



The Elizabethan.

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LIMAX SCHOLASTICA.

THERE are many people who are wont to give a dog a bad name, and hang him; but this is only worthy of Mr. Justice Lynch and the citizens of New Berlinopolisville, Briggs County, Texas, U.S.A. Such are they who take upon them to judge and find fault with the doings and misdoings of '*Limax scholastica*,' a piece of rudeness for which they can scarcely be pardoned. Let us, then, try to look at this beast in a more friendly light. Few among us will deny that he shows very great wisdom in taking care for his own comfort, which, perhaps, is the key to his character; he will never do anything to annoy his peace of mind or self-liking. His bashfulness is well shown by the firmness with which he does not cease to avoid his fellows on Saturday afternoon, and his busy work by the many stockings it has been thought he has knitted at this time, throughout his school life. His taste for reading he betters by eating burdensome buns and drinking gaseous ginger-

beer at the same time. He gets his knowledge of cricket and football wholly from the talk of his friends and the pages of the *Sportsman*. But enough of this. If, for '*Limax scholastica*,' we read 'the common or school slacker,' our meaning may be plainer, and we can see the faults of our—friends. Never was this fiend of slackness more disgracefully strong than at this time. It is to be seen among T.BB and Q.SS alike, though we risk the wrath of both for so saying. It is hard to find a little Town boy who goes Up Fields to watch a Saturday match, unless he be staying in, and still harder to see a Queen's scholar playing football unless bound by the station list. This one tells us that he does not see the good of going to see the School beaten; to him we would answer that if he and his fellows went up regularly to watch, and *shouted* as they do for their home, and against the Charterhouse, the School would stand a much better chance of winning. That one complains of no time for playing in the afternoon, because he has so much muzzing to do. What an acknowledgment of weakness is this!

As if any form, from my Lords of the Seventh downwards, would be given so much work that they could not spare two hours in the afternoon for three days a week at least. We should much like to know whether they who put forward this plea really work all station time; and, if they can truthfully say they do, whether there is no other time when they are used to take their ease in which they might not muzz.

This is an old story of an old evil which, perhaps, found place in the School from the beginning. But it seems to thrive in other things than games Up Fields. How comes it that the entries for the Swimming Cup, the Woodens, the Fives ties, have been, are, and will, doubtless, be so small? Why do not the little boys have their voices tried for Glee Society? Why was the mission offertory for four years a disgrace to the members of the School? And why, pray, is *The Elizabethan* brought out so late, and sent round a fortnight later?

The answer is, that there are some fellows in the School so much taken up with their own petty likings and dislikings that, if we may be forgiven a quotation, they have come to think 'energy such horrid bad form.' They leave everything to others, and then marvel greatly, and are almost pained, at a matter for which they are the last to think themselves answerable.



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

II.

OUR actual garden has, I fancy, all of it long ceased to be a garden. I believe that the choristers' school was built over the entire space. In those days it was bounded by the cloisters on the north as well as the east. Perhaps some of my readers may like to know what flowers did best with us in so essentially a London garden. Besides the jessamine and wall-flower, which I have mentioned, I should rank first the blue iris and the orange lily, with her white sister in the second place. The thick-leaved saxifrage also did very well, and was always a happy hunting-ground for snails; and its relation, the St. Patrick's cabbage, well earned its other name of London Pride. A friend of ours was one of the minor canons. He came to visit us one day, just after having, I suppose, received what he considered a snub from one of the canons, or prebendaries as they were then called. At any rate, finding us in the garden, he instantly ex-

claimed: 'How well London Pride does flourish in these Cloisters!'

Besides flowers we had a vine and fig-trees. I never remember blossom on the former, nor eatable fruit on the latter, though there were traditions of its having ripened in a hot season. Do you know the Indian proverb of a very wide-awake man? 'He got up so early that he saw the fig-tree in blossom.' Well, perhaps you may not have seen this, but you can do so without an excess of energy in early rising—only you must know where to look for it. If you cut open a *young* fig you will find the tiny flowers in the same position as is afterwards taken by the fruits, or seeds as you probably would call them. I do not wonder that the Indians make proverbs about their figs. They are a very strange family of trees. One species, for instance, is the Banyan, in which a single tree grows into a whole grove. Other kinds will grow, a lofty tree upon the top of another tree, if a bird has dropped one of its seeds upon the crown of the latter; while some species have, besides the regular seed-bearing fruits, others of a different shape, which always contain small flies, and nothing else.

Well, *our* figs were not so wonderful as these, and they never grew to any size; but they made capital playthings, as did the keys of the sycamore. For in the middle of the ground were some nice laburnums and a splendid sycamore. The latter, however, was shorn of one of its main branches; and thereby hangs a tale—not a *tail*, as I might have wished for the sake of the joke, for the authors of the mischief were as tailless as you are.

When an uncle of mine came home from India, he brought with him a pair of gibbons, or long-armed apes, the first ever seen in Europe. They are pretty little black creatures, much smaller, and I must say much less ugly, than their relations, the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the orang-utan. Zoologists say that the gibbons are further removed from man than their big cousins, but at any rate they are the only monkeys which, for choice, walk upon two legs—that is, when they are on the ground; for, of course, they pass the greater and happier part of their life among the branches of the trees. Well, these little strangers were quartered upon us until arrangements could be made for their accommodation at the Zoological Gardens. The first evening they arrived, they were shut up in one of the pantries; and, when a maid went in to them in the morning, one sprang upon each of her shoulders and put a long black arm round her neck. You may fancy how she screamed. But she and all of us soon learnt to be very fond of the little gentle animals. We never knew them to quarrel or display ill temper, except once, when we called on them at their new residence in the Regent's Park, taking with us a basket of pears, as a token of our regard. I must confess that there was a trifling disagreement between them as to the equal division of this treat. Generally, when one got hold of a dainty, its first thought was to give a share to the other. I was in bed when the apes were with us, convalescent

from measles, I think, and I begged so hard for a nearer sight of them than could be obtained from the window, that it was arranged that they should be brought to the door of my room for me to see. They came, riding, as usual, on the shoulders of their attendant; but the instant they saw me they sprang to the ground and were on my bed in a jiffy. There was great consternation lest they should take the infection, but happily no harm came of it. On fine days Jack and Jenney were allowed to climb about the sycamore-tree in our garden; and they managed to leave us a memento by breaking down one of the large branches. Poor little things! they did not survive many London winters.

The garden being so overshadowed by buildings was not suitable for annuals, though we often planted the initials of our names in Virginian stock. We used, however, to get the great boxes in which eggs are imported, paint them green, and place them along the edge of the leads, where they served the double purpose of a balustrade and a terrace garden.

But I have left to the last our greatest floral glory. It was a white lilac, growing out of the stones in the yard, and the finest of its kind that I ever saw. I do not think that my childish recollections can be deceiving me, for I know that it reached to the leads of the Cloisters before it branched, and it made a great cone of blossom, as large, I should think, as a horse-chestnut tree, and unsurpassable in purity and fragrance.

I have made so many digressions in my story that you will think there is very little about the School; but that corner of the old precincts was very dear to me, and I must ask to be forgiven.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 40. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST EARL RUSSELL.

(Continued from page 219, ante.)

THE chief problem that perplexed Lord John Russell's Administration was the Irish famine; the potato crop was a failure, the population were starving, and it fell to the Government to keep the people alive, and to Lord John to direct the policy of the Government. No better description of the path he pursued can be given than in the words of his biographer:—

'He refused to sacrifice principle for temporary advantage. And his policy should be remembered, not for what he did, but for what he refused to do: when men on every side were asking the Government to undertake the operations of a trader and to embark on a great speculation by the construction of railways, he refused to surrender his common sense. Local distress must be met by local effort. To his firmness may be traced the fact that the famine, which decimated, raised, instead of lowering, the condition of the Irish people.'

Famine was not the only burden that Ireland had to bear, but there were few wrongs that Lord John did not make honest endeavours to amend; and though

many of his measures were stifled in Parliament or mutilated beyond recognition, while others were a failure, no statesman can claim greater credit for his efforts to deal with the Irish question.

It is impossible to give a sketch of Lord John Russell's career without saying a good deal about Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary, for his tenure of this office was marked by incessant complaints by the Queen and the Prime Minister: time after time Lord Palmerston would write despatches and commit the country to a foreign policy without any reference to the wishes either of his Sovereign or of his colleagues: remonstrated with, the Foreign Secretary would give way, would assure the Prime Minister that it should not happen again, and before a month was up would be sinning away as merrily as ever. As time went on matters grew worse instead of better; the effect even of the Queen's memorandum on the duties of the Foreign Secretary was but temporary; and finally, in 1851, after the crowning indiscretion over the recognition of Louis Napoleon after the *coup d'état*, Lord John requested Lord Palmerston to resign. Jingoism is ever popular; and though he had lost the confidence of the Crown and the Cabinet, the masses were with him, and so popular did he become that for some time he supplanted Lord John, and was looked upon as the leader of the Liberal Party.

There were other causes that led to the temporary displacement of Lord John. In 1850, the division of England into twelve Catholic sees by a Papal Bull led him to write a famous document called the Durham Letter, in which he said hard things of the Tractarian party, whom he cordially hated. Though it was received at first with a chorus of approbation from the nation in general, the parties he attacked never forgave the author.

It is not necessary to dwell longer on the Administration of 1846—it had its successes, and it had its troubles; it lost many of its members at a general election, and it was much troubled with the massacre of its measures in the Lords. There is an amusing letter from Lord John to his wife, written after the Lords had refused to admit the Jews to Parliament, and some of it is not without interest to-day: 'Pares Judaeis infesti, populus infestus Paribus, faciunt caldarium piscium bellissimum.'

Lord Palmerston's dismissal was fatal to it; and though Lord John explained it triumphantly in one of the greatest of his great speeches, yet within a few weeks the ex-Foreign Secretary could say, 'I have had my tit-for-tat with John Russell, and I turned him out on Friday last.'

Of his life in office Lady Russell wrote: 'Although he had no order or method in the arrangement of his papers, he knew how to husband his time, and he was very punctual. . . . As far as I recollect, he never but once worked after dinner.'

Renewed leisure gave him more opportunities for literature, and he edited 'Moore's Memoirs' and 'Fox's Correspondence' while in Opposition, but

his rest was not for long. Before 1852 was out he had gone back to office in a Coalition Ministry, under Lord Aberdeen, as leader of the House of Commons and Foreign Secretary, being succeeded in the latter office by Lord Clarendon as soon as Parliament met, and remaining for some time without a portfolio, until it was thought better to strengthen his position by making him Lord Privy Seal, instead of Lord Granville. Lord John certainly thought, and probably Lord Aberdeen did so too at the time, that it was mutually understood that as soon as convenient Lord Aberdeen was to give way and Lord John was again to become Prime Minister. This Coalition Ministry was a most unfortunate thing from beginning to end, and the less said about it the better; for Lord Aberdeen led one party, and Lord John the other, and neither was strong enough to carry his own policy completely, while each successfully thwarted the other. While this struggle went on in the Cabinet, the country was drifting gradually into the Crimean war; whereas, if either party had had its way completely, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe not been left a free hand, the peace of Europe could have been maintained.

The mismanagement that ensued is not to be wondered at, if we reflect who in those days were responsible.

The nominal control of the army rested with the Secretary of State for War. But in 1854 the Secretary of State for War was also Secretary for the Colonies. The control of the finances of the Army was under a Secretary at War, who received his orders not from the Secretary of State, but from the Commander-in-Chief. Add to this that the Ordnance was under a Board, the Commissariat under the Treasury, the Militia under the Home Office, and that the Secretary of State for War exercised no direct authority over any of these departments.

Unable to remedy this utter confusion, unable to carry through his own policy, Lord John endeavoured continually to resign; to add to his troubles, relations became strained between himself and the Prime Minister, and finally the apathy of the nation and the hostility of his colleagues made it necessary to withdraw his Reform Bill. The scene in the House that night was memorable. In the course of his speech, while dwelling on the taunts and derision it would expose him to, his voice broke down from emotion, and he was sustained by sympathetic cheering from every portion of the House. A little while longer he was prevailed upon to continue in office, until, feeling it impossible to oppose Mr. Roebuck's motion on the conduct of the war, he flung up his office, strongly supported the motion, and caused the downfall of the Aberdeen Ministry by a majority so overwhelming that its opponents could only laugh.

The Coalition Ministry was successfully reconstructed by Lord Palmerston, but without Lord John; an arrangement that lasted only a short time, for the Peelites very soon found it convenient to resign, and Lord John was prevailed upon to become Colonial Secretary. The offer was made and accepted while he was on his way to the Vienna Conference to represent England.

It is almost impossible to tell shortly the story of the Vienna Conference. Lord John, who most earnestly desired peace, thought that Austria held the key to the situation, and that she was the party whom it was most essential to keep on good terms with. The Austrian proposals for the basis of peace, which he himself brought home, had to be abandoned, because they would have displeased the French Army, which would have cost Napoleon his throne; the French proposals were summarily rejected by Russia, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*—a failure. In replying to an attack in the House of Commons, Lord John made a great speech on the Conference, and felt compelled to omit all reference to the Austrian proposals—a proceeding promptly followed by the Austrian Foreign Minister publishing a despatch which disclosed them. Still, in the unfortunate position of being unable to give the true reason for their being discarded, Lord John could make but feeble defence against the storm of abuse that burst upon his head, and as he had joined the Ministry to strengthen them, he as promptly resigned when his presence became a weakness; thenceforward till 1859 he enjoyed the rest that seven years' almost continuous office entitled him to.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

THE 'Ireland' Prize for Greek Verse has been awarded to R. K. Gaye.

We congratulate H. C. Waterfield, L. J. Moon, H. O. C. Beasley, and T. N. Griffin on getting their 'Pinks.'

'Orations' were held Up School on Tuesday, March 13. Lock was placed first, and Eady second.

The Vincent Memorial Prizes have been awarded, the Senior to Colville and the Junior to Creswell.

The Sports will be held on April 6 and 7, the last Friday and Saturday of the term.

An account of the Shield Matches will appear in our next number.

It is requested that all Challenge Cups be returned as soon as possible to T. E. Harwood, Esq., St. Peter's College, Westminster.

On Friday evening, February 16, F. W. Hall, Esq., gave us an interesting lecture in the Coin Room of the Scott Library. The subject was 'The Earliest Greeks known to us.' Mr. Hall kindly contributed some lantern-slides, principally of the excavations of Professor

Schliemann at Mycenæ and Tiryns. Mr. Hall concluded his lecture with some remarks about Greek sculpture and vase painting, which were also very interesting. All those present enjoyed the evening very much, and T. E. Harwood proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, which was received enthusiastically by the audience.

The following is the Football Card up to date :—

		1893.	
Saturday, September	30	. .	O. W.W. (lost, 2-14).
"	October	7	. . Casuals (lost, 1-4).
Wednesday, October	11	. .	Crusaders (lost, 0-8).
Saturday, October	14	. .	Old Rossalians (won, 2-1).
"	"	21	. . Old Foresters (won, 3-1).
"	"	28	. . Old Carthusians (won, 4-0).
"	November	11	. . O. W.W. (lost, 1-2).
Friday,	"	17	. . Cambridge O. W.W. (drawn, 1-1).
Saturday,	"	18	. . Trin. Coll., Oxon. (lost, 1-4).
"	"	25	. . Clapham Rovers (won, 4-1).
Wednesday,	"	29	. . Old Wykehamists (scratched).
		1894.	
Saturday, January	27	. .	A. L. Fevez's XI. (won, 6-0).
Wednesday, "	31	. .	Old Brightonians (won, 2-0).
Saturday, February	3	. .	Old Carthusians (lost, 2-3).
"	"	10	. . Christ Church, Oxon. (lost, 0-5).
"	"	17	. . Old Harrovians (won, 5-2).
Wednesday "	21	. .	Old Etonians (scratched).
Saturday "	24	. .	Casuals (lost, 2-1).
"	March	3	. . Charterhouse (lost, 6-0).
"	"	10	. . Clapham Rovers (lost, 4-0).
"	"	17	. . Oxford O. W.W.
"	"	31	. . O. W.W.
Wednesday, April	4	. .	T. B.B. v. Q. S.S.

House Notes.

ASHBURNHAM.—Griffin has played regularly for the School this term, and received his 'Pinks' after the match *v.* Casuals, upon which we heartily congratulate him. In the first round of the Shield matches we were beaten by H. B.B. 2-0. After their predictions we supposed we should have been beaten by more, but they can hardly call 2-0 a 'decisive beating.' The whole Ashburnham team played with their usual pluck and perseverance, but it was mainly owing to the splendid play of Griffin and Haweis that H. B.B. could not increase their score. Their two goals were obtained simply because our goalkeeper was not tall enough to reach the ball. Haweis was given his house colours after the match. We hope to do well in the Sports, as last year. Our racquet ties have been started, but they are progressing very slowly.

COLLEGE.—Nothing very remarkable has occurred in College since *The Elizabethan* last appeared. Our chances against T. B.B. appear to be smaller than before, as Fisher and Martin will be out of school till the event, and will be very much out of practice

and training. We have had one college game this week. The fives ties have reached the semi-final round: Garrett and Bernays will probably be the winning pair. Our Literary Society have lately been reading 'Richard II.' and Sheridan's 'School for Scandal.' The 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' is now being read.

GRANTS.—In the Shield match, Rigauds beat us by two goals to one. On the whole it was an evenly contested game, it being a draw (1-1) when time was called, so that an extra twenty minutes had to be played. For Rigauds, Newman, Rivaz, and Beasley were best; and for us, Fox, Taswell, and Woodbridge. Moon had unfortunately not recovered from an injury against Charterhouse, and so he could not run. If he had been all right we might have done a bit better.

There are to be no yard ties this term, as there will be no time to play them off.

Our chances for the Sports are not too brilliant, but we ought to get a few prizes.

Woodbridge ought to do well in the Gymnastic competition.

HOME-BOARDERS.—Nothing of any importance has been happening here lately, with the exception of the Shield matches. We beat Ashburnham by two goals to nothing in the first round, though our team on the whole was by no means as good as it should have been; and with Last unable to play our prospects are hardly of the brightest for victory over Rigauds in the final. However, some individual members of the team showed fair form against Ashburnham, so we can but hope for the best. Our outlook for the Sports is poor, as we have lost many of our last year's supporters, but we hope new ones will turn up to take their place.

RIGAUDS.—Nye has again been playing for the School two or three times this term, and R. E. More also played against Clapham Rovers, in which match there were six representatives from Rigauds; Waterfield and Beasley have got their 'Pinks.'

Last Wednesday, in the first round of the Shield matches, we played Grants, and after an extra twenty minutes beat them (2-1).

Waterfield was unable to play, but it was no excuse for the pitiable exhibition of our forwards, who, one and all, played disgracefully, and though we pressed most of the time, More was the only one who had any idea of the position of Grants' goal.

At half and forward Beasley did a tremendous lot of work excellently; Probyn also played well. In the backs there was no lack of energy, and they tackled well. Though at times Grants' rushes looked dangerous, they were all stopped in time, except one which ended in a soft goal. More and Stewart got our goals.

We probably shall not do much in the Sports, but we ought to have a fair chance in the House Tug, as Norman is a stone heavier than anyone else in the School, and increasing daily.

THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL *v.* OLD HARROVIANS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 17. It was raining hard the whole time, and rendered accurate play quite impossible. The visitors brought down a weak team, and at the call of time victory rested with the School by five goals to two. The visitors kicked off from the Church end at five minutes past three, and pressed for a considerable time, sending in several ineffectual shots at the School goal. Allen, however, kept his charge intact, and Vandergucht and Moon relieved. The School forwards continued to look dangerous, and after several abortive attempts Moon, from a pass by Beasley, evaded the vigilance of the visiting custodian, with a grand shot from the left wing (1-0). The result brought no relief to the visitors, as the School continued to press, and Pope had to concede a corner. This was beautifully put by Fox, and, after a severe *mêlée* in front of goal, the ball went through off Openshaw (2-0). This was followed by Moon narrowly missing scoring again, Openshaw depriving him of the ball right in front of goal, and conceding a corner, from which nothing resulted, when half-time was called. Severn restarted the leather for the School, and dribbled right down through the backs, ending up with a shot right out of Hood's reach (3-0). This was followed by the same player rushing a fourth point from centre by Waterfield, which the goalkeeper failed to clear (4-0). On restarting, the visitors pressed, and Hull got right away on the right wing, with nobody between him and the goalkeeper, and registered the first point for the visitors (4-1). Exciting play ensued, and after the left wing had run down, Moon scored with a fine cross shot (5-1). Just before the whistle blew, Stewart-Browne scored a second goal for the visitors (5-2), leaving the School victorious as above stated. A great improvement was manifested in the team, although Griffin was dished, and More was still unable to play. Allen was good in goal, effecting one marvellous save. Of the back division Fox and Newman were the best. The forwards played as well as could be expected, considering the slippery state of the ground, Severn and the left wing being especially noticeable.

For the visitors, Barrett-Hamilton, Stewart-Browne, and Openshaw were the best.

After the match H. Waterfield and L. J. Moon received their 'Pinks.' The teams were as follows:

WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, H. O. Beasley, and G. Muriel (half-backs), H. Waterfield and C. D. Fisher (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Vandergucht (left wing), (forwards).

OLD HARROVIANS.

G. E. W. Hood (goal), C. G. Pope and A. C. Sturgis (backs), J. Openshaw, G. S. Bird, and H. C. Buckingham (half-backs), W. B. Anderson and P. W. Hull (right wing), G. F. Pares (centre), R. Stewart-Browne and G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton (left wing), (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, February 24, Casuals winning by 2 goals to 1, a score which does not represent the true state of the game. The School kicked off at three o'clock, and More shot behind. The School continued to press, and Severn scored, but, to everyone's surprise, was ruled offside. The School, however, were not to be denied, and, from a pass by Severn, More shot a good goal. On restarting, the visitors pressed, and both Drake and Knox shot over the crossbar. 'Hands' followed for us, and Waterfield ran down and centred, but Fordyce kicked away. Ineffectual shots by Severn and Vandergucht followed, which the goalkeeper cleared in fine style. Casuals then had their turn, and Allen had to use his hands to a shot from Knox, and Drake and Routledge narrowly missed scoring. Vandergucht relieved with a fine dribble, but was just brought up in time by Fordyce. Several hot shots by Moon and Vandergucht followed, but 'Stopford' cleared them all. Soon after the whistle blew for half-time. On restarting, after we had pressed a little, Drake and Knox each shot a goal in quick succession. For the rest of the game, the ball only came twice into the School half, the forwards pressing the whole time. From a corner Severn put in a hot shot, which was magnificently saved by 'Stopford.' The forwards put in shot after shot, which were either saved or went behind. When time was called the game remained unaltered, the Casuals being victorious by 2 goals to 1. For the School, Waterfield, More, and Vandergucht were best, while Fordyce was magnificent at back for the Casuals. Knox and Woodbridge were also good. After the match, Beasley and Griffin received their 'Pinks.' The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Vandergucht (left wing), (forwards).

CASUALS.

G. W. 'Stopford' (goal), A. D. Fordyce and G. H. Woodbridge (backs), A. B. Winch, J. W. Looker, and A. N. Other (half-backs), H. Knox and M. H. Routledge (right wing), C. F. Drake (centre), H. W. Hewett and G. Martin (sub.) (left wing), (forwards).

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

THIS match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, March 3, resulting in a most disastrous defeat of the School by six goals to *nil*. The weather was perfect, bright but not too warm, and the turf, although a trifle heavy, in admirable condition. Allen, winning the toss, elected to play with the wind, and Davidson kicked off from the Hospital end at 2.45. After a slight pressure by Westminster, the Charterhouse forwards came down with a rush on our goal, and Jameson

shot behind. From the kick-off Severn got hold of the ball and passed to Moon, who, however, failed to score, 'off-side' being given against him. Next, Fordyce had a chance, but Allen saved his shot, and from a *mêlée* in front of our goal Newman kicked away and 'hands' was given against Charterhouse. Severn ran down, but was deprived by Wilson, who kicked out, and from the throw-in Timmis kicked out again. Then More put in a high shot, which Lea just managed to save. Westminster was now pressing, but the passing of the forwards was very wild, and Timmis getting in a big kick, Jameson came out with a fine rush down the touch-line, but was beautifully brought up by Rivaz, whose tackling and kicking were at this time quite the feature of the game. Vassall was next conspicuous, but Fox passed the ball to More, who worked it down the field, but shot weakly, Lea running out and clearing his lines. Vassall put in a shot that went behind, and shortly afterwards 'hands' was given for Westminster, but Jameson brought the leather back again. He was knocked off by Beasley, and then Hancock centred, and Allen had to use his hands. Give-and-take play followed, then a run by Davidson was well stopped by Newman. 'Hands' followed to Charterhouse, and Davidson shot over the bar. Charterhouse were now pressing severely, and Vassall, Davidson, and Jameson were constantly dangerous, but could not break through the superb defence of Newman and Rivaz, who were equal to every emergency. After some five minutes of hard work the ball was at last got away, and Vandergucht had a brilliant run, which he spoilt by a high and difficult pass to More, who just managed to stop it, but shot behind. Griffin then 'handled,' but nothing came of it, and soon afterwards 'offside' against Vassall gave a temporary relief from another attack on our goal. Almost directly afterwards Austen sent in a high and hard shot from half-back, which was grandly fisted out by Allen. Then 'hands' was given for us and Lea had to stop a shot from Beasley. Next Fordyce ran down and passed out to Vassall, who shot behind. 'Hands' for us off Sladen followed, but Fordyce returned the ball and Rivaz cleared. Jameson got the ball but was given offside, when looking very dangerous. More then ran down, but was stopped in a wild pass, and Allen again had to clear. 'Hands' near our goal followed, and Jameson shot behind. Vandergucht and Severn put in runs, but they were not dangerous. Two more 'hands' near our goal followed, the second of which Allen saved at the expense of a corner; another corner was given and well placed by Sladen, but Allen saved. Play then settled for a while in Charterhouse quarters. Vandergucht dashed in to take a centre from Waterfield, and sent in a hard long shot just over the bar. A soft shot by Severn soon after went behind. Fordyce ran down and came within an ace of scoring, Newman only just kicking behind in the nick of time. Sladen placed another good corner, but Beasley relieved; and Jameson had another run, which Rivaz stopped.

Shortly afterwards half-time was called, the teams crossing over with nothing scored. On restarting, Westminster pressed slightly, but Vassall got away, and, outpacing everyone, ended up a fine run by a magnificent shot (0-1). Our forwards now seemed utterly beaten, and the ball rarely visited the Charterhouse half. After some poor shooting by the Charterhouse forwards, which was due in a great measure to the energy of our backs, who were working tremendously hard and would probably have saved the game had they been properly backed up and supported by the halves, Hancock added a second point to the Carthusian score (0-2). This was followed by another grand run by Vassall, who put in a shot which hit the post and glanced through into the net (0-3). Our goal was now literally bombarded with shots, one by Davidson just failing to score, and from 'hands' in front of our goal Wilson again shot behind. Then Davidson put in a hard low shot near the left post, to which Allen just managed to get, but fell, with the ball partly over the line. The whistle blew and a more than doubtful goal was allowed without dispute (0-4). On restarting our forwards made a few spasmodic attempts to score, shots by Severn and More failing to take effect. Jameson then took the ball down and centred, and Fordyce had no difficulty in notching a fifth point (0-5). This was immediately followed by the same player scoring the visitors' last goal (0-6). Charterhouse continued to press and Vassall sent in a high shot, which Allen fisted away. The ball still remained in dangerous proximity to our goal, when the whistle sounded for time, leaving Charterhouse victorious by six goals to *nil*.

The result did not come as a surprise; the wretched play of the team since Christmas had quite prepared us for defeat. Early in the season our prospects were bright enough. We had an experienced goalkeeper, two backs far above the average, halves who, though light, were active and promised improvement, and a set of heavy and hard-working forwards. The centre forward, for whom we had been looking in vain for years, seemed at last to have appeared in Severn. But after Christmas all our hopes were rapidly dispelled. Headed by the centre, the forwards went utterly and hopelessly to pieces, and the halves soon followed their example. Probably we never had a team which needed good coaching so much, and which got so little of it.

The first half of the game was encouraging to the supporters of Westminster. The two backs, Rivaz especially, together with Allen in goal, played magnificently. The Charterhouse forwards seemed quite unable to break through the splendid defence opposed to them, and thanks to the powerful kicking of Newman and Rivaz the ball was almost as often in the Charterhouse quarters as our own. It cannot be, however, denied that Charterhouse had slightly the best of exchanges in the first half. But this equality was more apparent than real. Five minutes' play sufficed to show that our forwards were in their very worst form, and could not, except by a fluke, hope to win. They were

exhausting themselves in wild rushes and impossible passes, and hesitating and fumbling in front of goal, or putting in long shots, which either went behind or were stopped by the goalkeeper with the greatest ease, while the halves were kicking far beyond their reach, and making them wilder and wilder. We listened in vain for the captain's voice of remonstrance. All this bore its bitter fruit in the second half. Superior weight and steadiness began to tell. Our forwards were soon knocked up and gave the halves no help, while the Charterhouse forwards, apparently as fresh as at the beginning of the game, and gaining more and more confidence, simply made rings round the tired and dispirited halves, and would have scored as many goals as they liked but for the plucky play of Allen and the backs. There can be no doubt that the better team won. Their halves, the backbone of a team, were far heavier and hard-working than ours; their forwards much steadier. It is only in the backs that we can console ourselves that we were superior. Allen was cool and steady, made no mistake, and saved many hard shots. Rivaz's play in the first half was worth a long journey to see; and Newman, who later on had most to do, tackled and kicked in a way which should have encouraged the halves to better play. Practically, the whole of the defence devolved on Allen and the two backs. Of the rest of the team, the less said the better. The halves were weak from the very start, and got more and more helpless as the game went on. Beasley at first did a good deal of work, but he was outpaced in the second half, and the other two from the start. Of the forwards, More worked hard and pluckily; he showed none of his old hesitation in closing with the backs, and was the most useful of the five, though less conspicuous than Vandergucht, who was unfortunate in having against him a powerful and by no means gentle half-back. With more weight and experience he ought to develop into a really good forward.

The teams were as follows:—

WESTMINSTER.

M. A. V. Allen (goal), T. H. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. C. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield and J. F. More (right wing), A. R. Severn (centre), L. J. Moon and C. Vandergucht (left wing), (forwards).

CHARTERHOUSE.

G. P. Lea (goal), W. V. Timmis and E. Garnett (backs), F. F. Sladen, C. H. Wilson, and W. A. E. Austen (half-backs), G. C. Vassall and R. D. Fordyce (right wing), A. J. Davidson (centre), H. R. B. Hancock and E. M. Jameson (left wing), (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* CLAPHAM ROVERS.

This match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, March 10, resulting in a victory for the visitors by four goals to *nil*. The visitors won the toss, and the School kicked off from the Church end at five minutes past three. The visitors immediately began to press, and 'hands' was given in front of our goal, but Newman averted the danger. A second 'hands'

soon followed, and Foster put in a shot to which Allen had to use his hands. After five minutes' play, Preston notched the first point for the visitors (0-1), which, despite several appeals for offside, was allowed. The School, on restarting, pressed for a little, but the visitors soon began to attack again, and from a corner Toone scored a second goal (0-2). The visitors continued to press, and after Newbronner had put in an ineffectual shot, he soon managed to put in one which beat Allen (0-3). The School then pressed, and from a 'hands' in front of their goal Rivaz put in a fine shot, which Winslow saved at the expense of a corner. From the corner Fox missed an easy chance of scoring by shooting behind. After another 'hands' for us, half-time was called. On restarting, the School had the best of the game, but could not score, and Rouse made a dashing run down the whole length of the ground, but shot over. They, however, continued to press, and soon added a fourth point (0-4), while Nye missed an easy chance of scoring for us. Nothing further was scored, when time was called.

For the School, for whom Severn and Moon were unable to play, More, Vandergucht, and Newman were best. The halves were very weak. For the visitors, Preston, Cronin, Rouse, and Clark were good. The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER.

M. A. Allen (goal), T. H. Newman and F. C. Rivaz (backs), W. F. Fox, T. N. Griffin, and H. O. Beasley (half-backs), H. Waterfield, J. F. More, G. Nye, R. E. More, and C. Vandergucht (forwards).

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

E. H. Winslow (goal), G. C. Clark and C. H. Ayles (backs), H. Foster, E. L. Bristowe, and P. G. Rathboone (half-backs), H. Preston, H. A. Newbronner, W. S. Rouse, A. K. Cronin, and W. P. Toone (forwards).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, February 8.

Owing to the introduction of several Society motions, the House did not get to the real discussion of the evening till quite late. The only important Society motion was as follows: 'That no member except the Proposer and Opposer may speak more than once on the same motion, at the same meeting, except as a purely personal explanation, or by special leave of the House, and the Proposer and Opposer may only speak twice.'

Proposer, E. P. Garrett; *Opposer*, J. F. Waters; *Seconder*, B. C. Boulter.

The PROPOSER pointed out to the House that this motion would raise the standard of speeches, together with several other advantages.

The OPPOSER agreed with the Proposer's theory, but did not believe that this rule would work.

After a few further remarks from the Seconder,

the House divided, with the result : Ayes, 11; Noes, 14. The motion was therefore lost.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the motion, 'That in the opinion of this House there are not sufficient reasons for any diminution of the legal duration of Parliaments.'

Proposer, B. C. Boulter; *Opposer*, R. Airy; *Second*, R. K. Gaye.

After a few remarks from the hon. Proposer the House adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, February 15, when the motion was continued.

The PROPOSER, in an eloquent speech, after discussing the duration of Parliaments in the past, showed that no great statesman had ever proposed to repeal the Septennial Act; so it would be unwise to do so now, especially as no Parliament ever had sat, or could sit, for a full seven years. To shorten Parliaments would be to render our foreign policy extremely changeable—a very dangerous thing. England's interests, too, would fall into the hands of idle and unprincipled agitators. It was objected that in long Parliaments a member forgot the wishes of his constituency; but it was extremely dangerous to make an M.P.'s vote entirely subservient to the caprices of an apparent majority of his constituents. As a matter of fact, many forces combined to keep him alive to his duties. The Septennial Act had worked well for 178 years, and its repeal would be the death-blow to all peace and prosperity in England, would ruin the honesty of electors, and make the country contemptible in the eyes of foreign nations.

The OPPOSER, in a very sensible speech, said that he considered that as Parliaments never did sit for seven years, no one could object to their being legally shortened. He then sketched the events which led to the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716. He showed that that measure was meant to be a check on the Jacobite disturbances of the time; it did not suit the present time. The country, he said, had a perfect right to express its opinion on every separate Bill before Parliament, and could only do this by frequent elections. Bye-elections were of no use for showing the opinion of the country, since a Government never took any notice of them. The people were often hoodwinked over a Bill at a General Election, and then, on finding out their mistake, had no chance of expressing their opinion. English Government was really democratic, and the only way to strengthen it was to keep it so, and not to throw all power into the hands of small majorities.

After a few remarks from the SECONDER, the House adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, February 22, when the motion was continued.

The SECONDER thought that shorter Parliaments would tend to increase party animosity, would cause Ministers to lose their zeal for the public welfare, and would make members often strangers to their work. Shorter Parliaments would, too, involve far greater

expenses at elections, owing to their being so frequent, and would lower the tone of the House by making members mercenary, since payment of members would then become necessary.

The PROPOSER enumerated the persons who had brought forward a repeal of the Septennial Act, with a short account of each. Mr. Airy had forgotten that a Parliament of legally four years could never sit for four years. Then, too, a Government majority is bound, sooner or later, to yield to the prevailing opinions of the nation. The Septennial Act was passed not only on account of a temporary political crisis, but also to lessen the expenses of elections and the danger which frequent changes of foreign policy brought about. Then Mr. Airy had blamed Mr. T. H. Bolton for voting against the will of his constituents; but Mr. Bolton, in his election addresses, was not sure about his feelings on the Home Rule question—he voted according to his conscience and better judgment.

The OPPOSER was astounded to hear both the Proposer and Second supporting the preposterous idea that a member is not bound by the wish of his constituents. This would destroy the entire system of Representative Government, and throw the whole power into the hands of an oligarchy which cared nothing about the will of the country. Since a new number of voters came on the list every year, they ought to have an early opportunity of expressing their opinions; and, besides, more frequent elections would tend to make a strong Government stronger and make a weak one disappear, and so would strengthen our foreign policy, especially as the Government would be known to have the country at its back.

J. F. WATERS pointed out that it would be impossible for a party to go to the country on every important measure separately, so that they had to include all their Bills in one programme. The strength of our Democracy lay in the fact that the Democracy did not know its own power.

After a few more remarks from the hon. Proposer, the House divided, with the result : Ayes, 14; Noes, 4. The motion was therefore lost.

The following motion was then discussed: 'That this House is in favour of the general adoption of Cremation.'

Proposer, E. P. Garrett; *Opposer*, R. Airy; *Second*, T. E. Harwood.

The PROPOSER began by showing the impracticability of the only conditions under which we might make ordinary burial a quick and healthy method of disposing of the body after death, to prove which he told the House of several experiments that had been made.

The House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, March 1, when the discussion was continued.

The PROPOSER, in continuing his speech, said that burial had been recognised by the Government as harmful for the last fifty years, and cemeteries took up too much land, and so it was necessary to find

some other means of disposing of the body. Several methods had been proposed, but cremation was the only practical one. If generally adopted, it would become cheaper than ordinary burial; nor would it be an incentive to crime, as it would necessitate better regulations for registering and certifying deaths. There were several sentimental objections, but these were worthless.

The OPPOSER thought the Proposer had shown us how to bury bodies properly and healthily, and had by no means shown that it was impossible. Cremation had been introduced much too late to do any good, and popular feeling was very strong in favour of keeping ordinary burial. Besides, cremation was unhealthy to the operators, and must involve more expense. In cases of trances, mistaken for death, it was much better for a man to be buried, as he could not recover consciousness.

The SECONDER considered that he had not been left many arguments. Fire was a disinfectant far superior to earth. It seemed a very selfish way of treating the subject, to oppose it because it would do one generation no good. Mr. Harwood then brought forward several slight arguments against cremation, which he answered himself.

J. F. WATERS did not think it mattered what we did with the body, and said that Mr. Airy was quite wrong in supposing that a man could not recover consciousness after burial; to prove which, he told a story of how a man did recover consciousness. Cremation would become cheap if it were compulsory.

After a few remarks from B. C. Boulter and the hon. Proposer, the House divided, with the result: Ayes, 9; Noes, 11.

The House then adjourned.

OLD WESTMINSTER FREEMASONS.

A REGULAR meeting of the 'Old Westminsters' Lodge, No. 2233, was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on Friday, February 2. The following were present:—W. Bro. F. J. Pearse, W.M., W. Bro. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., P.M., W. Bro. R. J. Mure, P.M., W. Bro. T. Wakley, jun., P.M., R.W. Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman, I.P.M., V.W. Bro. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, W. Bro. W. Hicks, J.W., W. Bro. H. Sutherland, Bro. H. E. Rawson, Secretary, Bro. S. H. West, I.G., Bro. W. A. Ellis, D.C., and Bro. E. F. Kelly. The visitors were Bro. Menzies and Bro. Bonney.

A resolution carried at the previous meeting, that the day of meeting, hitherto fixed for the first Friday in July, should be changed to the third Tuesday in October, was confirmed. In future, therefore, subject to confirmation by Grand Lodge, the meetings of the 'Old Westminsters' Lodge' will be held on the first Friday in February, the

first Friday in May, the third Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December.

R.W. Bro. Sandeman, I.P.M., was presented with a Past Master's Jewel of the Lodge. Bro. Pearse, W.M., in making the presentation, alluded in suitable terms to the great services that had been rendered to the Lodge by their distinguished Bro. Sandeman, not only during his year of office as Master, but also for many years in the capacity of Secretary. R.W. Brother Sandeman, in acknowledging the honour bestowed upon him, said that although he had been Master of some eight Lodges he had never felt more pleasure than when he was elected to preside over the 'Old Westminsters' Lodge'; he also observed that in appointing Bro. Rawson as the Secretary of the Lodge he had chosen the right man for the place, a remark that was cordially endorsed by the brethren. The usual banquet terminated the proceedings.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTE.—With reference to the account given in the February number of the *Elizabethan* of the drowning, while bathing in the Thames, of young Cocks in 1781, it may be observed that it appears to have been the custom for the School to bathe off Millbank.

In a case of *Rex v. Crunden*, tried on the Home Circuit at the Lent Assizes 1809, a gentleman was found guilty of bathing in the sea opposite the East Cliff at Brighton, undressing and dressing himself upon the beach. The case is reported in the second volume of Campbell's Reports at p. 89.

Counsel for the defence contended that, according to the principle contended for by the prosecution, all bathing in the Thames must be put a stop to, and that 'Millbank, at which the Westminster boys have from time immemorial been accustomed to bathe, is fully as much exposed to public view as the East Cliff at Brighton.'

QUERY.—Up to what date did the custom continue?

Correspondence.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of '*The Elizabethan*.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am afraid I have very scanty news to chronicle since my last letter, but will give you what little there is.

I should like first of all to convey my congratulations to D. Shearme upon being elected to a high place on the Committee of the Union. Farrar was also standing, but just failed to get on by a small majority.

Besides Yeld and Rigby, Phelps also rowed in the Third Trinity Lent boat, which unfortunately went down one place, though the men rowed most pluckily throughout. One of the chief features of the racing was the success of the First Trinity fifth

boat, which was only put on this year, and the downfall of most of the rest of their boats.

Cambridge O.W.W. have played two matches, both of which were won, the Old Harrovians being twice defeated. The match with Old Wykehamists was scratched.

A large meeting was held in J. S. Shearme's rooms on Sunday, March 4, when it was proposed that there should be an O.W.W. dinner next term. The majority voted in favour of the proposal, and the details are to be arranged at the first meeting of next term.

We were very glad to see Grant-Wilson and Hurst among us again, though only for a few days.

Again, Mr. Editor, I must apologise for a very brief letter, but this term is a very slack one generally, and exciting events are few and far between.

Yours truly,
CAMBRIDGE.

March 10.

OLD COLLEGE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—When I was a Q.S. at Westminster, alas! as much as fifty years ago, there was a custom about which I write to you to make inquiries of its origin. I have been reading a book lately published on 'Church Folk Lore,' full of what I may term modern popular antiquarianism, and am also myself engaged in preparing for publication the accounts and expenses of a parish in the 16th and 17th centuries. No entries are more regular therein than 'cakes and ale for the processioning' in Rogation week. This has made me think of the unwonted occurrence of a supply of provisions on one of the afternoons of Election week, at the same season, in the College Dormitory. It consisted of a great quantity of bread and cheese, with ale, and radishes, for the Q. Scholars. There was a repetition in the Dormitory of some of the contests and games that for that week only we boys were privileged to make 'College Gardens' the scene of. One of these was called 'cock-fighting,' which I will not explain further than relating that it was quite as painful to the shins as any more modern game. Then there was another: two boys stood back-to-back, and, interlocking arms, raised one another in turn upon each other's backs; in one of these enterprising trials of strength, my feet slipped from under me, and my Siamese brother was for some time sitting on the back of my head, which was on the floor instead of the grass; with the effect of transforming my refined Grecian nose into more of a 'snub' for the rest of my life than it was intended to be. I imagine, too, that most lofty and fearful blanket-tossing formed some of the up-college entertainment at the same time. But '*revenons à nos moutons*'—i.e., 'bread and cheese.' In the days I speak of there was no spontaneous liberality in the matter of eatables by the authority of the School; the cheese that accompanied the 'beavers' in 'Hall' was such very poor single Gloucester that, although I have lived in the county nearly thirty years, the like has never been before me, nor seen, nor heard of. On this occasion, however, the cheese was of far better quality, the bread was new, the beer not the buttery 'swipes,' but actually Barclay & Perkins' brew, and the radishes most succulent; welcome as 'Spring, gentle Spring,' like March, gusty and windy, for the boys. Now, what I feel, after this preamble, with long lapse of time, and a life's experiences, impelled to ask some well-informed person to inform me is, were these delicacies provided '*more motu*' of the Dean and Chapter, to keep up the spirits of the boys during that perilous Election week before the Oxford and Cambridge Dons only; or, which I confess that I esteem more likely, was this a benefaction of some deceased donor to the School, and the bread and cheese and radishes represented the 'cakes and ale at ye processioning,' with a reference to which my letter began? The Westminster scholars would be sure to bear part in any 'perambulation' and beating of the boundaries in early times, and I should not be surprised that these refreshments were the nineteenth-century survivals of all that once was a well-meant and religious observance. It was an acknowledgment of the due relations of

'individualism' and 'collectivism'; furnishing a common and yet separate definition of '*meum*' and '*tuum*,' emphasized, perhaps, by the use of a product from those dark regions behind the Shell!

Yours truly,
W. L. S.

WESTMINSTER FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I can quite enter into and appreciate the complaints of 'O.W.' contained in the last number of your paper under the above heading. Broadly speaking, this is an age of advertising, and that being so, I do not see why Westminster should elect to hide her light under a bushel. Westminster has always had a good name in the football world, and although it has, like other schools, its variations of success, I am not prepared, as a past (and, indeed, some time past) member of the eleven, to admit that 'Westminster footer isn't up to much nowadays.' At the match played not long since between the Corinthians and Aston Villa, at Leyton, I was much pleased at overhearing the following involuntary remark of a spectator, addressed, at a distance, to an O.W. who was playing for the former Club, and who was somewhat weak in the early part of the game: 'Now then, ———, play up and show us some "*Westminster form*!"'

Westminster has still, I maintain, as she always has had, a 'form' at football. It is known to and appreciated by those interested in the game, and the School is proud of it. Those responsible at the School should therefore take care to see that her doings in the field are adequately recorded in the proper quarters. Indifference in the matter is a disgrace to the School.

I am, yours truly,
CONSERVATIVE.

ABOUT BOOKS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to say a little about the letter signed 'J.' which appeared in your last number? 'J.' begins by declaring that he was entirely unable to comprehend the meaning of what he is pleased to term my 'eloquent appeal': he then goes on to deride my inability to comprehend 'The King and the Book.' For himself, he appears to have had no difficulty whatever in mastering that most 'mystical' masterpiece of Browning.

Had I known, Mr. Editor, that my feeble protest would be made the subject of 'half-an-hour's steady wrestling' by so highly advanced a Browning scholar, I should have tried to bring my style more up to the lofty level to which 'J.'s' intellect has evidently attained. No doubt this 'unsuspecting reader' took up my letter hoping for some 'extraordinary communication' in the style of Browning: unluckily, my letter, being only intended for the perusal of ordinary readers, was composed only in ordinary English. This no doubt accounts for 'J.'s' 'harrowed brains.'

Then we come to the point of 'J.'s' remarks. He begins by asserting that I complain of *Library books* being stamped 'Westminster School.' I do not; they are not. This particular disfigurement is reserved for books we buy at the shop. He then gets wilder still, and says that even if this stamp (i.e., 'Westminster School' in violet ink) were stamped on every fifth page of a book it would be no disfigurement! Such a case as this I never even imagined. 'J.' then remarks, Mr. Editor, that a former number of *The Elizabethan* described the words 'Westminster School' (in violet ink) as 'the fine old crest of Westminster School.' I hope, Mr. Editor, that *The Elizabethan* had more regard for the truth and for its own reputation than to make such a singular statement as that. But my point is, that whatever it is that disfigures a book, if it does so, it is, so to speak, the 'mark of the beast'—be it violet stamp ('Westminster School') at the shop, embossed stamp ('Scott Library') in Library, or even the School crest. All are alike disfigurements,

and 'J.'s' only excuse for them appears to be that they do not render the book '*illegible*.' Poor 'J.'!

'J.' then asks: 'If you could not understand the inside of the book, why do you bother about the outside?' ('J.'s' words in ordinary English.) The fact was, as I did not find the inside of 'The Ring and the Book' worth a quarter of the sum I had to pay for it, I wanted to get my money's worth in the adornment of my shelves by its outside appearance. It may be a wish unworthy of a great Browning scholar, but I am *not* one, and must plead guilty.

In conclusion, 'J.' waxes eloquent of the 'hyperbole' with which I ended my letter. There is no need of any reply to him: 'I answer emphatically, No!' As Cicero said, '*ne de jocis quidem respondebo*.' Mr. Editor, I must plead the excuse of one who has been entirely misunderstood and misconstrued for again encroaching on your valuable space, and beg to sign myself,

Yours obediently,
BIBLIOPHILE.

BOOKS IN LIBRARY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—It is not often that a book that I put down in the 'Libri Desiderati' book finds its way into Library, and when it does I am prevented generally from reading it for a considerable time, owing to its forcible removal from Library. Now, Mr. Editor, there is a rule that New Books (*i.e.*, during their first term in Library) shall not be removed during the week. This is systematically disregarded. At the beginning of this term I got a book to be placed in Library which suffered this fate. It has been down in the catalogue for quite six weeks. Out of these it has not spent a fortnight in Library. Cannot some steps be taken to stop this breach of privilege? The rule is plainly written in the beginning of the book in which a record is kept of books taken from Library. Hoping to see some alteration,

I remain, yours very truly,
A REFUGEE IN THE DELECTABLE DUCHY.

DEAN BUTLER'S PRIZE.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—In your obituary notice on the death of Dean Butler, you did not mention that only last year he founded a prize which was for History, as prepared for Election. I take this opportunity of inquiring what will become of the prize now that History is no longer a subject for Election, and remain,

Yours truly,
W. F. J.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. G.—We regret that we cannot see fit to insert your letter. Our leader in the last number of *The Elizabethan* did not apply to one section of the School more than another, but to the *whole* School. Yes; we consider it our duty 'to try and lessen any want of harmony in the School, and not increase it by publishing such' letters; for in our opinion your letter is *far more* partial than our leader. Surely it is no great blame to say anyone goes Up Fields on Saturday afternoons simply because he 'has nothing else to do'! How often have we said that he *ought* to 'have nothing else to do'?

W. F. J.—This prize was not founded perpetually. The Dean of Lincoln only intended to give the money each year for any subject he chose.

W. L. S.—We are afraid that the ingenious attempt of our correspondent to connect the repast of bread, cheese, and radishes with the beating of the bounds at Ascension-tide is not supported by the dates. The Rogation Days were fully occupied by the examination of the major candidates and other ceremonies described by Forshall in his 'Personal Reminiscences,' page 57 of 'Westminster School, Past and Present.' The Radish Feast took place on the afternoon of the day of the last challenge before the chaising. Forshall, page 54, says that each minor candidate contributed 5s. towards the entertainment, and no doubt this sum sufficed to feast the whole College with provisions of the superior quality of which our correspondent still retains a grateful recollection. Forshall, however, is mistaken in implying that the minor candidates had no share in the fare which they themselves provided. Of course they were not admitted to the feast in College and the battle which followed, but they had their own portion in school, where, after the ceremonies of tossing in the blanket and singing a song, they were detained, under charge of the Captain-elect and his satellites, to write the Parentelæ. We do not think that an expert at cock-fighting would damage the shins of his antagonist. The knack is to insinuate the toes under the foot of the opponent and give him a gentle lift, when over he must roll. Nor was blanket-tossing, as we are informed by one who has tried it, a disagreeable ordeal if one only kept one's legs persistently clasped by one's arms. The subject then rose and fell like a ball, and the sensation was like that of a swing. Of course, if the grasp was relaxed, the arms and legs flew in all directions, and you felt as if your neck would be dislocated.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following:—*Carthusian, Felstedian, Cliftonian, Clavinian, Raven, A. A. Notes, Our Boys' Magazine, Wellingtonian, Lancing College Magazine, Salopian, Working Men's College Journal, Melburnian, Barrovian, Bradfield College Chronicle, Wykehamist, Forest School Magazine, Malburian, Blundellian, Danehillian Meteor.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster, not later than April 2.

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

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

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

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

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Morcat.