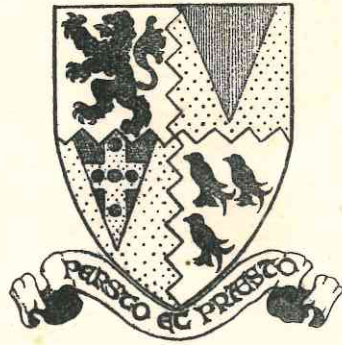
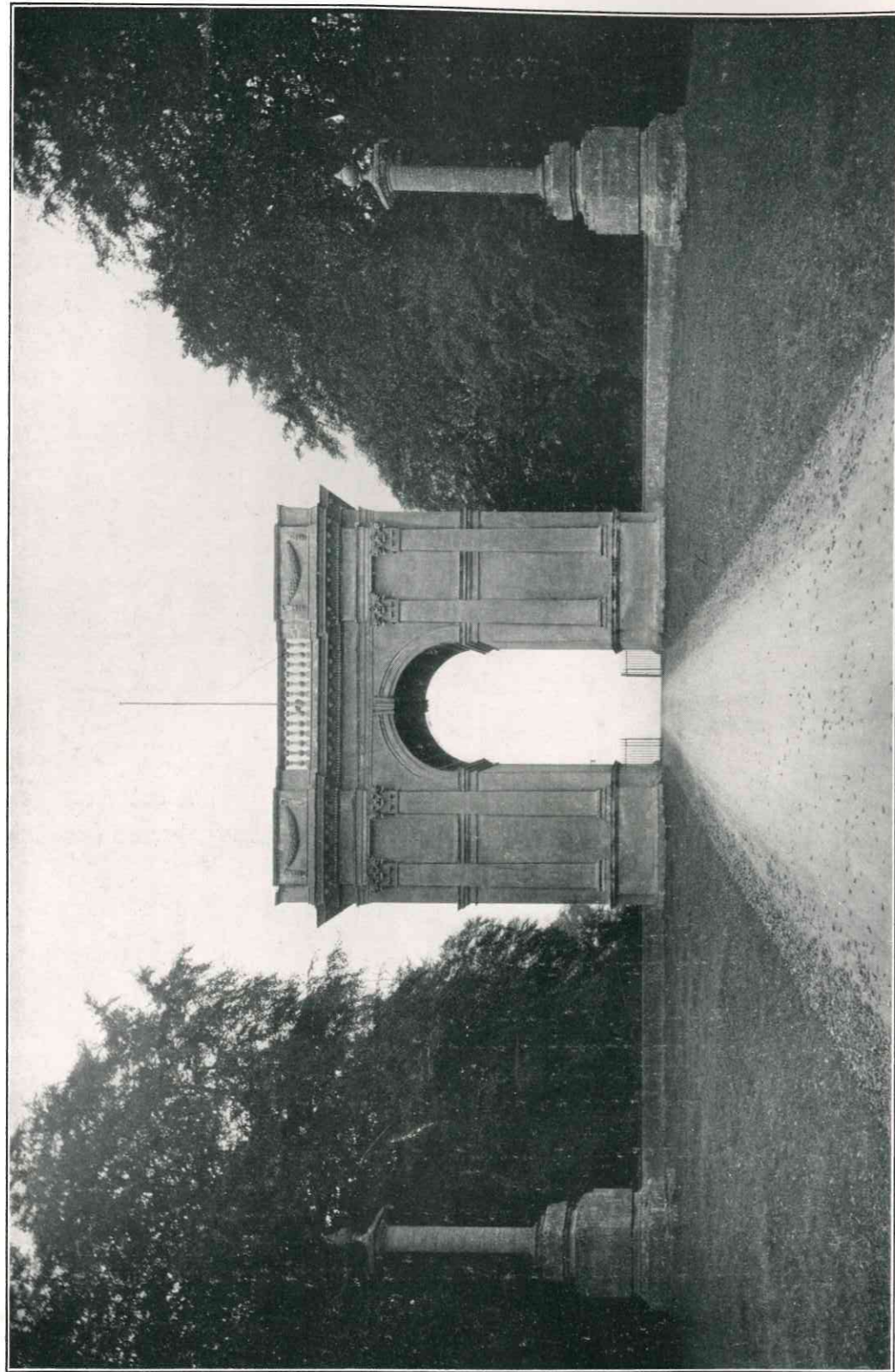


THE STOIC



Number Ten

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THE STOIC

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No. 3

GRAFTON

NEXT term the School will number 450 boys. This means an increase of about twenty upon the figure shown in the current Blue Book, and to that extent the foundation of Grafton House is no doubt to be regretted. But 450 cannot seriously be regarded as too large a number for a School, and the advantages of the new building scheme outweigh all the drawbacks involved by this small increase in population. It is worth the cost.

Briefly, the changes proposed are these. The White Horse Block is to be largely rebuilt and new floors are to be added on the top—two on the wings and one on the centre. Cobham will cease to own the dormitories in the present upper storey, and these, with the new ones being built, will become the dormitories of Grafton. Cobham is to take in more territory on its other frontier, and a reduction of numbers in several of our swollen Houses will at last become possible. What is more, a considerable number of additional studies are to be provided in the West Wing of the new block, and some Masters' Quarters are being constructed in the East Wing. The Lower Four Classrooms will be knocked together into a Houseroom, and the Modern Language Classroom opposite them will be used to make a Changing Room and for other purposes.

The opportunity will be taken of clearing away all the small trees and undergrowth with which this end of the School buildings is surrounded, and of removing the various cages and huts which survive from the old Zoo. To some extent the new work proposed has the merits of a 'slum clearance' scheme, and there is no doubt that, apart from anything else, when the builders have finished their work, the 'East End' of the School will be enormously improved both in appearance and in usefulness.

The Housemaster of Grafton will be Mr. P. B. Freeman, whose accession to the Staff has been welcomed here with notable unanimity—not only on account of what he can do and what he has done, but also, and still more, on account of what he is.

THE CHAPEL

THERE is little to report about the Chapel for the moment, but it is expected that very important decisions will be made almost immediately, and these will of course be recorded in later issues of *The Stoic*. Meanwhile it is perhaps worth saying that no time is being wasted by the Chapel Committee.

THE SITE OF THE CHAPEL

Est humili lauro lucus, laetissimus umbrae,
Fagus ubi tenebras ilice mixta facit;
Hic nova res oblata patet; mox limina surgent,
Quae labor attollent artificumque manus.
Mox nobis fervebit opus, miransque videbis
Conspicuos muros templaque digna deo.

ON THE NEW BUILDINGS*

PERHAPS the chief value of Mr. Powys' article on the new buildings at Stowe is to enable the hasty critic to realise more fully the great difficulties which confronted Mr. Williams-Ellis when he designed them, and to gauge accordingly the measure of success he achieved.

The architect's task was, briefly, to add the necessary new buildings to the existing house, in a style comparable with the old one, yet for purposes entirely different from those of our ancestors 'in spacious days of leisure,' and, unlike them, with a limited supply of money.

The Study and Laboratory Blocks and the new Classrooms Mr. Powys describes as 'simple and unaffected,' their planning 'direct and sometimes adroit.'

In a Laboratory Block the peculiar problem is, no doubt, the need for many windows of equal height, and for special means of ventilation.

Mr. Powys suggests that the building would have had 'a more generous scale' if the front had been on one plane and the central section left out.

'I believe,' he says, 'the flaming cupola would have shone as nobly had this been so.'

Yet, keeping in mind the window problem, and trying to imagine the front of the block as one flat surface filled with three identical rows of windows, the layman might well feel that the central block is

a welcome projection—might murmur, perhaps, 'For this relief much thanks.'

Among the features that Mr. Powys commends are the oak headstocks of the old bells, the 'really beautiful *flèche*' which crowns the Laboratory Block, the vases and the capitals of the columns of Chatham House, and the portico of the gymnasium. On the other hand, he has fault to find with 'the change of scale calling too loudly for attention in the "union-jack" bars of some new doors and windows.'

Chatham, as a whole, Mr. Powys is 'alike reserved to blame or to commend.' 'It stands to be judged as a new work,' he says, 'independent of any surroundings but those provided by trees and the lie of the earth's surface.'

He does not, however, judge it.

He is now critic, now adviser, now eulogist, now apologist. Yet his view is, we feel, a sincerely appreciative one, and his article is illustrated throughout by a number of excellent photographs and by the architect's plans.

Mr. Powys vindicates Mr. Williams-Ellis's work when he says that the most jealous architect 'cannot leave Stowe without feeling that here are a number of new buildings, cleanly built, strong, seemly, and displaying no petty idiosyncrasies.'

J.M.R.

*'Mr. Williams-Ellis's New Buildings at Stowe.' By A. R. Powys, in the *Architects' Journal* for April 28th, 1926.

OLD STOIC SOCIETY

THE following are extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Old Stoic Society, held at Stowe on June 26th, 1926:—

'Present:—D. F. Wilson (*Chairman*), N. A. C. Croft (*Oxford*), H. E. Robinson (*Cambridge*), the Hon. G. C. S. P. Butler, J. F. Roxburgh.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Roxburgh, seconded by Mr. Croft, it was resolved that Mr. W. E. Capel Cure be and hereby is elected an Hon. Member of the Society, and appointed Local Secretary to the Society.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Butler, it was resolved that in future all members of the School who, having been at Stowe for not less than two years, have left School in the normal course, shall *ipso facto* be held to be members of the Society, provided:—

(a) that their names have been submitted to the Hon. Secretary by the Local Secretary of the Society; and

(b) that the Local Secretary shall in each case have previously obtained the approval of the Headmaster.'

'On the motion of Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was resolved that in no case shall anyone be entitled to wear the colours of the Society until he shall have attained the age of 17 years.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Croft, seconded by Mr. Butler, it was resolved that the Advisory Member and the Local Secretary be requested to go into the question of the suitability of the present Old Stoic tie, and to make recommendations to the Committee.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Croft, it was resolved that the Old Stoic blazer at present in use be modified by the addition of the School Arms on the pocket.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Croft, seconded by Mr. Butler, it was resolved that it shall not be permissible to add to the Old Stoic blazer letters or dates commemorating the wearer's membership of a Football or Cricket team.'

'On the proposal of Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Robinson, it was resolved that, except in so far as they have been abrogated or amended by resolutions passed at the present meeting, the resolutions adopted at the Meeting held on June 1st, 1925, shall now be deemed to have been reviewed and confirmed.'

PRIZES

Barber Reading Prizes.—Senior: A. R. H. Ward. Junior: E. H. D. Low.

Bertram Prizes for Latin (2 prizes).—A. E. Bolton and M. Stirling.

Burroughs Essay Prize.—P. H. Lucas.

Charles Loudon Prize for Greek.—M. Stirling.

Headmaster's Art Prizes.—First, P. H. Lucas; Second, A. Carden.

Pearman Smith Prize for Mathematics.—P. Reid.

Peters Bone Prizes for English Composition.—Prose: H. P. Croom-Johnson. Verse: R. H. Scott.

Warrington Prize for History.—E. D. O'Brien.

Humphrey Foster Prize for Science.—The Prize has been awarded this year to R. MacD. Barbour for an Essay on 'Radio-activity and the structure of the Atom with some remarks on the Age of the Earth's Surface, as revealed by the Radio-Elements.'

A special second prize (available for this year only) has been awarded to S. J. L. Taylor for an Essay on 'The Microscope, its Theory, Design and History.'

SCHOLARSHIPS

The following have been elected to Scholarships at Stowe:—

P. M. BEECH. (Mr. C. H. T. Hayman, Manor House, Brackley).

P. A. J. G. GRAHAM. (Mr. J. C. Morgan-Brown, St. Edmund's School, Grayshott, Hindhead.)

A. R. W. STANSFELD. (Mr. R. Crawshaw, Selwyn House, Broadstairs.)

J. P. McDONAGH. (Mr. H. C. McDonell, Twyford School, Winchester.)

D. N. DEAKIN. (Mr. D. Shilcock, King's Mead, Seaford.)

J. N. WOODBRIDGE. (Mr. A. W. Roberts, Langley Place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.)

STOICA

THE new classrooms being built beyond the West Block will form the back row of a large group of classrooms which is to fill the space between the West Block and the new Chapel.

The front row of this group cannot be begun just at present. When it is eventually completed, its Southern facade will reproduce the facade of the old Laboratory Block.

The ingenious photograph lately exhibited on the Headmaster's Notice Board shows the effect which the reduplication of the Laboratory Block will have when the new West Court is completed.

The additional Motor Mower, which has done so much to improve the appearance of the grounds during the latter part of the term, is a 4-cylinder water-cooled 42 in. machine made by Green's, of Leeds.

The Modern Play Reading Society has been restrained in its activities by the prospect of the School Certificate Examination, but it hopes to read 'Abraham Lincoln' at the end of the term, when this tyranny is overpast.

The Wireless Society is dormant in the summer term, as a rule, though the General Strike forced its Secretary into the limelight in the first week of term, during which bulletins were heard (as a rule) from the President's loud-speaker on the South Front outside Assembly.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Society has held one extraordinary meeting this term, at which a discussion took place on the subject of the election of members, and two new members were provisionally elected.

Sergt. Bishop gave a short demonstration lecture on the wind instruments of the orchestra in the Gymnasium on May 25th.

The Degree of Bachelor of Music was conferred on Mr. S. Watson at Oxford on June 24th.

Speech Day this year is fixed for Saturday, July 24th, when Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., will be the principal

speaker. There will be a cricket match during the afternoon against the Eton Second XI and a fencing match against the Salle Tassart.

The School has suffered less than some institutions from the prolongation of the Coal Strike, as all the principal services are provided for by oil-fired furnaces.

On Saturday, July 16th, those who learn music had the pleasure of listening to a violin recital by Mr. R. C. G. Dartford. The work performed was the César Frank Violin Sonata.

The conversion of a certain sitting-room into a hair-dressing saloon has inspired the following lament:—

'Come, weep ye Heav'ns, ye Tempests lour!
—Where once full many a crowded hour
The Heir of Science used to pass,
The Hair is now cut off, alas!'

A new scoring box and board, a replica on a small scale of the well-known scoring board at Lords, has been made by Mr. Habershon, with the help of other amateurs, and now stands on the East side of the First XI ground. The movable numbers, which show each run as it is scored, have enhanced the excitement of the matches on some recent occasions.

The House Golf Competition was won last term by Chandos.

One of the largest of Mr. Neville's canvasses is now on the roof of the Arts Club.

This is the term when trees—one of the chief glories of Stowe—are at their best. More people in the School are taking an interest in them, especially when Latin is the alternative.

A considerable amount of forestry work is waiting to be done; but the Bursar finds it hard to think of anything just now but pigs and poultry.

The reconstruction and redecoration of the East Colonnade, with its twenty-seven Ionic pillars, is now complete. The skilful way in which the mouldings on the inside walls have been picked out would have warmed the heart of an Adams.

An inter-House Drill Cup, to be called 'The Coldstream Drill Cup,' has been presented by Col. Harold Phillips, late of the Coldstream Guards. Col. J. V. Campbell, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel commanding the Coldstream Guards, was good enough to come himself to judge the competition, which was won by Temple.

The growth of Grafton House has been amazingly rapid, as members of Middle Four 'A' know better than most of us. This is due to the skill and energy of Mr. Grant, the foreman, who was also responsible for the remarkable achievement of getting Chatham on to its legs in just under eleven months.

C. D. Harrison, G. A. Griffin, A. C. Dawson, B. C. Gadney, R. H. G. Carr, A. J. P. Ling, C. J. P. Pearson have been awarded their First XI Colours.

R. H. G. Carr, G. G. Harrison, A. M. Cowell, E. R. Avory, J. de P. G. Mayhew, W. S. Hyde, J. U. Body, J. E. Dawson, J. F. Marshall, C. N. M. Blair, C. B. Jones, D. A. G. Keith, W. R. K. Silcock have been awarded their Second XI Colours.

MORE MALAPROPIA

MY DEAR LYDIA,

It has long been my intervention to write to you, but you must know that my time has been likewise engaged in patrimonial adventures. Two weeks after you left us, our marriage was consternated here in Bath—Sir Lucius is a most admirable husband, and he is the very perspection of maritime virtue. We have left Bath for our honeycomb, which we are spending in London, at the mansion of Sir Lucius' father, Sir Theodore, in Soho. I miss very much, dear Lydia, the sweet employment of your company; it is all I need to make my happiness deplete. Dear Sir Lucius has for my sake extricated from his life that distracting practice of duelling, which once so nearly germinated his precious existence, and at which we interviewed none too soon.

I am sure that you and Jack are enjoying a solicitous sojourn in Italy, for it is such a pedantic country, and it is the very nutrient of all the arts and learning.

I am much compressed by the grandame of London society; everything is of the most rich and radish type, and Sir Lucius has had to buy me six new gowns, as it is one of the exquisites of London not to wear the same dress more than twice. What I like best, however, is the way in which people talk; they use such astounding phrases that it is a despite to hear them, and they all remain from casting nasturtiums on my parts of speech, against which a few people at Bath have had the indolence to incinerate.

I am going to a chameleon at Lady Dance's, so farewell! Lydia. I am eagerly retrospecting your next letter.

Your affectionate Aunt,
DELIA O'TRIGGER.

A DREAM OF A VILLAGE

(NOT entered for last term's competition.)

HALFWAY between the hamlets of Tingemere and Stowe-on-the-Dole lies the charming, old-world hamlet of Drofdad. Experts have discovered that its name, like the majority of its seventeen inhabitants, originated in Norman times.

It consists of four houses, a barn, a church, a public pump, seven public-houses, a 'Post Office and General Store, licensed to sell tobacco,' three cows and a chicken.

The inhabitants (merely to catalogue them) are:—

Seven publicans, three with wives,
The parson,
The postmaster and postmistress,
Two oldest inhabitants,

and two children, though these scarcely count, as the other natives have long since forgotten to whom they belong.

Everything is just as it was in the good old days before the flood.

The casual wayfarer—one must, indeed, be very casual ever to pass through Drofdad—entering the post-office to buy a postal order, would be greeted with the reply that 'no, we av'n't never seed sich a thing, moi 'usband 'avin' nothin' to du wi' these new-farngled c'ntrapsh'ns,' while if he were imprudent enough to demand a postage stamp, he would be informed that 'oi did 'av' un somewheres, but oi don't roightly know whether un be along o' the bulls'-oyes, or th'assed drarps, but if so be as there's summat as'll du instead loike, yu can 'av' un at th'saame proice, an' wullc'me!'

The casual wayfarer, struggling manfully with the shop's last cigarette (one of the first batch imported into England), which he has been persuaded to accept in place of the stamp, strolls into the village street, where he encounters a political argument, which (since the Editor of *The Stoic* permits no reference to contemporary politics) must be summed up in the statement that Drofdad, as a whole, 'don't 'old wi' these durned sociavists—no, nor ever did, noither.'

But alas! the old days are fast departing:

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay'—

that is to say, figuratively speaking; for though one of the oldest inhabitants is reputed to possess a penny of Queen Victoria's reign, wealth is, as yet, otherwise unknown, while the two old men form a well-preserved and quite undecaying institution in the life of the village.

However, perhaps it is as well to have written this last memoir, before Drofdad finally becomes one with Nineveh and Tyre.

If any reader has doubts of its existence, I can confirm his wavering mind only by stating that I visited the place myself last night, spending there a few happy moments before being awaked by the shrieks of a neighbouring peacock.

ROGER OF BUCKINGHAM.

SOLITUDE

FAR from the haunts of men, beneath blue skies I go;
With idle thoughts at heart that none but God shall
know,
None with me but the clouds above, the earth below,
I pass unseen.

The dust beneath my feet, the sun to kiss my hair,
The gentle rain upon my face, I gladly bear
My share of man's sore load of pain; yet free from care
I tread the path.

Touched by the rosy breath and finger of bright dawn,
I wake with earth and from her breast salute the morn,
Which, with its golden wings outspread, once more is born,
And take the road.

And as the noonday rays upon my shoulders beat
Along the toilsome track in summer's eddying heat,
I press my footprints on the dusty road, to greet
A cooling stream.

And while the sun in glory sinks at close of day
With ever-lengthening shadows, as I keep my way,
And birds in chanting chorus sing their evening lay,
I set me down

To rest; and while the sky to purple changes hue,
And from the kindly Heavens, in mercy, falls the dew,
Come one by one, to keep their solemn tryst anew,
The unsleeping stars.

ANON.

CRICKET

WE had nothing but rain-sodden wickets at the beginning of the term, and later, when the fine weather began, most of the team went into the San. Nevertheless we have shown that we are a greatly improved side. We put up a good fight against a strong Eton Rambler team, and soundly defeated the second elevens of Radley and Bradfield. It is true that we had to be content with a draw, not entirely in our favour, with Charterhouse, and were well beaten by Westminster—but that was when our team was ill.

C. J. P. Pearson has been the most successful bat in the team this year. He took time to run into form, but when he started he never looked back, and in his last four innings he has scored 39, 66, 60 and 34 not out. B. C. Gadney has also done very well, and has proved an excellent first wicket batsman. R. H. G. Carr has kept wicket in very promising style, and should turn out to be really good in a year or two. Our stock bowler has been G. A. Griffin, who, without ever being brilliant, has been very consistent, and has bowled very few really bad balls.

The other members of the team have all played well at times, and will probably improve as they grow older and more experienced.

On the whole, then, although our record (played 10, won 2, lost 5, drawn 3) is not particularly convincing, we have had a very encouraging season.

SCHOOL v. LORDS AND COMMONS. At Stowe, May 22nd.

On a drying wicket the Lords and Commons did badly against some steady School bowling. Contrary to expectation the wicket did not roll out any easier in the afternoon, and Dawson, Mayhew and Pearson were the only School batsmen who showed any inclination to hit the ball. At tea-time, with 53 runs on the board for six wickets, it seemed that the School had a good chance, but after tea the match was over in a few minutes, the last four wickets falling for the addition of only one run.

LORDS AND COMMONS.		SCHOOL.	
Viscount Curzon, c Pearson, b Dawson	8	A. C. Dawson, c Capel Cure, b Campbell	16
H. G. Vincent, l-b-w, b Dawson	7	G. A. Griffin, l-b-w, b Campbell	2
W. E. Capel Cure, c & b Pearson	11	R. W. D. Sword, b Oglethorpe	1
Captain Bowyer, b Pearson	0	A. J. P. Ling, run out	4
Sir R. Blades, b Harrison	3	C. D. Harrison, c Vincent, b Oglethorpe	0
E. T. Campbell, c Harrison, b Harrison ..	3	J. de P. G. Mayhew, b Oglethorpe	10
Major Crawford, b Griffin	0	C. J. P. Pearson, c Vincent, b Campbell ...	13
P. A. Browne, b Dawson	13	B. C. Gadney, l-b-w, b Oglethorpe	1
E. Hart Dyke, c Hyde, b Dawson	10	R. H. G. Carr, not out	0
Colonel Crookshank, run out	0	W. S. Hyde, b Oglethorpe	1
H. C. Oglethorpe, not out	12	G. G. Harrison, c Curzon, b Oglethorpe	0
Extras	1	Extras	6
Total	68	Total	54

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	15	3	26	4
Griffin	15	6	19	1
Pearson	7	2	15	2
Harrison, G.G.	3	0	5	2
Hyde	1	0	2	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Campbell	15	6	26	3
Crawford	6	1	10	0
Oglethorpe	9.4	4	12	6

SCHOOL v. ETON RAMBLERS. At Stowe, June 5th.

The School batted first, and did quite well to score 100 against the accurate Rambler bowling. The School's bowling and fielding was good, but Dawson, in spite of the fact that he bowled several very good balls, and was perhaps unlucky not to take more wickets, was rather erratic. Nine Rambler wickets were down for 79, but very steady batting for three-quarters of an hour by Hill-Wood and Bateson produced the necessary runs, and the Ramblers won a good match.

SCHOOL.		ETON RAMBLERS.	
A. C. Dawson, l-b-w, b Hill-Wood	21	G. D. Pape, c Pearson, b Griffin	22
G. A. Griffin, b Bateson	6	J. P. T. Boscawen, b Dawson	3
A. J. P. Ling, l-b-w, b Newman	6	T. Mott, c Harrison, b Griffin	2
C. J. P. Pearson, c & b Newman	0	G. C. Newman, c Dawson, b Griffin	15
C. D. Harrison, b Bateson	6	D. F. Landale, c Carr, b Dawson	10
J. de P. G. Mayhew, b Hill-Wood	3	D. J. C. Hill-Wood, run out	39
B. C. Gadney, c Newman, b Bateson	32	A. N. T. Rankin, c & b Griffin	2
R. H. G. Carr, c Newman, b Bateson	5	C. Clifton-Brown, c Sword, b Pearson	2
R. W. D. Sword, c Mott, b Newman	10	T. A. Pilkington, c Harrison, b Pearson ...	4
E. R. Avory, not out	3	G. H. West, l-b-w, b Pearson	0
G. G. Harrison, c Clifton-Brown, b Mott	1	D. M. Bateson, not out	9
Extras	7	Extras	8
Total	100	Total	116

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bateson	17	6	35	4
Newman	15	4	34	3
Hill-Wood	8	2	20	2
Mott	0.4	0	4	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	11	1	56	2
Griffin	10	0	29	4
Harrison, G.G.	5	1	9	0
Pearson	4	0	14	3

SCHOOL v. R.A.S.C. At Stowe, June 9th.

The School innings was chiefly notable for good batting by Ling, who showed unusual restraint, and Gadney, who hit well on the leg side, and for a good last-wicket stand of 29 by Griffin and Harrison. After the R.A.S.C. had batted for about half an hour, it started to rain, and although play was continued for some time, it became increasingly difficult for bowlers and fieldsmen to get a foothold, and the match was eventually abandoned.

SCHOOL.		R.A.S.C.	
A. C. Dawson, l-b-w, b Dynes	5	Lieut. E. D. Dynes, c & b Harrison	39
C. D. Harrison, c & b Clarke	13	Capt. N. F. Penruddock, b Griffin	2
A. J. P. Ling, l-b-w, b Butler	47	Lieut. F. W. Clarke, c Harrison, b Hyde	31
C. J. P. Pearson, l-b-w, b Butler	6	Lieut. L. A. Tudor, not out	20
J. de P. G. Mayhew, c Butler, b White	4	Pte. W. C. Ware, b Griffin	11
B. C. Gadney, c Carter, b Dynes	22	Lieut.-Col. W. N. White, not out	19
R. H. G. Carr, run out	1	Extras	3
R. W. D. Sword, c Tudor, b Arden	15	Total ... (4 wkts)	125
G. A. Griffin, not out	19		
W. S. Hyde, c Ware, b Arden	10		
G. G. Harrison, b Butler	7		
Extras	9		
Total	158		

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Arden	15	3	44	2
Dynes	15	2	34	2
Clarke	7	1	17	1
Ware	6	1	17	0
Butler	7.2	1	17	3
White	6	0	20	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	14	5	31	0
Griffin	13	3	25	2
Pearson	5	1	22	0
Harrisson, G.G.	12	4	33	1
Hyde	2	0	11	1

SCHOOL v. R.A.M.C. At Stowe, June 16th.

The School never really recovered from a disastrous start, in which we lost 5 wickets for 17 runs. It was entirely due to a plucky innings by Carr that we reached the moderate total of 70. The opening R.A.M.C. batsmen fared little better, and, thanks mainly to some excellent wicket-keeping, 6 wickets were down for 30. Then, however, Pank got set, and they won the match by 3 wickets.

SCHOOL.				
A. C. Dawson, c Pope, b Mack	5			
C. D. Harrison, c & b Pank	1			
A. J. P. Ling, c Quelch, b Mack	0			
C. J. P. Pearson, l-b-w, b Mack	9			
B. C. Gadney, b Evans	10			
J. de P. G. Mayhew, c & b Pank	0			
R. H. G. Carr, b Pope	23			
R. W. D. Sword, b Pank	11			
G. A. Griffin, b Pank	4			
W. S. Hyde, c Pope, b Pank	5			
G. G. Harrisson, not out	0			
Extras	2			
Total	70			

R.A.M.C.				
D. W. Palethorpe, c Carr, b Griffin	9			
C. Mack, st Carr, b Griffin	6			
J. Daley, st Carr, b Pearson	3			
S. Davey, c & b Griffin	0			
S. E. Sparks, b Pearson	0			
P. E. D. Pank, b Dawson	33			
C. J. Pope, b Harrisson	7			
F. G. Quelch, b Griffin	9			
P. Matthews, not out	37			
C. Smith, not out	9			
Extras	5			
Total ... (8 wkts.)	118			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pank	13.1	4	15	5
Pope	10	2	21	1
Mack	9	1	19	3
Evans	6	2	13	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	15	5	27	1
Griffin	17	5	25	4
Pearson	9	1	17	2
Harrisson, G.G.	5	0	21	1
Gadney	3	0	9	0
Hyde	2	0	14	0

SCHOOL v. RADLEY SECOND XI. At Stowe, June 19th.

Radley did badly against some good School bowling, which, had it been supported by better slip-catching, would have been even more successful. Pearson, who was swinging the ball more than usual, and making it turn sharply, was the best School bowler. The School knocked off the runs for the loss of two wickets, Harrisson and Pearson batting well.

RADLEY.				
P. J. Jeffreys, c Gadney, b Pearson	9			
H. H. Barneby, c Harrison, b Dawson	0			
H. C. F. Harwood, c Avory, b Dawson	0			
H. B. Foster, c Carr, b Griffin	11			
W. K. Rogers, c Sword, b Dawson	6			
R. M. C. Johnstone, b Harrisson	7			
A. V. Foster, run out	3			
J. S. Ross, c & b Pearson	0			
P. T. Miller, c Ling, b Pearson	7			
L. E. Jacobs, not out	1			
J. F. Baddeley, b Pearson	0			
Extras	3			
Total	47			

SCHOOL.				
C. D. Harrison, b Jeffreys	19			
A. C. Dawson, l-b-w, b Miller	4			
A. J. P. Ling, b Baddeley	9			
C. J. P. Pearson, c Jeffreys, b Baddeley	39			
R. W. D. Sword, b Harwood	26			
R. H. G. Carr, c & b Foster, A. V.	9			
A. M. Cowell, b Jeffreys	15			
G. A. Griffin, b Jeffreys	16			
E. R. Avory, b Jeffreys	4			
G. G. Harrisson, not out	1			
B. C. Gadney, b Jeffreys	0			
Extras	19			
Total	161			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	12	4	16	3
Griffin	12	6	16	1
Pearson	4.4	1	10	4
Harrisson, G.G.	4.4	1	10	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baddeley	17	6	32	2
Miller	8	2	26	1
Foster, A. V.	16	3	32	1
Johnstone	3	1	15	0
Jeffreys	6.5	1	16	5
Harwood	4	1	13	1
Jacobs	2	1	2	0
Foster, H. B.	1	0	6	0

SCHOOL v. CHARTERHOUSE SECOND XI. At Charterhouse, June 24th.

The School opened brightly, and in a first-wicket stand of 48 Gadney hit well to leg. This was followed by a splendid innings by Pearson, who scored steadily all round the wicket, and after some hitting by Cowell the innings was closed. Charterhouse lost four wickets for 14, but the School bowling deteriorated, and 120 were added without further loss before stumps were drawn.

SCHOOL.				
C. D. Harrison, b Wilkinson	6			
B. C. Gadney, c Groves, b Wilkinson	45			
A. J. P. Ling, l-b-w, b Wilkinson	4			
C. J. P. Pearson, c Twite, b Standing	66			
R. W. D. Sword, b Hale	8			
W. S. Hyde, b Standing	4			
R. H. G. Carr, c Twite, b Hale	9			
A. M. Cowell, c & b Standing	22			
G. A. Griffin, not out	2			
E. R. Avory, not out	2			
G. G. Harrisson, did not bat.				
Extras	21			
Total (8 wkts. decl.)	189			

CHARTERHOUSE.				
P. Delme-Radcliff, b Griffin	0			
W. A. Anderson, c Sword, b Harrisson	3			
W. R. Hunt, not out	40			
T. C. Johnson, b Griffin	0			
J. N. Groves, run out	7			
D. I. Deakin, not out	70			
Extras	12			
Total ... (4 wkts.)	132			

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Standing	18	4	36	3
Twite	11	0	44	0
Wilkinson	21	9	35	3
Hale	16	3	42	2
Anderson	2	0	11	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Griffin	13	4	44	2
Harrisson, G.G.	11	4	26	1
Pearson	2	0	13	0
Cowell, A. M.	5	0	24	0
Hyde	2	1	13	0

SCHOOL v. ETON FIRST MIDDLE CLUB. At Eton, June 26th.

Good forcing batting by Agnew and Huntington enabled Eton to declare at tea, leaving us about an hour and a half to make the runs. For the School, which was without A. C. Dawson and Ling, Griffin bowled very steadily. We quickly lost four good batsmen for 24 runs, and it looked as if the match might easily be lost; but Keith justified his inclusion in the team by staying with Pearson while 44 runs were added for the fifth wicket, and a draw was then inevitable. Pearson again batted well, and was unlucky to be out to the last ball of the match.

ETON.				
Farmer, l-b-w, b Griffin	14			
Thornton, b Griffin	15			
Maclaren, b Griffin	2			
Waddington, c & b Pearson	30			
Montague, b Griffin	8			
Agnew, not out	25			
Pumphrey, run out	8			
Parbury, b Griffin	3			
Browne, c Avory, b Griffin	2			
Bethune, c Pearson, b Harrisson	1			
Huntington, not out	23			
Extras	6			
Total (9 wkts. decl.)	137			

SCHOOL.				
C. D. Harrison, l-b-w, b Browne	0			
B. C. Gadney, b Bethune	5			
C. J. P. Pearson, b Huntington	60			
R. H. G. Carr, l-b-w, b Bethune	0			
R. W. D. Sword, b Bethune	4			
D. A. G. Keith, b Bethune	13			
G. A. Griffin, c Montague, b Huntington ..	5			
A. M. Cowell, b Huntington	0			
G. G. Harrisson, not out	5			
J. E. Dawson, E. R. Avory did not bat.				
Extras	15			
Total ... (8 wkts.)	107			

THE STOIC

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Griffin	20	4	62	6
Harrison, G. G.	13	4	31	1
Cowell, A. M.	3	0	15	0
Dawson, J. E.	5	1	7	0
Pearson	6	1	13	1
Keith	4	2	3	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Browne	10	0	43	1
Bethune	13	5	25	3
Montague	7	0	21	0
Huntington ...	4	1	3	3

SCHOOL v. WESTMINSTER SECOND XI. At Vincent Square, July 1st.

A very depleted School side did things half well and half very badly indeed at Vincent Square. Before lunch the Westminster score was 57 for 6; at 4 o'clock they were able to declare with a score of 190 for 7, leaving us just over two hours. After just under an hour's batting the School had scored 80 for 4, Harrison, Gadney, Blair and Brind all having batted well; about a quarter of an hour later, the School was all out for 93.

WESTMINSTER.	
J. W. M. Aitken, l-b-w, b Dawson	6
G. G. Black, st Silcock, b Blair	71
H. L. Jones, l-b-w, b Griffin	1
A. Clare, ht wkt, b Cowell	14
E. L. B. Hawkin, c Sword, b Gadney	0
S. H. Levey, b Sword	2
L. J. D. Wakeley, b Gadney	1
P. C. Carter, not out	46
T. E. Hardy, not out	31
Extras	18
Total (7 wkts. decl.)	190

SCHOOL.	
C. D. Harrison, b Jones	17
B. C. Gadney, c Black, b Jones	21
R. W. D. Sword, b Wakeley	1
C. N. M. Blair, l-b-w, b Jones	9
B. Brind, b Levey	24
D. A. G. Keith, b Jones	3
G. A. Griffin, b Jones	0
J. de P. G. Mayhew, l-b-w, b Levey	0
J. E. Dawson, not out	0
A. M. Cowell, b Levey	0
W. R. K. Silcock, b Levey	0
Extras	18
Total	93

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Griffin	17	4	43	1
Dawson, J. E.	13	4	32	1
Keith	6	1	18	0
Gadney	9	1	17	2
Cowell, A. M.	6	2	22	1
Sword	6	1	22	1
Harrison, C. D.	3	0	6	0
Blair	2	0	12	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Levey	9.5	2	25	4
Gibson	7	0	34	0
Jones	10	2	14	5
Wakeley	3	2	2	1

SCHOOL v. CHILTERN RAMBLERS. At Stowe, July 3rd.

After a bad start (51 for 7), only a good stand by Keith and Blair, which realised 77, enabled the School to reach the total of 129. Keith hit hard and for the most part well, and Blair kept the other end intact commendably; both batsmen were helped by mistakes in the field. The only regular School bowler available had played no cricket for a fortnight, and though our fielding was good we could do no more than get five of their wickets down for 185.

THE STOIC

SCHOOL.

C. D. Harrison, c Doggart, b Simpson	14
B. C. Gadney, b Doggart	1
R. W. D. Sword, b Doggart	13
B. Brind, b Turner	3
A. C. Dawson, b Turner	5
D. A. G. Keith, c Simpson, b Doggart	52
J. U. Body, b Turner	0
R. S. Manners, b Doggart	3
C. N. M. Blair, not out	20
J. E. Dawson, c Gelshenen, b Doggart ..	0
C. B. Jones, b Doggart	0
Extras	18
Total	129

CHILTERN RAMBLERS.

R. G. V. Spurway, ht wkt, b Keith	13
J. C. Stewart-Cark, not out	70
L. G. Stanley, c Gadney, b Manners	21
W. H. Gelshenen, l-b-w, b Blair	15
P. Simpson, c Dawson, A. C., b Gadney ...	7
J. H. Doggart, b Dawson, A. C.	25
M. F. Nicolls, not out	15
Extras	19
Total ... (5 wkts.)	185

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turner	12	2	46	3
Doggart	13	2	26	6
Nicholls	3	0	9	0
Simpson	5	1	23	1
Spurway	3	0	7	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	13	3	42	1
Dawson, J. E.	7	3	21	0
Keith	6	1	34	1
Gadney	6	0	33	1
Sword	1	0	4	0
Manners	4	2	2	1
Blair	2	0	12	1
Harrison, C. D.	3	0	16	0

SCHOOL v. BRADFELD SECOND XI. At Bradfield, July 8th.

Harrison won the toss and sent Bradfield in to bat on a wicket which looked much more tricky than it turned out to be. The School bowlers got wickets at regular intervals, and, though the fielding was not always perfect, some very good catches were held. Harrison and Gadney opened the School innings, and both looked quite comfortable, but Harrison soon mistimed a full pitch and was caught at mid-off. Ling never seemed at ease, and was bowled by a yorker—31 for 2. When Pearson joined Gadney, the result never seemed in doubt. Gadney, whose foot-work was very good, hit well and was unlucky not to reach 50, being well caught off a hard, straight drive. Pearson and Dawson knocked off the remaining runs, and the match was won by seven wickets.

BRADFELD.

R. S. White, b Griffin	2
H. N. Beckwith, l-b-w, b Dawson	15
A. G. Head, c Gadney, b Griffin	13
D. M. Shaw, c Harrison, b Griffin	0
H. C. Osborne, c Sword, b Pearson	4
C. E. Paddison, b Harrison	9
W. A. Smith, run out	21
M. J. Watson, c Sword, b Griffin	29
O. S. Scott, l-b-w, b Gadney	1
J. L. Graham, not out	6
J. N. Stephens, b Harrison	12
Extras	2
Total	114

SCHOOL.

C. D. Harrison, c Shaw, b Stephens	6
B. C. Gadney, c Shaw, b Beckwith	47
A. J. P. Ling, b Stephens	3
C. J. P. Pearson, not out	34
A. C. Dawson, not out	24
D. A. G. Keith, R. H. G. Carr, R. W. D. Sword, C. N. M. Blair, G. A. Griffin, G. G. Harrison, did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total ... (3 wkts.)	122

THE STOIC

Griffin	O.	M.	R.	W.	Head	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dawson, A. C.	15	5	24	4	Stephens	8	1	32	0
Pearson	9	1	25	1	Scott	13	1	38	2
Harrison, G. G.	6	0	26	1	Smith	4	0	16	0
Gadney	7.2	2	19	2	Beckwith	2	0	14	0
Keith	4	1	8	1	Watson	2	0	10	1
	1	0	10	0		2	0	4	0

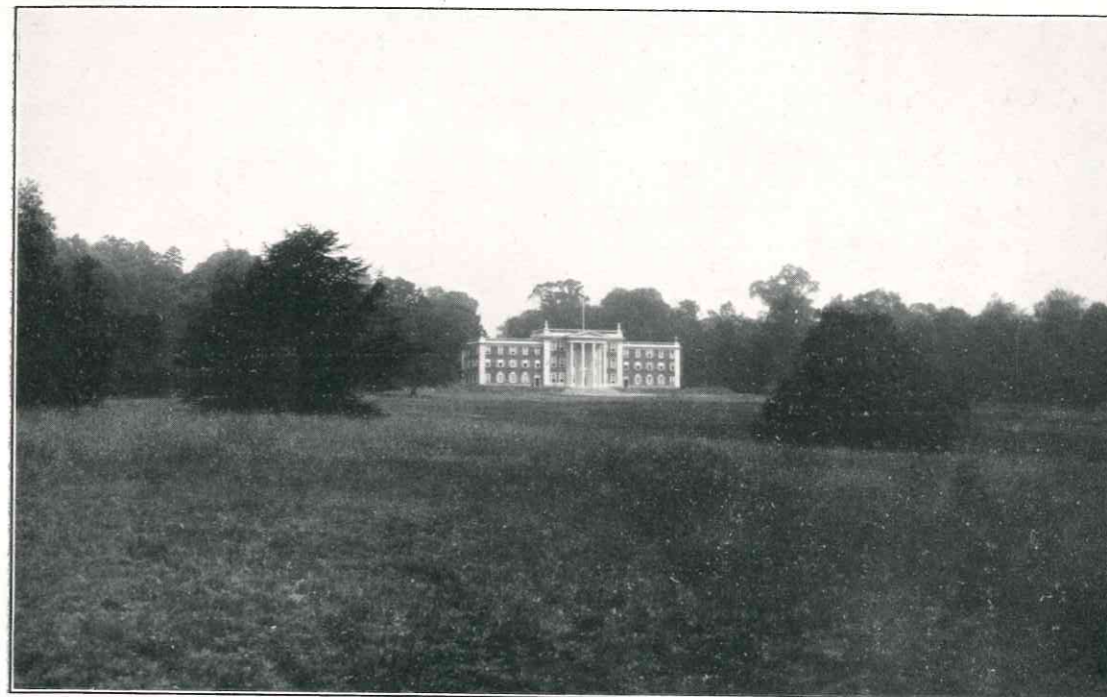
The following other matches have been played:—

- May 19th. 2ND XI v. MR. R. W. BEASLEY'S XI, at Stowe.
Result: Stowe won by 168 runs.
Scores: Stowe, 213 for 6 declared (Body 36, Avory 33, Keith 82 not out); Mr. Beasley's XI, 45 (Dawson, J. E. 7 for 14).
- May 24th. 3RD XI v. HOXTON MANOR CLUB, at Stowe.
Result: Stowe won by 3 wickets.
Scores: Hoxton Manor Club, 41 (Low, E. H. D. 5 for 14, Farthing 5 for 14); Stowe, 62 for 7 (Manners 34 not out.)
- May 26th. MASTERS v. TRINITY TRIFLERS.
Result: Masters won by 5 runs.
Scores: Masters, 94 for 7 declared (Capel Cure 50 not out); Trinity Triflers, 89 (Hart Dyke 4 for 43, Hankinson 3 for 34).
- May 29th. 2ND XI v. ASTON CLINTON SCHOOL.
Result: Stowe won by 174 runs.
Scores: Stowe, 196 for 8 declared (Avory 47, Dawson, J. E., 25, Cowell, A. M. 36, Keith 26, Jones 23 not out, Marshall, J. F. 23); Aston Clinton, 22 (Cowell, A. M. 3 for 5, Hyde 2 for 1, Avory 2 for 0).
- June 23rd. 2ND XI v. ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL 2ND XI.
Result: Stowe won by 79 runs.
Scores: Stowe, 178 for 7 declared (Body 33, Blair 28, Hyde 51 not out, Marshall, J. F. 26); St. Edward's, 99 (Gill 3 for 24).
- June 24th. UNDER 16 v. LANCING COLLEGE UNDER 16.
Result: Stowe won by 102 runs.
Scores: Stowe, 177 for 7 declared (Brind 42, Blair 35, Keith 55 not out); Lancing, 75 (Howland-Jackson 5 for 7, Watson, A. R. C. 2 for 5).
- June 26th. 2ND XI v. ROYAL LATIN SCHOOL.
Result: Draw.
Scores: Stowe, 135 (Mayhew 25, Manners 27); Royal Latin School, 76 for 8 (Gill 3 for 9, Manners 3 for 11).

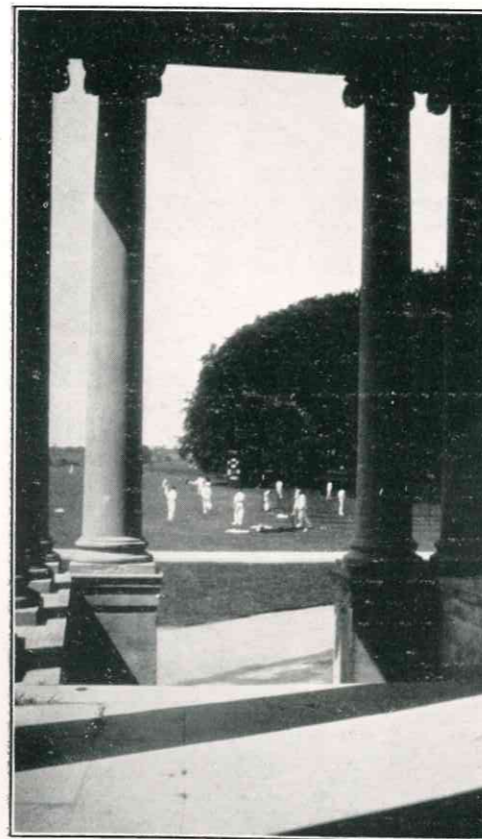
LEAGUES.

The result of the League Competition was as follows:—

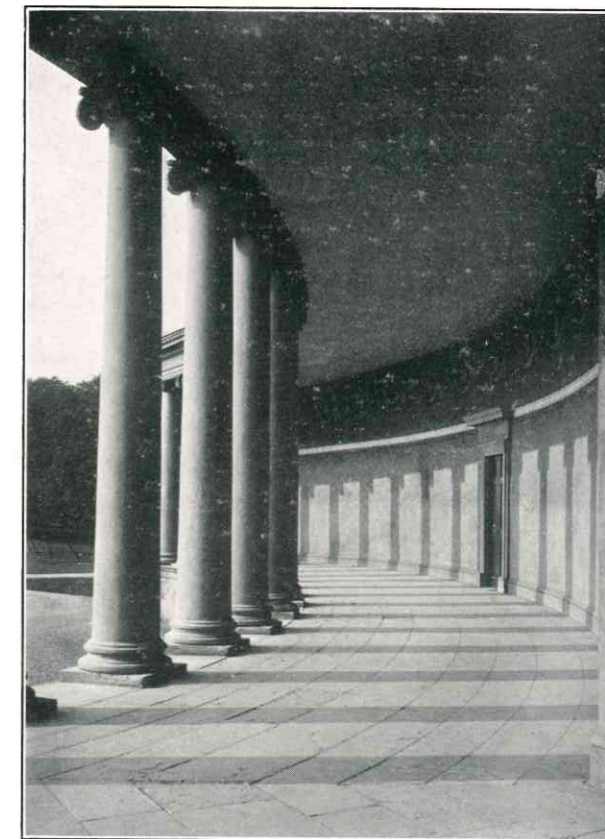
Temple	...	...	...	44
Chandos	...	...	...	40
Grenville	...	...	...	32
Chatham	...	...	...	26
Cobham	...	...	...	24
Bruce	...	...	...	14



CHATHAM HOUSE.



OLIGOI NETS, FROM EAST COLONNADE.



THE EAST COLONNADE.



THE SAILING CLUB. STARTING OUT.



A RACE IN PROGRESS.

THE STOIC

101

THE HOUSE MATCHES.

Grenville } Bruce }	Grenville (innings and 131 runs) Chatham	Chatham (innings and 1 run)	} The Final result will be published next term.
Temple } Chandos }	Temple (2 wickets) Cobham	Temple (8 wickets)	

TENNIS

The following matches have been played by a combined School and Staff team :

May 15, v. Christ Church, Oxford, at Stowe. Lost, 5—4.

June 9, v. University College, Oxford, at Stowe. Drawn, 3—3.

„ 16, v. University College, Oxford, at Oxford. Won, 8—1.

„ 30, v. Mr. Whitehead's VI, at Stowe. Lost, 6—3.

July 14, v. Mr. E. B. Avory's VI, at Stowe. Won, 8—0 (one match unfinished).

Balfour, Avory and Renny have all played well in these matches, and next year we should be able to raise quite a sound School VI.

FENCING

We have now a 'salle d'armes' of our own. Designed by Kent and completed at the close of the Seven Years War, the Temple of Concord and Victory is a fine relic of the great days of swordsmanship. Much is still needed before it is as completely furnished as the older fencing schools in this country. Meanwhile we would like to express our gratitude to H. Creed, Esq., and to F. W. Howarth, Esq., for their very generous gifts, which are of real value: the cork-carpet provides the best possible *terrain*, and the curtain from Paris screens elegantly the curious *lares* of the winter sports which we have to house in the recesses of the Temple.

So far as matches go, the record speaks for itself. De Amodio is leaving this term, and will be a real loss. He has adequately filled the captaincy. During his term of office, a fencing tradition has been established in the School, to no small extent through his ability to use a sword and to show others how to use it. His departure will leave a gap: we shall fill it as well as we can.

Meanwhile the news is good. The school matches during this season have all been won. There has been the first win against the O.U.F.C. *épée* side, and a good performance in the Savage Shield.

C. S. Creed was awarded a brassard at the end of last term. The Senior Foil Competition was won by T. H. Howarth (Grenville), the Junior by M. F. Villiers-Stuart (Temple).

An *épée* competition is in progress at the time of going to press.

THE SCHOOL *v.* SALLE GRAVÉ.

The opening match of the term took place at Stowe on June 5th, and provided the first occasion for a foil contest in the new Fencing School. On this occasion, however, the épée took precedence over the more academic weapon, for the coming Savage Shield competition had made both sides willing to give as much scope as possible to their épéeists. A side containing Mr. Needham and Mr. Stroud, who is a Blue of considerable renown, must prove a stiff proposition. The School did very well to reach 11—13 in this event, with de Amodio defeating the opponent's aces in really excellent encounters.

The Salle Gravé had asked that the sides might be five, instead of our customary four, a fact which made us call up hitherto untried reserves in the foil event. However, Villiers-Stuart and Wertheim made up in pugnacity what they still lack in size, the latter making a grand return to form, and Villiers-Stuart a very creditable first appearance. De Amodio and Howarth again proved invaluable, though Howarth seemed to lack practice. Walter is a 'gaucher' who will improve. He was unfortunate not to win one fight, which would have given us the narrowest of victories instead of the narrowest of defeats.

The Salle Gravé won the match by 26—23. Scores :—

FOILS.

<i>Salle Gravé.</i>	G. Stroud, 4 wins; F. C. O. Speyer and D. Harver- son, 3 wins each; F. A. Needham, 2 wins; J. Nalder, 1 win.	TOTAL, 13.
<i>Stowe.</i>	J. de Amodio, 4 wins; T. H. Howarth and N. G. Wertheim, 3 wins each; M. F. Villiers-Stuart, 2 wins; F. J. Walter, 0 win.	TOTAL, 12.

ÉPÉE.

<i>Salle Gravé.</i>	G. Stroud, 3 wins, 1 double hit; F. A. Needham and F. C. O. Speyer, 3 wins each; P. Gorer and V. Lobb, 2 wins each.	TOTAL, 13.
<i>Stowe.</i>	J. de Amodio, 4 wins; M. S. Montagu Scott, 2 wins and 1 double hit; T. H. Howarth and P. A. J. Charlot, 2 wins each; F. B. J. Graves, 1 win.	TOTAL, 11.

THE SAVAGE SHIELD.

Owing to the General Strike, this competition had to be postponed until June 12th, but, for whatever inconvenience there was, compensation could be found in a rainless day and the presence of the British épée team fresh from its victory in the international match against the United States.

We drew a bye in the first round, and had our first match with the Salle Gravé, so that we came up against a strong London club, as we had done last year. Another result was to bring us a match with the same team which had defeated us in the previous week at Stowe. Stronger though we were on this occasion, we could scarcely hope to reverse the decision against a club experienced in match play of this kind.

De Amodio won the opening bout with Needham, but our other épéeists lost, and the second round produced no better result than 3—5 against us. However, our play and fortunes began now to improve: Montagu Scott and Charlot showed

more confidence, while Howarth, who had been obviously out of practice, returned to his true form. With the score 7—5 in our favour, de Amodio lost his only fight in the match; but two more wins gave us the victory by nine to six, the first school win in this competition.

The holders of the Savage Shield, the R.A.C., met us in the next round. Two of their four representatives were internationals, and all were powerful swordsmen. There were bright moments when Howarth, for instance, got a fine, if light hit on Major Notley, this year's leader of the international team, but we were honourably out-fought and defeated 9—3. The R.A.C. reached the final round, when they were beaten by a margin of three in their match with the Salle Bertrand, who thus won the chief épée competition of the year. Scores :—

<i>Stowe.</i>	J. de Amodio, 3 wins, 1 defeat; M. S. Montagu Scott, 2 wins, 1 defeat; T. H. Howarth and P. A. J. Charlot, 2 wins, 2 defeats each.	TOTAL, 9 wins.
<i>Salle Gravé.</i>	V. Lobb, 4 wins; G. Stroud, 1 win, 2 defeats; F. Read, 1 win, 3 defeats; F. A. Needham, 4 defeats.	TOTAL, 6 wins.
<i>R.A.C.</i>	Major Notley, 2 wins; Major Blaiberg, 2 wins; Hon. I. Campbell-Gray, 2 wins, 1 double hit; Major Landon Whitehouse, 2 wins.	TOTAL, 9.
<i>Stowe.</i>	J. de Amodio, 1 win; T. H. Howarth, 1 win, 1 double hit; M. S. Montagu Scott, 0 win; P. A. J. Charlot, 0 win.	TOTAL, 3.

STOWE (UNDER 16) *v.* ETON (UNDER 16).

Fought at Eton on July 3rd, this match resulted in a win for us by 6—3. With the captain of their school side 'under 16,' we had a difficult task before us. Bustling tactics and some good 'dérobés' were chiefly responsible for a very creditable performance which augurs well for the future. Score :—

<i>Stowe.</i>	M. T. D. Patmore, M. F. Villiers-Stuart and B. R. S. Houghton, 2 wins each.	TOTAL, 6.
<i>Eton.</i>	R. E. G. Mayhew, 2 wins; C. R. Scott, 1 win; J. Medlicott, 0 win.	TOTAL, 3.

SWIMMING

Swimming has been hampered this term by the final interdict on the Tank pronounced by Dr. Pemberton before half-term. This was a serious blow to the life-saving classes, and the total number of entrants for the examination had to be reduced from 48 to 22.

Inter-house diving competitions in the Sports were also made impossible for this term, and the House Cups were decided on individual races and relay races only.

Of the 414 members of the School allowed to swim, 301 are now able to swim 80 yards with fair ease, of whom 74 have passed the test this term.

A class of 48 were instructed in swimming by the Staff-Sergeant, and of these 25 have learnt to swim well enough to pass the test.

We hope to be able to do far more life-saving, diving, and reasonably fast swimming next year, if we are lucky.

H.S.

The Sports were held on Sunday, July 11th. Dr. G. H. Day, late Captain C.U.A.S.C., acted as Judge. Results were as follows:—

Junior 50 Yards.—1, G. D. Watson; 2, Dunsford mi.; 3, McCosh.

Senior 50 Yards.—1, Dunsford ma.; 2, Kerr; 3, Bowen.

Junior 100 Yards.—1, Dunsford mi.; 2, Evans mi.; 3, G. D. Watson.

Senior 100 Yards.—1, Dunsford ma.; 2, Eaton; 3, G. D. Watson.

Junior Breast-stroke.—1, Napier; 2, J. R. Watson; 3, G. D. Watson.

Senior Breast-stroke.—1, A. M. Cowell; 2, Freeman; 3 (*tie*), Strauss, Drayson.

The Senior House Cup was won by Chandos, and the Junior House Cup by Bruce.

The Life-saving Examination was held on Sunday, July 18th, the Examiner being Mr. Morgan, of Berkhamstead School. Awards were as follows:—

Honorary Instructor, Medallion, and Proficiency.—C. B. Jones.

Medallion and Proficiency.—Croker, Drayson, Evans mi., Gadney, Gill, Howarth, Kelley, Mayhew, Wertheim.

Proficiency.—Aylmer, Booth, Carr, Dashwood, Geddes, Gibbs, McCaul-Bell, A. C. C. Macpherson, Peatfield, S. C. Rogers, Salaman, Samuel.

Elementary.—Hyde, Pritchard, Searle.

The Examiner said that the work showed a very great general improvement since last year, particularly in the land drill. Failures were chiefly due to releases in the water. Evans mi. and Wertheim were the best pair, and Gadney was good.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES

The following fixtures have so far been arranged for next season:—

FIRST XV.			Ground.
Oct. 2.	Rosslyn Park (Extra 'A')	...	Home.
" 9.	Old Stoics	...	Home.
" 11.	Richmond ('B')	...	Home.
" 16.	London Scottish (Extra 'A')	...	Home.
" 23.	H.A.C. (Extra 'B')	...	Home.
" 30.	Christ Church	...	Away.
Nov. 6.	Trinity, Oxford	...	Home.
" 13.	Bedford School 2nd XV	...	Away.
" 17.	St. Edward's School, Oxford	...	Away.
Dec. 1.	Middlesex Hospital	...	Home.
" 4.	Radley College	...	Home.
SECOND XV.			
Oct. 16.	Wellington College 2nd XV	...	Not settled.
" 23.	Radley College 2nd XV	...	Away.
" 30.	Halton R.A.F. Apprentices	...	Home.
Nov. 13.	London Scottish ('C')	...	Home.
Dec. 4.	Bedford School Colts	...	Home.

O.T.C. NOTES

THE strength of the contingent this term is: Bruce, 18; Temple, 38; Grenville, 29; Chandos, 46; Cobham, 41; Chatham, 19; total, 191.

The following promotions have been made during the term:—

To Sergeant.—S. D. A. S. Aylmer, B. Kelley.

To Corporal.—W. E. M. Eddy, C. W. Hesketh.

Appointed Lance-Corporal.—B. C. Gadney, P. H. de B. Stephens, S. C. Rogers, C. H. Hartland-Swann.

The firing of the annual musketry course—the Empire Test—resulted in the following averages being obtained by Houses. Highest possible score, 120:—

*Chandos	-	-	-	-	86.9.
Grenville	-	-	-	-	86.7.
Temple	-	-	-	-	77.9.
Cobham	-	-	-	-	75.7.
Bruce	-	-	-	-	71.5.
Chatham	-	-	-	-	65.3.

*Winners of the House Cup.

The winner of the Individual Championship for 1926 is C. B. Ponsonby, who scored 89 out of a possible 100 points. The next highest scores were by C. W. Hesketh (84) and B. Kelley (83).

Awarded Certificate 'A,' March examination, 1926:—S. D. A. S. Aylmer, W. E. M. Eddy, C. W. Hesketh, C. B. Jones, B. Kelley.

The annual inspection of the contingent was held on June 22nd, the inspecting officer being General Sir Alexander J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command. The following are extracts from the Inspection Report:—

Drill.—Ceremonial March Past was very well carried out, and the cadets showed steadiness both on parade and while marching.

Manœuvre.—An attack by one company was carried out in country adjoining the school, the other company being the defenders. Platoons and sections were well handled, and the cadet N.C.O.'s showed confidence and a very fair knowledge of minor tactics.

Discipline.—Very good. The steadiness on parade and response to orders was noticeable.

Turn-Out.—Excellent. The condition of the uniforms and general appearance of the cadets was both smart and soldierly.

Arms and Equipment.—In very good order and obviously well looked after.

Twenty-five members of the contingent attended the R.A.F. Pageant at Hendon on July 3rd.

Forty-two members of the contingent attended a performance of the Royal Tournament at Olympia on July 9th.

THE DRILL COMPETITION.

THE first Inter-House Drill Competition for the 'Coldstream' Cup, presented by Col. Harold Phillips, late Coldstream Guards, took place on Monday, July 12th.

The judges were Col. J. V. Campbell, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Regiment of Coldstream Guards, and Major G. St. G. Robinson, D.S.O., M.C., Northamptonshire Regiment.

The order of merit of House Squads was:—

1. Temple.
2. } Chandos.
2. } Grenville.
4. Chatham.
5. Bruce.
6. Cobham.

ADMISSION TO THE R.A.F.

To obtain a permanent commission in the R.A.F. it is necessary to pass through the Royal Air Force Cadet College, Cranwell, which corresponds to the R.M.A., Woolwich, and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. A candidate for admission to Cranwell must be between the ages of 17½ and 19½ years, and must have passed the R.A.F. medical examination.

There is also a written Entrance Examination which all must pass. This is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and is held twice a year, in June and November. Before being admitted to the examination, every candidate must produce a School Certificate and, if possible, also a War Office 'Certificate A,' the possession of which credits him with 12 per cent. of the marks obtained at the Certificate examination. A certain number of Prize Cadetships are offered for competition at each examination, and are awarded to successful competitors in order of merit. A limited number of Cadetships are filled by suitable candidates from approved schools who, on the recommendation of their Headmaster, are specially appointed by the Air Council. These candidates for entry by 'Nomination' must have been 'efficient' members of their School O.T.C., though they need not have obtained a School Certificate.

Instead of a permanent commission, it is possible to obtain one of the Short Service Commissions, which are granted for a period of five years to men between the ages of 18 and 23. The pay is at the rate of £500 a year, a full engineering training is given, and many Short Service officers find time to work for civil degrees during the period of their service. Several big engineering firms are prepared to give special consideration to Short Service officers when making appointments to vacant posts. It is evident that a Short Service Commission in the R.A.F. is, to put it at its lowest, a convenient and inexpensive means of securing a practical and theoretical engineering training, with a good prospect of subsequent employment. A man who goes in at nineteen will, by twenty-four, be adequately equipped for an engineering career, and to start him he will have, besides what he may have saved out of his pay, a gratuity of £375 in cash.

The Short Service commissions are not to be regarded as stepping-stones to permanent commissions, and only about a half of one per cent. of Short Service officers are retained in the Air Force after completion of their five years. Short Service officers are trained separately, and do not go to Cranwell.

The development of aviation, the authorities claim, largely depends upon the introduction of a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of flying amongst the members of the Public Schools and Universities, and it is important that from among those who leave school and university to follow a non-military calling, there should be a number with some knowledge of aeronautics, some of whom will no doubt be willing to accept commissions in the non-regular units of the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force which are to form an important part of the Air Defences of Great Britain.

With a view to achieving these objects, a start has been made with the formation of Oxford and Cambridge Air Squadrons. These bear some resemblance to the Officers' Training Corps and work in the closest touch with it, but they are essentially different, and they do not involve drill parades or the wearing of uniform.

B.W.D.

THE LIBRARY

WE have been fortunate this term in having had over one hundred books given to us by generous friends. Early in the term Mrs. Duffus sent us fourteen books, a very valuable gift. A list of them may be of interest:—

Sisley Huddleston, 'France and the French'; Thompson, 'Lectures on Foreign Policy'; Ogg, 'Europe in the Seventeenth Century'; Dawson, 'Toulouse in the Renaissance'; Magnus, 'A Dictionary of Literature'; Wardle and Buckle, 'The Principles of Insect Control'; Selwyn Brinton, 'The Golden Age of the Medici'; H.R.H. Prince Luigi of Savoy, 'On the Pole Star'; Dormer Harris, 'Unknown Warwickshire'; 'Charlton Lectures on Art'; Bridgeman, 'Constructive Anatomy'; Benson, 'Drawing'; C. Holmes, 'Notes on the Art of Rembrandt.'

Later we received from Mrs. Radice some books of historical and varied interest, and R. L. Shepherd has presented the latest editions of Thorburn's 'British Birds,' in three very handsome volumes.

Mr. McLaughlin, determined that Irish drama should be kept up to date, has kindly given us two plays by Sean O'Casey.

The Bishop of Oxford added to his most generous gift of eighty-eight volumes—which included a set of the Oxford 'World's Classics'—the charming message 'with my love to the School.'

We are glad to be able to announce that at last we have secured the complete set of the New English Dictionary (the tenth volume is to be added when published), and a very weighty foundation-stone has thus been laid in place—a necessary one, we are told, if you wish to found a Library.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

THE one debate of the Summer Term was held in the Library on July 14th, the motion being 'That in the opinion of this House the Public Schools should provide more specialised training for a business career.'

C. B. JONES opened the debate with a well-delivered, provocative speech. His contention that Classics was the alternative to commerce and his bold depreciations of the use of Latin texts provided later speakers with many an opening for attack.

J. A. BOYD-CARPENTER (*Secretary-elect*) took advantage of the chances given him, and had a reasonable case of his own to state. When he has overcome his tendency to be dogmatic, he will be a very effective speaker.

Mr. J. H. CHURCHILL spoke eloquently enough to charm with words where he did not convince with argument. After him came

Mr. H. W. HECKSTALL-SMITH, who cares little for style but has all the strokes of the game. He conceded to his opponents the case for the importance of commerce in the life of most boys of this generation, but argued availingly that specialization in the schools was short-sighted, since it neither produced the most efficient business-men nor was apparently wanted by the industrial magnates, who were still content to send their sons to us.

There also spoke: *For the motion*, J. H. Whyte, J. de Amodio, H. A. L. Montgomery-Campbell and M. T. D. Patmore.

Against the motion, J. M. Reeves (*ex-Secretary*), S. D. A. S. Aylmer and P. H. W. Davie.

There voted:—In the Upper House: *For*, 7; *against*, 19. In the Lower House: *For*, 24; *against*, 30.

THE ARTS CLUB

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of the Arts Club was held last term on Sports Day in the School Studio, where the School Exhibition was also held. It was a great deal larger than in previous years, and the standard of work was much higher. More originality than before was shown by exhibitors, decorative art and lino-cuts being represented for the first time. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Oils	...	...	...	...	F. B. J. Graves.
Water-colours	...	...	...	...	A. Carden.
Carving and Modelling	...	...	...	...	R. A. Andrews.
Pen-and-ink and Decorative Work	...	...	...	...	M. J. Salaman.

It may be truthfully stated that the Arts Club has had a fairly prosperous term, and has not been wholly dormant. The Club visited Cambridge on June 26th.

A LECTURE ON GREEK SCULPTURE.

On Sunday, June 20th, Mr. Hunter lectured to the Club on 'Greek Sculpture.' Owing to the difficulty of compressing so extensive a subject into so short an address, he confined himself to a consideration of sculpture in the round. This he traced in outline from the earliest days of its history on the mainland down to the time of the latest work that can properly be called Greek.

The growth of the art began from the crudely-carved and almost formless xoana, or wooden logs, representing the gods. It developed quickly in the sixth century B.C., and may at this date be divided distinctly into two schools, the Dorian and the Ionian. Of these, the former covered Boeotia, the Peloponnese and the western parts of Greece, and the latter the coast-line of Asia Minor, the islands of the Aegean and Athens, though Athens was not characteristically Ionian, but rather had a style of her own. The Dorian school specialised in the treatment of the nude male figure, worked in bronze, and considered the species: the Ionian school portrayed mainly the draped female figure, worked in marble, usually painted, and considered the specimen. The lecturer showed slides of early Doric 'Apollos' and of early Ionian female figures from the islands. He then showed several of the Attic 'Korai' figures, which were set up on the Acropolis before the time of the Persian invasion and the sack of Athens. It was the burial of these for use as rubble inside the new Acropolis wall that has enabled them to survive. This series showed the influence in turn of Ionian and Dorian work on the Athenian, and the gradual evolution of the Attic style of the Fine Period.

Before passing on to the fifth century or Fine Period, Mr. Hunter warned his hearers how much one's judgment of Greek sculpture must depend on Graeco-Roman copies of a later age. A bare comparison of these with such originals as survive suffices to show how much the late copies have lost. One must not, therefore, be misled.

The next stage in development, immediately after the Persian invasion, was represented by a group representing Harmodios and Aristogiton, who had slain the tyrant Hipparchus some thirty years earlier. The most important feature to be noticed is that the artist now definitely tries to break away from the old law of frontality. This law, as it had dominated the sculpture of other lands, dominated also the early years of art in Greece. Briefly stated, the law is this: that if a line be drawn through nose, chin and navel, bisecting the body, motion may be portrayed upwards, downwards, backwards or forwards, but not across this line.

The work of Myron (c. 460 B.C.) shows the reaction from this law in a marked degree. His chief productions were a statue of the satyr Marsyas, and one of a Discobolos.

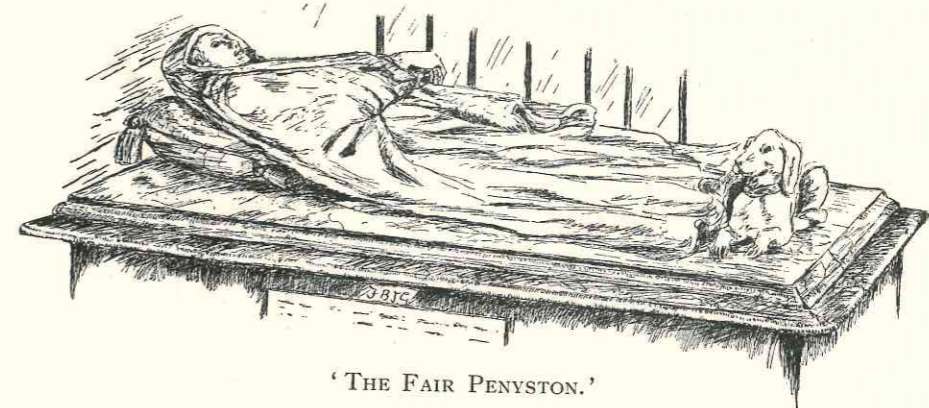
The finest period, covering the second half of the fifth century, is represented by Pheidias and Polyclitos. By this time a perfect command over the material is established: it hardly existed before. Pheidias, in spite of his great fame, is scarcely represented even by copies. Of the famous gold-and-ivory temple statues at Athens and Olympia, and of his bronze Athena on the Acropolis, no trace remains, and generally but scant evidence as to their appearance. Tradition says the sculptures of the Parthenon were designed by him. They were almost certainly only executed by assistants. Their extreme beauty testifies to the general level of artistic excellence at Athens at this period. Of Polyclitos, an Argive, more remains, though only in copies. His chief works were the Doryphoros and the Diadoumenos, both nude male figures, the former illustrating his canon of the ideal proportions of a man's body. His treatment of the female figure is illustrated by his Amazon—a fine figure, but treated with some masculinity, as is to be expected from a Dorian artist.

The general change in the outlook and fortunes of Athens is reflected in the work of the fourth century. Idealism disappears and individualism takes its place. The chief names are those of Scopas, Praxiteles and, in the latter years of the century, Lysippus. Little remains of Scopas' work, but sufficient fragments to show that by a number of devices, notably the deep sinking of the eye, he contrived to portray a greater intensity of expression. Praxiteles' emotion was of a more passive nature, one of ease and grace. The Graeco-Roman copies exaggerate this to the fault of effeminacy, and, were it not for the survival of his Hermes, we might get a false impression of his work. This statue is the only one surviving that can be definitely set down as an original from the hand of one of the great artists. It stands again at its original home of Olympia, and nothing short of an actual visit to see it can give a true idea of its great beauty. Praxiteles made many other notable works; the best of which a copy survives is the Cnidian Aphrodite. Lysippus, represented by the Hagias and the Apoxyomenos, introduced a new canon of proportions, making the head smaller than had Polyclitos. He was also appointed by Alexander the Great to make his portrait. His influence was wide, and many works of this period reflect his influence.

The beginning of the third century marks, roughly, the beginning of what is called the Hellenistic Period. The art is now no longer centred in the mainland, but shifts to various other parts of the Greek world, notably Pergamum, in Asia Minor, Alexandria, the new town at the mouth of the Nile, and the island of Rhodes. The first years of this period are not decadent, but witness several new developments, though on a lower plane than before. These are, in particular, the portrayal of features that are non-Greek, as in the Pergamene 'Dying Gaul,' and the portrayal of children, who had hitherto been reckoned as no more than attributes, as spears and caducei, and had not been thought worth troubling about.

The lecturer then showed slides to represent the subsequent exaggeration and over-elaboration of the decadent years, after about 250 B.C. The grace of Praxiteles came to be dragged down to an almost indecent effeminacy, as in the Pergamene Hermaphrodite statues: the realism of Scopas was exaggerated in the frieze of the Great Altar at Pergamum, where the work defeated its own end in confusion, and in the Laocoon group. There were by now even anatomical inaccuracies, and the designing was inferior.

Mr. Hunter ended with a picture of the famous Aphrodite of Melos, now in the Louvre, obviously Hellenistic, but a great work, rather isolated in its merit at this date (c. 150 B.C.).



'THE FAIR PENYSTON.'

Inscription from the tomb of 'The Fair Penyston' in Stowe Church.
 SR THOMAS PENYSTON BARONETT, IN TESTIMONIE OF HIS TRVE AFFECTION,
 VNTO THE VERTVOVS LADY HIS WIFE, MARTHA, LADY PENYSTON,
 ERECTED THIS MONVMENT TO HIR MEMORIE.
 DAUGHTER VNTO SR THOMAS TEMPLE, KNIGHT AND BARONETT;
 SHE DIED THE XIII. OF IANVARIE M.DC.XIX. ATT THE AGE OF XXV.
 ONE CHILDE SHE HAD IN THIS CHVRCH LYINGE ALSO INTERRED.

SHVT IN THIS SEPULCHRE LYES,
 THE ASHES OF FAIR PENYSTON, WHO LOV'D
 BY THE MOST WORTHIE OF HIR TIME, REMOV'D
 TO HEAV'N, SO TO DRAW VP HIR LOVER'S EYES
 TO THE DIVINE BEAWTIE OF THAT DEITIE, WHEREIN
 SHE MAY LOVE ALL THAT LOVE HIR, AND NOT SINNE.

LECTURE ON POMPEII.

On Sunday, July 11th, Mr. McLaughlin lectured to the Club on Pompeii. The lecturer began by giving some details of Pompeii in pre-Imperial times. Originally a small village, noted for its olives and fisheries, it had become one of the most fashionable resorts of the wealthy Romans. There had been signs of volcanic trouble at an early period, and twenty years before the eruption a great earthquake took place which destroyed many of the finest buildings. While the city was recovering from this shock, the catastrophe of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. destroyed it. For many centuries Pompeii remained a legend. Indeed, the work of excavation was only efficiently begun by the Italian Government late in the nineteenth century.

The main eye-witness of the eruption, whose testimony has been preserved, was the younger Pliny. The eruption was not, as we are told by novels and the cinema, sudden, but rather gradual. Due warning was given to the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum to escape, by spasmodic smoke-bursts and showers of stones. Not many people were killed, perhaps two thousand at the most.

Mr. McLaughlin then illustrated the lecture by many interesting slides. He showed us the Temples and the Basilica from which the early Christian churches

were designed, and the spacious amphitheatre. He initiated us into the mysteries of the Roman house, and we passed through the atrium and the peristyle to the gardens. Indeed, Pompeii had been 'very successfully destroyed.' The columns were made largely from volcanic rock; marble seemed to be scarce in the Pompeian house.

He then explained the complicated system of heating both in their baths and private houses. One of the slides depicted a piece of Pompeian bread, which was homely enough! Lastly, he showed us the rich frescoes which formed a part of the wealthy Pompeian's house, and so concluded a very valuable lecture.

P. H. LUCAS.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Buckingham Branch of the Historical Association has been moved to Stowe. Mr. Roxburgh remains President; Mr. Wace has become Secretary. The following new members have been elected: O. H. J. Bertram, P. H. Lucas, J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, G. M. Crookston.

On Monday, June 14th, the Association was visited by Mr. C. R. M. Cruttwell, Fellow of All Souls and Dean of Hertford College, Oxford. He lectured on 'Secret Diplomacy' to an audience chiefly composed of boys from the upper forms of the School. Mr. Cruttwell's eminence as an historian, combined with his first-hand knowledge of the workings of the Foreign Office, makes him a special authority on diplomatic questions.

The lecture was of very considerable interest. When the European state-system emerged from the Middle Ages, secret diplomacy was rarely necessary, because the King was sovereign in fact. It was only when a system of balance of power developed within as well as without the state that diplomacy became ashamed of its wickedness and ceased to be open. All the same, secret treaties were fair trumps in the political game so long as *raison d'état* remained the governing principle of European statecraft. The Treaties of Vienna introduced a new age. Apparent honesty concealed the most subtle and wicked of intrigues throughout the nineteenth century. A series of examples, from Talleyrand in 1814 down to Iswolski in 1914, were cited by the lecturer, who afterwards dealt with the remedies for world-peace. He advocated an extension in membership and power of the League of Nations. If the war was deserved, we had at least the consolation that good may come out of Geneva.

On Thursday, June 24th, Mr. F. R. Salter, Fellow and Lecturer of Magdalene College, Cambridge, spoke to the Association on 'The Chartist Movement.' Mr. Salter, in a most interesting lecture, traced the growth and final collapse of the movement, and drew comparisons between the state of industrial unrest at the present time and in the thirties and forties of last century. He showed how the working classes, finding that their lot was not appreciably altered by the Reform Bill, and that a period of stagnation in politics was following, as a natural reaction, the period of reform, turned eagerly to listen to the agitators. He pointed out that the supporters of the movement were divided into two camps, the physical force Chartists, led by the violent and blustering Fergus O'Connor, and the moral force Chartists, the ranks of both being largely composed of working-men, little interested in politics, who turned to the movement in the hopes of improving the conditions under which they lived. Mr. Salter then showed how the movement, most formidable during the Newport riots in 1839, lost ground owing to the prosperous years which followed the repeal of the Corn Laws, and was finally killed by the fiasco in the 'year of revolutions.'

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY

The Physical Society has held two meetings this term. The first was on May 22nd, when Mr. Heckstall-Smith spoke on 'Sound Ranging.'

Sound Ranging is a method of locating hostile guns by their report, and is so accurate that sometimes, within four minutes of the firing of the gun, the first counter shell is returned. Sound Ranging, though conceived by the French, was perfected by the British, and in 1915 it was in use on the battle-front. Throughout the whole of the Great War the Germans failed to discover the British electrical method, contenting themselves with the employment of stop-watches. Such a procedure is both inaccurate and inefficient.

Mr. Heckstall-Smith recounted several amusing anecdotes of the early days of sound ranging, illustrating his whole lecture with numerous charts and diagrams.

At the second meeting, held on the 19th of June, S. J. L. Taylor spoke on 'Microscopes.' The first part of his lecture was illustrated by diagrams, the second by twenty-one lantern slides, kindly lent by W. Watson and Sons, of High Holborn. Afterwards several objects were shown under the microscope, with both direct and polarized light. Mr. J. M. Churchill and J. W. Evans became members of the Society this term.

S.J.L.T.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The activities of the Club have suffered this term owing to the continued lack of a suitable club-room. Thanks, however, to Mr. Neville's generosity in giving up the casting-room of the Arts Club, this need has now been supplied; it is hoped to bring the room into a sufficiently advanced state of repair to enable the Club to move in at the beginning of next term.

A small piece of land to the south-west of Chatham has been enclosed, and is the site for the meteorological station; this also will begin to operate next term.

Arrangements are being made for field work during the summer holidays, but at the time of going to press no definite news is available.

J.H.C.

THE SAILING CLUB

This Club came into being this term after several months of preparation. The first step was the acquisition of a suitable headquarters. In this we were fortunate enough to obtain permission to occupy one of the two islands on the eleven-acre lake, and last term work was begun in clearing the island and establishing connection with the mainland. As regards the latter work, the original amateur production, though suitable for light-weights and gymnasts, was replaced this term by a more substantial professionally-built bridge. A building, for use as a club-house and store, has been most generously provided by the father of one of the members of the Club.

The boats, possibly the most important adjunct of a sailing club, were the last to arrive, owing to the General Strike. The fleet consists of four 10-foot one-design pram dinghies, rigged with a 'gunter-lug,' and built by G. E. Watts, of Gosport. All four are at present privately owned by members of the Club, but the owners have placed them at the disposal of the other members at certain times during the week.

For racing purposes the members have been placed in two classes: Class 'A,' those with previous experience; Class 'B,' those with little or no previous experience. A prize is to be awarded, in each class, to the member who has the best average at the end of the season.

A match was sailed on June 12th, at Stowe, against a team of four from the Oxford University Sailing Club. Two races were sailed, two of each team being in each race. Result:—

First Race.	Stowe, 1st and 3rd,	= 6 points.
	O.U.S.C., 2nd and 4th.	= 4 points.
Second Race.	Stowe, 1st and 2nd,	= 7 points.
	O.U.S.C., 3rd and 4th,	= 3 points.

TOTAL POINTS: Stowe, 13; O.U.S.C., 7.

A fine piece of old silver, modelled to represent a ship in full sail, has been presented to the Sailing Club by H. P. J. Phillips. This will be awarded to the member who obtains the highest average in races during the term, and will be held by his House.

R.H.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from last Term	56 9 3	Easter Day Offering, sent to C.M.S.	8 8 0
Offertories at Early Services, Mar.		School, Shrinagar, Kashmir	13 0
25 to July 4	26 10 0	Travelling Expenses (Visitor)	1 10 8
		Flowers	2 5 0
		License Fee (Gymnasium)	5 19 6
		Furniture	8 3
		Repairs to Pulpit	63 14 10
		Balance in hand	
	<u>£82 19 3</u>		<u>£82 19 3</u>
Offertories at other Services:			
Easter Day, for Chapel Building Fund	27 17 0		
June 6 " " "	32 1 9		
July 4 " Buckingham			
Cottage Hospital	17 4 8		

E.F.H.

FROM A SERMON

(The Editor has obtained permission to reproduce some extracts from a sermon which aroused a certain amount of interest when it was preached in Chapel at the end of May.)

Some conventions are extremely useful, and without a good many of them life could hardly go on. But conventions that are not useful—that make life more difficult than it need be or less free than it might be—are dangerous. Useful conventions save trouble and make one freer. Useless conventions increase trouble and are a kind of slavery. They make people afraid of doing anything that is *not* conventional—not agreed upon by everybody—and afraid of being different from other people, with the result that they dare not act for themselves or be themselves. . . . I hope that in the small exchanges of life we here shall never be so conventional as to force all of us to be like most of us, the minorities in the place to be like the majority in the place. Natural growth is life. Stunted growth is a form of death. We must take heed what we do, lest haply we should be found to be fighting against life. . . .

There is an even bigger danger than that of being conventional in the sense I have described. It is the danger, not of *being* alike or *behaving* alike, but of *thinking* alike. That is the worst kind of conventionality—allowing one's *brain* to become conventional. It means that one thinks just what it is usual to think among the people we mostly meet. It is quite alarming to consider how many of the opinions that all of us hold are not due to thought, but are simply picked up from other people like an infection. Getting one's opinions, not by reflection, but by infection, like influenza, is one of the great dangers of the time. Recently this country was divided into two opposing camps. The people that we ordinarily live with all took one view, but millions of honest and good people took the opposite view. How many on either side had thought the whole thing out calmly and carefully? Both sides had reasons, of course; but reasons for an opinion are often discovered after the opinion has been formed. . . . There is no doubt that it is infection that gives most people most of their opinions in this country. On the railways recently one heard of all the men going back willingly at certain places and all the men making difficulties in certain other places, both on the same railway. Wages and conditions are the same everywhere on the same line. What made the difference? Simply that in one place the prevailing idea, the opinion which was catching in that particular place, was that the men should—or should not—go back. It is just as if there had been measles in one place, and influenza in another. Of course, it may not matter how one gets one's opinions, provided that they are right opinions. But the trouble is that when men are thinking in masses, the opinions they get by infection from each other are apt to be wrong—and dangerously wrong when there is excitement abroad. Such opinions are apt to be wrong because they are generally much too simple, and it is the simplest ideas that are the most catching. Just before the Great Rebellion in England two diseases were prevalent in the country. One was the opinion that a king can do no wrong, and the other the opinion that a king can do no right. Both these opinions were quickly supported by most convincing reasons, but we now know that both were in reality extremely foolish. Later on, when excitement began to rise, they became not only foolish but dangerous, and we had the Civil War. The same kind of thing is continually happening, and the only hope is for each indivi-

dual really to think for himself, and to form his opinions from his reasons, and *not* his reasons from his opinions. . . . What has been the result of thinking by infection in this country? The result has been, and is, the present condition of England. *We*, our class, who have been the leaders of the country for a century and a half, have left our industrial arrangements in such a state that millions of decent people have miserable houses, poor incomes, hard lives and wretched prospects for their children. That is *our* contribution. The other class, including these very millions, are trying to cure this unhappy state of affairs by remedies which (as we think) are infinitely worse, and will bring infinitely more suffering, than the troubles they are expected to put right. That is *their* contribution. Between us we have got the country into a precious mess, and but for certain remarkable qualities which English people have shown in the last few weeks—qualities which, however, are in no wise connected with opinions or with thinking—we might be well on the way down to the level of Russia at this moment.

What is the cure? Our only hope lies in the spirit of enquiry—in a determination by everyone to get rid of the habit of thinking certain things because other people do, and to acquire instead the habit of really finding out about things and thinking them out calmly. The spirit of enquiry is, after all, the chief characteristic and glory of the modern world. It has made modern science. Our ancestors were content to think what everyone else thought, or to accept without question what some great man said or had said. But modern scientists have set out to find things out for themselves, and if they had not done so, we should still believe that the sun goes round the earth, and that typhoid fever is best avoided by lighting candles in honour of Saints, instead of by providing proper drainage and pure water. That spirit of enquiry is the most precious possession of the age; but it only concerns itself with a few subjects, and it is only seen in the work of a few men—men who deal with questions over which masses of people do not trouble themselves at all. The search for the virus of cancer, the discovery of a new element, the investigation of the spiral nebulae—these are not matters about which people think in masses, or about which they get excited. But on questions like coal-organization, free-trade and land-tenure, people *do* think in masses, and *do* get excited. Consequently opinions on these subjects are mostly formed by infection, and only afterwards supported by reasons. The result is that we simply cannot get at the real truth about any of these things, nor shall we be able to do so until we begin honestly to think about them for ourselves. At present, if you think about the mining problem as a Conservative, you have got to reach a Conservative conclusion or be disloyal to your party. If you think about it as a Communist, you have got to decide for nationalization or be disloyal to your party. So you know beforehand what conclusion you have got to reach. It is like the Church in the old days of Galileo. 'By all means,' said the Church, 'enquire into the heavenly motions with your telescope, but if you do not find out that the sun goes round the world, you will be burnt.' It is no good thinking about things in that way. There is no good thinking about them at all unless one does it with a real desire to find out the facts. . . .

For people like you and me, who probably do not know a great deal about the more intricate problems, the first thing to do is to try and acquire some *knowledge*. This one can only do by reading books and by reading newspapers—different newspapers if possible—and by asking questions of people who do know. We must have some facts to think about before we begin thinking at all; that is why I keep on urging people here to look at some part of the newspaper besides the cricket news and the pictures. We are all desperately ignorant about certain questions which matter enormously, and which, if we do not answer them right,

will bring down our old familiar, comfortable world tumbling about our heads. So we have got to get knowledge about these problems, and we have got to think them out calmly and independently and for ourselves. . . .

What *are* these problems? I will tell you a few. I will put them in the form of statements—and I hope that you will disagree with most of them. But I hope that you will none the less regard them as worth thinking about, both because the problems must be solved, and also because they are—believe me, they *are*—interesting in themselves. Here are my statements:—

(1) This country is roughly divided into two classes: one lives by wages, the other wholly or partly on capital: that is to say, it lives on invested money, or partly on invested money and partly on salaries, or it lives on fees obtained from the owners of invested money, or it lives by skill obtainable only through an expensive education paid for by parents with invested money. This class—to which you and I all belong—is called the Capitalist class.

(2) The wage-earning class stops being educated at an age when the important part of our education is just beginning, and the Capitalist class has all the luxury and most of the refinement that is available in the country.

(3) There is at present grave and menacing discontent in the wage-earning class.

(4) There is very good reason for this discontent, because (a) employment is difficult to get, because (b) some millions of wage-earners have to live in abominable houses (or rather parts of houses), and because (c) their children have poor prospects of full development and a useful life.

(5) There exists in the wage-earning class a profound distrust of our class and its intentions and good-will.

(6) There is in our class very little understanding of the wage-earning class, its difficulties or its qualities.

(7) A majority of the wage-earning class has a belief in remedies which, if adopted, would bring complete ruin upon them as well as upon us.

(8) Our own class has for the most part no remedy to offer.

(9) Our own class has qualities which often make its members magnificent in emergency; in general, its youth is morally and physically the salt of the earth, but intellectually it is sterile, devoid of imagination and averse from mental effort of any kind.

(10) The economic situation of the country is bad, and perhaps desperate, though it might still be saved by co-operation and economy. *But*

(11) Co-operation between classes (which is the foundation of the prosperity of America) becomes rarer and more difficult every year in England. And

(12) Economy has ceased to be an English virtue; the luxury trades flourish, and there is more and more display among the rich; money is spent freely on revues, silk stockings, cigars, pearls and luxurious motor cars, and travelling for pleasure.

(13) No party in the State appears willing or able to undertake a policy of moderate reform, and it looks as if we should have to be governed for the future either by Moscow or by the *Morning Post*.

(14) The least valuable stocks in the population, those which in the last century and a half have sunk to the bottom, including diseased, deficient or degenerate families, are multiplying extremely fast.

(15) The most valuable stocks marry so little and have so few children that their number is rapidly decreasing.

(16) Outside this country we have to recognize an intense and growing desire among the people we have regarded as our followers and friends, to get rid of all connection with Britain. India is in a permanent state of discontent; Egypt has

returned an enormous majority to Parliament pledged to get rid of Britain; South Africa is promoting legislation for the banishment of the Union Jack from its territories. . . .

I hope that you will disagree with some of these statements, and that you will find good reasons for doing so, but you can hardly fail to agree that on the whole they do give cause for anxiety. Personally, I feel that there has never been more cause for anxiety. . . .

If things are as bad as that, what hope is there of a remedy? The only hope is that the natural leaders of the country will lead it. In the leading class, to which we here all belong, my own generation has apparently failed. Of the generations between yours and mine—I use the word 'generation' loosely, of course—the first, together with part of my own, was almost exterminated in the War. The next was incurably frivolous, and could do nothing better for the nation than to invent Oxford trousers. Your generation is coming forward now. We saw the first of it in the recent strike, where it did splendidly in the emergency, as our class always seems to do. But if we are to be saved, not only must it be by the leadership of our class, and by the leadership of *your generation* within that class, but it must be by the *intellectual* leadership of that generation. *Thinking* is the great need of the day. If we have more trouble, your generation can and will drive engines and buses and unload butter at Hull better than people like you in other countries could; for rising to emergencies like that comes naturally to you. But thinking does not come naturally. It never does to anyone in this country. Yet it has got to be achieved somehow, and how are you going to achieve it? Well, first of all, as I have said, thinking needs knowledge, and knowledge needs enquiry and reading. Secondly, thinking needs independence. Disagree as much as you can with as much as you can; disagree with every opinion you find being accepted round about you, with every authoritative statement. Make disagreement with easy, ordinary, obvious opinions a duty and a habit. Disagree, if you like, with everything I have said to-night . . . Do not forget that your country needs your brains. We are not short of character in England, but we are short of brains—or at any rate of people accustomed to use their brains. Remember, too, that the New Testament requires us, as the first duty of a Christian, to love God, not only with one's heart and soul, but also, and particularly, with one's mind.

THE DUKEDOMS OF BUCKINGHAM

I.

Of the three separate families which have held the title of Duke of Buckingham, it is the last only that is in any way connected with Stowe. Yet the Staffords, the Villiers and the Grenvilles are alike in the singular misfortunes of their houses. To none of the three Dukedoms did the title ever belong for any length of time. The Stafford title lasted for three generations and then lapsed, the Villiers title lasted for two generations, while the Grenville line of Dukes lasted but three. In every case we see great power and wealth amassed by one member, and then the bill of attainder, the block, the assassin's knife, or the bankruptcy court puts an end to great aims and aspirations.

In this article it is proposed to deal only with the first Dukedom, that of Stafford, and in later issues to examine the lives of the Villiers and of the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos. The year 1402 saw the birth of Humphrey Stafford,

destined to be the first Duke of Buckingham. Of royal lineage, for his mother was a grand-daughter of Edward III, he became, at the tender age of one, Earl of Stafford. In 1421 he served in France and was knighted by Henry V, and in the reign of his successor he became one of the most prominent members of the Council. In 1430 he accompanied the young King to France, where he became a Constable of France, though soon afterwards he was supplanted by the Duke of Bedford. After a short campaign in Flanders, he was appointed in 1439 one of the peace representatives at Calais. His mother having died meanwhile in 1438, he took the title of Earl of Buckingham, and so the name that is here our chief concern entered upon the pages of history. He was created a Duke in 1444. A grant of precedence over all other Dukes not of Royal blood was made him three years later, and he was given substantial estates in Kent.

On the outbreak of Cade's rebellion, he was commissioned to bring the rebels to terms, but he failed to do so. He played the rôle of mediator and arbitrator in the growing quarrel between York and Somerset, and he it was who presented the infant Prince Edward to Henry VI. The birth of the baby had put York out of the succession, and about this time Stafford, perhaps foreseeing the coming storm, had two thousand Stafford 'knots' made, 'to what intent men may construe as their wits will give them.' So that it is not surprising that, when the storm eventually broke, we find him stoutly and consistently supporting the Royal cause. At the meeting of the two forces at St. Albans, he vainly attempted to effect a reconciliation between York and the King, and in the battle that followed he was wounded. After surrendering he was made to swear 'to be ruled and draw the line' with the Yorkist party, and was bound with very heavy recognizances.

During the period of peace that followed he was given the task of investigating a riot between some Londoners and Italians, but he found the city so unhealthy that he had to flee in fear of his life to Chelmsford, being, so his chronicler tells us, 'nothing well pleased.' About this time, as the rift between the two parties began to widen, Buckingham, in spite of his promises, seems to have defied York, announcing his intention to support the King and telling him that he 'had nothing to lean to but the King's grace.' On the renewal of war he again took up arms for the King, and when some Bishops appeared at Northampton with armed followers, fearing that their appearance betokened disloyalty to the King's cause, he dismissed them with the words, 'Ye come not as bishops to treat for peace, but as men of arms.' Then in the fierce fighting that ensued he was slain beside the King, and his remains were laid in the Church of the Greyfriars near Northampton. Thus died the first of all the Dukes of Buckingham, who had been in his lifetime one of the greatest landowners in England, having vast estates scattered all over central England, from Staffordshire to Kent.

As his eldest son Humphrey had died soon after the battle of St. Albans, he was succeeded by his son Henry, who was destined to play an even larger part in the history of the times than his father. Knighted in 1465, and made Lord High Steward of England in 1478, it was with his help that Richard of Gloucester overthrew the Woodville family in 1483 by arresting the young King's uncles, Earls Rivers and Grey, and gaining possession of the person of the King himself. From the first Richard was frightened of his powerful partisan, and tried to make sure of his support by showering titles and honours upon him. Thus when Richard was Protector, Buckingham was given enormous power in Wales and in five English counties, being made Chief Justice, Chamberlain of the Principality of Wales, and Steward of all the Royal Castles in the Principality, with the right to levy forces. He played an important part in the deposition of Edward V, suggesting the Tower as a place of residence for him, haranguing the citizens at the Guildhall on the

illegitimacy of Edward IV's children, and urging them to call on the Protector to assume the crown. His eloquence made a profound impression, for, in the words of the house, 'he was neither unlearned and of nature marvellous well spoken.'

At Richard's coronation Buckingham was present in all magnificence, wearing the Stafford knot and his own special badge, 'the burning cart-wheel'; as Chamberlain, he bore the King's train. A week later he was recognised as sole heir to the old Bohun estates, but in thus honouring him Richard overshot the mark, for Buckingham aspired to the throne, and probably shrank from the horrible brutalities which he knew Richard was contemplating for the young princes. He brooded over the superiority of his claim to the throne over that of Richard, and in this brooding mood he left the court for Brecon. There he came under the influence of his prisoner, John Morton, and, whatever doubts he may have had being dispelled by the murder of the two princes, he decided to overthrow Richard by an union of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Elizabeth of York, the representatives of the two Roses. A general rising was planned, but Richard had early news of it, and at Lincoln proclaimed Buckingham traitor and the 'most untrue person living.'

Buckingham moved into Hereford, as arranged, with a large Welsh force, but the Severn and the Wye were in full flood, a flood long remembered as 'Buckingham's great water.' His way was barred. His army melted away, and he fled in disguise to Shropshire. There he was sheltered for a time by a retainer, Ralph Bannister of Lacon Hall, but the man betrayed him for a reward of £1,000. He was brought to Salisbury on November 1st, 1483; but the King refused to see him, and he was executed the next day, his great estates being confiscated.

He was succeeded by his son Edward, who recovered his father's estates when the attainder was removed by Henry VII in 1485. Said to have been educated at Cambridge, in 1497 he was made a captain of the Royal army sent against the Cornish rebels. On the accession of Henry VIII he was made Lord High Constable, Lord High Steward and a Privy Councillor. He saw service in France, and was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and the meeting with Charles at Gravelines.

But his wealth and prominence and his insolent opposition to Wolsey earned him the dislike of Henry VIII, and in 1521 a charge of aspiring to the throne was brought against him by Robert Gilbert, his own Chancellor, who claimed to have heard the Duke say various things derogatory to Wolsey and his Royal Master. His Chaplain and Surveyor also gave evidence against him, and his trial at Westminster was but the outward form of justice, since it was the King's will that he should die. The evidence was scanty; but the Duke was allowed no counsel, and could but plead the injustice of the accusations made against him. With his execution the title lapsed.

E. D. O'BRIEN and E. J. OLIVER.

(To be continued.)

'OH, TO BE IN ENGLAND . . .'

A THICK white mantle of fog hangs over the Channel. The sea is smooth, grey, and oily. The boom of our syren echoes weirdly through the fog. The sound of other ships comes to us occasionally; there is the deep-throated roar of an Atlantic liner angry at being held up, the plaintive whistle of a frightened coaster sounds away on the port beam, and the clanging of a sailing ship's bell

can be heard astern. The 'Osterley' is going dead slow. The automatic sounding apparatus has broken down, and there is a man, standing on a little platform over the side, heaving the lead. 'By the deep, sixteen,' he tells the bridge.

The decks are wet, the air is cold, and yet nearly everyone is on deck. The sea slaps the side of the ship in a lazy way. Overhead the boats have been swung out. At the starboard end of the bridge the captain is peering vainly ahead. Double look-outs are stationed on the foc'sle head, and on the crow's nest. A tiny fishing-boat comes up out of the fog, and glides silently past. Everything seems unreal. The thunder of the syren makes one start.

Suddenly the ship stops altogether. Then she goes slowly astern, and then, using her screws, makes a right-angle turn. 'They don't know where they are,' says someone. With just steerage-way on, she glides forward again. One stares into the grey emptiness, trying to see something.

Then on the starboard bow, a patch appears of a darker colour than the grey. Soon it becomes black, and then, with startling suddenness, tall white cliffs shoot into view. We are within a hundred yards of the Needles—the black patch is the seaweed lying on the rocks at the foot of the cliffs. Just as the cliffs show up, the engine-room telegraph rings, and the liner swings round and heads away. She goes a few hundred yards, stops, and the syren blares out in a long, continuous roar. Within a few minutes, the pilot's boat is alongside, and, with him on board, we creep up the Solent, past Hurst Point and Calshot, which seem weird and ghostly in their shroud of mist, and eventually dock at Southampton, alongside the mammoth 'Berengaria.'

'Nec Priami domus
Periura pugnaces Achivos
Hectoreis opibus refringit.'

THE sun is sinking in a blaze of glory into the deep purple of the Hellespont. Its last rays turn the white towers and domes of Troy to a delicate rose-pink. I can see it flashing on the armour of the Greeks encamped upon Tenedos. From the balcony of the palace I can plainly see them standing beside their ships. The day's fighting is over now, and parties of men are dragging the dead and wounded from the bloodstained beach. By shading my eyes I can just pick out Hector's mighty form, as he stands on a distant part of the

walls looking out over the sea. He seems like a god in his bronze armour. As I turn round, I can see all Troy, looking very calm and beautiful beneath the purity of the eastern sky. Its temples and palaces, its courtyards and gardens are quite untouched by the six years of siege. A faint breeze ruffles the glassy surface of the sea, and bears up to me the scent of the orange trees in the palace gardens. From the portico of a neighbouring temple there comes up the chanting of the priests, and its sound is mystical and vaguely disquieting. The streets begin to fill with gaily-talking people. They are strolling along enjoying the cool of the evening. A way is made through the crowd as the beautiful Paris drives past in his chariot, doubtless going to a banquet with his friends. A faint blue smoke creeps into the still air from the fires over which the housewives of Troy are preparing the evening meal. It is all very lovely, very peaceful; but there is something in the air which reminds me that we are a beleaguered city, and that our state is really far from peaceful. The tall figures of the sentinels, standing fully armed upon the walls, are a reminder of the grim realities of war.

J. A. BOYD-CARPENTER.

TRAVELLING

TO have travelled in the manner of a wanderer is to have lived a full life. To have walked through the gardens of the world, to have known the long white road, the mountain path, the windswept boulevard, to have lived in the flesh where the rest of the world has lived only in the spirit, is to have tasted of the essence of life.

To have wandered from town to town, alone and therefore happy, is fully to have enjoyed nature.

Before me lies the road, winding like a silver ribbon down through the valley, crossing and re-crossing the river on little white stone bridges till it is lost in the purple haze of the hills beyond. All my own, this lonesome paradise, lying snug in the vastness of the hills!

Visions of tiny mountain villages, shimmering mountain lakes and deep, cool pine gorges drift idly through the halls of my imagination.

Mornings in spring, with all the vivid memories they leave, are bound up with travel. A bed at a wayside inn, then off with the first light of the morning, down the wisp of a road to some new land of delight.

Great wanderers have left us books pregnant with the spirit of travel, fragrant with the scent of wayside flowers, books which could only have been written by men contented in mind and body.

We see with Stevenson the perverse Modestine, and we stride along beside Belloc on the path to Rome. They wandered, and while wandering they were inspired with some of their finest thoughts.

Belloc's pilgrimage is vividly reminiscent of long days on the road, days that are real days of travel, days that we ourselves may have enjoyed. We cannot help envying the author his enjoyment of them.

Golden days are those of travel; we see new faces, we feel the influence of a new and refreshing environment in each one of them. The pageant of the world rolls by us leaving our minds in a glorious haze, with a sense of the unreality of things, so dear to a contented mind. Travel brings reality to us gradually and without a struggle, and so the thoughts of the traveller are clear, his views are undistorted, he becomes sympathetic and tolerant and he learns to understand foreign people. He is at peace with the world and with himself.

If there were more real travellers in the world and fewer sightseers, the hopes of Geneva would be fulfilled. Unfortunately real travellers are few and far between, for all the qualifications are rarely found in one man. The real traveller must be free from the fretting fires of ambition, ready to act upon the slightest whim of fancy and, above all, incurably optimistic.

Convention is the bane of happy travelling, and optimism the keynote.

G. F. NOXON.

LATE NEWS

CRICKET.

The final House Match, between Temple and Chatham, was begun on Thursday, July 15th, and produced a most interesting struggle.

Harrison won the toss—a great advantage in a long drawn-out match—and Chatham batted first.

So badly did they fare on Thursday afternoon—Kemp being bowled for 0, Harrison being foolishly run out, and A. C. Dawson unluckily hitting his wicket in trying to prevent the ball's following on to it—that five men were out for 57.

Ellis, Williams and Silcock, however, played steadily, and Bate hit vigorously, while all ran admirably between the wickets, so that on Friday the total reached 173.

Temple, owing chiefly to a good innings of 32 by Body, had made 94 for 3 at the drawing of stumps, and were thus, for the second time in the match, extremely favourably placed. The first three balls on Saturday from A. C. Dawson, however, produced a great change: off the first Body made a beautiful stroke to fine leg for four and was almost run out, off the second he played on and the third clean bowled Marshall.

But Wilson played a splendid, dogged innings of 28, and assisted by Howland-Jackson and Bertram, took the score to 164 before he was stupidly run out. The innings closed for 164.

Chatham's second innings opened dourly: Kemp and Pick, taking no risks, added 50 for the second wicket, and at the drawing of stumps the score, for two wickets, was 73, made in two hours.

On Monday Carr helped Kemp to add 81 for the third wicket by good but very careful cricket, while A. C. Dawson and Kemp added 51 for the fourth before Kemp was run out. He played with splendid patience for four hours, realising that in a match where there is no time limit it is more important not to get out than to make runs off every hitable ball. His innings of 54 was of the utmost value to his side.

A. C. Dawson and Ellis played out time, and on Tuesday the former carried his score to 62 before he was well caught by Avory off a skier while forcing the game. The innings was finished off for 279, Williams playing well for 28.

On Wednesday, when we went to press, the start was delayed by rain until 3 o'clock, and even then, when the game was continued at the wish of both captains, there was still a steady downpour. The slippery conditions at first favoured Temple, but as the rain stopped after a few overs and the sun came out, the pitch began to cut up awkwardly. Temple lost four good wickets for 67 before stumps were drawn at 4.30. Griffin, who was lucky to be missed at slip, played steadily for 26 not out.

The Temple fielding was keen, but not so fine as Chatham's, for whom Ellis, Carr and Bate especially distinguished themselves. Carr stumped Avory in the first innings, magnificently. The bowling of both sides was only ordinarily good, and Temple's in Chatham's second innings was particularly undistinguished.

THE LAURUS CUP.

The Challenge Cups are at present held as follows:—

					<i>Points for Cup.</i>
Football: House Cup	...	...	Grenville	...	20
" League Cup	...	...	Chandos	...	8
Cricket: House Cup	...	...	—	...	20
" League	...	...	Temple	...	8
Sports	...	...	Chandos	...	10
Cross-country	...	...	Chandos	...	10
Coldstream (Drill)	...	...	Temple	...	—
Relay Races	...	...	Chandos	...	8
Lawn Tennis	...	...	—	...	3
Golf	...	...	Chandos	...	3
Swimming (Senior)	...	...	Chandos	...	2
" (Junior)	...	...	Bruce	...	1
Boxing	...	...	Cobham	...	3
Fencing: House Cup	...	...	Grenville	...	3
Shooting: House Cup	...	...	Grenville	...	—
" Individual Cup	...	...	Bruce	...	—
Squash Racquets	...	...	Chatham	...	3
Fives	...	...	Cobham	...	3
Music	...	...	Temple	...	—
			TOTAL	...	105

Chandos are winners of the Laurus Cup with 41 points.

BATHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Stoic*.

DEAR SIR,

A crisis has arisen in the swimming world of such severity that we feel it our duty to make the matter public at once. At half-term the Doctor decided that the Tank was unfit for swimming, and must never be used again. He has now further decided that the Lake (to which all swimming is now confined) will be unsafe next year unless the weeds are dredged and the bank shored up. It would be possible to do this, and to make a satisfactory and permanent bathing place, which would at last allow Stowe to compete with other Schools in swimming, at a cost of £650, if the work were started before this winter. May we urge through you that something should be done to cope with this very serious difficulty? We understand that the new Motor-Mower has so reduced the Games Fund that it is not in a position to contribute to the cost.

We are, Sir,

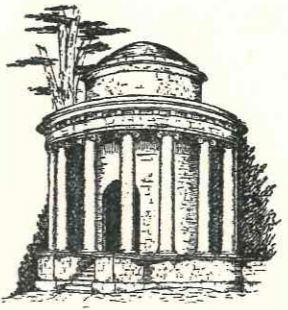
Yours faithfully,

H. W. HECKSTALL-SMITH.

R. R. TIMBERLAKE.

July 21st, 1926.





PRIZE GIVING 2.30 p.m.



CRICKET.

1st XI. v. an Eton XI.
2nd XI. v. Radley 2nd XI.
from 2.45 p.m.



FENCING v. SALLE TASSART

(on the South Front)
from 3.30 p.m.



TEA 4.30 p.m.
in Assembly and on South Front.



Buses leave North Front for Special Train
5.45 p.m.



Visitors who wish to see the inside of the buildings should ask for the services of any member of the School who wears a badge bearing the word "Guide."

STOWE SCHOOL.



SPEECH DAY, 1926.



THE
PRIZE GIVING
will be in the
GYMNASIUM,
at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY

JULY, 24th.

SPEAKERS :



The Chairman

(The Rt. Hon. Lord Gisborough.)



The Headmaster.



**FIELD MARSHALL, VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**



The Chairman.



The Rt. Hon. Lord Cottesloe.



General, Sir George Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.



*STO, PERSTO, PRAESTO, the School Song, composed by
the Bishop of Ripon, with music by Mr. A. Brent Smith,
will be sung when the Speeches are over.*

PRIZES.

Barber Reading Prizes—Senior	-	A. R. H. Ward.
—Junior	-	E. H. D. Low.
Bertram Prizes for Latin	-	A. E. Bolton. M. Stirling.
Burroughs Essay Prize	-	P. H. Lucas.
Charles Loudon Prize for Greek	-	M. Stirling.
Pearman Smith Prize for Mathematics		P. Reid.
Peters Bone Prizes for English Composition—Prose		H. P. Croom-Johnson.
—Verse		R. H. Scott.
Warrington Prize for History	-	E. D. O'Brien.
Humphrey Foster Prize for Science	-	R. MacD Barbour.
Special second prize for this year only		S. J. L. Taylor.
Headmaster's Art Prizes—First	-	A. Carden.
—Second	-	P. H. Lucas.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL

awarded to J. de P. G. Mayhew.
for saving a human life at Cannes,
on 28th April, 1925.

CUPS.

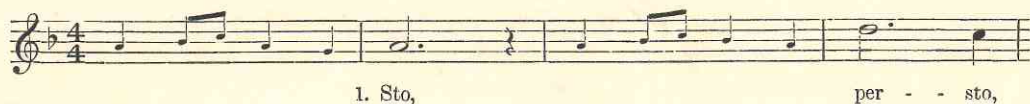
Football : House Cup, Grenville	Cricket : House Cup, Chatham
League Cup, Chandos	League Cup, Temple
Cross Country : Chandos	Sailing Trophy : Cobham
Sports : Chandos	Swimming : Senior, Chandos
Relay Races : Chandos	Junior, Bruce
Fives : Cobham	Coldstream Drill Cup : Temple
Squash Racquets : Chatham	Shooting : House Cup, Chandos
Golf : Chandos	Individual Cup, Bruce
Boxing : Cobham	Fencing : House Cup, Grenville
Music : Temple	Individual Cup, Grenville

LAURUS CUP—CHANDOS.

Sto, persto, praesto.

E. A. BURROUGHS.

ALEXANDER BRENT SMITH.



STO, PERSTO, PRAESTO.



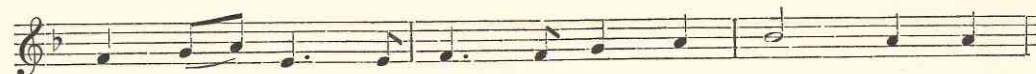
2. Tem - ples and Gren - viles, Lords of Stowe, In spa - cious days of . .
 3. Here catch we . . frag - ments of the strain To which true man - hood
 4. By great tra - di - tions hold - ing fast, We find our faith no . .
 5. So stand - ing . . firm for God and truth, For gen - tle - ness and



lei - sure, Built fair and wide on this hill - side A
 march - es, Blown by the breeze through an - cient trees, And
 fet - ter; We learn by . . love for all that's past To
 du - ty, For dar - ing hopes and dreams of youth, For



pal - ace . . for their plea - sure. Their dreams are dead, but
 flashed from clas - sic arch - es. Things new and old a -
 mould the . . new age bet - ter. To new hor - i - zons
 wis - dom's so - ber beau - ty, Each son of Stowe, wher -



we in - stead, The heirs of their en - deav - our, Shall
 - like un - fold A Sto - ic's high vo - ca - tion: One
 forth we . . fare, New bat - tles we in - her - it, And
 - e'er he . . go, Shall wield her sword of hon - our, And



build in - to the years a - head The dream that lives for . .
 way of . . fame is still the same, — To serve our gen - er -
 brace our sa - cred strength to bear New bur - dens of . . the . .
 all the pass - ing a - ges show God's bless - ing still up -



ev - er. }
 - a - tion. } Sto, . . per - sto, . . .
 - spi - rit. }
 - on her. }



prae - sto! . . .

STO, PERSTO, PRAESTO.

BY

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