

THE STOIC



Number Thirty-three

APRIL 1934



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THE SENTINEL—COBHAM MONUMENT.

[J. P. Scourie]

THE STOIC

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No. 2

33

NUMBERS have had a fatal fascination for sponsors of *The Stoic* in need of titles for their Editorials. Twenty-one was natural enough; but, if twenty-four and twenty-six found a place, surely the claim of thirty-three is greater. Its digits stand there three by three, not in any way comparable to the "tall giraffe and the humble bee" as they entered into the ark, but more equally matched and more companionable. Yet we are told that two is company, but three none. One three perhaps, but surely not two threes. Two threes are symbolic: they call to mind (given sufficient imagination) the valour and daring of the Three Musketeers, the diginity and devotion of the Three Kings of Orient, the discernment of the Three Judges of Hades, but not, we hope, the wisdom of the Three Wise Men of Gotham. For our bowl, we venture to think, is already stronger, and our voyage likely to be far longer, than theirs.

Again the three elevens in our number are significant. Did they not play cricket against Radley on most half-holidays last summer, as our three fifteens played football in the autumn? And do not three elevens evidence almost an extravagance of wealth, that we may proudly compare with the early days—themselves eleven years ago—when we had no elevens at all to pit against the strength of our rivals?

Lastly, 33, if we omit the "three recurring" (and surely it has recurred sufficiently by now) is a third of a century and must mark a generation. What generation we are not quite sure, for we feel that a human generation should be thirty-three years rather than terms and a school generation not more than a single lustre—but perhaps a period whose close has seen achievements in fresh fields. Among other things, an Old Stoic has captained England to three victories at Rugby Football.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES

As the result of the Oxford and Cambridge Board's examination in December 1933, the following obtained School Certificates:—

F. H. R. Astley-Corbett.	J. M. S. Knott.
G. G. D. Carter.	R. J. R. McDougall.
C. B. Cash.	B. de C. S. Montagu.
J. D. Clerk.	J. M. Morgan.
J. D. Davidson.	J. G. Moulton.
J. G. Drew.	P. H. Nash.
R. M. Emrys-Roberts.	B. E. A. Pockley.
Prince Y. Galitzine.	F. B. Richards.
N. A. Gammidge.	P. Sainsbury.
D. C. Geddes.	P. B. P. Sainsbury.
K. P. P. Goldschmidt.	R. H. Sampson.
St. G. V. R. Grant.	A. I. Sladen.
G. S. Griffiths.	P. H. G. Smith.
A. D. Hunter.	J. R. Traill.
A. E. James.	D. J. Watt.

FELL FARM

Under the ribbed fells this fallow farmstead stands,
There is stint for six score sheep in its ownership;
And the flamboyant gorse grows on the dale's brow lip
Above its groyned roof and close whin-dotted lands.

Its walls, so candid white they are near blue,
And roof slates, like to dull-blued steel of blades,
Are counter-coloured, married, matched as fades
Dark back of fish to whitened belly hue.

The hills above are in brown bracken dight,
And the milling streams fall down and round its stones,
While the curlew clamours his loud, curt luting tones
From the peaty fell-top tarn, where winds his flight.

The seas are not far, and sometimes fling their spray
On eastward-fleeing winds toward the vale
Among the heathered banks; and often hail
Will strike like small shot in the winds' mellay.

There is full space for simple living there,
For plough and grain; the earth can sorrow mend.
Windslack or Whirlpippin, Swinside or Knott End,
The name is naught; the place is famous fair.

R.F.

STOICA

School Officials—Easter Term, 1934.

Prefects:—P. B. Lucas, Head of the School; J. P. E. C. Henniker ma.; G. E. T. Brown; E. P. R. Jourdain; N. A. Gammidge ma.; J. M. N. Pike; P. J. Willink; R. B. Boulter; N. G. Annan; P. H. G. Smith; J. H. Nelson Smith; P. W. Kemmis.

Captain of Athletics:—P. H. G. Smith.

Captain of Cross-Country:—F. A. Whitlock.

Those who have visited Stowe within the last three months, but not within the last three weeks, will be glad to hear that road-mending operations have now been begun, and there is no longer the danger of being completely engulfed before reaching the Oxford Bridge.

The history of the flags that now hang in the Chapel may not be generally known. The four small flags are cavalry guidons and belonged to the Bucks Yeomanry. They are old and have been extensively repaired, but it has not been possible to learn their exact date. The large ones, which have been repaired by an expert and which were in a state of almost complete disintegration a few months ago, are those referred to in the inscription on the tablet in the Aurelian Room, which was of course part of the old chapel within the main building. We reproduce the inscription below.

“The Colours which hang in this Chapel belonged to the First Provisional Battalion of Militia. Composed entirely of Volunteers from the English Militia, this Regiment, under the command of Richard Marquess of Buckingham, joined the British Army in France under Arthur Marquess of Wellington, in the year MDCCCXIV. In remembrance of the Officers and Men who accompanied him upon this service and assisted in setting an example to their countrymen, Richard Marquess of Buckingham has preserved these colours, which he recommends to the care of his descendants.”

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

February	11th.	The Rev. E. F. Bonhote, M.A., Master-Elect of Haileybury.
March	4th.	The Rev. B. S. W. Green, B.D., Chaplain of the Oxford Pastorate.

- March 11th. The Rev. J. R. S. Taylor, M.A., Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford.
- March 18th. The Rev. P. D. Robins, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Leeds.
- March 25th. The Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A., Chaplain and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and formerly Headmaster of Shrewsbury.
- April 1st. (Easter Sunday). The Rev. M. R. Ridley, M.A., Chaplain and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Work on the Queen's Temple proceeds in a zestful manner. A considerable amount of fresh stone has been brought, much of it hand-carved; and the pillars within have been repaired and brought to a colour more consonant with modern tastes.

The Fives Courts have now been re-built and fitted with glass roofing and electric light, so that the game can be played at any hour and in any weather. They have been in use all through this term, and the Inter-House Competition has been revived.

Repairs have been carried out in the Old Squash Courts, and a trellis has been fixed to their outside wall, with young but hopefully aspiring creepers at its foot.

Another restoration that has recently been made is that of the Congreve Memorial on Monkey Island.

An innovation has been made in regard to P.T. this term. On Mondays and Fridays it is now done under House arrangements.

School Colours for Cross-country have been awarded to the following: M. A. Gammidge mi., J. G. Wright, D. W. Basset, E. P. R. Jourdain, L. A. McAfee.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

O. A. W. DILKE was elected in December to a £100 Scholarship in Classics at King's College, Cambridge.

ARMY EXAMINATION.

The following passed the Army Examination in December last:

WOOLWICH.	K. W. L. Roberts.
SANDHURST.	P. R. A. Forbes.
	J. D. Blois.
	T. L. Seccombe.
	F. J. R. P. Needham.
CRANWELL.	P. J. K. Pike.

OLIM ALUMNI

MR. B. C. GADNEY has captained the England Rugby Football Team to victory in each of the International Matches this season. He was also captain of the East Midlands team, which won the County Championship. We believe that this combination of successes is unparalleled.

MR. G. R. BARBOUR has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Huntingfield, Governor-General of Victoria, Australia, with a view to the forthcoming Centenary celebrations and the visit of H.R.H. Prince George.

MR. R. H. S. CLOUSTON captained the Oxford University Boxing Team this year. He fought against Cambridge in the Light Heavy-Weights and again won his fight.

MR. A. O. S. KEELING again represented Cambridge against Oxford in the University Ice-Hockey Match.

MR. J. L. ASHTON is Secretary of the Christ Church Beagles, at Oxford, and hunts them during the vacation.

MR. H. D. H. BARTLETT has represented England against Scotland at Foils and Epée. He is also Captain of Fencing at Cambridge this year. As we go to press, he has added a yet greater achievement, the winning of the British Amateur Foil Championship.

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

MR. J. A. HUNTER is Captain of Fencing at the R.M.C., Sandhurst.

MR. A. R. W. STANSFELD represented Oxford against Cambridge in the University Fencing Match; and MR. J. L. W. CHEYNE was reserve for Cambridge.

MR. P. D. WARD ran First String for Cambridge in the Three Miles at the University Sports. He finished second. We apologise for omitting from previous numbers notice of the fact that he also won the Freshmen's Cup for Sailing last summer.

MR. P. J. K. PIKE has been awarded a Prize Cadetship at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.

MR. E. V. HOPE ran Second String in the One Mile for Cambridge against Oxford. He finished third, beating his own First String.

MR. A. D. FISK represented Cambridge and MR. C. L. HALL represented Oxford in the Inter-University Small-Bore Rifle Match.

ENGAGEMENTS.

From the Times of March 3rd, 1934:—"The engagement is announced between ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, second son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., and Lady Geddes, of Frensham, Rolvenden, Kent, and Margaret Kathleen, fifth daughter of Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., LL.D., and Lady Addis, of Woodside, Frant, Sussex."

From the Times of March 12th, 1934:—"A marriage has been arranged between MR. THOMAS FIRBANK, Duffryn, Mymbyr, Capel Curig, North Wales, only son of the late Hubert Somerset Firbank, and Mrs. F. E. Walthew, and only grandson of the late Sir Thomas Firbank, M.P., J.P., D.L., of St. Julian's, Newport, Mon., and Miss Esmé Cummins, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tancred Cummins, of Home Green, Llandudno."

"The engagement is announced of JAMES GERALD D'URBAN SHEARING, son of Mr. S. D'U. Shearing, of Cooden, Sussex, and Mollie Elaine Sinden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sinden, of Battle, Sussex."

From the Times of Thursday, December 7th, 1933:—"The engagement is announced between LOUIS WILLIAM, eldest son of the late A. H. Tate and of Mrs. Tate, of Chaleshurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Mary Christine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bolton, of Hill House, Alton, Hants."

OBITUARY.

From the Times of January 2nd, 1934:—"SIMPSON.—On Dec. 31st, 1933, at 3, Warwick Avenue, Bedford, REGINALD CHARLES SKINNER SIMPSON, the only child of the late Lt.-Colonel N. S. Simpson, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, and of Mrs. Simpson."

POEM

Gaze, gaze upon me, thou eternal God;
Discern the ore, and weld it into gold!
Should'st thou find none, revise the baser lead;
Bathe, burn, and build me in the lavish flow
—Christ-blood, the warm, the wisest alchemy!

J.M.E.H.S.

THE STOWE CLUB

(From our Pineapple Correspondent).

Dear Sir,

Unfortunately my last letter arrived too late for publication. It is therefore my first duty to offer to Captain Lucas the Club's heartiest congratulations on his marriage, and to wish him and Mrs. Lucas many years of happiness.

The Club carries on quietly, without any outstanding happening. The shower-baths in the basement, which I mentioned as a prospect, are now a reality. L.C.C. classes have been started in wood-carving, hobbies and drawing, and much unexpected talent has been discovered. Mac continues his gym teaching with never diminishing ardour, and he and his boys again contributed to the Stowe Show. There have been three splendid inter-club boxing contests, against Rugby, St. Andrew's, and Mary Ward, and in every one we emerged on top. We have five boys in for the London Federation Boxing Contest, the final of which will have taken place before this letter appears. Preparations are going ahead for the Federation Cross-Country and Sports. Football has been as popular as ever, and an Old Boys' Team has now been formed. Incidentally, the Old Boys are becoming a serious problem. The Club literally has no accommodation for them, but, if they are allowed to evaporate into the cold hard world, it will be a very great loss both to them and to us. To put up an asbestos room on the roof of the canteen would not cost more than £30, and if anyone wishes to spend £30 really well, it can be done thus. There are few people more deserving than the Old Boys of the Stowe Club.

Great strides have been made in the Unemployed Centre at the Club. There are now about 180 members, with an average daily attendance of 60. The men have two football teams, the first being unbeaten. Twice a week they have gym., and twice a week classes in Wireless Construction. Any old wireless parts or sets will be most gratefully received. On Fridays a lady gives instruction to 8 or 10 men in lino-cutting, caning of chairs and basket-making, which they thoroughly enjoy. Mr. Hone, who is in charge of the Unemployed Centre, has every reason to be proud of himself.

There is more work about now than even three months ago, and thanks no doubt in part to Captain Lucas's "employment agency," only two or three of the boys are in search of jobs.

Unfortunately, our supply of old weekly illustrated papers has been stopped, and a fresh source would be most welcome. However old they may be, they are enormously appreciated by both the men and the boys. We also want novels (preferably detective and adventure) and other boys' books for our library.

A party from the Club visited Stowe on March 3, and, thanks to the lovely weather, everyone enjoyed themselves even more than usual.

Our faithful Club housekeeper, Mrs. Knight, has been away ill for some time, but is now fortunately recovered, and is once again serving up her admirable dinners.

The Club is in as flourishing a condition as it has ever been, and reflects the very greatest credit on Captain Lucas, Hone and Betts. Anyone who knows the Club will realise that they need no commendation from me.

I now come to that part of my letter which it depresses me most to have to write. Six years ago the first generation of Old Stoics provided a body of helpers for the then embryo Stowe Boys' Club. One by one business has claimed them, and in four months' time I too shall have to go. Since that first generation, with one or two

possible exceptions, *not a single Stoic or Old Stoic* has become a regular visitor to the Club—allowing as few as two visits per annum to qualify for the adjective regular. Visiting the Club requires but little effort, and it is a very varied and valuable experience to mix intimately with London's working boys. Surely a few Old Stoics can be found who will look in for an evening, though it be only once a month.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

STEPHEN J. L. TAYLOR.

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.*

CHAPEL OFFERTORIES

COLLECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Early Services (November 26th to March 4th)	14	4	10
Christmas Charity Dinners (December 17th)	11	0	0
Stowe Club (January 28th)	15	10	1
Liverpool College Chapel Fund (March 4th)	12	12	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Wine	2	18	0
Flowers	3	2	0
Preachers' travelling expenses	15	0	0

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

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

THE LIBRARY

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

From Bucks County Council (per the Clerk of the Council):

'Bucks Sessions Records, 1678-1694.'

From Canon G. H. Rendall, Litt.D.:

'Shakespeare's Handwriting' (by the Donor).

From the Directors of the National Provincial Bank:

'National Provincial Bank, 1833 to 1933' (Hartley Withers).

The following books have been bought:—

'Queen Elizabeth' (J. E. Neale); 'Queen Victoria and Her Ministers' (J. A. R. Marriott); 'The Queen and Mr. Gladstone,' Vol. I 1845-1879, Vol. II 1880-1898; 'Elizabeth and Essex' (Lytton Strachey); 'Sir Francis Walsingham' (Congers Reid), 3 vols.; 'Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell' (Herriman), 2 vols.; 'The Privy Council 1603-1784' (E. R. Turner), 2 vols.; 'Stephen Gardner and the Tudor Reaction' (J. R. Muller); 'The Western Rebellion of 1548' (F. Rose-Troup); 'Quaker Ways' (A. Ruth Fry); 'Samuel Pepys' (Arthur Bryant); 'Letters of Sir Walter Scott,' 1817-1819; 'Gordon in China' (B. M. Allan); 'Garibaldi' (G. M. Trevelyan); 'Wanderings in Roman Britain' (Arthur Weigall); 'The Roman Era in Britain' (John Ward); 'Out of My Life' (F. M. Von Hindenburg); 'Moscow, 1911-1933' (Allan Monkhouse); 'A Modern Symposium' (Lowes Dickinson); 'For My Grandson' (Sir Frederick Pollock); 'Edward Wilson of the Antarctic' (Seaver); 'English Homes' (Avray Tipping), 5 vols.; 'East Anglia' (R. H. Mottram); 'An Australian looks at America' (H. S. Adam); 'On the Art of the Theatre' (Gordon Craig); 'Engines' (E. N. Andrade); 'Old Trades and New Knowledge' (Sir W. H. Bragg); 'Skill in Work and Play' (J. H. Pear); 'Elements of English Law' (W. H. Geldart); 'Industrial Psychology' (C. S. Myers); 'The Elements of Costing' (G. R. Glover and R. S. Williams); 'Printing for Business' (J. Thorp); 'Type Design' (D. C. Macmurdie); 'The Wheelwright's Shop' (G. Sturt); 'Fitness for Work' (J. H. Pear); 'The Costing Problem' (E. T. Elbourne); 'Steel Makers' (H. Brearley); 'The Royal Forests of England' (J. C. Cox); 'Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England' (B. C. A. Windle).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE House Cup this term was won by Bruce, who undoubtedly had the strongest side. Their chief scoring power lay in their three-quarters, where Mallett, McAfee and Matthews made a very strong combination. Their pack, without being exceptional, was good enough to give their backs sufficient chances to beat any other side. Chatham, whom Bruce beat in the final, were a tenacious, fighting side, better in defence than attack. They made Bruce play very hard to win. Grafton went down to Bruce in the semi-final. On paper they were the second strongest team, even without Brown. They did not, however, run Bruce quite so close as did Chatham. Had they had Brown playing, the result of their match would probably have been very close. Of the other Houses, Grenville were rather hard hit by casualties, but made a pretty close match of it with Cobham, who were too much dependent on one man, Smith, to go very far. Temple made the most of a bustling pack, but were nought behind the scrum, and Chandos, a weak side, were overwhelmed, fighting gallantly, against Bruce in the first round.

The conditions of the Yearlings—so-called—competition, based on age and weight limits, were much more satisfactory this year. Some keen matches were played and Chandos ran out winners, not losing a point, Grafton being a good second.

Owing to frost during the last two and a half weeks of last term, the last round of the Leagues was unable to be played. Grafton, however, were clear winners, being, with one match in hand, two points ahead of Cobham, who played all their matches. None of the other Houses was within striking distance of Grafton.

Results:—

HOUSE MATCHES.

		Grafton (Bye)			
Bruce	}	Bruce	}	Bruce	}
Chandos		(49-0)		(15-3)	
Cobham	}	Cobham	}	Bruce	(11-3)
Grenville		(16-11)			
Chatham	}	Chatham	}	Chatham	(9-3)
Temple		(20-0)			

LEAGUES.

	Rounds played	Points		Total	Place
		A	B		
Grafton	5	30	20	50	1
Cobham	6	30	18	48	2
Bruce	5	15	8	23	} 3 equal
Temple	5	9	14	23	
Chandos	5	18	4	22	
Chatham	5	6	8	14	
Grenville	5	0	0	0	7

YEARLINGS.

(Two points for a win).

	Points	Place
Chandos	12	1
Grafton	10	2
Temple	6	} 3 equal
Cobham	6	
Chatham	6	
Grenville	2	
Bruce	0	7

FIRST ROUND.

BRUCE *v.* CHANDOS.

Played on February 14th, Bruce winning by eight goals, one penalty goal and two tries (49 points) to nil.

In spite of the apparent one-sidedness of the game, Chandos put up a good fight against the big guns opposed to them. They were outclassed, but the tackling was keen and determined, Mayne being particularly prominent in defence.

Bruce took a little time to settle down, but once they had got into their stride there was no holding them, and their powerful back division scored freely. Their tries were scored by McAfee (3), Mallett (2), Matthews (2), Kempe, Bosanquet and McKay. Davies converted eight out of the ten, and in addition kicked a penalty goal.

Teams.—*Bruce*:—M. I. Drake; J. W. R. Kempe, A. E. de la T. Mallett, L. A. McAfee, R. B. Matthews; P. Bosanquet, W. C. McKay; E. M. Ling, I. K. White-Smith, R. A. O. Henniker, H. F. Le Lacheur, P. G. E. Davies, P. F. Withof, B. M. Knox, J. P. E. C. Henniker.

Chandos:—R. A. Fisk; G. Fisher, J. M. Mayne, P. J. Willink, R. A. V. Gascoyne-Cecil; B. W. J. D'Arcy-Irvine, R. O. Booth; A. J. Foote, J. P. Searight, A. F. Peile, C. H. Mitchell, M. E. Bardwell, B. K. S. Evans Gordon, B. D. Grimston, P. W. Kemmis.

COBHAM *v.* GRENVILLE.

Played on February 14th, Cobham winning by two goals and two tries (16 points) to one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points).

This was by much the closest match in the first round and was won by Cobham, mainly by the speed of Smith, who in fact scored all four of the Cobham tries. Grenville, with a more heavily depleted team than their opponents, played a very determined game and three minutes from time scored their second try which, converted into a goal, brought them within two points of their opponents' score. The last run of the match, however, brought Cobham their fourth try.

In the first half Grenville had a very good share of the game and were getting the ball in the tight more than Cobham. Lucas opened the scoring after a good run, but before half-time Cobham scored twice, both tries being converted by Bartholomew. Lucas, however, reduced the leeway by kicking a penalty goal, and Cobham led 10—6 at the interval.

In the second half Cobham were the more aggressive side and eventually Smith went over in the corner. Towards the end, however, Grenville rallied and Basset made a determined dash for the line to score a try which Lucas converted to make the score 11—13. Cobham, however, refused to be rattled, and Smith made the game safe by outstripping a tired defence and scoring his fourth try far out.

Teams.—*Cobham*:—P. L. D. Frankenburg; H. E. P. M. Upton, M. E. Fletcher, J. W. Stoye, H. E. Vickers; P. H. G. Smith, E. P. R. Jourdain; C. E. Crump, J. O. N. Vickers, R. W. Vick, B. de C. S. Montagu, J. M. Morgan, J. D. A. Syrett, A. B. McG. Houston, N. I. Bartholomew.

Grenville:—A. B. McGrigor; S. J. D. Acland, W. A. Brown, J. P. Stephens, G. P. Allsebrook; P. B. Lucas, D. W. Basset; W. Ovenstone, D. P. Kayll, M. Wilding, G. W. A. Keir, P. C. H. Morris, A. D. Hunter, I. A. Roxburgh, J. R. Hunter.

CHATHAM *v.* TEMPLE.

Played on February 14th, Chatham winning by one goal and five tries (20 points) to nil.

The Temple pack played well both in the tight and in the loose, but they had, perhaps not unjustifiably, little confidence in their backs, and alone they were unable to stand up to a pack quite as good as themselves, with Goldschmidt and a three-quarter line reasonably adequate for the occasion in support.

Chatham pressed from the start and soon Miall went over after picking up smartly in the loose. Then, following a good pass out from the scrum, Lloyd in the centre burst through and scored quite a good try, which Goldschmidt converted. Before half-time Goldschmidt himself scored two unconverted tries after strong individual runs.

Temple with the wind and sun did better in the second half and once or twice came pretty near scoring. Chatham, however, eventually returned to the attack and first Pike and then Goldschmidt ran in for further unconverted tries.

Teams.—*Chatham*:—N. L. M. MacManus; G. T. B. France, R. S. Lloyd, G. L. Cheshire, I. Earle; K. A. Cradock-Hartopp, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, R. J. R. McDougall, A. N. Miall, K. Firth, R. P. Coutts, J. A. D. Lawson, P. T. Ashton.

Temple:—D. A. T. Dawson; N. P. D. Baird, T. V. H. Beamish, J. S. Simpson-Hunter, N. A. Gammidge; M. J. Ellison, N. D. Clive; J. L. Elvy, K. J. S. Ritchie, A. I. O. Davies, J. F. G. Fletcher, N. B. Robinson, D. E. Hartnell-Beavis, M. C. Watson, N. G. Annan.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

GRAFTON *v.* BRUCE.

Played on February 19th, Bruce winning by one penalty goal and four tries (15 points) to one try (3 points).

In the first few minutes of the game Grafton were penalized for off-side within easy range of their goal, and Davies had no difficulty in putting Bruce three points up. This early success clearly had an inspiring effect on Bruce, and in the first half the running of their backs was strong and impressive. Matthews ran with great determination and was too much for his opposite number, James, both in attack and defence. On one occasion Ward, who throughout played an extraordinarily plucky game at full-back for Grafton, brought Matthews down in full sail for the line with a beautiful flying tackle. In spite of a good Grafton defence, in which Olver was also prominent, Matthews (twice) and Mallett scored tries in this half and Bruce led 12—0 at the interval.

In the second half the game was much more even. Grafton attacked more strongly and the pack rushed and dribbled well. In this half Albery kicked a penalty goal for Grafton and McAfee added another unconverted try to the Bruce score.

Teams.—*Grafton*:—D. J. Ward; A. E. James, S. J. L. Olver, S. J. R. Macoun, M. A. Gammidge; J. D. McKean, R. Storry-Deans; G. G. D. Carter, P. R. Spencer, A. N. Richter, E. G. G. Hanrott, D. B. Drysdale, A. C. R. Albery, W. M. G. Brown, I. H. Nicholson.

Bruce:—M. I. Drake; J. W. R. Kempe, L. A. McAfee, A. E. de la T. Mallett, R. B. Matthews; P. Bosanquet, W. C. McKay; E. M. Ling, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, P. G. E. Davies, J. P. E. C. Henniker, H. F. Le Lacheur, P. F. Withof.

COBHAM *v.* CHATHAM.

Played on February 19th, Chatham winning by one penalty goal and two tries (9 points) to one try (3 points).

This was a hard match, with Chatham lasting the pace rather the better of the two sides. Near the beginning Cobham looked rather the more dangerous, and some good three-quarter movements kept Chatham on the defensive. The tackling of the Chatham backs, however, was sound enough to keep Cobham out. Then from a long drop-out by Chatham the ball went away down field to the Cobham twenty-five line, where the full-back was penalized for not "playing the ball." Nelson Smith took the kick and opened the scoring for Chatham. Back came Cobham to the attack and just before half-time H. E. Vickers got the ball from a scrum near the line and fought his way over for an unconverted try.

In the second half the Cobham forwards seemed to tire and Chatham did most of the attacking. First Miall picked up in the loose and went over far out, and later Lloyd made the game safe by scoring after eluding one or two of the defence. Although Smith ran well on a few occasions Cobham after this never looked likely to pull the game round.

Teams.—*Cobham*:—P. L. D. Frankenburg; H. E. P. M. Upton, J. W. Stoye, M. E. Fletcher, H. E. Vickers; P. H. G. Smith, E. P. R. Jourdain; C. E. Crump, J. O. N. Vickers, R. W. Vick, B. de C. S. Montagu, J. M. Morgan, J. D. A. Syrett, N. I. Bartholomew, J. D. Bourn.

Chatham:—J. K. Hay; G. T. B. France, R. S. Lloyd, J. H. Nelson Smith, I. Earle; K. A. Cradock-Hartopp, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, R. J. R. McDougall, N. L. M. MacManus, K. Firth, A. N. Miall, J. A. D. Lawson, J. L. C. Ward.

FINAL ROUND.

BRUCE *v.* CHATHAM.

Played on February 24th, Bruce winning by one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points) to one try (3 points).

On paper it looked as if Bruce should have won with some ease; in fact Chatham, putting up a magnificent fight, made them go the whole way. Half way through the second half the scores were level at three all, and then came what was clearly the turning point. Chatham were penalized for picking up in the tight, and Davies put Bruce ahead with a well-judged penalty goal. Up went the Bruce tails and soon afterwards Mallett showed more confidence than he or any other of their backs had hitherto done when confronted by Hay. Refusing at long last to be shepherded into Hay's sure tackle, he swerved inside and had a clear run for the posts. Up to this point the Bruce backs had been singularly ineffective in finishing off movements brilliantly begun. One had seen on numerous occasions Mallett or McAfee go right through the centre. Then either Kempe would fail to gather his pass or Nelson Smith, coming back, would intercept it, or most often Hay would bundle his man into touch. In fact Hay was the chief thorn in Bruce's side, and it was not until Mallett scored his try that any of the Bruce runners met him with any confidence.

Against the comparative failure of the strong back division of Bruce must be set the complete inability of the Chatham backs to make any headway in attack. The Chatham forwards played very well indeed and got the ball far more often in the set scrums. They also got back splendidly to tackle but their good work was not turned to any account in attack.

At the very beginning of the match the Bruce three-quarters gave an indication of their powers and limitations in attack. A well-executed passing movement took play into Chatham territory and there fizzled out. Chatham then worked down to the Bruce end and Miall put them in the lead by diving over for an unconverted try. Just before half-time Chatham were pinned to their line near the corner flag, and Matthews fought his way through a number of defenders for a hard try, which levelled the scores.

In the second half Bruce were potentially always the more dangerous side, but anything might have happened if the penalty goal had not come their way. The game looked fairly safe then for Bruce, and, after Davies had failed with a second kick at goal from about the same place, Mallett's try, converted by Davies, clinched matters.

Teams.—*Bruce*:—M. I. Drake; J. W. R. Kempe, A. E. de la T. Mallett, L. A. McAfee, R. B. Matthews; P. Bosanquet, W. C. McKay; E. M. Ling, J. W. B. Barrington, R. A. O. Henniker, P. G. E. Davies, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, J. P. E. C. Henniker, H. F. Le Lacheur, I. K. White-Smith.

Chatham:—J. K. Hay; G. T. B. France, R. S. Lloyd, J. H. Nelson Smith, I. Earle; K. A. Cradock-Hartopp, K. P. P. Goldschmidt; J. R. Traill, J. M. N. Pike, R. J. R. McDougall, K. Firth, N. L. M. MacManus, A. N. Miall, R. P. Coutts, J. L. C. Ward.

CROSS-COUNTRY

FIRST VIII v. CHARTERHOUSE.

The sixth cross-country match against Charterhouse was run at Godalming on Saturday, March 3rd, in ideal conditions. Charterhouse won according to their own method of scoring by 26 points to 29; this rather flatters us, for we should say that their victory was by 26 points to 33. The course was, as before, about 4½ miles, mainly over roads.

Charterhouse started off at a fast pace and quickly drew away from most of the Stowe runners. After eight minutes Charterhouse provided the four leaders, in a bunch, and, at a short interval, the fifth man. Then came Whitlock, but the rest of the Stowe team were some way behind. Soon after this, however, Gammidge and Wright, running together, were seen to be going well and to be making ground steadily. On the other hand, Brown of Charterhouse, who had been leading for much of the way, faltered and then dropped out, while Whitlock contracted a stitch and began to fade away, though he stuck to his work nobly.

After sixteen minutes Gammidge and Wright had come up into third and fourth places, Carson at that time leading. Seven or eight minutes after this the runners reached the top of a long rise: Gammidge now led by twenty yards, with Wright second, Pugh third and Carson fourth. (The last named had not run previously this term.)

Down the final straight a magnificent race was seen. Finally Gammidge won by two yards from Wright, who in turn beat Pugh by a bare yard, with Carson a close fourth. Basset, who had pulled up well after a slow start, finished seventh, but Charterhouse got in the next three runners and made certain of their victory.

Each side has now won three times, but Stowe has provided the individual winner on every occasion but one. Gammidge and Wright both ran an excellently judged race, and they are to be congratulated on their success over a completely strange course.

The time was 28 mins. 54½ secs., and the detailed result was as follows:—

1. M. A. Gammidge (Stowe).
 2. J. G. Wright (Stowe).
 3. I. E. Pugh (Charterhouse).
 4. B. S. M. Carson (Charterhouse).
 5. T. E. Smith (Charterhouse).
 6. W. O. Little (Charterhouse).
 7. D. W. Basset (Stowe).
 8. J. A. Girdwood (Charterhouse).
 9. P. D. A. Clarke (Charterhouse).
 10. P. S. Pryke (Charterhouse).
 11. F. A. Whitlock (Stowe).
 12. E. P. R. Jourdain (Stowe).
 13. R. H. Sampson (Stowe).
 14. W. B. Hay (Stowe).
 15. D. B. Drysdale (Stowe).
- I. A. M. Brown (Charterhouse) did not finish.

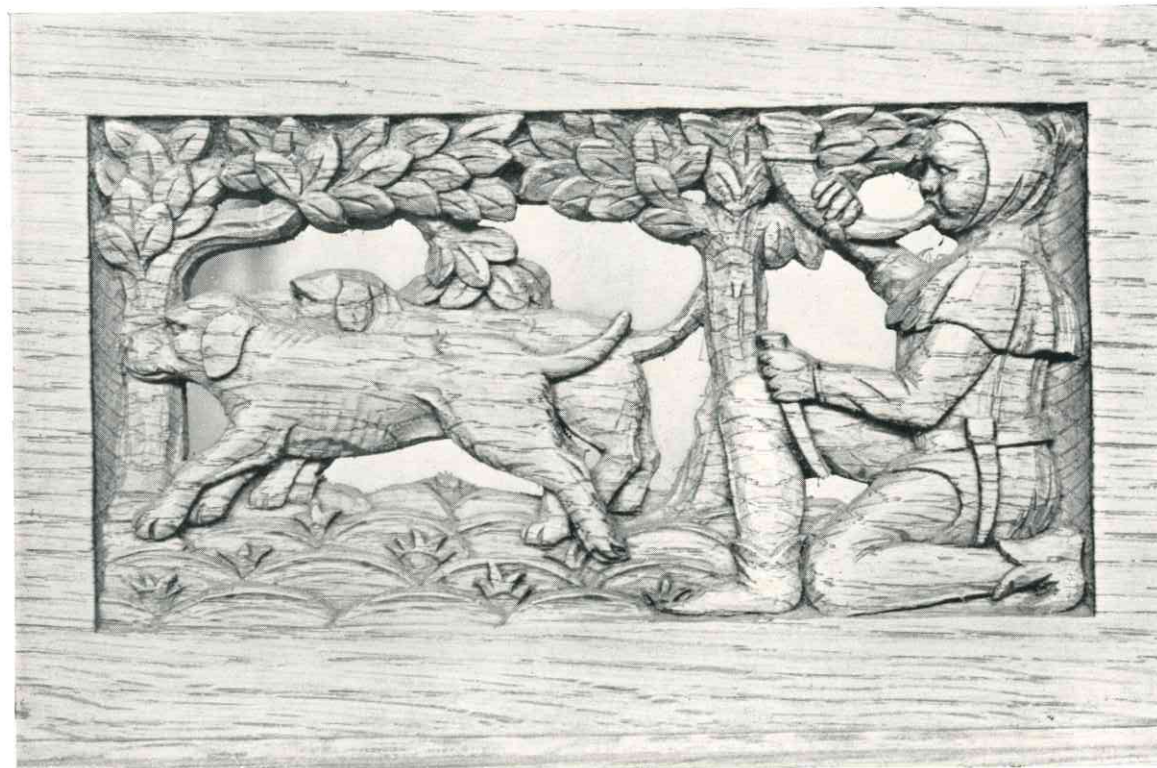


Photo by Mr. T. Lavery]

ENGLAND v. IRELAND
DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 10TH.

(B. C. Gadney is to be seen in the centre of the picture)

[By permission of 'The Daily Mirror']



Photos by]

DETAIL OF CHAPEL STALLS.

[K. G. Rice

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

On the same day, at Stowe, the School 2nd VIII easily defeated the No. 2 (Apprentices) Wing of the R.A.F. (Halton) by 25 points to 34 over the Senior Cross-Country course, though the visitors provided the individual winner. This was our first victory in this match. The placings were as follows:—

1. Dunn (R.A.F.).
2. L. A. McAfee (Stowe).
3. N. G. Annan (Stowe).
4. Edwards (R.A.F.).
5. A. C. R. Albery (Stowe).
6. Flack (R.A.F.).
7. J. H. Nelson Smith (Stowe).
8. J. W. R. Kempe (Stowe).
9. B. E. A. Pockley (Stowe).
10. Myers (R.A.F.).
11. N. C. McClintock (Stowe).
12. N. A. Gammidge (Stowe).
13. Vipond (R.A.F.).
14. Boak (R.A.F.).
15. Posgate (R.A.F.).
16. Menzies (R.A.F.).

THE INTER-HOUSE RACES.

The Inter-House Races were run on Wednesday, March 7th, over the same courses and under the same conditions as in the last two years.

Lack of rain had caused the ground to be appreciably firmer than is usual at this time of year, and good times were achieved, the winners of both races finishing in a faster time than had hitherto been recorded over these particular courses.

In the Junior Race there was never any doubt as to who would prove the individual winner. J. M. Mayne (Chandos) won in fact by a considerable distance, L. G. McKean mi. (Grafton) being second, and J. M. S. Knott (Cobham) third.

In the Senior Race, F. A. Whitlock (Cobham) led for most of the way, but was closely pressed from the Deer Barn home by M. A. Gammidge mi. (Grafton) and J. G. Wright (Grafton). At the head of the Grecian Valley Gammidge was actually leading, but Whitlock came away with a good sprint to win by over four seconds. Wright was third and D. W. Basset (Grenville) a good fourth.

Whitlock's time was 19 mins. 35 $\frac{7}{10}$ seconds, the previous best time being 20 mins. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Mayne's time in the Junior Race was 11 mins. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. as against a previous best of 12 mins. 7 secs.

Bruce did well to win the Senior Race from an apparently stronger Grafton team. Grenville were severely hit by the epidemic of German Measles and were reduced to their ultimate resources.

Team placings and points were :—

JUNIOR RACE.		SENIOR RACE.		AGGREGATE.	
1. Grafton	468 Points.	1. Bruce	726 Points.	1. Grafton	1155 Points.
2. Cobham	422 „	2. Grafton	687 „	2. Bruce	1078 „
3. Chandos	406 „	3. Cobham	621 „	3. Cobham	1043 „
4. Chatham	400 „	4. Temple	573 „	4. Chatham	946 „
5. Bruce	352 „	5. Chatham	546 „	5. Temple	899 „
6. Temple	326 „	6. Chandos	366 „	6. Chandos	772 „
7. Grenville	124 „	7. Grenville	312 „	7. Grenville	436 „

SPORTS 1934

The Sports were held on Saturday, March 24th. For the first time in eleven years the weather let us down rather badly, the day being dull, wet and altogether rather gloomy. Luckily, however, it was not cold, and, except for a wet track, the conditions for racing were not too unfavourable. The performances on the whole were quite good and two records were broken—in the Open High Jump and the Junior Long Jump.

Cobham won the House Cup again, P. H. G. Smith and E. P. R. Jourdain being well backed up by a strong team: in fact they gained points in fourteen out of the seventeen events.

The points were :—

Cobham	...	87	<i>Winners.</i>
Bruce	...	66	
Chatham	...	56	
Chandos	...	40	
Grenville	...	34	
Grafton	...	8	
Temple	...	3	

The prizes were presented by the Countess of Courtown.

The results were as follows :—

100 Yards (Open).—1, A. E. de la T. Mallett; 2, P. H. G. Smith; 3, N. A. Gammidge ma. Time, $10\frac{7}{10}$ secs.

100 Yards (Junior).—1, J. M. Webb; 2, J. D. A. Langley; 3, W. A. Brown. Time, $11\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

High Jump (Open).—1, R. B. Matthews; 2, J. K. Hay; 3, A. B. McG. Houston. Height, 5 ft. 6 ins. *Record.*

High Jump (Junior).—1, J. M. Mayne; 2, K. F. E. Woods; 3, V. G. B. Mansell. Height, 4 ft. 11 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles (Open).—1, J. K. Hay; 2, J. H. Nelson Smith; 3, K. A. Craddock-Hartopp. Time, $18\frac{7}{10}$ secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (Junior).—1, J. M. Mayne; 2, G. B. Dawson; 3, K. G. Rice. Time, 20 secs.

Half Mile (Open).—1, E. P. R. Jourdain; 2, D. W. Basset; 3, F. A. Whitlock. Time, 2 mins. $14\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

Half Mile (Junior).—J. M. Mayne; 2, H. F. Le Lacheur; 3, V. G. B. Mansell. Time, 2 mins. 20 secs.

220 Yards (Open).—1, P. H. G. Smith; 2, A. E. de la T. Mallett; 3, K. P. P. Goldschmidt. Time, $24\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

220 Yards (Junior).—1, J. M. Webb; 2, W. A. Brown; 3, P. L. D. Frankenburg. Time, $26\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

One Mile (Open).—1, E. P. R. Jourdain; 2, L. A. McAfee; 3, D. W. Basset. Time, 5 mins. $1\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

One Mile (Junior).—1, J. M. Mayne; 2, H. F. Le Lacheur; 3, V. G. B. Mansell. Time, 5 mins. $25\frac{3}{10}$ secs.

Long Jump (Open).—1, R. B. Matthews; 2, R. W. Vick; 3, J. H. Bourne. Distance, 19 ft. 1 in.

Long Jump (Junior).—1, W. A. Brown; 2, J. D. A. Langley; 3, P. Shaw ma. Distance, 17 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. *Record.*

Quarter Mile (Open).—1, P. H. G. Smith; 2, A. E. de la T. Mallett; 3, K. P. P. Goldschmidt. Time, $56\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

Quarter Mile (Junior).—1, J. M. Mayne; 2, A. G. Flavell; 3, V. G. B. Mansell. Time, $61\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

Pole Vault (Open).—1, J. D. McKean ma.; 2, L. A. McAfee; 3, R. S. Lloyd. Height, 9 ft. 6 ins.

FENCING

ALTHOUGH we said good-bye, last term, to the second of our distinguished presidents, we welcome again the coming of a forceful leader and the promise of a continued era of success.

With very few exceptions we hope to keep the present team intact until the close of the Winter term, a team in which youth is at last allying itself with confidence and experience. J. E. Mansfield and N. C. McClintock have both had a season of steady fencing, and R. J. R. MacDougall and J. G. Wright would do well to try and imitate their consistency.

The promise shown by the younger members of the S.S.F.C. in the Foil competitions of last term has been satisfactorily confirmed in the Junior match against Westminster. Of those not in the Junior team, Orde and Choyce are both very keen and only lack practice. The younger Fencers are advised, as a whole, to pay more attention to style and preciseness in the earlier stages of their career.

RECORD OF MATCHES.

A three-weapon match was fought at Eton on February 17th. Stowe were defeated by 16 defeats to 12.

The team did not possess the necessary confidence to feel at home in time to recover from their defeat in the Foil. Olver, as our one left-hander, failed to find his form against others of the same breed.

Scores :—

Foil.—Eton :—C. T. J. Cripps, no defeat ; Bruce, 1 defeat ; Warrington, 2 defeats.
Stowe :—J. G. Wright, 1 defeat ; N. C. McClintock, 2 defeats ; S. J. L. Olver, 3 defeats.
Epée.—Eton :—C. T. J. Cripps, no defeat ; Bruce, 1 defeat ; Morris, 2 defeats.
Stowe :—J. E. Mansfield, 1 defeat and coup-double ; R. J. R. MacDougall and N. C. McClintock, 2 defeats each.
Sabre.—Eton :—C. T. J. Cripps, 1 defeat ; Bruce and Baxendale, 2 defeats each.
Stowe :—J. E. Mansfield, 1 defeat ; N. C. McClintock, 1 defeat ; J. G. Wright, 1 defeat.

A Junior Foil match was fought at Westminster on March 1st. The match resulted in a draw of 8 wins to 8.

After a bad beginning Stowe settled down to regain lost ground. The Earl Haig fights strenuously but would double his effectiveness if he moulded his style into something a trifle less unorthodox. H. D. Seal has an excellent parry, but his riposte does not yet come instinctively enough and is consequently slow ; A. S. R. Davies and D. MacEwen need only time to turn them into good foilists with a style pleasantly reminiscent of Stansfeld and Cheyne.

Scores :—

Westminster :—P. V. Oldak, 4 wins ; A. M. Daswell, 2 wins ; E. B. Choistie and J. Hamilton-Jones, 1 win each.
Stowe :—The Earl Haig, 3 wins ; A. S. R. Davies and D. MacEwen, 2 wins each ; H. D. Seal, 1 win.

A three-weapon match was fought v. R.A.F. at Helow on February 28th, resulting in a victory of 13 defeats to 15 for Stowe.

In this encounter Stowe won the Foil by a narrow margin only to go down badly in the Epée, two members of the team suffering defeat in all three of their fights. The

Sabreurs, however, rallied to win their weapon by 7 wins to 2, thus giving Stowe the match. Tompkins showed a promise in this match which he unfortunately failed to confirm in the following one. He lacks the essential base of a good parry-riposte, a virtue which hard-work alone will secure him.

Scores :—

Foil.—R.A.F. :—Mott, 1 defeat ; F/O Crocker and Reed, 2 defeats each.
Stowe :—N. C. McClintock and D. Scott, 1 defeat each ; J. E. Mansfield, 2 defeats.
Epée.—R.A.F. :—Mott and Bailey, 1 defeat each ; F/O Crocker, coup-double.
Stowe :—J. E. Mansfield, 1 coup-double ; R. J. R. MacDougall and D. Scott, 3 defeats each.
Sabre.—R.A.F. :—Mott and Hogg, 2 defeats each ; Reed, 3 defeats.
Stowe :—N. C. McClintock, no defeat ; J. E. Mansfield and P. L. Tompkins, 1 defeat each.

In a three-weapon match v. the " Masks " at Aldershot on March 14th, the " Masks " were victorious by 12 defeats to 14.

Starting, as in the Eton match, with a defeat in the foil, Stowe pulled up in the Epée and Sabre, but failed to win the two extra fights needed for a victory. D. Scott fought forcefully and with an accurate point. He was afterwards awarded his Chevron. Possessing all the necessary determination Scott lacks only experience to make him a first-class foilist, his style being really good.

Scores :—

Foil.—" Masks " :—" Gilt " and " 95th. " no defeat ; " Isma " 3 defeats.
Stowe :—N. C. McClintock, D. Scott and J. E. Mansfield, 2 defeats each.
Epée.—" Masks " :—" Hank, " 1 defeat ; " Isma " and " Lester, " 2 defeats each.
Stowe :—J. E. Mansfield and R. J. R. MacDougall, 1 defeat each ; N. C. McClintock, 2 defeats.
Sabre.—" Masks " :—" Gilt, " no defeat ; " Lester " and " Hank, " 2 defeats each.
Stowe :—J. E. Mansfield and N. C. McClintock, 1 defeat each ; P. L. Tompkins, 3 defeats.

BOXING

There has been a slight increase in numbers this term, but still less than one-tenth of the School are members of the Club. Training has been regularly carried out and some of the new members show more than average promise. Our only match this term was against Radley and was fought at Stowe. We started badly, but we held our own in the heavier bouts and were eventually beaten by six events to four.

	Stowe.	Radley.
Under 6st. 7lb.	I. O'D. Preston	lost to J. F. Nixon.
7st. 0lb.	J. K. H. Broadwood	lost to P. Whiffen.
7st. 7lb.	P. C. Benson	lost to K. D. Warren.
8st. 0lb.	A. C. Lynch-Staunton	lost to M. J. Magrath.
8st. 7lb.	J. O. N. Vickers	lost to J. A. Addersley.
9st. 0lb.	G. A. Dick-Lauder	beat M. A. Hamilton.
9st. 7lb.	J. G. Wright	beat P. K. O'Riordan.
10st. 0lb.	D. A. Hutchison	lost to P. McDowell.
10st. 7lb.	A. McC. Henry	beat R. P. Gill.
Heavyweight.	J. M. N. Pike	beat A. G. Anghelatos.

Preston and Nixon were very evenly matched, and had Preston been fit enough to maintain his forcing tactics he would have won his match. Broadwood was unfortunate to be giving away at least six inches in height. He fought pluckily, and showed that against an opponent of his own size he would be difficult to beat. Benson

and Warren boxed skilfully. They were both scientific and speedy, and there was little to choose between them. Lynch-Staunton shows a good style, but his blows lack punch, and both he and his opponent were over-cautious. Vickers is more plucky than polished, and in the early stages his hurricane methods disconcerted his opponent. Addersley eventually adopted the same tactics and won largely because of his heavier punch. It was a bout fought with rare spirit. Dick-Lauder provided our first win, and he boxed with his usual competence. Wright was, as usual, opposed by a much taller man. He attacked vigorously throughout, and only a plucky opponent could have withstood the heavy punishment he gave. Hutchison was unfortunate to be meeting someone so much his senior. The Radley captain had the match well in hand from the beginning, and he put up a restrained but polished performance. Hutchison stood up to his man well and shows every promise of being good. Henry is new to boxing this term and he did very well to win. The fight was close without in any way being exciting, and Henry's fitness told in the end. Pike possesses a good style and with it a good punch. At no time was the result in doubt. Anghelatos took some heavy punishment and, although he fought back with spirit, he was unable to ruffle Pike's calm.

SQUASH RACKETS

OPEN COMPETITION.

The Open Competition was played in two parts. The first part consisted of a knock-out competition between some forty players nominated by Houses; the second part was another knock-out competition between five people who had played through the first part and eleven seeded players.

The final results were:—

J. D. A. Langley	}	I. Earle	}	J. D. Blois (3-1)
I. Earle		(3-1)		
P. Sherrard	}	J. D. Blois	}	
J. D. Blois		(3-0)		

HOUSE MATCHES.

The results were as follows:—

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

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1934

FIRST ELEVEN.

Sat.,	May 19.—Masters	Home.
Sat.,	May 26.—Cryptics	Home.
Wed.,	May 30.—Bradfield	Away.
Sat.,	June 2.—Authentics	Home.
Wed.,	June 6.—Free Foresters	Home.
Sat.,	June 9.—Haileybury	Home.
Wed.,	June 13. }	Away.
Thurs.,	June 14. } Westminster	
Sat.,	June 16.—M.C.C.	Home.
Wed.,	June 20.—Incogniti	Home.
Sat.,	June 23.—Radley	Home.
Wed.,	June 27.—I Zingari	Home.
Wed.,	July 4. }	Kennington Oval.
Thurs.,	July 5. } Oundle	
Sat.,	July 7.—Old Stoics	Home.

SECOND ELEVEN.

Sat.,	May 19.—Radley	Away.
Sat.,	May 26.—Haileybury	Away.
Sat.,	June 2.—Bedford	Home.
Sat.,	June 9.—Harrow	Home.
Sat.,	June 16.—Radley	Home.
Wed.,	June 27.—St. Paul's	Away.
Sat.,	July 7.—Old Stoics	Home.

THIRD ELEVEN.

Sat.,	June 9.—Radley	Away.
Sat.,	June 23.—Radley	Home.

COLTS.

Sat.,	May 19.—Radley	Home.
Sat.,	May 26.—Oundle	Home.
Sat.,	June 2.—Bradfield	Away.
Sat.,	June 9.—Rugby	Away.
Sat.,	June 23.—Harrow	Away.
Sat.,	June 30.—Wellington	Home.
Sat.,	July 7.—Westminster	Away.

JUNIOR COLTS.

Sat.,	June 2.—Radley	Away.
Sat.,	June 9.—Rugby	Away.
Sat.,	June 23.—Haileybury	Home.
Sat.,	June 30.—Bedford	Home.

O.T.C. NOTES

THE following promotions and appointments have been made (Jan. 23rd, 1934):—

To *Under-Officer*: Sergeant E. P. R. Jourdain.

To *Sergeant*: Corporals P. J. Willink and J. K. Hay.

To *Corporal*: Lance-Corporals J. M. B. Poyntz, N. I. Bartholomew, G. McC. Eaton, A. D. Hunter, D. J. Ward, F. A. Whitlock.

Appointed *Lance-Corporal*: Cadets B. M. Knox, J. H. Bourne, M. S. Barker, P. G. Krabbé, H. E. P. M. Upton, P. P. L. E. Welch, R. H. W. S. Hastings, R. E. Pears, R. G. C. Kinahan, A. R. B. Fenwick, D. Scott, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, P. G. E. Davies.

The following obtained Certificate "A" at the examination held in November, 1933:—

N. G. Annan, M. S. Barker, N. I. Bartholomew, J. H. Bourne, E. D. Campbell, P. G. E. Davies, A. R. B. Fenwick, G. T. B. France, R. H. W. S. Hastings, J. K. Hay, P. W. Kemmis, R. G. C. Kinahan, B. M. Knox, P. G. Krabbé, R. B. Matthews, B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, N. C. McClintock, I. H. Nicholson, R. E. Pears, J. R. T. Priestman, D. Scott, H. E. P. M. Upton, P. P. L. E. Welch, E. J. Wood.

34 Candidates were examined in Part I of Certificate "A" on February 20th, of whom 31 passed.

The contingent took part, on March 8th, in a Field Day for schools in the Oxford area, arranged by O.C. Depot, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, on the White Horse Hills.

FIELD DAY

The most pleasing features about the Field Day were, perhaps, the absence of rain and the comfort and ample space of the 'buses; and, apart from the wetness under foot and the inevitable 400ft. climb to reach the scene of operations, it turned out to be an unusually enjoyable day. Stowe formed two companies of an advance guard; No. 1 (Chandos, Bruce and Temple) forming The Vanguard, while No. 2 became the Main Guard. Contact with the "enemy" was made at mid-day, and until 13.30 hrs. steady progress was made on both sides of the track leading to the objective. Finally, however, No. 1 Coy. was held up all along a rather irregular line, and the Main Guard was sent through under covering fire. Just as the No. 1 Coy. was marching off to "leap-frog" the Main Guard, the bugle sounded for cease-fire at 14.30 hrs. Instead of returning over the route by which we had just come, the contingent marched on,

and in common with all other forces was met by the 'buses on the other side of White Horse Down, where the Sergeant-Major and the indefatigable Jones had prepared galleys of cocoa and buns.

If nothing else were mentioned, the names of the enemy's generals must be recorded—Generals Goulouloff and Slavinsky.

N.G.A.

SCOUTS

There is little to report this term. A certain amount of painting has been continued; some 2nd and 1st class tests have been passed. There have been two indoor meetings owing to bad weather. First Aid has been seriously undertaken by the Senior Troop this term for the first time for some years, and a certain amount of progress has been made, though the standard is still low. The Field Day on March 8th was quite a success; the Senior Troop carried on operations in the direction of Winslow, and the Junior Troop near Silverstone. Both programmes included the cooking of a substantial meal.

A.G.A.

SHOOTING

Since The Queen's Temple is now to be associated with sweeter sounds than the firing of rifles, a new range has been built in the dip between the old range and the armoury. With gravelled paths, cement firing point and trench, it is a great improvement on the old one, although the finishing touches will not be added till the holidays.

The season itself has not been an unsuccessful one, nine out of fifteen matches having been won, although owing to German Measles and 'Flu we have never had a very settled Eight.

	<i>We</i>	<i>They</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Blundell's School (Feb. 3rd.)	617	555	Won.
Rossall School (Feb. 3rd.)	617	651	Lost.
Trent College (Feb. 10th.)	642	609	Won.
Liverpool College (Feb. 10th.)	642	594	Won.
Marlborough (Feb. 10th.)	642	635	Won.
Gresham's School (Feb. 17th)	626	638	Lost.
Glenalmond (Feb. 17th.)	626	647	Lost.
St. Paul's (Feb. 17th.)	626	658	Lost.
Harrow (Feb. 17th.)	626	660	Lost.
Oundle (Feb. 24th.)	634	629	Won.
Rugby (Feb. 24th.)	634	543	Won.
Radley (Feb. 24th.)	634	622	Won.
Canford (Feb. 24th.)	634	637	Lost.
University College (Mar. 3rd.)	644	597	Won.
Uppingham (Mar. 3rd.)	644	579	Won.

The "Country Life" match was fired on Wednesday, March 7th, but unfortunately two members of the eight fell ill at the last minute.

	<i>Group</i>	<i>Rapid</i>	<i>Snap</i>	<i>Total</i>
J. K. Hay	10	50	25	85
J. R. Hunter	10	49	25	84
P. C. Mitford	5	50	20	75
M. S. Barker	10	45	20	75
R. A. Simpson	10	46	25	81
J. G. Drew	10	45	25	80
I. A. Roxburgh	10	41	25	76
D. E. Hartnell-Beavis	5	40	10	55
				<hr/> 611

LANDSCAPE TARGET.

R. A. Simpson	} 48	P. C. Mitford	} 42
G. T. B. France		J. R. Hunter	
I. A. Roxburgh	} 42	M. S. Barker	} 21
J. G. Drew		D. E. Hartnell-Beavis	
Total		153	
		611	
Grand Total		<hr/> 764	

J.K.H.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

THREE very successful meetings of the Society have been held this term. Attendances have been rather small, perhaps, but members of the Lower School are no longer allowed to be present. A pleasant feeling of intimacy, however, has atoned for the loss in numbers.

The officers of the Society are:—President, Mr. N. H. Harrow-Bunn; Vice-President, Mr. W. L. McElwee; Secretary, P. W. Kemmis; Treasurer, E. M. Ling; Ex-Secretary, N. G. Annan.

The following have been elected members of the Society:—J. S. Rintoul, J. G. Seth-Smith, J. E. Mansfield, E. G. Hanrott, G. C. O'Farrell, St. G. V. R. Grant, and L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts.

The 87th meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, February 7th, the Motion before the House being: "That this House believes in Ghosts."

THE SECRETARY (Hon. Mover) invoked pure reason to explain ghosts, and a flood of scientific logic bewildered but impressed the House, even though it did not understand all he said.

J. O. N. VICKERS (Hon. Opposer), in his usual manner of sarcasm and wit, succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction that nothing was ghostly, except perhaps the foreign policy of the National Government.

THE TREASURER, in a well-planned, pleasing speech, produced so many instances of authenticated ghosts that the House was genuinely moved.

P. N. HUME scoffed at the simplicity of the other side of the House, and expatiated at length on artificial ghosts and hallucination.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, R. V. Pattinson, J. S. Rintoul, D. C. Geddes, P. D. Hartland-Swann, J. G. Seth-Smith and the Vice-President.

Against the Motion, A. R. B. Fenwick, J. B. da Silva, M. de L. Wilson and L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts.

On a division being taken there voted:

<i>Upper House.</i>		<i>Lower House.</i>	
For	- 10	For	- 19
Against	- 6	Against	- 3

The motion was therefore carried in the Upper House by 4 votes and in the Lower House by 16 votes.

The 88th Meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, February 28th, the Motion before the House being: "That, in the opinion of this House, we no longer live in a civilized age."

A. R. B. FENWICK (Hon. Mover) amused the House with a witty description of the horrors of the modern world, and the vile influence of the Machine over the Mind.

R. V. PATTINSON (Hon. Opposer) spoke with a wealth of detail on dentistry, sanitation and comfort, and on how advanced twentieth century civilization was in those respects.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT bitterly attacked the lack of humanity and individuality in the world to-day, and claimed that the suppression of the soul was the negation of a civilized age.

THE SECRETARY declared, however, that the so-called crudities of modern civilization were the great point in its favour.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, A. d'A Bellairs, A. E. Tate, E. G. Hanrott, P. D. Hartland-Swann and D. E. Hartnell-Beavis.

Against the Motion, J. E. Mansfield, D. Scott, J. W. Stoye and P. N. Hume.

On a division being taken there voted:

For the Motion	- 13
Against	- 10

The Motion was therefore carried by 3 votes.

The 89th meeting of the Society was held in the Library on Wednesday, March 14th, the Motion before the House being: "That this House condemns the foreign policy of the National Government."

E. G. HANROTT (Hon. Mover), in an excellent speech, the first he has delivered on the paper, relentlessly exposed the faults of the National policy. He allowed no measure taken by the Government since 1931 to pass uncriticized.

A. R. B. FENWICK (Hon. Opposer) preached the virtues of sitting "on the fence" with remarkable success, protesting against the use of dogmatic principles for the guidance of foreign policy.

N. G. ANNAN, in his most forceful mood, denied everything that the Hon. Opposer had said, and pilloried without mercy the National Government and all its works.

J. W. STOYE, speaking fourth, declared that the subtlety of Sir John Simon's policy had been misinterpreted by the other side of the House, which had mistaken finesse for indecision.

There also spoke: *For the Motion*, L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts and the Vice-President.
Against the Motion, G. C. O'Farrell, M. I. Massey, St. G. V. R. Grant and J. E. Mansfield.

On a division being taken there voted:

For the Motion	-	17
Against	-	14

The Motion was therefore carried by 3 votes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

VISIT OF PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY.

We had the honour of being addressed by a very distinguished visitor on Sunday, February 11th, when Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, talked to us in the Library on the aims of the League. He first explained the significance of the Covenant, whose purpose it was, he said, to promote peace and induce parties to a dispute to discuss the *casus belli* amicably round a table before resorting to war. If this procedure had been adopted by Germany in the Summer of 1914, he claimed that the Great War might have been averted or at any rate postponed. The last 15 years had shown, however, that the new method of co-operation to prevent war, or (in the words of the Kellogg Pact of 1928) to "renounce war as an instrument of national policy," had found support amongst statesmen of all nations. This was proved by the large membership of the League of Nations. It was true that Japan had violated the Covenant, that with Germany she had retired from the League, and that the U.S.A. and Russia had not yet been persuaded to join; but, he added, 54 countries still remained loyal to the spirit of the Covenant.

Professor Murray went on to explain the functions of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, whose findings, despite inherent national differences, had been accepted by the appealing parties on each occasion.

Certain humanitarian activities of the League had been given less publicity; such were international collaboration for the prevention of famine and disease, and the policing of wide areas against rum-running and other anti-social activities.

In reply to a question, Mr. Murray stated that he did not believe that the proposed Italian reforms of the Covenant were of any value, as they would not find favour with the lesser powers.

G.F.E.R.

A Meeting was held in the Library on Thursday, March 22nd, at which a Committee organised by Mr. White presented a report on international relations. The members of the Committee were J. M. E. Hutton Squire and J. L. Nicholson, who reported on England; D. Scott, on Italy; G. H. K. Daly, on Germany; P. N. Hume, on France. The last named summed up the findings of the Committee by saying that, while there appeared to be to-day the same background of political dissension as there had been in Europe before 1914, yet the moral attitude to war had fundamentally changed owing to the propaganda of the League of Nations and other bodies.

T.H.W.

I.M.C.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

THE TWELVE CLUB.

At the beginning of this term Mr. T. H. White was elected president as successor to Mr. Gough: also Mr. W. L. McElwee was elected a vice-president. J. L. Nicholson is secretary for the term. So far the following papers have been read:—

February 9th.—"Greek Sculpture," by H. A. Wheeler.

February 23rd.—"Fascism for England?" by P. W. Kemmis.

March 15th.—"Some Aspects of Rationalisation," by Mr. G. F. E. Rude.

J.L.N.

THE VITRUVIANS.

There have been two lectures this term. The first was on Sunday, February 25th, when Mr. R. F. Dodd gave a lecture with slides on "Mediæval Military Architecture." He followed the development of the castle from ancient times to the Middle Ages, right up to its downfall owing to the introduction of gunpowder. We saw slides of the fine castles at Harlech and Caernarvon; and Castle Rushen, in the Isle of Man, was described in detail. This was an excellent lecture on a subject which deserves more attention than it often gets.

On Wednesday, March 7th, Mr. G. F. Skinner lectured on "Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Buildings in Northamptonshire." He confined his attentions to the small area near Kettering, Market Harborough and Oundle. This part must surely be richer in fine examples of mediæval secular architecture than almost any other part of the country. Sir Thomas Tresham's work was described in detail, as also were Kirby Hall, Drayton House, Burleigh House, Castle Ashby, and others. Mr. Skinner's lecture inspired us to make an expedition to some of these places next term.

I.A.R.

THE ARTS CLUB.

A committee meeting was held at the beginning of the term, and R. V. Pattinson was elected a member of the committee. The annual exhibition is to be held on Sports Day, Saturday, March 24th, and Mr. P. F. Millard, R.B.A., will once again be the judge.

The activities of the Club have been rather restricted this term, as is usually the case in the Easter term, but we hope to be able to arrange several expeditions next term.

J. G. W.

REVEILLE CLUB.

The Reveille Club, like most other things, has been disturbed by German measles, which has forced us to suspend our activities in the villages. We hope to resume and perhaps extend them next term.

The Thornborough Scout Troop, which was started and is run entirely by members of the Club, is now firmly established and has been officially registered. Useful help has been given to other local troops. Three members joined the Dadford club this term, and two continue to do visiting. The Leckhampstead club has been temporarily closed, but we hope to re-open it with different activities next term.

Two meetings were arranged, of which one had to be cancelled on account of German measles. At the other a film was shown, which had been made by the Under Forty Club, a club which does vigorous propaganda for the cause of slum-clearance. The film itself was excellent and presented vividly the case for slum-clearance. It was preceded by a short talk by Dr. Gray, a director of Welwyn Garden City.

By invitation of the Stony Stratford Toc H Group a party from Stowe attended a guest-night of the Group. Three of their members read short papers on the subject of "Our duty in Toc H." Their various interpretations of a Toc H member's duty, and still more, perhaps, the general atmosphere and spirit of the Group, helped to give us a real understanding of the vital force that lies in the Toc H movement. We hope that the members of the Stony Stratford Group will be our guests here one evening next term.

Three soccer matches against local teams have been arranged to take place before the end of term.

The club now numbers about 80 members. Dr. Huggins remains president, and Mr. Macdonald has consented to become vice-president.

G.G.G-L.

THE ANTIQUARIANS.

Some members of the School have lately shown an interest in excavating the Roman Road which runs beside the Stowe grounds. Thanks to Mr. Robarts' kindness, a large pit was dug on his estate, but this was subsequently flooded owing to a broken field drain. Unfortunately the site has since proved to be incorrect.

Soon afterwards "The Antiquarians" were formed to take the situation in hand. The Headmaster consented to be the President, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Gilling-Lax and Mr. Neville to be Vice-Presidents. J. R. T. Priestman was elected Honorary Secretary, H. A. Wheeler Honorary Treasurer, P. D. Hartland-Swann Chairman of the Committee, and Prince Y. Galitzine a member of the committee. The members up to date number twenty.

A borer is being hired, and thanks to the kindness of Mr. Davis, work will soon be begun again on the supposed correct site.

The Society's activities are to cover many branches of Archæology, such as Egyptology and the study of Roman and Early English remains.

P.D.H-S.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

On February 6th, Mr. J. P. V. D. Balsdon, Sub-Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, talked to the Society on "Despots in Ancient Times."

On February 23rd, Mr. R. R. Timberlake read a very interesting paper on "The Religion of Numa."

It is hoped to hold one more meeting this term, at which B. J. R. Moreton will read a paper.

H.A.W.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

The membership of the Society having dwindled since last term, it was found necessary to elect a new member. A meeting was accordingly held, and the President proposed P. R. Spencer. This proposal was carried unanimously.

The Society has read the following plays :

"Le Baron de Fourcherif," by Eugène Labiche and Jolly.

"Les Précieuses Ridicules," by Molière.

R.B.B.

THE MODERN PLAY READING SOCIETY.

The following were elected members this term when the first meeting was held : E. P. R. Jourdain, J. H. Bourne and E. M. Ling.

On Monday, 12th March, "R.U.R.," a play depicting the overthrow of mankind by its invention the Robots, and the subsequent re-beginning of civilisation, was read. The author is Karel Capek.

N.G.A.

THE VIVEUR GROUP.

The Viveur Group was formed this term and has met ten times. The Group exists, in effect, for the purposes of civilised entertainment, and its activities have been many-sided. Two plays—one by an O.S.—have been read, and the Group has enjoyed not only Mr. Robinson's tireless activities in entertaining, but also a varied selection of light literature. The Group 'kicked off' splendidly with a superb inaugural display of conjuring by Mr. J. T. Hankinson. Mr. G. F. E. Rude is the President and guiding light of the Group, while the Headmaster has very kindly consented to become an honorary foundation member. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. A. V. Ireland, C. E. Robinson and T. H. White. Foundation members : N. G. Annan, R. B. Boulter, P. E. Hughesdon, E. M. Ling, J. E. Mansfield, S. J. L. Olver, J. M. N. Pike, P. H. G. Smith, and J. O. N. Vickers (Secretary).

J.O.N.V.

THE FILM SOCIETY.

The first film shown this term was the René Clair comedy "14 Juillet." Clair seems to be the exact counterpart in cinema of Ravel in modern music; both are satirists, full of witty epigrams, whose bent lies in the intellectual rather than in the emotional, and, above all, technicians beyond reproach. Clair's social criticism was delightful and the whole film so charming a study of human stupidity that hardly if ever did one notice his sole fault, his repetition. His lightness of touch saves everything. His magnificent use of sound as an integral and not merely incidental part of a film was shown in the passionate argument between the taxi-drivers and the music in the upper-class restaurant. Clair has solved the great problem of any director or playwright, that of pleasing the great public, and he does this, not by sophistication but by appealing to different levels of response, so that both the vulgar and the refined are satisfied.

"The General Line" is supposed to be the most technically advanced film ever made; and it contains sequences, such as those of the cream-separator or the religious procession, which would be hard to rival for sheer brilliance of presentation. In this film, which is illustrative of Soviet propaganda in the second stage—the constructive—Eisenstein achieves a rare impersonality. The film is a brilliant feat of rhythmic cutting, but is spoilt by the incessant intrusion of sub-titles, even though the actual visuals were not marred by underlining. Although the propaganda becomes at times irritating, the film stands as a remarkable example of Eisenstein's theory of the physiological-psychological reactions of the audience.

N.G.A.

Also, too late for review last term, the Society saw "Das Blaue Licht," directed by Leni Riefenstahl. This was a really fine example of German film art, though at times it verged on the Swedish. In particular the co-ordination of the photography with the mood of the characters was reminiscent of "En Natt," which the Society saw last year. The film centres round a legend of the Dolomite Alps, and the atmosphere of fantasy is superbly maintained throughout. The subtle and restrained method of introducing eeriness—the exactly timed barking of a dog, the moon among the house-tops, the shadow of an old woman running down the street—contrasted strongly with the American method of introducing forty-foot apes and the Russian method of showing everything. Perhaps "Das Blaue Licht" might be accused of having no meaning behind it, as have the Russian films and Clair's satires, but fundamental meaning is not an essential of art, and this film remains a supreme vehicle for Aristotle's worthy ideal of emotional purgation. Besides her excellent direction, Leni Riefenstahl plays the principal part in a way which reveals great character. She may not be a platinum blonde, but she is an actress. She may not have "pep," but she has personality.

In conclusion mention must be made of the music, which, like the photography, harmonised perfectly with the story and put the final seal on the all-round excellence of the film.

P.N.H.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY.

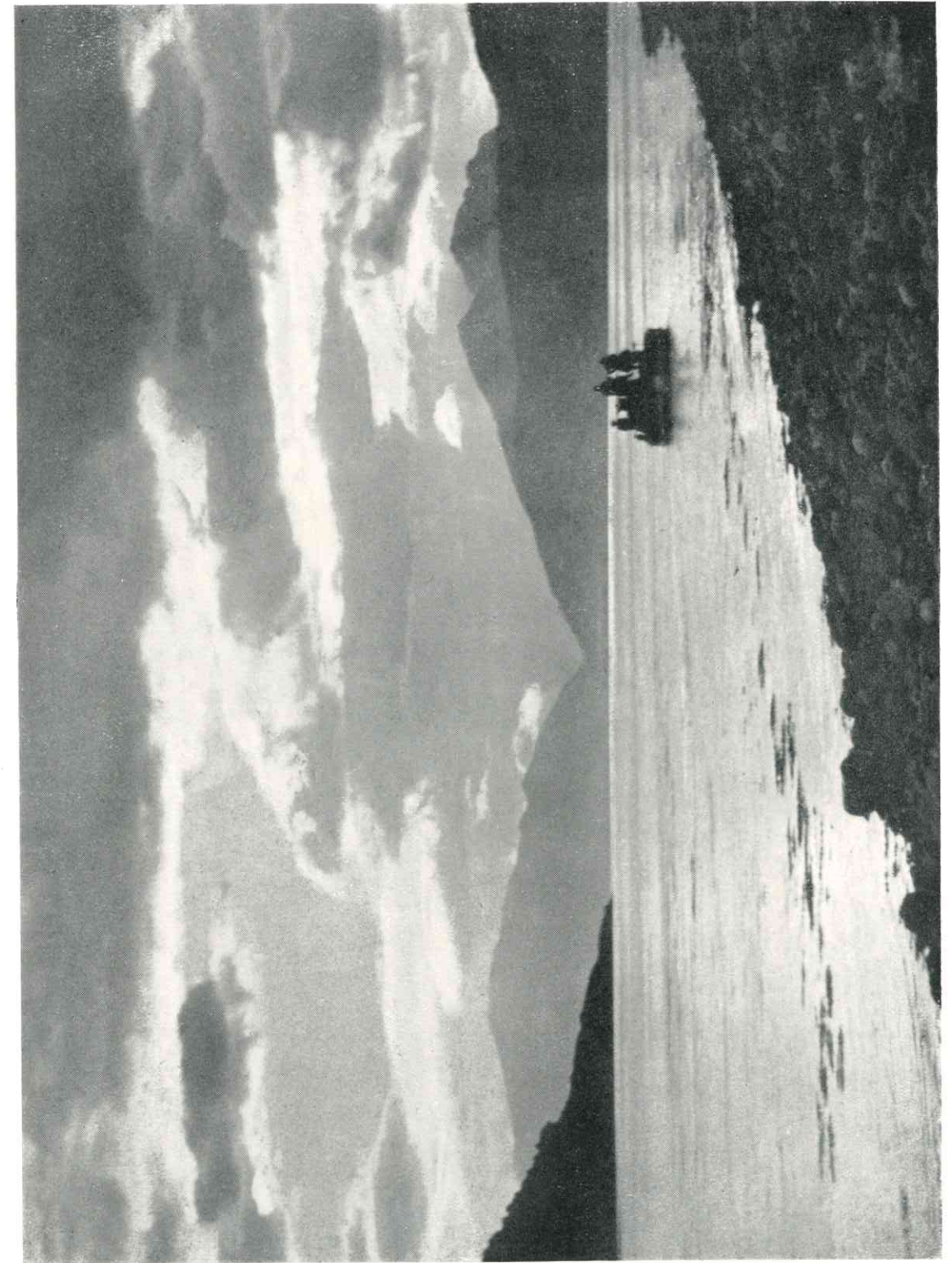
The Society has been revived this term after a lapse, and the membership has been brought up to its former strength. P. E. Hughesdon is president, and R. A. V. Gascoyne-Cecil secretary. Two meetings have so far been held this term, at which the following papers were read:—

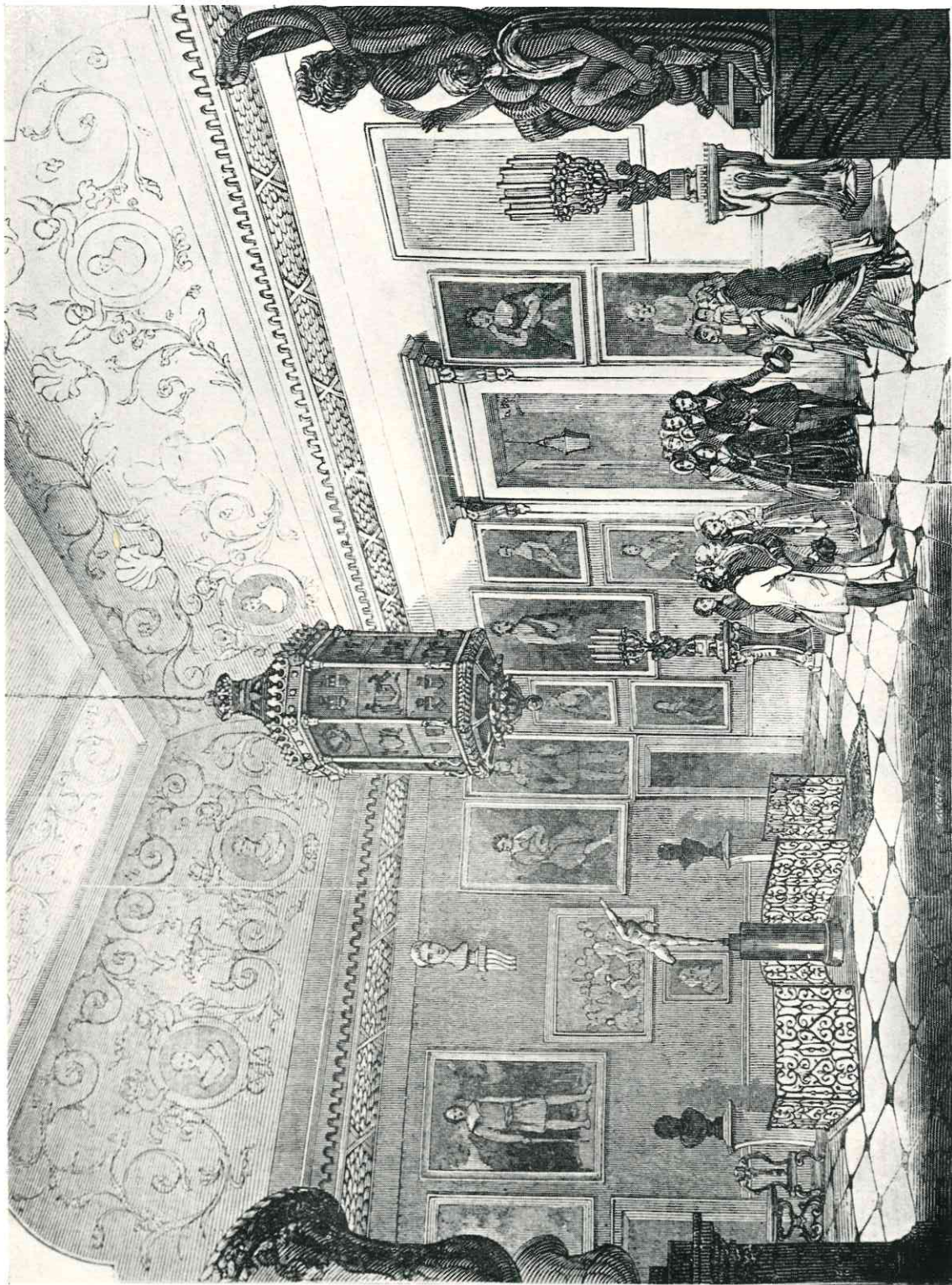
February 18th.—"Measurement of Time," by the Secretary.

March 17th.—"Chemi-luminescence," by Mr. N. Stuart.

It is hoped also to show some films before the end of the term.

R.G.-C.





[The Illustrated London News

THE NORTH HALL, 1845.
Queen Victoria leaving the House.

By permission of]

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

No outdoor work has been attempted this term. At a meeting held on Sunday, March 4th, A. d'A. Bellairs read a paper to the society on the Evolution of the Bird. Four "Secrets of Nature" films were shown at the end of last term, and it is hoped to show another selection at a later date this term.

M.I.D.

THE FORESTRY SOCIETY.

The Society has been able, this term, to do much useful tidying up. A large tree, which luckily missed the bicycle sheds, has been cleared up and awaits removal. Pruning and felling, where necessary, have been continued.

P. G. E. Davies was elected to the committee.

J.W.R.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

This term has been one of great activity. Meetings have been held as usual on Saturday afternoons, and a number of lectures have been given by members. The series was started with a lecture on the Photography of Moving Objects. Perhaps the most interesting of the series was on Light-Filters by J. P. Searight, for which Messrs. Ilford lent us a set of extremely interesting technical slides. Other lectures also proved very instructive, and included Chlorobromide Printing (R. E. Pears), Infra-red Photography (C. Daly), Faults in Negatives (K. G. Rice), and Composition and Re-touching (D. G. Wraith).

The great event of the term was an expedition to Ilford's Photographic Works. On Feb. 28th a party of twelve left in cars and arrived early in the afternoon. Ilford's have a large number of factories; their main factory at Ilford is concerned with the manufacture of plates and light-filters. The party was warmly received and spent a very interesting two hours. They were shown nearly all the departments in the manufacture of plates and filters, the laboratories, and the sales department—a model of efficiency.

The Society held an exhibition in the Aurelian Room on Sports Day at which many excellent photographs were shown.

D.G.W.

THE MOTION PICTURE CLUB.

Formed last term, with Mr. White as President, this Club has not as yet been very active, but it is hoped next term to make a film at Stowe. A scenario for this is wanted, also more members. Anyone with a ciné-camera is welcome; there is at present no subscription.

B.M.

THE WORKSHOP

The important event of the term has still to take place: this is the competition between houses for the Dragon Cup. During the last three weeks enthusiasm has been at fever height in order to get articles finished by March 24th, the day of the competition. The ruling for the competition has been changed slightly, in that each house may now enter six articles, the four best of which, in the judge's estimation, will be marked and count towards the cup. This change has been made to allow for the judge's taste.

Expeditions this term have failed miserably. The first expedition, to the Northern Aluminium Works in Banbury, was cancelled owing to the failure of the bus. The latter ones have suffered through lack of numbers owing to German Measles.

The record number of members enrolled last term has been well maintained and has only dropped by a few to eighty-six.

One of the features of the term's work has been the interest taken in veneering. This is probably one of the more difficult parts of carpentry, and the work in this direction has been extremely good.

There ought to be a good show at the competition; for the following articles have been made or are in the process of being finished:— oak chest, D. A. T. Dawson; oak wireless-cabinet, F. B. Richards; veneered walnut wireless-cabinet, C. E. W. Robins; oak dinner-wagon, W. McD. Morison; mahogany wireless-cabinet, A. D. Walker; mahogany wireless-cabinet, I. H. Dick; oak record-cabinet, P. C. Mitford; veneered walnut box, R. B. B. Hone; model railway-engine, J. M. Hugill; model railway-station, V. G. B. Mansell; motor-car body, P. N. Murton-Neale; model steam-engine, J. G. Ratcliff; outboard motor-engine, J. A. D. Lawson; skis, J. D. H. O'Rorke; chessboard, C. H. K. Daly; oak chest, G. F. K. Daly.

MUSIC

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.

Two scenes from Moussorgsky's Opera "Boris Godounov" have been rehearsed. The music is quite unlike anything that has been done recently in the Choral Society, and the unusual and rather original nature of both words and music has been most entertaining.

The Beethoven and Handel Hallelujah Choruses have also been revived with the idea of doing them in Chapel with the whole school on Easter Sunday.

Attendance at the meetings has been remarkably good, in spite of the epidemics.

About 80 members of the society joined the expedition to Oxford, on March 4th, to hear a most inspiring performance of Bach's B Minor Mass by the Oxford Bach Choir.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

A few meetings have been held, and it is hoped that a selection of madrigals and part-songs will be performed at the light concert at the end of term.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra has had almost more music than it can cope with this term. The Hansel and Gretel Overture has proved the most entertaining piece of music. Rossini's "La Boutique Fantasque," some movements from Tchaikowsky's "Nut-Cracker Suite," and one of Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales" indicate the varied nature of the music rehearsed. The orchestra has been strong in Brass, but rather weak in performance in the Wood-Wind.

We understand that the Queen's Temple will be ready for use early next term.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

A second series of concerts has been held this term. No special appeal was sent out this time, and it has been an interesting experiment. The charge for Serial Tickets has been ten shillings. The takings at all three concerts have amounted to £75. This almost exactly covers the cost of the three concerts.

First Concert.—Sunday, February 25th, 1934. Chanticleer Opera Company.

Performance of *Così fan Tutte*.

This opera does not lend itself to transcription for the piano so well as "Hansel and Gretel." We missed Mozart's subtle and most effective orchestration. The "Hansel and Gretel" performance last term was so good that perhaps we expected too much this time. "Così fan Tutte" has a poor plot, and the last act seems rather to hang fire. The actors made the most of the humorous scene at the close of the First Act. It was an enjoyable performance, however, and the Company again distinguished itself.

PROGRAMME.

Fiordiligi	...	...	...	...	MARJORY PEGRAM
Dorabella (<i>her sister</i>)	...	...	...	...	GWEN BATEMAN
Despina (<i>their maid</i>)	...	...	...	...	OLWEN STUART
Ferrando	} <i>officers</i>	...	...	...	IAN GLENNIE
Guglielmo		...	...	...	FERGUS DUNLOP
Alfonso	...	...	...	...	ALLAN BOURNE WEBB

Chorus.—Kay Coghill, Phyllis Brooks, Jean Gregory, Kate Jackson, Janet Jardine, Mary Lewis, Pamela Stanley, Ninian Brodie, Charles Gordon, Wilfrid Gillard, Richard Kyle, Norman Scafe.

Second Concert.—Sunday, March 11th.

This Concert was held in the Library. Miss Gwendolen Mason was the principal artiste. Her playing on the harp is superb, and was shown to particular advantage in the Ravel Septet. The other players were also good.

The little Bax Quintet was particularly effective, and we should have liked to hear it again.

PROGRAMME.

Harp—GWENDOLEN MASON.

“David Martin” String Quartet :

DAVID MARTIN,
BEATRIX MARR,
MAX GILBERT,
FLORENCE HOOTON.

Clarinet—EILEEN TRANMER.

Flute—KATHLEEN BALDWIN.

1. Introduction and Allegro for Solo Harp, Flute, Clarinet and String Quartet *Ravel*
2. Quintet for Strings and Harp *Bax*
3. Nordische Ballade *Poenitz*
4. Fantasie for Violin and Harp *Saint-Saens*
5. Repeat No. 1.

Third Concert.—Sunday, March 18th.

Once again we listened to a delightful programme by Frederick Woodhouse, in association with Mabel Ritchie and Geoffrey Dunn. The first operetta, “Ninety Bright Guineas,” by Geoffrey Dunn, was not altogether a success, delightful as the folk tunes were which he employs. But there is far too much dialogue, and the whole thing is too long.

The rest of the programme was sheer delight, particularly the Dialogue “Colin and his wife,” by Purcell, and “True-Blue” by Henry Carey.

PROGRAMME.

1. “Ninety Bright Guineas” A Ballad Opera by Geoffrey Dunn,
introducing Folk Songs arranged by Cecil Sharp and Vaughan Williams.
FREDERICK WOODHOUSE, MABEL RITCHIE AND GEOFFREY DUNN.
2. (a) Dialogue for “Colin and His Wife” *Henry Purcell*
(1658-1695)
(b) “John, come kiss me now” *Anon (16th Century)*
MABEL RITCHIE AND FREDERICK WOODHOUSE.
3. Songs. (a) Jack in his element *Dibdin*
(b) The Token *Dibdin*
(c) Jack at the Opera *Dibdin*
GEOFFREY DUNN.
4. “The Grenadier”—By Charles Dibdin (1745-1814).
MABEL RITCHIE, FREDERICK WOODHOUSE AND GEOFFREY DUNN.
5. “True-Blue,” or the Press Gang. Words and Music by Henry Carey.
A Musical Interlude, as performed in Covent Garden Theatre (1743).
MABEL RITCHIE, FREDERICK WOODHOUSE AND GEOFFREY DUNN.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY.

Only one meeting has been held this term. The Sylvan Trio, consisting of Ursula Spencer (Piano), Gordon Slater (Flute), and Millicent Silver (Flute), played Trios by Bach, Handel, Ethel Smyth, Gordon Jacob and other composers.

It was an interesting programme, and worthy of a much larger audience than that which came to it.

THE STOWE SHOW

HELD AT THE RUDOLF STEINER HALL.

This year, for the first time, in response to general demand, a three-act play and a curtain-raiser were performed instead of the former medley of one-act plays and interludes, and I think we can congratulate the sponsors on a successful innovation. It is a regrettable fact, though, that the audience, while it was undoubtedly larger, was not increased in the proportion hoped for. But since it was no smaller, and there were fewer actors, we can now definitely assume that some people other than relations of the performers do attend. But, if some, why not others? One fifth of Stowe is said to live in London, and for others it is easy to attend the matinée and afterwards go down into the provinces. There are admittedly rival attractions in the shape of cinemas, but they go on all the year, and it is said that films sometimes penetrate beyond the West End. The Stowe Show on the other hand, like Christmas, comes but once a year. Let us try to make it, like Christmas, an occasion for general celebration. It helps the Stowe Club and is really quite entertaining.

Two performances were also given at Stowe, and were very successful, thanks chiefly to Mr. Skene's very effective canvassing. For this, as well as for the production of “Loyalties,” which was excellent, we must thank and congratulate him.

The programme was begun by a curtain-raiser, written and produced by A. R. H. Ward, and acted by Old Stoics. From its title, “An Experiment in Fear,” we expected thrills, if not horror; and we were lucky enough to be provided with the former. We sensed a faint atmosphere of uneasiness from the start, where two undergraduates are discovered sitting by the fire in their rooms. From their conversation it appears that they intend as an experiment to threaten with death another undergraduate. He soon arrives and, after a struggle worthy of the Wild West, is roped to a chair and covered by a revolver. Since, however, he shows no fear, the experiment fails and they release him. Thereupon he seizes the revolver and turns the tables on them. He gets them into a state of utter panic and finally pretends to fire the revolver at one of them. Having thus shown them the folly of attempting such a dangerous experiment, he walks out leaving the two experimenters aghast.

This play was well written and showed restraint where it was most needed. The acting was also very good, all four actors being equally competent.

It was followed by Galsworthy's “Loyalties,” produced by Mr. R. W. Skene, and acted by a cast of Stoics.

It must be remembered that “Loyalties” is a poor play, and it needs really first-class acting and production to be satisfactory.

The chief trouble in this production seemed to be miscasting. P. W. Kemmis struggled bravely as the most unmilitary army captain we have ever seen. He looked more like a spring poet. J. T. Melvin, although a good actor, found some difficulty in adapting himself to a hard part, and his clothes did not help him. On the other hand, N. G. Annan, in giving an unusual interpretation of the Jew, acted the chief part with great vigour and success. J. E. Mansfield and M. A. V. Walter were also especially good. R. B. Boulter and E. M. Ling presented very fine individual pieces of acting, although they did not seem really to belong to the play and possibly acted their parts a little too much on their own lines.

Female parts are always difficult, but those concerned certainly did not fall below the average, and they had improved vastly by the final performance. S. H. G. Kaye, who looked superb, gave a praiseworthy performance, although his voice is not quite strong enough.

"Loyalties" ran smoothly from start to finish, and, even if the performers did not work entirely as a team, it must be regarded as a success and a full return of value for the pains which Mr. Skene and his helpers took.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CINEMA.

The Doomed Battalion. A first-class war film in an unusual setting. The mountain scenery of the Austro-Italian frontier gave opportunities for some magnificent photography—opportunities which were not neglected.

The acting was excellent throughout, and, although some of the situations inclined to tempt one's credulity, many of them were really thrilling. The sentry, freezing to death at his post, made us think that the Tommy, with his mud, in Flanders, did not perhaps have always the worst of it. And, once again, the producer did not miss the chance to stress the futility of war.

Pack up your troubles. Two men looking for the grand-parents of a child called "Smith." That was the vehicle for the humour of Laurel and Hardy in this film.

It always seems a pity when comedians whom we are used to seeing only in "shorts" burst forth into a full-length affair. They so seldom succeed in adapting themselves to the different technique. Laurel and Hardy have made several long films, but they have not yet realized that what is entertaining enough for twenty minutes becomes tedious stuff when prolonged for an hour and a half. Slapstick is like "Eno's": a little is a good thing, but too much is enough.

For the first half-hour everybody rocked; for the second we laughed more moderately; and for the last—well, it was Saturday night, and most of us found it easy enough to produce a fairly permanent smile.

The Hounds of Zaroff. A thriller on rather conventional lines, which, probably for this reason, just failed to hold the more sceptical members of the audience. With the weaker-nerved it was more successful.

A film like this is bound to lose a great deal of effect, when all through can be easily foreseen the ultimate fulfilment of Love's Young Dream. It is deplorable that Hollywood directors out of the first flight still cling so tenaciously to the Happy Ending. We can never be really frightened by the terrible predicaments of the hero, when we know (which he, presumably, does not) that it will all come right in the end. As it is, we too often find ourselves hoping that it won't.

The Successful Calamity. I wonder whether Somerset Maugham ever saw this film. If he did, it must have caused him much cynical amusement, for two more diametrically opposed ideas could not be found than those of "The Breadwinner" and "The Successful Calamity." "The Breadwinner" was the condemnation of the modern generation; this was their vindication.

A rich father believes that his family only tolerate him for his money. So he pretends to be ruined. They all remain faithful to him, and so everything comes right in the end, a deeper, better understanding being built up between father and children. (S.M.'s big laugh here).

George Arliss, as the father, was as good as ever; but the rest of the cast were hardly convincing.

I am a Fugitive. "And to think that's all true." That sort of remark, floating up and down the gym., was what gave more force to this film than anything else. The fact that it was in any way true to life made it infinitely more horrible than the average run of fantastic thrillers. For there was nothing distinguished in either the acting or the production: there hardly needed to be. You wouldn't have noticed it if there had been.

For "them as likes it" very good entertainment; and for anybody well worth seeing.

Parachute Jumper. The American jargon of this film was so incredible as to make it, at times, almost unintelligible.

Lavishly and brainlessly produced, in the best Hollywood tradition, this film was not without its good moments. There are said to be people who like Douglas Fairbanks junior. As a wisecracker, he is undoubtedly inferior to Mae West.

F.P.I. "F.P.I." was the best possible film that could be made from an unusually poor story. The photography was really good throughout; and the direction, though not so consistent, was excellent in places.

Conrad Veidt, in the chief part, was just like—Conrad Veidt; and so everybody was satisfied. His acting, and the scenery, helped us not to notice some of the sillier points of the plot, which in retrospect seem almost absurd.

The Working Man. This is one of George Arliss's later films, and one of his better ones. The direction is not so unbelievably bad as usual, although it is by no means praiseworthy. The story is not very unusual. George Arliss is once again helping the bright young things in spite of themselves, and once again the bright young things reveal their fundamental nobility. A little sentimental and monotonous, but George Arliss is undoubtedly a good actor. One can but wish that he would stick to the stage.

Orders is Orders. This was a film version of an Armstrong-Hay comedy, and, to those who had seen the play, was a little disappointing. It seemed as if the adapters were over-eager to show the advantages of film over stage, and in doing so reduced good farce to absurdity. They have changed the improbable into the impossible, and the humour loses from its blatancy. The acting too is not always up to the Shaftesbury standard. Charlotte Greenwood is not in the same class as Olive Blakeney, and James Gleason does not bring into the part of Waggemeyer the same straight-forward energy as Reginald Purdell. The exception to this mediocrity is, of course, Cyril Maude. He may be seventy-six, but he is not yet ready to be put on the retired list. The direction is adequate if not outstanding.

E.M.L.

P.N.H.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT STOWE 1845

By courtesy of *The Illustrated London News* we reproduce on another page an engraving of the Queen's departure from Stowe. The following passage from that journal may be of some interest.

"The engraving represents the Royal departure, and the magnificent North Hall, designed and painted by Kent. The sculpture, by Banks, Scheemakers, and other moderns, is very fine; and there are likewise here some beautiful specimens of antique art, besides a valuable collection of original portraits. As a truly superb nucleus hangs the great heraldic lantern, a tasteful work of our own times. It is of an octagonal form, each side being divided into three compartments. The centre compartments contain the shields and supporters of the Grenville, Temple, Nugent and Chandos families, as well as those of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and King Henry VII, from whom the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is lineally descended. The upper and lower compartments are occupied by shields of quarterings commemorating the most important matches with the heiresses of many distinguished families, through whose alliance so large an accumulation of heraldic honours have descended to the present head of the Grenville family, and also by some of the ancient badges and devices which were at various periods adopted by the Houses of Plantagenet and Tudor. The ground, or field, of the paintings is diapered like that of the great seal of King Henry VII, the meshes being lozenge formed, with a fleur de lis on each knot, and a rose on each lozenge; the latter being a device of the house of Lancaster, and the former to show his descent from the royal blood of France, through his grandmother, Queen Katharine of Valois, the widow of King Henry V. The whole of the heraldry was arranged by Mr. Smith, the Duke's librarian, and the very numerous coats of arms, exquisitely enamelled on plate glass, form a most complete historical pedigree of the Grenville family."

An earlier extract describes the Queen's arrival.

THE ARRIVAL AT STOWE.

"On entering his grace's domain, her Majesty was greeted by a Royal salute fired by the party of Bucks Artillery Yeomanry there stationed. Near the mansion the road was lined by between 400 and 500 of his grace's tenantry on horse-back, all of whom wore scarlet rosettes, and received her Majesty with the most enthusiastic cheers. Before the garden front of the mansion were assembled about 500 labourers employed in the several parishes belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, all of whom wore their best smock-frocks, and had in their hats green ribands, inscribed 'God save the Queen.' These were all arranged in the semi-circle formed by the pavilion in this front of the mansion. The centre was occupied by the 4th troop of the Bucks Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Robarts, who will constitute her Majesty's guard of honour during her visit. The Royal salute which announced her Majesty's arrival on the domain being heard at Stowe, the Royal standard was immediately hoisted on the mansion. At length the Royal cortège arrived, and the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded it, having instantly joined Captain Robarts' troop fell in with them in the most efficient and soldierlike manner, and presented arms. At the same time the Bucks Yeomanry band, stationed in front of the house, struck up 'God save the Queen,' and a tremendous shout of welcome was given by the assembled tenantry and labourers.

On alighting, her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the steps leading to the house by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, the Lady Anna Grenville, and other members of his grace's family. Her Majesty and the Prince shook hands cordially with their noble hosts, who immediately ushered them into the marble saloon, where her Majesty received and shook hands with the rest of his grace's family and several of his distinguished visitors. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and in the best of spirits. Her Majesty wore a black velvet dress and tunic, and a white silk bonnet with lilac flowers. Prince Albert was dressed in plain black clothes. Before proceeding to her private apartments her Majesty expressed to his grace a desire to witness the interesting spectacle afforded by the presence and arrangement of the yeomanry and labourers in front of the mansion, and was accordingly attended by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham to the corridor of the pavilion for that purpose; and truly her Majesty could scarcely have witnessed a more interesting spectacle, or had met with a reception more grateful to her feelings than when these fine fellows (as if their voices were re-invigorated by the Royal presence) again commenced shouting and waving their hats enthusiastically, to demonstrate their unswerving attachment to their Sovereign. Her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged their loyalty in the most condescending manner, and then returned to the house and retired to their apartments.

Immediately afterwards his grace's tenantry returned to Buckingham, where a handsome dinner was provided for them at the duke's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. Beard, his Grace's land steward. The labourers afterwards dispersed, and proceeded to their respective parishes, in each of which a substantial repast was likewise provided for them by his grace's liberality. In addition to this, each man received a crown from his grace, which thereby enabled them to enjoy the presence of their Sovereign without suffering any loss from the consequent cessation of their daily labour."

MILTON

A STUDY OF COMUS.

One of the penalties incident upon the specialisation of modern civilisation is that each man in his time plays fewer parts, and, in the absence of the many-sided genius, one is inclined to regard with amazement the phenomenon of such a man as John Milton—civil servant, politician, poet, traveller and scholar. To write of Milton is to grapple with the Lernaean Hydra: there is Milton the pamphleteer, wielding the golden periods of his oratory in the cause of civil, religious or political freedom, as the occasion demanded; there is Milton the scholar, in whose Latin verses are to be found the last true offspring of the Roman Muse; there is Milton, the poet of heaven and of hell, and there are also portraits in miniature—the Lady of Christ's, the garden at Horton, the flight of Mary Powell, Andrew Marvell, and the blind old man abusing his daughters' patience and composing himself to meet his Creator—and in none of these scenes is Milton a sympathetic figure; he never steals his way into our affections as Shakespeare or Chaucer do; but somehow or other his lonely grandeur wrings admiration from us in spite of ourselves.

There are primarily two causes which render Milton so unsympathetic—his egotism and his lack of humour. Milton's opinion of himself was really remarkable: at the very beginning of "Paradise Lost," he speaks of his poem,

"That with no middle flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhyme."

In "Lycidas" regret for Edward King goes hand-in-hand with fear for his own premature death, with the implication that the world would be so much the poorer: the seventh Sonnet laments his "late spring," and all his life he looked forward to the composition of a great poem which could alone repay his debt to his Maker. This self-confidence was allied to a lofty idealism, and simplicity of character and aim, which drew from that great critic Dryden the verdict that "This man cuts us all out, and the Antients too." Almost alone in the history of English poetry Milton was entirely lacking in humour; I had said wit, were it not for the crude sarcasms of his polemical writings and the ponderous jests upon "old Hobson": there was little humour in Milton's life, and none in his verse, and he therefore stands a little aloof from the body of his countrymen—but, if he could, he would have stood at Heaven's gate, for the inscription above his bust in the Temple of British Worthies speaks of him as one whose "sublime and unbounded genius equalled a subject that carried him beyond the limits of the world." That perhaps is the real reason why we earthbound mortals can only faintly appreciate the true genius of this great idealist.

But there is one poem of Milton's whose sensuous beauty may be treated as an allegory of the poet's own career. In "Comus" Milton set before himself all the infallible allurements of beauty, a world of riches and pleasure, and in a moment of time he put them away. "*Vanitas vanitatum*," he might well have said, and forthwith turned again to thoughts of his masterpiece. For many people "Comus" is the best way of approach to Milton; for, although he never again looked down many of the vistas which opened so entrancingly, the poem presents many problems, and raises many questions of intense interest. It is seldom, for instance, realised that "Comus" is a study for "Paradise Regained": against the chastity of the "resolved soul" the

sensual attractions of created pleasures can make no headway: in "Paradise Regained" the same idea is repeated with greater subtlety—the will is tempted by the spiritual attractions of pride, ambition, wealth and power, but this onslaught is repulsed by the Stoic doctrine of self-sufficiency, curiously embodied in the person of Christ. Jortin held the peculiar excellence of "Paradise Regained" to be "artful sophistry, false reasoning, set off in the most specious manner, and refuted. . . .with strong unaffected eloquence"—and those words can be applied without alteration to "Comus," and, indeed, the eloquence of "Comus" is the more remarkable since Milton had then had no long experience of political pamphleteering.

Alternatively we may regard "Comus" as the last, and probably the greatest, example of the Masque, which flourished at the courts of Elizabeth and James I: the closing of the theatres in 1642 would hardly allow Milton to produce another such work—for those who were fortunate enough to see the performance of "Comus" at Stowe on Midsummer-night 1931 will not easily forget the incredible beauty of the spectacle presented. But "Comus" is very different from the Masques of Ben Jonson, in which the spectacle is paramount and the serious content negligible: to Milton the Masque was a vehicle in which to preach the ideal of chastity (I had almost said of asceticism), and in this light "Comus" must be regarded as the lineal descendant of the older Morality plays, with their symbolical characters and their vague application to the problems of human existence. (Even more interesting than Milton's use of the Morality is his adaptation of a Miracle play, which Norman Douglas records in that delightful travel-book "Old Calabria" as the most important source of "Paradise Lost"; the play in question is the "Adamo Caduto" of Serafino della Salandra, a mystery published in 1647, and the comparison of the two works by Zicari makes an extraordinarily interesting study.) There is also just a trace in "Comus" of the "Metaphysical" style which found such favour in the XVIIth century, and which Milton himself attempted in the "Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity," and in the poems on Hobson and Shakespeare—

"those new-fangled toys and trimming slight
which takes our late fantastics with delight."

But the "Metaphysical" manner was not the only thing against which Milton revolted in "Comus," which is, as we have remarked, in effect a recantation of beauty *per se*—there is another such recantation at the end of the Seventh Latin Elegy: were it not for the moral teaching embodied in the framework of outrageous beauty, Milton must needs have consigned "Comus" to the all-consuming fire. Deliberately he turned his back on the world of beauty he had created, like the painter who slashes the portrait he has finished, because he knows he could never cease from gazing upon it—and momentarily he regretted it, if we may judge by the lines on the title-page—

Eheu quid volui misero mihi! floribus austrum
Perditus—

And in this year of grace 1934 it should be well worth the journey to Ludlow, where "Comus" is to be produced in the ruins of the Castle whose great hall saw its first performance on Michaelmas-night three hundred years ago.

A.

∴ A critical appreciation of the performance of "Comus" at Stowe appeared in "The Stoic,"
July, 1931.

POETRY AND TRAGEDY

That which distinguishes poetry from history is that the one is creative, the other critical. The one takes raw material (Aristotle's term) and uses it to express thought and plot, the other uses the same means to express nothing personal or imagined, but what has actually happened. It is in this that the poet is superior to the historian, for, whereas the poet writes of man's thoughts and feelings, the historian writes merely of his doings, and undoubtedly thought and feeling are of more universal importance than actions which are past. It can do us more good to know what Aristotle thought than what Alcibiades did, for while we are able to develop the theories of Aristotle and apply them to our own circumstances, we cannot develop the deeds of Alcibiades.

The poet thus, being a creator, combines the thought within him with diction, both of which are in themselves unrepresentable, and by their combination makes them presentable, adding in the case of tragedy song and character, weaving the four into a plot, which he transfers to the public by means of their senses of seeing and hearing.

Aristotle maintains that plot is the most important thing in tragic poetry, but we must remember that it is only to tragedy that this applies. In lyric poetry, of which little had been written before Aristotle, it is thought which is all important. John Davidson's "Ballad of Hell," which has plot but little thought, is not such a great poem as Blake's "Auguries of Innocence," which has no plot and much thought.

Indeed, even in Tragedy, although plot is an essential and thought not quite, the excellence of the tragedy is dependent far more on the excellence of the thought than on the complication of the plot. Excellent "reversals of fortune" and many "recognition scenes" are to be found in a melodrama, which is in no way so great as a play in which the plot, having less sensational "reversals" and "recognition scenes," has more thought behind it, as for instance Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Aristotle says that everything must be strictly relevant to the plot. One might go further and say that everything must be strictly relevant to the thought which has inspired the plot. Let us take an instance from the film, which here has everything in common with poetry. Eisenstein's "General Line" loses in merit from his finishing off the action by bringing a happy ending to his plot of Martha's adventures, whereas, had he ended with the scene of the tractors, the symbol of the co-operation which was the thought behind the plot, the film would have gained strength. The story of Martha was only important inasmuch as it dealt with the progress towards co-operation, and, once co-operation had been achieved, anything further was irrelevant.

The ultimate aim then of poetry is to transmit thought from the poet's mind to that of his readers, spectators or auditors. But why is it that the poet should wish to transmit thought, and why is it that people wish to receive it? Aristotle puts forward the much discussed theory of "catharsis" or purgation. He does not say whether it is the poet who is purged or his audience. The poet it evidently is; for the man is rare who can write without inspiration, as we call it, the desire to get rid of something inside him. This inspiration is to a certain extent a high form of desire to imitate, but, whereas in the lower forms of the instinct man desires to imitate something outside him, in poetry he desires to imitate something inside him. To take an example again from another art, primitive sculpture seeks only to attain to exact resemblance of the human form. As man becomes more advanced, though, the sculptor

seeks to convey not merely the outward appearance of his model but also his nature, the emotional and intellectual reaction of the sculptor to the model. So it is with all art. Progress is a procession from the material to the abstract, from the merely physical to the balanced combination of the physical, the emotional, and the intellectual. Thus the imitative instinct in poetry progresses from the desire to imitate actual historical events or legends to the desire to create circumstances by means of which the personal feelings of the poet may be purged.

But it is not only the poet but also his audience who are purged. When they have been maintained at a state of high tension by a skilful poet, identifying themselves with characters and pitying them and fearing for them, when they have been worked up to an emotional climax in a temporarily real world and then released into an ordinarily uneventful world, they feel a sense of quietness and release from strain, an emotional lassitude which is very pleasant and comparable to the physical lassitude felt after strenuous bodily exercise. Their suppressed muddle of feelings has been clarified and given an outlet along one clear-cut channel. If any of them have fears for themselves, they seem petty and unreal after the fears they have been feeling for others, and their emotional capacity for fear has been worn out by the strain of extreme fear for a short time.

Though purgation is an important part of an audience's reaction to poetry, there should also be another reaction—the imbibing or realisation of thought. For the true poet, being more sensitive than the ordinary man, is able to realize and express noble ideas which are either non-existent or subconscious in others, who are by this process ennobled. For instance Gerard Hopkins, in "Spring and Fall," says,

"Margaret, are you grieving
Over Goldengrove unleaving?"

.....
It is the blight man was born for,
It is Margaret you mourn for."

This is patently true, when brought to one's notice, and may easily have the effect of improving one's conduct in one way at least. The ability to do this is therefore one of the marks of a great poet. Again Ibsen, in "Ghosts," uses drama to effect both purgation by means of extreme tension and moral teaching by means of fear.

This fear owes much of its vividness to Ibsen's extreme naturalism. If the scene were set in fifteenth century Bessarabia, with possibly an act in nineteenth century Samoa, the effect would be markedly less, and it is here that the Unities are important. For proper purgation and realisation, identification with characters in the play is essential; and the more normally people behave, and the more like ourselves they are, the more we tend towards this identification. Besides, if we have for a moment to wonder where we are or when such and such a thing takes place, we dissociate ourselves from the action and get an effect of unreality. We must never for a moment be allowed to move off the stage into the auditorium. We must not be allowed for a moment to realise that we are spectators of, and not participators in, the action. To obtain this effect is much easier if the playwright confines the action of his play to three hours and one room, even though much can be attained by means of modern scenery and a little skill. He must, though, at the same time be careful not to introduce anything into his three hours and one room which is incongruous, or the effect is spoiled. He

must further not weary his audience by long discourses on what has happened before. As Aristotle says, "The plot must imitate one action and that a whole, the structural union of the parts being such that, if any one of them is displaced or removed, the whole will be disjointed and disturbed."

So a poem or a tragedy must be a representation woven by the poet from one thought, by means of character, song and diction in Tragedy, and diction alone in poetry, into a plot, in order that the poet may purge his own emotions and those of his audience and may instil into his audience the realisation of the thought to the end of their ennoblement.

P.N.H.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

We print below part of a letter from A. R. C. Watson (Chandos, 1924-29). He had recently moved into new quarters, a two-storeyed brick house, and after setting everything in order was awaiting an inspection from his Manager.

India. January 17, 1934.

"Suddenly there was a terrific rumbling noise; so I looked out, thinking it was a wind-storm, not unusual just now. There was not a breath of wind in the trees. Then I realised it was an earthquake. So I walked outside to see the fun, thinking it would be a little affair like the one we had in England in 1931. But as I was going down the steps I was nearly toppled over by a terrific heave, and at the same time I heard crashings going on inside the house. Then I stood back and watched the top of the house, thinking that it would be the most interesting thing to watch, and it certainly was! A solid square block this house is, but it was being flung about like a fir tree. When all was over, I shut my eyes tight and walked into the house that sixty seconds before I had left so spotless. Fortunately the humorous side of it prevented me from thinking and feeling like a little boy whose precious new toy someone has broken. The whole place was a mass of plaster and dust. My nice blue carpet was scarcely recognisable, strips of cornice lay about the floor, and from my walls so newly colour-washed square feet of plaster had been stripped off. There, lying in the chair and not taking the slightest bit of interest in the racket was Blazer, my dog. (The dog had incidentally only just returned from a fight with a porcupine).

The dining-room was just the same, great cracks down the walls, and fallen plaster. There was scarcely a flower-vase standing anywhere except a solid one in the drawing-room. I felt rather like pushing it down to complete the picture. I saw my china and glass cupboard. The doors had been burst open and were gaping wide. Thank Heavens there was not a single thing broken, and only two plates had fallen from a shelf in the kitchen. There was no permanent damage done by the earthquake in the Sugar Factory. One pipe was wrenched from its holding, fortunately not a very important one. The amazing thing was that a press upstairs, weighing five tons, was shifted nine metres."

CORRESPONDENCE

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,

March 6th, 1934.

MY DEAR HEAD MASTER,

I was more delighted than I can say by the generous cheque for our School Chapel Fund, which reached me from you to-day. I should be grateful if you would convey at once to all those who contributed the very sincere thanks of Liverpool College for this most generous fraternal gesture on the part of Stowe School. I suppose the present generation at Stowe have grown up with the Chapel, and cannot remember the days before it was built; but perhaps they could imagine what a School without a Chapel would be, and, by that, measure the extent of our need here.

I am glad to say that the Fund is going steadily forward. We hope to lay the foundation stone on St. Peter's Day, dedicating the Chapel then to St. Peter. The Archbishop of York has promised to come and preach on the first Sunday when the Chapel is in use, on October 21st. We shall hold a thanksgiving service in Liverpool Cathedral on our Founders' Day, October 22nd. You may be sure that the generosity of Stowe will become widely known here in Liverpool, and will be very greatly appreciated.

If any Stoics pass through Liverpool at any time, and have the opportunity of coming up to see the building, I should be very pleased to show them round. It will contain a good many interesting gifts, including, I hope, the Altar, in memory of Captain Noel Chavasse, an Old Boy of this School, who obtained a double Victoria Cross in the Great War.

Once again, very many thanks to you all.

Yours gratefully,

R. W. HOWARD.



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