



The Elizabethan.

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SIR ELIAB HARVEY.

[ON Saturday, October 21, being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, Sir Clements Markham gave a lecture up School on the battle, with special commemoration of the part played therein by Sir Sir Eliab Harvey (O.W.), who commanded the famous *Téméraire*. The following paragraphs are a verbatim report of part of the lecture, which excited very great interest and was attended by many O.W.W.—ED. *Elizabethan*.]

There were three Town Boys at Westminster between 1767 and 1775, who went to sea and distinguished themselves in the naval service of their country, namely, Home Popham, Eliab Harvey, and my great-uncle, John Markham. The first took a line of his own as a surveyor, inventor, and politician. It was Popham who

rearranged and classified the system of signals, and his new code had just been supplied in Lord Nelson's fleet, enabling the great naval hero to make his famous signal in twelve hoists.

So much for the first of the three Town Boys. The other two, Harvey and Markham, were at school together, and went almost neck and neck through the service. Made captains in the same year and admirals in the same year, they served together at the taking of Martinique and at the Brest blockade. Then, when Markham became a Lord of the Admiralty, he gave his old schoolfellow, Eliab Harvey, the command of the *Téméraire*, a fine 98-gun ship, in 1803.

This brings us to our Old Westminster's work in the great battle, and to the part he played in it. The British fleet bore down upon the enemy in two lines on that memorable forenoon, the 'Fighting *Téméraire*' being the

second ship in the weather line, and the *Victory* being the first, with the flag of Lord Nelson. After the Commander-in-Chief had inspected the different quarters in his own ship, all cleared for action, his officers represented to him the value of his life, and entreated him to allow the *Téméraire* to lead. At last he reluctantly consented if the second ship could pass the *Victory*, at the same time crowding all sail to prevent her. A message was sent to the *Téméraire*, and she also made all sail. She was a better sailer than the *Victory*, so she overhauled the flagship and soon came up under her quarter. This was not what Nelson wanted at all. So he hailed the *Téméraire*: 'I'll thank you, Captain Harvey, to keep in your station, which is astern of the *Victory*.' Captain Harvey obeyed orders, and followed the flagship so closely as almost to be touching her stern, the *Neptune* (Captain Fremantle) coming next, then the *Leviathan*.

In this order Lord Nelson led his division, and crashed majestically into the enemy's line, engaging the French flagship *Bucentaur*, the Spanish flagship *Santissima Trinidad*, the French *Neptune*, and the *Redoubtable*. The *Téméraire* was so close to the *Victory* that she was obliged to put her helm to port to keep clear of the flagship, and enable her to send a broadside into the huge Spanish four-decker, the *Santissima Trinidad*, the biggest ship afloat. The action soon became general, one ship after another engaging two or more of the enemy.

The 'Fighting *Téméraire*' was engaged with the huge *Santissima Trinidad* for twenty minutes. Then Captain Harvey ceased firing for a breathing time of one minute, to let the smoke clear away lest he should fire into the *Victory*. He saw that Lord Nelson was engaged with the *Redoubtable*, which her captain, named Lucas, had made the smartest ship in the French fleet. There had been a well-sustained and desperate fight between the *Victory* and *Redoubtable*, and it was a shot from the French ship's mizzen-top which gave Lord Nelson his death-wound. The carnage on board the *Redoubtable* had been terrible, and Captain Harvey's minute was scarcely over when the Frenchman

fell helplessly on board the *Téméraire*. The *Victory* had got clear of her. The yard-arms of the *Téméraire* and *Redoubtable* locked. Harvey had them securely lashed, and then sent a boarding party to take possession. The gallant Frenchmen struck to the *Téméraire*, having lost 300 killed and 222 wounded—total, 522 casualties out of a crew of 643.

Meanwhile the *Téméraire* had been attacked furiously on her starboard side by another French line-of-battle ship, the *Fougueux*, while she was raked by the Spanish four-decker. After a hard fight the *Fougueux* fell alongside the *Téméraire*, and the mainyard came crashing down on the *Téméraire's* poop, smashing everything aft. But this same mainyard formed a bridge between the two ships, and a boarding party of the 'Fighting *Téméraire's*' dashed across it and soon got possession of the *Fougueux*. Thus was the *Téméraire* hampered by two huge prizes lashed one on each side of her. Then four of the enemy's ships opened fire on the *Téméraire*. But there was still plenty of fight on board our Old Westminster's ship. Harvey managed to get some of his foremost guns to bear, and returned the fire to such purpose that the assailants hauled off.

'Towards evening,' wrote Harvey to his wife, 'we ended this most glorious action. Perhaps never was a ship so circumstanced as mine, to have two of the enemy's line-of-battle ships lashed to her for more than three hours, one on each side.'

All three were unmanageable. The *Téméraire* had 47 men killed and 76 wounded, a total of 123 casualties out of a complement of 743. All her topmasts were gone, every yard smashed, every sail in rags, the rigging cut to pieces, nothing but the lower masts standing, though shot through and through, and the rudder-head gone. Two frigates came to the rescue: the *Sirius*, Captain Prowse, and the *Phæbe*, Captain Bladen Capel. The *Téméraire* was towed by the *Sirius*, and her starboard prize by the *Phæbe*.

The share of the *Téméraire* in the battle was particularly brilliant. Lord Collingwood said: 'Nothing could be finer. I have no

words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it.'

But the battle did not end the dangers and troubles of the 'Fighting *Téméraire*.' Eliab Harvey had shown how he could fight. Next he had to show how, by skilful seamanship, he could save his ship.

Bad weather came on, there was a succession of gales with heavy seas, and under such circumstances he had to repair rigging, get up jury-masts, and contrive a temporary rudder. The *Defiance* gave him some help, and supplied him with a main topsail and yard. Finally the *Téméraire* was towed safely into Gibraltar Bay, but not until November 2, a fortnight after the battle. On the 9th of that month Harvey became a rear-admiral.

Our hero survived for a quarter of a century. A somewhat irascible temper got him into trouble on one occasion, but he lived to a green old age. He succeeded to a considerable property in Essex, was member for the county during many years, and certainly once—I believe several times—he did yeoman's service to his brother officers as a member of Parliament.

HALL EPIGRAMS.

THOSE who were privileged to attend the Election Dinner of this year had every reason to be satisfied with the quality of the epigrams recited for their entertainment. A more diverting collection of quips and quiddities has seldom been heard in College Hall, and the ingenious authors may be congratulated both on the nimbleness of their wit and on the heartiness of the applause it evoked from a critical audience. To turn to the epigrams themselves: the place of honour was given to a graceful tribute of affection to our Alma Mater:—

χρύσεια χαλκείων.

Eis tēn hēmetēran σχολήν.

ὡς ὅτε Πραξιτέλης τις, ὀρυζάμενος μέγαν ὄγκον
λαΐνον ἢ πηλοῦ βῶλον ἄμορφον ἔχων,
ἐς τέλος ἀκαμάτω μόχθῳ τέχνην τε πονήσας
εἰργάσαθ' ὑψίστου κλεινὸν ἄγαλμα Διός,
οὕτω καὶ σὺ, φίλη μῆτερ, καλὸν ἔργον ἰδυΐα,
παῖδας ἀπαιθεύτους ἐς τὸδε δῶμα δέχει,
καὶ σοφία μεταχειρίζουσ' ἀγανοῖς τε τρώποισι
ἄνδρας ἀπεργάζει θεῶν τε πόλει τ' ἀγαθοῖς.

'From grave to gay, from lively to severe,' is the rule of the evening, and there is no lack of comic relief:—

Principiis non obstat.

'My unfortunate client,' a nervous young man, To whom his first brief was entrusted, began: Again 'My unfortunate client' he uttered, Paused, wiped his damp forehead, and once more he muttered 'My lord, my unfortunate client'—'Proceed: 'So far,' said the judge, 'the Court is agreed.'

Politics, as usual, are well to the fore:—

Obsta Principiis.

Disown'd and discredited, doom'd to disgrace,
We hardly septennials still stick to our place.
What else can we do? for our names are so black
That if once we slip off we shall never get back.

Yet a shrewder hit:—

χρύσεια χαλκείων.

You would have me give up—do you think me so crass?—
The gold of Free Trade for your Brummagem brass!

Now hear the plaint of the men in office:—

Principiis obstant.

When a Minister wishes the facts to explain,
The Radicals hoot, bawl, and groan;
And, although he commences again and again,
They will listen to no Little-ton(e).

A hint to Russia:—

Principiis obsta.

Rossia, si teneas fines immota quietos,
Anglia semper erit non inimica tibi.
Si ferrata tamen fines via transeat istos,
Et roget auxilium nos Habibulla, cave.

Enter our gallant allies:—

Principiis obsta.

To go or not to go—that was the question.
At last he nerved himself to start; but lo!
The Jap was ready too with his suggestion:
'I am Togo,' he said, 'you're not to go.'

The wily contractor is on the list:—

χρύσεια χαλκείων.

Cum Mavors posuit cruentus arma,
Felicissimus omnium redemptor,
Asse uno quod emit, tribus revendit.

So are the Randlords:—

χρύσεια χαλκείων.

Said the Randlords, 'Black labour is dear,
And we can't do with Englishmen here:
If tencepence a day to the Chinese we pay,
Gold for brass ("compound" interest) we clear.'

Words of wisdom for the young:—

χρύσεια χαλκείων.

Rite tibi in pera denarius haereat omnis;
Magnum auri pondus debita rite luet.

Here is a home thrust :—

Principiis obsta.

An excellent thing, but a thing in the match
With Charterhouse we never do :
One man scored a hundred and thirty-nine,
But he should have been out for two.

A neat quibble by the same hand :—

Principiis obsta.

An epigram I think I'll write ;
But first the thesis let's perpend ;
Cut short beginnings ; that I will ;
I've here begun, and here I'll end.

These examples may suffice to show that the cult of the epigram at Westminster is in no immediate danger of extinction. Long may it continue to flourish !

GUMBLETON ENGLISH VERSE, 1905.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

I.

SEE where all Nature is forlorn,
And azure tints are flecked with gray,
And smoke obscures the light of day,
And hazes usher in the morn ;
And where its oozy banks between,
Once silver, sullied now with mud,
Ripples the populated flood,
So slow, impassively serene ;
Preserved from Time's marauding hands,
Adorned with battlement and tower,
And bastions that frown and lower,
A vast primeval fortress stands.
All else is changed ; all else is fled :
The sorry few have fall'n asleep
That pined within its chilling keep,
The kings that graced its walls are dead ;
The blare of trumpets that of old
Each new-created monarch sent
On crown and sovranity intent,
'Mid clash of arms and blaze of gold ;
The royal glamour that was cast
About that stern forbidding pile,
Which yet may stand a little while,
Ere ruin overwhelm at last ;
Gone, all is gone ! But in our ears
That cry of anguish ever rings
Which could not pierce the heart of kings,
Nor dim their cruel eyes with tears
For outraged innocence. Alas
That e'er ambition's power malign
Should desecrate so fair a shrine,
Should suffer ill therein to pass !

II.

Hark to the stifled infant cries
Of princes twain, whose helpless age
Their murderers' hearts could not assuage,
That heavenward interwove with sighs
Soar on the westering breeze : nor go
Unheeded by an all-seeing God,
Who recompenseth blood for blood ;
To vengeance swift : to anger slow.
Who tearless could recount the tale
Of all the horrors of that night,
What brush portray, what pen could write?
Yet linger ere we draw the veil.
For was not theirs a painless death?
At the bedside Compassion stands
And swiftly severs life's brief strands,
And lightly frees their latest breath.

III.

Hard by in cruel turret pent
All those who made rebellion rife
Or kings defied and crossed, a life
In death, a death in life have spent.
Here many died : others more blest,
Reserved for sterner chastisement,
Passed hence, still scorning to relent
And fawn and flatter with the rest.
My soul discerns the noble train
Of those who fought for freedom's sake,
Or braved the perils of the stake,
The scaffold's awe, nor braved in vain ;
No momentary failure can
Disturb the balance of the event ;
No obstacle divinely sent
Impedes : the issue proves the man.
First one who never failed his part
As husband, father, scholar, friend ;
And knew in many a page to blend,
With Plato's fancy, Lucian's art.
Again a last farewell he takes
Of her who, ever loth to go,
Returning ever, tries to show
Brave looks : within her spirit breaks.
As when a wave hath kissed the shore,
Retiring, it anon returns ;
And backward gliding deeply yearns
To kiss or e'er it parts once more.
Next follows he whose wildest schemes
With disappointment sadly fraught
Despair irrevocably brought
The dreamer, and dissolved his dreams.
Who for his freedom willed to sate
With treasure trove a tyrant's greed ;
And won, unjustly doom'd, such meed
As tyrants give insatiate.

IV.

But ah! most piteous of all,
 A stately figure draweth nigh,
 Whose slender form and tearful eye
 Betray the woman, and recall
 One who with gasps that came and went,
 Beheld her Hector's mangled shape
 Defiled with myriad wounds that gape,
 And, gaping, passage wide had lent
 The cruel thong: as fair as she
 By equal miseries opprest,
 With quivering form and heaving breast,
 Glides past the new Andromache.

V.

And now ere I can well descry
 One whose distorted features spell
 A torment past man's power to tell,
 Who limps in mortal agony,
 The vision fades: I, listening, fear
 Who this appalling spectre guest
 Can be, so different from the rest;
 But silence mocks my straining ear.
 The naked turret-walls alone
 Impenetrable blunt my gaze;
 No gloomy apparition stays
 To cast its shadow on the stone.
 Around a stillness reigns supreme;
 And nigh at hand with silent flow
 The rippling waters onward go
 To mingle with the Ocean stream.

G. B. W.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BRIGADE CAMP.

ALDERSHOT, 1905.

As in the last two years, the cadet corps again attended this camp at Aldershot. About fifty members travelled down on Election Tuesday, full of a military enthusiasm which was soon to be put to the test. On arriving at Farnborough it was found that the motor lorry to convey the baggage to the camp should have been chartered beforehand. After Sergt.-Major Brown, who is an old campaigner, had made several attempts to commandeer some other school's lorry, it was decided that the main body should march on to camp and send back a lorry, while a guard was left with baggage. The required conveyance took about two hours to reach the station, but in spite of this long wait we refuse to believe the malignant report that our guard deserted their post in favour of the refreshment-room. Meanwhile, the main body were experiencing all the discomforts caused by the interception of a convoy. Some mean spirits had been

buoyed up by the hope that owing to this accident they might shirk some unpacking, but even these lost their contented smile when the tent orderly call was sounded, and they realised that there were no *ἔντεα δαιτός*. But by this time we were in no nice mood, and we stretched forth our hands upon the victuals that lay ready, namely and to wit, rashers of bacon. There were only three glasses to go round the whole corps, but it is pleasant to relate that the only gentleman who would not wait his turn in patience and drank straight from the common cauldron was deservedly scalded. The baggage arrived soon after we had put away the desire of eating and drinking, and the mean spirits instantly revived at the thought that fingers need not be washed while plates must. Certainly washing-up is a most unpleasant duty; indeed I gained quite a new light on Shakespeare's line,

And fall a-cursing like a very drab, a scullion.

I don't think I met the boy in camp who did not fall a-cursing when he woke up and was cheerfully informed by the rest of his tent in chorus—"You're orderly; get up, you lazy beast!"

We found we were in No. 3 Battalion this year, commanded by Captain Lord Henniker, with Lieut. Sherston as our adjutant. We were most fortunate in our commanders, especially as a subordinate officer in our battalion could blow his whistle without fear that the commander's horse would prick up his ears and shamble off at full gallop. The field-days were much like all field-days, and the corps neither disgraced nor distinguished itself, except that Corpl. Treatt was greatly praised for his swiftness of foot—as a scout, of course.

At the sing-songs in the evening the usual hardy perennials made their appearance. The corps, however, provided a new attraction in a trio one night by Colour-Sergt. Radcliffe, Pte. Boulton, and Corpl. Worlock, and a quartet another night by the same with Lieut. Piggott. On Sunday the Brigade was reviewed by Sir John French, and on the following Monday by Lord Roberts. Westminster mounted guard the following night, but nothing occurred to disturb their rest.

The camp, as always, was most enjoyable, and our only regret is that there were not enough down to form a full company on parade.

ELECTION DINNER.

THE names of Mr. G. E. Barnes and Mr. S. H. Day were accidentally omitted from the list of those present.

School Notes.

WE must take the opportunity of tendering our sincerest thanks to Sir Clements Markham for his

lecture of October 21, which we have thought good to print as a leading article in our present issue. At the conclusion he exhibited several articles of extreme interest, including the watch worn by Sir Eliab Harvey during the fight.

The School attended the Burial Service of Sir Henry Irving on Friday, October 20. Two bays were allotted them in the Abbey for which we are indebted to the Dean.

We omitted in our last number to congratulate K. R. H. Jones on winning the Mure Scholarship.

The new laboratories in Great College Street are being utilised this term for the first time, and have given universal satisfaction.

A Racquet Club has been formed and consists of some twenty members.

The offertory on St. Michael and All Angels' Day amounted to £3. 15s. 9d., that on St. Simon and St. Jude's Day to £3. 12s. 7d., and on All Saints' Day to £3. 18s. 1d.

There will be no exeat this term.

Orations are to be revived, the first trial taking place soon after November 17. The passage set for recitation is Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' book III., lines 1-55.

The Appendix to the 'Alumni' may now be obtained at the School shop. It gives names and dates down to 1904, but no further information. There are blank spaces for notes. The price is eighteenpence.

A third part of the 'Lusus' is about to be published under the editorship of Mr. Reginald Mure, Mr. Sargeant, and the Headmaster. Information of the price to subscribers will shortly be sent by post to O.W.W.

We are requested to add a list of the Westminster books on sale at the School shop:—

1. 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis,' in sheets, with Appendix; 10s. net.
2. Ditto, Appendix only; 1s. 6d. net.
3. 'The Plays,' Acting Version, with Coleman's English translation; 1s. 6d. each net.
4. Russell Barker's 'Memoir of Richard Busby'; 21s.
5. Sargeant's 'Annals of Westminster School'; 7s. 6d.
6. Markham's 'Recollections of a Town Boy'; 5s.
7. 'Rowing at Westminster'; 1s. net.

The stock of Barker and Stenning's School Register is at Macmillan's, and the book should be got through a bookseller. The shop sells a supplementary list, 1883-93, at one shilling.

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

1905.

Sat.	Sept. 30	v. Clapham Rovers. (Lost, 0-2.)
"	Oct. 7	v. Old Foresters. (Lost, 0-7.)
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A. (Lost, 0-5.)
"	Oct. 14	v. Royal Engineers. (Lost, 0-2.)
"	" 21	v. Old Malvernians. (Lost, 0-5.)
"	2nd XI.	v. St. Bartholomew's A. (Lost, 1-2.)
"	Oct. 28	v. Brentwood Rovers. (Lost, 0-6.)
"	Nov. 4	v. Old Etonians.
Wed.	" 8	v. Cambridge O.W.W.
Sat.	" 11	v. Old Carthusians.
"	" 18	v. Old Felsteadians.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Foresters A.
"	Nov. 25	v. Old Reptonians.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A.
"	Dec. 2	v. Barnes.
"	" 9	v. Emeriti.
"	" 16	v. Old Westminsters.
"	2nd XI.	v. St. Thomas's Hospital A.

1906.

Sat.	Jan. 21	v. Clapham Rovers.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Foresters A.
"	Jan. 27	v. Casuals.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A.
"	Feb. 3	v. Beckenham.
Wed.	" 7	v. R.M.C., Sandhurst.
Sat.	" 10	v. Christ Church.
"	2nd XI.	v. R.M.C., Sandhurst, 2nd XI.
Wed.	Feb. 14	v. Old Etonians.
Sat.	" 17	v. Hertford College, Oxford.
Tues.	" 20	v. Winchester College (at Winchester).
Sat.	" 24	v. Hampstead.
Wed.	" 28	v. Old Westminsters.
Sat.	Mar. 3	v. Charterhouse (at Vincent Square).
"	" 10	v. Mr. S. H. Day's XI.
"	" 17	v. Old Harrovians.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A.
"	" 24	v. Mr. L. A. M. Fevez's XI.
"	" 31	T.B.B. v. K.S.S.

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

Oct. 5.—'That in the opinion of this House the encouragement of Minor Sports at Westminster is not detrimental to the welfare of the rest.'—Proposer, A. P. Waterfield; Seconder, H. G. F. Longhurst; Opposer, S. F. Johnson. Carried, 13-3.

Oct. 12.—'That this House upholds the conduct of Sweden in the disagreement with Norway.'—Proposer, H. D. Adrian; Seconder, W. R. Birchall; Opposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins. (Lost by acclamation.)

Oct. 19 and 26.—'That this House deplors the employment of Yellow Labour in the Rand.'—Proposer, S. McKenna; Seconder, S. F. Johnson; Opposer, P. T. Rawlings. Carried, 14-9.

Nov. 2.—'That this House would welcome the establishment of friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia.'—Proposer, J. E. Lloyd-Williams; Seconder, M. T. Maxwell; Opposer, J. D. Marks.

Nov. 9.—‘That this House approves the treatment of Volunteer Forces by the Secretary of State for War.’—Proposer, R. E. Nott-Bower; Seconder, R. A. E. Voysey; Opposer, D. J. Jardine.

Nov. 16.—‘That this House applauds the conduct of Japan in the conclusion of the recent Peace.’—Proposer, G. B. Wilson; Seconder, K. R. H. Jones; Opposer, H. G. F. Longhurst.

Nov. 23.—‘That this House approves the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.’—Proposer, R. C. Le Blond; Seconder, M. H. B. Lethbridge; Opposer, A. P. Waterfield.

Nov. 30.—‘That this House would welcome devolution as the solution to the Irish question.’—Proposer, ; Seconder, S. McKenna; Opposer, P. T. Rawlings.

Dec. 7.—‘That, in the opinion of this House, the continuance in office of the present Ministry is contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution.’—Proposer, A. S. Gaye, Esq.; Seconder, S. C. Edgar; Opposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins.

Dec. 14.—‘That this House sympathises with Lord Curzon in his recent difficulties.’—Proposer, E. R. Mason; Seconder, W. A. R. Hadley; Opposer, H. F. C. Metcalfe.

THE MISSION.

A MEETING of the Committee was held on October 20. After preliminary discussions it was decided among other items to furnish a billiard table for the rooms. The Report is to be issued this term.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD FORESTERS.

(*Lost, 1—8.*)

THIS match was played up Fields on Saturday, October 7. The visitors brought down a strong team, especially in the forward line. As a consequence Westminster School was outplayed, and acted entirely on the defensive most of the game. The visitors opened the scoring in the first five minutes by a good shot from McIver, and scoring at regular intervals held a lead of five goals after the first quarter of an hour's play. After this, Westminster pulled themselves together and kept the visitors from scoring again in the first half.

In the second half we were playing with the wind, and had more of the game than in the first half. Still the visitors added three more goals, Westminster scoring once through Harris.

The visitors' chief superiority lay in their forward line. The forwards were both fast and neat, their passing was accurate, and shooting, especially on McIver's part, very deadly.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and H. D. Adrian (backs); A. W. Peacock, W. R. Birchall, and S. C. Edgar (half-backs); S. F. Johnson, J. E. Lloyd-Williams, K. E. Newman, W. B. Harris, and D. MacManus (forwards).

OLD FORESTERS.

C. H. C. Nash (goal); S. F. Robson and F. G. Nichols (backs); R. A. Rawlinson, E. C. Russell, and H. Miller (half-backs); H. F. Baker, F. H. Brinkly, J. K. Guy, C. O. McIver, and A. B. Elton (forwards).

2ND XI. *v.* OLD WESTMINSTERS A.

(*Lost, 0—5.*)

THIS match was played up Fields on Saturday, October 7, and resulted in a win for O.WW. A. by five goals to nil. The first half produced an even game: the School forwards made several good rushes, but failed to score; while Summerhayes ran down and scored for O.WW. No further point was added before half-time (0—1). The second half proved disappointing; for O.WW. had all the best of the game, and running through scored four times, while all the School efforts proved ineffectual.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

C. C. Treatt (goal); J. C. Davidson and K. H. Jones (backs); F. G. Turner, A. E. Rice-Oxley, and E. R. Mason (half-backs); E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins, N. Hamel, C. Gover, J. E. Rodocanachi, and J. W. Ferguson (forwards).

O.WW. 2ND XI.

G. F. Circuitt (goal); M. Pemberton and C. Houdret (backs); H. L. Geare, E. W. D. Lane-Clayton, and A. N. Other (half-backs); V. Capon, R. Summerhayes, A. Malcolm, J. C. Vernon, and S. Halliday (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS.

(*Lost, 0—2.*)

THIS match was played up Fields on Saturday, October 14, and resulted in a victory for the visitors, although they brought down a weaker team than usual. The match was typical of the football usually seen at Vincent Square, the forwards running through time after time, but failing miserably when in front of the goal. At 3.10 Newman kicked off from the church end. The School pressed, and Johnson shot, gaining a corner, which proved futile. The visitors cleared and ran down, but were ruled off-side. After some even play the visitors forced a corner, which Edgar headed away. Half-time arrived with no score. After restarting the visitors proceeded to attack, Nott-Bower saving. Harris ran down and shot, but the goalkeeper saved. Some even play followed; and Newman ran down and several times missed the goal from close quarters. The visitors opened the scoring through their inside right, the shot being well outside Nott-Bower's reach. The visitors scored again from a scrimmage in front of goal, and Westminster being unable to score, a poor game ended.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and W. R. Birchall (backs); A. W. Peacock, A. E. Rice-Oxley, and S. C. Edgar (half-backs); S. F. Johnson, C. Gover, K. E. Newman, W. B. Harris, and D. McManus (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their nantes.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD
MALVERNIANs.*(Lost, 0—5.)*

This match was played up Fields on Saturday, October 21, and was abandoned about a quarter of an hour before time through rain, the score being (5—0) in the visitors' favour. The School won the toss, and had the advantage of a slight wind in the opening half. For some minutes after the kick-off the ball travelled up and down the ground without either side effecting very much. Then Newman tested Rogers with a shot, which was easily cleared. Shortly afterwards Day scored a goal for the Old Malvernians with a terrific shot from close quarters, and a few minutes later Canny ran through and, out-pacing the backs, added a second from a good pass from Day. Westminster then attacked, but some good work on the part of Rogers and Balfour kept the Old Malvernian goal intact. Just before half-time Day added a third goal for the visitors. After half-time the game proved more even, but, while all our efforts to score proved futile, Day and Jones added two more goals. The rain, which had been threatening, came down in torrents, and eventually the game was abandoned.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and H. D. Adrian (backs); A. W. Peacock, W. R. Birchall, and S. C. Edgar (half-backs); D. McManus, W. B. Harris, K. E. Newman, S. F. Johnson, and J. E. Lloyd-Williams (forwards).

OLD MALVERNIANs.

R. Rogers (goal); R. M. Worlock and R. N. Balfour (backs); C. C. Johnson, F. H. Lindsay, and C. F. Tuff (half-backs); L. N. Jones, S. C. Cooper, G. B. Canny, S. H. Day, and L. Simpson (forwards).

2ND XI. *v.* ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S A.*Lost (1—2.)*

The School 2nd XI. lost the toss, and Gover started the game at 2.50. The start was auspicious, as in the first five minutes Gover scored after a good run. Even play succeeded, both sides attacking in turn. Maxwell made a good shot which, however, was neatly saved. The visitors now took up the attack, and equalised shortly before half-time. The second half was cut short owing to the rain, but the visitors succeeded in scoring again, Treatt muddling the ball. Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

C. C. Treatt (goal); J. C. Davidson and J. M. Shearman (backs); K. H. Jones, A. E. Rice-Oxley, and E. R. Mason (half-backs); E. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins, N. Hamel, C. Gover, M. T. Maxwell, and J. W. Ferguson (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, October 5, the House met to discuss the Motion: 'That in the opinion of this House the encouragement of Minor Sports at Westminster is not detrimental to the prosperity of the rest.'

The PROPOSER (the Secretary) began by explaining the meaning of the Motion more fully. Minor games consisted of racquets, fives, and chess. Of the few people who played fives and racquets, fewer still were fellows of importance in cricket and football: those who were could easily play their games, even School—or House—Ties, out of station time—before morning school in winter, after tea on Wednesdays in summer. Hardly once would they be required to give up a game up-Fields at which their presence was needed. Chess, of course, had little to do with the question, being played almost wholly in the evenings. But not only did the Motion thus appear true, he wished to prove more—that minor games were necessary. What could the fellow of importance in work, but useless at play, who would only degrade himself by an exhibition of bad play up-Fields, what could he do without fives or racquets? What would those physically prevented from playing football do but loaf about in the Yard or up-Library? At a school in town it was necessary not to check and scoff at minor games, but to encourage them as far as possible.

The OPPOSER (S. F. Johnson) pointed out that it was not merely the loss of School Colours that injured cricket and football, but the continued absence of the middle class of players, who, though not good themselves, first helped by encouraging a rivalry with them among the promising juniors, and also set a good example to waverers by appearing up-Fields. All the little points help; it is not the individual of whom we must think, but the place of the individual in the composite whole. The sight of fellows of importance in the School spending their afternoon in fives and racquets must have a bad effect on younger boys. Moreover, when will these games be played? If not in station time, well and good, they should be encouraged in that case; but the point was that they could not be always played then, by the Home-Boarder Houses at least; and the number of fellows in these houses who played shows the importance of the danger.

The SECONDER (H. S. F. Longhurst) objected to the Opposer's last remarks: it was possible to play at other times. Only a few fellows high up in the School will play the new racquets; their loss will not be felt on a few occasions. He then quoted the example of Messrs. Walters and Budden (O.W.W.), who had succeeded in playing for the School, the one at cricket, football, and fives, the other at football and fives.

The PROPOSER admitted the truth of some of Mr. Johnson's arguments, but reiterated what he had said before, that it was dangerous for certain fellows

of importance in School to go up-Fields and make an exhibition of themselves in the third or fourth game : they might maintain some dignity in their House or in the Yard ; but their appearance up-Fields would inevitably destroy it. He then asked Mr. Johnson what methods he would propose to follow in destroying the interest in minor games.

The OPPOSER then explained for the benefit of the Seconder that it was impossible, for the Home-Boarders at least, to play these games except in station time. He thanked Mr. Longhurst for the mention of Messrs. Walters and Budden, which the Seconder had used as an argument for the Motion, but which was far more effective on the side of the Opposition. There had been frequent differences between the above gentlemen and Mr. Craig, who desired their presence up-Fields when they wished to practise for the fives match, the result being signal defeats in both. He denied that any fellows would lose their dignity by going up-Fields, but would enhance it rather. As for the question of ways and means, he suggested that monitors should give leave off station more rarely for playing minor games, at the same time suggesting that the new systems introduced up-Fields rendered football and cricket more orderly, and therefore more attractive than before.

Mr. G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE stated that fives and racquets were games to be played seriously and not at odd moments. Constant practice was needed to get really good at these games, and anyone who showed any aptitude for them should be encouraged. In time Westminster might be able to furnish a racquets pair to the Public Schools Competition, thereby bringing as much honour to the School as an extra match won in cricket or football. Fields were crowded enough as it was, and encouragement in minor games would go far to relieve the pressure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said it would be impossible for small boys to slack because they saw their elders playing fives instead of football, as the Opposer thought they would because there was such an institution at Westminster as "station." Boarders can play these games out of station time : while the Home-Boarders off the station list would not be influenced by any action against minor games ; being no longer able to play these they would play nothing at all, but merely loaf. Minor games helped in training for football and cricket ; they could be played, moreover, when football and cricket could not. Lastly, they were extremely beneficial in preventing staleness in those games by varying the monotony.

The PRESIDENT said that we should not be able to send a pair for the Racquets Championship for some time yet. Proficiency in one game is nearly always seconded by merit in another, and our racquets pair would almost certainly be chosen from the School Colours. The loss of two men alone is important in spite of what Mr. Radcliffe thought—not their individual absence, but the loss to the combination of the whole team. But in this case it

would not be only two ; a number of fellows would have to be tried before the best pair were discovered, and their continual absence would affect the whole scheme of School football or cricket. The boarders, no doubt, would be able to play fives, &c., out of station time, but most of those who played were Home-Boarders.

Mr. G. R. Y. RADCLIFFE said that the President had placed himself in a dilemma. Fellows who play fives well are also usually good at other games. Then let the fellows who are good at these games play their fives and play it well. Either a man is good at all games or good at none, in which case his absence is not noticed. He, however, believed the opposite—that a man might be good at fives, though useless at football. Mr. Day managed to play cricket, football, racquets, and fives at Malvern.

The OPPOSER maintained that football and cricket were more important games than fives, &c. The more Messrs. Walters and Budden practised fives the less time they had to spare for football—a greater loss than the lack of practice at fives. Mr. Radcliffe spoke of Mr. Day, but he was at Malvern, where a very different state of affairs prevailed than at Westminster, with which alone the Motion dealt. The School was too small to turn out so good an XI. as the big schools of 500-1,000 boys ; far too small to spare any from the regular School games to play nothing but fives. As for Mr. Day at Malvern, he always played racquets before breakfast, and never allowed it to interfere with other games. The Vice-President said it made no difference to a small boy if he saw a big boy always playing fives and never going up-Fields, because he was on the station list and had to go up ; but when he came to be off the station list he would remember what he saw the big fellows do and do it himself.

P. T. RAWLINGS said that most people seemed to think that all games were played with the one idea that Westminster should beat other schools. Of course that was one object ; but the individual aim of games was to make each boy a healthy and capable man.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that the difficulty of mixing practice for football and fives against Charterhouse might easily be avoided by playing the fives match in Play Term.

The OPPOSER replied that even in Play Term the absence of any members would do harm to the XI., not so much, of course, as just before the Charterhouse match, but still considerable weakness would be imparted to the School combination. Besides, we wanted to win not only the Charterhouse match, but as many club matches as possible. The continual loss of matches did infinite harm to the reputation of the School ; conversely, success in a few more club matches would do it a large amount of good.

Soon afterwards the President put the Motion before the House, and on a show of hands the voting proved to be :—For the Motion, 13 ; against, 3. The Motion was therefore carried by 13 votes to 3.

On Thursday, October 12, the House met to discuss the following Motion :—‘That this House upholds the conduct of Sweden in the disagreement with Norway.’

The PROPOSER (H. D. Adrian) said that the commercial prosperity and unity of rule which the two countries combined had enjoyed since 1814 was a strong argument for the continuation of this condition. He admitted that the two nations were dissimilar by nature, for the Swedes were more cultivated and of aristocratic tendencies, while the Norwegians were ruder of mind and democratic in their views. It was therefore natural that they should not be united under one government; that he would concede. But at the same time it would be highly imprudent for them now to part, when both countries, but especially Sweden, would lay themselves open to aggression from Russia and Germany. Their national characteristics might oppose, but their geographical position strongly favoured, the union, and Norway was extremely rash in thus severing connection with her neighbour. Together they might resist foreign encroachments; singly they must go under. Europe had no room for any more small democracies. Thus, although sympathy might possibly be with Norway from a utilitarian point of view, the side to be commended was Sweden.

The OPPOSER (E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins), in a good maiden speech, replied that Norway had never desired an alliance with Sweden. In 1814 Norway had broken away from Denmark, formed a constitution of her own, and elected a Danish prince King, much in the same way as she was now severing herself from Sweden. Thereupon the French General Bernadotte, then King of Sweden, agreed with the anti-Napoleonic Powers to help them against the Emperor (in 1812) in return for Norway to be ceded to Sweden. Norway naturally objected, and was forced against her will into this union. After disproving some ungrounded statements made by the Proposer, he explained the reason for the present rupture, which had apparently come to a head through a quarrel over internal free trade, the grievance being on the side of Norway. But not only was it natural from historical precedent that the two countries should be separate, but the Swedes had forfeited any claim they might put forward by their disgraceful behaviour in trying to cling to Norway. By Norwegian law a Bill passed three times becomes law, but King Oscar had absolutely overruled this in the present case after the proposal to break the union had been passed thrice. Then, after this attempt to end the whole matter by force, they had proposed a useless and foolish compromise, and finally were trying to dictate their own terms to Norway, what forts they were to dismantle, and what they might leave untouched, &c., terms which they were wholly unable to enforce by an appeal to arms. In other words, they were trying to bluff, and it was this conduct that turned what had only been sympathy with Norway into a feeling of disgust at Sweden. As for foreign encroachments, Norway would suffer more

than Sweden, because Russia wanted part of Northern Norway. The whole separation was due to Sweden's interference in Norway's private affairs.

The SECONDER (W. R. Birchall) then rose to speak. The Opposer had said that Norway and Sweden would combine against a foreign foe just as much after as before the disunion, but Norway hated Sweden more than she did Russia. The size and prosperity of Norway's mercantile trade clearly entitled her to foreign consuls; still the separation was impolitic, and if Sweden allowed Norway to break away she would be between two fires.

A. P. WATERFIELD said that he had come up that evening with very little knowledge of the subject; but, judging from the speeches hitherto made, he certainly inclined to the pro-Norwegian side. Mr. Birchall said that Norway hated Sweden more than Russia. Assuming that to be true, and he had no means of proving that it was not, this hate would continue to smoulder dangerously if the union were maintained, always ready to flame out in the event of a foreign or domestic danger. How much better it would be to separate now, when their hatred would probably die out altogether!

The VICE-PRESIDENT then entered into the discussion. Mr. Adrian said that Norway would have a poor time without Sweden if the two countries were wholly separated. As far as he could see, that was just what would happen if this pretence of a union were maintained, with bad feeling always existing between the two peoples, and no prospect of combination in face of a foreign enemy, but very considerable danger that one or other would side with the aggressive Power against her neighbour. Let them separate now, and all these mutual jealousies would be done away with; and in their place a true national spirit arise, not pro-Swede or pro-Norwegian, but pro-Scandinavian.

The OPPOSER agreed heartily with the Vice-President's remarks. The separation was not what most people seemed to imagine, an entire severing of all ties between the two nations. On the contrary, matters would in fact be very much the same as during the union; the real difference would lie in the dissolution of the absurd and irritating forms, such as a Swedish king being necessarily king of Norway also, which forms did no good and only caused bad feeling. Norway did not wish to become a Power; she wanted to remain a wholly free and independent State, without Sweden interfering in her affairs.

J. D. MARKS, in a maiden speech, objected to some of the Opposer's statements. Norway had not been forced into the union with Sweden in the year 1814; there had been no conquest of the country, and the whole was an amicable arrangement.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the wording of the motion. Had the question dealt with Sweden's right to Norway there could be no doubt that it should be opposed. Whatever her rights might be, Sweden's conduct in the recent disagreement had undoubtedly been disgraceful.

After some inter-contradictory remarks had passed between the OPPOSER and J. D. MARKS, the PRESIDENT put the question before the House, and it was lost by acclamation.

House Notes.

K.SS.—We were extremely glad to welcome Dr. Shadwell, who came down to ask for a play in recognition of his being appointed Provost of Oriel, on which we heartily congratulate him. The cast has already been made up, and from all accounts bids fair to make a very successful play this year. We must congratulate W. R. Birchall, S. C. Edgar, and R. E. Nott-Bower on playing regularly for the School; the last-named also on College Colours and 3rd XI.'s. P. T. Rawlings has only just recommenced playing owing to a bad knee. We also congratulate E. R. Mason, K. R. H. Jones, and J. W. Ferguson on playing for the 2nd XI. Our Juniors have succumbed to Ashburnham in the first round. The Literary Society has finished *King Henry VIII.*

ASHBURNHAM.—We have to deplore the loss of E. W. Wylde, who has left us for Grant's to become a boarder. We were all very sorry to lose him, and wish him every success in his new house. The entries for the Racquet Ties totalled thirty-one, a record for Ashburnham; they should produce a very close contest. In Junior House matches we have so far done fairly well, beating College (1-0) and drawing with Grant's (0-0); in both games our team played well, but showed a lamentable weakness in front of goal. We must congratulate Rice-Oxley on his appearance for The School v. The Royal Engineers and the Brentwood Rovers. The Fives Ties are progressing slowly, but surely. Congratulations to G. E. A. Whitworth upon being head of the signallers in the corps; we sincerely trust there will be a large number of Ashburnhamite recruits this term.

GRANT'S.—We have not much of interest to chronicle since last month. We must offer our tardy congratulations to G. W. Hodgson, whose name was inadvertently omitted from the list of Cricket 3rd XI's. E. Wylde has come up the House as a boarder. The Literary Society has finished *Henry V.* and the last act of the *Critic*. The Debating Society has been discussing the respective merits of Charles I. and Cromwell. The Motion has been held over and shows signs of continuing to the end of the term. The Yard Ties are nearing the end of the first round. Newman and Adrian have played regularly for the School, and Ratcliffe-Cousins and Shearman for the Second XI. In the first round of the Junior House matches we were a bye; but in the second we played Ashburnham, with whom we drew.

H.BB.—We have to apologise for a mistake made in our last Notes. It is G. F., not A. J., Circuitt who

has left us. We heartily congratulate A. W. K. Peacock on his continued appearance for the School, and C. Gover, who played for the School against the Royal Engineers. Our Juniors did not come up to our expectations—only drawing with Rigaud's—owing chiefly to our bad shooting, though Turner and Callos played well. Our Fives' ties are progressing surely, though slowly. A. J. Circuitt and B. F. Hardy beat E. D. Hine and B. Harding; and H. G. F. Longhurst and A. W. K. Peacock beat C. B. Bonner and N. Bartlett. We are glad to see that some of our numbers are making good use of the new racquet court. In our last Notes we forgot to congratulate A. P. Davey on playing in the Freshman's match at Cambridge.

RIGAUD'S.—We must begin this month by offering our very hearty congratulations to Rigaudites past and present; to Mr. J. M. Craig (O.W.), upon getting his R.M.Q. colours at Woolwich; to Mr. J. K. Hepburn (O.W.) upon being played in the Seniors' match at Oxford; to S. McKenna upon having his 'Pinks' given back to him after the Old Malvernian match; to Mr. H. Walker (O.W.) upon passing the second part of the Little-go, and C. L. Whittard upon passing the first part in the same examination. In the match between O.W.W. and Oxford the House was well represented by five old Rigaudites. We were recently honoured by the visit of a rather older Rigaudite, Mr. E. C. Man (O.W.), who has just returned after eighteen years in India. In the first two rounds of the Junior House matches our team contrived to draw with H.BB., but were unable to avoid a defeat at the hands of the K.SS. We have not yet started Yard Ties, but hope to play them during the examination days at the end of this term.

Old Westminsters.

MR. H. F. Manisty, K.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham.

The Rev. S. Liberty has been appointed Sub-Warden of St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden.

Mr. W. Cleveland-Stevens is in the First Class in Criminal Law, &c., in the lists of the Council of Legal Education.

Mr. G. H. U. Corbett and Mr. R. C. Jewesbury have been admitted L.R.C.P.

Birth.

ON October 21 the Countess of Cardigan, of a daughter.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I shall be much obliged to anyone who will kindly tell me what was the cast of the 'Trinummus' in 1883, and also who were the authors of the Epilogues in the years 1867, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1885.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SARGEAUNT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—It has always been to me a matter for surprise, and for increasing surprise, in these days when so much is heard of physical development, that so little interest should apparently be taken in gymnastics at Westminster. I say apparently, because I have no means of knowing how much that interest is, except the notices of the Gymnasium which from time to time appear in the *Elizabethan*; and these are, indeed, few and far between. But if, as may be gathered from the letters of your correspondents in the October number, there is still no inter-house competition, that interest cannot be very great. On the value of gymnastics as a means of physical training, and a useful—one might safely say a necessary—preparation for football and cricket, there is surely no need to enlarge. And now that Westminster has begun to send representatives to the Aldershot competitions, where each school has an opportunity of matching itself against the other public schools of the country, all present Westminsters who have the honour of their School at heart ought to feel it their duty to go to the Gymnasium and endeavour, as far as they can, to raise the standard of gymnastics at Westminster. When I was at Westminster, in the late seventies, hardly anyone went to the Gymnasium—it wasn't the fashion, I suppose—and the only incident I can recall in connection with it was that one boy had the misfortune to fall from the trapezium and break both his wrists. In those days I do not think that the Aldershot competitions had been instituted, and as there was no School competition, interest in the Gymnasium naturally languished. But that was a long time ago, and with the appearance at Aldershot for the last three years of the Westminster 'pinks,' it is time that the School woke up to a sense of its responsibility in this matter, and devoted more of its spare energies to work in the Gymnasium.

In conclusion, your correspondents are in error in saying that Westminster this year came out seventeenth in the Aldershot competition: they should have said twenty-fourth; and if they are right in saying, 'the School sent down a pair to the first gymnastic competition at Aldershot,' it was certainly more than 'a few years ago.' I have been to the competitions for the past ten years, and I think I am right in saying that during that period it was not until 1903 that my old School was represented.

I am yours, &c.

O. W.

[We should like to inform our correspondent that a regular system of Swedish Drill has been introduced into the School for those who are unable for any reason to go up-Fields, e.g. there being now five games, the fourth and fifth go up-Fields and to Swedish Drill on alternate days. We venture to think that this must be a decided improvement on the state of gymnastics in our correspondent's time.—ED. 'ELIZABETHAN.']

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—While I entirely sympathise with 'Another Sister' in the general tone of her remarks, I cannot help the

feeling that her letter needed an editorial note. Commemoration in its present form, at any rate, dates, if I am not mistaken, from 1889, and 'all the annals of Westminster' extend a little further back than that.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

W. H. A. COWELL.

[We would remind our correspondent that, although commemoration in its present form dates only from the year 1889, or thereabouts, yet in the days when College was still undivided a special day was set apart for a jubilee.]

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—May I trespass upon your valuable space, in order to lodge a protest against the insufficient number of Horn Books provided for the use of the Monitorial Council at prayers?

Surely it could be contrived with a minimum of trouble and expense that the School carpenter should make some half-dozen more of the wooden frames, and that these and all the existing Horn Books should be adorned with new papers containing the prayers.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. MONITORIBUS.

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:—*The Working Men's College Journal*, *Eton College Chronicle* (3), *The Meteor*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Wellingtonian*, *The Haileyburian*, *The Granta*, *The Blue*, *The Marlburian*, *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Index to Eton College Chronicle* (Michaelmas 1904-1905).

NOTICES.

All contributions to the December number of *The Elizabethan* should reach the Editor at 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, on or before November 25.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents must enclose their names with contributions, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Floreat.