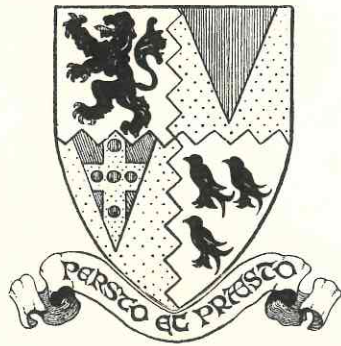


THE STOIC



Number Thirty-five

DECEMBER 1934



By courtesy of
The Times

LEAVING FOR ANGMAGSSALIK
BRITISH TRANS-GREENLAND EXPEDITION
(The figure on the left is N. A. C. Croft himself)

Photo by
N. A. C. Croft

THE STOIC

VOL. VI

DECEMBER 1934

No. 4

ARMISTICE DAY, 1934

The morning Service on November 11th was prefaced by a short address from the Headmaster, which is here reprinted.

You may reasonably wonder why you are asked by members of a generation to which you do not belong to honour the memory of men whom you never saw. The War in which these men fell began before you were born and ended when the oldest among you were two years old. And not one of the men who fell in it was a Stoic.

Yet there are reasons why you may properly be asked to join in our Commemoration ceremony. In losing the men who fell in the War this Country lost the men who should have been leading and controlling it now. They would have been just in the prime of life—of the age to be heads of Businesses and Government Departments and Schools and Regiments, to be doing much of our writing and inventing and to be leading our thinking. But they are not here to do all that. And as they are not here we have to look to men who were not killed in the War—which means in practice to men who are too old or too young or of inferior quality. For remember that it is the best who were killed. War results in the survival of the unfittest, for, although often enough brave men and ordinary men and cowards are all killed like cattle together, most often it is the bold and the enterprising who risk and lose their

lives. Therefore, though you cannot mourn for the individuals who fell in the War, you may rightly feel a sense of your own loss in that the flower of the generation ahead of yours was cut off between 1914 and 1918. You are growing up as a result into a world which has been managed for sixteen years by men less good than the best.

There is another reason for your presence to-day.

The last war was ours. The next, if there is one, will be yours. Now if the men of our generation in all the Countries in Europe had known what war was really like, there would have been no war in 1914. We therefore think it fair to you and to your children to pass on to you, before we disappear and leave the world in your hands, not indeed a knowledge of what the last war was (because no words could make you realise that) nor a knowledge of what the next war may be (because we can only guess at the horrors of that) but something of the sorrow which we feel for the loss of our beloved contemporaries, our brothers and our friends, some consciousness of the fact that war means not only public disaster but also private grief and private desolation.

Do not let us talk politics this morning. This is not a day for controversy. But on one thing surely there can be no disagreement—the conviction that 1914 must not be repeated. Let us resolve then that whatever we can do to prevent its repetition shall be done. One thing I would ask of you. Do not believe what it is now fashionable to say—that your countrymen were not heroic in 1914. “There is no particular virtue in getting killed” is the sort of comment that one hears. I cannot describe the indignation which that kind of statement arouses in anyone who has seen brave men throw away their lives or endure unimaginable misery with a smile. No—do not believe that your countrymen were not heroic in 1914. But neither must you believe that war is in itself a heroic thing, whatever poets and historians say. It is the supreme folly of civilisation and the deepest shame of Christianity. If war ennobles a few individuals, it degrades whole nations. It cannot begin without hatred and it cannot continue without lies. To look at the old newspapers of England and Germany in the War years is to gain a new conception of the blindness and folly of the human race. To read the sermons and prayers of the clergy in both Countries is to gain a new conception of the weakness and venality of our religion. Let us resolve then that, so far as we can affect the issue, our Church shall in future raise its voice not in prayer for victory but in condemnation of war, and that our Country shall work throughout the world for justice, truth and the rule of law.

WALPOLE HOUSE

THE site of Walpole House was selected after careful consideration. It is undoubtedly the best site available for a new house in relation to the present arrangement of the School. It is situated at the extreme Eastern end of the main buildings and forms the Eastern side of what now becomes a three-sided open Court facing due South.

It may be remembered that some time ago a scheme was actually started to build a new Boarding House to the West of Chatham House. This was finally abandoned and the present position for the new House was selected in its place.

From the point of view of actual building the present site had little to commend it: it is a well known fact that the Grecian Valley was formed during the 18th Century by removing thousands of tons of earth, much of which was re-used for levelling up the Eastern end of the main building. It was, therefore, understood that the new building would have to stand on what is technically known as “made-up ground.” Reasonable allowances were made for the probable depths of the foundations and the work was put in hand in April last.

On inspecting the digging of the foundations it was found, after the first fortnight, that they would have to be very much deeper than was originally anticipated. In places it was necessary to go down to a depth of twenty feet in order to reach sound ground.

The extra work involved in the digging of the foundations caused a month's delay, but in spite of this the General Contractors, Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd., are to be congratulated on the way in which they advanced with the work. Apart from the difficulty over the foundations there was the usual dearth of bricklayers, which is common to all country jobs at the present time. Although a considerable number was obtained, the housing problem was acute. The General Contractors, however, overcame this difficulty by erecting a large hut for the workmen on land adjoining the School.

On examining the plans of the building it will be seen at once that advantage has been taken of the natural formation of the ground at the rear of the building, facilitating the formation of a basement which contains the various offices required in a Boarding House.

The planning of all three floors is very direct: the Ground Floor contains a House Room 53ft. 6ins. by 22ft., a House Library, 9 Studies and a Master's Study and Bedroom. At the rear of the Entrance Hall there is a large Changing Room with a Washing Room adjoining.

The First Floor contains two Dormitories each accommodating twenty beds, with the necessary Ablution Rooms adjoining the Landing. A Master's Study and Bedroom is also provided on this floor.

The Second Floor contains one large Dormitory accommodating twenty-four beds, with the necessary Ablution Rooms adjoining; also a Matron's Flat, a small Dormitory with four beds, and a "Sick" Dormitory, together with the necessary heated linen-cupboards, etc.

The Building is of fire-proof construction throughout; an adequate fire-escape staircase is placed on the Eastern side giving two separate staircases from the top floor, while the second floor is provided with three staircases.

The floors are constructed of concrete beams with a filling of hollow terra-cotta blocks. They are covered with oak blocks generally, and the Ablution Rooms are finished with terrazzo paving; this provides for easy cleaning with a hose.

The plumbing is carried out on lines usually found in Hospital Building, and the basins and baths empty into floor channels which are easily cleaned.

The House-Master's House is situated on the South side of the new Boarding House. It consists of three Living Rooms, with the usual offices, together with five Bedrooms and Dressing Rooms, and two Bathrooms. It is connected by a Covered Way to the Boarding House direct from the House-Master's Study.

The whole of the new buildings are finished in stucco with reconstructed stone dressings to match the existing buildings adjoining. The roofs are covered with Delabole slates from Cornwall.

The Boarding House is supplied with central heating and a domestic hot-water supply from the main School buildings; the House-Master's House is provided with its own separate installation, making it quite independent during the holidays.

The front Quadrangle at present slopes towards the new building. It is intended, however, to terrace this in two stages, providing a central pathway with steps leading direct to the Main Entrance.

It was found desirable to build a complete new road on the Eastern side of the School, so that wheeled traffic could be kept well away from the Boarding House.

It was felt that these additions made an effective termination to the School Buildings at their Eastern end and are a suitable complement to the new Chapel at the extreme Western end of the School.

R. FIELDING DODD.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON

Arthur Burroughs was one of the original Governors of Stowe and he remained a close friend of the School until his death. In 1923 he was Dean of Bristol, and he went to Ripon in 1926; his headquarters were therefore always at a distance from Stowe. Yet he made time to come and see us regularly. Indeed many of us here would have felt that a Summer term at Stowe was not complete without a visit from the Bishop. His games of tennis, his early morning bathing parties, his riotous visits to various Houses at bed-time, his midnight discussions and his innumerable personal contacts will be remembered even longer than his sermons—admirable though they were. When the news of his illness reached Stowe and the conviction spread that it was really serious, the resulting depression showed how many friends he had here. His death has impoverished us all.

The Bishop interested himself intensely in the project for building a Chapel here, and when at last the Chapel was finished and Prince George unlocked the door on July 11th, 1929, it was he who spoke the words of dedication. This was as it should be, for he stood by the faith that as Christianity must be the centre of life, so the Chapel must be the centre of a School. He helped us all, but to none was his help given more readily than to those who consulted him on belief or on conscience or on the life of the spirit.

We here were always proud to think that Stowe rivalled in the Bishop's affections even his beloved Harrow. He tried to visit both Schools whenever he was in the South. Stowe will indeed be fortunate if ever again it has a friend so devoted, so gifted and so lovable.

STOICA

School Officials—Christmas Term, 1934.

Prefects :—N. G. Annan, Head of the School; P. W. Kemmis; A. E. de la T. Mallett; J. H. Bourne; J. D. Buchanan ma.; S. J. R. Macoun; J. O. N. Vickers; J. C. Shawe; R. H. W. S. Hastings; B. C. Briant ma.; J. W. Stoye; I. A. Roxburgh ma.

Captain of Football :—A. E. de la T. Mallett.

Hon. Secretary of Football :—K. P. P. Goldschmidt.

Walpole House, under Mr. Clarke, has come into being this term with fifty-seven boys. Circumstances unfortunately prevented the building from being quite ready in September, and the Sanatorium had temporarily to lend a certain amount of sleeping accommodation. The whole House, however, moved into full residence on December 4th, exactly seven months after the laying of the first brick by P. B. Lucas. By January Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will also have moved into their new quarters.

The arms of Walpole House are technically described as follows:—

Sable: on a chevron argent between three cross-crosslets or, as many torteaux: a chief chequy argent and gules.

The cross-crosslets represent Walpole, the torteaux are borrowed from the Grenville arms, and the red and white chief reproduces the "dice" of the Scottish regiments.

The large and distinctly "modern" building which is now taking shape to the north of the Chapel will contain three classrooms and a large studio with Modelling and Exhibition rooms. A further account of this imposing structure and of its origin will be given in the next issue of *The Stoic*.

The following visitors have preached in Chapel this term:—

- Oct. 7th. The Rt. Rev. C. H. Boutflower, D.D., formerly Bishop of South Tokyo.
- Oct. 14th. The Rev. G. M. Hanks, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Eastbourne.
- Oct. 21st. The Rev. F. H. Sheldon, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Blackheath.
- Nov. 4th. The Rev. H. P. Thompson, M.A., Assistant Secretary, S.P.G.
- Nov. 18th. The Rev. J. E. Fison, M.A., Tutor of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.
- Dec. 2nd. The Rev. P. W. P. Brook, B.A., Chaplain of Canford School.
- Dec. 9th. The Rev. C. J. Morton, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cambridge.

A Confirmation Service was held in the Chapel on Friday, November 30th, when the Bishop of Oxford (The Rt. Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.) confirmed eighty-two members of the School.

The following Masters have joined the Staff this term: Mr. D. Crichton-Miller, Mr. R. H. Hamer, Mr. J. H. G. Leask, Mr. J. M. Todd and Mr. H. R. Watt.

The annual Old Stoic Dinner was held in London on Saturday, December 1st. Ninety-one Old Stoics were present. The guest of the evening was Mr. Hankinson.

The Grafton Hounds met at Stowe on Saturday, December 8th.

On Saturday, December 8th, Mr. Martin Lindsay lectured to the School on the British Trans-Greenland Expedition.

Four photographs taken by N. A. C. Croft (Chandos 1923-5), who was official photographer to the expedition, and extracts from his diary will be found elsewhere in this number.

J. D. A. Langley has been appointed to captain the English team again in the Boys' International Golf Match. This match is due to be played at Aberdeen next August.

C. L. Hall, T. V. H. Beamish and Sir Patrick Heron-Maxwell were members of a party of forty-eight English Public Schoolboys who visited Newfoundland for a month's exploration during the Summer Holidays, under the leadership of Surgeon-Commander Murray Levick, R.N.

Hall, who was also a member of last year's expedition, was in charge of the meteorological side and went on a ten days' tour inland. Heron-Maxwell helped with the traversing and mapping. Beamish, together with three other boys, collected twenty-five species of birds: he secured one never previously seen in Newfoundland.

The Society will carry out further explorations next year.

Chatham beat Temple by three goals to one in the Final of the Water Polo competition last term.

P. Bosanquet won the Mornington Singles Cup for Lawn Tennis last term by beating G. L. Cheshire in the final.

We apologise for omitting to mention in our last issue that at the Public Schools Athletic Championships, held at the White City last April, P. H. G. Smith was second in the Quarter-Mile, E. P. R. Jourdain third in the Half-Mile, and J. D. McKean equal fifth in the Pole Vault.

The following Representative Colours were awarded at the end of last term:—

For Lawn Tennis: M. Wilding, I. Earle, G. L. Cheshire.

For Shooting: J. R. Hunter, P. C. Mitford.

For Swimming: L. G. McKean, J. D. McKean.

The following have been awarded First Fifteen Colours:—J. H. Bourne, N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. E. James (all re-awarded); P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, D. B. Drysdale, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, H. F. Le Lacheur, P. G. Krabbé, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp.

The following have been awarded Second Fifteen Colours:—P. G. Krabbé, P. R. Spencer, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, D. B. Drysdale, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp, H. F. Le Lacheur, R. W. Vick, I. H. Nicholson, H. R. Davis, J. C. Shawe, M. I. Drake, S. J. R. Macoun, J. O. N. Vickers, M. A. Gammidge, R. S. Lloyd, B. W. J. D'Arcy Irvine, W. Ovenstone, R. Storry-Deans, I. K. White-Smith, A. I. O. Davies.

The following have been awarded Third Fifteen Colours:—W. M. G. Brown, G. P. Allsebrook, B. W. J. D'Arcy Irvine, K. H. M. Crabbe, J. W. B. Barrington, R. O. Booth, J. W. R. Kempe, B. C. Briant, J. P. Searight, A. N. Ritcher, J. R. Hunter, P. T. Ashton, N. B. Robinson, H. E. Vickers.

The following have been awarded Colts Stockings:—J. F. G. Fletcher, G. B. Dawson, P. S. Fowler, L. G. McKean, M. E. Bardwell, P. Sherrard, A. C. Bartley, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, M. P. Robinson.

At the Examination held in June 1934, the following passed into Woolwich:—D. J. Ward, P. G. E. Davies, P. T. L. Browne, E. D. Campbell; and the following into Sandhurst:—P. Bosanquet, J. Llewellyn Palmer, A. D. Hunter.

OLIM ALUMNI

MR. J. A. BOYD-CARPENTER and MR. M. A. R. SUTHERLAND were Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple on November 19th.

MR. G. A. L. CHEATLE is Secretary of the Oxford University Fencing Club.

MR. R. J. PACKE played Cricket for the Army against the Public Schools in August and made 94. He also played for the Army against the Australians.

MR. H. K. D. SHEPHERD has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the London University Swimming Club, and has been awarded his Half-Purple.

MR. P. D. WARD is Captain of the Cambridge University Hare and Hounds. He won the Three Miles race for Oxford and Cambridge in the match against Princeton and Cornell Universities at the White City on July 21st. His time was 15 mins. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs. He also represented Cambridge in the Four Miles Relay against Oxford on December 1st.

MR. E. V. HOPE represented Cambridge again in the Four Miles Relay against Oxford.

MR. E. M. LING played in the Freshmen's Rugby Football Trial at Cambridge. MR. R. B. BOULTER was a reserve.

MR. J. D. BLOIS has been awarded his Blue for Squash Rackets at the R.M.C., Sandhurst.

MR. C. S. MADDEN is Senior Under-Officer of No. 4 Company at the R.M.C., Sandhurst. He has also been awarded a Cadet Scholarship.

MR. R. I. MACKENZIE, MR. F. A. H. LING and MR. C. A. LA T. LEATHAM are Junior Under-Officers at the R.M.C., Sandhurst.

MR. P. R. A. FORBES was awarded his Blue for Lawn Tennis at the R.M.C., Sandhurst, last summer.

MR. S. KILPATRICK won the Seniors' High Jump at Cambridge in October with a jump of 5ft. 8½ins.

MR. E. P. R. JOURDAIN won the Freshmen's Half-Mile at Oxford.

MR. P. B. LUCAS was on November 3rd invited to play Golf for Cambridge in the coming University Match, having by then been in residence only three weeks. He has at times been playing in the top single, and, among other successes, has beaten Mr. C. J. H. Tolley and halved with Mr. Bernard Darwin. He has a remarkably good record in Foursomes.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MR. J. ROBINSON to Miss D. M. Brown.

MR. D. W. COPLEY to Miss S. Read.

MR. H. D. H. BARTLETT to Miss B. L. Bosworth Smith.

MARRIAGES.

MR. C. M. LUCKOCK to Miss J. Weatherly, on November 14th. (In Australia).

MR. J. S. CADMAN to Miss D. Ferguson, on October 17th.

MR. E. R. AVORY to Miss V. I. Montague Hall, on July 17th.

MR. E. J. OLIVER to Miss M. E. Cowen, on August 20th.

MR. A. RICKETTS to Miss E. J. Christmas, on November 14th. (In Hong Kong).

MR. J. W. ROTHWELL to Miss E. Tomlinson, on October 12th.

MR. J. G. D'U. SHEARING to Miss M. E. Sinden, on October 6th.

MR. R. MCD. BARBOUR to Miss M. D. Morgan, on September 8th.

MR. H. J. MIALL to Miss B. L. Maclean, on December 12th.

BIRTHS.

To Nora, wife of MR. J. S. SMALLMAN, a son—on September 25th.

To the wife of MR. J. REEVES, a son—on March 6th. This boy is entered for Stowe, to come in 1947.

DEATH.

From the Times of November 23rd, 1934:—FREEMAN—On November 22nd, 1934, as the result of a motoring accident, Spencer Freeman, of St. Margaret's, West Heath Road, Hampstead, aged 24.

OLD STOIC GOLFING SOCIETY.

The Old Stoic Golfing Society has played the following matches lately:—

At Knebworth, on July 22nd. *v.* Old Bedfordian G.S.

Lost by 7½ matches to 3½.

At Ashridge Park, on September 23rd. *v.* Old Uppinghamian G.S.

Won by 10½ matches to 1½.

At Burhill, on October 28th. *v.* Old Haileyburian G.S.

Lost by 6½ matches to 3½.

G.M.W.

CERTIFICATES

As the result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's examinations in July 1934 the following gained Certificates:—

HIGHER CERTIFICATES.

J. J-F. Aimers.

J. F. Barnes.

D. H. Buxton.

A. H. Campbell.

K. J. Duff-Dunbar.

R. A. O. Henniker.

A. S. Hooper.

R. L. R. Hooper.

P. E. Hughesdon.

E. P. R. Jourdain.

J. W. R. Kempe.

R. G. C. Kinahan.

P. G. Krabbé.

B. J. R. Moreton.

E. B. Neville-Rolfe.

A. R. G. Pearce.

R. E. Pears.

R. A. Simpson.

P. R. Spencer.

H. A. Wheeler.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

S. J. D. Acland.	J. M. S. Knott.
R. V. P. Adams.	J. D. A. Langley.
R. P. Alderson.	A. B. Langton.
G. P. Allsebrook.	J. A. D. Lawson.
A. S. F. Anderson.	C. T. Llewellyn-Palmer.
F. L. Ashcroft.	W. P. Lunn-Rockliffe.
D. R. Barbour.	W. C. McKay.
J. O. H. Beamish.	N. L. M. MacManus.
T. V. H. Beamish.	H. W. Mance.
M. H. Blundell.	J. M. Mayne.
J. D. Bourn.	R. I. K. Moncreiffe.
J. C. Breese.	R. H. Monteith.
R. L. Coke.	I. C. S. Munro.
H. J. P. Colley.	J. G. Nicholson.
K. H. M. Crabbe.	P. J. Orde.
B. G. Dalziel.	J. D. H. O'Rorke.
R. S. Darby.	W. Ovenstone.
J. B. da Silva.	B. H. V. Paget.
D. De G. Demarest.	J. R. S. Peplow.
G. A. Dick-Lauder.	G. W. Pirie.
R. J. Dickson.	L. A. Pirie.
W. B. Drysdale.	C. E. W. Robins.
D. G. Felce.	L. A. P. Robinson.
K. Firth.	N. B. Robinson.
W. T. Fisher.	H. D. Seal.
M. H. Franklin (Temple).	P. Shaw.
A. J. Gordon.	J. H. Shelmerdine.
J. Greenwood.	P. Sherrard.
G. F. Hallworth.	P. L. Stileman.
P. D. Hartland-Swann.	L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts.
W. B. Hay.	A. E. Tate.
A. McC. Henry.	D. S. Thomson.
M. R. Jackson.	H. E. P. M. S. Upton.
A. R. Jennings.	R. W. Vick.
R. Kee.	M. A. V. Walter.
E. E. Kennington.	P. F. Withof.
S. J. Kerr-Bock.	D. McK. Wood.

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent).

Dear Sir,

It is with regret that I have to report that your former correspondent, Dr. S. J. L. Taylor is no longer able to write for you. For six years he had been a regular visitor to the Club. He is now a fully qualified doctor and his profession has taken him away from London and the Pineapple, but I feel sure that you and your readers will join with members of the Club in wishing him the very best of luck.

There are now, I believe, 1500 Stoics past and present, and it does not seem unreasonable to hope that a few of these will begin to take a personal interest in the Club that bears the School's name; many members of the Club have told me that they would appreciate seeing members of the School, both past and present, and members of the Staff.

The Pineapple, under the wardenship of Capt. Lucas and his efficient lieutenants, Messrs. Hone and Betts, is carrying on well. There are about 230 names on the books, and of these 30 are Scouts and Cubs and 150 others are active members. Further members cannot be dealt with until an Old Boys' Section can be organised; and before this can be done it is necessary to provide them with some accommodation, and for this a sum of £50 is needed. (Cheques should be marked "Building Fund" and sent either to the Warden or the Treasurer.)

The Senior and Junior cricket teams have had a successful season in the Federation Leagues, matches being played on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in Regent's Park.

Large numbers went to the St. Marylebone Baths for swimming every Monday during the season, and teams were entered in the London and Westminster Federation Galas; the Club teams swam very well, but unfortunately the standard in both Federations was amazingly high.

The Football season is now in full swing, and the Club runs three teams for the Old Boys, Seniors and Juniors respectively. The two latter teams are entered for the Federation Leagues and fortunately this year we have obtained a pitch in Regent's Park.

The Boxing season is just opening, and training is now starting for the London and Westminster Federation competitions; any boxing Stoics will be welcomed if they can give us a little advice or practice.

Running is not favoured at the moment, as we have no one who will encourage the boys to start. A visit from one of our Running Blues would be welcomed.

Our loyal helper and Gym instructor, Mr. McManus, is getting a team ready for the Stowe Show. In addition he holds an L.C.C. Gym Class on the Club premises on Wednesdays. Other L.C.C. Classes are held on Mondays (Fret-work and Lino-cutting), Wednesdays (Reading), and Fridays (Wood-carving).

Indoor games like ping-pong, billiards, chess, etc., continue to be popular, but new games would be welcomed. Our billiard tables are in very bad condition and the gift of new or second-hand cloths would be appreciated.

Scouts are now in full swing once again. At Stowe you have had a Scout Group for, I believe, five years: it is unfortunate that you have not been able to provide us with a Scout-Master or anyone to give us a little help. Mrs. Lucas, the Warden's wife, is very kindly going to take over the Cubs, but we need more help for the Scouts.

Parties of boys from the School have been coming up regularly during the past term. The visits are greatly appreciated by members of the Club, and I do ask those

Stoics who have been to the Club and have enjoyed themselves to come again.

A party of twenty-eight boys paid a most enjoyable visit to the School on Saturday, November 3rd. An account of this will be found elsewhere.

History was made on November 9th, when the Club was represented in the Lord Mayor's Show together with representatives from twenty-four other clubs which are affiliated to the London Federation of Boys' Clubs. Our representatives carried a large banner bearing the School's and London Federation's Coats of Arms. The banner was designed and painted by Mr. Betts and was a great success.

The Annual Summer Camp by Cobham Monument was well attended, as many as fifty boys having attended. Three Old Stoics were there, but we hope that more will come next year. A feature of the Camp was the use of the boats on the lake.

The Club is always wanting books for the Library, old clothes for rummage sales, and sports gear. A gift of books from Chatham House was very welcome, but we want many more!

Captain Lucas, Mr. Hone and Mr. Betts are keeping the Club going, and it is in fact flourishing; but they do need more personal interest to be taken in their work. Board and lodging can be had at the Club at very reasonable rates, and excellent meals are provided by the Club's housekeeper, Mrs. Knight.

Finally, may I remind Stoics past and present of the Prince of Wales' appeal on Social Service. The School supports the Club financially most nobly, but the Personal Interest element is unfortunately lacking.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. T. LILLEY.

MAINLY FINANCE.

The Stowe Club is not endowed and depends entirely on past and present members of the School, the Staff, and friends of Stowe for its income. A membership of 150 is barely provided for in normal times. At present, in spite of every sound economy, its slender capital is being drawn on to meet current expenses. More donations and annual subscriptions would make the task of those who bear the brunt of its organisation and management the less exacting. The Club has no salaried officials, and the boys themselves contribute something towards the cost of every single activity.

Particulars of the subscription list are entirely private to me. Any sum of money, no matter how small it may seem, and especially if it can be sent regularly, will be gratefully received. Banker's orders may be obtained from me at any time, but cheques and postal orders are most welcome too. Gifts in kind (*e.g.*, cast-off clothing, both men's and women's, and kit for games) should be sent direct to the Warden at 62, Carlisle Street, N.W.8.

The Warden would be glad also if anyone employing labour would remember that the Club can often supply good boys for certain types of work. He naturally asks no more than that employers should give Club boys the opportunity of applying for vacancies.

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

THE PINEAPPLE AT STOWE.

The annual Club programme of visits to Stowe now takes well-defined lines. Contact of this kind is admirably kept by enthusiastic and numerically strong parties of Marylebone boys, who regard Stowe as all but their own school. They feel them-

selves to be so much a part of the place that they quite naturally share its life, and follow with interest its general activities and the personal fortunes of such individuals as they know.

The summer camp taxed the capacity of our equipment with at one time as many as 50 people; there were never less than 38 under canvas. A professional cook simplified arrangements in the kitchen, and the teamwork with him of certain of the oldest Club members was a great success.

Camp ran on from August 4th for eight days. Captain Lucas was the ever-essential mainspring of work and play, while three Old Stoics, J. W. T. Lilley, H. P. Lee-Warner and T. B. Hunter, with Mr. Clifford, attended to supplies and maintenance. We sadly missed "Joe" and other regular campers, but of these B. C. Gadney was able to visit us from time to time. As usual the Bursar and the Steward gave ready and valuable help.

Though there was never a shortage of rain-water for ablutions, the weather was on the whole quite kind, so that bathing parades were frequent and popular. In the short time available several cricket matches took place, notably against Buckingham and against Dadford, producing keen play and varied results.

A full and pleasant week was rounded off by a Saturday evening in Buckingham either at the Cinema or looking round the shops for small presents to take home. The Club returned to London on the Sunday night, and the rear party did well to finish their work and get away by noon on Monday.

Then on November 3rd some 28 boys came down by charabanc for their terminal visit. Captain and Mrs. Lucas and Mr. Betts headed the party. Two soccer matches on the South front against volunteer Stowe sides finally left honours easy. Tea was served in the Blue Room. After going to the Edgar Wallace film, "The Man who changed his Name," the Club came back there to supper just before setting off again for home. The visit had been an excellent one with the help of an unexpectedly sunny afternoon.

The Q.M.

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Early Services (July 15th to December 2nd)	13	18	8
Children's Holiday Fund (July 29th)	12	0	0
Stowe Club (September 30th)	16	9	5
C.M.S. School, Kashmir (October 28th)	12	14	3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Flowers	3	15	0
Preachers' travelling expenses	2	17	6
Wine at Early Services	1	4	0
Printing	1	2	0

The balance of this account is paid into Stowe Club funds.

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

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE term has been very full from the football point of view and more representative matches have been played than ever before. The First and Second Fifteens and the Colts have had their normal programmes, while the Third has had more matches than last year, and a new team, the Junior Colts, has come into the field.

The record of the First Fifteen, four wins and seven losses, does not altogether look impressive, but the team was in fact not at all a bad one, although there were admittedly weak spots in it. Four of the matches were lost by very narrow margins, and but for important casualties early in the season some of these losses would almost certainly have been victories. The test of a School team is its inter-School matches, and of the four played two were lost and two were won. Harrow and Radley were beaten, and we lost to Oundle and Bedford: we were perhaps a little unlucky to lose to Oundle, while against Bedford, one of the strongest school sides of the year, we scored two tries to three.

The forwards were quite a good lot, with Albery outstanding as a wing forward, but they suffered in all their matches from a lack of weight. The backs took longer to settle down, owing partly to casualties. Bourne played splendidly in the three-quarter line, while Goldschmidt was a tower of strength at scrum-half. Mallett captained the side well, but there is no doubt that the responsibility he felt for the whole team reduced to some extent his own effectiveness as an attacking player. In defence he was extraordinarily good, and the same indeed may be said of the team as a whole.

Of the other representative sides, the Third and the Colts have done best, the latter by virtue of a lively hard-going pack and in spite of a rather weak back division.

The Leagues were interesting, and in consequence of some rather surprising results in the course of the competition there were three Houses, Bruce, Temple and Cobham, in the running with one round left to play. Eventually Bruce won with the other two Houses close up. Walpole, although beaten by Grenville early in the term in the 'A' match, avoided the "wooden spoon" by scoring a good 'A' win against Grafton in the last round. The attached table shows the full results. An 'A' win counts six points, a 'B' win four.



Photo by]

THE CHAPEL BY NIGHT

[J. P. Searight

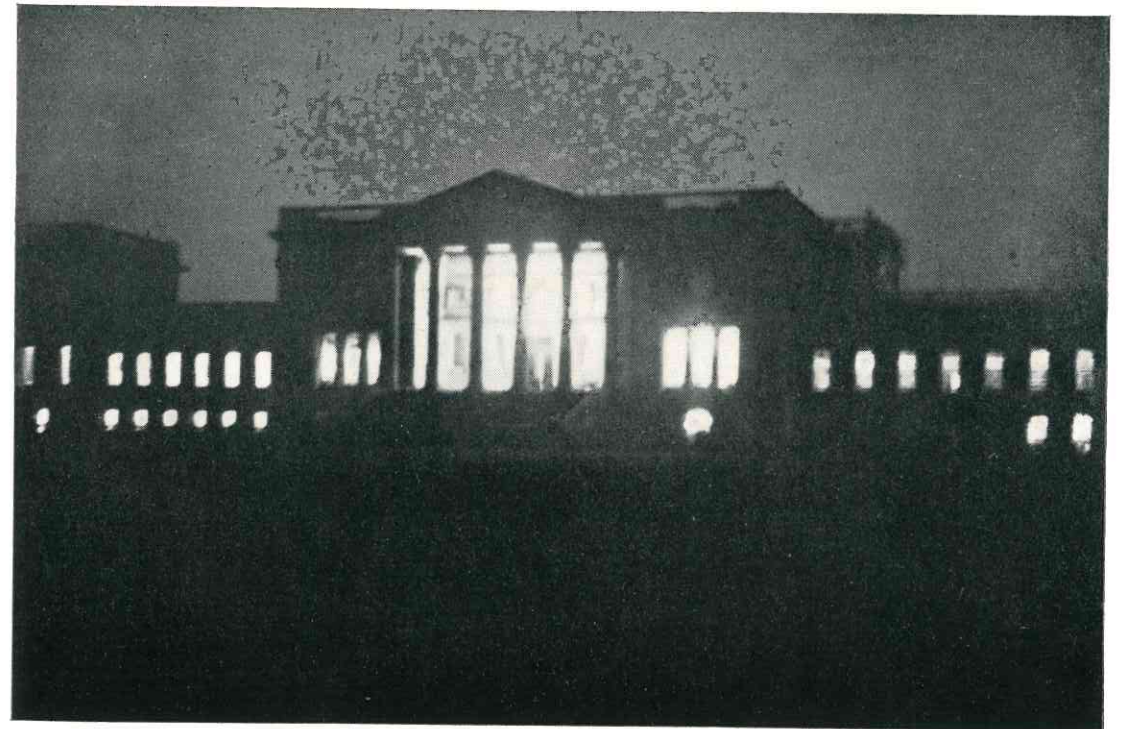


Photo by]

THE SOUTH FRONT BY NIGHT

[K. G. Rice

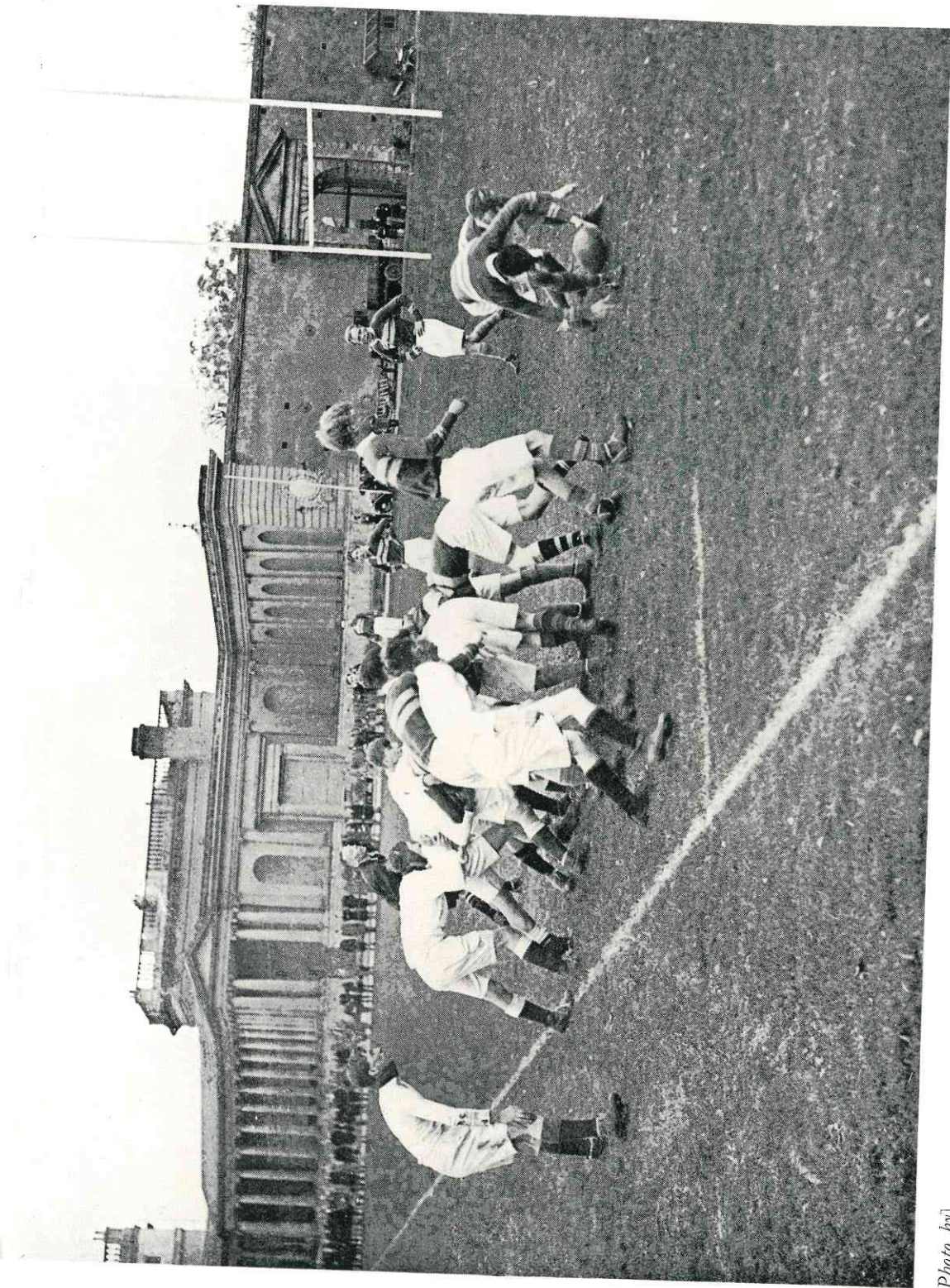


Photo by]

STOWE V. OUNDLE
OCTOBER 18TH

[J. P. Searight

THE STOIC

	Matches				Points		
	'A'	'B'	'A'	'B'	'A'	'B'	Total
Bruce	6	5	0	0	36	20	56
Temple	4	7	0	0	24	28	52
Cobham	4	6	1	0	27	24	51
Chatham	5	3	1	0	33	12	45
Chandos.....	4	3	0	0	24	12	36
Grafton	2	3	0	0	12	12	24
Walpole	1	1	0	0	6	4	10
Grenville	1	0	0	0	6	0	6

THE SCHOOL v. ROSSLYN PARK A.

Played at Stowe on October 6th, Rosslyn Park winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to one goal (5 points).

It was very unfortunate that Mallett was unable to play in this the opening match of the season. The back division did not often get going very smoothly, although in the second half Shawe held his passes from Goldschmidt much better than he had done at the beginning. A wet ball made handling difficult, but it was a splendid breakthrough by Bourne in midfield that led to the School's score. McKean took Bourne's pass and went the rest of the way himself, running very fast. Fisk converted with a good kick. Rosslyn Park equalized just before half-time and in the second half went ahead with an unconverted try. From a scrum Goldschmidt sent rather a rash pass back over the School line. A Park forward following up fast got to the ball before Drake could reach it.

The forwards were outweighed, but in spite of this disadvantage got quite a good share of the ball in the tight. In the loose they were keen and lively and fully held their own in the rushes. Albery was particularly good in getting across to tackle the opposing three-quarters.

Team :—M. I. Drake ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; J. C. Shawe, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, A. R. G. Pearce, P. R. Spencer, R. A. Fisk, H. F. Le Lacheur, I. H. Nicholson.

THE SCHOOL v. LX CLUB, CAMBRIDGE.

Played at Stowe on October 13th, the LX Club winning by three goals, one dropped goal, one penalty goal and five tries (37 points) to nil.

The School were opposed to a heavier and faster side, the superiority of the LX Club being especially marked outside the scrum. The greater speed of the LX three-quarters made the defence of the School backs look very weak. Considering the

weight of their opponents, the School pack did well to get the ball in the tight as often as it did, while in the loose it brought off some good rushes.

The score at half-time was twenty-six nil, the School line having been crossed six times. In the second half the tackling was better, and only two more tries were scored in addition to a penalty goal.

Team :—M. I. Drake ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, S. J. R. Macoun, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; J. D. McKean, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. R. G. Pearce, R. A. Fisk, P. R. Spencer, R. W. Vick, P. Shaw, D. B. Drysdale.

THE SCHOOL *v.* OUNDLE SCHOOL.

Played at Stowe on October 18th, Oundle winning by one penalty goal (3 points) to nil.

This was a desperately keen match between two fairly level sides. Oundle had the advantage in weight forward and got a good share of the ball, but their superiority was more marked in their heeling from the loose than from the set scrums. The Oundle backs did not often look really dangerous, whereas the Stowe line, when they got the ball, appeared more likely to break through, especially in the second half. Mallett, who was playing in his first match, had nothing like his usual pace and towards the end ran himself to a standstill.

Playing with the hill and wind Stowe had much the better of the first half, though a fairly easy penalty goal was missed. Oundle made better use of a similar chance, and their captain landed a good goal. In the second half Oundle for a period pressed hard, but the School defence was very sound and they could not get over. Stowe worked up field again and another penalty was given against Oundle on their twenty-five line. The kick, however, went just outside the post. In the last minute Stowe launched a tremendous attack after Mallett had broken through in midfield. Bourne almost dodged his way through and James was thrown into touch at the corner. The ball came out again and went along the line, but the Oundle defence was sound. A great game ended with Stowe still five yards from the Oundle line.

Team :—P. G. Krabbé ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. R. G. Pearce, R. A. Fisk, P. R. Spencer, P. Shaw, R. W. Vick, D. B. Drysdale.

THE SCHOOL *v.* LONDON SCOTTISH A.

Played at Stowe on October 20th, London Scottish winning by five goals (25 points) to nil.

In spite of being two short in the scrum throughout the game, the London Scottish held the upper hand. Their backs, and especially their scrum half, were fast and hard to hold, and when the ball came out on their side their attack always looked dangerous. The School backs on the other hand passed mechanically and there was little inspiration or thrust about their attack. James ran well occasionally on the right wing, but the School never looked like scoring. The forwards rushed well at times but might have made more use of their numerical superiority in the line-outs. Krabbé fielded and kicked well at full-back.

Team :—P. G. Krabbé ; A. E. James, S. J. R. Macoun, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. R. G. Pearce, R. A. Fisk, P. R. Spencer, P. Shaw, R. W. Vick, D. B. Drysdale.

THE SCHOOL *v.* HARROW SCHOOL.

Played at Harrow on October 27th, the School winning by one goal (5 points) to nil.

Harrow had the misfortune to be without their fly-half and captain for this match, and had the further misfortune to lose their substitute fly-half during the first half of the game. On the other hand they had an immensely heavy scrum, and, even when they had to withdraw a man from it, they were at no disadvantage as regards weight. Forward, therefore, the advantage lay with Harrow throughout the match, but the Stowe forwards tackled and went down to the ball extremely well. All of them played with tremendous keenness, but special mention might perhaps be made of Spencer for his hooking in difficult circumstances and of Annan and Albery for their excellent wing forward play.

Outside the scrum Stowe was definitely the better side. Goldschmidt played his usual sound game and got through a tremendous amount of work. Mallett, less brilliant than he has sometimes been in attack, was extremely sound in defence and on several occasions got across to tackle the wing man, after he had been missed by his opposite number. Bourne was by far the best of the three-quarters and played a magnificent game. It was a tragedy that he should have been the one to drop an easy pass near the end of the game with the line at his mercy. Krabbé had practically nothing to do in the first half, but fielded and kicked splendidly in the second, when Harrow were pressing with the wind.

Stowe had much the better of the first half and it was from a beautiful run of Bourne's that the only try of the match came. Drysdale was backing up well and took the inside pass and touched down between the posts: Goldschmidt converted. In the second half, Harrow with the wind behind them pressed strongly, but their handling was uncertain, and they never looked really dangerous, at least in the centre. The wings were fast and sometimes looked likely to score, but a Stowe defender always got back in time. The Stowe three-quarters broke away several times in this half, but the movements just lacked finish. However, their running was usually dangerous to their opponents and Harrow might well have found themselves more than five points down at no-side.

Of the five matches played against Harrow, Stowe have won three and lost two. On each occasion the visiting side has been victorious.

Team :—P. G. Krabbé ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. R. G. Pearce, R. A. Fisk, P. R. Spencer, P. Shaw, D. B. Drysdale, H. F. Le Lacheur.

A STOWE XV *v.* CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

Played at Stowe on October 31st, Christ Church winning by four tries (12 points) to one goal (5 points).

Six masters played in this game, as the First Fifteen was in too depleted a state to be able to make a match of it. The game was played in sleet and the ball was always difficult to hold. Stowe scored first through Mr. Crichton-Miller, who was up to take an inside pass from Mr. Tallent; Goldschmidt converted. After the first quarter of an hour Christ Church had rather the better of the game, being particularly successful in getting the ball from both the tight and the loose scrums. In spite of the conditions the game was very fast; the House lasted perhaps slightly the better of the two sides.

Team :—Mr. J. H. G. Leask ; Mr. R. M. Hamer, P. G. Krabbé, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; Mr. J. A. Tallent, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; H. F. Le Lacheur, P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, R. A. Fisk, D. B. Drysdale, Mr. G. G. Gilling-Lax, Rev. T. C. P. Brook, Mr. D. Crichton-Miller.

THE SCHOOL *v.* RICHMOND A.

Played at Stowe on November 3rd, Richmond winning by one goal and one penalty goal (8 points) to one try (3 points).

Mallett and Bourne were unfortunately unable to play and the backs in consequence were rather ineffective. The forwards got a fair share of the ball in the tight and brought off some good rushes, but they were badly beaten in the line-outs. When the ball came out on the School side of the scrum the movement nearly always broke down in the centre. One good round of passing, however, sent James in on the wing. In the second half, Richmond pressed and scored far out, their scrum-half going over on the blind side from a scrum. The kick was a very fine one. Twice towards the end of the game a School forward fell off-side and from one of the kicks a goal was scored by Richmond.

Team :—M. I. Drake ; A. E. James, P. G. Krabbé, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; J. C. Shawe, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, A. R. G. Pearce, P. R. Spencer, R. A. Fisk, P. Shaw, D. B. Drysdale, R. W. Vick.

THE SCHOOL *v.* ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Played at Oxford on November 10th, Oriel winning by one dropped goal and one try (7 points) to two tries (6 points).

After a fast game, in which the School played well and had distinctly the better of the argument, Oriel won by the last kick of the match. A quite unnecessarily severe, although impartial, referee awarded penalty kicks for the smallest offences and sometimes for actions which apparently were perfectly legitimate; but even this unusual proceeding, although to it was added an inaccurate knowledge of the new hooking rule, failed to spoil a close and enjoyable game.

Oriel for the first fifteen minutes were the more aggressive side, but then the School forwards became more lively and effective both in getting the ball and in breaking up the attacks of the opposition. Good running by Mallett and Krabbé in the centre enabled McKean early in the second half to gain a try which levelled the score, Oriel having scored an unconverted try early in the match. Stowe during this half pressed continuously and the backs saw plenty of the ball. The defence however was good, and it was left to the forwards to put Stowe ahead. A beautiful piece of combined dribbling led by Albery brought about the next try, Albery touching down. Just on time Oriel worked down to the Stowe end, and it was really hard luck on the School that they should be robbed of a well-deserved victory by one of the Oriel centres dropping a goal with the last kick of the match.

Team :—M. I. Drake ; M. A. Gammidge, J. D. McKean, P. G. Krabbé, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, D. B. Drysdale, H. F. Le Lacheur.

THE SCHOOL *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE.

Played at Stowe on November 17th, the School winning by one penalty goal and one try (6 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

In the first half the play was on the whole rather uninteresting. Stowe got a fair share of the ball from the tight, but the passing of the three-quarters was poorly timed and none of the movements made much headway. Stowe were penalized for obstruction and Radley took the lead, but the scores were levelled by Goldschmidt before half-time by means of a penalty kick against Radley for offside, practically in front of the posts.

The second half was played almost entirely in Radley territory, in spite of the fact that Radley for most of this period were getting the ball regularly in the tight scrums. The Stowe backs, however, began to show much more initiative. Mallett broke through on several occasions and altogether there was more thrust about the back play. Radley, however, stuck for the most part to the diagonal kick, without much success, while their running movements never looked really dangerous. On the other hand one diagonal kick to the left by Stowe almost brought a score. Cradock-Hartopp gathered the ball well and after making much ground passed inside to Krabbé who was tackled before he could reach the line. Mallett then made an opening by dodging through from a loose scrum and Goldschmidt took his pass and dived over in the corner for the winning try. Two drop kicks at goal by Mallett in this half almost produced scores—one from a mark and the other in play. On each occasion the ball just went wide.

Team :—M. I. Drake ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, P. G. Krabbé, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, D. B. Drysdale, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, H. F. Le Lacheur.

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD STOICS.

Played at Stowe on November 24th, the School winning by one goal and two tries (11 points) to two tries (6 points).

The Old Stoics had a good back division but were ragged forward and considerably handicapped by the lack of a regular hooker. The School got the ball with great regularity from the set scrums and the backs showed intelligence in their running. All the School tries were the result of clever movements which outwitted a hard-tackling defence. First James got over on the wing and then Goldschmidt took an inside pass and just managed to force his way over. He converted his own try.

In the second half Davis broke away cleverly from the scrum and scored for the Old Stoics. Then Dashwood took an inside pass near the touch-line and brushing aside his would-be tacklers scored an excellent try behind the posts. The kick which should have levelled the scores failed. The School attacked again, and Mallett having broken through passed to Bourne, who scored.

Teams.—*The School* :—M. I. Drake ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, P. G. Krabbé, J. D. McKean ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, D. B. Drysdale, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, H. F. Le Lacheur.

Old Stoics :—J. K. Hay ; A. H. Salamon, G. E. T. Brown, L. A. McAfee, P. L. Sherwood ; J. W. Collins-Lewis, C. R. Davis ; R. H. L. Farmer, S. R. Copley, J. E. P. C. Henniker, G. W. Emrys-Roberts, E. M. Ling, S. Ward, P. B. Bishop, J. A. Dashwood.

THE SCHOOL *v.* BEDFORD SCHOOL.

Played at Bedford on December 1st, Bedford winning by two goals, one penalty goal, and one try (16 points) to two tries (6 points).

Bedford was known to be a strong side, and that was the impression one formed of them—strong but not clever. They had a powerful lot of forwards, who during the first half carried the set scrums regularly. With the Stowe defence working perfectly, however, the Bedford line accomplished astonishingly little, considering how often they were on the attack. They scored twice in the first half, the second try coming when Krabbé was off the field hurt. The break-through was in the centre, Power, the Bedford man, going right through Bourne. With the exception of this occasion Bourne held Power, a much bigger and stronger man, throughout the match and brought him down time and again. To this score of ten points Stowe replied with one try, the result of a beautiful movement on the blind side engineered by Bourne. James took Bourne's pass and scored. On another occasion in the first half Bourne went right through the defence and when within a few yards of the line unfortunately passed outside to James, who had been crowded into touch, instead of inside to Mallett, who had come up in support very fast and was bound to have got over if he had accepted the pass.

In the second half the forwards shoved better than they had done before during the season and, instead of being beaten regularly for the ball, gained possession rather more often than Bedford. Soon the game went to the Bedford end, and Mallett went over after a partial opening had been made by Goldschmidt. The score now read 10—6, and we were well within striking distance. A quarter of an hour from the end, however, Bedford went further ahead with a penalty goal, and that practically settled the match. Near the end a powerful run by the Bedford line started a movement, which was checked but not stopped. Good backing up carried it on, and eventually the final try was scored in the corner.

Altogether it was a good match, and although beaten Stowe was not in any way disgraced. The superiority of the Bedford pack in the first half really was the deciding factor. The tackling of the Stowe side was first-rate throughout, while in attack Bourne was easily the cleverest three-quarter on the field.

Team :—P. G. Krabbé ; A. E. James, J. H. Bourne, J. D. McKean, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; A. E. de la T. Mallett, K. P. P. Goldschmidt ; N. G. Annan, A. C. R. Albery, P. R. Spencer, A. R. G. Pearce, D. B. Drysdale, P. Shaw, R. A. Fisk, H. F. Le Lacheur.

THE SECOND XV *v.* OUNDLE SCHOOL SECOND XV.

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

Oundle were much the heavier side and they handled well outside the scrum. The School were usually shoved and the heeling was consequently slow. The centres played well and Lloyd at full-back did some good things. Vickers, Hunter and Le Lacheur were the best of the forwards.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; M. A. Gammidge, J. M. Mayne, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, P. G. Krabbé ; R. O. Booth, H. R. Davis ; W. Ovenstone, J. O. N. Vickers, H. F. Le Lacheur, N. B. Robinson, A. I. O. Davies, I. H. Nicholson, R. Storry-Deans, J. R. Hunter.

THE SECOND XV *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE SECOND XV.

Played at Radley on October 20th, Radley winning by two tries (6 points) to nil.

Radley had the advantage of weight in the scrum, and the Stowe forwards were slow in heeling when they got the ball. The three-quarters ran across too much and seldom made much ground. On one occasion however Shawe made a good opening, and Kemmis, who was up for the pass, was held up only five yards from the line. D'Arcy-Irvine and Allsebrook also made good runs. The defence on the whole was very sound.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; G. P. Allsebrook, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, R. O. Booth, M. A. Gammidge ; J. C. Shawe, H. R. Davis ; W. Ovenstone, J. O. N. Vickers, H. F. Le Lacheur, R. Storry-Deans, N. B. Robinson, I. H. Nicholson, P. W. Kemmis, J. R. Hunter.

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

Played at Stowe on October 27th, Harrow winning by one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points) to one try (3 points).

Stowe had definitely the better of the game during the first half, at the end of which the score was 3 points all, Davis having himself gone through for Stowe from the base of a scrum near the Harrow line.

In the second half the heavy Harrow pack gained the upper hand, but on the whole the Stowe defence was very sound. Stowe were a little unlucky to lose on the run of the play.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; G. P. Allsebrook, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, S. J. R. Macoun, M. A. Gammidge ; J. C. Shawe, H. R. Davis ; W. Ovenstone, J. O. N. Vickers, R. W. Vick, R. Storry-Deans, N. B. Robinson, I. H. Nicholson, P. W. Kemmis, J. R. Hunter.

THE SECOND XV *v.* RUGBY SCHOOL SECOND XV.

Played at Rugby on November 10th, Stowe winning by one goal and one try (8 points) to one try (3 points).

Rugby were the first to score, but then Kemmis scored a try for Stowe, which was converted by White-Smith, and later in the first half Allsebrook intercepted a pass and scored an unconverted try after a good run. Rugby pressed in the second half, but the Stowe defence was very sound. D'Arcy-Irvine, Davis and Allsebrook among the backs, and Kemmis, Davies and J. O. N. Vickers among the forwards, were the most prominent on the Stowe side.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; H. E. Vickers, S. J. R. Macoun, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, G. P. Allsebrook ; R. O. Booth, H. R. Davis ; R. W. Vick, J. O. N. Vickers, W. Ovenstone, A. I. O. Davies, R. Storry-Deans, I. K. White-Smith, P. W. Kemmis, I. H. Nicholson.

THE SECOND XV *v.* WELLINGTON COLLEGE SECOND XV.

Played at Wellington on November 17th, Stowe winning by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nil.

Stowe were the better side all round and won with something to spare. In the first half McKean scored for White-Smith to convert, and in the second tries were scored by Allsebrook (2) and McKean, one of these being converted by Lloyd.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; M. A. Gammidge, S. J. R. Macoun, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, G. P. Allsebrook ; J. D. McKean, R. Storry-Deans ; R. W. Vick, J. O. N. Vickers, W. Ovenstone, A. I. O. Davies, N. B. Robinson, I. K. White-Smith, P. W. Kemmis, I. H. Nicholson.

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

Played at St. Paul's on November 21st, St. Paul's winning by one goal (5 points) to one try (3 points).

The Stowe side took rather a long time to settle down and played in rather a half-hearted way in the first half, during which St. Paul's scored their goal. In the second half things went much better and Nicholson scored a try after kicking ahead. In the last quarter of an hour the Stowe wings made some good runs and threatened constant danger to the St. Paul's line. Had the centres let the ball out to the wings earlier and more frequently, there is little doubt that they would have been able to add to the Stowe score. A spiritless start and poor tactics lost the game to a weaker side.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; M. A. Gammidge, S. J. R. Macoun, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, K. A. Cradock-Hartopp ; R. O. Booth, R. Storry-Deans ; R. W. Vick, J. O. N. Vickers, W. Ovenstone, A. I. O. Davies, N. B. Robinson, I. K. White-Smith, P. W. Kemmis, I. H. Nicholson.

THE SECOND XV *v.* BEDFORD SCHOOL SECOND XV.

Played at Stowe on December 1st, Bedford winning by one goal (5 points) to one try (3 points).

Stowe had the better of the first half, but Bedford scored from an intercepted pass. Soon after, Davis scored from a loose scrum on the Bedford line. There was no scoring in the second half, but Bedford did most of the attacking, especially after Shawe had been injured and had gone out to the wing. Until this happened the Stowe backs were playing well, the centres getting through frequently. Davis played a very good game and was sound both in attack and defence.

Team :—R. S. Lloyd ; M. A. Gammidge, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, S. J. R. Macoun, M. I. Drake ; J. C. Shawe, H. R. Davis ; R. W. Vick, J. O. N. Vickers, W. Ovenstone, R. Storry-Deans, A. I. O. Davies, I. K. White-Smith, P. W. Kemmis, I. H. Nicholson.

THE THIRD XV *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE THIRD XV.

Played at Radley on October 20th, Stowe winning by three tries (9 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

Stowe had the better of this match and should have won more comfortably, but dropped passes accounted for a number of good chances going astray. Vickers on the wing ran well and scored two tries, while Brown, who was about the best of the forwards, scored the other.

Team :—N. L. M. MacManus ; H. E. Vickers, M. E. Fletcher, J. M. Mayne, J. G. Thynne ; J. W. R. Kempe, K. H. M. Crabbe ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, A. I. O. Davies, E. G. G. Hanrott, J. L. C. Ward, A. N. Richter, W. M. G. Brown.

THE THIRD XV *v.* MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, BRACKLEY.

Played at Stowe on October 24th, Stowe winning by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

Stowe were much the better side and won comfortably. Allsebrook ran well on the wing and scored three tries. D'Arcy-Irvine (2) and Crabbe also scored tries. These players were the best of the Stowe side. Vickers kicked two goals.

Team :—N. L. M. MacManus ; H. E. Vickers, J. M. Mayne, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, G. P. Allsebrook ; J. W. R. Kempe, K. H. M. Crabbe ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, A. I. O. Davies, E. G. G. Hanrott, P. T. Ashton, A. N. Richter, W. M. G. Brown.

THE THIRD XV *v.* BRACKLEY.

Played at Stowe on October 31st, Brackley winning by two goals, one penalty goal and two tries (19 points) to two tries (6 points).

Booth and Brown, both of whom played well, scored tries for Stowe. Brackley had a good centre three-quarter, whose running proved too strong for the Stowe side.

Team :—R. H. Stevens ; G. P. Allsebrook, R. O. Booth, J. G. Thynne, J. M. Mayne ; J. W. R. Kempe, R. Storry-Deans ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, J. P. Searight, A. I. O. Davies, I. K. White-Smith, A. N. Richter, W. M. G. Brown.

THE THIRD XV *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE THIRD XV.

Played at Stowe on November 14th, Stowe winning by three tries (9 points) to nil.

The forwards played hard and gave the backs plenty of the ball. The form shown on the whole was quite promising. Tries were scored by Brown, Crabbe and Allsebrook.

Team :—R. H. Stevens ; G. P. Allsebrook, R. O. Booth, M. E. Fletcher, H. E. Vickers ; J. W. R. Kempe, K. H. M. Crabbe ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, N. B. Robinson, J. P. Searight, P. T. Ashton, W. M. G. Brown, J. R. Hunter.

THE THIRD XV *v.* MAIDEN ERLEIGH.

Played at Stowe on November 28th, Stowe winning by two goals, one penalty goal and two tries (19 points) to one try (3 points).

Tries were scored for Stowe by Booth (3) and Vickers. Hunter converted two tries and kicked the penalty goal.

Team :—R. H. Stevens ; G. P. Allsebrook, R. O. Booth, M. E. Fletcher, H. E. Vickers ; J. W. R. Kempe, D. S. Thomson ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, E. G. G. Hanrott, N. B. Robinson, J. R. Hunter, J. M. Morgan, P. T. Ashton.

THE THIRD XV *v.* BEDFORD SCHOOL THIRD XV.

Played at Stowe on December 1st, Bedford winning by four goals, one dropped goal and four tries (36 points) to one penalty goal and two tries (9 points).

Tries were scored for Stowe by Fletcher and Robinson ; Hunter kicked the penalty goal.

Team :—R. H. Stevens ; G. P. Allsebrook, R. O. Booth, M. E. Fletcher, H. E. Vickers ; J. W. R. Kempe, D. S. Thomson ; B. C. Briant, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, J. P. Searight, N. B. Robinson, J. R. Hunter, J. M. Morgan, P. T. Ashton.

THE COLTS *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE COLTS.

Played at Radley on October 13th, Stowe winning by one dropped goal and one try (7 points) to nil.

The team did well in the opening match, the forwards being very active in harrying the opposition. After half-time, Dawson dropped a fine goal from near the touch-line and Bardwell scored an unconverted try after a forward rush. Dawson, Stephens, Fletcher and Fowler were the pick of the side.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; R. R. Oakey, W. A. Brown, M. P. Robinson, P. L. D. Frankenburg ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, J. F. G. Fletcher, M. C. Watson, P. S. Fowler, J. P. Stephens, L. G. McKean.

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

Played at Stowe on October 20th, Stowe winning by one goal, one dropped goal and two tries (15 points) to one try (3 points).

As in the first match, the chief honours lay with the forwards, especially Stephens, Fletcher and Fowler, who were very quick in getting on to the opposing three-quarter line.

Soon after the start Dawson dropped a goal, and Stowe led by that score at half-time. In the second half Frankenburg, Fowler and Brown scored tries, one of which was converted by Dawson. St. Paul's scored at the very end of the match.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; R. R. Oakey, W. A. Brown, M. P. Robinson, P. L. D. Frankenburg ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, J. F. G. Fletcher, M. C. Watson, P. S. Fowler, J. P. Stephens, L. G. McKean.

THE COLTS *v.* HARROW SCHOOL COLTS.

Played at Harrow on October 27th, Harrow winning by one goal and five tries (20 points) to two dropped goals (8 points).

Harrow fielded a big side, but the Stowe team played poorly at the start and allowed their opponents to gain an early lead. Dawson dropped two goals for Stowe and McKean showed up well in the pack.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; R. R. Oakey, W. A. Brown, M. P. Robinson, P. L. D. Frankenburg ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, J. F. G. Fletcher, M. C. Watson, P. S. Fowler, J. P. Stephens, L. G. McKean.

THE COLTS *v.* RUGBY SCHOOL COLTS.

Played at Rugby on November 3rd, Stowe winning by one goal, one penalty goal and two tries (14 points) to one penalty goal (3 points).

As Rugby play their Colts under 16½, our team was strengthened for this match by players who were eligible on that basis. Davis at the base of the scrum added much strength to the side. The forwards again played well. Tries were scored by Allsebrook, Davis and Stephens ; Dawson converted one try and kicked a penalty goal.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; P. L. D. Frankenburg, J. M. Mayne, B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, G. P. Allsebrook ; G. B. Dawson, H. R. Davis ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, H. F. Le Lacheur, J. F. G. Fletcher, L. G. McKean, J. P. Stephens, P. S. Fowler.

THE COLTS *v.* ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL COLTS.

Played at Stowe on November 10th, St. Edward's winning by three goals and one try (18 points) to one dropped goal and two tries (10 points).

At half-time the score was 10-3 in favour of St. Edward's. Stowe then rallied and levelled the score, but in the last five minutes St. Edward's, who had a fast and clever pair of centres, ran through for two more tries. For Stowe, Watson and Sherrard scored tries and Sherrard dropped a goal.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; P. L. D. Frankenburg, J. V. R. Birchall, W. A. Brown, R. R. Oakey ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, M. C. Watson, G. W. A. Keir, J. F. G. Fletcher, L. G. McKean, J. P. Stephens, P. S. Fowler.

THE COLTS *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE COLTS.

Played at Stowe on November 17th, Stowe winning by two goals and one try (13 points) to nil.

Radley pressed towards the end of the first half, which was on the whole fairly even and produced no scoring. In the second half Stowe improved and tries were scored by Frankenburg, Brown and Reid, two being converted by Dawson.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; P. L. D. Frankenburg, W. A. Brown, M. P. Robinson, R. R. Oakey ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, J. F. G. Fletcher, P. S. Fowler, J. W. Reid, J. P. Stephens, L. G. McKean.

THE COLTS *v.* OUNDLE SCHOOL COLTS.

Played at Oundle on November 24th, Oundle winning by one goal and three tries (14 points) to nil.

Although beaten the Stowe side did not play at all badly. The forwards, as usual, were good and a good deal of the attacking was done throughout the match by Stowe. Unfortunately, early in the game two of the midfield players were partially lamed, and a slowness in getting up in defence was the main cause of the scores against the side.

Team :—A. C. Bartley ; P. L. D. Frankenburg, J. V. R. Birchall, M. P. Robinson, W. A. Brown ; G. B. Dawson, P. Sherrard ; M. E. Bardwell, K. J. S. Ritchie, G. W. A. Keir, M. C. Watson, P. S. Fowler, J. W. Reid, J. P. Stephens, L. G. McKean.

THE JUNIOR COLTS *v.* RUGBY SCHOOL JUNIOR COLTS.

Played at Stowe on November 10th, Rugby winning by one goal and six tries (23 points) to nil.

The backs looked promising, but the forwards were slow and outweighed.

Team :—R. Kee ; M. G. H. Arbuthnot, J. P. Robertson, M. B. Scholfield, J. K. H. Broadwood ; P. R-H. Hastings, C. A. Ashcroft ; L. S. Buxton, P. M. Syrett, B. J. G. Kaye, R. A. Smith, P. T. B. Harker, J. P. Phillips, J. H. Weir, R. Evans.

THE JUNIOR COLTS *v.* OUNDLE SCHOOL JUNIOR COLTS.

Played at Oundle on November 17th, Oundle winning by six tries (18 points) to nil.

The side was again outweighed and outpaced.

Team :—R. Kee ; M. G. H. Arbuthnot, J. P. Robertson, M. B. Scholfield, J. K. H. Broadwood ; P. R-H. Hastings, C. K. Simond ; J. P. Phillips, P. M. Syrett, B. J. G. Kaye, P. T. B. Harker, R. A. Smith, R. Evans, R. M. M. D. Lucas, J. H. Weir.

THE JUNIOR COLTS *v.* RADLEY COLLEGE JUNIOR COLTS.

Played at Radley on November 24th, Radley winning by three tries (9 points) to one goal (5 points).

Hastings scored for Stowe and converted his own try.

Team :—R. Kee ; M. G. H. Arbuthnot, J. P. Robertson, M. B. Scholfield, J. E. C. Nicholl ; P. R-H. Hastings, C. K. Simond ; B. J. G. Kaye, P. M. Syrett, J. P. Phillips, P. T. B. Harker, A. B. P. Becton, R. Evans, R. M. M. D. Lucas, J. H. Weir.

CRICKET HOUSE MATCHES

The system of dividing the houses into two groups, the winner of each group meeting in a final played to a finish, produced some interesting cricket. Chatham proved the winners of their group, defeating Chandos and gaining the better of a draw with Grenville. The four houses in the other group were evenly matched, Grafton being the ultimate winners. They were beaten by Cobham by 7 runs, but they defeated Bruce and Temple. Bruce beat both Cobham and Temple, and Temple beat Cobham.

The final was one of the most exciting games ever witnessed. Grafton, very much the weaker side on paper, batted first for 171 runs, thanks mainly to a last wicket stand between Spencer (71 not out) and Felce (4) of 50 runs. Chatham led by 36 runs, Lawson being chief scorer with 51. Grafton suffered very hard luck in having Macoun unable to bowl after the third over owing to a strain. Grafton's second innings saw the early batsmen again failing, but eventually the total reached 142, all the latter batsmen contributing something. Chatham, left with only 107 to get, seemed to have the match in their pockets. Nevertheless, 6 wickets were down for 64, including the redoubtable Goldschmidt, who was seeing the ball very well and seemed capable of hitting the runs off by himself before he fell to a magnificent catch by McKean for 38. Tea was taken with the score at 76 for 7. After tea came the apparently decisive partnership between Lawson and Cheshire, who brought the score quickly up to 99 with no further loss. Then James bowled Lawson, and in the next over Macoun bowled Cheshire. The last man came in with 8 runs needed: the field closed in. Slowly and painfully the score crept up, Grafton repeatedly stopping what appeared to be certain boundaries. At last the scores were equal, and then came the anti-climax. The ball was returned somewhat awkwardly to the bowler, was deflected by hitting the wicket, and an over-throw was run. Hard luck indeed to the Grafton side who had fielded superhumanly throughout the whole game. A word of praise is necessary to James, who bowled magnificently throughout the whole innings and took 5 for 43, and to Macoun who, though in obvious pain, bowled remarkably steadily in the critical period.

FENCING

THE Club this term has had a difficult task before it. Filling the gap left by Mansfield has proved as difficult as might have been expected, since his departure has deprived the team of one third of its original strength. It was found easier to fill his place in the foil and épée than in the sabre. Our weakness in the latter weapon at the beginning of term was most marked, though it is now greatly improved.

Much experience has been gained by fighting several rather superior teams, and this will prove of great value next term. Our present team is, as a result of these matches, considerably more formidable and confident than that which was defeated by Eton in the first match of the term. This improvement is largely due to the efforts of McClintock, whose example in matches, as well as his efficiency as a captain, have given the team a most excellent lead. McDougall and Scott have been consistent throughout, and the loss of the latter will be much felt next term. Tompkins has shown himself at times to be a brilliant épéeist, but his sabre, like that of the rest of the team, must be improved. Haig's foil, though very promising at the beginning of term, has later proved disappointing, and he should give more attention to his style and footwork. Orde has been most successful with the foil, and when he has had a little more experience will become an increasingly useful member of the team.

Several of the juniors have shown promise and are most effective in spite of a lack of experience. Of the foilists, Orde and MacEwen have already fought in the team, whilst Choyce, Bassett Wilson, Platt and Blundell are not far from this standard. Seal's sabre has greatly improved. Among the youngest members of the Club, Rutherford and Filleul deserve especial mention. We have had a pleasantly large number of recruits, all of whom have made a promising start.

ACCOUNT OF MATCHES.

Our first match of the term, against Eton on October 13th, was most exciting until the end of the épée, when the score stood at 9—9. We were badly let down, however, in the sabre, only winning one fight. Eton thus won the match by 10 defeats to 17.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, no defeat ; D. Scott, 2 defeats ; The Earl Haig, 3 defeats.

Eton :—M. W. Waddington and M. R. S. Philips, 1 defeat each ; C. T. J. Cripps, 2 defeats.

Épée.—*Stowe* :—D. Scott and P. L. Tompkins, 1 defeat each ; R. J. R. McDougall, 2 defeats.

Eton :—C. T. J. Cripps, no defeats ; M. W. Waddington, 2 defeats ; M. R. S. Philips, 3 defeats.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, 2 defeats ; R. J. R. McDougall and P. L. Tompkins, 3 defeats each.

Eton :—C. T. J. Cripps and M. W. Waddington, no defeats ; P. F. Crowden, 1 defeat.

On October 24th we fought a three-cornered match against the Salle Gruvé and the Clubs' Union, at the Salle Gruvé. This match, for which we had only an "A" team, we lost, by 17—10 to the Salle Gruvé, and by 14—13 to the Clubs' Union. Both the opposing teams were slightly superior to us, and the experience was most useful to both Orde and Seal, who were fighting for the first time in the School team.

On November 3rd we fought the Oxford University Assassins in Oxford. They had almost the identical team which had previously defeated Cheltenham by 19—8, so we did quite creditably with the score at 15—12 against us. The foil and épée were very even, but our sabre was again poor. Tompkins was especially effective with the épée.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, 1 defeat ; D. Scott and The Earl Haig, 2 defeats each.

Assassins :—C. B. Horn, no defeat ; M. D. McCready, 1 defeat ; A. B. Pant, 3 defeats.

Épée.—*Stowe* :—P. L. Tompkins, no defeat ; R. J. R. McDougall and D. Scott, 2 defeats each.

Assassins :—M. D. McCready, 1 defeat ; A. A. H. Radice and G. Bear, 2 defeats each.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, P. L. Tompkins and R. J. R. McDougall, 2 defeats each.

Assassins :—N. H. Curtis-Raleigh, no defeat ; H. N. Pullar, 1 defeat ; C. C. Southcombe, 2 defeats.

Our annual fixture against Cheltenham was fought at Stowe on Nov. 8th, and the result was in doubt until the last point of the last fight. As usual, our épée made up for a slight defeat in the foil, Tompkins again distinguishing himself. With the score at 9—9, it remained to fight the sabre, the first eight fights of which were divided equally between Stowe and Cheltenham. McClintock and Pooley, the two captains, then had to fight the deciding contest, and, with the score at 2—2, McClintock was brought up with a stop hit on the mask, which won the match for Cheltenham by 13 defeats to 14.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, 1 defeat ; D. Scott, 2 defeats ; The Earl Haig, 3 defeats.

Cheltenham :—K. W. Pooley, no defeat ; C. F. Killick, 1 defeat ; T. V. Robert, 2 defeats.

Épée.—*Stowe* :—P. L. Tompkins, no defeat ; R. J. R. McDougall, 1 defeat ; D. Scott, 2 defeats.

Cheltenham :—T. V. Robert, 1 defeat ; C. F. Killick, 2 defeats ; K. C. R. Williams, 3 defeats.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—R. J. R. McDougall, 1 defeat ; N. C. McClintock and P. L. Tompkins, 2 defeats each.

Cheltenham :—K. W. Pooley, no defeat ; J. E. Greenwell and D. Ritchie, 2 defeats each.

On November 17th we beat the R.M.A., Woolwich, by 14 defeats to 18, in a foil and sabre match at Stowe. Our foilists were definitely superior, McClintock and Orde both showing their best form. In the sabre we did well against a better team, the score being 7 defeats to 9 in favour of the R.M.A. This was MacEwen's first appearance in the team, and he did well to win two of his fights.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, no defeat ; P. J. Orde, 1 defeat ; D. Scott and D. MacEwen, 2 defeats each.

R.M.A. :—Curling, 1 defeat ; Haynes, 2 defeats ; Waller and Copleston, 4 defeats each.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock and P. L. Tompkins, 1 defeat each ; R. J. R. McDougall, 3 defeats ; H. D. Seal, 4 defeats.

R.M.A. :—Anderson, no defeats ; Lewis and Ellison, 2 defeats each ; Hall, 3 defeats.

On November 22nd we had a match with Wellington, whom we have never previously fought. Our foil and épée were both very effective, but our sabre was again poor. McClintock did very well, being undefeated in both his weapons. Tompkins' épée was again most powerful, but his sabre was disappointing. Stowe won by 10 defeats to 17.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, no defeat ; D. Scott and P. J. Orde, one defeat each.

Wellington :—J. C. Harper, 1 defeat ; J. P. G. Jameson and C. F. Danby, 3 defeats each.

Épée.—*Stowe* :—P. L. Tompkins, no defeat ; R. J. R. McDougall, 1 defeat ; D. Scott, 2 defeats.

Wellington :—J. C. Harper, 1 defeat ; R. G. Furlong, 2 defeats ; C. F. Danby, 3 defeats.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, no defeats ; P. L. Tompkins, 2 defeats ; R. J. R. McDougall, 3 defeats.

Wellington :—J. C. Harper and Earle, 1 defeat each ; Roberts, 2 defeats.

Our match against the R.A.F., Henlow, fought at Stowe on November 28th, was as exciting as that against Cheltenham. We started badly by losing the foil by 7 defeats to 2, all our team being plainly put off by the incessant stop hits with which their attacks were met. In the épée we did not do so well as we had expected, only winning by 6 defeats to 5 (two coup-doubles). In the sabre, however, we did extremely well, losing only two fights. Before the last fight the score stood at 12 wins all, and McClintock again had to fight the deciding contest. This time, though the score got to 3 points all, he was more fortunate than against Cheltenham, and eventually won the fight, making the score 15 defeats to 14 in favour of Stowe.

Scores :—

Foil.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock, 1 defeat ; D. Scott and P. J. Orde, 3 defeats each.

R.A.F. :—Reed, no defeat ; Mott and Hogg, 1 defeat each.

Épée.—*Stowe* :—R. J. R. McDougall, 1 defeat ; D. Scott and P. L. Tompkins, 2 defeats each.

R.A.F. :—Fl.-Officer Read, Mott and Duxbury, 2 defeats each.

Sabre.—*Stowe* :—N. C. McClintock and P. L. Tompkins, no defeats ; R. J. R. McDougall, 2 defeats.

R.A.F. :—Lieut. Hussein and Hogg, 2 defeats each ; Duxbury, 3 defeats.

SWIMMING

The finals of the Sports were held on Sunday, July 15th, and the Elkington Relays on the following Sunday. The temperature of the water was about 70°F on both occasions.

Bruce won the Senior Cup easily and were second to Grafton in the Junior, thus obtaining the Laurus points for the highest aggregate. The times in both senior and junior events were really excellent, and it shows the rapidly rising standard in the School when more than two-thirds of the records are broken in one season.

The Elkington Relays produced an exciting finish. Bruce won the two junior events comfortably; but Cobham had the stronger side and by beating Bruce in the Medley drew level with them in points. So, for the first time the cup was shared by two houses.

The final of the Water Polo House matches was an excellent one. Chatham had previously beaten Grafton in the semi-final, and Temple had beaten Bruce. At half-time both sides had scored a goal, although Chatham had missed several other chances. In the second half, Chatham had the disadvantage of defending the goal at the deep end, but nevertheless after four minutes' play Firth scored a beautiful goal to put Chatham ahead. Temple never settled down afterwards—thanks chiefly to the good marking of Pike and the Chatham backs. Just before time, Pike shot into an empty goal to make the score 3—1 in Chatham's favour.

School Swimming Colours were awarded to K. Firth after the Radley match last term.

Results of the Sports and Relays :

SWIMMING SPORTS.

SENIOR.

50 yards.—1, K. Firth ; 2, H. C. Corbett ; 3, J. D. McKean. Time, 28 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs. *Record.*

100 yards.—1, K. Firth ; 2, L. A. McAfee ; 3, J. D. McKean. Time, 71 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

200 yards.—1, L. A. McAfee ; 2, J. C. Breese ; 3, A. McC. Henry. Time, 2 mins. 58 secs. *Record.*

50 yards *Breaststroke*—1, H. E. Lockhart-Mummery ; 2, P. R. Spencer ; 3, H. C. Corbett. Time, 39 secs. *Record.*

50 yards *Backstroke*—1, J. C. Breese ; 2, A. E. James ; 3, A. B. McG. Houston. Time, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Diving.—1, L. A. McAfee ; 2, K. Firth ; 3, W. C. McKay.

Plunge.—1, H. F. Le Lacheur ; 2, J. M. N. Pike ; 3, L. A. McAfee. Length, 40 ft.

JUNIOR.

25 yards.—1, L. G. McKean ; 2, D. McK. Wood and M. T. Edridge. Time, 13 secs. *Record.*

50 yards.—1, L. G. McKean ; 2, M. T. Edridge ; 3, D. McK. Wood. Time, 28 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs. *Record.*

25 yards *Breaststroke*—1, G. R. Glenney ; 2, equal, R. R. Oakey and L. G. McKean. Time, 17 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs. *Record.*

25 yards *Backstroke*—1, L. G. McKean ; 2, D. McK. Wood ; 3, P. H. Koelsch. Time, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

Diving.—1, L. C. la T. Jolivet ; 2, D. P. Cooper ; 3, P. L. Tompkins.

Plunge.—1, G. B. Cobb ; 2, D. P. Cooper ; 3, H. A. Mitchell. Length, 60 ft. *Record.*

Bruce were first with 76 points, Grafton second with 45 and Chatham third with 37.

SQUASH RACKETS

For the last few years we have been using the Wisden Standard Ball here, as it has seemed the one most suitable in our courts. This ball has again been used in the House matches. It was thought only right, however, that, in common with the rest of the Squash-playing world, we should give the new Silvertown Ball a trial, and this much slower ball has been used in the Individual Competition. At the beginning of December we heard that Queen's Club had decided to use the Gradidge Ball in their Holiday Competition ; some of the better players have had, therefore, to play with three different balls during the course of the term.

On Saturday, November 3rd, we played a match against Magdalene College, Cambridge, and won by four matches to one. The scores were :—

A. I. Sladen	lost to C. H. P. Gifford	2—3 ; 8—10, 9—3, 9—4, 4—9, 1—9.
G. Fisher	beat L. H. V. French	3—2 ; 9—5, 4—9, 9—7, 6—9, 9—7.
J. D. A. Langley	beat J. D. Lambert	3—1 ; 9—6, 3—9, 9—5, 9—2.
T. G. N. Rowland	beat B. N. Waley-Cowen	3—0 ; 9—2, 9—3, 9—0.
M. A. V. Walter	beat A. C. C. Stainsby	3—0 ; 9—4, 9—3, 9—6.

On Saturday, November 10th, we played a match against the Old Cliftonians, and lost by two matches to one. The scores were :—

G. Fisher	lost to G. G. Aslett	1—3 ; 3—9, 8—10, 10—8, 9—10.
A. I. Sladen	lost to Col. A. Kearsy	0—3 ; 5—9, 8—10, 3—9.
T. G. N. Rowland	beat J. R. A. Peel	3—2 ; 8—10, 5—9, 9—6, 10—9, 9—0.

The Competition for the Individual Cup was run on the same lines as last year. The results of the later matches was as follows :—

J. D. A. Langley	} Langley (9-5 ; 9-5 ; 9-4)	} Langley (9-1 ; 5-9 ; 9-4 ; 9-6)	
T. G. N. Rowland			
P. G. Krabbé	} Macoun (w.o.)		
S. J. R. Macoun			
P. Shaw	} Shaw (10-8 ; 9-4 ; 9-1)		
D. B. Drysdale			
A. I. Sladen	} Sladen (9-6 ; 9-4 ; 9-2)		
N. G. Annan			
			} Shaw (9-6 ; 10-3 ; 9-7)

The draw for the House matches was :—

Chatham	} Chatham (3-2)	} Chatham (3-2)	
Bruce			
Temple	} Temple (4-1)		
Grenville			
Cobham	} Cobham (5-0)		
Walpole			
Chandos	} Grafton (5-0)		
Grafton			
			} Grafton (3-2)

LAURUS CUP 1933-34

Football—House	24	Bruce
—Leagues	12	Grafton
Cricket—House	24	Chatham
—Leagues	6	Cobham
—Nomads	3	Grafton
—Yearlings	3	Bruce
Athletics—Sports	14	Cobham
—Cross-Country	12	Grafton
—Relays	10	Cobham
Lawn Tennis—House	7	Bruce
—Leagues	3	Cobham
Swimming—Sports	3	Bruce
—Relays	{ 1½ 1½	Bruce Cobham
—Water Polo	1	Chatham
Fencing	6	Grafton
Fives	4	Cobham
Golf	4	Grenville
Squash Racquets	4	Bruce

TOTAL OF POINTS.

1. Bruce	42½	5. Grenville	4
2. Cobham	38½	6. { Temple	0
3. Grafton	33	{ Chandos	0
4. Chatham	25		

Changes in points for the Laurus come into force this year as follows :—

Football—Leagues	9
—Yearlings	3
P.T.	15

THE WORKSHOPS

The membership is much the same as last Christmas term, being 90. Half way through the term we were unfortunate to lose Mr. Haddow, who had done two years' yeoman service in raising the Metal Shop from practically nothing to its present standard of efficiency. We were, however, lucky in managing to obtain Frank Bull to take Mr. Haddow's place. He has had varied experience, including that of being wrecked on the Cocos Islands: when not swimming in shark-infested seas, he has learnt to be a mechanical engineer of no mean ability, and in this respect is of great use in the shop.

In the Wood Shop Mr. Morris has encouraged all and sundry to do sea-grass work, with no small success: those most successful in this line are D. E. S. Osborne and D. S. Mitchell. This term the forms have done the above type of work, and it has proved highly successful. Canoes have been in fashion, and many varied-coloured ones have been constructed, those of G. K. Eaton and H. G. Bird looking the most seaworthy. W. M. Lanyon has again shown his skill in making an oak bedstead and a walnut wireless-cabinet.

The Metal Shop is littered with the magnetos, cylinders and handle-bars of ancient motor cycles, which are being re-constructed, re-painted and generally re-conditioned. Frank Bull has taken on the arduous task of running a series of lectures on the motor-car engine now existent in the shop: these lectures, besides being delivered to the forms, are also given at some odd time during the week. Perhaps the most ambitious piece of work is that of A. E. Tate, who is building a large scale-model locomotive: he spends every available minute in the shop.

There has been one expedition this term, to Barratt's Shoe Factory: this was a great success, thirty members partaking. We were divided into two parties and systematically shown round the complete works. It was hard to get the members to leave what was locally known as "the monkey house": here a man, with an eccentric, unrhythmical bobbing-action, like a toy monkey on a string, placed cork in the soles of ladies' shoes. The tour of inspection lasted an hour and a half, after which time the members were allowed loose to find tea and other things before returning home at 5.15 p.m.

D.I.B.

O.T.C. NOTES

PROMOTIONS.

To *Under-Officer*: Sergt. N. G. Annan.

To *Sergeant*: Corporals I. H. Nicholson, N. C. McClintock, R. A. Fisk, J. H. Bourne, P. G. Krabbé, H. E. P. M. S. Upton.

To *Corporal*: Lance-Corporals R. H. W. S. Hastings, D. Scott, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, M. I. Drake, S. J. R. Macoun, I. A. Roxburgh, D. J. Black, R. H. Sampson, J. C. Shawe, R. A. Gascoigne-Cecil.

Appointed *Lance-Corporal*: Cadets D. B. Drysdale, R. A. Simpson, K. J. Duff-Dunbar, A. McC. Henry, R. S. Lloyd, C. E. Thornton, E. C. Ashton, T. V. H. Beamish, D. C. Geddes, G. F. K. Daly, N. L. M. McManus, M. H. Franklin (Temple), A. B. McGrigor, D. S. Thomson, R. P. Coutts, E. G. W. T. Walsh, J. R. Hunter.

CAMP, 1934.

Owing to shortage of water at Tidworth this year the usual camping grounds there were not available. In their place a second camp was formed at Aldershot, and one at Warminster, a district hitherto unknown to the O.T.C. We were detailed to attend the latter camp. Lack of accommodation necessitated a cut of 50% in the numbers to be taken, which meant that we were represented only by two platoons (60).

The training programme was strenuous but admirably suited to the purpose, and the attachment of a regular officer to each company proved to be a great help. In fact, in spite of very unsettled weather, the camp was a distinct success from every point of view.

NULLI SECUNDUS CUP.

E. P. R. Jourdain having been adjudged to be the most efficient cadet for the training year 1933-34, this cup will be held by Cobham until July 1935.

RESIGNATION.

Dr. Huggins resigns his commission after ten years' service in School Corps. His departure will be much regretted by all who had the pleasure of serving with him.

SCOUTS

There have been no outstanding events in the Senior Troop this term, but things have been better done than they were usually done last year. A new kitchen is being made, the old having been made undesirable by the removal to its immediate neighbourhood of one of the huts which used to be at the back of the chapel. A certain amount of work in connection with trees has been done, and a little signalling. A number of competitions have been held, in which the Swifts have on the whole been the best Patrol.

A fourth patrol, the Eagles, has been formed in the Junior Troop this term. Work has been done on signalling, estimation of height and distances, lashing, and axemanship. We thank Mr. Fernihough for permission to cut down trees in his garden on two afternoons.

A.G.A.

G.G.G-L.

THE LIBRARY

THE following books have been presented to the Library:—

'The History and Antiquities of London' (Thomas Pennant), 1814 limited edition—extra-illustrated, by Mr. A. C. Witts.

'Kelly's Directory for 1934,' by Major Haworth.

'The German Language' (Preibsch and Collinson), by Mr. V. Payne-Payne.

'Personal Clues in Shakespeare: Poems and Sonnets' (Gerald H. Rendall), by the Author.

The following books have been bought this term:—

'Montrose' (Buchan); 'Cromwell' (Buchan); 'Cromwell' (Belloc); 'Marie Antoinette' (Belloc); 'In the Steps of the Master' (H. V. Morton); 'Retreat from Glory' (Bruce Lockhart); 'Mustapha Kemal: a study of a Dictator'; Seven Plays of Noel Coward; 'Picture of Devious Grey' (Wilde); 'Bengal Lancer' (Yeats-Brown); 'Royal Flush' (Margaret Irwin); 'The Proud Servant' (Margaret Irwin); Lloyd George's War Memoirs, vols. III and IV; 'Jane's Fighting Ships, 1935'; 'Jane's All the World's Aircraft, 1935'; 'Tibetan Journey' (Anne Bridge); 'Peking Picnic' (Anne Bridge); 'Ginger Griffin' (Anne Bridge); 'A Village in a Valley' (Beverley Nichols); 'Down the Garden Path' (Beverley Nichols); 'Major Pleasures of Life' (Armstrong); 'Minor Pleasures of Life' (Rose Macaulay); 'Music Ho!' (Lambert); 'The Progress of Music' (Dyson); 'Heritage of Music' (ed. by G. Foss), 2 vols.; 'Music in Our Time' (H. Foss); 'Beethoven, Nine Symphonies' (Grove); 'Delius' (Heseltine); 'The Art of Music' (Parry); 'Studies of Great Composers' (Parry); 'Wagner' (Ernest Newman); 'Elgar' (Ernest Newman); 'Studies in Modern Music,' 2 vols. (Hadow); 'The Appreciation of Music' (Howes); 'The History of Music' (Gray); 'Sibelius' (Gray); 'A History of Music' (Buck); 'Theory of Music' (Buck); 'A Poet in Exile: Life of Heine' (Vallantin); 'An Experiment in Autobiography,' 2 vols. (H. G. Wells); 'Tono Bungay' (H. G. Wells); 'Kipps' (H. G. Wells); 'Mr. Britling sees it through' (H. G. Wells); 'With Lawrence in Arabia' (Lowell Thomas); 'The Passing Chapter' (Shane Leslie); 'Mr. Fortune's Maggot' (S. T. Warner); 'Lolly Willowes' (S. T. Warner); 'Louis XV and his Times' (Gaxotte); 'King Edward and his Times' (Maurois); 'Ariel' (Maurois); 'Fanfaronade' (Ivo Pakenham); 'De Valera' (Frank Pakenham); 'Austria and Italy, 1848-1850' (Taylor); 'The Great War' (Cruftwell);

Whitaker's Almanack for 1935; 'The Later Stuarts' (Clarke); 'Milton' (Tillyard); 'Poetry Direct and Oblique' (Tillyard); 'Practical Criticism' (Richards); 'Aspects of the Novel' (Forster); 'Histoire de la Litterature Anglaise' (Legouis et Cazamian); 'English Literature, 1780-1830' (Elton); 'Men without Art' (Wyndham Lewis); 'Tarr' (Wyndham Lewis); 'Blake—Poetry and Prose' (Swinburne); 'Blake—A Critical Essay' (Swinburne); 'Tennyson' (Nicolson); 'Complete Plays of Bernard Shaw'; 'The House with the Echo' (Powys); Complete Set of Disraeli's Novels; 'Concerning the Nature of Things' (Bragg); 'I, Claudius' (Graves); 'Claudius the God' (Graves); 'The Emperor Gaius' (Balsdon); 'Claudius' (Momigliano); 'The Reign of Tiberius' (Marsh); 'The Founding of the Roman Empire' (Marsh); 'The Archaeology of Roman Britain' (Collingwood); 'The Theory of Heat' (Preston); 'Jew Süss' (Feuchtwanger); 'Penguin Island' (Anatole France); 'The Loom of Youth' (Alec Waugh); 'The Kiss' (Tchekov); 'The Black Monk' (Tchekov); 'Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man' (Siegfried Sassoon); 'Memoirs of an Infantry Officer' (Siegfried Sassoon); 'Children of the Ghetto' (Zangwill); 'Barchester Towers' (Anthony Trollope); 'The Warden' (Anthony Trollope); 'No Love' (David Garnett); 'Go She Must' (David Garnett); 'Little Mexican' (Aldous Huxley); 'Crome Yellow' (Aldous Huxley); 'Those Barren Leaves' (Aldous Huxley); 'Point Counter Point' (Aldous Huxley); 'Disenchantment' (C. E. Montague); 'Veranilda' (Gissing); 'Swann's Way,' 2 vols. (Marcel Proust); 'The Guermites Way,' 2 vols. (Marcel Proust); 'Within a Budding Grove' 2 vols. (Marcel Proust); 'The Charterhouse of Parma' (Stendhal); 'A Passage to India' (E. M. Forster); 'Howard's End' (E. M. Forster); 'Two Symphonies' (André Gide); 'Fathers and Sons' (Turgenev); 'Virgin Soil' (Turgenev); 'The Apes of God' (Sinclair Lewis); 'Triple Fugue' (Osbert Sitwell); 'Before the Bombardment' (Osbert Sitwell); 'Rogue Herries' (Walpole); 'Riceyman Steps' (Arnold Bennett); 'The Old Wives' Tale,' 2 vols. (Arnold Bennett); 'The Life of Joseph Chamberlain,' vol. III (J. L. Garvin); 'Essays in Satire' (Ronald Knox); 'Letters of Sir Walter Scott (1821-23)'; 'The Mysterious Universe' (Jeans); 'Babbitt' (Sinclair Lewis); 'Germinal' (Zola); 'Decline and Fall' (Evelyn Waugh); 'Tales of Mystery and Imagination' (Poe); 'Luck of Roaring Camp' (Bret Harte); 'Electrons and Waves' (Allen); 'The Nature of the Physical World' (Eddington); 'A Farewell to Arms' (Ernest Hemingway); 'The Edwardians' (V. Sackville-West); 'All Passions Spent' (V. Sackville-West); 'Through Russia' (Gorgei); 'A Sentimental Journey' (Sterne); 'Tristram Shandy' (Sterne); 'Headlong Hall' and 'Nightmare Abbey' (Peacock); 'The Story of San Michele' (Munthe); 'Moll Flanders' (Daniel Defoe); 'Orlando' (Virginia Woolf); 'To the Lighthouse' (Virginia Woolf); 'The Fountain' (Morgan); 'Portrait in a Mirror' (Morgan); 'Clarissa,' 4 vols. (Richardson); 'Jonathan Wild' (Fielding); 'History of Tom Jones,' 2 vols. (Fielding); 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man' (Joyce); 'Dubliners' (Joyce); 'Madame Bovary' (Flaubert); 'The Brothers Karamazov,' 2 vols. (Dostoevsky); 'Crime and Punishment' (Dostoevsky); 'Elizabethan England,' vols. I to IV (E. M. Tenison); 'The Cambridge Ancient History,' vol. X, and vol. IV of Plates; 'Alpine Journey' (F. S. Smythe); 'The Communist Manifesto' (Karl Marx); 'Everest, 1933' (Ruttledge); 'How like an Angel' (Macdonnell); 'Life of the Earl of Birkenhead,' vol. II (Birkenhead).

happy air of intimacy to which the audience is always ready to respond by feeling itself an integral part of the performance. Both technically and artistically many considered this the most successful of a very successful series. As "Papa" Dolmetsch said, the instruments they played were not primitive predecessors of the modern orchestral forms, but they were each in themselves finished works of art. The perfectly delightful rendering the family gave of the programme more than justified his contention. Particularly charming were Couperin's "L'Harlequine," the Recorder pieces, "Blow ye" by Thomas Morley, William Law's Jig, the English Coranto and Bach's Clavichord Preludes. No reference to the programme could claim to be complete without a word about the Harp and Crwth music, which, though the manuscript had been long known, had never been intelligible to anyone since the death, about 1590, of the last bard who held the key to it. Mr. Dolmetsch and his wife, who learnt Welsh especially for the job, were able to read it without any extraordinary difficulty, and we were thus able to hear again the famous "Prelude of the Salt" which, written in a mode whose effect on the Celtic mind was so potent as to render it necessary for the Welsh Kings to forbid its use, had long been forgotten in all but name.

Programme of Old English Opera, Dialogues, etc., presented by FREDERICK WOODHOUSE, in association with MABEL RITCHIE and GEOFFREY DUNN. Accompanist—NORMAN FRANKLIN.

1. The Masque in "Timon of Athens" or "The Man Hater" *By Henry Purcell*
(Adapted and arranged by Geoffrey Dunn)

George, a love sick peasant	}	...	...	GEOFFREY DUNN
Phoebus, the God of Life				
Jacob, a wine-bibbing peasant	}	...	...	FREDERICK WOODHOUSE
Bacchus, the God of Wine				
Cupid, the God of Love	...	...	...	MABEL RITCHIE
2. Songs—(a) The Leather Bottel 17th Cent.
(b) What Care I how fair she be 18th Cent.
(c) Dicky Dolus 18th Cent.
FREDERICK WOODHOUSE.
3. The Musical Courtship. *Composed by James Hook (1746-1827)*
A favourite comic dialogue sung at Vauxhall Gardens.
Mr. Incedon GEOFFREY DUNN
Mrs. Iliff MABEL RITCHIE
4. Thomas and Sally, or the Sailor's Return. A Pastoral Opera *By Dr. T. A. Arne*
(1710-78)
Adapted and Arranged by Frederick Woodhouse.
Sally, a milkmaid MABEL RITCHIE
The Squire FREDERICK WOODHOUSE
Thomas, a sailor GEOFFREY DUNN

Frederick Woodhouse and his associates are our most regular musical performers, but they are also among the most welcome. This time they produced the Masque from "Timon" for the first time, but the other items were tried favourites. From the howls of approval which greeted its conclusion, it would seem that Frederick Woodhouse's inimitable "Dicky Dolus" still holds pride of place in the audience's estimation.

Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam in the Gymnasium on Sunday, December 2nd.

Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam were responsible for a most successful performance in the last concert. In an amazing manner they reduced a house of very diverse tastes to roars of laughter which continued almost without a break from their signature tune to "God save the King." It was a very clever piece of work and one which formed a highly suitable conclusion to the series.

F.B.R.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

The Society has held three meetings in the Queen's Temple this term. There is no doubt that the Temple is most admirably suited for small concerts; instrumental and vocal music both sound equally well there. The School Orchestra played a programme of Bach and Handel at the first concert, held on Wednesday, October 24th: Bach's Double Concerto for two Violins, in D minor, was especially appreciated.

On Wednesday, November 14th, Madame Emmy Heim, accompanied by Mrs. John Hall, kindly came down to Stowe and gave us a most magnificent recital of German Lieder. The songs of Hugo Wolf were particularly popular with a most enthusiastic audience.

The programme of the concert is given below:

1. Zigeunerlieder (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) *Brahms*
2. Verborgenheit }
Der Gärtner } *Hugo Wolf*
Wieviele Zeit Verlor Ich }
Auf Einem Altes Bild }
Heimweh }
3. Rheinlegendchen }
Frühlingsmorgen } *Gustav Mahler*
Starke Einbildungskraft }
Scheiden Und Meiden }

On Sunday, November 25th, Miss Parkinson and Miss Stewart gave a Violin and Piano recital. Everybody found something to enjoy in this concert, because the performers were equally sympathetic with both classical and modern music.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata in E minor *Bach*
2. Sonata in A major *Fauré*
3. Sonata in E minor *Grieg*

PIANO SOLO.

4. (a) Norse Legend *Frank Bridge*
(b) Variations in F major *Corelli, arr. Kreisler*
5. Londonderry Air *Traditional*

J.W.S.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The music this term has consisted of carols and three small extracts from the "Rio Grande." The size of the Society, nineteen members, is rather larger than usual, but this number is none too many for the "Wassail Song." We are giving our annual concert in the Assembly, and are carol-singing in Buckingham in aid of the Hospital. Mr. Cross and Mr. Hands have very kindly been helping us and their assistance has been much appreciated.

This term Dr. Huggins started a male-voice quartet, consisting of two members from Bruce and two from Temple. Its activities have been limited to a few lively madrigals and some Nursery Rhymes, which have very amusing settings.

J.G.S-S.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

FOUR successful meetings of the Society have been held this term. Members of the Lower School have been allowed to attend.

The officers of the Society are:—President, Mr. W. L. McElwee; Vice-President, Mr. G. F. E. Rude; Secretary, B. C. Briant; Treasurer, J. W. Stoye; Committee-men, P. E. Hughesdon and N. G. Annan (Ex-Secretary).

The following have been elected members of the Society:—P. J. Orde, M. A. V. Walter, A. W. Hornsby.

The 91st Meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, the Motion before the House being "That this House prefers a bad play to a good film."

J. O. N. VICKERS (Hon. Proposer) objected to film fans, both highbrows and lowbrows; to actors who were but shadows; to the deification of the cutting room; and finally to his own speech, which was, as he said, built on prejudices.

A. R. G. PEARCE (Hon. Opposer) said that since the foundation of the film industry the necessity of going to bad plays was avoided. Good films made the best use of scenery and opportunities for realism.

G. F. K. DALY advised the house to avoid films, both good and bad, which typified 20th century mechanization. Each individual performance of a good play represented a collective effort and achievement by the whole caste.

P. N. HUME denied that good films were governed by realism. They are governed by nothing but their own elastic conventions. They are a matter of individual and not mechanical interpretation.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, M. A. V. Walter, L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts, J. B. da Silva, Mr. Todd, J. W. Stoye.

Against the Motion, D. Scott, F. B. Richards, D. C. Geddes.

On a division being taken there voted:

<i>Upper House.</i>		<i>Lower House.</i>	
For the Motion	- 8	For the Motion	- 6
Against	- 10	Against	- 37

The Motion was therefore lost in the Upper House by 2 and in the Lower House by 31 votes.

RUGBY DEBATE.

The Rugby Debate was held at Rugby on November 17th. The Society was represented by B. C. Briant (Secretary, S.S.D.S.) and J. W. Stoye (Treasurer S.S.D.S.).

The Motion before the House was "That, in the opinion of this House, one's schooldays are the happiest days of one's life."

On a division being taken, there voted:

For the Motion	- 31
Against	- 21

The Motion was therefore carried by 10 votes.

The 92nd Meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, November 28th, the Motion being: "In the opinion of this House, Freedom of Speech is desirable."

P. E. HUGHESDON (Hon. Proposer), in a convincing and well-reasoned speech, showed that free criticism was as good for governments as for the public. It inspired Reformatory Action and, like swearing, free speech prevented unnecessary violence.

E. G. G. HANROTT (Hon. Opposer) maintained that men were wild, violent and irrational. Free speech meant for such beings the rule of press-lords and demagogues.

D. SCOTT had an unshakable trust in human nature. Free speech bred mutual confidence between governments as between people.

THE PRESIDENT was, as usual, inimitably persuasive. He declared that limitations and restraint were the foundations of civilisation.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, M. A. V. Walter, D. C. Geddes, P. N. Hume, The Secretary and A. d'A. Bellairs.

Against the Motion, P. W. Kemmis, A. W. Hornsby, Mr. Todd, D. E. Hartnell-Beavis, J. O. N. Vickers.

On a division being taken there voted:

<i>Upper House.</i>		<i>Lower House.</i>	
For the Motion	- 10	For the Motion	- 29
Against	- 5	Against	- 9

The Motion was therefore carried in the Upper House by 5 and in the Lower House by 20 votes.

The 93rd Meeting of the Society was the occasion of the Visitors' Debate. It was held on Friday, December 7th, and will be reported in the next issue of *The Stoic*.

B.C.B.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

STOWE BRANCH.

So far there have been two meetings this term.

On Friday, November 16th, Sir Maurice Hayward, K.C.S.I., addressed the Branch on "Political and Social Problems in India." India, he said, was a vital link in the Empire. The Empire was an indispensable part of the League of Nations. A clear understanding of present issues in India was therefore most important. Accordingly, he surveyed the history of India from the establishment of the Brahmin Caste System in about 1000 B.C., through the rise and fall of Buddhism and the introduction of Mohammedanism, until there were now about 250 million Hindus and 70 million Moslems. An important step in the government of British India was the establishment of English as the official language. After the Mutiny, when the East India Company was wound up, the first important step towards self-government was the formation of the Brahmin Congress at the end of the last century to obtain despotic control for the highest caste by the expulsion of the British. The earliest reforms were enacted in the Minto-Morley régime of 1905-10, followed in 1919 by those evolved from the collaboration of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. The Simon Commission was established in 1927 and was followed by the Round Table Conferences, so that the Constitution proposed by the Joint Select Committee is the logical outcome of many years' steady development.

On Friday, November 23rd, Mr. G. F. E. Rude lectured on "Armaments, War and Peace." He dealt first with International re-armament, with emphasis on the war economies of Germany and Japan (which are at present the more aggressive countries). Secondly he discussed the question of who reaped the profits on the purveying of armaments. He then went on to examine the more immediate war zones. Lastly he dealt with the problem of what could be done to preserve peace. In the political sphere support of the Franco-Russian Pacts was needed, while, as concerned individuals, he advocated co-operation among all place-groups regardless of political complexion—in the words of J. B. S. Haldane, "from Bishops to Bolsheviks."

The programme of the Branch also included a lecture by Mr. C. E. Robinson on "Defence." Next term Lord Allen of Hurtwood and in the Summer term Lord Lytton have kindly consented to visit the Branch.

The following books have been obtained this term for the library in the Aurelian Room:—

"Peace with Honour" (A. A. Milne); "India from a Back Bench" (by Five Conservatives); "A Challenge to Death" (Various Authors).

D.S.

THE ARTS CLUB

The club held a sketch competition this term in which the subject was "Creation." The pictures were executed in oil, pastel, water-colour and charcoal, while there were also some examples of modelling. The subject inspired the members to "create" many individual conceptions.

The exhibition was, we observed, remarkably well attended and aroused considerable comment, both favourable and otherwise, among the School. Mr. P. F. Millard judged the entries and gave a criticism, both general and individual, of absorbing interest.

The First Prize, which was "a sanguine portrait of the winner," kindly presented by Mr. Watt, was awarded to C. G. L. Shankland, and the following members exhibited: J. J-F. Aimers, S. Barclay mi., R. F. Bury, J. H. de Burgh, C. B. Cash, D. D. Demarest, D. G. Felce, M. W. G. Greenly, D. A. Hutchison, N. Q. Lawrence, G. McK. Nicholl ma., J. H. Penton, P. J. Orde, E. N. Rolfe, K. G. Rice, L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts, C. G. L. Shankland, M. L. B. Williams mi., I. E. T. Jenkin.

The following were also elected members of the Club this term:—

J. W. B. Barrington, J. H. de Burgh, R. F. Bury, S. Barclay mi., G. L. le Bouvier, K. H. M. Crabbe, D. D. Demarest, M. I. Drake, R. A. Evans, D. G. Felce, M. W. G. Greenly, D. A. Hutchison, P. M. Jeavons, I. E. T. Jenkin, N. Q. Lawrence, E. N. Rolfe, P. J. Taylor.

H.R.W.
J.P.
C.G.L.S.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE TWELVE CLUB.

The following papers have been read to the Society:—

July 28th. Mr. Maurice Dobb on the Anti-War Movement.
Oct. 19th. Mr. McElwee on his Utopia.
Nov. 9th. N. G. Annan on the Battle of Sadowa.
Nov. 30th. E. G. G. Hanrott on Peru.

H.A.W.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

The Society has held two meetings this term, at the first of which G. L. Cheshire read an intelligent and interesting paper on Slavery. Later Mr. C. T. Seltman delivered an eloquent paper on the relation of coinage to history. This discourse, interesting as it was, was rendered even more so by the circulation of genuine examples of the original coins.

A.R.G.P.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on October 28th, Mr. W. E. Capel Cure was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The following have been elected members this term:—A. H. Campbell, R. L. R. Hooper.

During the term two plays have been read, "Le Mariage de Figaro," by Beaumarchais, and "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," by Eugène Labiche.

K.J.D-D.

THE VITRUVIANS.

So far there has been one lecture and one expedition this term.

On Wednesday, 24th October, Mr. J. M. Todd gave the Society a lecture on Oxford. He traced its history from its being a fortified place on an important highway. It was first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 912 A.D. The University was at

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first an offshoot of Paris University, and began in the form of a collection of Halls, only one of which, St. Edmund's, now remains. He then went on to describe the first Town and Gown riot. After that he outlined the stories connected with the chief historical personages associated with the town and University. He illustrated the lecture with photographs and plans.

On Saturday, 27th October, the Society visited Oxford at the invitation of the Doric Club, members of which visited the School last term. We climbed the Radclive Camera, and saw St. Mary's Church, New College, Christ Church and the Cathedral.

There was last term an expedition in cars on Saturday, 28th July, to Sulgrave, Edgehill and Compton Wynyates.

It is hoped that another lecture will be arranged during the course of the term, and that the library will be enlarged.

D.S.

THE ANTIQUARIANS.

During the course of this term we have made one expedition to St. Albans where we visited the Roman Theatre, the Museum and the Hypocaust, and have had six meetings.

On November 24th Mr. Eland lectured to a packed room on "A Circuit of Stowe," and on December 1st Mr. Hudson lectured on "Alignments in Great Britain marked by stone circles, monoliths and tumuli."

The other four meetings were held in Mr. Rude's room when the Upper School section read papers to each other. This term's papers were read by the Secretary, M. H. Franklin, J. B. da Silva, and C. B. Cash.

P.D.H-S.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

An interesting visit was paid to the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition (where D. G. Wraith had two exhibits) and to the London Salon at the beginning of the term. The rest of the term has been occupied with the usual lectures.

The Society was particularly successful in the Lilley and Skinner Competition for Schools, winning the cup for the best set of twelve prints, and gaining first prize in both individual sections, the winners being Wraith and the Hon. Secretary. Three special prizes were awarded to the other members of the team, Pears, Rice and Verdon-Roe. A member also won the challenge cup for the best Novice's print at the Western International Photographic Salon.

The membership and standard of work have been well maintained: it is hoped to hold another exhibition next term.

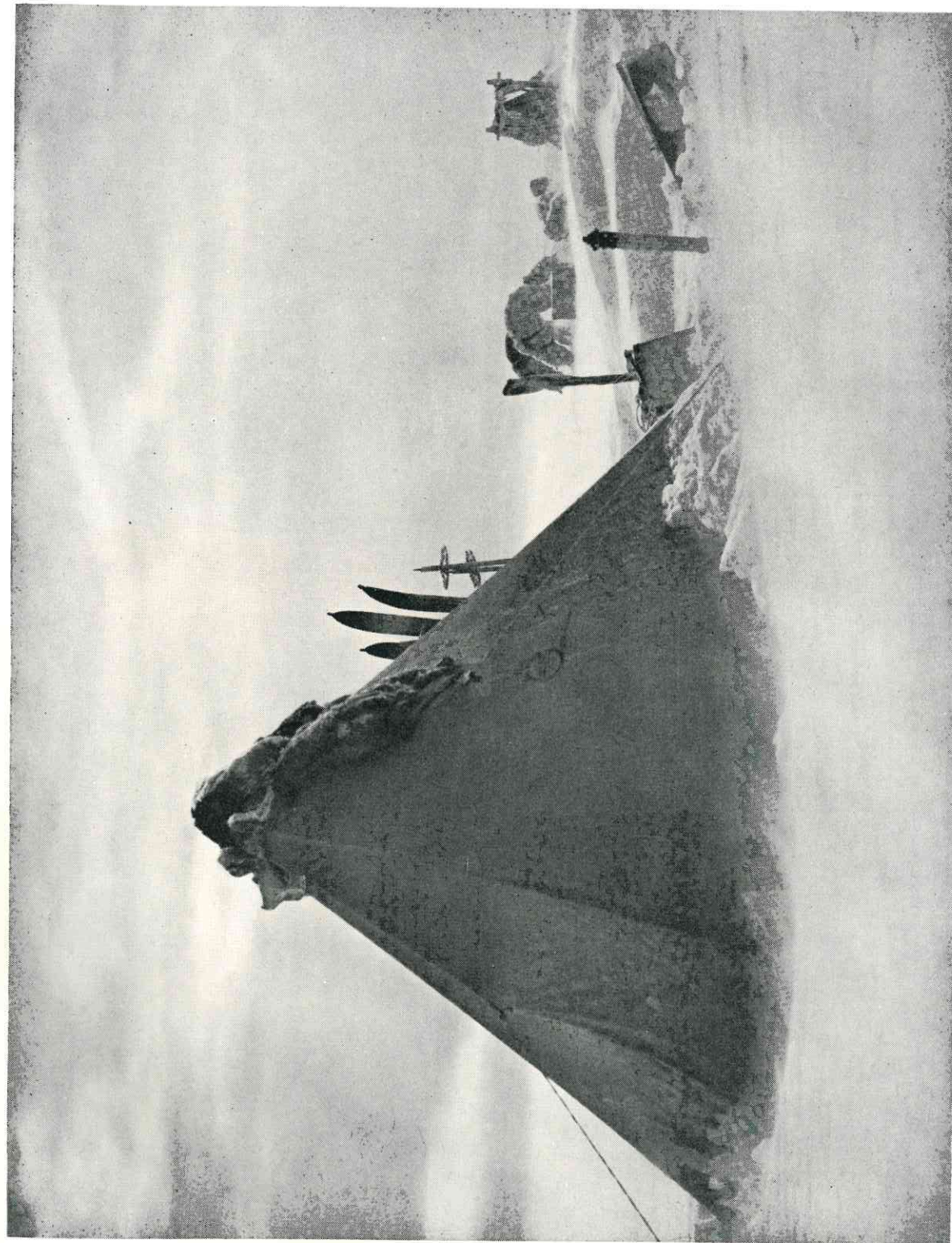
J.P.S.

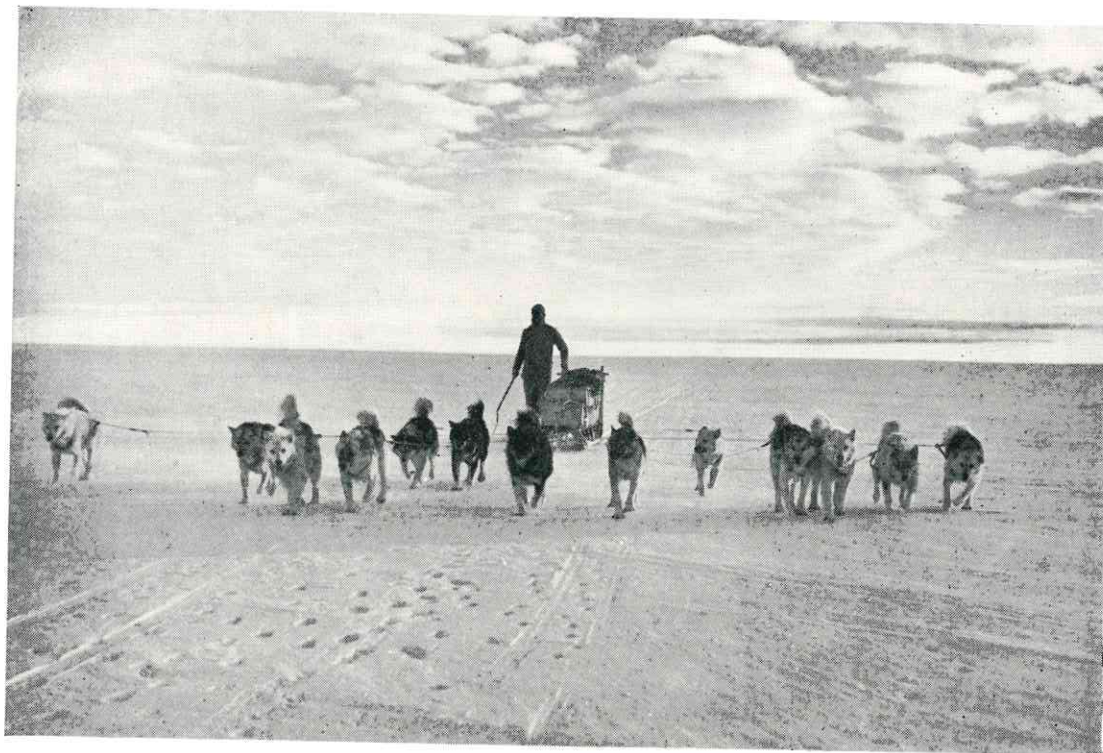
THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Society undertook one expedition this term to Oxford, where it saw, in a very limited amount of time, the Science Museum, the Zoo and the Princess Royal.

Four films have been shown, and Mr. Hankinson has addressed a meeting on "Field-work." The membership has also been largely increased.

M.L.

By courtesy of
Autotypes, Ltd.IN A BLIZZARD
BRITISH TRANS-GREENLAND EXPEDITIONPhoto by
N. A. C. Croft



By courtesy of]

CROSSING THE ICE-CAP

[The Times



By courtesy of
Autotypes, Ltd.

NEARING THE EAST COAST
BRITISH TRANS-GREENLAND EXPEDITION

Photos by
N. A. C. Croft

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THE AERO CLUB.

Although yet in its infancy the Club hopes to have a hut of its own by the beginning of the Easter Term.

An expedition to Bicester was arranged, where, although conditions were bad owing to mist, nearly all members had flights of about three minutes duration in Hawker "Harts." A demonstration of diving and bombing was given by nine machines, and the members were shown all over the aerodrome.

An interesting lecture was delivered by Flight-Lieutenant Shaw on December 2nd, to which the guests of members were admitted.

This term some half-dozen books on flying have been added to the Club Library.
A.S.F.A.

THE CHESS CLUB.

The Chess Club has been holding meetings every Saturday. A ladder and an American Tournament are being run, and it is hoped that they will be carried on next term. There are now twenty-one members.

M.deL.W.

THE FILM SOCIETY.

The following films have been shown to the Society this term :—

La Maternelle. Marie Eisenstein has produced a really convincing study in feminine psychology, with a great deal of the inevitable French sentimentalism thrown in; but if the French cannot create any form of art without sentimentalism they are without doubt masters of its treatment, and in this respect the film is notable to a degree. The whole is a tissue of feminine affections, doubts, jealousies, resentment, and reconciliation. There is one first-class passage where the little girl, on the point of committing suicide in the Seine, by a supreme effort shatters the reflections of the two lovers with a stone. It was a really well-planned piece of photography, but its effect was rather marred by the whispering voice which, by its insistence, nerved her to the deed. Such a device amounts to an admission of weakness on the director's part; but since in the case of "La Maternelle" such a confession was as unwarranted as the device was unnecessary, its inclusion is all the more deplorable.

The little girl brought off a particularly difficult part with a piece of acting that ranks her with Robert Lynen. Technically it was straight-forward good photography, which under the circumstances delighted rather than disappointed by its simplicity.

Poil de Carotte was another refreshing example of first-class child acting, though the part did not suit Robert Lynen as well as did "Le Petit Roi." It is an unutterable relief to find a child's part played by a child, not by a dwarf.

Generally "Poil de Carotte" had much in common with "La Maternelle." Its appeal was purely sentimental, but again as well handled sentimentality it must rank high. Once more the director had recourse to the whispering voices as a means of taking the edge off some of the tensest passages. Once again a distracted child seeks an end in unsuccessful suicide and finally finds solace in reciprocated affection. Once again pure picture—no kinks—some good photography. Its directness, the good acting and some fascinating scenery make "Poil de Carotte" a very entertaining picture if not a great film.

The Mascot. By rights this film should be re-viewed several times before an attempt is made to review it. It is possible that there was neither more nor less to it than to Walt Disney's Silly Symphonies; but from scraps that one could gather on the first sight—Beethoven's Fate theme at the entrance to hell and the obvious symbolism of the actress smothered by a newspaper and spattered by mud in the road—one is led on to think that there must have been many further instances of the same sort of thing that one missed—more musical quotations and a more sustained symbolic meaning hidden under the story of the toy-dog.

In any case, apart from its novelty, it was a film well worth seeing and well worth seeing again.

Storm over Asia. Pudovkin's intellectual passion and humour are in strong contrast to the emotional appeal of "La Maternelle" and "Poil de Carotte." "Storm over Asia" contained satire, burlesque, bitterness, ferocity, but no trace of sentimentality. The gloves were off and the two forces which every Soviet-financed director must introduce into his films were at open war. There was superlative photography in "Storm over Asia," but its most interesting aspect was its perfect symphonic form. It was Pudovkin's Symphony in Scene.

The film opened slowly with an introduction of those magnificent shots of land and sky which would seem to be the prerogative of Russian directors. The vast vistas acquainted us one by one with the characteristics of the setting, its immensity, its ruggedness, its perpetual wind, its complete loneliness, then little by little they particularised the scene—a plain, a caravan, a windswept hut; then by a piece of wonderful technique and photography the two main themes are simultaneously introduced—the Mongol and the silver fox. In a superb passage he kills the fox; we follow both to the market, and in the development passage the importance of the silver fox to the Mongolians is successfully emphasised to us. The Mongol is cheated by the Rich Merchant, blood is shed, and a forceful bridge passage on the theme of the White man's blood swings with rolling drums and wheeling infantry into the essentially military second movement. The theme of the Red rebels is announced, contrasted with the Warring White theme and developed in the ensuing fighting. The scherzo in the Lamasery leads directly into the fourth movement, in which all the existing themes are combined and developed. The Mongol, the fox, the merchant, the amulet (from the First Movement), the White soldiers, the Red partisans, satire, burlesque, wind, death, are all led in one by one as the climax approaches. The storm is gathering over Asia: huge clouds race across the darkening sky; vast hordes of Mongol horsemen charge across the darkened plain; the storm has broken. One by one the troops that try to stem its force are overcome and bowled backwards down the hill. It seizes the huge struggling colonel and up-ends him, over and over, down and down off the screen. After him bowl dozen upon dozen of soldiers' caps—soldiers' caps and little white balls rolling and flying away down hill in his train as the scene closes in on a great picture.

Thunder Over Mexico. So much has already been written about "Thunder Over Mexico" that it seems scarcely necessary to add to it.

It remains only to say that since Eisenstein's plan of the film has been published, there can remain no doubt that by his recall to Moscow the world has lost a really great film.

As it stands, its meaning is distorted, its proportion destroyed, its form lost. Tissé's photography is there, to a certain extent Eisenstein's technique remains; but as a whole the film is the most conclusive proof obtainable of the Russian maxim that the foundation of a film is in the cutting room. A couple of instances will amply suffice. At one point there is a magnificent panorama of sky, from fairest blue to darkest grey. In the right place it would have been amazingly effective, but it stands only as a piece of lovely photography. In another passage, we are shown for a moment a Mexican feast in progress and the native custom of wearing skull-like masks. As Eisenstein planned this, it was to be propaganda. The peasants all wear hideous death-heads, the "bourgeois" beautiful masks; but, when they are torn off, the peasants reveal healthy smiling faces; the others—death's heads. It is possible not to agree with the object of such propaganda, but it is impossible to deny its force. In this version the incident has been rendered pointless.

"Thunder over Mexico" was the miscarriage of a great film, and it remains an interesting experience.

F.B.R.

ENTERTAINMENTS

FILMS.

We have seen the following films this term:—

The Old Dark House. This film was based on Priestley's novel "Benighted." It laid no claim to profundity or magnificence. It set out to be a thriller, and it thrilled. Occasionally we laughed when we should have trembled, but not often enough to make the film a failure. Only the end, with the phenomenally quick recovery of some of the characters, the total disappearance of others, and the unseen extinction of an apparently inextinguishable fire, troubled our minds. The success of the film was helped by excellent acting, particularly on the part of Ernest Thesiger and Charles Laughton.

The Rebel. This had considerable photographic merit, but little else. Heroics and sentimentality combined in an impossible story. The absurd title rôle was overacted by Luis Trenker. His speed both up and down hill, his vaulting through windows and his apparent immunity from ordinary injuries defied credulity. Few men can fall two thousand feet down a precipice, being already wounded, and can yet attend a ball two days later, apparently in the best of health. Such a story told in American accents and with gross directorial crudities—a candle which threw an electric torch-light on the floor and an oil lamp which could be switched on from the wall—could not make a good film. The photography and the direction of the battle scenes were the only redeeming features. Even the end, which promised to be tragically good, was reduced to banality by a few hundred feet of technical trickery.

S.O.S. Iceberg had a basically excellent story and some fine characterization. Adorned with improbabilities and an almost unnecessary female part, in which the genius of Leni Riefenstahl was wasted, it was saved by lovely photography and lucid direction. It was, apart from its ending, a good film.

Airmail was a bad film. When most of the American vices and few of the American virtues appear in a film, the result is unhappy. A disconnected, illogical story, sloppy direction, clumsy camera-work, shallow ill-acted characters and a repellent hero combined to make *Airmail* an unenlivening experience.

The Four Masked Men contained the usual ingredients of a cheap detective story. There was an impossible house, a gambling party, an underground room, an oriental servant, four masked and mutually unknown gangsters, a silly ass of the Bertie Wooster type and a gentlemanly, just too clever, master-crook. The outwitting and unmasking of the latter by the square-jawed hero provided, of course, the climax. It was not a great film, nor was the direction better than mediocre, but to a certain extent it entertained.

The Man who changed his Name threatened to be quite straightforward and exactly what its title suggested. "The man's" part was gradually unravelled, and with the unearthing his actions became ever queerer. The plot seemed far-fetched and at times ridiculous; but our interest was sustained by direction which was, in spite of lapses, competent. And there was one real directorial thrill, comparable to the barking of the dog in "The Blue Light"—a scream perfectly timed when our attention had been distracted and we were not remotely expecting it. There was humour too, particularly from Aubrey Mather. Finally, by an ingenious if farcical turn, all the mystery was satirized, and "the man" proved not be "the man" after all, but just somebody else of the same name.

Wings over Everest admirably told the story of the Houston Mount Everest expedition. If it had been anything but a documentary film, the obvious criticism would be that there was too much preliminary padding. But as it was, the film showed successfully the months of preparation and the anxiety of those responsible. The shots of the Himalayas and in particular of Mount Everest were most impressive.

Man of Aran is a curious mixture of the realistic and the romantic. It cannot be called documentary; for, according to Aran experts, it is inaccurate. Nor can it be called a story; for it is almost without plot. Perhaps the fact is that it is a film of atmosphere and of style. It brings into the cinema an unusual and very welcome freshness and sincerity. In spite of its inaccuracies one comes away from it with a feeling of having seen something genuine. The island is an island; the peasants are peasants, even if they are viewed with a Millet-like eye. "Man of Aran" shows us a strange way of life, idealized but not faked. It is remote; it is incoherent; it is inaccurate. But it is sincere, and sincerity is rare enough in the commercial cinema to be valuable. And there is a clarity, a simplicity, a power in the photography that matches the general atmosphere and can only be called beautiful. In the camera angles, the rhythm of the cutting, the sharpness of focus, stylistic emphasis is laid on the portrayal of the dynamic contest between the force of nature and the force of man.

P.N.H.

B.C.B.

BOOK REVIEW

"SEVEN GOTHIC TALES," by Isak Dinesen (Putnam).

That Isak Dinesen has proved himself a great artist in this book is undoubtedly true. He inspires us with a confidence in himself and his characters which makes us follow each detail with the interest of one concerned. His characters are truly superb. Never once do they behave as we should have expected them to; and yet we are forced to feel that every one of their actions is consistent with their personalities, and we realize that their unexpected habits fit in suitably with the tyrannic influences of the communities in which they live. Not many of us have visited the backwaters of northern Europe, and consequently we have but vague opinions on the inhabitants. Isak Dinesen lays out his events in a manner which gives us, perhaps, an impression that the "De Conincks" the "Borises" and the "Rosinas" are real individuals who have been affected by none of the uniformity which so much characterizes more westerly nations.

Each story is a compact whole in which all details are so welded together as to create a singular interest in the facts. There is nothing superfluous in the whole book—that we realize very soon. It is not so much that the issue of the plot depends on every fact as that the quality of the whole is marked by the force of every incident however small. Sometimes, when a crisis is imminent, our attention is diverted by a detail of everyday life, such as a cat's jumping onto a chair, and we perceive that that is just as important as the development of the action. I am not suggesting that such an impression is lasting. It is not, and quite rightly too. As the crisis approaches and passes we are struck by the full force of its meaning, and, apart from appreciating subconsciously the significance of the details, devote our thought to the main theme.

Dinesen brings his stories to an end with a very pleasing snap. This is evident also, throughout each story, towards the close of smaller divisions; and we are left wondering whether this is a really outstanding work of composition, or if we have merely been too unobservant to notice the sting in everyday life. What makes us doubt is the fact that nothing is at all forced or illogical, and that the characters are not left out of the current of life by some impossible crisis. They have suffered an experience, have recovered, and are prepared for further situations, just as happens to all of us. Isak Dinesen has realized this and applied his understanding to his work with praiseworthy skill. It is characteristic of the whole book.

G.L.C.

"WHO ONCE EATS OUT OF THE TIN BOWL," by Hans Fallada. (Putnam, 7/6).

Does genius consist in an infinite capacity for taking pains? Or is there some other component, something abstract and inexpressible? On the reader's personal solution of this problem will depend his opinion of Herr Fallada's merit. From a purely materialistic standpoint one is compelled to admit that "Who once eats out of the Tin Bowl" is a masterpiece. Its characters are carefully and closely drawn; its psychology is convincing. There is sympathy. The author is interested enough in his characters to be able to afford to show them as they are, in their naked entirety. There is no sense of "this week's good cause." Our sympathy is not demanded. We are shown a person, not on the grand scale or on one side only, but with all his little qualities and

weaknesses. He need not be either a wronged angel or a malevolent demon in the Dickens tradition. Even if he has all the making of a Dickensian demon, he is treated fairly and with interest in what he is rather than in what he should be. For Herr Fallada is of the stock of Homer, of Chaucer, of Defoe and of Stendhal. His writing is outside the scope of right and wrong. He uses no standards except those of fact; if his characters behave themselves, their behaviour is controlled only by a knowledge of the laws of cause and effect. They are instinctive, sensuous, reasoning, and material. There is no room in them for a hypothetical soul. So, if you are an idealist, you will think this a sordid novel. But if you will content yourself with reality untouched by ethics, you will appreciate it as true to life, an immensely careful observation of character and life. Willi Kufalt comes out of prison. He goes to a prisoners' welfare centre. With other ex-convicts he sets up a typing agency. It fails. He gets a post on a newspaper. He marries. He is accused of theft and, though innocent, is disgraced. Gradually poverty drives him back into crime. He snatches bags. He plans a jewel robbery. He tries to steal his landlady's savings. He is arrested. He goes back to prison. And finally, in the last sentence, any idea that this is a "novel with a purpose" is eliminated.

Homer makes his heroes cook and eat a good dinner before they weep for the comrades who have been killed in front of their eyes; Fallada makes Kufalt heave a sigh of relief at the peacefulness of the prison where he is being justly punished for his crimes. It is not morality. It is life.

P.N.H.

"KAISER WILHELM II," by Emil Ludwig. (Putnam's Black and White Library).

Herr Ludwig is too great a journalist to be a historian. His mind is too restless, his imagination too vivid. He has a dramatist's sense of great moments and of great scenes. But history is more than pretty pictures and purple passages. Herr Ludwig skims the foam from the waves; the restless depths below he is inclined to ignore. His style has the breathlessness of a newspaper. His attempts at drama are sometimes failures, and his irritating habit of making his characters think aloud is always confusing and rarely effective.

But with all this "Kaiser Wilhelm II" is an interesting, at times a moving, book. The thirty years of the Kaiser's reign were not an heroic period for Germany or Europe. It was a reign of great events and little men, of meanness and blundering stupidity. The price a nation pays when its destiny is entrusted to the intellectually second-rate can be seen with damning precision. The German Government was in reality entrusted to four men, the Emperor, Eulenburg, Holstein and Bülow. Eulenburg was the favourite, the aesthete, the poet, a man more suited to be a musician or a writer of lovely trifles than the most intimate counsellor of the All-Highest. He loved the Emperor too well, and the cowardice of his master and friend caused him to be broken on the wheel of scandal. He was betrayed by Holstein, as Bismarck was betrayed by Holstein, "the alchemist," the "Reichsjesuit," the "Eminence grise" of Germany. This was the man, who, shunning the light, yet loved power with the twisted passion of a diseased mentality, and guided foreign policy for fifteen years. He broke off the Russian alliance, and rejected the English alliance out of jealousy. He ruled in the Wilhelmstrasse like a tyrant, and made and unmade Chancellors. It was in this atmosphere of spite, hatred and intrigue that Germany was governed.

But the most interesting figure in the book is the Kaiser himself, brilliant, neurotic, well-meaning, but unstable as water. Herr Ludwig's portrait is an interesting, if

superficial, study of "the most brilliant failure in history," this man of nerves and moods who was entrusted with the destinies of an Empire. He remained a child all his life, with the charm, the peevishness and the destructive curiosity of a child. The foreign policy of Germany was dominated by his absurd vanity, and he frightened Europe with the warlike speeches with which he bolstered up his own poor courage. Herr Ludwig's book is a detailed and intimate portrait, but for all its brilliance it lacks cohesion and unity. It is a collection of incidents rather than a biography, and the result is sometimes confusing. But Kaiser Wilhelm is too interesting a personality, and Herr Ludwig too great a master of the dramatic, for the book ever to be dull.

Kaiser Wilhelm II is the fourth of a new uniform series, published by Messrs. Putnam, and called the Black and White Library. The books are well illustrated, and most presentable—well worth the moderate price of 5/- apiece.

E.G.G.H.

THE BRITISH WORTHIES (NO. 5)

INIGO JONES, 1573-1651.

The inscription on the Temple of British Worthies to IGNATIUS JONES, "Who, to adorn his country, introduced and rivalled the Greek and Roman Architecture," succinctly summarises Jones' great achievement in his art, the adoption of an entirely new style of architecture in place of the moribund and almost extinct Gothic: and yet some critics assert that the Gothic flame was never quite extinguished, but was fostered by Jones, Wren and Hawksmoor, until, fanned into a little fire by the mediæval musings of the eighteenth-century, it reached the horrific proportions of the general conflagration of Victorian Gothic. It is noticeable that Jones himself did not abandon the pointed arch until after his second visit to Italy, and his Gothic work in the Lincoln's Inn Chapel was executed 1617-23: but Horace Walpole (even if his own taste in the matter was not impeccable) remarks that Jones was "by no means successful when he attempted Gothic," and himself intended to conclude his projected History of Gothic Architecture with "a single plate of something of Inigo Jones, in his heaviest and worst style . . . for he soon stepped into the true and perfect Grecian."

While not attempting a biographical study, there are certain incidents in Jones' life which must be noticed in any estimate of his artistic achievements. Early promise in draughtmanship seems to have recommended him to the attentions of William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, at whose expense he travelled over Italy and "the politer parts of Europe" with every opportunity for studying Classical and Renaissance architecture: this tour ended in 1605. From 1613 to 1615 he was again in Italy, and with him went the Bible of his art, the book of his master Palladio, whose works he specially studied at Vicenza. The fact that Palladio represents the formalistic reaction against the dominance of Baroque, and that much of his work savours of the academic, is probably responsible for the intellectual quality of Jones' work, which stands in curious distinction to the more emotional quality of his great successor, Sir Christopher Wren. But before his own architectural career began, Jones had already made a name for himself in the theatrical world in co-operation with Ben Jonson, in the production of the Masques, which were the favourite Court entertainment of the times; and as Samuel

Daniel, the poet, whose Masque Jones produced in 1610, wrote: "In these things wherein the only life consists in show, the art and invasion of the architect gives the greatest grace, and is of most importance; ours, the least part, and of least note." To Jones is to be attributed the introduction of the proscenium with its drop-curtain, and the use of moveable scenery on the stage, all of which standard features of the modern theatre were unknown to the Elizabethans. But it was in a purely architectural capacity that Jones received official appointments under James I, and his long series of designs began—notably the great Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, itself only a fragment of a far vaster plan, which, like so many of Jones' designs, was completed only on paper. In 1631 he was appointed Surveyor to the Commissioners of St. Paul's, and began restoration work along the South side, culminating in a Corinthian portico at the West end, completely out of sympathy with the rest of the building, and in at least one critic's estimation, abominably ugly. When Civil War broke out, and Charles fled from London, Jones' estate was sequestrated, but later restituted after he had been mulcted a considerable sum, and in 1648, when a fire at Wilton necessitated the rebuilding of the garden front, the work was done "by the advice of Inigo Jones; but he, being then very old, could not be there in person, but left it to Mr. Webb," his nephew and executor. At the mention of Wilton, it is necessary to scotch the serpent error of the guide-books which persistently assert that our Palladian Bridge at Stowe was "finished after the bridge at Wilton, designed by Inigo Jones"; but the Wilton bridge was built in 1736, nearly a century after Jones' work there, although the Stowe bridge is certainly a little later. It is amusing to record the critical attitude of the Rev. Richard Warner who visited Wilton in 1800: "The Palladian bridge," he says, "is shewn as a beautiful specimen of architecture, as well as a judicious ornament. The former claim to praise we may allow it, but must altogether deny the latter, since the incongruity of sticking a temple on a *bridge*, over which a wise man would pass as quickly as possible without stopping to make vows or pour out petitions, however sanctioned by the authority of *practice*, is too obvious to be reconciled to nature, truth or taste." Mr. William Gilpin, a few years earlier, thought that it might be considered as "a species of bombast in architecture," and proceeded to develop this idea at too great length for inclusion here.

Of Jones' person it may be sufficient to record that he is said to have been dyspeptic, this perhaps accounting for his quarrel with Ben Jonson, who said that he would call the greatest villain in the world an Inigo. It gives also an excuse for transcribing a delightful prescription for a cold in the head, written on a blank page at the end of his own copy of Palladio's *Treatise on Architecture*, now in the Library of Worcester College, Oxford. "To purge and open the head of my Ld of huntington the IX of Dec. 1638, fill a pipe full of good tobacco, light it so as it be in a cole of fiere, presently wrapp a fine linnen cloth about the Head of the pipe, and hould it under ye nostrills so as the fume goith throw ye cloth up into ye head, and when the tobacco is noaw out light it againe and do as beffore more or less as you see occasion." (A marginal note records: "I yoused this & found that it moved ye cattarr, but I took a great could and Rume after itt going abroad to soone.")

Horace Walpole's verdict that "Inigo Jones seems to me to have had more taste than genius" reflects the academic strain in his work which we mentioned above, and when Ben Jonson satirised him, he mocked the professional dignity of his former friend in his professional capacity—

"But I am truly
Architectonicus Professor, rather
That is (as one would say) an architect."

Nevertheless his pupil Webb could not unjustly say that "what was truly meant by the Art of Design was scarcely known in this kingdom until . . . he brought it into use and esteem amongst us here." Webb himself utilised many of Jones' designs, which were published in a large Folio by Kent in 1727, and which are well worth studying. Jones' work is remarkable both for its classical perfection of outline, and also for delicacy of detail, although many details of decoration, such as doorways or chimney-pieces, show the unmistakeable influence of Baroque. The great facade of the Garden front of Wilton reveals on closer examination a perfection of detail in the component parts, with the South East Pavilion reaching a degree of almost divine simplicity. And it is the same simplicity which, in a more austere facade, is responsible for the effect of the front of Coleshill House, Berkshire, which a personal estimate considers to be Jones' masterpiece. The absolute simplicity of the central doorway, on which the whole facade is focussed, is indeed a tribute to the canons of classical architecture. The almost identical effect at Lees Court, Faversham, seems somehow spoilt by the unexpected embellishment of detail in the severely plain facade. But if the small number of Jones' works which survive is disappointing, their quality more than compensates: Inigo Jones was the first of the great Classical masters of English architecture, and it was his ironical fate to be buried in a church soon to be burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666 which gave Wren the illimitable opportunities of which the turmoil of Civil War had deprived his great predecessor.

A.

THAT TEAL

Duke was an English-Springer spaniel and was very clever at arranging himself in the front of the Standard Nine, so that he was in no one's way. Getting in at the driver's door, he turned immediately right under the dashboard in the direction of the accelerator, then bore left under the steering-column and round behind the gear lever, and finally emerged head-first opposite the other seat. Here he sat on his haunches facing you with his head just out from under the dash-board, and there was room for your legs on either side of him. Actually there was nobody accompanying me, so I placed my gun down one side of him and shooting-stick down the other. I had all the cart-ridges I needed in my right pocket.

I switched the headlights on, decided they were unnecessary, turned them out, and drove off. I had killed my first mallard a little over three years ago, but to-night I would have my first shot at a teal. It was not the fact that it was to be my *first* teal that made the adventure exciting. The wise-crack "You will never be able to do that in your life again" would be equally applicable to my forty-seventh teal. But it was a point of honour, a matter of personal pride, that lent spice to the adventure. Robert, who was a much worse shot than I, had killed a teal two years ago, and I was getting fed up with having it rubbed in. I was now off to the duck-pool at Garry.

It was a desolate place when I got there, lonely and bleak, and in the middle of a moor. There were two square wooden hides let right down into the heather. I pulled the grey lid off the one that commanded most of the small pond; put in my gun and shooting-stick; hoisted Duke by the scruff of the neck and lowered him down,

pawing violently with his hind-legs ; clambered down myself ; opened the shooting-stick and sat on it ; loaded my gun and pulled the lid over me again, determined to put an end to Robert's rot.

It was a long wait. Duke's eyes became filmy and finally shut. I could hear the noise of a small water-fall in the burn which flowed out of this pond, but it was so far away that its splashing sounded more like the dripping of rain-drops from trees after a heavy shower. I knew that water-fall. It was just beside the top butt for the second drive. There was a round pool of very peaty water at the bottom of it, iodine-coloured round the edge, with the gravel just visible through it, but in the middle an opaque beer-brown.

I was beginning to get impatient. If Robert were to hear I had come all this way for nothing! After all I had motored seven miles, walked nine hundred yards and waited forty-three minutes for these teal. What? I sat up. So did Duke. It was only a water-hen chugging across the pond, occasionally making a low noise like the sound of a big bubble bursting. There was sometimes a bit of a squeak in it. I was getting bored and tried to think what the shape of the pond looked like. It was quite like a pear, only with two thin bits at the top end, perhaps more like a molar tooth with its two roots. But that was not right either. It was a silly game anyway, and the shooting-stick was hurting my bottom. I fiddled with the safety-catch ; unloaded and tried to read in the half-light what was on the cartridges ; replaced them with great care, pretending I was a surgeon in an intricate operation. I played with Duke's ears, probably much to his annoyance, and got more bored and impatient. Then, suddenly, I saw two teal coming. My heart at once began beating against my handkerchief pocket. I kept absolutely still, still as a cart-horse in a field during a rain-storm. My heart felt as though a large bubble burst inside it at each beat. There was an airless feeling at the back of my throat that made me want to cluck. I rose up slowly, oh! so slowly, with my back bent, till the back of my head met the lid. I broke my gun to make quite quite sure it was loaded. I could hear my watch ticking. The duck landed with a splash, shook themselves and looked around. I made certain of my stance. Now! I fisted off the lid hard and stood bolt upright bringing the butt to my shoulder.

When you see a man drive off a golf-ball, you lose sight of it, and suddenly see it thirty yards from him and watch it on its course. The duck were the same. I saw them on the water and suddenly again a good five yards in the air and apparently for that second motionless. This was too much for me. I poked and missed. In that tiny moment before my second barrel I noticed, as one does, two startled carrion-crows rise from the heather to my left and the water-hen flap and splash to the side with a screech that must have hurt its throat. For my second shot I swung properly, and successfully. The wings of the leading bird did not open for their next beat and the bird fell on the heather with a most satisfactory thud. My first thought was "Hooray, no more nagging, insinuations, and teasing from Robert." I placed my gun outside the hide, threw out the shooting-stick, hurled out the whining dog and clambered out myself. Duke had been forced to sit in damp peat for two hours, and now careered about in wide, aimless, excited circles and figures-of-eight. I was about to pick the bird up myself, but it was only fair to let Duke have his part of the fun too. When he was retrieving it, he appeared to be mouthing it, but was only trying to get a better hold. The walk back to the car was a lone triumphal procession, only witnessed by the white patches of mist in the hollows, which gave the impression that in drawing this landscape God has used exactly the wrong colour for shading.

When I got home the fog was all around in a low wall, and the moon had come out. In complete happiness I looked at it through the clouds that went sailing across, until it appeared to be moving and not the clouds ; just as, when stationary at the

platform, your train appears to be moving and not the one that is steaming past. In the clouds the glare of this full moon made a halo for itself ; which was bordered by a yellow band, the colour of tobacco-stain on fingers.

Now would I go in and dangle the duck before all their eyes, or just mention it with a falsely causal remark at breakfast to-morrow? It had to be the second, for none of the family were in. I went straight to the larder. I hung the duck on a hook through its chin, but not quite centrally as it happened : so that its head was cocked over and back, like the driver's of a car trying to hear somebody in the back seat. I plucked one of its green iridescent feathers to put in my hat.

R.A.S.

A CROSS-CHANNEL JOURNEY

I had never been on a ship before, and the sight of the Channel boat moored to the quay at Dover filled me with an instinctive terror. I was not very old, and my feelings that day could be described as a continual struggle between fear and curiosity. I had hardly given a thought to the crossing up-to-date ; I had been much too thrilled by the noise and bustle of Victoria Station. There was so much to keep me occupied, the finding of our seats, the stacking of luggage on the rack, the amusing spectacle of a late arrival furiously rummaging for his tickets, the guard's cry of "Take all seats, please," the shrill of the whistle, the wheezing cough of the engine, and then—speed for an hour or more. During the journey to Dover I still did not think of the approaching crossing, as there was plenty to keep me occupied. There were windows to look out of, notices about leaning out of windows to read, pictures of sea-side resorts in "The Sunny South" to admire, and some very queer fellow-passengers to laugh at. In what seemed to be a very short time we were at Dover.

Up to date curiosity had been winning easily ; but, now that I had passed through the passport barrier on to the quay, terror gained the upper hand. The crowds on the quay seemed to melt away ; my mother, who was holding my hand, might not have been there. All I could realise was that I was here on the quay facing that immense boat, that the boat was more frightening than anything I had ever seen, and that, worst of all, I was about to spend an hour or more aboard it on a sea that was certain to be rough. After what seemed an eternity, but what in reality could only have been a few seconds, I woke up again to the noise of the quay and the comforting pressure of my mother's hand. I was led on board and at once began to feel sick. I suppose that was nerves. We found our cabin, and I was told to lie down. I accordingly did, and felt better though still a little dazed.

By this time, however, curiosity had gone far to dispel my fear ; and after resting a little I felt a longing to go up on deck. I went. They were just hoisting on board the last crane-load of trunks. I was watching the process fascinated, when the warning siren screamed just above my head. It felt as if a penny-whistle had been placed inside my head and blown hard. Terror again took the lead. To add to my fright, the deck started to 'judder' under my feet. The gangways were hauled in, ropes cast off and coiled, and then we started to move. I began to feel sick again. The deck seemed to be leaping up and down in the most alarming manner, and the quay was sliding nauseatingly backwards in a sort of circular motion. This much I noticed before fleeing down to the cabin again and prostrating myself on the couch. My father was asleep and

my mother reading a book, so I was left temporarily to myself. Curiosity was again struggling to the fore, though in rather an unpleasant way. I found myself wondering when I was going to be sick and how the basin worked. Realising the necessity of knowing this I got up to see, but after taking two steps across the floor I found myself going too much to the right. I straightened up, but I must have overdone it, as I left the basin some two feet on my right. Then I felt sick again and returned to the couch.

After lying still for ten minutes or so, still thinking mainly about being sick and how much it would hurt, I became aware of a funny airy feeling followed by a soft bump in the region of my stomach, rather as if I was a balloon on the end of a string being pulled down at intervals by my owner. The opposite wall also started to sway rhythmically, and this made me feel infinitely worse. I therefore shut my eyes; but that was no good, as I could still feel the swaying motion. It seemed to grow more pronounced, and at times the rhythm of it was upset by a sickening jolt, like going over a bump in the road in a car. I opened my eyes again and this time looked towards the porthole. At first I saw nothing but sky; then the porthole became half-full of sea, which disappeared and re-appeared with monotonous regularity. It seemed as if the sea came nearer to the top of the porthole each time. This fascinated me so much that I forgot about being sick, and I wondered whether it would reach the top. It never did; at least I cannot remember its doing so, for I fell asleep then. I woke up to find the swaying sensation had almost ceased, that the sea in the porthole had decreased to a tiny strip, and that the noise and vibration of the engines had diminished a great deal. I also found to my great relief that I was no longer feeling sick. I was taken up on deck and saw that we were just entering Calais harbour. I felt very relieved that the thing was over, and yet at the same time rather proud of myself for not having been sick on my first crossing. This pride, however, was somewhat damped when my mother assured me that I would not often have a calmer sea than that.

P.G.K.

BRITISH TRANS-GREENLAND EXPEDITION

EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY.

Sept. 21st, 1933.—ON BOARD S.S. HANS EGEDE.

Life is certainly strange! Three weeks ago, when I was coaching a boy in Mathematics for his "Little Go," I received, quite "out of the blue," a letter asking whether I would consider going on an expedition to Greenland. I am now on board S.S. "Hans Egede," calmly watching the buildings of Copenhagen dwindle away behind a point of land. The ship rather unnecessarily took it into her head to sail a fortnight early; so Martin Lindsay, the leader of the expedition, and I, have spent a hectic six days discussing plans and making last moment purchases and arrangements as regards the equipment.

My fellow passengers are eleven ladies, whose kindness is so embarrassing that I am already being forced to secrete myself in the ship's life-boat—at present full of vegetables—in order to get sufficient opportunity to read some of the many Polar

books I have in the cabin. After all, if one is going to spend a year within the Arctic Circle, it is obviously advisable to know something of the lives and doings of people who in days gone by have visited such chilly latitudes.

I have just been re-reading my Winter instructions—they seem rather vague, but that surely will make my little venture all the more amusing. The main items are:—

- (1) To buy 43 dogs.
- (2) To lick them into shape and get them into condition.
- (3) To choose the best route up on to the ice-cap.
- (4) To take 39 cases of dog-pemmican up to an ice-cap dépôt.

The word "pemmican" is rather a conundrum. I understand man-pemmican is a concentrated essence of cow (including 55 per cent. of its fat), whereas the dog species is something very inferior—anyway I have a ton of it in the hold, so this certainly ought to prove an adequate amount.

The Summer journey appears to be rather an undertaking. Lindsay and the surveyor and I have to drive the three Nansen sledges (each with a load of some 1050 lbs.) a distance of about 1,000 miles; furthermore we have got to find time to map 350 miles of unknown mountains. Well! There is nothing like trying

It is curious how little people know about Greenland—a country over nine times the size of Great Britain, but containing only some 14,000 inhabitants, who live along its narrow mountainous coast. I say "narrow," because approximately 95 per cent. of Greenland's area is just ice which rises gradually to a height of over 9,000 feet in the centre. Only 7 per cent of its population live along the more barren east coast; and one solitary vessel visits these primitive Eskimos each year, as the coastline is ice-free for a bare six weeks or so—hence Lindsay's decision to approach the unknown mountains from the West. Greenland is jealously guarded by the Danes and is virtually a "closed country."

May 20th, 1934.—JACOBHAVN.

Lindsay and Godfrey, the surveyor, joined me yesterday; their ship has been delayed three weeks by the severe ice conditions, due to an abnormally cold Winter. This has of course been a Godsend for me, as I have been able to sledge about 3,000 miles since I bought my magnificent team of twelve dogs last November—in fact I have visited most places within a radius of 200 miles of Jacobshavn, and travelled as far North as Umanak.

I am very relieved, as Lindsay has decided to use the "fan trace" system on the ice-cap, and is sending his patent uneatable "centre trace" home. He and the other members of Watkins' 1931 Expedition had used "centre trace" (the dogs are tethered in pairs or threes, behind one another, by short cords or "traces" along, and on either side of, a stronger central one). Watkins and Scott had learnt this method in Labrador, where it is essential on account of the number of trees and the depth of snow. The fan trace (the name explains itself, as the dogs are attached fanwise by independent traces of equal length to one point in front of the sledge) is, as I soon discovered, vastly superior in Greenland, as there are no trees and the snow is harder and more windswept; the dogs are much less liable to slack, and waste little energy by pulling outwards. The longer the traces, the better the forward pull, and the greater freedom of movement for the dogs—our Expedition traces are seven yards long, and the whip lashes eight yards.

The last two months have been very hectic. Early in April, with the help of five Eskimos, I sledged nearly a ton of dried halibut (to be used to fatten up the dogs before

the start of the Summer journey) and the thirty-nine cases of dog-pemmican to the depôt, 130 miles N.N.E. of here, which I had chosen the previous month. Most of the route was over sea ice, but the last few miles were exceedingly difficult owing to the steepness of the hills and the shortage of snow. On my return I bought thirty-one more dogs, and two native dog-drivers have helped me to sledge the three teams since then. All forty-three dogs are fat and in good condition—in fact even dog-fights are almost events of the past.

We leave Jacobshavn tomorrow. It will be sad saying "goodbye" to many kind friends, and also to my wee house; it is only 13 x 11 feet in size, and yet it has been the scene of two dances during my tenancy—on each occasion we had seven couples. Even my minute dark room accommodated visitors on these evenings.

June 10th, 1934.—ICE CAP DEPÔT.

Owing to the arrival of my two companions being delayed three weeks, we have had some difficulty in getting up here although we had only ten cwts. of Expedition equipment. The sea ice no longer bearing, we took all our dogs and goods as far as possible by boat, and sledged the rest of the way over land. The Eskimos soon became fed up with the work, and most of them returned home long ago. What is still more unfortunate is that we have had continual bad weather for the eight days we have been here—in fact the thaw has come suddenly, and we have had to move our tent three times in order to avoid being washed away. We have sledged all our journey equipment to a depôt on the ice cap five miles from here and 1,000 feet higher. The question is:—ought we to have established this depôt further away and at a greater height? Anyway we cannot do it now, as the dogs have eaten all the dried halibut and we must start the long awaited journey in a few hours' time.

Sept. 15th, 1934.—ON BOARD S.S. JACINTH.

Owing to the abominable weather of the previous days, we spent most of the first week of the journey wading, often up to our waists, in ice-cold morasses, and only travelled 14 miles. The plight of the dogs during this time was pathetic, and I fear it took a lot out of them; furthermore we lost five of them down crevasses in the course of the first two days. However, on June 18th we reached a height beyond the strong Spring thaw and for the next fortnight were able to drive the dogs some twenty miles a day. From then onwards the pace always became slower, our greatest difficulty being to get the leading team to pull hard with nothing in front to interest them. After trying numerous expedients we abandoned one sledge on July 13th. Its load had by this time been reduced from 1050 to 750 lbs., and this we were able to divide between the other two sledges. This procedure meant very hard work in starting sledges weighing 1125 lbs., but it left one man free to ski ahead of the leading team, which usually pulled well behind him. Eventually, a week later, to our joy we caught our first glimpse of the East coastal mountains, and on the next day turning S.E. we established our first survey station. We were all feeling rather exhausted at this point; we had sledged nine hours a day, which meant that, including pitching and striking camp and cooking, we had to work a full sixteen hours. Furthermore, blizzards during the past ten days had made the surfaces at times almost unsledgeable.

For the next five weeks we followed the trend of the land to the South, mapping the 350 miles of unknown mountains in as great detail as our decreasing food supplies allowed. Godfrey was beyond praise; whenever he was not at work in icy conditions with his theodolite, or sketching the numerous beautiful peaks around us, his brain was seething with computations of all sorts. Lindsay helped him with the booking;

while I took photographic panoramas, and, as usual, looked after the dogs. During this period we found ourselves crossing a peculiar series of hollows and ridges caused by the conformation of the land underneath the ice. Reaching the top of a ridge we would be faced with a sudden drop of often 1,000 feet, which had to be negotiated either by a zig-zag course, or by putting ropes under the runners of the sledges to act as brakes.

Throughout all this time we had abnormally bad weather, on two occasions being kept in our tent for three days by blizzards. This was annoying, as we had already reduced our ration from 30 to 26 ozs. a day and could scarcely risk reducing it further; as it was, we thought of food almost continually. Fortunately we had previously discovered that dog-pemmican was edible and ate it both raw and in the evening hoosh; but it had the disadvantage of giving us indigestion and making us smell!

The chief incidents were: (1) a fire in the tent, which burnt up a windproof coat and part of a sleeping bag and would probably have proved fatal to us all had Lindsay not noticed it in time; (2) the tracks of a fox running "inland," and thus away from food and the coast; and (3) Lindsay celebrating his birthday by falling down a crevasse—this was a terrible moment, but he was lucky enough to fall on an ice shelf and was pulled out. Actually the crevasses were not really as dangerous as the smaller West coastal ones, because they were often so enormous as to be easily visible, though it was necessary to make wide detours around them. Two days before sighting Mt. Forel, the region of which had been surveyed by the British Arctic Air Route Expedition of 1931, the boiling point of our little hypsometer showed that we were at a height of 10,300 feet. If the aneroid readings are found to tally with this, we have found the highest known part of the Greenland ice-cap.

Arriving at the Southern point of our survey work, we still had thirteen days' food and another 200 miles to Watkins' old base hut, South of Sermilik Fjord; however, by dint of travelling in all sorts of weather we managed this with one day's food to spare. Just as we were meditating on the best overland route to the hut, we saw an Eskimo coming to meet us; he was the first living thing we had seen for over twelve weeks, except for a few birds, and a little moss and lichen we found to our joy one day on some rocks. That evening we had the longest and largest meal of our lives!

We had sledged about 1,180 miles, for 1,080 of which we had been a self-supporting party. Twelve dogs survive; I would prefer not to mention what happened to the remainder of these glorious animals, except to say that their death was painless.

The thirty mile journey to Angmagssalik, in a skin boat rowed by Eskimo women, took us three days, and we had an amusing time stopping en route at two native settlements.

We are now on board the "Jacinth" and anticipate being here for three weeks or so, before she can deposit us safely at Aberdeen with a reasonably good haul of fish in her hold. About the events of the past week spent at Angmagssalik I remember little, except that we ate at every opportunity, enjoyed a gramophone, and were accused of sleeping too much.

The Winter pack ice is already blocking the coastline, so this fishing boat arrived only just in time to prevent us spending a second year in Greenland. Even so I am not particularly enthusiastic at the moment, as I have secretly hoped that I might have another Winter sledging my beloved dogs.

N. A. C. CROFT.

LATE NEWS

The following events occurred too late for the inclusion of a full account in the proper place :—

DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the debate held on Friday, December 7th, the motion was 'That this House welcomes the modern tendency towards Fascism'. The principal speakers were Mr. Hugh E. Kingdon and P. W. Kemmis, for the Motion; The Hon. R. Cumming-Bruce and Mr. G. F. E. Rude, against the motion.

The motion was lost in the Upper House by 5 votes to 18, and in the Lower House by 22 votes to 76. There were 24 who voted neither way.

FOOTBALL.

The results of the matches played on Saturday, December 8th, were as follows:

The First XV beat a Veterans' XV by 14 points to 9.

The Third XV beat Buckingham by 6 points to 0.

The Colts lost to Wellington by 3 points to 9.

Colts Stockings have been awarded to J. W. Reid, R. R. Oakey and W. A. Brown.

OLIM ALUMNI.

Mr. C. D. Dulley has been awarded First Class Honours in the Law Society's Intermediate Examination held in November. Of over 700 candidates only 11 were placed in the First Class.

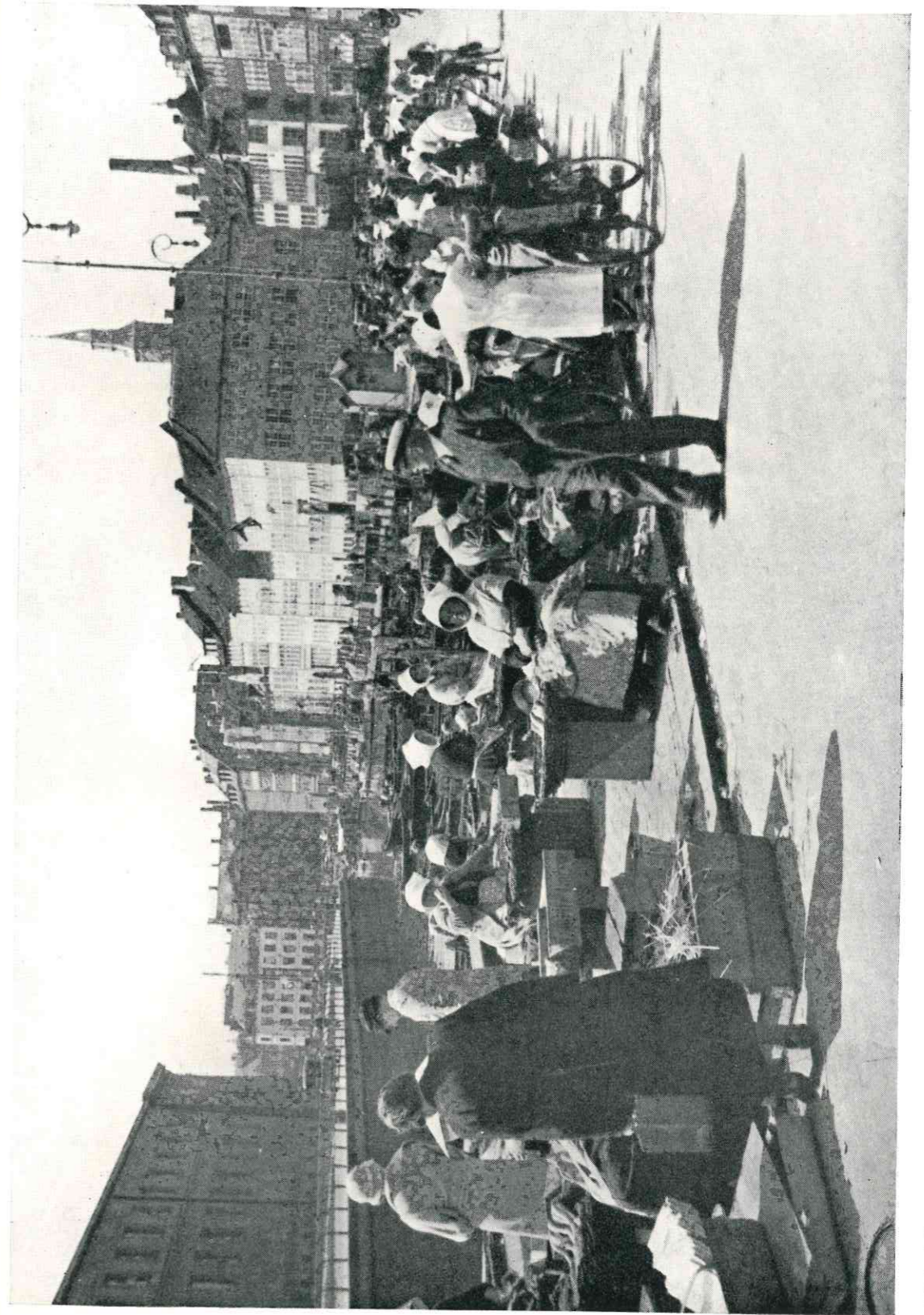


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THE FISH MARKET, COPENHAGEN

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