



The Elizabethan.

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PATRIOTISM.

IT is an opinion obtaining somewhat largely among both past and present Westminsters that the Patriotism of the School is on the wane. That this is the case—though appearances in some cases would seem to favour such an idea—we wish to deny emphatically. A great many of these detractors of the present generation of Westminsters would, we think, have considerable difficulty in defining the quality in which, as they assert, present members of the School are lacking. Westminster men have always been known as being ardently devoted to their old School; and long may this reputation be upheld. We well know that in all questions respecting the welfare of the School O.W.W. take a keen interest, and are always ready to help and uphold the School and its members. Those who complain against us assert that our want of patriotism is very clearly shown by the poor attendance 'inside the railings' at the matches during the

football season. We are all unfortunately aware that there certainly is a poor attendance as a rule; but for this there are many causes that can be urged besides 'want of patriotism.' Of course one drawback to large attendances is the predominance in the School of the home-boarder element, many of whom are so circumstanced that it is at times difficult for them to devote their half-holidays to watching matches in Vincent Square. But still it certainly is a fact that home-boarders are not present at ordinary School matches in as large numbers as could be wished; though the excellent show made by the H.B.B. at Charterhouse this year forbids us to ascribe the cause of this to want of patriotism. Another cause may be often found in the occurrence of O.W. matches and other events of interest to the 'footballing' world, which many of us are unwilling to miss. But on great match days, who will say that the attendance is not good? The large and increasing numbers of the School who undertake the journey to Godalming in all weathers to witness the Charterhouse match, an event that lasts but

an hour and a half, surely speaks well for the 'patriotism' of present Westminsters. And in the cricket season, what very large audiences, for our numbers, we muster on nearly every match day. We will not deny that in the matter of attendance at matches there is still much to be desired and achieved; yet, on the whole, want of patriotism can hardly be said to be the root of this. We are sure that as far as the sentiment of pride and affection for the School goes, we are in no wise deficient, as is evident from the pleasure with which those who are leaving us every term return to the School as assistants in, and spectators of, School festivities.

Even the antiquated aspect and somewhat dingy appearance of many of our school buildings seem to have their charm, and what school in England possesses a place of worship more bound up with our lives and our affections than the Abbey? The 'genius loci' is strong indeed, and is not diminished by the remembrance of the 'mighty dead' with whom we have so much in common. What Westminster's heart is not stirred with pride when he thinks of the most illustrious of English lawyers and his desire to be buried in the Abbey, 'from the love that he bore to the place of his early education,' as his epitaph records? And how can we show our patriotism best and prove to our accusers that Westminster has not lost, nor will lose, the feeling for which her sons have for so long been pre-eminent? Let us endeavour to maintain a high position in all things, and let each one of us do his best to keep Westminster famous in all branches of healthy attainment. Let us not fail to make a great mark in athletics and mental attainment for our successors to act up to. The past football season has shown us an eleven who have set future years a good example in honest, painstaking play, and we may hope that the ensuing cricket season may be successful, and the forerunner of many more as successful. Patriotism, we think, may be gauged by the amount of self-denial displayed for the sake of the School; and who shall say that many, indeed most, Westminsters are not ready to make, and are not every day making, sacrifices for their School? We think that anyone who scans carefully the work and play of the School will say that we are trying, and that with slow but sure success, to secure to the School the greatness she has enjoyed and will enjoy. For patriotism, Westminsters have always been conspicuous, and patriotic Westminsters are and, with confidence we say it, will still be.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 9.—CHARLES MONTAGUE, LORD HALIFAX.

(Continued from page 126.)

LONG and anxious were the discussions in the Privy Council as to the measures which should be adopted to restore a uniform currency; but no plan could be hit upon which was not open to objections. Locke and North, the two greatest theorists of the day, were agreed in thinking that the loss caused by the difference between the real and nominal value of the currency would have to fall on the holders of the depreciated coins, despite the obvious unfairness of such a plan. An alternative scheme propounded by the Chancellor Somers, and approved by the King, avoided this injustice by the hazardous course of leaving the kingdom altogether without specie for three or four days. The plan which Montague advocated, and which was adopted by the House of Commons, threw the loss, which was estimated at £1,200,000, on the public treasury, and avoided, though only by a hair's breadth, the evils of the Chancellor's scheme. The 4th of May, 1696, was fixed as the latest day on which any but milled silver would be legal tender.

Meanwhile, a variety of expedients had been suggested by Montague's fertile brain to replenish the exhausted exchequer. To describe them at length could only weary the reader; but we may sum them up by saying that he laid the foundations of the National Debt and the Bank of England. The credit of projecting the Bank has been generally ascribed to William Paterson, the same who afterwards beggared half Scotland by his preposterous Darien scheme; but there can be no doubt that its success is mainly due to the shrewd sense and vast powers of organisation of the young Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the Bank were garnered up the savings of years, forming an almost inexhaustible reservoir from which the Government could borrow in times of need. We cannot claim for Montague the credit of being the first English financier who borrowed money; but he was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer who succeeded in meeting his engagements fully and honourably.

May, 1696, was an anxious time for the young statesman. The clipped money had all been paid into the exchequer, but the milled money came out too slowly for the nation's requirements, despite the most desperate exertions at the mint, which Montague had placed under the control of his old tutor, Isaac Newton. 'Money exceeding scarce,' writes Evelyn on the 13th of that memorable month, 'so that none

was paid or received, but all was taken on trust.' The Bank of England was in evil plight; for the goldsmiths organised a run upon it when money was scarcest, while the Tories strove to support it by a contrivance of Harley's known as the Land Bank. The directors were forced to partially suspend cash payments, the Bank stock fell rapidly from 110 to 83; wits published the 'Epitaph' and the 'Last Will and Testament' of the Bank of England. Scarcely had it recovered from the shock before the exchequer authorities were forced to apply to it, even in its impecunious state, for a loan of £200,000. 'If this should not succeed,' wrote Shrewsbury to the King, 'God knows what can be done. Anything must be tried and ventured rather than lie down and die.' But the directors, by a great effort, raised the money; the Land Bank failed utterly; the milled money was at length produced in sufficient quantities to meet all requirements, and the pressure on the exchequer was permanently diminished by the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick. Soon afterwards (in 1697) Montague became First Lord of the Treasury, and was named one of the Regents of the kingdom in William's absence.

But although his official cares were materially lessened, Montague was soon engaged in a stiff Parliamentary contest in defence of his own personal honour. The House of Commons, where the Tories had been fast gathering strength, made a fierce onslaught on what remained of the character of the double traitor Sunderland. Montague, who, with the other leaders of the Whigs—the 'Junto,' as they were now called—had taken offence at some of Sunderland's Palace intrigues, made no effort to defend the Lord Chamberlain. This irritated Sunderland, and he privately stimulated Charles Duncombe, whom Montague had removed from the post of Cashier of the Excise, to charge the Chancellor with 'foul play, speculation, even forgery.' Colonel Granville, a strong Tory, also taxed Montague with having received securities to the value of £10,000 from the King—'thereby violating three distinct duties—as a member of the Commons, as a Lord of the Treasury, and as a Privy Councillor.' The struggle was fierce, but Montague's victory was decisive. It was proposed that he should be ordered to withdraw while the charges against him were being discussed, but this motion was negatived by 209 votes to 97. Sunderland resigned office. Duncombe was severely cross-examined, forced to confess on the floor of the House that the peculations were his own, and narrowly escaped a 'Bill of Pains and Penalties.' The Commons unanimously resolved that Charles Montague, Esq., had deserved his Majesty's favour; and Montague ironically thanked his opponents for the inestimable service they had done him in causing the House to pronounce him a benefactor of his country.

This was the meridian of Montague's glory. His decline followed soon afterwards. He irritated his friends and exasperated his enemies by appointing his brother Christopher to the Auditorship of the

Exchequer, a lucrative sinecure worth £4,000 a year. It was understood that the new Auditor was only placed there to keep the place for his brother. 'But I thought,' wrote Secretary Vernon in sorrowful disapproval of his colleague's action, 'Mr. Montague was too aspiring to stoop to anything below the height he was in, and that he least considered profit.' A new East India Company, which he had designed, aroused the storm which was brewing. Fierce indeed was the onslaught, and in his rage and vexation Montague lost his power of self-control. Once he startled the Commons with an oath, and there were cries of the 'Sergeant' and the 'Tower.' On another occasion he burst into tears. His empire over the House was departed indeed.

The remainder of his life may be very briefly summed up. He received many honours which he had thoroughly earned by his former services, though his country was destined to get no more profit from him. He was attacked by his enemies with a hostility as unflinching as it was undeserved. In 1700 he was raised to the peerage; but in the same year he was forced to resign his offices, and was impeached, together with Bentinck, Russell, and Somers, for his conduct in connection with the Spanish Partition Treaty. The Peers acquitted them; whereupon the Commons petitioned the King to exclude the obnoxious statesmen from the Royal presence. On the accession of Anne, Montague was dismissed from the Privy Council, and again impeached by the Lower House, but his peers still protected him. In 1704, he resumed the character of an author long laid aside for weightier employments, and wrote an answer to Bromley's speech on Occasional Conformity. Two years later, he was prominent in the negotiations for the Union with Scotland. He was afterwards sent to Hanover to invest the Elector (afterwards George I.) with the Garter, and distinguished himself by his moderation at the trial of Sacheverell. He fell out of Court favour with the rest of the Whig Junto when Mrs. Masham's star was in the ascendant at Court, but the accession of George I. was a fresh triumph for his party. Montague received a step in the peerage and the Garter, and was re-appointed to all his former posts; but he did not live long to enjoy these honours, for soon afterwards he fell ill, and died on the 19th May, 1715, 'to the confusion of the chief practitioners of that time, Doctors Shadwell, Seigerthal, Blackmore, and Mead, who declared his disease to be a pleurisy, when it proved to be an inflammation of the lungs.' He was buried in Henry VII's Chapel. His friend and colleague, Somers, who had shared both his good and his evil fortune, survived him less than a year.

'Montague,' says Macaulay, 'owed everything to his own merit and to the public opinion of his merit. His eloquence gained for him the ear of the legislature. His skill in fiscal and commercial matters won for him the confidence of the city. During four years he was the undisputed leader of the majority of the House of Commons, and every one of those

years he made memorable by great parliamentary victories, and by great public services. . . . But strange to say, the Commons soon began to regard with an evil eye that greatness which was their own work. The fault indeed was partly Montague's. The "acrimonious old beldame," Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, gives him the worst of characters. "Lord Halifax," she writes in her correspondence, "had a vast deal of vanity and as much covetousness. . . . He was so great a manager that when he dined alone, I know he ate upon pewter for fear of lessening the value of his plate by cleaning of it often. He was a frightful figure, and yet pretended to be a lover, and followed several beauties, who laughed at him for it. . . . I shall only add to this description of him, that he was as renowned for his ill-breeding as Sir Robert Walpole."

We have already discussed his position as a poet, and although the Duchess of Marlborough praises 'his great knack at making pretty ballads,' one would rather prefer to endorse the criticism of Johnson. 'It would be now esteemed no honour by a contributor to the monthly bundle of verses to be told that in strains either familiar or solemn he sings like Montague.' As a patron of poets he deserves higher praise. Rowe, Addison, Congreve, Tickell, D'Urfey, and Steele were all encouraged by him, and repaid him by flattering and occasionally fulsome dedications. But to the general chorus of praise there are two notable exceptions. That notorious double-dealer, Pope, caricatured him with acrimonious contempt under the name of Bufo, though he had formerly written that 'the Earl of Halifax was one of the first to favour me: of whom it is hard to say whether the advancement of the fine arts is more owing to his generosity or his example.' Swift, who could pardon any fault except political heterodoxy, disparages Montague's services to literature. 'His encouragements were only good words and good dinners; I never heard him say one good thing or seem to taste what was said by another.' But these were isolated growlings; and there can be no doubt that Montague rendered real and permanent service to the literature of his country, while his financial services cannot be over-estimated. His enemies might call him vain, greedy, and luxurious: the Duke of Marlborough (as one notably exempt from those failings) styles him ambitious and miserly; but in truth, though his head seemed at one time to be turned by his sudden rise to wealth and influence, and his conduct lacked something of the disinterestedness of the younger Pitt, most of the aspersions cast on his character were invented by Grub Street poetasters unworthy of his bounty, rivals envious of his political position, or party writers hostile to anyone who bore the name of Whig. A staunch friend, an honourable foe, an honest if not too scrupulous administrator of the revenue, Charles Montague, Lord Halifax, is by no means unworthy to figure in our gallery of Westminster Worthies.

Floreat.

School Notes.

A HEAVY fall of snow on the morning of the first of the two days which had been arranged for the sports last term was a sad damper to the ardent athletes who for some time past had been denying themselves the pleasures of the table in preparation for that event. It was decided that it was quite impracticable to hold the sports under the circumstances, and two days were therefore fixed at the beginning of this term. This decision was justified by the result, as, although both days were cold and uninviting, there was no rain and little wind. The attendance of visitors on both days, especially the second, was quite up to the average of recent years.

For the next two months Westminster will be deprived of one of its highest privileges. The closing of the Abbey for the preparations in connection with the Jubilee Service leaves the School without a chapel for its services. The usual morning week-day service has been replaced by Latin prayers Up School. On Sunday afternoons the School will go to St. Margaret's, where the Abbey service will be held. The Abbey service it may be, but it is not the Abbey; and many will feel deeply the separation, short though it is, from a building which enters so largely into our life and holds so prominent a place in our thoughts. The cause of this separation, however, none of us can regret.

We have recently parted with other old friends in another way, which is more lasting. The archway leading to Little Dean's Yard and that leading to Canon Rowsell's house were among the most picturesque 'bits' in the Abbey precincts, the more so because they had never been defaced by the hand of the restorer. But damp London fogs had in the course of time so eaten away the stone that last term it was found necessary to restore the lower part of the two archways.

Another change in our surroundings which was effected in the holidays is the blocking up of the old doorway leading into the Gymnasium, and the opening up of a hitherto disused doorway on its right.

Dr. Bridge gave an organ recital in the Abbey on the last evening of last term especially for the School, a kindness which was thoroughly appreciated by all.

The subject for the Phillimore Essay this year is 'The Causes of the Rise of Macedon and the Decay of Peloponnesian Greece.'

F. H. Coller and H. P. Lowe have gained First Classes in the Moderations at Oxford, and R. H. Bellairs has gained the Abbott Scholarship at Balliol College.

The Elizabethan Club has, with its usual generosity, presented a most handsome new Football Shield, which has been won for the first time by Grant's. It is a most handsome piece of work, the engraving being exceptionally beautiful. The shield itself is surrounded by fifteen plates for the names of the winning Elevens. If it is played for in each of the fifteen years, we trust that the final contest in 1902 A.D. will be exceptionally brilliant.

LIST OF MATCHES, 1887.

Saturday	May	7.....	Kensington Park.
"	"	14.....	Incogniti.
"	"	21.....	M. C. C.
"	"	28.....	Butterflies.
"	June	4.....	Orleans Club.
"	"	11.....	Lords and Commons.
"	"	18.....	I Zingari.
Wednesday	"	22.....	Masters' XI.
Saturday	"	25.....	Old Carthusians.
Friday	July	1.....	} Charterhouse.
Saturday	"	2.....	
"	"	9.....	Authentics.
"	"	16.....	O. W. W.
Monday	"	25..	T. B. B. and Q. S. S.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE sports took place on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th of April, having been postponed in consequence of the inclement weather at the end of last term. They were, we think, very successful, all things considered. Happily there was no rain to mar the pleasure of the spectators, and in spite of the somewhat heavy state of the ground and the, at times, strong wind, some very creditable performances were done. The arrangements were in the highest degree satisfactory, and the Committee and Harris may be most warmly congratulated on the successful results of their work. The prizes were well chosen and good.

The first day was cold and somewhat windy, but no rain fell, and the ground, though heavy, was by no means as bad for the runners as might have been the case. On the second day the ground was about the same, rain having fallen during the night, but there was less wind, and though at one period of the afternoon rain seemed imminent, yet the day passed off without any further change in the weather. Little training had been done, in consequence of the date being so soon after the commencement of the term, owing to the bad weather at the beginning of the month, but several of the events were certainly done in very fair time, while the two high jumps and the open long jump were decidedly very good. The time of the under 16 quarter-mile and open hundred yards were well up to the standard. R. T. Squire, C. Page, and G. Stephenson kindly acted as starter, umpire, and timekeeper respectively on the first day.

Appended are the details of the programme :—

FLAT RACE. 300 YARDS HANDICAP. OVER 16. HEATS.

In the first heat there were six starters. The two men on the scratch got through and secured the first two places with three yards between them, Stevens with ten yards start coming in a yard behind.

1. C. S. W. Barwell. 2. Rolleston. 3. Stevens.
Time, 37 seconds.

In the second heat there were also six starters. Veitch soon took the lead, which he kept. Goldie ran pluckily for second place, and came in some way ahead of the third man.

1. Veitch. 2. Goldie. 3. Pendred.
Time, 36½ seconds.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. UNDER 15.

This was again won by Blaker, who, however, did not throw as far as he did last year. The second man threw about eight feet less than the winner. S. H. Gregory, Stobart, Shearme, and G. Campbell threw very fairly.

1. Blaker. 2. Davson.
Distance, 65 yards 2 feet 6 inches.

HIGH JUMP. OPEN. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

There were six competitors. The jumping began with the bar at a very fair height, and N. Winckworth failed to clear it at all. Moon was put out of it the first time the bar was raised, and Balfour the second. For the next eight rounds, C. S. W. Barwell, Roose, and Sandilands remained together. Barwell, however, failed in his three tries next time, and some very pretty jumping was exhibited by Sandilands and Roose; the former winning when the bar was at 5 feet, and going on, cleared it several holes higher. His final jump has not been beaten since F. Giles cleared 5 feet 6 inches in 1864. De Sausmarez' jump of 5 feet 3 inches in 1879 is the nearest to it of late years.

1. Sandilands. 2. Roose.
Height, 5 feet 3½ inches.

FLAT RACE. 100 YARDS. UNDER 16.

Woodbridge soon got away from a field of ten and led to the finish, when Roose came in with a rush and managed to make a dead heat of it. The dead heat was run off after the 'under 13' event, and after a very good race Woodbridge won by about a yard. The time of Woodbridge and Roose was very good; when they ran off the dead heat, Woodbridge took 1½ second more.

1. E. W. Woodbridge. 2. Roose. 3. Hamilton.
Time (for Woodbridge and Roose), 11½ seconds.

HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS AND 8 FLIGHTS. OPEN. HEATS. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

In the first heat, Barwell and Probyn took their hurdles almost simultaneously, but the former ran in best from the last hurdle to the tape, winning by about

a foot. Sandilands had a slight stumble, but managed to get in a yard behind Probyn.

1. C. S. W. Barwell. 2. Probyn.
Time, 18 seconds.

In the second heat Veitch won easily.

1. Veitch. 2. C. C. Sharpe.
Time, 19½ seconds.

FLAT RACE. 150 YARDS. UNDER 13.

There were six starters. Everington won easily by two yards.

1. H. D. Everington. 2. Madge.
Time, 21 seconds.

HURDLE RACE. OPEN. FINAL HEAT. &c.

This event was thought to lie between Probyn, who won it last year and the year before, and Barwell, who beat him in the first heat. The latter, however, fell at his second hurdle, and Veitch got in about two feet in front of Probyn.

1. Veitch. 2. Probyn. 3. C. C. Sharpe.
Time, 17½ seconds.

LONG JUMP. UNDER 15.

Woodbridge jumped a foot farther than Barclay. Davson was very fair.

1. E. W. Woodbridge. 2. Barclay.
Distance, 15 feet 8 inches.

FLAT RACE. ONE MILE. OPEN. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

This, as usual, was a very interesting race. There were eight starters. Probyn led steadily away, with James and Pixell at his heels. Moon and Sharpe dropped off the first round, Thornton the second, Winckworth the third, and Daniell the fourth. James stuck to his work, but never caught Probyn, who got in five yards in front of him. Pixell was fifteen yards behind James.

1. Probyn. 2. L. James. 3. Pixell.
Time, 5 minutes 4 seconds.

HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS AND 8 FLIGHTS. UNDER 15. HEATS.

There were three preliminary heats. The first was won easily.

1. Barclay. 2. Davson.

In the second heat, Phillimore was a very fair second.

1. S. H. Gregory. 2. J. S. Phillimore.

The third was won easily.

1. E. W. Woodbridge. 2. J. Waterfield.

FLAT RACE. 300 YARDS. UNDER 14.

Twelve started for this race, which resulted in a close finish. Shearme was a very good third.

1. H. Nye. 2. S. H. Gregory.
Time, 45 seconds.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. OPEN.

This was a certainty for Sandilands, who beat record last year with a throw of 13 inches over 100 yards. Though he failed this year to beat his own record, he threw grandly, and beat that of every other year. Veitch, H. B. Street, and C. S. W. Barwell also threw well.

1. Sandilands. 2. Veitch.
Distance, 97 yards 6 inches.

FLAT RACE. HALF-MILE HANDICAP.

There were ninety-four names on the list, and the owners of thirty-five of them started. Probyn, as was expected, won from scratch; Daniel (with fifteen yards) was a very good second; James was some yards behind Daniel. Perhaps it would be better if more liberal starts were given, and the present limit of 120 yards increased for very small competitors. This event ought to be thoroughly popular in every sense of the word; and we should like to see small fellows better up at the finish, though Probyn's determination would probably have steered him safely through an even more dangerous crowd than he had to deal with this year.

1. Probyn. 2. Daniel. 3. L. James.
Time, 2 minutes 16 seconds.

SECOND DAY.

The weather was brighter than on the previous day, and attracted a larger number of outsiders. C. J. Page kindly acted as umpire, G. Stephenson as starter, and R. C. Batley as timekeeper.

FLAT RACE. 300 YARDS. OVER 16. FINAL.

Barwell (scratch) led to the straight, when Veitch (5 yards) caught him, and won an exciting race by a foot. Goldie (7 yards) got in two yards behind Barwell.

1. Veitch. 2. C. S. W. Barwell. 3. Goldie.
Time, 36½ seconds.

THROWING THE HAMMER. OPEN. (CHALLENGE HAMMER.)

There were six throwers. Harrison threw with a much better swing than anyone else, and beat Veitch by 8 feet 9 inches. His throw has not been beaten for a good many years.

1. A. Harrison. 2. Veitch.
Distance, 76 feet 5 inches.

HIGH JUMP. UNDER 15.

There were eight jumpers. Gregory jumped remarkably well for his height and age. We believe his winning jump beats record for under fifteen. J. M. Fox's jump of 4 feet 6 inches in 1875 is the best previously recorded at Westminster. Waterfield jumped 4 feet 2 inches. He raised his body high in the air, but did not tuck in his legs well. R. W.

Knox and J. S. Phillimore both jumped in good style, especially the latter. Barclay jumped fairly well.

1. H. S. Gregory.
 2. J. Waterfield.
- Height, 4 feet 7 inches.

FLAT RACE. 100 YARDS. OPEN. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

Out of the six who came up to the scratch, Barwell was certainly the best man, and won by 2 yards. James and Rolleston had a splendid struggle for second place, the former obtaining it by a few inches. Barwell's time was that of the three previous sports.

1. C. S. W. Barwell.
 2. L. James.
 3. Rolleston.
- Time, 11 seconds.

FLAT RACE. QUARTER-MILE. UNDER 15. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

Blaker took the lead and looked like winning, when he started on the straight some way ahead. Woodbridge, however, put on a fine spurt after he turned the second corner, and won a very exciting race by several yards. Waterfield was a bad third, and the other ten starters were not in it at all.

1. E. W. Woodbridge.
 2. Blaker.
 3. J. Waterfield.
- Time, 67 seconds.

LONG JUMP. OPEN. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

In spite of 29 entries there were but three jumpers. This was another certainty for Barwell, who won it last year, with 1 foot 6 inches less. He ought to beat record next year. Sandilands was second with 1 foot 11 inches less than Barwell. He was also second to Barwell last year, and to Fevez the year before. Veitch was the third competitor.

1. C. S. W. Barwell.
 2. Sandilands.
- Distance, 19 feet 6 inches.

FLAT RACE. 100 YARDS. UNDER 15.

There were thirteen starters. Woodbridge's excellent style again scored him a victory, though Blaker was only a foot behind him. Waterfield got in a yard behind Blaker.

1. E. W. Woodbridge.
 2. Blaker.
- Time, 12 seconds.

FLAT RACE. QUARTER-MILE. OPEN (except to the winners of the Mile and Hundred Yards). (CHALLENGE CUP.)

There were six starters. Stevens led off, with Thornton and Daniel behind, but about half-way James took the lead, and looked very like winning as he turned his last corner. In the straight, however, Rolleston got past him, and Veitch, putting on a spurt, passed them both and won cleverly by a yard.

1. Veitch.
 2. Rolleston.
 3. L. James.
- Time, 59 seconds.

HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS AND 8 FLIGHTS. UNDER 15. FINAL HEATS.

Three heats of this race had been run on the previous day, so it was decided to have two semi-final

heats. In the first, Gregory and Davson got first and second place, and in the second, Woodbridge and Phillimore. These four then ran in the final, and, after a very good race, Woodbridge won by five yards. Gregory was second, and Phillimore two yards behind him. All the three winners jumped in excellent style. A third prize had been at the last moment given for this race, as there was a prize over. It could not have been better allotted, as all six heats were keenly contested.

1. E. W. Woodbridge.
 2. S. H. Gregory.
 3. J. S. Phillimore.
- Time, 21 seconds.

FLAT RACE. QUARTER-MILE. UNDER 16.

There were seven starters. Hamilton led off very sharply, followed by Roose and C. A. Phillimore. Roose gained a little on Hamilton in the straight, but the latter had put a good distance between them, and won by three yards.

1. Hamilton.
 2. Roose.
 3. H. G. Gully.
- Time, 63 seconds.

HALF-MILE, WITH HURDLES. OPEN. (CHALLENGE CUP.)

Probyn led off, followed by Sandilands, who, however, soon stopped. There were only three in the race now, and Probyn was going ahead steadily; Pixell and Daniel had a good race, however, for second place. At the hurdles Pixell got well ahead of Daniel, who thereupon ambled quietly in with a pleasant certainty of a third prize whenever he should get up to the tape. Probyn was ten yards in front of Pixell.

1. Probyn.
 2. Pixell.
 3. Daniel.
- Time, 2 minutes 26 seconds.

CONSOLATION RACE. 300 YARDS. WINNERS EXCLUDED.

Moon got ahead of his six companions, and just managed to beat Stevens on the tape. Pendred was a very good third.

1. E. G. Moon.
 2. Stevens.
 3. Pendred.
- Time, 39 seconds.

SERVANTS' RACE. 150 YARDS.

The handicapping was well done, and the race was a close one at the finish. The diminutive limit man was a very good second, and Green a fair third. Cansell unfortunately slipped at starting.

1. E. Bailey.
2. F. Welfare.
3. C. Green.

BAND RACE. 150 YARDS.

Some one on the spur of the moment suggested having a race for the score of musical policemen, who had been treating us to sweet sounds at intervals during the afternoon. Several O.W.W. agreed to give them the third prize that had been assigned to the Old Westminster Race. Ten of them started, and the effect was very funny, as two of them got mixed up with each other, and several caps fell off. There was, however, a very good race between the eight survivors.

OLD WESTMINSTER RACE. 150 YARDS.

As many as 23 started, and a splendid race ensued, Heath getting in first by a foot. All the others were pretty well up.

1. C. W. R. Heath. 2. G. H. Viner. 3. F. M. Vglesias.

TUG OF WAR.

This year there were eight tuggers each side instead of the usual twelve. This will make it much better for future years, though this year it made no difference to the certain triumph of the T.BB., who pulled the Q.SS. over twice consecutively. The winning team consisted of:—E. G. Moon, Probyn, A. Harrison, Veitch, Stevens, Thornton, Weichand, and Pixell.

The prizes were then given away in front of the tent by Mrs. Rutherford; which done, three cheers were proposed by the captain for Mrs. Rutherford, which were promptly given. Mr. Rutherford, replying for Mrs. Rutherford, pointed out the great advantages which we enjoyed by the possession of Vincent Square, and said that the results of the sports just concluded showed that we thoroughly availed ourselves of those advantages. He thought, too, that we might congratulate ourselves on our record in football. In conclusion, he proposed three cheers for the O.WW., and especially for those who had so kindly helped the Athletic Committee. W. S. Rawson, replying for the O.WW., congratulated the School on the times, and especially singled out that of the Mile and the Quarter under 16. The customary cheers for the ladies brought the proceedings to an end.

 THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Society met on Thursday, March 10th, when the following motion was discussed: 'That, in the opinion of this House, the relations between landlord and tenant in England are in need of thorough reform.'

Mr. CUMING, who, in the absence of Mr. Probyn, the proposer, opened the debate, considered the system of land tenure in England the worst in existence, the chief disadvantage being that the interests of landlord and tenant are so different, thus preventing the land from receiving the care which it would otherwise obtain. The tenant, he thought, had no inducement to improve his land. He laid before the House two systems of reform which he considered would meet the necessities of the case; the first, that of 'peasant proprietorship,' which had succeeded so well in France; the second, the 'Metayer' system, which was in force in Italy. Under this system, he explained, the tenant pays as rent a fixed proportion of the nett produce of his land, so that both landlord and tenant are benefited by an improvement in the land; whereas, in England, if a tenant improves his land his rent is raised, and if he will not pay it some one else will.

Mr. CHAPMAN, who had been called upon to second the motion with very short notice, said that, in consequence of this, he had looked at the question in a different light to the proposer. He considered the law of distress in England very unfair, and quoted as an example the fact, that in the case of the bankruptcy of a tenant farmer, the landlord may sell up the property of the tenant to obtain his rent, while the other creditors have to establish their claim in a court of law. He thought that landlords and tenants ought to have freedom of action with regard to land. The law of entail he also considered in want of reform, and he read several extracts to support his ideas.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected to the way in which the proposer and seconder had treated the motion. He did not wish to oppose small reforms, but argued that, with a few small exceptions, the relations between landlord and tenant were very satisfactory. He treated the subject from three points of view, that of the landlord, that of the tenant, and that of the British public. The landlords he considered a very important and a much-maligned class. Investing money in land now brings in a very poor return, but still landlords, as a rule, are always ready to reduce their rents, when it is necessary. With regard to the tenant, he said that he is not so well off as he was forty years ago, when produce fetched higher prices and there was not so much expenditure required. A tenant's private expenses have also risen, so that he must get larger crops if he is to pay his expenses. With regard to the public, he condemned the spirit which induced them to buy foreign-made goods because they are cheaper, considering Free Trade the ruin of tenant farmers. In answer to Mr. Cuming's arguments, he considered the Metayer system unfair, as a tenant would not care to improve his land if he could only gain a small advantage by it.

Mr. CUMING apologised for replying so early in the debate, but he wished to correct some of Mr. Buchanan's statements. The Metayer system had been proved to be a great advantage to Italy.

Mr. BUCHANAN again spoke, and the House adjourned.

The debate on this subject was continued on Thursday, March 17th.

Mr. BUCHANAN, who had been left in possession of the House, explained that the systems in use in Italy and France which Mr. Cuming referred to succeeded merely because there was a system of protection in those countries. He did not object to reforms in certain details, such as a law for 'Compensation for Improvements,' but he considered the motion, as it stood, far too sweeping for the House to pass it. Mr. Cuming's idea that the landlords might be allowed to be ruined if it would help other classes, he denounced as a distinctly socialistic sentiment.

Mr. PROBYN said he had heard nothing in Mr. Buchanan's speech which could induce the House to reject the motion. What he had heard had been mostly of a personal character. The Compensation

for Improvements had been his principal argument in favour of the motion.

After some remarks from Messrs. BUCHANAN, HAMILTON, and CHAPMAN,

The PRESIDENT explained to the House that agricultural distress is borne by landlord as well as tenant, a fact which none of the speakers had yet mentioned. The law of entail could not have much to do with the question. He believed that there was generally a clause in the lease with regard to improvements.

The House then divided, with the following result :

For the motion.....	8
Against	11
Majority against	3

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the officers, to which the PRESIDENT responded, the House adjourned till next session.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the last two meetings of the Society, held last term, 'Much Ado about Nothing' was read. On the former occasion, 'Sigh no more, Ladies' was sung as a quartet by W. Buchanan, L. James, C. Erskine, and R. E. Olivier, who was present at the meeting for the purpose of singing. Stevens' celebrated song, set for four voices by C. Erskine for the occasion, was well rendered. The chief parts were taken as follows :

<i>Benedick</i>	A. R. KNAPP.
<i>Beatrice</i>	B. M. GOLDIE.
<i>Dogberry</i>	O. ROOS.
<i>Claudio</i>	C. AVELING.

THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL v. KENSINGTON PARK.

THIS match, the first of the season, was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, May 7, the visitors bringing a fairly strong team. Thompson won the toss and elected to go in, opening the innings with G. H. P. Street for his partner. Runs at first came slowly, and a brilliant catch by Moon at point soon dismissed Street. J. H. Bettington followed, and the visitors' score mounted slowly but steadily, two fairly easy chances of disposing of Thompson's wicket being missed. No change was effected till the score stood at 40, when Mills found his way to Bettington's wicket—2 for 40. Next came Baker, who was not got rid of without some difficulty, but was ultimately caught by Probyn off Street's bowling—3 for 76. None of the remaining wickets offered much resistance, with the exception of Thompson, whose 78 was

certainly somewhat lucky. He was disposed of by a fine catch at the wicket by Barwell. The innings closed for 159. Westminster then went to the wickets, represented by Moon and Harrison, opposed by the brothers Bettington. In his third over, T. B. Bettington 'yorked' Harrison—1 for 6. Sandilands followed, and after driving T. B. the same bowler for 4, fell a victim to 'J. H.' Probyn and Veitch followed, and were succeeded by Barwell, who played a fine offensive game. The succeeding three wickets quickly fell, though Mills seemed at one time likely to stay. Stevens soon joined Barwell, and an excellent stand was made, the last wicket contributing 41 runs, raising the total of the innings to 88. The School being 71 runs behind, had to follow on, but after 7 runs had been obtained for one wicket, the gathering gloom necessitated a cessation of hostilities, the visitors winning by 71 runs on the first innings. The play of the School was distinctly encouraging, the fielding, though occasional mistakes were made, being on the whole smart. Although six bowlers were tried, none of them were much punished. Balfour bowled well, securing four wickets for 36 runs, and Probyn made a successful *début* as a fast bowler, with two wickets at the slight cost of 9. For the visitors the two Bettingtons carried all before them, and puzzled the batsmen considerably by their change of pace. Appended are the scores :—

KENSINGTON PARK.

S. H. P. Street, c. Moon, b. Balfour	6
F. Thompson, c. Barwell, b. Probyn	75
J. H. Bettington, b. Mills	20
G. H. Baker, c. Probyn, b. Street	16
W. G. Raffaele, b. Moon	9
V. G. O'Brien, c. Probyn, b. Stevens	7
F. Britton Holmes, c. Harrison, b. Balfour	4
J. T. B. Bettington, c. Stevens, b. Balfour	7
F. W. French, b. Balfour	0
W. C. Lee, b. Probyn	6
W. M. Winckworth (sub.) not out	0
Extras	9
Total.....	159

WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>	
A. H. Harrison, b. T. B. Bettington.....	5 not out.....	3
E. G. Moon, c. Thompson, b. J. H. Bettington.....	2 not out.....	0
R. Sandilands, b. J. H. Bettington	4	
P. C. Probyn, b. J. H. Bettington.....	2	
J. S. Veitch, c. Britton Holmes, b. J. H. Bettington	0	
C. S. W. Barwell, not out ...	46 c. Winckworth, b. Baker	3
A. M. Balfour, b. J. H. Bettington.....	0	
A. G. Prothero, run out	3	
R. O. Mills, b. French	6	
H. B. Street, b. French.....	2	
G. P. Stevens, b. Baker	13	
Extras	5	1
	88	7

SUMMARY OF BOWLING.

	WESTMINSTER.			Wkts.	No Balls	Wides
	No. of Balls	No. of Maidens	No. of Runs			
Stevens	70	2	42	1	1	0
Balfour	75	3	36	4	0	0
Prothero	25	2	12	0	1	0
Mills	35	0	25	1	0	0
Street.....	20	0	14	1	0	0
Moon.....	55	3	23	1	0	0
Probyn	20	1	9	2	0	0
KENSINGTON PARK.						
J. H. Bettington...	100	9	35	3	0	0
T. B. Bettington...	70	8	10	3	0	0
E. H. Baker.....	41	1	18	1	0	0
H. W. French.....	30	3	9	2	0	0
G. H. P. Street ...	15	1	11	0	0	0

RACQUETS.

THE WOODENS.

THE draw was as follows for the first round :—

A. G. Prothero *v.* T. W. Wheeler.
 C. S. Barwell *v.* J. Stirling.
 F. L. Prothero *v.* H. Druiitt.
 J. G. Veitch *v.* L. Petrocochino.

F. L. Prothero *v.* Druiitt.

This tie was won easily by Prothero, by two games to love. Prothero began well, and at his second hand in ran up 5 aces. Druiitt replied with a single, but Prothero ran out after adding a couple, and Druiitt by 11-2. The second game was better contested, but Prothero succeeded in entering the next round by 11-5.

Score : Prothero, 11-2, 11-5.

Wheeler *v.* A. G. Prothero.

The first game was won by Wheeler by 11-7; the second by Prothero by 11-4, and the third by Wheeler by 11-7, although Prothero started well and scored 4 aces at the commencement straight off.

Score : Wheeler 11-7, 4-11, 11-7.

Petrocochino and Stirling scratched.

The draw for the semi-final being :

F. L. Prothero *v.* Veitch.
 Barwell *v.* Wheeler.

Veitch, however, scratched, leaving Prothero a bye.

Wheeler *v.* Barwell.

Score : Wheeler 11-1, 11-1.

In the first game, Wheeler had it pretty much his own way, Barwell being somewhat out of form, the score being 11-4. The second game, however, was better contested, 6 all being called. Wheeler then drew away, and Barwell, only adding one more point to his score, was defeated (7-11).

Score : 11-4, 11-7.

THE FINAL TIE.

This was played off this term on Monday, May 2, Prothero, who has left, coming up to play it. Prothero commenced very well, bringing the game to 6-0; Wheeler then replied with two, and Prothero added a couple. Score : 8-4 in favour of Prothero, who then went to game ball. Amid great excitement, Wheeler drew up level, but was beaten 11-10. The second game was somewhat easily won by Wheeler, 11-6. The third game was a very well contested one, the rallies being especially good. It ended in favour of Wheeler by 15-9, the game at one time being called game ball —2.

Score : Wheeler 10-11, 11-6, 15-9.

Next year it is to be hoped that the line in the middle court will either be raised, or that we shall be allowed to return to college court, since the line is much too low in the centre court.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTE.

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE.—Anything of interest relating to Westminster and its scholars, past and present, I hold to be worthy of a corner of *The Elizabethan*. Hence I send the following extract from *The Illustrated London News* of April 23, 1887:—

‘The demolition of an old house in Fetter Lane, upon which the inscribed tablet bears witness that it was once the residence of Dryden, removes one of the few remaining antiquarian relics of a period, nearly two centuries ago, when most of the “men of wit about town,” especially the professional authors, inhabited the narrow streets and courts north of Temple Bar and the upper part of Fleet Street. Dryden and Otway, rival dramatists, but friendly companions, lived directly opposite each other in Fetter Lane. Otway called one morning at breakfast-time, and was told that Dryden was out—he had gone to breakfast with the Earl of Pembroke. The poet of “Venice Preserved” said he would call again; he did so, and was informed that Dryden was gone to see the Duke of Buckingham. A little disappointed, but not mortified with jealousy, Otway took a piece of chalk which lay on the table, stepped outside the front door, and wrote upon it, what was true and kindly meant, “Here lives Dryden, a poet and wit.” Presently, Dryden came home, saw the writing, then took the chalk, and added a second line, “This was written by Otway, *opposite*.” It was certainly a rude piece of verse for such a masterly hand; but we do not like to believe that Otway took offence at the joke, as intended to signify that *he* was the opposite to a poet and wit. Dryden’s publisher, Jacob Tonson, had a shop near the Inner Temple gate.’

Two views of the front and back of the house are also given. On the tablet was written: ‘Here

lived John Dryden, ye Poet, born 1631, died 1700.
Glorious John.'

The old historic houses, and the dwelling-places of eminent men in London, are fast disappearing, and any account of them at the time of their removal is interesting now, and will be of importance in the future.

ALPHA.

QUERY.

In the ante-room of the Scott Library, in Ashburnham House, there is a carved board with the following inscription in faded gilt characters :

Ric. Frewin, M.D. Oxon*,
olim in hac Aede Alumni Regii
quam cernis imaginem legavit moriens
MATT. LEE, M.D. Oxon*,
olim in hac Aede Alumnus Regius.
A. D.
1755.

A reference to the 'Alumni' shows us that the Richard Frewin here referred to was 'an eminent physician,' and a 'munificent benefactor to Christ Church and Westminster.' He left £80 a year to be divided among the Westminster students at Christ Church in their first year. Matthew Lee was also a physician, and a benefactor of Christ Church. We may gather from the above inscription that he was also an admirer of Dr. Frewin. What I wish to know is to what this inscription refers, and whence it is taken. Is the 'image' in question a bust or a picture? The 'Alumni' tells us of a bust of Dr. Frewin, by Roubiliac, presented to Christ Church by a certain Dr. Hawley in 1757, while the doctor was still alive. That referred to in this inscription, supposing that it is a bust, is two years earlier. We may assume that the 'image' was presented to the School. I should be very glad to know if it is still preserved, and if so where, and why it has been separated from its inscription.

ANTIQUARY.

POETRY.

SOPHOCLES.

From the Epigram of Simmias the Theban.

Softly, softly, gentle ivy,
Creep around the poet's tomb,
Clasp it with thy verdant foliage—
Sophocles is in its womb.
May the fragrant rosebuds flourish
O'er the place where lies the dead,
And the vine's luxuriant tendrils
Twine grape clusters o'er his head ;
For a honey-tongued singer
Was the man who holds this place,
And clear-sighted was his wisdom,
Savouring both of muse and grace.

P.

Correspondence.

OLD WESTMINSTER AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—There are probably many readers of *The Elizabethan* who, like myself, observe with regret that so many suggestions, excellent in every way, which appear in the columns of that 'invaluable organ' are doomed to undergo the chilling frost of editorial disregard, and to be consigned to an early grave in the unread pages of forgotten 'back numbers.' Now I do not for a moment wish to assert that the hardworked Editor should take formal notice of every communication which he receives. The Editor's time is too precious, and the majority at least of the correspondence which he receives is, with all respect to 'esteemed correspondents' of every sort, too unimportant. Nevertheless, when a really good suggestion is made—and this is not so very frequent an occurrence—surely some notice ought to be taken of it. For instance, the suggestion made in the December number of *The Elizabethan* by a correspondent who assumed the somewhat lengthy and learned *nom de plume* of Φιλήκοος και Ζητητικός τις was, I think, one in every way worthy of editorial notice; but, so far, it has met with no response or notice of any kind. The suggestion, I may state, was, in the words of its author, 'that a series of autobiographical sketches of Westminster life in past generations should be started in *The Elizabethan*, and that all O.W.W. whose experiences are likely to be of interest should be asked to contribute.' For further elucidation of the scheme I must refer readers to the letter itself.

Now it strikes me that it would not be very hard to set the scheme afloat, and a series of this kind would not fail to add greatly to the general interest of *The Elizabethan*. May I be allowed to press upon you, Mr. Editor, the desirability of making some attempt to give the scheme a trial, or, at least, of publishing your objections, for the satisfaction of your neglected correspondent Φιλήκοος and his humble but enthusiastic supporter,

PUCK.

A DEFENCE.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Although the remarks made upon me by 'A Contributor to Number One' do not affect me, and slide away as easily as water off a duck's back, no one, I suppose, remains entirely silent after being designated an 'Anonymous Miscreant.' Methinks your correspondent can ill afford to sneer at my being anonymous, for does not he himself write under a *nom de plume*?

Let me take the wrong quotation first. 'A Contributor to Number One' may read with 'peculiar interest' *The Elizabethan*, and I almost feel disposed to take this for granted at once, but I am bound to confess that I think, whatever the *interest*, that his reading is *peculiar*. I immediately turned to p. 273 of the fourth volume, expecting to find *my* misquotation staring me in the face, but instead of this I discover that the quotation there given is quite correct. The passage is given from the eleventh volume of the first series of *Notes and Queries*, and a reference to my notes shows me that I have quoted verbatim. Any strictures, therefore, which your correspondent wishes to make, should be made on the contributor to *Notes and Queries*. By turning to p. 44 of the same volume of *The Elizabethan*, it will be seen that what I am responsible for there is quoted accurately, and I there state that the false quantity occurs in the first line.

When I have fallen into an error I am always glad to have it pointed out, and ready to confess it and be corrected; consequently I plead guilty to the statement that the false quantity occurs in the second line, and thank your correspondent for his correction. This mistake is clearly only a *lapsus calami*, as I had already stated it correctly earlier in the volume. Will 'A

Contributor to Number One' oblige me by scanning his first line into an hexameter, as I must own that it is beyond my powers? It often happens that those who set themselves up to correct others themselves require to study accuracy with more care.

I always consider it a great pity, Mr. Editor, that those who take such a 'peculiar interest' in your paper are so backward in lending you their assistance. 'A Contributor to Number One' would, I am sure, with his extensive knowledge, be a great acquisition, as one gathers from the first two or three sentences of his letter that he considers (judging, I presume, others by himself) that editors are or should be acquainted with every quotation under the sun, so as to be ready to correct any mistake which their contributors may accidentally make.

After 'M.D.'s' query at p. 84 of the fourth volume appeared, I allowed some four months to elapse before I offered my humble reply (supplemented by the unfortunate note at p. 273), hoping that some one would essay some remarks who was more capable of doing so than myself, but such hope was not fulfilled. How much better would it have been if 'A Contributor to Number One,' instead of neglecting his 'old friend' for so long, had taken the trouble to learn some more particulars about him, and given 'M.D.' the benefit of his knowledge. Not quite such a 'miscreant,' I trust, as your correspondent tries to make out,

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your anonymous well-wisher,
ALPHA.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I will try to answer the two questions offered by your correspondent 'Mors aut Gloria' in your March issue.

In 1798, when there was a talk of an invasion by Napoleon, a regiment of volunteers was organised in Westminster, called 'The St. Margaret's and St. John's Armed Association of Westminster,' who have since been commonly styled the *Old Westminster Volunteers*. Colours were presented to this early regiment by the Countess Grosvenor, whose husband was the Colonel, on the spot (as your correspondent's extract truly asserts) where Nelson's column now stands, and there is at this moment in the Westminster Town Hall a large snuff box, with a representation of the ceremony on the lid. In 1814, the corps, together with the remainder of the volunteers, being disbanded, the colours in question were presented at St. Margaret's Church with a solemn service to the Rector, who laid them on the Communion table. They were kept in the Vestry-room, till the cupboard in which they reposed being required for other purposes, they were removed to the Tower, where they have since lain up to this spring, except that during the service held in 1878 to mark the completion of the restoration of the Church they were placed in the chancel. As it was, however, felt that these interesting old relics of the first beginnings of that great volunteer movement, which has done so much for the country since, should be more publicly honoured, they were delivered this spring on Sunday, March 27, to the Queen's Westminsters, the successors of the old regiment, and were solemnly presented again to the church to be kept in it for ever. For a fuller account of the ceremony I refer your correspondent to the back numbers of the papers. *The Illustrated London News* of April 2 (to whose sketch of the history of these colours I am partially indebted) gives an illustration also. Curiously enough this interesting ceremony took place the very day after the March number of *The Elizabethan* was published. Both the colours (the King's and the regimental) are now hanging in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, and may be there seen any day. As they have been in the church without intermission from the time of Napoleon's banishment to Elba to the present day, and as I do not think the old corps, which only existed in its first state for sixteen years, can have had two sets of colours, I think that either the authors of 'England's Battles by Sea and Land' or Captain Robertson must be mistaken. The Queen's Westminsters have

now in use two sets of colours, and as far as I know one set may have been presented to them in 1861. The noble Captain was very young on the first occasion, and may easily have fallen into an error, or his speech may have been misreported. The present Colonel of the Queen's Westminsters (C. E. Howard Vincent) is an old Town Boy, and would doubtless give your correspondent any further information he may desire respecting the Westminster Volunteer regiment under his command, whether relating to its early sixteen years of corporate existence, or its later and longer life from soon after the issue of the War Office circular in 1859 down to the present day.

A. R. W.

OLD WESTMINSTER LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—May I call the attention of your readers to the Obituary list of O.W.W. for the year 1886, handed round in Dormitory at the Play, which shows a wonderful average of age and speaks volumes for the health of the site on which the School buildings stand, and for the salutary nature of Westminster training of the old style. Those who are fond of statistics may be interested to know that of eighteen O.W.W. whose deaths are there recorded, the average age is a little under 67. Ten are over 70 years of age, four are between 80 and 90, and two are over 90. The daily papers frequently publish notices of unusual longevity; but we question if any collective record could be produced to parallel this which we have noticed. The late Mr. James Mure was an ardent champion of the health of Westminster, and contrasts it most favourably with that of other public schools. This record of O.W. longevity would have strengthened the case which he argued with such force.

Trusting that neither you, Mr. Editor, nor your readers will have been bored by this somewhat statistical piece of correspondence,

I am, yours truly,
ANTIQUARY.

Our Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contemporaries: *Radclifian, Malvernian, Bradfield School Chronicle, Penn Charter Mag., Marlburian, Cliftonian, Rossalian, Wellingtonian, Ulula, Melburnian, Cambridge Review* (3), *Trumpeter, Salopian, Newtonian, Elizabethan* (Barnet).

NOTICES.

All contributions to the June number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by May 22 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to C. L. C. AVELING, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Victoria Mansions Post Office, Victoria Street.

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 cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

Photographs of the Cast of the 'Adelphi,' 1886, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, their price being 3s.

†loreat.