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EDITORIAL

C. W. A. SCOTT and CAMPBELL BLACK won the London-Melbourne Air Race in two days. This was a remarkable achievement. The endurance and skill of the pilots were extraordinary, apart from any consideration of the machine or the planning and organisation necessary. The other interesting feature of the race was the short interval that elapsed between the arrival of the first and the fifth plane.

The result of this race is the realisation that a commercial air service to Australia taking less than a week is a possibility. To this end large sums of money will be spent and a prodigious amount of energy expended. For what? To get there more quickly. It seems quite ridiculous. The only advantage, true, a great advantage, of faster travel is the reduction of the time wasted in moving from one place to another. But for travel in the true sense of the word this is no advantage. In addition there are great disadvantages. Faster and cheaper travel means that it will become increasingly easier for a greater number of people to move about the world. This will lead to a general levelling of civilisation in different parts of the

world. The great racial differences will be absorbed and even local peculiarities will practically disappear. Standard people will live in standard cities. The effect of climate will be to a great extent neutralised, and the inhabitants of Central Africa and Newcastle will differ no more than do those of Manchester and Newcastle. Travel in this world would not be travel as we know it, merely a journey to another city, of the same type as the one just left behind, with small modifications for the difference in climate and environment.

In the series of "Westminster Worthies," which appeared in THE ELIZABETHAN fifty years ago, there is an article on Abraham Cowley. About 1657 Cowley "was getting tired of public life, and soon after his return from abroad he seems to have meditated a retreat to America."

How useful to have a large and practically unknown country as a refuge from the civilised world! That was 280 years ago. Now it is still possible, though difficult, to escape from civilisation. Within the next century any such refuges may disappear entirely. A well ordered world should contain a country as a sanatorium for those suffering from civilisation.

“WESTMINSTER SCHOOL”

Westminster School: a History, by Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., F.S.A., M.A. (O.W.),
Keeper of the Muniments, Westminster Abbey. Country Life, 10/6.

Westminster has been fortunate in her historians during the last forty years. John Sargeant, who published his *Annals of Westminster School* in 1898, had a genius for accumulating illustrative facts and employing them aptly in the reconstruction of historical scenes, and though his elusive style is sometimes baffling to the ordinary reader, his history has won for itself a secure place in Westminster literature and can never be altogether superseded. But much has been learned since Sargeant wrote and the need has been for some time apparent for a book which would embody the results of recent research among the Abbey muniments and elsewhere. Mr. Tanner has now done for the history of the School what he did eleven years ago for its buildings and topography, and has produced a work which is likely to remain the standard history of the School for many years to come.

The amount of hitherto unpublished material made available is remarkable. Here, for the first time, the early history of the School, which Sargeant only touched on, is fully worked out. The increasing prosperity under Nowell (Head Master, 1543-55), the Elizabethan re-foundation, and the period of quiet growth during the first quarter of the 17th century are described and illustrated by some interesting contemporary documents, and chapters on Busby and the 18th century are followed by the story of the decline and revival of the last century which is told with great sympathy and skill.

The chapters which deal with the early history of the Play have more than a merely Westminster interest, and are really a contribution to the history of the Elizabethan stage. Mr. T. H. V. Motter, in his *School Drama in England*, published some years ago, dealt with the subject, but he suffered from a lack of familiarity with Westminster phraseology (he was under the impression, for instance, that Town Boys and Choristers were interchangeable terms), and some confusion has resulted. Mr. Tanner traces with a sure hand the development of acting at Westminster from the time of Nowell, who was responsible for the introduction of Terence, to

the present day, and he prints in an appendix some interesting Elizabethan play accounts.

Not the least entertaining feature of the book are the petty expenses of school life which are scattered throughout its pages. It is good to know that William Cogan, who was at school under Nowell, paid a penny for a hair-cut (“polling off his head” is the rather alarming entry), and that in 1571 one item on the bill was an article of clothing with the attractive name of a “payre of scabylyonyans.” In 1743 a quarter’s account came to £8 12s. 10d. (is it a reflection on the teaching of the time that the cost of shoe-cleaning exceeded the cost of books by almost five shillings?), and sixty years later the fees at Mrs. Clapham’s boarding house (the present Rigaud’s) were only £36 15s. a year.

In his chapter on Westminster customs Mr. Tanner gives the history of the Greaze, of Ditch-leaping, and of Election. In a section on dress, he points out that Westminster has never consciously adopted any particular form of school uniform but has merely followed the fashions of the period. Changes, when they have been made, have been made with characteristic reluctance. Knee-breeches, which were discarded by the fashionable world about 1820, were worn by the King’s Scholars until 1843. The swallow tail coat which (for day-time wear) was going out in the ’thirties, was maintained until the middle ’fifties; and to-day our everyday dress, till comparatively recently almost universal in London, is seen more and more rarely. When will the process end?

This history is a record of changes, of innovations that become customs and are soon traditions. But the impression which remains is one of continuity. The magnificent photographs show us buildings which have changed little in essentials since the time of Busby, and it is right that we should be able to fill them in imagination with the figures of the past. It has been well said that “no man can serve an institution with full fidelity of comprehension who has not been fed, or fed himself, on its memories.” Mr. Tanner has given a new meaning and interest to the familiar scene, and every Westminster will be grateful to him.

THE FIELDS

WESTMINSTER *v.* OLD CARTHUSIANS

Played at Vincent Square, October 6.

(*Lost, 1-6.*)

The first half of the game was fairly even and Westminster were unlucky to have a goal scored against them, K. P. Caldwell putting the ball over the line during a struggle in the goal mouth. A few minutes later A. S. Hulton broke through our defence and scored again. In the second half Hulton (twice), J. G. Dunbar and J. Graves scored against us, and it was not till a few minutes before time that J. P. Rayne shot our only goal.

Teams.

Westminster.—S. C. Béranger; R. W. Coleman, M. E. Dean; G. Holliday, W. D. Scott, H. A. Budgett; J. G. Corrie, H. F. Symons, J. P. Rayne, F. F. Richardson, G. M. Abrahams.

Old Carthusians.—H. C. Trevanion; G. T. Hollebone, K. H. Bowen; A. J. Wreford Brown, D. A. Pott, D. E. Hacking; J. Graves, J. G. Dunbar, K. P. Caldwell, A. S. Hulton, G. N. Hunt.

WESTMINSTER *v.* OLD BRADFIELDIANS

Played at Vincent Square, October 13.

(*Lost, 1-4.*)

In the first half two goals were scored by C. D. Raynor, one three minutes after the start, the other ten minutes before half-time. After the interval, Sorensen scored two more goals. Near the end of the game Corrie scored for us.

Teams.

Westminster.—R. E. Lygon; R. W. Coleman, N. M. Beyts; W. D. Scott, G. Holliday, H. A. Budgett; J. A. Corrie, H. F. Symons, J. P. Rayne, F. F. Richardson, G. M. Abrahams.

Old Bradfieldians.—P. F. Hughes; R. S. Blundell, J. A. Lightowler; J. D. Tucker, R. W. Graves, R. G. Shaw; C. D. Raynor, M. F. Tyndale, F. M. Sorensen, P. L. Bathurst, L. C. Sloss.

WESTMINSTER *v.* OLD ALDENHAMIANs

Played at Vincent Square, October 20.

(*Drawn, 1-1.*)

Westminster scored first through Corrie. There was no other score till about twenty minutes before half-time when E. W. Millar equalised.

Teams.

Westminster.—R. E. Lygon; N. M. Beyts, R. W. A. Coleman; H. A. Budgett, W. D. Scott, G. Holliday; G. M. Abrahams, J. P. Rayne, H. F. B. Symons, F. F. Richardson, J. A. G. Corrie.

Old Aldenhamians.—R. A. Humbert; D. A. Steed, C. R. Moreland; G. S. Rounce, I. L. Rae, N. S. Smith-Spark; J. C. Auden, W. G. Sparke, E. W. Millar, R. F. Linnett, A. R. Cronin.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

Played at Vincent Square, October 27.

(*Lost, 1-2.*)

Twenty-five minutes after the start W. R. N. Fox scored for the visitors, who had started attacking strongly. D. Ripley added another goal ten minutes before half-time. In the second half play was fairly even until eleven minutes before the final whistle, when Symons scored for us.

Teams.

Westminster.—M. L. Patterson; R. W. A. Coleman, N. M. Beyts; G. Holliday, W. D. Scott, H. A. Budgett; J. A. G. Corrie, F. F. Richardson, H. F. B. Symons, J. P. Rayne, G. M. Abrahams.

Christ Church, Oxford.—B. J. W. Hill; M. F. R. Simpson, M. A. Matthews; E. Bullock, R. W. Edgar, J. R. Bullock; R. Ades, T. R. Skemp, D. Ripley, J. B. Latey, W. R. N. Fox.

WESTMINSTER *v.* LANCING

October 30, 1934

Westminster beat Lancing by 4 goals to 1 at Vincent Square in the first School match of the season. The exchanges were pretty even in the first half, but Westminster played more methodical football than their opponents and in the second half this told in their favour. Individually, several of the Lancing XI played cleverly, and one noticed particularly Salt in goal, Shore at back (his heading was excellent), and Heycock at centre forward, though Scott shadowed him effectively. Westminster combined excellently after the first twenty minutes, and with the forwards finding themselves able to get loose, we saw some nice passing movements; the forwards did not make the mistake, as they have been apt to, of keeping the ball too close and both wingers had a lot of the ball. Corrie was very dangerous and Abrahams improved greatly on his previous form and showed some pretty footwork; but he often spoilt a good piece of work by putting the ball behind. Symons at centre forward was given some room to work in and made full use of it to score two goals; he brought his wingers into the game with well-judged passes and the forward line owed a lot to his generalship. Rayne did an enormous amount of work and was the better of the two insides, but Richardson, though lacking in stamina, played a neat game and worked the ball well; he made some nice openings for Abrahams. The defence, on the whole, was sound with Coleman outstanding; his kicking was accurate and strong with both feet and his positioning and tackling very sure. Beyts, his colleague, is improving fast, but is

still fond of the dangerous practice of dribbling when he should kick first time. Holliday was the best of the half-backs; his tackling was quick and he made many accurate ground passes to his forwards. Budgett also played a good constructive game, but in the second half was clearly feeling the effects of a recently strained muscle. Scott shadowed the centre forward carefully and went in hard for the tackle, but he is still on the slow side and the ball is apt to go the wrong way off his head. But he played a valuable part in the defence. Lygon, returning after a nasty injury to his foot, stopped one ugly dropping shot well, but apart from this was not severely tested: his kicking was strong, but he showed a tendency to drop the ball which was disquieting.

Lancing attacked in a series of strong rushes at the start and after about 15 minutes play Carpenter put over a well judged centre which Du Santoy, not as closely marked as he should have been, had little difficulty in placing past Lygon. Two well engineered attacks by Westminster followed, ending with good shots by Abrahams and Symons, one of which just went wide whilst the other was skilfully saved by Salt. But after 27 minutes Abrahams received a good pass from Symons, cut inside the back and hit a low shot into the net with his right foot. Half time came with the score at one goal apiece.

Five minutes after the resumption Westminster went ahead through Symons who tricked three defenders and shot past Salt from close range. Shortly afterwards Heycock was prominent with a fine run more than half the length of the field before he was crowded out by the good covering of the defence. Westminster's third goal came after 14 minutes and it was a pretty one. Coleman put up a long pass to Corrie who, when challenged, slipped the ball accurately forward to Symons who ran on to it and hit it into the left-hand corner of the net. For some time after this Lancing attacked, but the Westminster covering was good and Lancing were further handicapped by an ankle injury to Heycock, who had to go to outside right. Five minutes from the end Rayne secured possession in midfield and gave the perfect pass to Corrie which enabled him to run past the back and have a clear course to the goal: he made no mistake with his shot.

C. H. T.

Teams.

Westminster.—R. E. Lygon; R. W. A. Coleman, N. M. Beyts; G. Holliday, W. D. Scott, H. A. Budgett; J. A. G. Corrie, J. P. Rayne, H. F. B. Symons (*Capt.*), F. F. Richardson, G. M. Abrahams.

Lancing.—A. F. Salt; E. S. Shore, R. J. Payne-Cook; P. H. Rubie, D. C. J. Mannors, F. J. Connell; A. J. Du Santoy, D. L. M. Murphy, C. R. Heycock, R. D. F. Turner, E. M. Carpenter.

WESTMINSTER *v.* ALDENHAM

November 10, 1934

This match was played at Aldenham in rain so heavy as sometimes to make it difficult both for players and spectators to see what was happening. Ball and surface alike were very slippery, and, as neither side had had a game this season on a wet ground, control suffered and a good deal of the play was rather aimless. Aldenham won by 3 goals to 1, scoring two goals in the first ten minutes and one just after the resumption: Abrahams scored Westminster's solitary goal towards the end of the first half. It was a disappointing result from our point of view, since we were attacking almost continuously throughout the second half, but one must, at the same time, give due praise to the Aldenham defence and in particular to their goalkeeper

for keeping out such a prolonged attack. I have seldom seen better goal-keeping in a school match, and there was no element of luck about it either. Apart from their goalkeeper, I liked the Aldenham centre forward: he was quick and realised the value of the first time pass to his wings. It was he who scored both the early goals, though Scott made his task on both occasions easier than it should have been by being a yard or two out of position on the wrong side of him. Play for the rest of the first half was fairly even, but Westminster began to get the pace of the ground and after several dangerous movements had come to nothing, a long pass put Corrie away on the right: the winger made ground quickly and at the right moment crossed the ball to Abrahams who had closed in and had little difficulty in scoring.

At half time it looked as though Westminster would soon draw level, and immediately Symons looked to have scored with a first time hooked shot from a neat pass by Corrie: but the Aldenham goalkeeper brought off a wonderful save from point blank range, and within five minutes Aldenham had gone further ahead: their outside left, from a difficult angle, pushed rather than drove the ball towards goal, and Lygon, forgetting the cardinal rule to put the body behind the hands, allowed the greasy ball to slip through them over the line.

After this, apart from isolated raids, one of which ended in a good drive by the outside right hitting our crossbar, Aldenham seldom looked dangerous, and it was left to their defence to cling on to their lead in the praiseworthy way I have mentioned above. Certainly our shooting was not as deadly as it should have been, but it was not far off the mark on half a dozen occasions.

Coleman, as usual, was prominent in the Westminster defence, but Scott was a little uncertain and Sutton was too often out of position. Beyts did not kick first time often enough but was otherwise good, and Holliday was excellent both in attack and defence. The forwards, except possibly for their shooting and a certain inaccuracy in Rayne's passing, were quite impressive and Symons did some very neat things. Corrie was slightly the better of the two wings, because Abrahams was inclined to hold the ball a little too long.

C. H. T.

Team.

Westminster.—R. E. Lygon; R. W. A. Coleman, N. M. Beyts; G. Holliday, W. D. Scott, P. J. Sutton; J. A. G. Corrie, J. P. Rayne, H. F. B. Symons (*Capt.*), F. F. Richardson, G. M. Abrahams.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

November 17, 1934

Charterhouse beat Westminster at Vincent Square by a goal scored by G. G. Dunbar fifteen minutes from the end of the second half. A draw would probably have been a fairer reflection of the play, for, though it seemed to me that Charterhouse had slightly the better side, yet on the day's play there is no doubt that Westminster had the more scoring chances and some of them came desperately near to being turned to account. The ground was in first-class condition and a large crowd both inside and outside the railings saw a game which was played at a great pace. There was a lot of good football played on both sides, and the only criticism one had to make was that at times keenness and the even balance of the contest caused members of the defences of both sides to tackle more robustly than legally: this, however, was not continuous, nor did it occur often enough to spoil an otherwise excellent game.

The kicking of both Charterhouse backs was very strong, and they had to do a lot of covering in the centre of the

field as well as getting out on to the wingers, for there was often an open gap down the middle which Symons made good use of. They did this well, but one always felt that a swift pass down the middle might result in a Westminster goal and twice, once in each half, it almost did: the first time Symons was going right through in the penalty area when he was brought down, some thought unfairly; the second time he was left with only the goalkeeper to beat, but shot weakly and the ball was saved on the line. On the Westminster side Coleman kicked nearly as well as the Charterhouse pair and positioned himself better, whilst Beyts has improved his first-time kicking, though he could not achieve the length of the other three backs. The half-back lines were evenly matched, but I thought Scott established a closer hold over Dunbar than Yule over Symons. Holliday was excellent again and Sutton showed considerable improvement. He goes into a tackle strongly, but his constructive work is not yet accurate enough, and I thought both he and Scott were lucky to escape the referee's eye once or twice for obstruction. Forward the Westminster wings were definitely more dangerous than the Carthusian, and Symons a more finished, though slower, centre forward than Dunbar, but Charterhouse had a big advantage at inside forward, where Lomas played a game distinguished by class in all he did. His footwork was very neat, and time and again he made the pass, generally to his wing but sometimes to the centre forward, which enables the recipient of it to run on to the ball and leave his opponent standing. His was a great display. The Westminster insides worked hard and Richardson showed neat footwork and made some nice passes, but he has not got really sufficient stamina for the inside position; Rayne got through a vast amount of work, but his passes were too obvious and in addition frequently ill-gauged both in direction and in strength. Lygon was adequate in goal, but did not impress me as being either as quick or as safe as Melford.

Westminster opened slowly, a common fault of theirs this year, and Charterhouse attacked at the start. The defence, however, covered well and the goal was seldom in serious danger. Corrie had a great chance when, from a quick breakaway, Symons slipped the ball to Richardson, who placed a first-time pass so adroitly that the winger was able to cut in and shoot from only five or six yards out; he did not, however, hit the ball properly—perhaps it bounced awkwardly—and Melford brought off a quick one-handed save. Shortly afterwards Symons hit the right-hand upright with a fast drive. Lomas made some lovely openings for Dowding, but the winger did not make the most of them, and the interval came without any score.

In the second half, play continued very even and for a little while became too robust. With only a quarter of an hour left Symons went very near following a free kick and then had the opportunity to which I have referred. Directly afterwards play was transferred to the other end, G. G. Dunbar got possession, and from about twenty yards put in a hard shot which went high into the net, and gave Lygon only a slight chance of saving. That goal acted as a tonic and for ten minutes Charterhouse launched attack after attack, Lomas being continually prominent: he gave Dowding two splendid chances but the winger shot very wide. In the last five minutes of the game Westminster returned to the attack, every member of the side, except the goalkeeper, going up into their opponents' half. Corrie had a great chance from a cross by Abrahams but he could not quite meet the bounce of the ball, and in the last half-minute, Rayne almost equalised from a terrific scramble following a corner.

C. H. T.

Teams.

Westminster.—R. E. Lygon; R. W. A. Coleman, N. M. Beyts; G. Holliday, W. D. Scott, P. J. Sutton; J. A. G. Corrie, J. P. Rayne, H. F. B. Symons (*Capt.*), F. F. Richardson, G. M. Abrahams.

Charterhouse.—H. A. Melford; R. M. Hollis, D. F. M. Roberts; P. R. Crompton, J. de D. Yule, J. H. E. Guest; A. D. C. Dowding, J. M. Lomas, G. G. Dunbar, J. C. Dunbar, G. E. Hodgson.

THE WATER

It is six years since Dr. G. C. Bourne gave a lecture on rowing up School. Since then there have been no lectures at all. During this term this state of affairs has been remedied. Three lectures have been given to senior members of the boat club. The lectures were well chosen, for they represented three different schools of thought, Mr. Steve Fairbairn representing himself, Mr. J. Beresford, sen., what might be called Metropolitan orthodoxy, and Mr. G. A. Ellison orthodoxy.

Modern English rowing dates from the introduction of slides in the 'seventies. The style founded by such giants as T. C. Edwards-Moss and J. H. D. Goldie was an adaptation of the old fixed seat style to a slide. This style, known as the English style, though its originator was an American professional sculler, Edward Hanlan, flowered brilliantly in the 'nineties. The Oxford, Leander, and New College crews of that period were among the most brilliant that ever rowed. At this time Dr. Bourne, who had learnt to row at Eton under Dr. Warre, was coaching New College and produced crews which for style and pace were, and still would be, unbeatable. Their greatest achievement was in 1892, when they won the Grand from Leander by 2 feet in the then record time of 6 mins. 51 seconds. The last crew of that age was the Cambridge 1900 crew. After that English rowing went almost completely to pieces. The Third Trinity eights of the first three years of the century were good, but by 1905, when Steve Fairbairn returned to Cambridge to coach, the great and glorious style of the 'nineties had degenerated to what Mr. Ellison called "an idle flap of the body with no drive or power." This Steve immediately set out to cure by insistence on ease and leg-drive. His crews were immediately successful, though

not in the Grand, which was carried off by the Belgians in 1906, 1907 and 1909. In 1908 orthodox rowing had sunk to such a low level that a Leander crew to represent England at the Olympic Games had to be made up of veteran oarsmen. This crew again showed how to row. Several of its members were great oarsmen of the 'nineties and this year marked a revival in English rowing. The four Oxford crews stroked by R. C. Bourne, son of Dr. Bourne, were coached by Dr. Bourne, and easily beat the Cambridge crews who were already basing some of their rowing on Steve's methods. After the war came another decline, until the Cambridge 1924 crew, the lightest of modern times, rowing in almost perfect style, beat a heavier and equally experienced Oxford crew easily in a very fast time. From that year the Cambridge crews, under Mr. Haig Thomas, have been unbeaten. All, except possibly this year's crew, rowed in the orthodox style, though Cambridge colleges became more and more Fairbairn. In addition to this, tideway rowing, which had been dormant since the 'eighties, revived. The post-war history of tideway rowing is divisible into two periods, 1921-26 and 1926 to the present day. During the first period Thames won the Grand once, in 1923, and London were no good at all. After 1926, when Steve Fairbairn left Thames, Thames improved and won the Grand in 1928 with a wonderful crew. From 1930 onwards the premier tideway club has been London, though this year Thames were equally good.

This short review of English rowing may seem off the point, but a certain background of rowing history is necessary properly to understand the opinions and methods advanced in the lectures.

All three lecturers were agreed on one point. The necessity for keenness and concentration in rowing and, above all, the necessity for thinking. Otherwise they differed. The lecturers may be divided into two categories. There is, first, Steve Fairbairn, who believes that the best rowing is natural rowing and therefore an oarsman should be left to himself to discover what is right. On the other hand, both Beresford and Ellison were agreed that rowing is unnatural and therefore must be learnt with much care

and concentration. It is the coach's job to lead them on the right path. These two principles are the foundations of the two opposing styles. Steve prefers to call his teaching the Fairbairn method. This leaves him free to say that any good crew is rowing on his methods. There is, however, a Fairbairn style, and the difference between Fairbairnism and orthodoxy is obvious. Starting from the general principles stated above it is easy to see how the two styles have developed. Fairbairnism goes for the easy way ("If you can't do it easy, you can't do it at all") orthodoxy for the harder and therefore possibly less enjoyable method. In orthodox rowing the foundation of the stroke is the legs. But legs alone will not carry one very far. The body, which possesses immense muscular power, must be added to the legs to attain the maximum possible pace with the least expenditure of effort. In order to achieve this, orthodox teaching aims at perfect combination of body and legs with the maximum possible length in the water. The beginning is caught, or rather gripped, at the full reach forward by simultaneously raising the hands and springing the weight back from the stretcher. The spring is distributed equally between the legs and the erector spine muscles, these muscles being situated in the small of the back. The body swings back so sharply that it is upright before the slide has travelled six inches. This leaves ten inches of slide to finish with. The finish is obtained by a simultaneous drive of the legs, swing back of the body, and draw with the arms. All should finish together. The last thrust with the legs at the finish gives the boat momentum so that it can run fast during the swing forward. The importance of this has been realised by the Americans. The way in which their boats run between the strokes is perfect. The finish is rowed right home, the oar being extracted by dropping the forearms and turning it on to the feather with the inside wrist. There is no movement of the shoulders or the biceps. On the swing forward the slide begins to move once the body is past the perpendicular. The oar is held perfectly loosely in the hands, the turning of the oar being done with the inside hand, and its height above the water being controlled by the outside hand.

With all this Beresford was substantially in agreement. In addition he insisted on rhythm

as the most important part of rowing. This depended on the finish, which was therefore more important than the beginning. The lateral pressure insisted upon by Steve was overdone, for it was really an automatic action.

In the Fairbairn style of rowing the legs are not only the foundation, but the whole stroke. The beginning is caught by rowing the blade in with the legs. The body can take care of itself. So can the middle of the stroke. The oar is rowed round the turn at the finish, that is, the oar is rowed out of the water, turned on to the feather, and shot away in the reverse direction. This shoot away of the oar brings the body up from the finishing position, which is not defined, except as the position in which the oar handle can move furthest without actually touching the body. The swing forward should be easy and controlled. The weight of the body is off the seat and on the oar handle and rigger, so that the oarsman feels that he is climbing up his oar and that the oar is bringing him forward. The whole control of the oar is in the inside hand, which also, through the thumb and little finger, gives the lateral pressure. This is very important. The oarsman should attempt to push the button through the rigger at the finish and on the swing forward. Finally, the oar must not be gripped tightly but held by the fingers in a steely springy grip as if the fingers were a hook.

There were great differences of opinion as to the methods of training and coaching. Ellison advocated teaching beginners on fixed seats because the feel of the oar and the water and the elementary movements are best learnt without worrying about the slide. Boats, rig, and oars must be suitable for the oarsman. No good can be achieved by ignoring such matters. The belief that the instruments which one uses are not worth bothering about is, however, very commonly met with, as is illustrated by the story of the captain of the Jesus College Boat Club who said, "Oh, we don't bother about those things. We only go to have a nice row." The coach is only the crew's assistant, not its mind. That is, he is only there to tell them what not to do and point out the correct method. The rest must come from the crew. It is they who put his teaching into practice, not the coach.

Beresford cited the Thames four of 1909 as an example of his training methods. They never paddled light, but used to go for long paddles in order to get the action mechanical. By concentration and constant repetition it eventually became automatic. Finally, boat club cliques, such as used to exist in Thames, must be avoided. Steve, on the other hand, thought that the crew must be left to themselves almost entirely. They should be encouraged to imitate the scrub turkey, that is, use their own initiative. As for preparation for a race, "mileage makes champions." That was all, let the crew row a long way and find their own method of achieving pace. This is got by natural rowing. The untaught oar on the Serpentine is a model oar because he rows naturally. Finally, rowing must be practised for its own sake; colours, individual praise, and even the results of races are unimportant. "A parson gave a lunch to some of his pupils and, on taking the cover off the fish, he exposed a piece of cod that smelt. He looked puzzled, and said it was past understanding. Whereupon his prize scholar said: 'Is that the piece of cod that passeth all understanding?' So in rowing, if you give earnest attention to the soul and spirit of it, you can get the 'Peace of God which passeth all understanding,' but if you row for show, personal glorification, etc., you will only get the piece of cod that smells, and some day you may realise: 'Vanity, vanity, all is vanity, and vexation of spirit.'"

Steve quoted other portions of his new book, *Chats on Rowing*, which is a statement of his own methods and an attack on what he thinks is orthodox teaching. This is natural enough, for orthodox rowing in 1905 was like that. Steve corrected it by concentration on the opposite extreme. But, as Ellison said, concentration on the legs can only produce a very high standard of mediocrity.

THE ROUSE BALL CUP

THERE were some fine races for the Rouse Ball Cup and the Town Boys' Rudder, which were rowed for just before the Exeat. Ashburnham, Rigaud's and King's Scholars put on really good crews. Grant's were much improved and won their first race for some

years; but Homeboarders and Busby's fell away from their usual good standard. Rigaud's were well together and showed excellent racing spirit, but Ashburnham were stroked by Quixley with great judgment and determination, and his spurt which won the final was a piece of first-class racing, which augurs well for Westminster rowing during the coming year. And that spurt, in perfect rhythm, could not have been made if he had not been splendidly backed up by Beeman at 3, and Deller and Evans at 2 and bow.

In the first race, RR. (Surrey) and K.SS. (Mdx.) had a ding-dong battle all the way from the Mile Post to the Stone. RR. started at 33 to K.SS. 30, and led by a little; they steered rather far out in the bay, and at Beverley K.SS. led by a few feet, rowing hard at 38 to Rigaud's 37; at the finish RR. were spurting at 39, and the K.SS. replying at 37 were unable to keep their lead, but a fine finish resulted in a dead-heat. Time, 4.50.

This race was followed on the same course by an easy win for Ashburnham over H.BB. A.HH. started at 34 to H.BB. 36, and soon had a lead; at Beverley they were rowing 36 to H.BB. 33, and taking their boat in hand at 39, they won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths in 4.55 secs.

Grant's rowed Busby's up the reach from the University Stone to the Mile Post, Grant's having the Middlesex station. It was a close race all the way. Grant's started at the faster stroke, and were rowing 34 to Busby's 33 at the Boathouse and 32 to Busby's 30 at Beverley. Here they increased their slight lead, and they won by just over a length, in spite of Busby's spurting 37 to their 36. Time, 5 min. 5 secs.

The second race between RR. and K.SS. was again from the Mile Post to the Stone, but in much rougher water than before. K.SS. were on Middlesex, and Rigaud's on Surrey. Both crews started at 34, but Rigaud's got away much faster, and along the wall they were far enough ahead to take the shelter by the Middlesex shore—a good piece of coxing. Getting into the better water, K.SS. rallied well, but were water-logged. Rigaud's won by 5 lengths. Time, 5.49.

The final also needed two races before it was decided. In the first race, from the Stone to the Mile Post, A.HH. were on Surrey, RR. in the centre, and GG. on Middlesex. RR. started

well, and had just over a length's lead at Beverley; at the end of the football ground, A.HH. spurted and overlapped again; GG. were rowing well but were now two lengths behind. A few yards from the finish, A.HH. and RR. fouled, when RR. were still leading by a few feet. A re-row was ordered.

The re-row produced a fine race. GG. had withdrawn. The two leading crews rowed from the Mile Post to the Stone, A.HH. being on the Surrey station. A.HH. led at the start, rowing 38 to RR.'s 37, but only by a foot or two. RR. were rowing very well, and went ahead to lead by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length at Beverley; here A.HH. spurted, but RR. replied, and kept their lead, rowing 36 to A.HH. 35. At Ayling's RR. were still ahead and rowing at 38 to A.HH. 36; here A.HH. spurted magnificently, keeping excellent rhythm at a fast stroke, to win by $\frac{3}{4}$ length in 5 min. 13 secs. Both crews are to be congratulated on their splendid effort and sporting spirit. Mr. Franklin umpired the races, which this year started from stake-boats—a great improvement; and Mr. Fisher was time-keeper.

A. H. F.

A.HH.: G. L. Evans (bow), P. J. R. Deller, P. Beeman, F. G. P. Quixley (stroke), R. H. Pinder-Wilson (cox).

RR.: B. L. Simpson (bow), A. L. Worthington, P. G. F. Rice-Stringer, P. P. Howell (stroke), R. J. Penney (cox).

GG.:—D. Aggs (bow), A. J. Glyn, E. O. Watson, K. S. Saunders (stroke), P. J. J. Roberts (cox).

K.SS.:—M. J. Starforth (bow), D. M. M. Carey, C. R. H. Eggar, J. F. Davis (stroke), B. E. Urquhart (cox).

H.BB.:—M. F. M. Carey (bow), E. J. Townroe, A. P. R. Robinson, H. M. Gardiner (stroke), E. R. S. Baker (cox).

BB.:—A. H. Fairweather (bow), J. E. J. Hayward, F. G. Stevens, R. H. G. L. Pirkis (stroke), M. W. West (cox).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—His Majesty having, with his characteristic good nature, directed, that notwithstanding the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the usual theatric representations by the King's scholars should be given on the days appointed, the first performance took place last night. The comedy selected was the *Eunuch*. . . The play upon the whole went off extremely well, so well indeed, that the strong impression on our mind on leaving the school was that the *Eunuch* is one of the best acting comedies ever written in any language, and that a representation of it in the olden time must have been altogether delightful.—(*The Times*, 4th Dec., 1834.)

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Elizabethan*

THE LIBRARY

Sir,

I should like to make use of the columns of THE ELIZABETHAN in order to make an urgent appeal to O.W.W. on behalf of the Scott Library.

The progressive extension of the library is hindered to an almost incredible extent by the great loss of books. The great and constant expense of replacing essential works, which have been lost by borrowers who cannot be traced, hinders me enormously in acquiring new volumes, which are also necessary to keep the Library up to date. If all the O.W.W. who have relatively recently left School were to search their own libraries diligently, I feel sure that some of these missing volumes would be traced. The pressure of activity during one's last school days makes the inadvertent packing up of Library books almost inevitable, certainly excusable. Once mixed up with other volumes, Library books are not easily recognised without a minute search. May I venture to ask O.W.W. to undertake such a search, and to return any of our volumes they may find?

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Westminster,

20th October, 1934.

G. C. CLARIDGE,

Librarian.

THE SCHOOL MISSION

Sir,

I read in an appeal for the School Mission, dated October 29th, 1934, that of the ninety-five Old Westminster subscribers forty-five left Westminster over twenty-five years ago; and the 1,800 or more who have left since then are represented (apart from a few supporters at Oxford and Cambridge who drop out when they leave the University) by nine subscribers.

As one who is entirely unconnected with the organisation of the Mission, I should like to say that it seems nothing short of a disgrace upon Westminster that so few boys, when they leave, continue to help in a practical manner the organisation provided by the School to help those poor people who cannot go to a school like Westminster. It is absolutely untrue that any Old Westminster cannot afford, say, 2/6 a year as a subscription to the Mission. Perhaps the method of compelling present Westminsters to subscribe is somewhat responsible for this blemish upon the School. At any rate, the above statistics afford Socialists a justifiable reason for jeering at the Public School System.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Dunsford, Exeter,

23rd November, 1934.

EDWARD MANSFIELD.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXPLORING SOCIETY

Sir,

On 3rd August a party of 52 public school boys sailed from Liverpool for an expedition into the centre of Newfoundland; they returned on 17th September after 29 days in the wilds of the country on a better holiday than many of them had ever spent before. The expedition was organised by the Public Schools Exploring Society, founded and led by Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levick,

R.N., who was a member of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition. This was the society's first expedition to Newfoundland, its previous exploits having been in Finland. Commander Levick hopes to return to Newfoundland next year, and plans are already being made for a camp at the edge of the "barrens," the tract of rocky but far from barren country in the centre of the island.

Though many of its members frankly did go for a holiday, the purpose of the expedition was scientific; for a great deal of Newfoundland is unmapped and has never been scientifically surveyed. The expedition brought back many birds, plants, and insects (including 20 varieties of mosquito), with a number previously unknown in the island. Three film cameras were in operation, which should yield some fine results.

It may seem strange that the country which rejoices in its title of "the Oldest Colony" should have great extents still unexplored; its inhabitants—only a quarter of a million—are scattered along or near to the coastline, and the nature of the country—not forbidding, but certainly uninviting—does not encourage inquiry. Cod is "Newfoundland currency," though lately supplanted from first place in the island's industries by paper, manufactured from the forests of spruce fir at two great mills. One of them, at Grand Falls, 330 miles from St. John's, the capital, is owned by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, associated with the *Daily Mail*, to which it exports 300 tons of newsprint daily. The A.N.D. Co. treated the P.S.E.S. party very handsomely, giving it transport for stores and accommodation at Grand Falls, with assistance from its employees everywhere up to the depots below the base camp, which was situated on the Great Rattling Brook—a stream no narrower than the Thames at Putney, but only a brook as they go in those parts.

From the base camp the first task was to stock a depot on the River Gander, 17 or 18 miles away, with food and stores for a party of surveyors to map the river and its tributaries. To transport half a ton of food over 17 miles sounds easy; it was not. The route lay through virgin forest—spruce firs with thick undergrowth and frequent windfalls—and "open country"—in plain English, bogs, into which the feet of the party, each member laden with 50 or 60 lbs. on his back, sank depressingly at every step. Marching across them for more than twenty minutes at a stretch was impossible; and to cover that 17 miles in two days was really creditable.

After the map-makers had been left at the River Gander, a party of fifteen (in which was your correspondent) set out for a 20-day march in the centre of the island. On its way the party suffered manifold discomforts, from rain and insects and boots, and found itself extremely hungry before long; but there were new sights to see, new lakes to be found, new rivers to be waded through—new to the map, at any rate. Some of the evenings were themselves reward enough for discomforts suffered; but experience of that weather should leave no ground for complaint at the fickleness of its feeble English imitator.

Delights of civilisation were snapped up eagerly on the return journey, after a regimen of Army biscuit (very nutritious and very hard), and pemmican (dried and salted reindeer meat, perhaps harsh to a delicate palate, but ambrosia there), with some cheese, butter, and chocolate,

and a rabbit to help, with luck. Everyone arrived in England fit, most with more weight than when they set out, glad to have been on a holiday which, more perhaps than any other, served a holiday's true purpose of being the cake which makes bread eat better afterwards.

Westminster School was represented on this expedition by R. J. S. M. Arnold, whose special interest was geology, and R. M. Robbins, who did nothing in particular. They both hope that Westminsters will go on next year's expedition, for they are certain to have an excellent time, with the inducement of doing some really useful scientific work.

Yours faithfully,

Christ Church, Oxford, R. MICHAEL ROBBINS.
15th October, 1934.

REMINISCENCES

Sir,

The correspondence in THE ELIZABETHAN is always interesting.

I trust that you will let me say that I have always heard that it was Byron when a boy at Eton who won the prize for a poem on the Miracle in Cana of Galilee. All he wrote was "the water blushed to see her GOD."

May I add also to Bruce Dickson's letter that new boys used to be asked to go to "Ginger's" to get a copy of the map of the undiscovered islands!

Are the titles "Substance" and "Shadows" ever used nowadays?

Yours very truly,

Duncroft Cottage, Capel, Surrey. FRANCIS L. DENMAN.
26th November, 1934.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS

Sir,

I can partly answer one of Mr. Eggar's questions. In my time, 1869-1875, only the Q.S.S. monitors were installed up School. About three weeks before the end of the Long Half, first the New Captain, and then in succession the three monitors were handed the rod from the rod-drawer. With the first admission the last year's captain and monitors retired and for the first week the new Captain was the only official in power. Lag monitor only had a day or two of his new office that term. The new officials were known as "Gingerbread" till the end of the term.

Somewhere about 1873-4 Dr. Scott appointed three Town-boy monitors—I think called Praepostors at first. They were Phillimore, Rodocanachi and Roberts, and a little later Denman. I do not remember any public installation, but there may have been one. In any case, the ceremony only took place once a year for the Q.S.S., and can only have happened at rare intervals for the Townboys.

I may add that the commemoration which is now, I think, held annually up School is comparatively modern and dates from Rutherford. Till then the only thing of this sort was the long Latin prayer added to the usual grace in Hall at the Election Dinner.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. A. COWELL.

THE PAST YEAR

SIR,

The 1933/34 scholastic year has not been quite such a bright one as usual for Old Westminsters in the realm of sport. I think it may be of interest, however, to give a short summary of the brighter deeds accomplished by Westminsters past and present during that period.

To begin with the highest honour, that of representing one's country in the International field. I find two names,

those of C. A. Harvey, who played soccer for the Scottish Amateur side and R. W. Hartley, who played golf for England; it is to be noted, however, that neither the latter nor his brother W. L. Hartley represented Great Britain in the Walker Cup as they had done two years previously in the United States.

Next, to turn to our Blues. Whereas in 1932/33 we had soccer, running, rowing, swimming and fencing Blues, this year in the major Inter-Varsity events we had no representatives. It should be pointed out, however, that G. A. Ellison was extremely unfortunate not to row through illness in the Oxford VIII in the very year he was President of the O.U.B.C. In Inter-Varsity events we had three representatives, two at fencing in C. A. Whitney-Smith, incidentally captain of fencing at Oxford, and P. M. Turquet of Cambridge, and one in the ski-ing events in I. K. Munro of Cambridge, who subsequently represented the English Universities with success against several Continental ones. J. D. Argyle of Oxford was very close to a soccer Blue, as was M. H. Matthews, also of Oxford, to one at cricket. This was the first time for 10 years that we had no representative in the football match and it is now seven years since we had a player in the cricket match. J. C. Cherry got a trial cap for rowing at Oxford as a Freshman. J. A. Evetts was not able to play much cricket at Oxford, which was unfortunate as he had done so well for Oxfordshire during the previous summer.

Leaving the University field, we find an excellent footballer in K. H. L. Cooper who played regularly last year for the Corinthians' first side; incidentally the President of this club, R. T. Squire, is an O.W. Two good club cricketers are P. J. H. Dunn, who regularly gets a big crop of wickets for Beckenham, and S. H. W. Levey, who scored over 2,000 runs in club cricket last summer. N. L. Foster plays regularly for the Royal Artillery and occasionally for the Army at both hockey and cricket, whilst W. H. D. Wakely kept wicket for the Royal Engineers in their annual game at Lords with the R.A., a match in which Foster was also playing.

At Golf, our O.W. side as usual did extremely well in the Halford-Hewitt Cup. In the Welsh Amateur Golf Championship R. Chapman reached the semi-final round.

In the aeronautical field, H. R. A. Edwards flew with great skill in the King's Cup and reached the final in the event, a difficult performance in itself. This event was won a few years back by his brother E. C. T. Edwards. C. W. A. Scott is one of the competitors in the London-Melbourne Air race.

Finally, amongst present Westminsters, F. F. Richardson not only captained one of the sides in the Colts Match at Lords, but he also batted and bowled well. We had no representative in the more important game between the Lords' Schools and the Rest, a match in which R. H. Angelo did so well in the previous year, when M. H. Matthews was keeping wicket for the Rest.

J. R. Quertier has revived Westminster Lawn Tennis which produced in the past such well-known players as the Doherty brothers and Mavrogardato; he reached the last eight in the schoolboy championships and he was in the winning pair in the Surrey Junior championships.

Thus, without being brilliant, there have been O.W.'s who have distinguished themselves in most realms of activity and I have no doubt overlooked no small number of others who might figure in this letter.

I conclude with an apology for taking up so much of your valuable space and remain,

Yours truly,

C. P. CLARK,

Bordeaux, 11th October, 1934.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Mr. C. W. A. Scott has been awarded the British Silver Medal of the Royal Aeronautical Society in recognition of his achievements for aviation in the England-Australia air race.

Col. R. H. Phillimore, D.S.O., has been appointed Director of the Geodetic Branch of the Survey of India.

The Revd. Guy Beech, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Vicar of King's Langley, Hertfordshire.

The Revd. P. T. Browning has been appointed to be Vicar of St. Martin's, Brighton.

Mr. M. P. Lonnon has been awarded his Trial Eights cap at Cambridge, and Mr. J. C. Cherry again rowed in the Trial Eights race at Oxford.

The Revd. Arthur Henry Winter, who celebrated his 90th birthday on December 4, is the oldest cricket Blue now living. Admitted in 1858, he was for five years in the School XI, and played for Cambridge against Oxford in 1865, 1866 and 1867. He first appeared for the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's in 1866, and also played for Middlesex.

Mr. R. M. Saner has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service.

BIRTHS

BARRINGTON-WARD.—On October 10, the wife of R. M. Barrington-Ward, a daughter.

HARTLEY.—On November 14, the wife of W. Lister Hartley, a daughter.

LANE.—On September 24, the wife of C. R. Lane, a son.

LAWSON.—On October 30, the wife of Ralph Lawson, a daughter.

SILLAR.—On October 30, the wife of Kenneth G. Sillar, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

HARRISON - TWISS.—On October 11, Douglas Edwin Harrison to Nancy Kemble Twiss, only daughter of Mrs. R. E. Gibson and step-daughter of Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., of Government House, Karachi.

KEDDIE - RIDLEY.—On September 25, at Meru, Kenya Colony, Alan James Keddie to Joan Wells, only daughter of Mr. E. Oswald Ridley and the late Mrs. Oswald Ridley.

DEATHS

WE regret to announce the deaths of several Old Westminsters.

CHARLES GERALD RICHARD LEE was the eldest son of Richard Lee, of Chelsea Gardens, London. He was admitted in 1868, and after leaving became a member of the London Stock Exchange. His first wife, whom he married in 1901, was Enid Louisa, daughter of Robert Leake, M.P., of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks. He married, secondly, in 1912, Mildred Henrietta Dorothy, widow of Gilbert A. Thackeray, of Wymondham, Norfolk, and daughter of Henry James Dunell, of Hyde Park Square, London. He died on October 24, aged 79.

JAMES WHEEN LORD was the son of William Henry Lord, of Torquay, Devon. He was admitted from Marlborough College in 1895 and left in 1898. He died on September 25, aged 53.

RIVIS MEAD was the younger son of Elisha Preston Mead, of Whitby, Yorkshire. He was admitted in 1872 and elected Q.S. in 1875. On leaving he studied medicine in Edinburgh and, after taking his degree, was attached to the Edinburgh University Hospital, becoming M.R.C.S. in 1883. After spending some years as Surgeon to the Seaside Home at Whitby he went out to Australia. He died at Waitara, New South Wales, on October 1, aged 74.

HENRY CUTHBERT SCOTT, who died at the age of 61 on August 18, 1933, was the son of Gerald Lewis Scott, headmaster of a preparatory school at Whitchurch, Hants., by Marie, daughter of Colonel Wilhelm von Lerche, of Wernigerode, Germany. He was admitted Q.S. in 1887, and went up to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as a scholar in 1890. He had been an assistant master at Twyford School, Winchester, since 1895. He married in 1923 Hilda Amelia, daughter of Frederic William Halsey, of Compton, near Winchester.

HARRY OLIVER BARON SHOUBRIDGE, who died on November 6, aged 62, was the son of Henry Shoubridge, of Westminster, and was admitted in 1886. In 1891 he left to go to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, and he joined the Service in 1894 as an assistant engineer, Bombay Presidency. He was for some time on the staff of the Bombay Port Trust, and he was made Under-Secretary to Government in 1902. But his main employment was the design and construction of important irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. In 1920 he was appointed by Lord Lloyd Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, a position which he held until his retirement in 1927. He was made a C.I.E. in 1926. He married in 1911 Evaline Zillah Mould.

CHARLES BABINGTON WESTMACOTT was one of the best known theatre managers in Australia. The son of Augustus Frederick Westmacott, of Hertford Street, London, he was admitted in 1874 and left in 1879. After three years spent in farming he became an actor. At one time he leased several Australian theatres, and was general manager for Mr. Oscar Asche when he visited Australia. He died on October 20, aged 70.

ELIZABETHAN CLUB

IN the last number there was a mistake in the account of the Elizabethan Club. The subsidy paid by the Club to THE ELIZABETHAN is £100, not £10 as was printed.

The General Committee will meet on the following dates in 1935:—

January 30th; March 6th; May 15th; June 12th; October 2nd; and November 13th.

NEW MEMBERS

John Alderson (K.S. 1928-34), "Sangeen School," Manor Road, Bournemouth.

Herbert Seymour Howard (A.H. 1932-34), 40, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' GOLFING SOCIETY

The Autumn Meeting was held at Bramshot Golf Club, Fleet, Hants., on Saturday, 22nd Sept., 1934, when the results of the competitions were:—

Sutherland Challenge Cup and President's Prize:—

J. M. Horrisby, 78—12=66 *nett*.

Captain's Prize—

R. H. Blundell, 93—15=78 *nett*.

Club Tankards (4 Ball Foursomes against Bogey)—

J. W. Jacomb-Hood (8) }
and S. Jacomb-Hood (17) } 4 *up*.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:—

Alleymian, Blue, Carthusian, Cheltonian (2), Clavinian, Cliftonian, Corian, Eton College Chronicle (9), Felstedian, Fettesian, Glenalmond Chronicle, Haileyburian, Johnian, Lancing College Magazine, Leys Fortnightly (2), Melburian (2), Malvernian, Melburian, Meteor (2), Mill Hill Magazine, Onsel, Radleian, Reptonian, St. Edward's School Chronicle, St. Peter's College Magazine, Salopian (2) Stonyhurst Magazine, Wykehamist.

The Westminster Pocket Diary for 1935 is now on sale at the School store. It contains, besides much information about the School, the main fixtures for the coming year. The termly Almanack will no longer be issued, but a slip will be printed, with the special arrangements for each term, for insertion in the Diary itself.