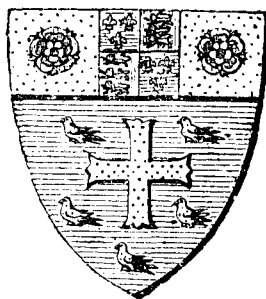


April 10th 1905.

The

Grantite

Rebiew.



Nascitur exiguus

acquirit eundo.

vires

VOL. VII. No. II. LENT 1905.

Price 6d.

EDITORIAL.

Those who have read their "Annals" will think it most appropriate that an Old Westminster should have had a part in the hoax recently practised on the Mayor of Cambridge. Indeed, there is a curious similarity between this practical joke and at least two of those recorded by Mr. Sargeant in his book. It was an embryo Prime Minister of England, Lord Rockingham, who while still at Westminster, under the title of Lord Higham-Ferrers, dressed up as a lady of quality, hired a sedan chair, and, calling at the School in the character of a parent, was personally conducted round by Dr. Nicoll. James Wood, who disguised himself as an old beggar-woman and obtained half-a-crown of Dr. Vincent, was afterwards Dean of Worcester: Vincent, however, was avenged by his successor in Busby's chair, for Carey and Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, saw the success of the stratagem and determined to obtain a share in the spoils. Accordingly, they haled Wood beneath College Pump, which stood about where the gate into Green is now, but they had hardly got a good stream of water directed on the seemingly venerable head when Vincent sallied forth to the rescue: when, however, he got near enough to see that he had been imposed upon he was fain to beat a hasty retreat. In both these escapades certainly the actors do not seem to have made a failure of after-life, and they are but two instances of many. There will never be wanting, however, some who lack the saving grace of humour, and with such Westminster seems always to have enjoyed a bad reputation. Lord Chesterfield described the School as the

home of illiberal manners and brutal behaviour, but, then, a boy after his elegant lordship's heart would be an intolerable prig. More surprising is Dickens's sarcasm in the passage in "Pickwick," where he says of the waiters at the White Hart Hotel, that from their costume they might be mistaken for Westminster boys, but they destroy the illusion by behaving themselves much better. True, some of the pranks played at Westminster have not been so harmless as others. For instance, the late Lord Mansfield, who was Father of the House of Lords and at the School even before the fictitious date of the "Pickwick Papers," used to tell how in the days of hour sermons some fourth form boys beguiled away a Sunday afternoon in Election Term by sewing together the skirts of the ladies who sat in the pew in front. But though we may have gained better manners than the Westminsters of the Regency, it is to be feared that we have lost much that is more valuable. In those days boys would be boys, but now they will be men.

THE PLAY SUPPER.

The Play Supper was again held "Up Grant's" last term on the second night of the Play. After ample justice had been done to the bountiful repast so kindly provided by Mr. Tanner, R. W. Reed rose, and in a few words proposed Mr. Tanner's health. After his health had been enthusiastically drunk, Mr. Tanner rose, and, in a very good speech, alluded to the pleasure of seeing so many Old Grantites in their old House again. He then proposed the health of the Monitors. R. W. Reed again rose and informed the guests of the doings of the House during the past year, and of its prospects during this, and then proposed the health of the Old Westminsters. E. A. Everington replied in a very interesting speech, and then H. S. Ladell started the songs. Of these there was a great number, among the best being H. S. Ladell's "Camelius Hump," J. E. Y. Radcliffe's "Tammourou," G. M. Castle-Smith's "The Tavern in the Town," A. F. Noble's "Uncle Ned," H. V. Argyle's "John Peel," K. E. Newman's "We'll all go out hunting to-day," and G. L. Byre's "Lucky Jim." A quite new feature was also introduced, F. G. Worlock giving us a very amusing musical sketch, in which the Church seemed to play a prominent part! "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the King" then concluded a most enjoyable evening. There was a large number of Old Grantites present, including E. A. Everington, H. D. Everington, H. S. Ladell, G. H. G. Scott, H. S. Bompas, D. H. Whitmore, W. T. S. Sonnenschein, C. B. H. Knight, D. S. Robertson, J. D. H. Dickson, to whom we were all greatly indebted for accompanying the songs, L. G. Kirkpatrick, C. G. H. Pedler, A. F. Noble, and M. C. Houdret.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society has had a very successful term, and the plays, on the whole, have been fairly well read. We refrain from any personal criticism, but we think that if everyone took the trouble to read through their part beforehand, some of the parts would be made much brighter, and in many cases it is absolutely necessary to read through beforehand to see on which words the stress lies.

The Society met on Tuesday, January 31st, when Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* was begun, and was finished on the following Tuesday. The reading was better than usual, and the cast was as follows:—

Mr. Tanner	...	...	<i>Benedick.</i>
R. W. Reed	...	...	<i>Leonato.</i>
F. G. Worlock	...	...	<i>Beatrice.</i>
G. R. Fraser	...	...	<i>Claudio.</i>
E. Ratcliffe Cousins	...	...	<i>Antonio, Verges, Ursula.</i>
K. E. Newman	...	...	<i>Dogberry, Don John.</i>
G. M. Nott-Bower	...	...	<i>Don Pedro, Boy.</i>
A. G. Lee	...	...	<i>Margaret, Borachio.</i>
J. I. Liberty	...	...	<i>Conrade, Friar, Messenger.</i>
A. C. Vecqueray	...	...	<i>Hero, Sexton, Balthazar.</i>

The next play, Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, was begun on Tuesday, February 21st, and finished a fortnight later, on Tuesday, March 7th. The play seemed to appeal to most more than *Much Ado about Nothing*, and much more spirit was put into the parts, which were divided as follows:—

Mr. Tanner	...	...	<i>Mr. Hardcastle.</i>
R. W. Reed	...	...	<i>Tony Lumpkin.</i>
F. G. Worlock	...	...	<i>Miss Hardcastle.</i>
G. R. Fraser	...	...	<i>Marlow.</i>
E. Ratcliffe-Cousins	...	...	<i>Sir Charles Marlow, Diggory.</i>
K. E. Newman	...	...	<i>Hastings, &c.</i>
G. M. Nott-Bower	...	...	<i>Mrs. Hardcastle, &c.</i>
A. G. Lee	...	...	<i>Miss Neville, &c.</i>
J. I. Liberty	...	...	<i>Landlord, &c.</i>

The last play to be read was Sheridan's *Rivals*, which was begun on Tuesday, March 21st, and finished the following week. This was the best read of all, and all were sorry when it was finished. Nott-Bower gave an excellent rendering of Mrs. Malprop, and Mr. Tanner was extremely amusing as Sir Anthony

Absolute, and we here take the opportunity of thanking him for the very pleasant evenings we have had this term. The parts were divided as follows :—

Mr. Tanner	...	...	<i>Sir Anthony Absolute.</i>
R. W. Reed	...	...	<i>Bob Acres.</i>
F. G. Worlock	...	...	<i>Captain Absolute.</i>
G. R. Fraser	...	...	<i>Faulkland, Lucy.</i>
E. Ratcliffe-Cousins	...	...	<i>Sir Lucius O' Trigger.</i>
K. E. Newman	...	...	<i>David, Fag, &c.</i>
G. M. Nott-Bower	...	...	<i>Mrs. Malaprop.</i>
A. G. Lee	...	...	<i>Miss Lydia Languish.</i>
J. I. Liberty	...	...	<i>Julia, Thomas.</i>

THE KING'S PAGE.

The stars shone bright on a deep midnight
 Over bold King Conrad's halls,
 But the revel's din still sounded within
 Till it shook the ancient walls ;
 For the king drank deep while the world was asleep,
 Drank deep 'mid the lamps' red glare,
 And he turned in his joy to a pale young boy
 Who waited beside his chair.

With that page he laughed as his wine he quaffed,
 He laughed at his father's wraith,
 And the fair boy smiled—for how should a child
 Know aught of a treacherous death ?
 Yet the two had grown together as one,
 Till he fell to the man of guile,
 And he now rests his head on a cold clay bed—
 Oh, 'tis strange that his son can smile !

“ Come, fill me a cup—Sir Page, fill it up—
 And I'll drink to the fair and the kind,
 Yet methinks 'twere not ill they should taste who fill,
 Lest mischief should lurk behind.”
 His eye never quailed, his smile never failed,
 As the brim to his lip he pressed,
 Freely he quaffed of the sparkling draught,
 And King Conrad drained the rest.

“ My Page, why so pale—do thy senses fail ?
 Ho ! look to the boy—he is ill ! ”
 His lip is more white and his eye less bright,
 But a smile lights his pale face still.

Then his piercing gaze on King Conrad stays—
 Oh, what may its meaning be?
 "Sir King, beware, thou hast taken thy share
 Of the poisoned cup with me!"

Oh, wild is the cry that rises on high,
 So terrible, sad, and wild,
 As the vengeance is felt to be fearfully dealt
 By the hand of a tender child.

But the work is done—for the rising sun
 Saw the king in his royal pride
 Lie stark and pale, 'mid his subjects' wail,
 A corpse by the page's side!

W. B. N.

HOUSE MATCHES.

GRANT'S *v.* ASHBURNHAM.

This match took place on the 22nd March, and resulted in a win for Ashburnham by 3 goals to 2.

Ashburnham won the toss, and decided to defend the hospital end first. Looker kicked off for Grant's at 2.35, the forwards running right down, but Looker sent to Aglionby, who cleared without difficulty. From the kick-out Ashburnham got possession, and in turn attacked the Grantite goal, but Lewis was able to save and clear a good shot from Harris. After this the ball stayed in mid-field for some time, until Mappin ran up the left wing and centred to Harris, who put the ball through Lewis's legs into the net (0—1). Grant's then ran down, and Aglionby saved from Newman at the expense of a corner, which, however, was sent behind. For the next five minutes Ashburnham did all the pressing, the Grantite backs seeming to be unable to get the ball away; however, as the result of some good combination by the right wing, Reed was able to put in a shot, which Aglionby cleared. Soon after Harris and Johnson dribbled the ball down to their opponents' goal, and the former put in a good shot, which was well saved by Lewis, who kicked the ball out to Willcocks, by whom it was taken right down the field, but Hamel relieved by conceding a corner; Reed took the kick, and Newman managed to put the ball into the corner of the net (1—1).

Ashburnham now ran down, and Lewis brought off a very good save, making up for his former mistake.

After some good combination on the left wing, Willcocks put in a hot shot, which was well saved by the Ashburnhamite goalkeeper; even play ensued, and after a claim for "hands" against

Johnson had been disallowed, Harris hopelessly tricked the Grantite backs (who were by no means up to their usual form), and scored with a very fine shot, which Lewis had no chance of saving (1—2).

Play now began to be rather fast, the ball going from one end of the field to the other, and after Ashburnham had forced a corner without result, the Grantite forwards took the ball down, and Newman passed to Looker, who looked very like scoring, but shot over the crossbar; a corner was given to Grant's, and C. G. Reed made a good shot from a difficult angle, but the ball was eventually cleared. Till the whistle blew for half-time the ball remained in the centre of the field.

On resuming, Grant's forced a couple of useless corners; then on Aglionby's attempting to clear, the ball rebounded off Davidson's back into the net (2—2).

Grant's pressed for some time after the kick-off, until a palpable "hands" by Newman gave Ashburnham an opportunity of relieving the pressure.

The Grantite halves now played up much better, especially in the centre and on the left, where several dangerous rushes by Johnson and Harris were stopped. Lewis was soon called upon to clear from a pass back by Adrian, and Grant's again took the ball into the enemy's quarters, but Aglionby returned the ball to the centre, whence Newman took it up the field, but shot wide. A couple more corners were forced by Grant's, but nothing resulted from them. However, Ashburnham retaliated, and Harris, running right through our backs, scored with a good shot, which Lewis possibly might have saved (2—3).

From the re-start Newman and Reed ran up, the former putting in a shot which was well stopped by Aglionby, at the expense of a corner. Two more fruitless corners were allowed to Grant's before the whistle blew, thus leaving Ashburnham victorious by 3 goals to 2.

For Grant's C. G. Reed played well; while Harris and Davidson were good for Ashburnham.

The following were the teams:—

Grant's: O. Lewis (goal), C. G. Shearman and H. D. Adrian* (backs), W. R. Horton, C. G. Reed, E. R. Ratcliffe-Cousins (half-backs), A. G. Lee, R. W. Reed,*† K. E. Newman,* †‡ L. D. Looker, and R. W. Willcocks* (forwards).

Ashburnham: H. Aglionby (goal), D. Hamel and A. Davidson (backs), L. Harding, G. Rice-Oxley, J. R. Geddes (half-backs), F. Milholland, S. F. Johnson, W. B. Harris, D. Ogilvie, and R. Mappin (forwards).

* Played in 1904.

† Played in 1903.

‡ Played in 1902.

THE HOUSE TEAM.

K. E. Newman works well and passes very neatly. His shooting is somewhat erratic, but when he gets his shots in, he gets them in well. Perhaps he was not at his best in the House matches, but he had the disadvantage of not having anyone particularly good to combine with. We wish him better luck next year.

R. W. Reed is a good outside right and centres well, but, unfortunately, against Ashburnham he was compelled to play out of his usual place. He shoots straight at times, but did not have many chances in the House matches.

H. D. Adrian was very good at the beginning of the season, but seems never to have quite recovered from the effects of his sprained ankle. He tackles and kicks well generally, but is somewhat uncertain.

O. Lewis is a very fair goal, but seemed somewhat flurried against Ashburnham. He is good at stopping high shots, but very shaky about balls coming low. It will be hard to find a successor next year.

R. W. Willcocks, unluckily, has had no practice this season, owing to an injury to his side. He showed promise at the beginning of last term; but, on playing again, was much too slow.

L. D. Looker passes neatly, but lacks stamina. He shoots well at times, but is fond of playing too long with the ball. He had not much work to do against Ashburnham, but what he had, he did well.

E. R. Ratcliffe-Cousins made a good half, and passed well to his forwards; he should do well next year. As an outside left he was not very promising, being unable to get in a good centre.

A. G. Lee does not seem to have improved since last term; he is very wild in his play, especially in front of goal. He was more of a success on the wing than in the centre, where his pace was of no advantage to him.

C. G. Reed made a very creditable "first appearance" for the House. He tackles and passes well, but would do better if he were a little quicker with the ball. We hope he will do himself justice next season.

C. G. Shearman did not play up to his reputation of last term; he must be much quicker, and not so erratic, if he is to become a successful back. When not hurried by opponents he kicks very well indeed, and has the makings of a good footballer.

W. R. Horton is still rather young, and, in consequence, light. He tackles well, and occasionally passes accurately, but has not yet acquired the art of marking two forwards at the same time; however, with a little more practice, he ought to make a very good half-back.

EPIGRAM.

The following Epigram has just been sent us :—

“ When any stranger strolls up-fields,
 A portent he espies ;
 For though the heavens be dark as lead,
 There's laughter from the 'scis.”

J. L.

CLOISTERS.

Undoubtedly, after the Church, the Cloisters were the most important part of a Monastery. In them the monks worked and taught and sat throughout a large portion of the day.

The Cloisters of Westminster, though sadly mutilated, still retain something of their ancient dignity ; however, the Cloisters of ancient days did not bear any great resemblance to the Cloisters of to-day. In the days when the Monastery was at the height of its power the Cloisters were, if not extremely, at any rate very fairly comfortable. The floor was strewn with rushes and reeds. The upper parts of the windows were glazed, most probably with painted glass, and the lower parts were either filled with glass or else closed with shutters. In very cold weather the monks were moved into the Chapter House. The walls were painted with frescoes, none of which now remain, though some of them were to be seen in the early part of the last century. There was a painting in the South Cloister representing the Nativity, and over the door at the West end of that Cloister there are traces of an inscription in black letter on Serpentine labels.

It was the duty of the sacrist to find the material for lighting the Cloisters, and it was his duty to give a certain amount of wax to each of the monks to make his candles for the year. To the Abbot 40 lbs., the Prior 15 lbs., the Precentor 7 lbs., each of the senior Priests 6 lbs., the junior Priests 5 lbs., and the Juniors 4 lbs. each. At Westminster there seem to have been lamps at each of the ends of the Cloisters. The iron pulleys for drawing up the lamp remain on the first boss of the South Cloister at both the East and West ends, at the North end of the West Cloister, and before the statue of the Virgin (now only three blocks of stone) over the Chapter House door. This seems to have been a beautifully illuminated part of the Cloisters, probably painted with many frescoes, as many hooks remain in the wall where lamps were hung to show them off.

The North Cloister is the most important ; it was built during the 13th century. This Cloister, since it faced the South, and consequently was the most sunny, was the general living place of

the monks. It was divided by two screens from the West and East Cloisters. On the walls were bookcases, the marks of which may be seen in some of the bays; opposite these, next the windows, were reading closets. The monks sat in order, beginning with the Prior, along the stone benches; and here was carried on the wonderful illuminating work for which the Monastery at Westminster is so justly famous. Towards the West end of this Cloister, on the benches, are a number of holes arranged in groups. These are now known to have been used for games played by the monks in hours of relaxation. The same holes are found at Canterbury and Norwich. The most perfect of those at Westminster is a nine hole board, on which was played the game of "Nine Men's Morris" (morris = counters), which I believe to have been a game somewhat similar to "Noughts and Crosses." Shakespeare mentions it:—

"The nine men's morris is filled up with mud."

Midsummer Night's Dream, Act ii., sc. ii.

The East Cloister, "according to ancient custom and as his dignity demands," was reserved for the Abbot, where he sat in solitary state. Here, on the Thursday before Easter, he performed the ceremony of "Maundy," or washing the feet of the beggars. Under the seats on the window side towards the East Cloister door are some iron hooks, on which the Abbot is said to have hung the mat on which he knelt during this ceremony. The East Cloister door was the door used by the monks to enter the Abbey.

The West Cloister, was reserved exclusively for the novices, and was the beginning of the School. Here the boys were initiated into the various rules of the Monastery. They were only allowed to speak in French—English and Latin not being allowed. All signals to one another were forbidden, and they were forbidden to "sit with their hands on their chin, for this is the attitude of pain." But we must not suppose they always led a dull and monotonous life. There were hours of relaxation, and, in one Monastery, they used to play bowls in the garden, with the Novice Master as umpire!

The South Cloister was more a means of communication than anything else; though here, in the afternoon, the monks used to assemble and hear a portion of the Bible read by one of the number. Over the archway leading to the Dark Cloisters is a window, now blocked up, where the Abbot used to look down in the evening to see everything was in proper order. At the West end, where is now a stonemason's yard, was the entry to the frater or refectory. Near here are four niches in the wall, which are supposed to have been towel aumbreys or places where the towels were kept. The marks of the locks of the doors are

plainly visible. Just a little further West, opposite the Precentor's house and between the two archways, was the lavatory. It was part of the Chamberlain's duty to prepare soap and hot water for the shaving of the brethren once a fortnight in summer, and once in three weeks in winter. On Saturdays the monks' feet were washed. Opposite the lavatory is the filter which supplied the Abbey with water; its position is shown by two very small windows at the top of the wall.

The daily life "began at 2 in the morning with Matins. These finished, the choir went back to bed; the rest remained to sing Lauds for the dead. At 5 in the morning they rose for Prime; at 9 a.m. there was Tierce; at 11 a.m. there was Sext; Nones were held at 2 p.m., and Vespers at 6 p.m." And the day ended with a service called "Compline." They went to bed at 8 p.m., each monk being sprinkled with holy water as he passed to the dormitory.

L. E. Tamm

GRANT'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The House met on February 14th to discuss the motion, "That, in the opinion of this House, conscription would be desirable in this country."

The Proposer, Mr. G. M. NOTT-BOWER, in a short speech, said that he certainly thought conscription was desirable. The average Englishman is a bad shot, and could not be of use in any emergency. The navy, on which we principally rely, is excellent, but not sufficient to protect the Colonies as well as the Mother-country. If the term of service was limited to three years, it could not possibly do any harm to us commercially.

Mr. A. G. LEE, *in opposing*, could not see why, as we had never had conscription so far, there should be any need of it now. As far as he could see, the nation had not deteriorated. The navy was our natural defence, and if conscription is wanted it would be preferable in the navy, which would then become sufficiently strong to protect both England and her Colonies.

The Seconder, Mr. D. GRAHAM, said that conscription would solve the Unemployed question and enrich the public treasuries, as the wealthy could avoid service by payment.

Mr. WORLOCK agreed with Mr. Lee on most points, but was of the opinion that the navy was not sufficiently strong at the present moment. He considered the volunteer system to be adequate to meet all the demands that were likely to be made upon it.

Mr. RATCLIFFE-COUSINS pointed out that we had a short frontier, and that all sea coast. However necessary it might be

for Continental powers, with their vast frontiers, to have compulsory military service, it was not so with us, except in the case of India, which could be defended principally by native troops.

Mr. NOTT-BOWER objected that we could not use native troops against whites. That Canada, as well as India, had a large and practically undefended frontier.

After a few more points had been put before the House, the PRESIDENT put the motion, which was lost by acclamation.

The House met again on Tuesday, February 28th, to discuss the motion, "That this House approves of the abolition of compulsory Greek at the Universities."

The Proposer, Mr. F. G. WORLOCK, opened the debate with an anecdote to prove how inconsistent it was that a man who intended to be an engineer should be compelled to learn Greek. Latin, he said, was necessary, as it was the basis of most modern languages; but Greek was absolutely useless to a man in after life (unless he intended to become a doctor or clergyman), except to give a name to some new invention or other. The Greek poets were no doubt very fine, but it was absurd to force them upon one who would derive no benefit from them in after life.

Mr. G. G. RAE FRASER, *in opposing*, said that the Universities were meant to be the centres of classic learning, and if this essential subject were allowed to slide, the entire purpose of a University would vanish. Greek was the source of all that is beautiful in art or literature, and the mother of the very sciences which now disowned her, and rejected her teaching. It were better to do away with the Universities altogether than to suffer them to be desecrated at the hands of barbarian iconoclasts.

Mr. K. E. NEWMAN then rose to second. He dwelt on the word "compulsory," pointing out that it had never been proposed to abolish Greek altogether, but only to allow a modern side man to enter a University without wasting valuable time in getting up for the occasion a subject which he would never use afterwards. Cambridge, at any rate, was gradually becoming more mathematical, and it was only a question of time before the desired reforms would, he hoped, be carried through.

Mr. R. W. REED pleaded that not much Greek was required, and most moderns learnt a certain amount at private schools, or before leaving the classical side, and could easily get it up in a short time.

Mr. WORLOCK reiterated most of his previous remarks, and added that a University was not intended to give a groundwork in any subject, but to put a polish on the education already received; it was absurd, therefore, to begin teaching Greek at the moment when a man was leaving school for the University.

Mr. G. P. L. EYRE objected that the discussion had been confined principally to the case of an engineer, and that not enough attention had been given to the requirements of other professions.

The motion was then adjourned until the next meeting, which took place on March 14th. Continuing the discussion of the motion, "That this House approves of the abolition of compulsory Greek at the Universities," Mr. WORLOCK (*the proposer*) proceeded to deal with the points brought up against him at the close of the last meeting. He stoutly affirmed that Greek was no use to an engineer, and it was a scandalous thing that he should be forced to learn it. It might be perfectly true that the Universities had originally been founded for the promotion of Greek learning, but a man no longer went up solely for the purpose of acquiring this. He went up because his father had been there before him, or to get his blue, to get the genuine stamp and seal of a University man, and in many cases solely for the purpose of saying he had been there. It was a great pity that men of this description should be excluded from the University merely because they were not sufficiently familiar with a language which is dead and gone.

Mr. E. R. J. RATCLIFFE-COUSINS denied that Greek was in any way dead. Greek was more alive than English, which is to all intents and purposes a dead language, in that it cannot form new words, but has to borrow them; while Greek is still capable of forming words, so much so that English has had to fall back on Greek for words to express new inventions for which a word does not exist. Greek has passed into the universal language of the world, and it was the duty of every man to learn it and promote the spread of it to the best of his ability. If it were necessary for modern side men to have a University, it would be better to found a new one, say, at Birmingham, especially for their benefit. But the speaker did not see why they should so lose their sense of what is beautiful and profitable, as to wish to discard the most perfect and most beautiful language the world has ever known.

Mr. A. G. LEE feared that if the Universities decided against Greek, it would mean the gradual extinction of the language, as the public schools would not teach it if it were not required at the Universities, and the private schools would not teach it if it were not taught at the public schools.

After an animated discussion the House divided, and the motion was lost by 9 votes to 7.

On the whole, the House may be congratulated on a very successful session. More interest has been shown in the debates, and the speeches have been better than for some time past.

The lower members of the House, however, are not sufficiently prominent, and the brunt of the debate usually falls upon the shoulders of the Chiswickites.

A FRENCH VISITOR "UP GRANT'S."

Figure me, my friend, at ze School of Vestminsterre. My *conducteur* take me to ze 'ouse vich they name "Grant." I go down some steps and through a passage to ze right. I am soddenly struck (vot you call it?) "all of a 'eap"; ze strength of ze atmosphere is terrifique, 'owevoire ze *français* nevaire despair, so I enterre vith ze *mouchoir* to my *organes nasales*. I stomble over boots, boys, benches, and *habits*: 'owevoire I recovaire and pass through a dingie passage. On ze left I perceive a poor man in a 'ole zat would not disgrace ze black 'ole of Calcutta. I scale some steps and am shown ze vashing accoutrements of ze boys named ze "cheeseveekites." My *compagnon* 'e try ze 'ot vater tap, but zere is none—only ze cold: 'e try anozzer vere ze 'ot indeed do come, but ze noise, *Mon Dieu!* it is like the lost spirits in ze nether region. Soddenly from all sides enterre vot I think ze dusky *habitants* of those regions, complaining about ze noise, but zey vere only ze *habitants* of ze 'ouse of "Grant." Meanvile my *conducteur* 'e wipe 'is *mains* on vot they name a "towel," but vich I think a dish-clout; for it only makes ze *mains* more vet and more dirtie. I then vent into ze "cheeseveeks"; *mais milles tonnerres!* ze smoke is *régoûtant*, and it pour from ze fire and choke me, so that my *mouchoir* was *en evidence* again, and I flee for ze fresh air. Then I am led to ze "'All." I am then shown (vot you call?) *en anglais* ze mantel-shelf—*Sacré bleu!* ze barbarositie of ze 'abit, ze new boy are made to walk across there! 'This (vot you call?) finished me, and I seize *mon chapeau* and rosh from ze 'ouse of 'orror.

L. F. W. W.

HOUSE NOTES.

H. V. Argyle and Twisaday left, to the regret of all, at the end of last term. We wish them every success in their future careers.

We have one new boy this term named Shore, who has come as a boarder; this makes our numbers 47, as A. C. Boulton has been absent for the whole term.

We are glad to have seen the names of no less than three O.G.'s running during the last month: W. T. S. Sonnenschein and E. C. Cleveland-Stevens at Oxford, and R. W. Y. Radcliffe in the point-to-point races at Cirencester.

H. Logan and G. Castle-Smith have both gone to sea, the former on a voyage round the world, and the latter for sea-life.

We regret also to have to record the death of a distinguished Old Grantite, the Rev. H. L. Thompson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. He was present at the Play last term, but died suddenly about a fortnight later. A full obituary notice may be found in the "Elizabethan" for February, 1905.

The Play Supper was, as usual, held on the second night of the Play.

In Seniors, we lost in the first round to Ashburnham, by 2 goals to 3.

K. E. Newman and R. W. Reed have both played for the School this term, and A. G. Lee, E. Ratcliffe-Cousins and O. Lewis for the 2nd XI.

The following are the colours at the end of this term:—

PINK & WHITES.	PINK & BLACK.	HOUSE COLOURS.
K. E. Newman.	H. D. Adrian.	F. G. Worlock.
R. W. Reed.	O. Lewis.	
	R. W. Willcocks.	

We are very pleased to say that the number of annual subscribers to "THE GRANTITE REVIEW" has now increased, 41 as against 16 of last year.

A cup for Inter-House Meeting has been presented by the Elizabethan Club. Although we hoped our squad would have the good fortune to secure it, they only came out second, losing to H.B.B. by 4 points.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "GRANTITE REVIEW."

SIR,

I thought it might possibly be of interest to your readers to know the results of the annual Inter-House tugs-of-war for the last 14 years. The facts have been obtained from old numbers of the "Elizabethan." Whether an Inter-House tug-of-war existed before 1891 I cannot say, but I have failed to find any mention of one previous to that date.

The following are the winners during the years 1891 to 1904:—

1891 ... Home-Boarders.	1898 ... Rigaud's.
1892 ... Home-Boarders.	1899 ... Ashburnham.
1893 ... Ashburnham.	1900 ... Grant's.
1894 ... Rigaud's.	1901 ... Grant's.
1895 ... Rigaud's.	1902 ... Grant's.
1896 ... Rigaud's.	1903 ... Grant's.
1897 ... Home-Boarders.	1904 ... Grant's.

Thus Grant's have already won it more often than any other house.

I am, Sir,

T. O. WAR.

OUR OXFORD LETTER.

To the Editor of the "GRANTITE REVIEW."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

You ask for a letter about Oxford O.G.G.; but there is nothing to write. The Easter term is always a dull one, and has a corresponding effect upon the feelings of all "up"; so that when I say that Granite company has been dull this term, I am not in any way depreciating the plucky efforts which have been made to be cheerful. It is a sheer impossibility.

Our much-respected senior member, Mr. J. E. Y. Radcliffe, follower of the beagles, exhorter of the boats, critic of the "soccer" team, and instructor in cricket, has been prominent in his endeavours, and in the attempt to enliven life he has more than once been known to sing with marked effect that fine old ballad, "The Carrion Crow." He is said to have won enormous sums over an exciting driving match in a fragile dog-cart, which ended in a catastrophe, and to have killed 1½ brace of rabbits as the result of several long and stubborn marches.

Mr. W. T. S. Sonnenschein has been displaying his limbs in all their natural beauty as a mute slave and a pale pupil upon the boards in "The Clouds": he has also conducted the affairs of the 'Varsity cross-country, the Christ Church Athletic Club, the

Milton Literary Club, and the Mermaids' Literary Club, each to the detriment of the other; and is reported to have run off with the funds of the Oxford University Free Trade League. The police are, my latest information says, on his track.

Mr. C. B. H. Knight, on the contrary, has made away with the revenues of the Tariff Reform League, and, luckily for him, the police are unwilling to aid so bad a cause, and have refused to take steps in the matter. However, all who love justice may feel content in the thought that his conscience is pricking him. We are glad that he is to manage the affairs of the Exeter College Cricket XI. next term; may he do so, we pray, with at least not less skill than he did those of our ancient house at School.

Mr. E. C. Cleveland-Stevens, another old Westminster cricket captain, has the most honourable position of hon. sec. to the Christ Church Cricket XI., a post to which he was elected as much for his popularity as for his cricket. How great his popularity is may readily be conceived! He ran 300 yards for Christ Church against Pembroke College, Cambridge, in the quarter-mile, and caused a sensation by beauty of his *tout ensemble*.

We owe our apologies to Mr. C. de M. Rudolf, who is at Keble, for having considerably neglected him in this letter. He was not long up "Grant's," and that must be our apology. Moreover, he lives in an air of literary romanticism and an atmosphere of monastic asceticism which is entirely alien to the material athletic outlook of most O.G.G. He presides over the fortunes of the Oxford Mermaid Society; so that his piety appears to be but a cloak for vice.

We have been delighted by the visit of several old Grantites this term; won't some of the present members of the House come and pay Oxford a short visit?

Yours, dear Sir,

EX AEDE CHRISTI.

OUR CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

To the Editor of the "GRANTITE REVIEW."

DEAR SIR,

Your request for a Cambridge Letter was thrust into my hand just as I was hastily flinging my last belongings into a bulging portmanteau, while an impatient cab waited below. The rush of cabs, trains, and unpacking drove all recollection of your letter from my head, till I accidentally drew it from my pocket next day, by which time my brain had already grown misty, and I had none to prompt my leaky memory, so that I fear my record of the doings of Cambridge Old Grantites will be sadly deficient.

The oldest O.G.'s now up are A. L. Stephen at Trinity and H. Logan at "the Hall."

Of more recent arrivals, L. G. Kirkpatrick is rapidly becoming an Encyclopædia of Law. His rare snatches of repose are solaced by Ness' pianola on the floor above.

G. Neville has been coxing for Jesus Second Boat with the greatest success.

D. S. Robertson, after playing in another "soccer" match for the "Trinity Scythians," has drifted into the more bucolical recreations of bowls and canoeing. In the latter sport he has found himself quite able to swim in his clothes, but he says the canoe leaked.

J. E. Y. Radcliffe came over from Oxford for the O.W.W. dinner at the end of term. He intended to make a speech.

"Much yet remains unsung," I'm afraid, but I can think of nothing more to say. So with the deepest sympathy for the immediate past, and best wishes for the future.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

CAMUS.

NOTICES.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., and all contributions must be clearly written on one side of the paper only.

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Floreat.