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CONCERNING PATRIOTISM.

It is not long since an article appeared in these columns on the urgent and ever-pressing need of patriotism. On previous occasions our remarks have been generally directed against the tendency to slackness noticeable among the junior members of the School. However, recent events have shown that the failing is not confined to this class alone, but has developed to an alarming extent among the more important members who are supposed to set us a good example. What are we to think of the following sentiment?—lately expressed by one fellow: 'I don't care whether I get my "Pinks" or not, I'm not going to trouble to buck up.' It does not seem to have occurred to this worthy that in all probability no one else cared either; but there is another side to this question: it was his duty to his School to play up his hardest, and to endeavour to the best of his ability to make the team's chances

of success in the matches as good as possible, whether he got his 'Pinks' or not. Take the case of a 'Pink-and-White,' of some three years' standing, whose total number of appearances in the football-field this season might be summed up on the fingers of his hands. Only the other day a certain member of the Shell, when asked who was the captain of football, replied, 'How should I know?' Or another brilliant specimen, 'Are you going down to Godalming on Saturday?' 'What for?' (This, three days before the Charterhouse match.) Once upon a time it was considered an honour to be 'picked up' into the first game, but such does not seem to be the case now; at least, if we may judge from the conduct of one fellow lately, who took not the slightest interest in the game, but lounged about with his hands in his pockets and kicked at the ball when it came near him. Another ugly habit, of which we have noticed the growth, is that of 'funking;' formerly anyone who 'funked' was regarded in anything

but a favourable light by his associates; but now, so far from hiding their heads in shame, they seem to revel in their cowardice, and openly avow their craven lack of courage. One miserable poltroon was heard admitting that he did not go 'Up Fields' because the other fellows 'went for him.' It seems hardly credible that a Westminster boy, and a prominent one too, should have so utterly lost all sense of shame as to make this admission.

We should have thought that he would rather have played on in bold defiance of his enemies, than thus beat a hasty and ignominious retreat before them. One Wednesday this term, though there was a School match in progress, four individuals stayed down and played Fives, only making their appearance 'Up Fields' during the last ten minutes. For this ignoble quartette, of whom we grieve to say two were on the Monitorial Council, and the other two House Monitors, little or no excuse can be offered. They could not have been satiated with watching our matches, as the long frost had prevented play for many weeks previously. Some fellows make a pretence of working instead of playing football, and how many do it? It would be hard to find a dozen. Nothing has a worse effect on a boy's character than aimless loafing, and this, with a few exceptions, is what a refusal to play football or cricket always ends in. We are a small school in point of numbers, and the only way to make up for this deficiency, and to live up to the traditions handed down to us by our predecessors, is by an untiring zeal and energy in all our efforts.

It is not much that we ask of these fellows; there is an old adage, and a true, to the effect that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and this is precisely what we wish them to feel. It was in this spirit that, in the past, Old Westminsters achieved their many brilliant successes, and it is in this spirit that in the future Old Westminsters will continue to do so. Influenced by motives such as these, Old Westminsters are even now gaining scholarships and prizes at the 'Varsities and international caps in the football field. This article, let it be clearly understood, is not aimed at one particular section of the School, but is intended for the admonition of boarders and home-boarders alike.

If such instances of bad example are to be found among the Upper School, what are we to expect of the Under? And if this slackness is evinced at football, we shall assuredly discover

it in whatever work or play these persons take part. The lack of these qualities in younger and more thoughtless fellows is sufficiently deplorable, but in those who hold an influential and exalted position in the School, it is little short of criminal.

No fault is more easily acquired, or more difficult to remedy without a great effort, than want of patriotism. We earnestly hope that all those who read this article and stand in need of its advice will profit by it, and endeavour earnestly to amend their ways. If only this article produces as good an effect generally as the previous one on the scant attendance at matches 'Up Fields'—though, as we have shown, there is still plenty of room for improvement in this direction—we shall feel that we have not laboured in vain.

GRACCHUS.

A VERY SMALL BOY'S IMPRESSIONS OF WESTMINSTER AND ITS PRE- CINCTS HALF A CENTURY AGO.

XI.

I PROCEED with my annotations upon Forshall's 'Westminster School, Past and Present.'

Page 45.—His memory about the challenges is singularly incorrect. The Helps were usually second or third elections, rarely seniors, who generally required their full time for their own examination. I, however, found the coaching excellent practice, and had two pupils, even as a junior, three in each of my next two years, and four as a senior.

Page 46.—The challenges were divided by Easter not into limited and unlimited, but into public and private, the latter of which came after, not before, Easter, and were so called because after Easter the Helps might not prepare their pupils in construing, parsing, or asking rules. In the limited challenge twelve rules, not six, could be asked in Greek, and two words set to parse; all the Latin were limited to five rules. The unlimited challenges were only the first Greek, in which any rule or question from the grammar could be set, and the last Greek, which went from bottom to top in one day, the epigrams being drawn by lot from a cap on the head-master's table. In this the number of rules was unlimited, but they (with the exception of twelve) had to show some connection, however remote, with the word last set to be parsed. Thus a candidate who had the bad luck to draw the epigram on the planets, which contains no verb, or one with no pronoun, when he placed great reliance on his knowledge of all the dialects of that part of speech, was at a terrible disadvantage. This was the cause of my friend and

competitor, Andrew Johnson, losing his place on the last day.

Page 47.—The candidates were not limited to the first hundred epigrams, they went on to others of more than two lines towards the end of the period.

Do.—The challenges did take place every day, except on Monday and Saturday mornings, the former of which was devoted to Greek Testament, prepared on Sunday, and the latter to examination in the epigrams, that had been set during the week. Thus the Greek challenges took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, and the Latin on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons. I never remember an exception, unless in the case of an early play, or if there seemed to be not sufficient time after the Abbey service on Tuesday in Holy Week, since School on Tuesdays always broke up at half-past eleven.

Do.—The Greek challenge began at half-past eleven, not half-past ten, and Latin at half-past four, not half-past three. They were resumed after prayers had been read, and the rest of the School dismissed. On the day of the last challenge it began at eight, and, except for the breakfast interval, continued until it had run from bottom to top.

Do.—The head-master's books were not supplied by the last minor candidate, but by the head, and they remained the property of the boy who got in head.

Page 48.—When one boy had finished construing his epigram, his opponent told him to parse any word he pleased out of the two Greek lines, and only when this was finished did he begin to ask rules. When his rules were exhausted, or he had against his name three bad ones uncancelled, he gave a second word to parse and another beating settled his fate. In the Latin challenge there was no parsing.

Do.—Forshall makes a confusion between a 'bad' rule asked or one incorrectly 'told,' which merely caused the forfeiture of one of the five, or twelve rules, and could be effaced at once by asking a good rule—and 'once back,' i.e. a wrong correction, which could only be effaced by such a right correction of the rival, as, but for the 'once back,' would have sufficed to turn him. Thus the notice at foot of the page is correct in saying that 'three times back' lost the challenge, but three 'bad rules' or even 'twice back and one bad rule' would only oblige the second word to be set for parsing.

Page 49.—The challenger had to say the whole rule correctly himself before turning.

Do.—As I have said before, the Lexicon of Scapula and the Thesaurus were kept in the Examination Table, not the Monitors' Table.

I will illustrate the first challenge by my own experience. The order of standing out was that of the School forms, and not, as appears to have been the case at the beginning of the century (see page 575), settled by a preliminary examination. There were thirteen, or perhaps fifteen candidates; ten who got into college that year, and two or four besides myself, who only went in for practice, having at least a

year to spare. I stood out from the under fifth, and was ninth in order, having the upper fifth and shell above me, and the fourth with some of my own form below me. On Friday afternoon, just before School broke up, the head-master called out our names in rotation, and we each ran up (for walking in School, as Forshall reminds us, was not allowed to boys below the sixth) to the alcove of the shell, which was vacated for our accommodation. On Monday afternoon the first Latin challenge took place, and on Tuesday morning the unlimited Greek began. The first challenge that reached me was the Latin on Wednesday, in which I kept my place and took two others, leaving off seventh with the Latin challenge in my hands. The boy who had challenged me in Latin passed the same two boys in the unlimited Greek, and I again held my own against him, thus leaving off on Friday morning with both challenges in my hands. The next was a Latin challenge, and I passed numbers six, five, and four, carrying the Greek challenge with me over their heads; but I was beaten by number three, who afterwards got in head. This was on Friday afternoon, and on Monday afternoon he gained a place in the Latin challenge. Still I held the Greek challenge, and spent the whole time of Tuesday in gaining another place. Wednesday I had to beat the boy who had beaten me in Latin, and it was two hours and a half before our contest was decided, and I stood second. Then on Thursday came the great struggle for the first place, which lasted for four hours and a half, and which I won, I must confess, rather by a fluke; for though I was well ahead in the early part of the challenge, and had forced my rival to set his second word to parse long before I did the same, I was very nearly exhausted after I had been driven to my second entrenchments. We changed and re-changed places in the course of the challenges, but I was ahead when the private challenges came, and an epidemic of mumps sent us both out of school.

Page 51.—Note. The tablets did not give a list of captains, but of head minor candidates.

Page 52.—The ladder was carried not only by seniors, but by big fellows in college or out; the number was always six.

Do.—The struggle was not at emerging from the cloisters, but at passing from Great into Little Dean's Yard, and the opposers were not the town boys but the Q.SS., who shut the gate *after the ladder had gone ahead*, the rider therefore was not in any danger. The pillows did not make his seat less easy, for they were attached *under* the ladder to ease the shoulders of the bearers.

Page 53.—Note. The tossing was not disagreeable, *if only* the hands retained a firm grasp of the knees throughout.

Page 54.—The minor candidates had their share of the radish-feast in School, when the *parentele* were written under charge of the captain elect, after the blanket-tossing and singing and before the charring.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 43. LORD RAGLAN.

(Continued from page 303 ante.)

'THE land had rest forty years'—to the gain of most, but to the loss of not a few. Too many young soldiers, whose share in Waterloo had seemed the first-fruits of a career, learned late that their own work had blocked for ever the path onward. Too many, worthy to have won laurels in other fields, remained faithful to the calling once chosen, only to be numbered at last among 'the inheritors of unfulfilled renown.'

It is among these, after all that he did, that Lord Raglan must be placed. England's need never called for his best work. In other times he might well have left a far greater name in our military history; but he waited nearly forty years for an opportunity not worth the waiting. He gained, indeed, that life of quiet usefulness which few can profitably resign for the precarious gains of war, and was far from being a self-seeker. It is rather from our point of view than from his own that there is so much to regret.

It has been remarked by Kinglake, that Lord Raglan's long administration of business in military offices during peace was far from being a good preparation for the command of an army in the field. 'A military officer during peace is impelled by its very constitution to aim at uniformity. The genius of war abhors uniformity, and tramples upon forms and ceremonies.' Even the privilege of working during all those years under the immediate guidance of Wellington was not without its drawback. 'In proportion as the Great Duke's comprehensive grasp and prodigious power of work made him independent and self-sufficing, his subordinates were of course relieved from the necessity, and even shut out from the opportunity, of thinking for themselves.' In short, Lord Fitzroy's post at the Horse Guards hardly afforded full play to powers which were undoubtedly great. Kinglake discerned in him the best qualities, not of a soldier only, but also of what he never sought to be—of a statesman. He had eloquence, and he had a quite magnetic power of influencing other men—two perilous gifts. He was not the man to abuse them consciously; but he was not altogether fortunate in being one from whom, even when he was wrong, it 'seemed presumption' to differ. 'His manner was not merely ornamental; it was a real engine of power. It swayed events.' He is described by those who heard him as an admirable speaker, using 'the very words which were the best, and no more,' invariably temperate, and never indiscreet. 'By some gift of imagination,' to quote Kinglake once more, 'he divined the feelings of all sorts and conditions of men, and whether he talked to a statesman or a schoolboy, the hearer went away captive. I knew a shy, thoughtful, sensitive youth, just gazetted to a regiment of the

Guards, who had to make his visit of thanks to the military secretary at the Horse Guards. He went in trepidation; he came back radiant with joy and wholesome confidence. Lord Fitzroy, instead of receiving him in solemn form and ceremony, had walked forward, had put his hand kindly upon the boy's shoulder, and had said a few words so cheering, so interesting, and so free at the same time from the vice of being commonplace, that the impression clung to the lad, shaping his course for years, and helped to make him the man he was when he was out with his battalion in the winter of the first campaign. From the same presence the foremost statesman of the time once came away, saying that the man in England most fitted to be at the head of the Government was Lord Fitzroy Somerset: and he who so judged was himself a Prime Minister.'

A bare enumeration of the honours which fell during the long peace to Lord Fitzroy must find place here. He was appointed, in 1830, to the colonelcy of the 53rd Foot. He rose, eight years later, from Major-General to Lieutenant-General. In 1834 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of a Doctor of Civil Law; and in 1847 he gained the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in which he had long held the rank of a Knight Commander. Lord Fitzroy suffered, in 1845, one heavy loss. His eldest son, who had followed his own profession, and had attained the rank of major, was killed during the first Punjab campaign while serving on the staff of Lord Gough. His other son, the second Lord Raglan, had entered the Ceylon Civil Service; he afterwards was secretary to the King of Hanover. Lord Fitzroy sent neither of his sons to Westminster; but the family name flourished still in the School. One of its living representatives, Mr. Raglan G. H. Somerset, played *Æschinus* in the memorable *Adelphi* of 1847. It will be remembered that there had been no play in 1846; that a question had arisen as to the suppression of the Play, and that in the summer of 1847 a 'Monster Petition,' signed by almost all living Old Westminsters, was brought to bear upon Dean Buckland, who at once gave way. The name of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, with that of the Duke of Beaufort and other members of the family, of course appears in the memorial. Mr. Forshall has given a lively account of the fourth performance of the *Adelphi*, witnessed by the Prince Consort in the January of 1848, when the Play agitation was still fresh in Westminster minds. Dr. Liddell's allusion to the School in the second prologue cannot be passed by:

'Quae tot tantosque in eius* concilia viros
Summisit res ad ordinandas publicas.'

Westminster numbered at this time scarce 150 boys. Yet the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the President of the India Board, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and two other new Field Marshals, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor General, were all Old Westminsters.

* The Queen's.

The Westminster Epilogue of the next year bears reference to another petition which was by no means indifferent to Lord Fitzroy in his official capacity—that of the Chartists. An interesting account of that agitation has lately appeared in *The Elizabethan*: it is only necessary to note here the presence, among the 'special constables,' of the late Emperor of the French, who at that time was living quietly and almost unnoticed in London, as plain Louis Napoleon. He was already well known to Lord Fitzroy Somerset: 'it was indeed by Lord Fitzroy,' we read in Kinglake, 'that the heir of the First Napoleon, deeply moved by the historic significance of the incident, was brought to Apsley House and presented to the Duke of Wellington.' A more interesting meeting has seldom been recorded.

On August 20, 1852, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan, of Raglan Castle in Monmouthshire, a ruin in possession of the family of Somerset. A month had not gone by when the death of the Duke of Wellington, at the great age of 83, transferred the command of the army to Sir Henry Hardinge, and placed Lord Raglan at the head of the Ordnance. In that office he remained from September 30, 1852, till the outbreak of war with Russia. With his admission, on October 15, to the Privy Council, the record of his honours in peace comes to a close.

In 1853 the progress of Russian intrigue against Turkey brought upon Europe an Eastern crisis. For many years the 'Holy Places' at Jerusalem and the Christians in Turkey had provided Russia with pretexts for attacks upon the Ottoman Power. She now claimed the right to protect all Christians resident in Turkey. The demand, if granted, would have made Russia all-powerful in Constantinople; and both France and Great Britain accordingly backed the Sultan in his refusal. Matters became serious when the Czar marched his troops across the Pruth with the avowed intention of holding Moldavia and Wallachia as a 'material guarantee.' The Sultan, emboldened by a conference of the Powers friendly to him—Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia—which met at Vienna to consider the Russian aggression, declared war against the Czar on October 5. Before the end of the year, a Russian naval victory off Sinope, which was followed by the slaughter of 2,000 Turks, gave Lord Palmerston the opportunity he wanted to force the hand, by resigning office, of the pacific Aberdeen Government, and draw England into the fray. A British fleet, in co-operation with a French fleet, was ordered to the Black Sea. Lord Palmerston resumed office, and, in February 1854, the joint ultimatum of Great Britain and France was sent to St. Petersburg. Finally, in March, war was declared. Lord Raglan was appointed to command the forces in the East, and left England soon after the declaration of war was made known.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL.

WE must point out a rather strange printers' error in our last number. In the account of the lecture given by Mr. Wall to the Photographic Society our correspondent had written, "Mr. Wall left some paper opals, &c., for distribution among the *members*." The last word was written very ill and mistaken by the printers for "masters." The consequence was that an entirely wrong sense was given to the statement. Mr. Wall gave the paper, &c., to one of the members, and it was—and may be now if not all used—open for distribution to any who asked for it.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that at last a definite arrangement has been arrived at with regard to the reports of football and cricket matches that appear in our columns. The captain of football has arranged to provide competent reporters, and the reports will always be revised by him before publication.

We feel that we cannot allow the death of CHARLES BAGOT PHILLIMORE to pass without a fuller acknowledgment of his services to Westminster than was contained in the brief notice in our last number. The 'new edition' of the 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis' is a work which owes almost all its great value to the industry and judgment of its editor. The original compilation of Joseph Welch was little more than a list of names, and these not always accurately given. Mr. Phillimore's additions and corrections are so numerous that his edition may fairly be called a new work. Its accuracy has been repeatedly acknowledged, and its value as a work of reference is illustrated by the continual use made of it by the writers of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The labour which it required can be fairly estimated only by those who have undertaken like work, and this labour was undertaken in the face of some difficulties and much preoccupation. At the time when the book was published Mr. Phillimore had not completed his thirty-fourth year. We understand that Mr. Phillimore has left a sum of money to the School to found a prize. The bequest takes effect on the death of the testator's widow.

School Notes.

WE are glad to be able to announce some victories for the School at football. In spite of the long frost the team has played very well together.

The boys of the Mission will visit the Gymnasium on April 3 to give a gymnastic display. The Mission Band will play. It is hoped that O.W.W. will find it convenient to attend. The performance will begin at 8.30 P.M.

We beg to congratulate E. H. Marsh on obtaining the Chancellor's Medal at Cambridge.

Orations were held Up School on Friday, March 15. The piece set was a selection from Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.' G. F. Martin and R. H. Phillimore were placed first together.

We beg to congratulate the following on obtaining colours :

<i>Pinks.</i>	<i>Pink-and-Whites.</i>	<i>3rd XI's.</i>
S. C. Probyn.	A. H. Hogarth.	R. O. Barnett.
A. Whittors.	K. H. Stenning.	H. McKenna.
	A. H. F. Guy.	
	R. N. R. Blaker.	

The Sports have been fixed for April 5 and 6. A. M. Whittow and H. O. Beasley have been elected on the Committee.

We beg to congratulate Mr. Hartley Withers (captain 1885-86) on dividing the prize for the 'Monometallist Prize Essay,' given by the Bimetallic League.

We also offer our congratulations to Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort (O.W.) on his appointment to the Governorship of British North Borneo.

It is particularly requested that all holders of Challenge Cups, &c., will return them to the captain at once.

We regret that, owing to indisposition on the part of 'our special correspondent,' we are unable to print an account of the Charterhouse match in this *Elizabethan*. A detailed account will appear in the April number.

The Pancake Greeze took place as usual Up School on Shrove Tuesday. In the first throw the pancake struck the beam above the bar and rebounded and fell among the rows of chairs; the fellows rushed there and a greeze ensued, but was stopped. A fresh pancake was thrown, this time very successfully; Symonds managed to secure it whole, and received the usual guinea from the Dean. In the former greeze A. M. Whittow and Joseph divided the pancake.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER *v.* R. T. SQUIRE'S XI.
THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on March 2. Owing to an Old Westminster Cup-tie, Squire was unable to captain his team, and F. G. Oliver took his place. The big game ground was not in a fit condition, and in consequence the match was decided on the Second ground, which was also rather slippery on the surface. The School lost the toss, and Moon

kicked off from the Pavilion end shortly after 3 P.M. In the first minute Barwell got through and scored with a fine shot (0-1). The visitors kept up the pressure, and Stenning had shots to save from Stileman and Winckworth, but after a corner had been cleared by Whittow, Kirkpatrick got off, but Fevez returned, and Winckworth shot behind. Barwell caused the School backs some anxiety, and 'hands' in front of goal looked dangerous, but Stenning cleared his lines. The School forwards were now getting together, and Guy passed out to Blaker, who sent on to Moon; the latter passed to Kirkpatrick, who just missed with his shot. Fevez proved a great stumblingblock to the School forwards, but eventually they forced a corner, which, however, proved abortive. Rye and Barwell were next conspicuous, but Stenning was on the alert, and Longhurst shot behind. From the kick-off Blaker took the ball into the visitors' quarters, and 'hands' being given against Oliver, Probyn sent the ball on to Moon, who shot, and Fevez in a *mêlée* letting in Hogarth, the latter put the finishing touches (1-1). Shortly after this Hogarth received the ball from Kirkpatrick, but missed an easy chance, with the goal all to himself. The visitors' forwards now forced a couple of corners, from the last of which Stenning saved brilliantly a shot from Oliver, falling down and throwing out just as the ball was going into the corner of the goal. After an individual dribble Moon passed to Guy, who sent across the goal to Hogarth, who put the ball into the net, and Westminster were one up (2-1). After a fruitless corner to the visitors, Moon registered a third point for the School with a clever cross-shot almost off the line (3-1), Barwell was stopped by Whittow, and at the other end from a corner Moon headed over. Just before half-time, Barwell beat Stenning and the teams crossed over with Westminster leading 3-2. After the interval Blaker ran down and passed to Moon, who was neatly deprived by Fevez; but soon afterwards Blaker had to save a warm shot from Hogarth. The combination of the School forwards was excellent, and from a pass by Moon, Hogarth tried Blaker with another shot, but the latter was equal to his task. Play was now chiefly in the visitors' half, and from a throw-in Guy passed to Moon, who scored number 4. Blaker was kept busy for some time, but at length Barwell obtained possession, and eluding the backs shot into the net (4-3). There only remained a few minutes, and Whittow cleared a centre from Winckworth, but neither side added to their score, and the match ended in a win for Westminster by 4 goals to 3. Considering the School was without Van der Gucht, Fisher, and More, the result was creditable. Stenning was brilliant in goal and had very little chance with the shots that scored; of the backs Whittow and Probyn were conspicuous, and of the forwards Moon, Hogarth, and Blaker.

The teams were :—

WESTMINSTER.

K. H. Stenning (goal), A. Whittow and A. Berens (backs), W. F. Fox (Capt.), S. C. Probyn, and H. O. C. Beasley (half-

backs), A. H. Hogarth and H. J. Kirkpatrick (right wing), L. J. Moon (centre), A. H. F. Guy, and R. N. R. Blaker (left wing) (forwards).

R. T. SQUIRE'S XI.

H. R. Blaker (goal), A. L. Fevez and H. C. Jones (backs), G. O. Shattock, F. G. Oliver (Capt.), and H. W. Gates (half-backs), S. Nye and H. C. K. Stileman (left wing), W. T. Barwell (centre), D. P. Winckworth and F. W. Longhurst (right wing) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER *v.* KEBLE COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

This match, postponed from February 23 which fell in the *execut*, was played on March 6. The team was still without Van der Gucht, but the combination was immensely improved by Beasley partnering Hogarth on the right, while McKenna was given a trial in Beasley's place at half. Westminster won the toss and Compton kicked off, against a slight wind, from the Pavilion end. The School forwards soon showed that Westminster was to prove more dangerous in attack than has generally been the case this season, and the game was hardly six minutes old before Moon notched the first point. Compton was closely marked and the Keble forwards could not get away, while Blaker put in a nice run and a warm shot, which, however, failed to take effect. Hogarth was shortly after pulled up for offside, but Guy succeeded in adding another point for the School (2-0). The ball was then worked up to the School goal and Stenning just saved a good shot from Ferguson, but the backs soon relieved and Moon passed to Beasley, who was just going to shoot when he was ruled offside. Moon and Guy had a nice piece of combination, but Baines relieved; the ball, however, was soon back at the Keble goal and Coode was forced to give a corner. Blaker was next conspicuous, but was unaccountably given offside just as he was looking dangerous, but before long Beasley received the ball from Moon, and banged it into the net (3-0). Soon after half-time was announced. Playing with the wind, Keble assumed the aggressive, and Ferguson and McKean both had shots at goal, and Stenning saved well; but Taylor took a long shot and Stenning conceded a corner. More cleared and soon after broke up an attack by the right wing; and Compton tried Stenning with a warm shot, but the latter saved. 'Hands' for Keble in front of goal looked dangerous, but Compton shot over, and before long a corner to Keble and another 'hands' in front of goal proved alike fruitless. Probyn broke up a dangerous onslaught, just pulling up McKean in time, but Keble were not to be denied and McKean scored with a good shot low down in the left-hand corner. From the kick off, Westminster were soon buzzing round Coode, and Beasley skimmed the bar; Hogarth raced down the wing and centred to Moon, but Baines kicked away just in time, and soon after the game ended with the result—Westminster 3; Keble 1. Stenning was extremely good in goal, and Whittow

kicked and tackled well. Probyn completely spoilt Compton's play, while the forwards combined better than they have done before this season. Baines, Compton, and Rooke were most conspicuous for the visitors. Teams:—

WESTMINSTER.

K. H. Stenning (goal), A. Whittow and R. E. More (backs), W. F. Fox (Capt.), S. C. Probyn and H. McKenna (half-backs), A. H. Hogarth and H. O. C. Beasley (right wing), L. J. Moon (centre), A. H. F. Guy and R. N. R. Blaker (left wing) (forwards).

KEBLE COLLEGE.

C. P. Coode (goal), A. G. P. Baines (Capt.) and P. B. Faunthorpe (backs), A. Vassall, T. Brittain, and S. Taylor (half-backs), H. G. Boodle and H. McKean (right wing), E. D. Compton (centre), W. H. Ferguson and B. E. Rooke (left wing) (forwards).

TOWN BOY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

GRANTS *v.* ASHBURNHAM.

This match in the first round of the House matches was decided on Wednesday, March 13, and ended in a win for Grants by 6 goals to 2. Grants had proved successful in the trial House matches, winning by 8 to 2, but were now without Woodbridge and Templer, and a much more even game resulted. Grants scored in the first five minutes, but the point was disallowed on a plea of 'hands.' Moon, however, soon after scored with a high shot. On neither side was the combination good, and in this respect Grants were rather worse than their opponents, but Moon got through again after some give-and-take play, and put Grants 2 ahead. The next point was the outcome of a long shot by Fox from back, which was too high for Young. Moon scored again before half-time, which arrived with Grants leading 4-0. After half-time Guy put the ball through amid appeals for off-side, but the point was allowed. Moon scored again for Grants, and Barnett with a long shot gained a second goal for Ashburnham; Taswell had plenty of time to judge it, and should certainly have saved. Kirkpatrick scored the sixth goal for Grants, the ball slowly trickling through, while the goal-keeper was some yards away in a *mêlée*. The standard of the play was not up to House-match form, the forwards on both sides, with the exception of Moon and Guy, being very poor. The Ashburnham halves were distinctly good, especially Barnett, but their backs played a bad game, nearly always kicking into touch. Kirkpatrick was the best of the Grantite halves, and except towards the end of the second half the backs were not severely tested. Teams:—

GRANTS.

S. L. T. Taswell (goal), W. F. Fox and D. W. Tacey (backs), H. J. Kirkpatrick, W. H. M. Lonsdale, and G. H. Corbett (half-backs), A. P. Day and J. Heard (right wing), L. J. Moon (centre), H. S. Bompas and H. G. H. Barnes (left wing) (forwards).

ASHBURNHAM.

D. H. W. Young (goal), H. S. Haweis and R. A. Lloyd (backs), A. W. Raikes, R. O. Barnett, and H. W. Beveridge (half-backs), S. H. Langston and W. H. C. Kennedy (right wing), A. H. F. Guy (centre), E. F. Colville and C. G. J. Holiday (left wing) (forwards).

RIGAUDS (holders) *v.* H.BB.

This proved a very one-sided affair, Rigauds, who had eight men who have played for the School, completely out-playing their opponents, and winning with the record score of 15 goals to nil. Rigauds won the toss and Brailey kicked off from the Hospital end. Not much description is needed as H.BB. had not a look in. At half-time the score stood at 10-0, and altogether the goals were obtained by Beasley (5), Berens (3), Barnes (3), Blaker (2), Armstrong (2). Corfield and Brailey, who went back and assisted his halves, were the only ones to show any form at all for H.BB. For Rigauds, the forwards were not good in combination, but individually they left little to be desired. Probyn was much too good for the opposing forwards, but McKenna was rather inclined to be slack, though perhaps this was pardonable in such a game: Cooper was fair, and the backs were both good in the little they had to do. Stenning touched the ball three times. The teams were:—

RIGAUDS.

K. H. Stenning (goal), A. Whittow and R. E. More (backs), H. McKenna, S. C. Probyn, and E. H. M. Cooper (half-backs), R. N. R. Blaker and K. R. Barnes (left wing), H. O. C. Beasley (centre), A. Berens and C. F. Armstrong (right wing) (forwards).

H.BB.

O. J. R. Howarth (goal), T. H. Corfield and N. Maughan (backs), R. E. Murray, A. C. Barnby, and P. Cunningham (half-backs), S. M. Anderson and P. T. Jones (right wing), A. R. Brailey (Capt.) (centre), B. Maughan and — Rayner (left wing) (forwards).

OLD WESTMINSTERS *v.* OLD
CARTHUSIANS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on January 5, and resulted in a draw of 2-2. Old Carthusians were the first to score, but soon afterwards Sandilands equalised. Just before half-time W. R. Moon, who had been playing very well, had the misfortune to collide with G. O. Smith, and broke his cheek-bone, and had to be conducted into the Pavilion; Fox ran into goal and saved the shot. Smith was able to continue playing after a few minutes' interval. After this each side scored again, and at time the game ended as above stated. For O.WW. Sandilands played very well, scoring both goals.

OLD WESTMINSTERS *v.* OLD FORESTERS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on January 12, resulting in a win for O.WW. by 2-0. Neither side was fully represented. Street played in goal in

Moon's place. O.WW. should have scored many more times, but Sandilands was the only forward who played well. For them Dashwood was the best.

OLD WESTMINSTERS *v.* READING
(AMATEUR CUP).

This match was played 'Up Fields' on February 23, and resulted in a disastrous defeat of O.WW. by 8-2. Reading played somewhat strongly, and several fouls were given. For them all the forwards were good, especially the inside right; Stewart and Cannon in goal made some remarkable saves.

House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.—We had two representatives against Charterhouse, namely Guy and Barnett; we heartily congratulate them both. In the House matches we have been beaten by Grants, 6-2, Guy and Barnett shooting our goals; this is a slight improvement on last term, but they were without Templer. We are pleased to see several Ashburnhamites devoting their energies to the School Racquet-ties. Our prospects for the Sports are fair.

COLLEGE.—We are sorry to say that Mr. Raynor has been ill since the *exeat*. We are glad to see that he is much better, and will soon be able to resume his place in School. Fisher has also returned, after being laid up with influenza, which also, we regret to say, prevented C. Van der Gucht from playing at Charterhouse. College had but one representative in the match, A. H. Hogarth, to whom we offer our best congratulations. Our chances in the Town Boy match are not of the best, but we hope the team will render a good account of itself. Our Sports prospects are even worse, the tug of war being the only thing we seem to have a chance of winning, and that is very doubtful. Great interest is being taken in the School Fives-ties, both senior and junior.

GRANTS.—In the House matches we have played Ashburnham and managed to win; but we anticipate a severe beating at the hands of Rigauds. The Yard-ties have not yet commenced. The Literary Society have only held one meeting in the last three weeks, when they read *The Critic*. Our prospects for the Sports are by no means rosy, and it is doubtful whether we shall get a single prize.

H.BB.—Our prediction concerning the Shield match was horribly verified, as Rigauds beat us by 15-0. For us Brailey was excellent when he played half-back, while Corfield was good at times, and all the defence woke up in the second half. The forwards,

however, were never successful against Whittow, More, and Probyn.

The first round of the House Five-ties has been played, and there have already been some very interesting games, notably those in which T. H. Corfield and R. J. Murray beat Loeffler and S. M. Anderson.

RIGAUDS.—We have played H.B.B. in the 1st round of the Shield House matches and defeated them rather easily by 15 goals to none (Beasley 5, Berens 3, Armstrong 3, Blaker 2, Barnes 2). Our combination forward was poor, and the large score can only be accounted for by the brilliancy of individual efforts. Had we taken advantage of all our opportunities the score might have been double. The back division did all it had to do fairly well, while Stenning in goal was remarkable. We had six fellows playing against Charterhouse (Beasley, Probyn, Whittow, More, Stenning and Blaker), whilst against Keble College McKenna also made his appearance in the ranks of the School. We must congratulate Probyn and Whittow on getting their "Pinks," Stenning his "Pink-and-Whites," McKenna his 3rd XI.'s, and Blaker and Cooper their House-colours. Our prospects for the Sports are not too bright, but we look to Beasley, Whittow, McKenna, and Cunningham to do something for us. Norman is captain of the T.B.B. tug-of-war, and has gone into training for the event.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on January 24, 1895, the following officers were elected: *President*, S. C. PROBYN, T.B.; *Vice-President*, R. E. MORE, T.B.; *Secretary*, R. AIRY, Q.S.; *Treasurer*, C. R. BEAVEN, Q.S.

Owing to the withdrawal of several former members from the Society, many new members were also elected.

The first ordinary meeting of this term was held on January 31, when R. E. MORE brought forward the motion 'That the constitution and actions of the London County Council, throughout its career, are worthy of all censure.' The following spoke—for the motion: R. E. MORE (proposer), M. L. GWYER (seconder), C. R. BEAVEN, G. NORMAN, A. M. WHITTOW; against: R. AIRY (opposer), S. C. PROBYN, T. H. CORFIELD.

The House divided, with the result: Ayes, 14; Noes, 7. Majority for, 7.

Considering that this was the first meeting under what is almost entirely new management, the debate may well be called a great success. Throughout the meeting the interest in the motion was well sustained, and every speech showed knowledge of the subject under discussion. The individual speeches, though many of them were somewhat shorter than we should like, were, on the whole, good and to the

point. Of course several of the members had personal knowledge of the effects of the acts of the L.C.C., though most of the supporters of the motion showed a tendency to forget that they were also attacking its constitution. We were extremely glad to see one of the new members rising to support the motion.

R. E. MORE, the proposer, contented himself with a speech more conspicuous for its dislike of the L.C.C. than for its length, and though he did not attack its constitution, he brought forward several instances of the Council's waste of money, &c.

R. AIRY, opposer, gave a somewhat half-hearted defence of the L.C.C. Starting with a history of its formation, he went on to show its advantages over the Board of Works, but appeared to have rather a vague notion of what its powers actually were. With a few answers to the proposer, he concluded with a long list of the good they had done, particularly mentioning the work they had done for the working-classes.

M. L. GWYER, seconder, gave us a short, but brilliant, attack on the Progressive Party, with references to the 'Empire' and other instances of their bad government.

C. R. BEAVEN followed to do what the seconder had omitted, viz. to answer the opposer's arguments. It was the employed that the Council ought to employ, not the unemployed loafers. If we might venture to advise, we should advise Mr. Beaven not to speak with such alarming rapidity, since it is often extremely difficult to follow his arguments.

T. H. CORFIELD, in a speech of extreme brevity, mentioned a few examples of the good done by the L.C.C. He was anxious to know Mr. Beaven's meaning of the word 'employed.' A few more remarks followed from G. NORMAN (a maiden speech), the proposer, and the opposer. These were followed by

A. M. WHITTOW, who in a really excellent maiden speech quoted several instances of the Council's waste of money, and among them a case of paving Pancras Road.

S. C. PROBYN closed the debate, with a speech that was superior to the rest not only in its length, but also, as was natural, in its exceptional knowledge of the Council and its doings. After correcting some of the opposer's statements, he proceeded to answer most of the arguments brought against the Council. He especially dwelt on the courageous trial of an Eight Hours Day by the Council.

The House then divided and adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, February 7, when S. C. PROBYN proposed 'That in the opinion of this House there is need of great reform in the House of Lords, as at present constituted.'

The following spoke—for the motion: S. C. PROBYN (proposer) (3), R. AIRY (seconder) (2); against: C. R. BEAVEN (opposer) (2), R. E. MORE. On a division the votes were: Ayes, 3; Noes, 14. Majority against, 11.

The speeches on this occasion were distinctly better than at the last meeting, though the interest generally evinced by the other members was by no means so great. Only Mr. More ventured to speak in addition to those who were in charge of the motion, and the voting shows a slight decrease in the attendance. We had hoped to have the benefit of Mr. Sargeant's company, but circumstances unfortunately rendered this impossible. But the debate, as concerns the speeches, was a great improvement, since all of them were longer and better. It was certainly a pity that the proposer and seconder were so divergent in their views about the 'Lords,' but they managed to conceal it fairly well until the second meeting, when it became more clear, and the House apparently took it into its head that unless one was an ultra-Radical one must vote against the motion, and forthwith voted accordingly.

S. C. PROBYN, proposer, treated the motion from a 'mend, not end' point of view. He wished to strengthen, not to weaken, and to do so he wished to do away with hereditary peers and to have life peers. To show the advantage of this he dwelt on the degeneracy of peers' sons in general, causing much amusement to himself and to the rest of the House.

C. R. BEAVEN, opposer, certainly did his best to answer the preceding speech, but it was only too evident that he had prepared his speech beforehand, and was unwilling, or unable, to alter it when he found the proposer taking up a different ground to what he had anticipated. This fault spoilt what would otherwise have been a really excellent speech. Treating the subject from an extreme Conservative's point of view, he informed us that the 'Lords' were needed to check the Commons, and to inspire respect in the minds of the people.

R. AIRY, seconder, was evidently much more at his ease with this motion than with the last, and consequently his speech was decidedly better. Starting with a short history of the 'Lords,' he dwelt on the fact that for 200 years they had remained at a standstill, while the rest of the Constitution was being improved. In the present state of things any Conservative Bill might pass, but no Liberal, unless the Conservatives in the Commons thought fit to approve it.

S. C. PROBYN followed with a long answer to Mr. Beaven's accusations, denying that he had the remotest wish to either end the 'Lords' or to have an elective chamber. What this motion tended to was to abolish the evils of heredity.

C. R. BEAVEN rose to speak, but after a few words the House adjourned.

The motion was continued on February 14 by

C. R. BEAVEN, who confined himself to discussing the speeches of the proposer and seconder, instead of answering what 'other supporters usually say.' He taunted the proposer and seconder with differing in their views about the 'Lords,' who, he said, were a check on ultra-Radicals. The fact of there being

five out of the forty Liberal peers in the Cabinet proved that the 'Lords' contained good legislators.

R. E. MORE gave the reason for the present general agitation against the House of Lords, viz.: that it was the only way by which the Government could get out of their difficulties. He showed how futile it was for supporters of the motion to quote the United States as an instance of a successful elective chamber.

R. AIRY denied that he had disagreed with the proposer in his former speech, and defied Mr. Beaven to find twenty-four legislators in the House of Lords, asserting that it was not the will of the country they respected, but the will of the Conservative Party.

After a short answer from R. E. MORE,

S. C. PROBYN, who, as we understand, had nobly risen from a bed of sickness in order to support the motion and the Society, was in better form than on the preceding night. Beginning with quotations from Juvenal to bring arguments against heredity, he proceeded to enlarge and discuss the reform he wished to see introduced.

After Mr. MORE and Mr. BEAVEN had made short speeches, the House divided and adjourned.

The next meeting was held on Thursday, February 28, when W. F. FOX proposed 'That in the opinion of this House there is great need of reform in the management of the *Elizabethan*.'

The following spoke—for the motion: W. F. FOX (proposer) (2), L. J. MOON (seconder), S. C. PROBYN, H. O. C. BEASLEY, R. K. GAYE, A. M. WHITTOU; against: H. T. SHERINGHAM (opposer), R. AIRY, C. R. BEAVEN. On a division the votes were: Ayes, 15; Noes, 3. Majority for, 12.

This subject naturally gave material for an interesting debate, but it did not seem to tend to excellency of speeches. They were all far shorter than we should like to see, with the exception, perhaps, of the proposer's and Mr. Probyn's. It is greatly to the credit of all present that a debate on such a question did not degenerate into a quarrel between Q.SS. and T.BB. In fact there was only one speech that at all tended to the introduction of personalities.

W. F. FOX (proposer) made a speech of some ten minutes, the half of which was blame on the *Elizabethan*, and the other half select quotations from the same. He was especially disgusted at the cricket and football reports, and at the non-insertion of correspondence sent in.

H. T. SHERINGHAM (opposer) had the thankless task of addressing a House that was, with very few exceptions, dead against him; and as far as the speech went it was good, but it did not go far enough. He compared the *Elizabethan* with other School papers, and showed that the fault lay not with the management, but with the School.

L. J. MOON, in a maiden speech, dwelt on the poorness of the football reports.

R. AIRY rose in great indignation, because, as he said, Mr. Fox had not kept to his promise of avoiding personalities, but had accused the Q.SS. of gross unfairness and partiality. He complained that Mr. Fox had failed to propose any method by which the *Elizabethan* might be improved.

S. C. PROBYN attacked the paper evidently with an intention to pour oil on troubled waters, and, consequently, was far less bitter in tone than the other speakers had been. He dwelt on the injustice of one person being able to choose and reject what he wished for a School paper.

C. R. BEAVEN then distinguished himself by making perhaps the worst speech we have ever heard from him. He attacked T.B.B. fiercely, and far from trying to avoid quarrelling, seemed to invite it.

W. F. Fox followed with a short defence of his former speech, and H. O. C. BEASLEY made a maiden speech in favour of the motion.

A. M. WHITLOW explained fully the formation of the committee he wished to have appointed.

After short speeches from R. K. GAYE and the opposer, the House divided and adjourned.

Marriages.

HUNT : ELLIOTT.—On February 19, at the British Consulate, Nice, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. F. Langford, Chaplain, Henry Arthur Hunt, of Westminster, son of the late Sir Henry Hunt, C.B., to Alice Mary, daughter of Ernest Elliott, Esq., M.D., R.N., of Southsea.

BEDFORD : CARTER.—On the 5th inst., at St. John's Church, Notting Hill, by the Rev. Edwin Bedford, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Thornton, Francis Donkin Bedford, of Dewhurst Road, West Kensington, to Katharine Helen, third daughter of Hugh Carter, of Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.

REECE : CAMPBELL.—January 1, 1895, at Uppingham Church, by the Rev. C. H. Banning, M.A., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Lightfoot, Rector of Uppingham, George Henry Walton Reece, son of the late R. Marsden Reece, Esq., solicitor, of 14 Furnival's Inn, to Frances Louisa Gordon, second daughter of the Rev. W. Campbell, M.A., Rector of Stoke Dry, Rutland.

Obituary.

WE regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. WILLIAM ROBERT FREMANTLE, D.D., Dean of Ripon, on Friday, March 8, at Wimbledon.

William Robert Fremantle, a younger brother of the first Lord Cottesloe, was the son of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, Lincs., and was born on August 30, 1807. Having been admitted to Westminster on May 18, 1818, he was an unsuccessful Minor Candidate in 1821; was Head Town Boy, and left Bartholomewtide 1825. He was Fell Exhibitioner at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated in October 1825, and became B.A. 1829; M.A. 1832; B.D. and D.D. 1876.

At Oxford he was chiefly known on the river and in the hunting-field, and steered the Oxford boat in the first race against Cambridge at Henley in 1829, the Bishop of St. Andrews (Wordsworth) and Garnier, subsequently Dean of Lincoln, being likewise in the boat; while the Cambridge crew included Bishop Selwyn and Dean Merivale. He became Fellow of Magdalen, and was ordained in 1833 as curate-in-charge of Swanbourne, Bucks, in which parish his family lived. He became Rector of the small parish of Pitchcott, near Aylesbury, and while there married Miss Emily Calvert,

sister of Sir Harry Vernon, of Claydon. Having fallen into weak health he made a tour with his wife to Italy, Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine, and, as a result of his experiences, wrote a pamphlet, addressed to the Bishop of London (Blomfield), on the state of the Eastern Churches.

After holding for a short time the post of West Street Chapel, St. Giles's, he became Vicar of Steeple Claydon and Rector of Middle Claydon, where he remained from 1841 to 1876; when, on the death of Dean McNeile, he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the Deanery of Ripon. In the following year his wife died, but two years later he married Caroline, third daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Leslie-Melville, of Branston, near Lincoln, who survives him. Dean Fremantle was a leader of the Evangelical school among the clergy, and was a devoted supporter of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews and of the Church Missionary Society. He was also the founder and main support of the Navy Mission, having been brought into contact with the railway-makers during the construction of the line from Bletchley to Oxford, which ran through the parish of Claydon, and having then been chaplain to the railway. Bishop Wilberforce gave him an honorary canonry at Christ Church, Oxford, notwithstanding that there had been many passages of arms between them on Papal

aggression, Cuddesdon College, and ritual questions. At Ripon, although Dr. Fremantle was much less controversial and militant an Evangelical than his predecessors, Drs. Goode and McNeile, he preserved the traditions of his party. When the Crown nominated a High Church canon, as in the cases of Canons Mildred Birch and Malcolm MacColl, his innate courtesy made their relations perfectly friendly.

In the Convocation of York the Dean took a leading part in the debates, and was a warm supporter of the party in the Lower House which supported Archbishop Thomson's policy. He was also a constant attendant at Church Congresses, where he frequently read papers and spoke on a variety of topics.

He was able to continue his sermons at the evening services at Ripon till near the close of last year, but was attacked by a bronchial catarrh after attending the New Year festivities, and, though he rallied sufficiently to preside at the annual Chapter at the end of January, and to travel to Wimbledon, he succumbed to a return of the disorder, brought on by a chill

caught at a meeting of the Mission to Navvies, held at the Church House, Westminster, on February 28.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, March 13, at Middle Claydon. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Ripon, Canon Fremantle, and the Rev. G. Harford Battersby. A memorial service was conducted at Ripon Cathedral, and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation and by representatives of every public body in the city. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Waugh.

Dr. Fremantle wrote, in 1851, 'The Life of the Rev. Spencer Thornton,' which went through four editions, and was taken as a typical Evangelical biography by Mr. Conybeare in his celebrated article in the *Edinburgh Review* on Church parties.

He was much attached to country pursuits, and was a capital rider. Not long ago, having been thrown out of his carriage one afternoon with considerable violence, he was in his stall in the Cathedral the next morning. Like most of his family, he was of handsome and commanding presence.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—We have to congratulate C. F. Watherston on being elected to the Junior Mathematical Scholarship, and F. Urch on being honourably mentioned in the Ireland.

We were pleased to hear of the successes of T. H. Corfield, B. C. Boulter, and C. R. Beaven, and that P. Williamson had passed sixth into the Home Civil Service.

Owing to the frost there has been little rowing, and practically no football this term. The Torpids have been abandoned. Henderson, Nesbitt, and Carr were rowing, and Scott was coxing the second Toggler.

We omitted to mention last term that H. S. Morris had come up to Magdalen.

Mods. begin on Thursday.

Yours very sincerely,
EX AËDE CHRISTI.

March 3, 1895.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*Carthusian*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Meteor*, *Ma'burian*, *Quernmoriensian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Malvernian*, *Oakham School Chronicle*, *Cheltonian*, *A. A. Notes*, *Working Men's College Journal*, *Felstedian*, *Cholmeleian*, and *Claviman*.

ERRATA.

Vol. VII. No. 26, page 301, last line of first column, for 'born at Westminster,' read 'a born Westminster.'

Vol. VIII. No. 1, page 316, second line from bottom, second column, for 'Lord Kaglan,' read 'Lord Fitzroy Somerset.'

NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than March 30.

All other communications should be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or Printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, may be forwarded to B. C. Boulter, St. Peter's College, Westminster (not addressed to 'the Treasurer'). Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is in no way responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

Contributions can only be inserted if written on one side of the paper only.

Back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be had from the Secretary at 6d. each.

Morcat.