now to the smoking-room as a man. And I have seen you stare engrossed in me and my art from all those three rooms. I have watched you look up from your toys, your talk and your book, to glance at an action which interested you in childhood. You have not put away childish things, for that is impossible to do. It is only childish things that are worth doing, as they are simple and unblemished. It is only when we think as children that we are able to think directly, and we can think as children only if we have contact with them. And that is why I am so wise."

I answered: "You are weird, because you do not really exist. You are only wise, because you think as a child. Paradoxes are impossible, because, if true, the world would be no longer inhabited. It is only because I associate you with warmth and kindness that I love you. If my nurse had been a harridan or my home a barnhouse, I should now cherish an intent desire to kill you. You can only talk to me, as you have done, because you are connected in my mind with love. Now, I am tired of you! Go away!"

The ancient monument shook its head slowly. "No," it replied. "No! You are not really tired of me. You are afraid, because I am destroying your ideals, formed while a man. Return to childish ideals! Unless you do there is no salvation for your peace of mind. You are angry with me because I appear to be a rodent burrowing into your snug burrow of sedative contemplation; whereas, in reality, I am rejuvenating your thoughts. That is the whole trouble with our lives. We cannot keep young ourselves, we rust up physically and, therefore, we rust up mentally in some ways. The only freedom is in keeping young; and our greatest desire is in wishing that we were young again. You are happy beyond all measure when you see me light your own lamp, because it is a childish joy. And I shall never die, because I am rejuvenated by the children's faces from the windows of nurseries. I am immortal, because I make my mind grow younger each day."

"Stop!" I cried. "Stop! Tell me how old you are. Relate to me your life's history! How many generations of children have you seen grow up and fill their nurseries with their own children? Give me the secret that only you and Peter Pan hold!"

It was useless. For the conundrum had vanished into the gloom of his lamps. It was unavailing to cry after him; as it always is, to shout and clamour for something when we have only just realised that it is the real article and not a fake, when we have discarded it as useless and suddenly realise that it is needed. As for myself, I cried after my lamplighter—my childhood. But neither will return.

N.G.A.

THE SPORT OF KINGS

This name is usually applied to horse-racing and, indeed, since the unfortunate fate of Rufus, English kings have always patronised the turf. But in France monarchs never honoured a Gallic Newmarket with their presence or made a Royal Ascot in in some Provençal village. Instead they sought amusement in the chase and shook off the cares of State—as many of them as were troubled by such trifles—in a day's wild boar hunting. But it is strange how such innocent diversions grow. Passion for the chase seemed to fester in the Bourbons, like chins in the Habsburgs or madness in the Romanoffs. The development of this obsession forms an interesting study.

This passion had still the innocence of youth in the sixteenth Century when monarchy had not yet fully developed. The outstanding figure of that time was Catharine de Medici, the mother of a succession of young kings for whom she had to act as Regent and to defend the throne against at least three pretending families, all with some royal blood and—which mattered more—with supporting armies. For sixteenth century France bore a surprising resemblance to present day Germany. The Queen-Regent, however, who was accurately summed up by an English traveller as having 'too much wit for a woman and too little honesty for a Queen,' was not easily daunted. As well as keeping the throne for her children, she found plenty of time for the inevitable pastime, being, we are told, the first lady in hunting 'to put the leg round the pommel, which was far more graceful and becoming than sitting with the foot upon a plank.' She was really the first suffragette, being very spirited: "It was one of her greatest pleasures to ride far and fast, though she fell many times with damage to her body, breaking her leg once, and wounding her head, which had to be trepanned." The same authority says: "It was fine to see her going over the country on horseback attended by forty or fifty ladies and demoiselles mounted on hackneys well caparisoned, and sitting their horses in such good grace that the men could not do better." At that time hunting was altogether delightful, but it was to be horribly debased when men became masters of the kingdom and so masters of the chase.

A hundred years later monarchy had risen to the height of its glory. Louis XIV, 'le roi soleil,' was ruling at Versailles and all Europe looked up to the 'grand monarque' in his golden palace. But unfortunately it was not gold, only gilt. Saint-Simon said that when he left Versailles he sometimes used to stop in the street and watch a dog gnaw a bone, as a true sentiment was so rare at the Court. Hunting partook of the general splendour. About £170,000 was spent on it every year. There was room at Versailles—and it was always occupied—for nearly 1000 dogs and there used to be meets every day. The wolf-hounds alone ran twice a week and killed on an average forty wolves a year.

Then the French monarchy began to decay and the more rotten it became the more money would be spent on hunting and similar recreations. By the middle of the 18th century Louis XV was killing stags at the rate of 500 a month. But there seems to be some truth in Carlyle's statement that 'the first of all Gospels is that a lie cannot endure for ever,' for in 1789 the French Revolution came and swept away the monarchy and its hunting.

But that was not quite the end of the story. There was an aftermath which sums up and points the moral to the whole tale. For Napoleon succeeded the Revolution, and when he was defeated the Great Powers of Europe restored the Bourbons.

Now the second of these Bourbons inherited very strongly the spirit of the 'ancien régime.' He even boasted that he was the only man who had not changed since 1789. He was overthrown by a Revolution consequent on the publication of some Ordinances suppressing free speech and dissolving the Chamber. But the Revolution might not have been successful had the king had any foresight and made any preparations. As it was most of the troops were unprepared, the Minister of War was in Africa, the Under-Minister first saw the Ordinances when they were published in the official paper and Charles himself—*was hunting*.

* * * * *

At any rate, it was a suitable end for the Bourbons and provides good material for an Essay.

H. D. BARBOUR.

THE SEELEY OF 1777

HORACE WALPOLE'S COPY AND SOME REFLECTIONS PROVOKED BY IT.

It is well known that the Buckingham printer, Seeley, published successive editions of a "Description of Stowe" during the second half of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. A copy of the edition of 1777 was acquired by Horace Walpole and annotated at several points with marginal remarks in his own handwriting. This book (bought by the fifth Earl of Rosebery at the Beckford sale of 1883) is now in the library at Mentmore. Lady Rosebery has very kindly lent it to the School for a few days and one or two points about it seem worthy of record.

In a kind of introductory note Horace Walpole says:—

"Most of the verses and inscriptions in the garden were composed by George Lord Lyttleton in his earlier time for his uncle Richard Temple Viscount Cobham who made the garden. The lines on Princess Amelia I believe were written by Anna Countess Temple. The magnificent front to the garden as it now exists was built by Richard Grenville Earl Temple who ornamented the entrance too, and built the Temple of Concord and Victory in memory of Lord Chatham's and his own administration. He also greatly improved the garden, and erected Mr. Pitt's and Princess Amelia's Arches, and improved some of the buildings."

The remark about "Concord" is misleading. The Temple was in existence at least as early as 1751, though it seems at first to have been called only "The Grecian Temple." The interior was remodelled in or about 1760 to record the victories of the Quebec year (1759) and the building may have been renamed at the same time.

Walpole's Seeley contains an illustration of a group of "Artificial Ruins" to which no title is given. Horace Walpole's note is as follows:—

"This in Viscount Cobham's time was called The Temple of Modern Virtue, his Lordship being then in opposition to the Court."

The Seeley of 1747 records the name, and a Dialogue which Seeley published in 1748 makes a special point of it. The speakers in this Dialogue are two visitors to the garden called *Polyptbon* and *Callophilus*. Seeing the Temples of Modern and of Ancient Virtue *Polyptbon* remarks:—

“*Polyptb.* O! I see the whole Design; A very elegant Piece of Satyr, upon my Word! This pompous Edifice is intended, I suppose, to represent the flourishing Condition, in which ancient Virtue still exists; and those poor shattered Remains of what has never been very beautiful (notwithstanding, I see, they are placed within a few Yards of a Parish-church) are designed to let us see the ruinous State of decayed modern Virtue.”

Another of Walpole's notes is concerned with the vexed problem of the Palladian Bridge, although how much light it throws thereon may be disputed.

In the Seeley of 1747 the description of the Palladian Bridge says:—

“The Roof, on the side facing the Water, is supported by *Ionic* Pillars. The Back-Wall is adorned with a Piece of *Alt-Relief* by Mr. *Scheemaker*, representing the four Quarters of the World bringing their various Products to *Britannia*.”

In later editions up to and including that of 1759 this description is repeated and the accompanying engravings show the bridge with what seems to be a solid back. But in 1762 the last sentence is transferred to the description of the Temple of Concord (“*Pediment*” being substituted for “*Back-Wall*”) and it undoubtedly describes exactly the crowded pediment of Concord as it now is. It has been suggested that Seeley or his compositor made a slip in the earlier editions and printed under the Palladian Bridge what should have been printed under Concord. Such a mistake, however, would hardly have been repeated in edition after edition, and in any case Seeley appears to be acquitted by the evidence not only of his own Dialogue of 1748 but also by another Guide printed by a rival firm. In 1753 a certain Geo. Bickham published a Guide which was to be sold “*in May's Buildings*; and at the *New Inn* going into the Gardens.” Of the Palladian Bridge Bickham says:—

“This is a very handsome Bridge over one of the Rivers: The Roof on the Side facing the Water is supported by *Ionic* Columns; the Back of it by an *Alto-Relievo* of the Four Quarters of the World (finely carved by SCHEE-MAKER). This Bridge has a most delightful effect, when beheld from many different Parts of this magnificent Garden: It is a vaulted Fabric, where you see the different Parts of the World bringing their several Products to BRITANNIA, to whom they seem to pay Homage. A great many of these Figures are extremely striking. There is so much Art required, and so much difficulty attends doing anything in this Way, as it ought to be, that when we do meet with a good Piece of Workmanship of this Kind, it affords us an extreme Pleasure, you go strait on and come to

THE IMPERIEL CLOSET

Which is a square room,”

The Dialogue of 1748 clearly assumes a back wall with reliefs.

“*Calloph.* — I am leading you now to that genteel Piece of Building which goes by the Name of the Palladian Bridge.

Polyptb. I have seen, I think, something like it at my Lord *Pembroke's*.

Calloph. I believe, Sir, the Model was taken from thence. Tho' if I remember right, the Roof is there supported by Pillars on both Sides.

Polyptb. I think it is.

Polyptb. Yon Wall at this Distance seems to promise us some Bass-relief.

Calloph. Yes, Sir; you are there presented with a View of the different Quarters of the World, bringing their various Products to *Britannia*. It is a pretty Ornament enough for a Bridge, which, like the Art of Navigation, joins one Land to another.

Polyptb. I can't say I much admire the Workmanship. There is a great Degree of Aukwardness in several of the Figures.

Calloph. Why really I am so far of your way of thinking, that I must own

I am no great Admirer of this kind of Work, except it be extremely fine.”

There seems to be little doubt that at some date between 1759 and 1762 the “*Piece of Alt-Relief*” was actually moved from the bridge to the temple—probably when the temple was remodelled and renamed—although it is difficult to understand why it should have been triangular if originally made to fill a rectangular space. Possibly, however, Mr. *Scheemaker*, who lived till 1770, made a new relief on the old theme for Concord, the earlier one being destroyed. In the Seeleys of 1763 and later years the bridge appears in its present form and the text says simply that its “*Roof* is supported by *Ionic* Pillars.” But Horace Walpole notes in his 1777 copy:—

‘The back of this was originally shut up and painted with *Britannia* hiding the reign of George 2nd—but after *Ld. Cobham* and his nephews joined the Court this was removed.”

This suggests an intermediate stage between the “*Alt-Relief*” and the “*Ionic* Pillars,” but in reality it is almost certainly a mistake. The Seeley of 1774 refers to just such a painting as Walpole describes, but places it in the Temple of Friendship. Horace Walpole was often inaccurate as well as mischievous. However, there do seem to have been some paintings on the back wall of the Palladian Bridge, though long after *Cobham's* quarrels with the Court were ended. The Seeley of 1747 after describing the “*Alt-Relief*” adds:—

“Here are painted by Mr. *Sleter*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, with a Map of Virginia in his Hand and Sir *William Penn*, holding *The Laws of Pensilvania*.”

Strangely enough these paintings are never referred to again—unless Horace Walpole's confusing little scribble be regarded as a reference.

To make a complete history of the Palladian Bridge, collecting and collating all the statements made about it in all the eighteenth century descriptions and dialogues, would be a task well worth undertaking by any Stoic who cared for a small piece of historical research. A good deal of work on the subject has already been done by two Old Stoics at Oxford. If someone could find a Seeley of 1760 or 1761 we should probably learn from it whether and when the *Scheemaker* relief made its alleged journey across the park, changing its shape on the way. But as neither the British Museum nor the Bodleian contains an edition of that date, it is probable that none was published.

Horace Walpole's other annotations are not of much importance. Of the Corinthian Arch he says :—

“Designed by Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnock, Nephew of William 1st Earl of Chatham.”

This remark helps to date the notes. For Thomas Pitt was made a peer in 1784 and Walpole would have called him “Lord Camelford” if he had been writing after that.

On page 9 there is a printed paragraph headed “In the Inside of a Room Part of a late Pyramid.” A marginal note in what *may* be a different handwriting from that of the other notes says :—

“Now intended for a Cenotaph on the top of which will be placed four statues viz of William Earl of Chatham George Lord Lyttleton The Right Honourable George Grenville and one other.”

A further note in a handwriting that is apparently different from either of the others, adds in reference to the “one other” above :—

“probably of Richard Earl Temple himself by whom the marginal note was written.”

If Earl Temple really wrote the “marginal note,” he must have done so very promptly after the publication of the book in 1777. For in 1779 he was thrown out of his carriage on one of the Stowe avenues and died of his injuries. He must also have used a pen very similar to Walpole's, though perhaps the resemblance between the handwritings is due to the sponginess of the paper, which has made the ink run a good deal in both places. Possibly the “marginal note” itself was written by a later owner of the book than Horace Walpole and the comment on it by a later owner still. The point is happily of small importance. The “Part of a late Pyramid” has long since disappeared.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Stoic.

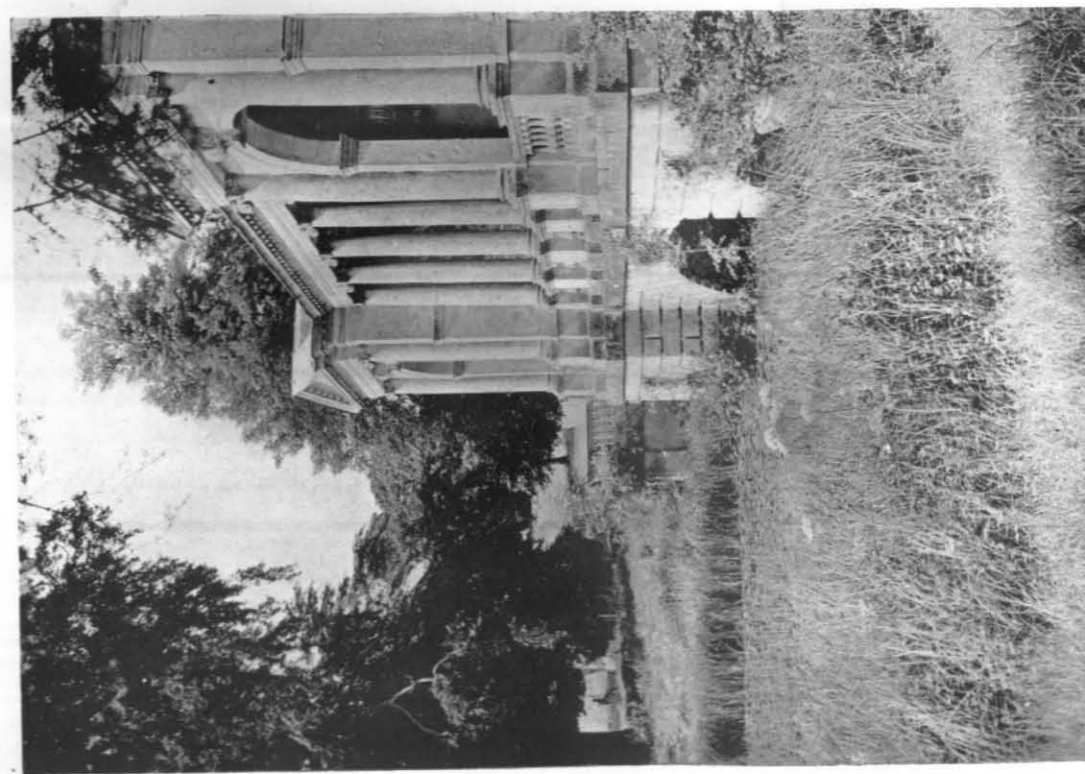
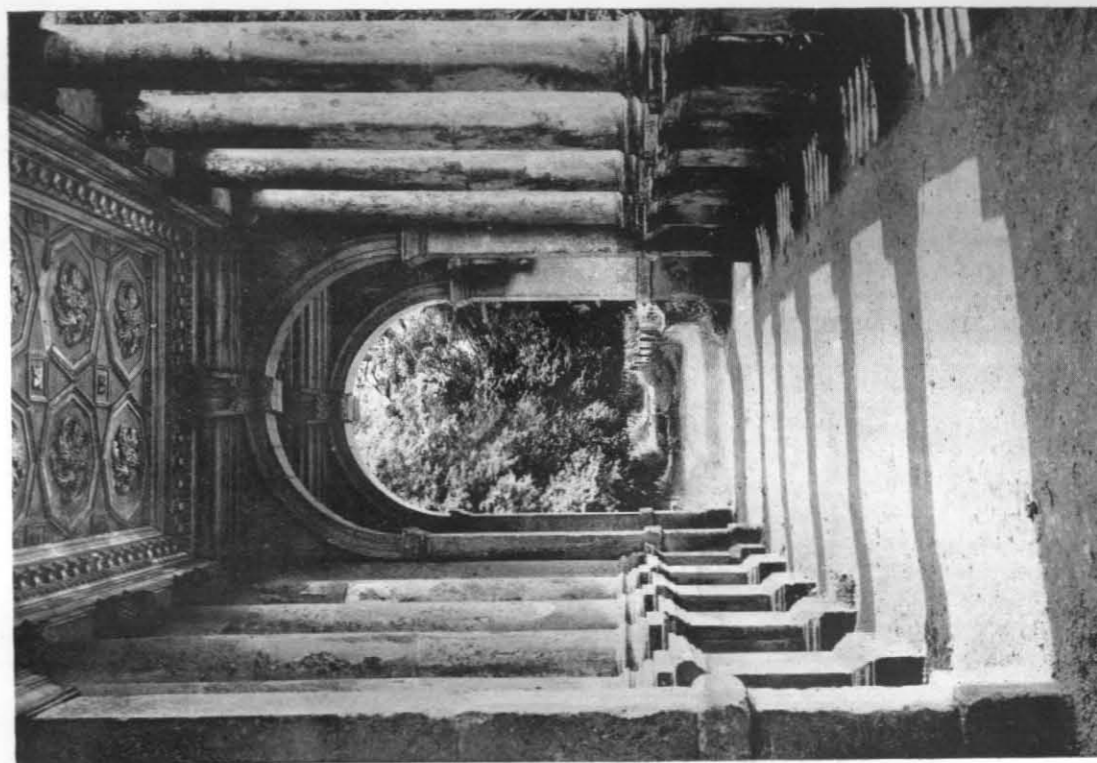
DEAR SIR,

In connection with the general criticisms you make in your report on the Stowe Show (which I much appreciate) I should like to see emphasized even more strongly the absolute futility of a ‘variety’ show of this type. I am perfectly certain that people will come to see a three-act play who will not cross the road to look at the type of entertainment we have provided hitherto.

From the producer's point of view, it is a tremendous labour to organize such a show and the return is entirely out of proportion to the work expended. In my opinion the present system is scarcely worth the trouble involved, but I am firmly convinced that a good three-act play would be of great value to both performers and producer.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. CHANNON.



THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE.

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