



The Elizabethan.

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THE OLD WESTMINSTER FOOTBALL CLUB.

MAY we venture to appeal to the generosity and patriotism of our readers in a good cause? A recent meeting of the Old Westminster Football Club came to the alarming conclusion that the School is yearly showing less interest in and giving less support to the Club which bears its name. To what can we attribute this deplorable state of affairs? Westminster football—may we hazard the remark?—is quite up to the average of School football and is without doubt considerably above it on occasions. The very fact that, in four separate years recently, the captain of the C.U.A.F.C. has been a Westminster, while Westminster 'Blues' are by no means rare, goes far to prove our apparently bold assertion. Again, it was but ten years ago that

we had the pleasure of congratulating the Old Westminster team on winning the London Cup for five consecutive seasons. Surely few clubs can boast a record so brilliant; few clubs have retained for so long so prominent a position; surely, therefore, few clubs have a better claim to support than our own. Well, we cannot attribute the feebleness of our support to the unworthiness of its object. Must we, then, accuse ourselves of lack of patriotism? We fear that not only have the Old Westminsters uttered a reasonable complaint, but that the School itself has cause to complain of its own neglect of its bounden duty. The smallness of the attendances Up-Fields on Saturdays is continually drawing down upon us severe comment and censure; we are actually informed by quite competent authorities, that of the greater portion of the School—we speak of Home-Boarders and Half-Boarders, who comprise about 170 boys out of 260, only one in

seven puts in an appearance Up-Fields with any regularity, while quite a considerable number have literally never seen Vincent Square. It is almost incredible! Again, even among those who are regularly Up-Fields, many seem to take more pleasure in looking in any direction but that in which the ball is. But, most regrettable of all is the absence of the time-honoured practice of 'shouting.' No match, except the Charterhouse match, is capable of drawing forth from the School any outward expression of lively interest. Why is this the case? The culprits argue that constant disappointment at results has done a good deal to lessen the interest that was once felt in School matches. For two or three years, it is true, our teams have not been brilliant. Is not this due to the inferior powers of organisation on the part of those in authority, to the inferior sense of their duty to the School on the part of likely or actual members of the XI., finally to the superior temptations held out by the proximity of a very inferior food-shop, at which the commonest sight is a 'Pink' regaling himself with a bun or other specimen of the pastrycook's art? Indeed captains of late have not had the strength they once had; have not seemed to be capable of keeping their teams in hand; nay, so far are they from forbidding too great indulgence in others, that they have themselves too often been foremost, or, at least, conspicuous in the breaking of the unwritten laws, which they ought to enforce. Let us now consider the football prospects of the Old Westminsters for future seasons; for the last three years there has gone forth from the School no footballer worthy of representing the O.W.F.C. in important cup ties during their first year. This certainly is not promising. We shall undoubtedly lose the great reputation which past generations have so nobly and unselfishly built up, unless we come to recognise—to recognise before it is too late—that there are two absolutely essential conditions to the success of a School football team, and, indirectly, to an Old Boy team; those conditions are, firstly, strict self-control on the part of members of the

team; secondly, generous and unstinted applause on the part of the School. There seems to us to be but one way of effecting the latter; any attempt in this direction will bring down on the devoted heads of the reformers the strongest abuse and hatred; but future generations will bless them; let that urge them to oppose general opinion and prejudice. The way we suggest is to set station on Saturdays, as on all other days; those who are brought up perforce to show some interest in School matches in their early days, will grow up ready and eager to show a warmer and more unaffected interest in the results of those matches. And once that desirable state of affairs is brought about, it is but a step, and no great step after all, to continue that interest in the wider world of Old Westminster football. And this, we venture to predict, will result in increased membership to the O.W.F.C., and the interest in its doings will be more than doubled. Let those who waver among us consider the question merely from selfish motives; let them but consider the glory they will reap as benefactors of the Club and let their hesitation be no more. There has been talk of an amalgamation of the O.W. Football and Cricket Clubs with the Elizabethan Club; this, it was suggested, would ensure the prosperity of all three. However, we believe, the pecuniary embarrassments, which would ensue on the secession of the O.W.F.C. from the Football Association, have rendered the project, if not impossible, at any rate quite unnecessary and undesirable. The object, therefore, of our appeal is to ensure the prosperity of the Club by the increased interest and support which we hope will be given to it by Old Westminsters. May our object be attained!

HALL EPIGRAMS.

[For want of space we were unable to print the following in our last issue.]

THIS year's epigrams were on the whole of a higher standard than those of last year, but unfortunately the audience quite failed to appreciate many

of the points. Some, it must be confessed, were extremely subtle, but it seems a great pity that so many good epigrams should be allowed to fall quite flat. One can hardly complain of the number of English contributions when the simplest Latin meets with no response.

To come to the book : it struck us as strange that no one noticed the return of Election Dinner to its old venue, and the abolition of the anomaly of Hall epigrams recited 'Up-School'; strange, too, that there was but one reference to the newly-formed Cadet Corps.

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

Tironumne putas venire classem
Cum nos aspicias obvios in armis ?
Erras ; nam lapides ubi gigantum
Stant structi manibus, stupenda moles,
Saevis adfuiimus truces duellis.

The following elegy must have well voiced the feelings of many who saw Dean Bradley at last year's Dinner and divined that they saw him in his accustomed place for the last time :—

Bene parta non dilabuntur.

Has inter epulas laeta si sedet cohors
At conscia est desiderii :
Desideramus quem diu dileximus,
Qui nos fovebat impigre ;
Qui quod meruerat vixidum inierat otium
Cum morte surreptus jacet.
Non ille obit lugendus ut vere loquar,
Qui functus omni munere
Cum decucurrit spatio jam diutinae
Aetatis, ad metas venit :
Sed dolor in animos ingrui superstitum
Desiderantes quod fuit.
Adfabilem noramus et eundem gravem
Suavique voce praeditum,
Et morum et animi suavitatis indice
Natique non sibi viri.
Exemplum habemus, quo quid est praestantius ?
Nos ut sequamur fac, Deus.

There was a welcome increase in Greek epigrams—more than we have seen for some years.

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

εἶα, φίλοι σύμπαντες, ὅσοι ποτὲ ταισίδ' ἐν αὐλαῖς
ἦτε πρὸ τοῦ κλεινῶν Πιερίδων ἔταροι,
οἱ τ' ἄθλοισι κρατεροῖσι γεγηθότες, εἴχετε' ἐπ' ἀγροῦ
σφαῖραν ἐλαύνοντες λάξ ῥοπάλῳ τε πόνον,
οἷ τε παρ' ὑφορόφου βωμοῖς μεμαθήκατε ναοῦ
τῆδε σέβειν δόξης ἔργα δικαιοσύνης.
πειρῶμεν νῦν μητρὶ φίλῃ μέγα κῶδος ἐπαίρειν
παντοίων στέφανον πλεξάμενοι χαρίτων.
ὅττι δ' ἔχει τις, ὁ μὲν σοφίην, ὁ δ' ἀρήϊον ἀλκὴν,
ὅς δ' αἶνον καθαρῆς παρφερέτω βιωτῆς.
μοῦνον ὄλωσ κενεαῖς αἰδώμεθα χερσὶ προσεληθεῖν
ἄνδρ' ἀγαθὸν τίνειν μητρὶ τροφεία πρέπει.

Two English *auctores* proved by far the most popular.

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

Regirt with sword each soldier goes :
Call not the judges partial,
For all things can be done by those
Who try—in a court-martial.

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

We've seen *Chums* and *Tit-Bits* for a very long while
Give a prize for competitive rhymes ;
But we thought, 'Well, the papers must somehow be sold :'
Can this be the case with the *Times* ?

Mr. Chamberlain's policy finds small favour.
The following is one of several in the same strain :—

Male parta, male dilabuntur.

Joseph the Cyclops, when he thrilled the land
With trumpet-blasts of patriot policy,
Drew, like Amphion, votes from every hand,
And built himself a huge majority,
O cheery Joe !
But trumpet-blasts can mar as well as make
(See Joshua vi.), and Joseph, in his glee,
Blew once too often. Now, with horrid quake,
Down topples half his huge majority,
O Jericho !

Here is a delightful specimen of literal translation :—

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

Alte transiluit saepem Jacobulus, instar
Solis homo : has vires vis dedit illa cibi.

The war, we were sorry to see, is not forgotten ; neither is Miss Sutcliffe. We must conclude, however, with two more. Anticipation comes true in the one :—

οὐ πείρα πάντα τελείται.

νήπιε, δείξω ὅπως οὐ πείρα πάντα τελείται
Διπτόν, ἐπέραςας πολλάκις, οὐδ' ἔτυχες.

but in the other the wish must be father to the thought ; for our part we follow not the reasoning :—

'πείρα πάντα τελείται.'

If this thesis be true, then there still is some hope
That the Liberal party of old
May one day unite all its Councils and Leagues
And gather them into one fold.

THE GUMBLETON PRIZE.

EGYPT.

Cradle of Nations ! Time, that changes all,
Brought long ago thine Empire to its fall :
For now three thousand years and more divide
Thy humble present from thy ancient pride.
While Greece was ruled by heroes fabled still,
Then couldst though bend great nations to thy will.

Ere Cræsus and his Lydian empire rose,
 Or fell a victim to rude Persian foes,
 Thy mighty monarchs onward led in pride
 Resistless hosts to conquer far and wide,
 And spread through every distant land thy fame,
 That haughty kings might tremble at thy name.
 But soon religion's vilest form brought hate,
 Contempt, and ruin on the poison'd State ;
 When superstition, with her leaden hand,
 Oppress'd the vigour of the priest-curst land ;
 While arms that once could till the fertile field,
 Or speed the arrow and uphold a shield,
 Are to dumb idols stretched in helpless fear,
 When famine threatens or the foe is near.
 Then did proud Thebes and lordly Memphis stand,
 With palaces adorned and temples grand.
 Ah ! fairest scene, when Phæbus' orb was hid,
 And all was still in sleep, and from amid
 The palm-groves' blackest shade tall columns white
 Rose ghostly gleaming in the starlit night.
 Now buried in the sand, unhappy lot,
 They lie in ruins with their gods forgot.
 O land, that Nature has so greatly blest,
 And tyranny of man alone oppressed ;
 Ill-fated first to swell the giant hoard,
 And deck the palace of a Persian lord ;
 Then feed a lazy Roman mob, and curse
 Th' insatiate maw of hungry Cæsar's purse.
 For few the lands whose fertile crops could vie
 With those that spring 'neath Egypt's cloudless sky ;
 Where to the ocean flows majestic Nile,
 With sluggish course 'mid many a reedy isle,
 Draws from the earth with gently flooding tide
 Life and luxuriant growth on every side,
 Till with the waves he blends at length his streams
 Beneath the light of Pharos' saving beams.
 Yet all around, with scarce a bush or tree,
 The desert stretches like a hazy sea ;
 Where careful Nature, with a sparing hand,
 Scatters few bounties on the barren sand.
 But here and there some grateful well is found,
 Where leafage rich and luscious dates abound,
 And welcome shadows cool the torrid air,
 Refresh the weary and expel despair.
 Yet oft, alas ! appears a phantom scene
 Of limpid waters fringed with foliage green,
 Where stately palms in graceful clusters grow
 And shade the soft and flowery meads below.
 The weary traveller thinks relief is nigh
 (Though fell illusion mocks his eager eye),
 Urges his camel to a quicken'd pace,
 While thankful joy lights up his haggard face ;
 When lo ! the vision, trembling, melts away
 Like wreath'd mists before the star of day ;
 So golden dreams that shine on youth's bright page
 Fade in the stern realities of age.

But noble relics of the past remain
 On Egypt's bare and solitary plain.

The unsolved Sphinx, with solemn form, alone,
 Sculptured from the imperishable stone,
 Inexorably calm, from age to age,
 With Time's rude hand doth silent warfare wage.
 The mighty pyramids imposing stand
 That mark the meeting of the desert land ¹
 With fairer Egypt and a happier scene
 Of palm-groves springing from a carpet green.
 What weary toil to raise each giant block,
 To cut and square it from the solid rock !
 What thousands laboured without hope and died
 To satisfy a cruel tyrant's pride !
 And with them toiled, downtrod, and spurn'd below
 A burning sky, in servitude and woe,
 The Chosen People, till Almighty God
 Brought them from under the oppressor's rod,
 Smote Egypt's first-born, and with His right hand
 Led forth His people to their Promised Land.
 For Pharaoh saw impending ruin near,
 And yielding, not to justice but to fear,
 Bade them depart ; then Moses gladly led
 His flock rejoicing o'er dry Ocean's bed,
 While hard pursuing all th' Egyptian host
 In the returning waves was whelm'd and lost.

Ah, what unalterable tides below
 The tossing waves of restless nations flow !
 On every side at every hour we see
 Nature's immutable and wise decree :
 All things in turn must die, and dying give
 Place for a worthier thing to work and live.
 Nought that is old and tottering to decay
 Th' advance and growth of vigorous youth can stay.
 The ancient monarch of the forest feeds
 A living host, that in his timbers breeds,
 And overthrown by wintry tempests lies,
 That hardier scions from his dust may rise.
 So in due order nations grow and fall ;
 Prosperity and ruin come to all.
 Those longest live where native worth combin'd
 With justice aids the progress of mankind ;
 Those soonest die that heed not duty's voice,
 Abuse their power, and make ignoble choice
 Of paths that lead to death, and fear the strife
 That guards the way to greatness and to life.

A. L. C.

CADET CORPS.

P.S.B. CAMP, ALDERSHOT, 1903.

It is a matter for some surprise that the Parliamentary Commission now holding an inquiry into the military resources of this country has so far sent no deputation to Dean's Yard, Westminster, especially as that place is so conveniently near at hand.

¹ The pyramids are situated at the junction of the fertile regions of the Nile with the desert.

We are not willing without further investigation to attribute the omission to gross negligence, for it may be that the Commissioners do not desire to allay the public anxiety they have so studiously created, in which case their interested motives deserve a censure far more severe than is conveyed in any phrase containing the term negligence. But, however this may be, we offer no apology for suggesting to those who are just now conscious of attracting far more attention than they feel they deserve that by insisting on an instant and full investigation they will not only divert the public gaze, but also put a stop to all the senseless shrieking and restore confidence at home.

What would such an inquiry reveal? Gold-braided inefficiency, hide-bound red-tapeism, tottering incapacity? We venture to think not. The spotted targets, the much shot bull's-eye, the more shot inner, and the most shot country side have a different tale to tell. The echoes of Bulford and Laffan's Plains (two camps in one year, mark you!) would testify to the deadly aim, the steady hand, and the true eye, wherewith before and even after adjusting sights we poured a destructive hail of blank upon an already skeleton enemy, and even under a withering fire retrieved our empty cases, and retired with perfect discipline when ordered to do so by the umpire. Of course, there were regrettable incidents, but these happen in the best regulated army corps.

It was, unfortunately, one of us who made a noble attempt, rather late in the day, to exterminate a hitherto unobserved enemy. It was also two of ourselves who, when certain of the enemy cast covetous eyes on our battalion water-cart, failed to give them the blunt denial which might have been expected; and it was finally our commanding officer who upon his day of duty, in decidedly undress uniform, from his bath, dismissed the guard. But on the other hand who can count the incidents which were not regrettable? The fearless way we marched through the slough of despond in assembly formation? The noble way we pressed on in the attack and enfiladed two companies of the enemy for three-quarters of an hour at four hundred yards, although we were five hundred paces in front of the rest of our battalion, which was all at sixes and sevens? Was not our guard which we others so steadfastly furnished for a whole rainy night praised by the adjutant as the finest set of men ever seen? And did we not capture a prisoner and send him back two miles under a most able escort as a present to the Commander-in-Chief? It would come out before that Commission how throughout the whole time, wet or fine, hot or cold, we never even desired the goods which strange pedlars would have us buy and then eat. Yes, it was wet from time to time! We marched into camp through a drizzle which later turned into proper rain, but no one was any the worse for it; and the doctor's report shows that there was 30 per cent. less sickness this year than the average for the last six years; let us hope it will be

wetter still next year. If any malicious person is disposed to class the showers among the regrettable incidents let him remember how a certain sparse but timely shower saved us from savage warfare or inspection by a general, and caused a bugle call to be blown which was followed by cheers. Altogether the camp was a decided success; it is good for us to take our place alongside thirty-two other schools, and next year we hope to go as a whole company and come in for more of the fun. We can assure members of the corps that it is worth while to make a little sacrifice to be present, and there is compensation not only in the proud sense of duty done to king, country, and school, but also in the more prosaic delights of a very pleasant week.

School Notes.

THE Mure Scholarship has been awarded to R. Hackforth; the Gumbleton English Verse Prize to A. L. Crossman; and the Ireland Prize for Latin Verse to D. S. Robertson.

The Mission offertory on St. Michael and All Angels' Day amounted to £3. 17s. 1d.

Mr. Sherwood was ordained at St. Paul's on Sunday, October 4.

G. D. Johnston has left and R. G. Gardner has been made a School Monitor in his stead.

The following is the Football Card filled in to date:—

1903.

Sat.	Sept. 26	v.	Clapham Rovers.	(Lost, 1—3.)
"	Oct. 3	v.	Old Harrovians.	(Won, 6—1.)
"	"	"	10 v. Emeriti.	(Lost, 0—7.)
"	2nd XI.	v.	Clapham Rovers 2nd XI.	(Won, 6—1.)
"	Oct. 17	v.	Casuals.	(Lost, 0—3.)
"	2nd XI.	v.	St. Thomas's Hospital 2nd XI.	(Won, 3—1.)
Wed.	Oct. 21	v.	Barnes.	(Lost, 1—7.)
Sat.	"	"	24 v. Beckenham.	(Lost, 0—1.)
"	2nd XI.	v.	Old Westminsters 2nd XI.	(Lost, 1—5.)
"	Oct. 31	v.	Kenley.	
"	2nd XI.	v.	King's College 2nd XI.	
"	Nov. 7	v.	R.M.A., Woolwich.	
"	"	"	14 v. Selwyn College, Camb.	
Wed.	"	"	18 v. Old Westminsters.	
Sat.	"	"	21 v. Old Felstedians.	
"	2nd XI.	v.	Emeriti 2nd XI.	
"	Nov. 28	v.	Christ Church.	
"	2nd XI.	v.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital 2nd XI.	
"	Dec. 5	v.	Hertford College, Oxon.	

1904.

Sat.	Jan.	16	v.	Clapham Rovers.
"	"	23	v.	Old Carthusians.
"	2nd XI.		v.	King's College 2nd XI.
"	Jan.	30	v.	Brasenose College, Oxon.
"	2nd XI.		v.	Clapham Rovers 2nd XI.
"	Feb.	6	v.	Clare College, Camb.
"	2nd XI.		v.	Old Westminsters 2nd XI.
Wed.	Feb.	10	v.	University College, Oxon.
Sat.	"	13	v.	Royal Engineers.
"	2nd XI.		v.	Old Foresters 2nd XI.
"	Feb.	20	v.	Charterhouse, at Vincent Square.
Wed.	"	24	v.	Pembroke College, Camb.
Sat.	"	27	v.	Old Etonians.
"	2nd XI.		v.	St. Thomas's Hospital 2nd XI.
"	Mar.	5	v.	An Eton XI., at Eton.
"	"	12	v.	Old Westminsters.
Wed.	"	16	v.	L. A. M. Fevez's XI.
Sat.	"	19	v.	T.B.B. v. K.S.S.

The following is the Card of the Debating Society filled in up to date :—

'That this House would welcome the return of the Liberals to power.'—Proposer, A. S. Gaye; Opposer, G. T. Boag; Seconder, A. C. Bottomley. Ayes, 3; Noes, 20.

'That this House considers that some measures should be taken by the Powers with regard to the Macedonian outrages.'—Proposer, H. B. Philby; Opposer, P. T. Rawlings; Seconder, R. Hackforth. Ayes, 4; Noes, 18.

'That this House disapproves of "Passive Resistance."'—Proposer, E. W. Lane-Clayton; Seconder, G. R. Y. Radcliffe; Opposer, F. M. Maxwell. Ayes, 11; Noes, 7.

'That this House would approve a tax on bicycles.'—Proposer, A. L. Crossman; Seconder, W. F. H. Waterfield; Opposer, J. C. Vernon.

'That this House condemns motor-car racing.'—Proposer, E. W. Lane-Clayton; Seconder, A. P. Waterfield; Opposer, F. S. Fleuret.

'That this House considers the liberty of the Press is greatly abused, and that some reform should be attempted.'—Proposer, D. S. Robertson; Seconder, J. K. Hepburn; Opposer, G. D. Johnston.

'That in the opinion of this House the sport of horse-racing does more harm than good to those nations that pursue it.'—Proposer, J. S. Lewis; Seconder, R. G. Gardner; Opposer, E. W. D. Colt-Williams.

THE MISSION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Committee was held on October 20. The O.W.W. present included the Rev. C. Erskine, the Rev. E. W. Pole, Messrs. H. G. Rawson, F. G. Thorne, and C. F. Watherston. There was a full attendance of the other members, among whom was the Head Master.

The Report was adopted, and will be sent out this term.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD HARROVIANS.

(Won, 6-1.)

THIS match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, October 3, 1903. The visitors kicked off from the church end at 2.40 P.M., and at once began to press, obtaining a corner. Matters were, however, soon righted and Vernon scored for the School (1-0). The School continued to press, and from a pass by Kirkpatrick Vernon was able to score again (2-0). The visitors then tried a rush, but Pedler saved well, and as the result of a good run Corfield scored for the School (3-0). In less than ten minutes the School scored again, and at half-time the score stood at 4-0. On resuming play, Vernon scored again (5-0). A bad misunderstanding gave the visitors their first and only goal. A good run up ended in the School scoring again. Corfield was momentarily placed *hors de combat*, but returned after five or six minutes. Kirkpatrick, Corfield, and Vernon were good, and the forwards combined well. The team were :—

WESTMINSTER.

Goal, H. C. G. Pedler; backs, M. Pemberton, J. K. Hepburn; half-backs, E. C. Wallis, J. M. Craig, F. S. Fleuret; forwards, E. W. D. Colt-Williams, J. C. Vernon, E. T. Corfield, L. G. Kirkpatrick, A. D. P. Davey.

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. EMERITI.

(Lost, 0-7.)

THIS match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, October 10, 1903. The School kicked off at 3.30, being without the services of Fleuret, who was indisposed. The visitors began to press at once and scored four goals in about twenty minutes. A good run by the inside left gave the visitors a fifth goal (0-5). Some even play followed, but the visitors again attacked vigorously and gave the School defence a lot of work. The School then ran down and Vernon shot but without success. On changing ends the visitors were not very long in scoring again (0-6). Some even play in mid-field followed, but the visitors were able to increase their lead before the whistle blew. For the School the forwards were good and Pedler showed slight improvement. The teams were :—

WESTMINSTER.

Goal, H. C. G. Pedler; backs, M. Pemberton, J. K. Hepburn; half-backs, E. C. Wallis, J. M. Craig, G. Castle-Smith; forwards, E. W. D. Colt-Williams, J. C. Vernon, E. T. Corfield, L. G. Kirkpatrick, A. D. P. Davey.

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.*(Lost, 0-3.)*

Played Up-Fields on Saturday, October 17, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 3-0. The Casuals kicked off from the church end at 2.45. At the start they were three men short, but substitutes were provided. The School at first pressed, but failed to score, Davey and Colt-Williams shooting wide. Casuals then ran down and Pedler let through a hard low shot which dribbled into the corner of the net (0-1). The School again pressed, but the shooting was erratic. Half-time was then called, and after the kick-off Casuals got possession of the ball and ran down immediately and scored (0-2). The Casuals kept on pressing and forced Hepburn to give a corner with no result. The School then pressed for some time, but a good shot by Kirkpatrick was well cleared. Each side then pressed in turn, but Casuals were too strong, and just before time scored a third goal.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

H. C. Pedler (goal); M. Pemberton, J. K. Hepburn (backs); E. C. Wallis, J. M. Craig, F. S. Fleuret (half-backs); E. W. D. Colt-Williams, J. C. Vernon, E. T. Corfield, L. G. Kirkpatrick, A. D. P. Davey (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (2ND XI.) *v.*
CLAPHAM ROVERS (2ND XI.).*(Won, 6-1.)*

This match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, October 10, 1903. Though the visitors scored first, this proved a very one-sided game, though through bad shooting the School did not score as many goals as they might have done. At half-time the score was 2-1 in the School's favour. During the second half play was almost limited to the visitors' end, and was very one-sided.

The teams were :—

WESTMINSTER.

A. H. Aglionby (goal); W. J. W. Bonser, B. G. Cobb (backs); M. C. Houdret, W. R. Birchall, J. S. Lewis (half-backs); C. F. Johnson, K. E. Newman, R. W. Geddes, R. G. Gardner, H. B. Philby (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL (2ND XI.) *v.* ST.
THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (2ND XI.).*(Won, 3-1.)*

The visitors won the toss, and Gardner kicked off for the School. The School pressed for some time without effect, the shooting not being particu-

larly brilliant. However, before half-time the score was 2-0 in favour of the School. The second half was much more evenly contested, several rushes on both sides ending in failure through bad shooting. The visitors scored at last, and Newman managed to score another goal for the School. After some fairly even but rather uninteresting play, time was called, leaving the School victorious as above.

The teams were :—

WESTMINSTER (2ND XI.).

A. H. Aglionby (goal); W. J. W. Bonser, B. G. Cobb (backs); G. Castle-Smith, W. R. Birchall, M. C. Houdret (half-backs); C. F. Johnson, R. W. Geddes, R. G. Gardner, K. E. Newman, H. B. Philby (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, October 1, to discuss the following motion: 'That this House would welcome a return of the Liberals to power.'

The motion furnished a very interesting debate, the Proposer speaking for three-quarters of an hour.

The PROPOSER (Mr. A. S. Gaye), after stating his pleasure in once more being enabled to address the House, said that he would confine himself to the proposed reforms in our Tariff. He said that most people were under the impression that Mr. Chamberlain had resigned his office through patriotism—a statement which he ventured to deny. Mr. Balfour had not yet made known his policy, but changes had been hinted at. He (the Proposer) said that the name 'retaliation' was a well-chosen one, as revenge was an instinct which was common to all humanity. Victoria, a protected colony, and New South Wales, a free-trade colony, were then compared to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Gaye then pointed out that though it was part of the Government programme not to tax raw materials, yet the constituents at Rochester had been given to understand that cement, a raw material, would be taxed. In Germany there is a heavy tax on English-manufactured iron and steel, but the same commodities enter England from Germany free; if English iron were protected, the shipbuilders would lose. If a tax were put on all German toys entering England the English toy-makers would profit for a time, but when the protection was suddenly removed would be ruined. Though Mr. Balfour asserted that wages would rise under protection, during the forty years which England has enjoyed Free Trade they have risen, whereas in Germany, a protected country, they have decreased. The statement that England was going bankrupt was obviously false, because the income tax now produces two and a half times as much per

penny as it did forty years ago; moreover, the interest on debts of foreign countries is now £100,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain's policy had two objects in view, *i.e.* to unite the Empire and establish a self-supporting Empire. Mr. Gaye then said that the Empire was already united, and that though Canada and New Zealand, exporting corn and meat, would benefit by preferential tariffs, India and Australia, exporting raw materials, would gain nothing; in fact, a system of preferential tariffs would only arouse jealousy amongst the colonies. Moreover, the taxation of food was inevitable. It was said that the 1s. tax on corn benefited us; this was true, but it would not last, or a 5s. or 7s. tax would be necessary. Mr. Chamberlain said that it would benefit us, but he would have to prove it. The Education Bill was so obviously unjust that it was to the disadvantage of the Unionists. The normal expenditure in 1895 of £85,000,000 had risen this year to £150,000,000, and the only thing to show for this was the chaos in the War Office. The Unionists were priding themselves on the fact that the Duke of Devonshire was still in the Cabinet; however, he had written his resignation, and only remained in the Cabinet because he thought that his withdrawal would induce Mr. Chamberlain to remain; his resignation was still in his pocket.

The OPPOSER (Mr. G. T. Boag) then rose. He said the Proposer had wisely made no allusion to foreign affairs. The Conservatives had tried to make an arrangement between Macedonia and Turkey, but the Liberals had intervened with a policy of coercion, the result of which could be seen in the Macedonia of to-day. If the St. James's Hall policy were carried out we should be the laughing-stock of Europe; if it were brought in and we withdrew, we should incur the suspicion of Austria. The Proposer seemed to imagine that the Government's Fiscal Policy was a new scheme, but it was really quite the reverse. Mr. Balfour had said that Free Trade was merely a label, as such a state of things was impossible. If it was modified to meet the circumstances of forty years ago, why could it not be modified to meet the circumstances of to-day? The Opposer then said that English exports were taxed because foreign countries knew that we should not retaliate. The Proposer had said that Protection would increase political bribery, but had said nothing to prove it.

The House then adjourned, agreeing to continue the motion at the next meeting.

At a Committee meeting held on Tuesday, October 6, the following new member was elected: F. H. Budden.

The following new rules were passed: 'That no member enter the House before the Chairman,' and 'That a fine of sixpence be imposed on any member who shall enter the House before the Chairman, or who shall be suspended during the progress of any debate.'

The House met on Thursday, October 8, to continue the motion: 'That this House would welcome a return of the Liberals to power.'

Besides the Proposer and Opposer, Mr. Nichols and Mr. E. A. Bell (O.W.W.) paid the House a visit.

The OPPOSER (Mr. G. T. Boag) rose to continue his speech. He said that when Cobden introduced Free Trade it was on the understanding that all nations would adopt it. In 1846 England was the only manufacturing country in the world, and Cobden thought she would have no one to rival her. Other countries then put a duty on English exports; the result was that they imported more goods into England than England exported into them; this benefit to their trade was due to protection. The increase in the productive value of the income tax was the increase on foreign exports imported into England. Surely it was better to pay a little more for English manufactures and give work to the unemployed than to get foreign goods cheaper. In the last ten years English exports to foreign countries had decreased, but to the Colonies had increased by £40,000,000. The Opposer then pointed out some of the advantages of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. In the Colonies there are vast tracts of land which could be made to produce better wheat than foreign countries. If England were at war she would depend upon her Colonies for food; what other course but giving them preference was open to her? The return of the Liberals to power would cause a breach between us and our Colonies. Our Colonies were following the example of foreign countries. That they helped us in the war is no guarantee that they will do so in peace, after calm consideration. By remitting three-quarters of the duty on tea and half of that on sugar Mr. Chamberlain would place the country labourer $\frac{1}{4}d.$ a day to the good and the town labourer as he is now. The Proposer had said Protection would cause manufactures to be extended, but when this protection was taken away the manufactures would be stranded; but the Colonies were undeveloped, and their demand for goods would be the same. The Proposer had said that Canada alone would benefit from the duty on corn; but India exported tea and Australia wine, which would be protected. On the present system of trade the ratepayers had to keep up workhouses, but the increase of work would make these unnecessary. The Opposer then turned to the Education Bill, and said that it satisfied all moderate men. The War Office was certainly in a disgraceful state, but the Liberals were as responsible for it as the Conservatives. If the Liberals returned to power Lord Milner would be removed from South Africa, which would, of course, be disastrous. Liberal unity was not so real as the Proposer seemed to imagine; this was proved by the number of letters written by Liberals in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The Opposer then compared the Liberals to the hare and the Conservatives to the tortoise in the well-known fable; thus it was that often the

Conservatives were destined to carry through measures first proposed by the Liberals.

The SECONDER (A. C. Bottomley) said that he would refute some of the Opposer's fallacies, but had to be reminded that it was part of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme not to tax raw materials. He then went on to say that factories are closed all over the country. He said that there was really no comparison between the two years 1872 and 1902, for in the former year we had nearly all the trade, owing to the Franco-Russian War, whereas in the latter we were ourselves suffering from the South African War. Many Germans emigrate to England, preferring England with Free Trade to their home with Protection. In Germany labourers' wages are only 10s. a week, whereas in England they are 18s. We have shut out foreign sugar for colonial sugar. In revenge Russia has excluded Indian and Ceylon rice; thus we have purchased the friendship of the West at the cost of the enmity of the East. The Nonconformists formed more than half of the population, so it was an injustice that they should pay rates to maintain schools of which they had no share in the management. The present Government did very badly in the war; they made no preparations and heeded no warnings. Sir W. Butler had pointed out to them that their policy was mistaken, and in consequence had been recalled. A general election was imminent, and he (the speaker) felt sure that the Liberals would be returned by a large majority.

F. S. FLEURET then rose and attacked Mr. Gladstone. He said that it was that gentleman's fault that the war was brought on. It was owing to his cowardice.

G. D. JOHNSTON made an amusing speech, which had nothing to do with the motion.

E. W. D. COLT-WILLIAMS then rose. He said the Fiscal question, about which so much had been said, was only one among many. The important point was that the Liberals had no leader and no uniformity; it would be absurd for them to return to power. Mr. Gaye and Mr. Bottomley had said that all Liberals were opposed to the Education Bill, but it did not follow that they were agreed on other points. Mr. Bottomley said there ought to have been no war; in that case the Liberals would have been the first to accuse the Government of cowardice.

The PROPOSER then again addressed the House. In 1882 Mr. Chamberlain had said that it would be not only a national folly but a national crime to annex the two Republics in South Africa, yet the Conservatives said that the war was the Liberals' fault. The Government had been told the Boers were preparing for war by importing arms, &c., but had refused to listen. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken of a 2s. tax on corn, but this would not benefit the Colonies in the least. The cost would be £14,000,000 and the revenue £8,000,000, and the remainder was to be made up by taxing foreign exports.

The House then divided as follows: Ayes, 3; Noes, 20.

The Motion was therefore lost by 20 votes to 3. The House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, October 15, to discuss the following motion: 'That this House considers that some measures should be taken by the Powers with regard to the Macedonian outrages.'

This motion furnished a good debate, and was the occasion of several maiden speeches being made.

The PROPOSER (the President) begged the House not to take a party line in reference to this question. He said that the nations chiefly interested in the question were ourselves, Russia, Germany, and Austria. Russia pretended that she wished to preserve Turkey, but her real aim was to gain a preponderance of influence in that country; Austria had no policy of her own, and so threw in her lot with Russia, but she was a stepping-stone between Germany and that country. It was England's duty to keep all nations out of Turkey, therefore she must sincerely support Russia's insincere policy. Even at the risk of a European war the massacres must be stopped, even though the Bulgarians and Macedonians were themselves to blame. While it was summer the exiles were all right, but when winter came on it would be a very different matter. They would be content to return to their homes if some Power would guarantee their protection; it would be worth while to help them, as their land would then be cultivated. It was for us to move, even though our statesmen were all wrapt up in their Fiscal policy, for otherwise Russia would be too strong for us. With our fleet we could take Constantinople, and either keep it or restore it to the Sultan on our own terms. We must move even at the risk of Germany joining Russia against us.

The OPPOSER (P. T. Rawlings), in a good maiden speech, said that under compulsion Turkey had promised certain reforms. Austria and Germany had been delegated to enforce her to fulfil her promises; on her refusal there were revolts in Macedonia. It had been proposed that Macedonia should be made a separate state. This was impossible, because Macedonia was a mixture of races, who had nothing in common and would never agree together; they needed a strong power to control them. The Albanians must be prevented from cutting their own and their neighbours' throats. Turkey naturally put down a revolt as we should in one of our colonies, and, as the Turks are a cruel race by nature, did it with cruelty; but the Macedonians were just as cruel. The cruelty, however, was greatly exaggerated by the press and the priests. It was none of our business, and if we interfered we should incur the enmity of Russia. If we landed an army Russia would put an army into the field twelve times the size. Most of the outrages were due to Bulgaria, who wanted to have Macedonia, and thus complicate the balance of power. It was the best policy to keep them a number of small states.

The **SECONDER** (R. Hackforth) said the Proposer had omitted the chief argument in favour of the motion—common humanity. These outrages ought not to go unpunished; the only way to put a stop to them was by removing Macedonia out of Turkish control. No Macedonian peasant could ever win an appeal against the Turks; if they could only win a few the whole aspect of affairs might be changed.

The **VICE-PRESIDENT** then rose. He said that if we went to war the suffering would be far greater and more widespread than that in Macedonia.

J. S. LEWIS then addressed the House. He said that the Opposer had said that the cruelty of the Macedonians was as bad as that of the Turks; but he (the speaker) considered that Turkey had begun and was wholly responsible. The Opposer had also said that Turkey's only object was to reduce Macedonia to subjection, and that the stories in the papers were fictitious; also that if we interfered we should be beaten by Russia. But Russia was nearly at war with Japan, who would join us against her; also France had made advances to us, and with our combined fleets we could absolutely control the sea.

F. M. MAXWELL then made his maiden speech. He said that by taking Constantinople we should be breaking a treaty; the result would be we should have the whole of Europe about our ears.

G. D. JOHNSTON seemed to say that the massacres were due to the Powers; if they had minded their own business, the massacres would never have occurred. He thought it would be a good thing if Russia took Turkey, as it would be a source of weakness to her.

After remarks by J. S. Lewis and M. Pemberton, E. W. D. COLT-WILLIAMS rose to defend F. M. Maxwell. He said that the House was agreed that the massacres in Macedonia were outrageous, but England could not help in putting them down. It would involve a European war, which would be far worse than the outrages; nor would a war stop the outrages, as while England and Russia were fighting Turkey and Macedonia would still be at each other's throats; the only way to stop them would be to wipe out Turkey and Macedonia.

The House then divided as follows:—Ayes, 4; Noes, 18.

The motion was therefore lost by 18 votes to 4.

The House then adjourned.

Previously H. C. G. Pedler had been elected a member of the Society.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, October 10, at a meeting of the above Society, J. S. Lewis read a paper on 'The effects of Sexual Selection as compared with the effects of Natural Selection.'

ON Saturday, October 17, G. W. W. Murray read a paper on 'The Intelligence of Ants.'

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

ON October 9 the Vice-President, G. D. Johnston, opened the season with a paper on 'Tides, their Causes and Effects.' The lecturer opened with some interesting remarks on tides in general, discussing the daily rise and fall and diurnal variation, and illustrating his points with the aid of lantern slide diagrams. One of the most interesting parts of the lecture was the description of the Severn bore, of which some excellent lantern slides were shown. The cause of the importance of Southampton as a naval and commercial port was traced to the abnormalities of its tides. The lecture was concluded with a concise description of the action of the sun and moon in causing tides.

At the next meeting, held on October 16, S. F. Johnson read a paper on the 'Nutrition of Plants.' Lantern slides showing the growth of oats under various conditions of soil, &c., were shown and proved very instructive. These were followed by others of great artistic merit, especially that of the rose, illustrating the chief characteristics and behaviour of various plants under normal conditions. The only thing to be deplored in connection with this lecture was its brevity, as we should all have liked to hear more about this interesting subject. At the conclusion the President described in detail how various plants were enabled to absorb their necessary nitrogen from the air by the aid of two micro-organisms, one of which, a little fat, round thing, converted the small quantities of ammonia present in rain water into nitrous acid, while the other one, similar, but with a curly tail, transformed this nitrous acid into nitric acid and nitrates, thus providing it in a suitable form for the nutrition of the plant.

THE SCHOOL CHESS CLUB.

AT the first meeting of the Society the following officers were elected:—

President.—H. B. Philby.

Secretary.—F. M. Maxwell.

Member of Committee from K.S.S.—E. W. D. Colt-Williams.

” ” T.B.B.—E. F. C. Mosse.

The first round has been drawn as follows:—

H. B. Philby *v.* F. M. Maxwell. (1—2.)

O. H. Walters *v.* W. F. H. Waterfield.

A. C. Bottomley *v.* E. F. C. Mosse.

A. P. Waterfield *v.* A. H. Aglionby. (2—0.)

G. R. Y. Radcliffe *v.* J. P. Bowen.

E. W. D. Colt-Williams a bye.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SOCIETY.

The following programme was creditably performed on Saturday, October 17 :—

PIANO DUET	'Balletmusik. Rosamunde.'	... Schubert
	A. C. BOULT, J. D. H. DICKSON.	
SONG	'Tis Night'	... F. Lambert
	H. V. ARGYLE.	
PART SONG	'Since first I saw your face.'	Thomas Ford
PIANO SOLO	{ ... Two Preludes	... Chopin
	{ ... An dem Fruling	... Grieg
	{ ... H. E. PIGGOTT.	
SONG	'When the Heart is Young	Dudley Buck
	D. L. SUMMERHAYS.	
VIOLIN SOLO	Adagio. Sonata VI.	Beethoven
	J. D. H. DICKSON	
PART SONG	'Silent Night'	... Barnby
PIANO SOLO	... Prelude	... Rachmaninoff
	R. HACKFORTH.	
HUMOROUS PART SONG	'The Three Chafers'	H. Truhn

House Notes.

K.SS.—We have but little news to chronicle in this number; our Junior football team has proved successful against Ashburnham, and we have high hopes of retaining the Cup. E. W. D. Colt-Williams was our only representative against Old Harrovians and Emeriti; but we had five representatives in the 2nd XI. v. Clapham Rovers and St. Thomas's Hospital 2nd XI.; of them we congratulate B. G. Cobb on his first appearance. The Chess Club is now in the third round of a tournament under the energetic secretaryship of E. W. D. Colt-Williams. The Literary Society has struggled through a very long reading of 'Hamlet,' and is now engaged on 'Romeo and Juliet.' We have to thank the Head Master and Mrs. Gow for their kind present of a haunch of venison, which was much appreciated. We are already beginning to think of the Play, and by the time this is in print the parts will have been assigned. We are looking forward to the Play with mixed hopes and fears, but assiduous rehearsals should bring the cast quite up to the average.

ASHBURNHAM.—We apologise to Colville for a careless omission in the notes of last month, and offer him our tardy congratulations on his election to Christ Church. Our Juniors were severely defeated by College. There is no doubt that our opponents were a much stronger side, but we feel sure that our team could have done better, and were much disappointed at its display. The Fives Ties are slowly

progressing. Our prospects for the Senior House Match trials are good, but we fear that the loss of Wallis and Heywood at the end of this term will fatally impair our strength in the finals. We congratulate Crossman on winning the Gumbleton Prize.

GRANT'S.—Since the last number of *The Elizabethan* appeared we have been beaten by Rigaud's in Juniors (1-0). We must congratulate L. G. Kirkpatrick on passing the Little Go. The Literary Society is reading 'As You Like It.' The Yard Ties are progressing slowly. At the concert given by the Glee Society, Up-School, on October 17, J. D. H. Dickson played with his usual success. Grant's was also represented by A. C. Boulton and by H. V. Argyle.

H.BB.—There is little news to record. We offer our heartiest congratulations to H. A. Bartlett, Esq. (O.W.), on gaining the Miller prize for the best paper read at the Institute of Civil Engineers; and also to R. Hackforth on his Mure Scholarship.

We have had three representatives in each match so far; our Juniors were a bye in the first round, so all criticism of them must be postponed for the present. House Fives Ties have begun, and one game has been played off, A. J. and C. M. Circuit beating Lawrence and Harding (15-0), (15-8).

RIGAUD'S.—Our notes this time are of a somewhat limited character. We beat Grant's Juniors (1-0) after a very even game. Only one Yard Tie has been played as yet, in which Coleby beat H. Hallett (4-2). We regret to hear de Meray is not going to return to us, but Elsdon is coming up a boarder from Home-Boarders. We are glad to see C. Powers is representing the Old Westminsters in the Charity Cup Tie.

Old Westminsters.

MR. C. A. PHILLIMORE has resigned his clerkship in the Treasury, and is about to become a partner in a well-known private bank.

Mr. S. S. Harris is this year Captain of the Cambridge Association Football Eleven.

The Rev. Arthur Walker, Rector of Easton in Gordano, is presented by the Bishop of Bath and Wells to the Rectory of Dinder and a Prebend in Wells Cathedral.

Mr. A. H. Hogarth is admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard's 'Sidelights on the Court of France' is published by Hutchinson & Co.

Mr. James Watt is appointed to a Professorship in the Royal Naval Cadets' College at Osborne.

The Rev. Frank Urch is appointed Priest in Charge of St. John the Baptist's Church at Umtali, in Rhodesia.

Births.

ARMITAGE.—On September 23, the wife of the Rev. Philip Armitage, of a son.

Marriages.

NESBITT—CASTLE.—On October 6, Alan Chancellor Nesbitt, Barrister-at-Law, to Amy, second daughter of the late Robert Castle, of Oxford.

CAUSTON—STUART.—On October 7, Marcus Hildred Lynch Causton, to Ada May, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.

Obituary.

WE have to regret the death of the DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, which occurred on September 27. He was born in 1818 and entered the School as Lord March in 1830. He graduated from Christ Church and was for some years in the Army and in Parliament. He succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond in 1860, and was created Duke of Gordon in 1876. He was a member of Disraeli's second Cabinet and had been Lord-Lieutenant of Banff since 1879. He married in 1843, but was long a widower. The Duke was a statesman of the best type of the old school.

THE O.W.F.C.

1903-4.

President.—R. T. Squire.

Vice-Presidents.—The Rev. E. H. Alington, N. C. Bailey, Esq., F. W. Bain, Esq., A. J. Hemmerde, Esq., W. R. Moon, Esq., T. S. Oldham, Esq., P. C. Probyn, Esq., R. R. Sandilands, Esq., J. G. Veitch, Esq., P. G. L. Webb, Esq., and W. N. Winckworth, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—L. A. M. Fevez, Esq., 10 Friday Street, E.C.

Hon. Secretary.—A. L. Foster, Esq., 4 Malcolm Road, Wimbledon.

Assistant Hon. Secretary.—R. S. Summerhayes, Esq., White Lodge, Wimbledon.

Hon. Secretary for Oxford.—H. A. Roberts, Esq., Christ Church, Oxford.

Hon. Secretary for Cambridge.—S. S. Harris, Esq., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Committee.—H. O. C. Beasley, Esq., R. N. R. Blaker, Esq., R. R. Campbell, Esq., W. F. Fox, Esq., L. J. Moon, Esq., W. V. Rayner, Esq., A. Whittow, Esq., and J. C. Vernon, (*ex-officio* Captain of Football Westminster School).

All applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

The following is the Card for 1903-4:—

1903.

Sat.	Oct.	3 v.	Ealing, at Ealing. (Lost, 0-5.)
"	"	10 v.	Old Brightonians, at Walthamstow. (Won, 6-4.)
"	"	17 v.	Casuals (first round, London Charity Cup). (Lost, 2-4.)
"	"	24 v.	Ilford, at Ilford. (Scratched.)
"	"	31 v.	Dulwich Hamlet, at Dulwich.
Wed.	Nov.	4 v.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Winchmore Hill.
Sat.	"	7 v.	Old Etonians, at Catford.
"	"	14 v.	Guy's Hospital, at Honor Oak Park.
Wed.	"	18 v.	Westminster School, at Vincent Square.
Sat.	"	21 v.	Old Reptonians, at
"	"	28 v.	Cambridge University, in London.
Wed.	Dec.	2 v.	R.E. Chatham, at Chatham.
Sat.	"	5 v.	Clapton, at 'Spotted Dog.'
Fri.	"	11 v.	4th Royal Fusiliers, at Woolwich.
Sat.	"	12 v.	Casuals, at Tufnell Park.
"	"	19 v.	Shepherd's Bush, at Wormholt Farm.
"	"	26	

1904.

Sat.	Jan.	2 v.	Leytonstone, at Leytonstone.
Wed.	"	6 v.	Emeriti, at Merton Cricket Ground.
Sat.	"	9 v.	London Senior Cup (first round).
"	"	16 v.	Cheshunt, at Cheshunt.
"	"	23 v.	Hampstead, at Hampstead.
"	"	30 v.	R.M.A., at Woolwich.
"	Feb.	6 v.	Ealing, at Ealing.
"	"	13 v.	War Office, at
"	"	20 v.	Old Foresters, at Snaresbrook.
"	"	27 v.	Dulwich Hamlet, at Dulwich.
"	Mar.	5 v.	Old Malvernians, at Norbury.
"	"	12 v.	Westminster School, at Vincent Square.
"	"	19 v.	Barnes, at Barnes.
"	"	26 v.	Civil Service, at
"	April	2 v.	Old Harrovians, at

'A' TEAM.

1903.

- Sat. Oct. 3 v. Highgate School, at Highgate.
 ,, ,, 10 v. Old Foresthillians, at Forest Hill.
 ,, ,, 17 v. Guildhall, at Manor Park.
 ,, ,, 24 v. Westminster School 2nd XI., at Vincent Square. (Won, 5-1.)
 ,, ,, 31 v. Beckenham, at Beckenham.
 ,, Nov. 7 v. Emeriti 'A,' at Merton Cricket Ground.
 ,, ,, 14 v. War Office 'A,' at Stonebridge Park, Willesden Junction.
 ,, ,, 21 v. Clapham Rovers 'A,' at Earlsfield.
 ,, ,, 28 v. Kenley, at Kenley.
 ,, Dec. 5 v. Forest School, at Snaresbrook.
 ,, ,, 12 v. Hoddesdon, at Hoddesdon.
 ,, ,, 19 v. Bexley, at Bexley.
 ,, ,, 26

1904.

- Sat. Jan. 2 v. Ealing 'A,' at Ealing.
 ,, ,, 9 v. Old Albanians, at St. Albans.
 ,, ,, 16 v. Guildhall, at Manor Park.
 ,, ,, 23
 ,, ,, 30 v. War Office 'A,' at Stonebridge Park, Willesden Junction.
 ,, Feb. 6 v. Westminster School 2nd XI., at Vincent Square.
 Wed. ,, 10 v. Highgate School, at Highgate.
 Sat. ,, 13 v. Forest School, at Snaresbrook.
 ,, ,, 20 v. Bexley, at Bexley.
 ,, ,, 27 v. Emeriti 'A,' at Merton Cricket Ground.
 ,, Mar. 5 v. Kenley, at Kenley.
 ,, ,, 12 v. Hoddesdon, at Hoddesdon.
 ,, ,, 19 v. Ealing 'A,' at Ealing.

Correspondence.

THE SCHOOL BOOK SHOP.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—May I be allowed, through your columns, to lodge a protest against a practice which has lately been indulged in by those in authority at the Book Shop? I refer to the practice of writing boys' names on the *outside* cover of new books.

This absolutely spoils the appearance of any book, but is particularly annoying when the book is an expensive one. Surely it would not be *very* much trouble to open the book and to write the name upon the fly-leaf, instead of on the cover?

Hoping this may reach the eyes of the proper authorities, and with usual apologies,

Yours, &c.,
 A SUFFERER.

LAMPROBATICS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—In connection with Mr. Peck's letter and my own on the subject of 'Lamprobatiks,' in your July number, it is well to note that the phrase, 'Below the Shell,' has not always meant the same thing. In my time (1868-1879) the Shell was not next below the Sixth. The Remove (Upper and Under) occupied that place. The name was said at that time to be of Eton origin, introduced by Dr. Scott. Very shortly after I left the Westminster name 'Shell' was restored to the place of honour, and I imagine Mr. Peck uses it in that sense. In my time 'Below the Shell' would have excluded five forms.

The history of the match is curious. It nearly came to an end in early days through failure of town boys. I believe its final end was due to the score or so of Under-Elections never being able to find a team to match the XI. which the T.B.B. could pick out of some 150 boys. Probably the last time the Q.S.S. won was in the year of E. H. Alington's second election, when the Under-Elections were exceptionally strong—numerically and athletically.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

St. Edward's School, Oxford,

W. H. A. COWELL.

July 24, 1903.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Would not the back numbers of the ELIZABETHAN show when the 'Lamprobatiks' match was last played? It certainly existed (as Mr. Peck says) till 1880; but while I remember it as a T.B. (I came to the School in 1876, and was admitted to College in 1880), I have no clear recollection of it being played while I was in College, and I am fairly certain that it had ceased to exist by 1883. The derivation of the word was a familiar puzzle while I was at the School. My recollection is that neither T.B.B. in the Sixth nor T.B.B. in the XI. played in the match; if that is so, both Mr. Cowell and Mr. Peck would be right, and their statements would only need to be combined. Here again a comparison of the lists of the teams in the ELIZABETHAN with the School lists and the lists of the XI. for a few years should be enough to settle the question.

Yours faithfully,

CLEMENT C. J. WEBB.

Magdalen College, Oxford,

July 26, 1903.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

September 28, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing the letter which appeared in your June number I have obtained access to the T.B. ledger (for some time missing), and have extracted some information with regard to the Lamprobatik match. The match is first mentioned in 1827, and till 1838 the entries run, 'the annual cricket match between the T.B.B. who had not played in the grand match and the Lamprobatiks was played. . . . The teams are, however, headed T.B. and K.S., so that 'Lamprobatiks' was clearly the name of the K.S. team. I see that none of the names in the Lamprobatik team appear in the grand match of the previous year, but in both teams many played in the grand match of the same year (which was played afterwards) and for the School XI. Hence the teams were not quite '2nd XI.'s' as your predecessor called them. From 1838 to 1853 the match is spoken of as the 'Lamprobatik match' and the teams are T.B.B. and Q.S.S. (not 'Lamprobatiks'). There is no further mention of the match till 1876, when it is headed Lamprobatiks. The T.B.B. won, and the writer remarks that 'this being generally the case, some disappointed Q.S. writes to *The Elizabethan* and says it isn't fair. We don't see why not!' Perhaps this letter will throw light on the question. The last mention of the cricket match is 1877, but in 1878 and 1880 a Lamprobatik football match is mentioned. In 1878 it is written, 'Lamprobatiks. T.B.B. 4. Q.S.S. 0,' and in 1880, 'Under Elections 2. T.B.B. 1.' This last is the only indication as to the qualification of a Lamprobatik. Do any of the other ledgers say anything of a Lamprobatik football match?

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

T.B.

