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THE ELIZABETHAN

VOLUME 24, No. 1

DECEMBER 1945

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TURNING-POINT

The actual meaning of the School's return to London is not widely discussed. Our change of life has been quiet and efficient, nor have six years in the country altered Westminster's character in the main. However, those of us who did not foresee an education outside London have come to Dean's Yard with broadened views. During the latest terms in Herefordshire our sense of anticipation was being sharpened by predictions about the superiority of life at Westminster to life at Whitbourne, and now the full value of our heritage is being assessed for the first time. It surprises one who considers the leap that has been taken, that people carry out the London routine with a smoothness which usually attends only long familiarity. One reason for this is that most of our old superficial traditions have been dropped, making school life simpler and more akin to the true character of education. For nowadays not many of us feel pain at the sight of grey flannel trousers in the cloisters, and the idea of a boy trying to translate Sophocles from inside a butterfly collar has taken on almost mediaeval associations.

But the strongest link with past traditions has not been severed, and it is from Westminster Abbey that Westminster derives its peculiar

character. Whatever the reaction of any one of us to fine architecture may be, there can be no doubt that for those who frequent it daily the Abbey acquires a charm and an importance which is above sentimental association, and which is unknown to the occasional visitor. This nearness to the Abbey, and, in a lesser degree, to the centre of English public affairs, is our chief and unique advantage, alone distinguishing Westminster from other schools. It is perhaps a good thing that our life has been stripped of much of its original embellishment, in dress and custom, and that outwardly the School has been brought into line with the majority of English public schools. For it cannot be right to draw any more distinctions between Westminster and the rest of the world than are necessary, nor is it in keeping with the aims of education if some boys are given outward marks of difference which their less fortunate contemporaries are not able to receive. But perhaps these old usages will not be revived, and certainly when a custom has been uprooted it does not easily grow again. The test of a practical existence has been applied, and the weaker points in our constitution have succumbed. During the years in Herefordshire our routine coincided so closely with

that of the residents that any sense of difference disappeared, and we almost forgot that we were at school. We believe that this country life, which caused us to spread our energies over activities beyond the pale of schoolwork and games, produced a healthier and more enlightened generation than any previous one. Admittedly, the standard of work fell during the war years, because, apart from shortened working hours and time spent travelling, five years was not long enough for the School to settle down, in temporary conditions, to a regular, high rate of work. And so it is up to us to reach the old standard. However, it is unlikely that in the future proficiency in one subject will be quite as high as it was. A hundred years ago education meant the classics; and despite the admitted supremacy of this subject as a training for all-round mental application, modern life demands a wider fund of knowledge, both general and specialised, than classics afford, in addition. A first-rate classicist has usually had to forgo other opportunities of widening his experience, and only reaches the highest skill by a sad neglect of the countless valuable interests which he would have acquired most easily during his school days. By this we do not mean to depreciate the value of a mental training which has little direct practical use, far from it, in the future classics will be even more necessary in education. There is always the danger that school life may become too easy-going and that diffusion of attention may lead to slipshod work and thought. It is this point that the

writer of a letter to be found at the end of this issue touches on in a reply to one of the Editorials in our last number. He says, rightly, that if in the past corporal punishment was carried to excess, now there is a tendency to deprecate any kind of hard measure. Both Editorial and letter have stated the problem as it lies to-day. It is no more justifiable to regard schoolboys as so many lengths of the same material than it is to treat them like a bunch of neurotics, and if tanning does some boys good, it certainly does others great harm, both inflictor and victim. True, the days of indiscriminate flogging are past, but power vested in boys to hurt those only slightly younger than themselves in many cases defeats the purpose of a school. If the strongest detractors of corporal punishment usually over-estimate the complications of a boy's mind, its most insistent supporters certainly underestimate them. The subject of Mr. James' recent book, "William Sewell," great pioneer though he was, appears to have been entirely lacking in such insight.

Our stay in Herefordshire served not only to make us appreciate rural values, it also widened our range of activity. In London our scholastic achievement will improve, and we must decide whether we are to return to being the conservative Westminster of pre-war days or are to keep up the non-scholastic interests which we have acquired. The balance between intellectual precision and all-round interest should be secured. That is the point of issue to-day.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

With the School back in its rightful home, the question is often asked some of us, "what it feels like to be in London," or "how we like it where we are now." It is very difficult to give a definite and satisfactory answer, partly, as is natural, because we are still accustoming ourselves to life in London. But it is largely because some of us have mixed feelings about our present school life, as compared with that of the years in exile. Yet whatever our regrets, they are not misgivings, and we must surely be glad to enter upon our heritage, a heritage that is most certainly worth while possessing, not merely one that is splendid to talk of. It has been often said that Westminster enjoys a unique position among public schools, and this has been backed by many illustrations; but that mere fact does not help us in practice to appreciate the wealth of our surroundings. We can find out for ourselves only by experience; when we have seen, we can agree with those who stress the perpetual fortune and quality of the School. Merely because we may look back on a long and glorious tradition is not enough for praise of the

School, and all it stands for, to redound. We realise the greatness of our predecessors and the cause there is to be proud of them. But now is the time to test our standards, in anticipation, not with our eyes fixed in a fast gaze towards what is over. Much is said of tradition, its value and its association, or its outmodedness and uselessness. It is, we are well aware, yet early to presume what course the School has taken—it is still in a position where no one can foresee its ultimate trend. But we like to think that we have discarded such customs as do not apply or lack the strength to stand up for themselves, and preserved those that are practicable and exist in their own right. Let us hope this is the case; whether this is so or not, it is now our chance and responsibility to proceed in the course that seems right and natural. Much depends on our present action, and if we falter, it will be too late, for as with all things that grow, whether it be an individual or a civilisation, a mistake made early cannot be remedied. We must be content to persevere in the right path, though at any rate at first we cannot expect to see properly.

It is believed that it is in London that the life of the School will and should be fashioned, and is now on the way, in a manner approaching the greatness of the past, but not otherwise resembling it. This seems the general verdict, but there is a respectable minority who plead for a different course. More consideration might have been made to a correspondent in *THE ELIZABETHAN*, who a little over a year ago put forward the reasonable proposal that the School should remain in the country, in some suitable spot. We were then in Herefordshire and enjoying much there, but rather surprisingly the idea met little favour. Most of us saw that there was more to be gained by returning to London, but we have all felt our regrets, in varying degrees, at leaving our delightful temporary home. With most of us regret has passed away in the interest of the present, but if it is not already gone, we may attempt to dispel the lingering wistfulness by considering it all in a reasonable light and facing up to facts.

It should be clear that we have lost much to receive something that is very much greater as well as of an utterly different kind. We did enjoy undeniable benefits in the country which we now miss. But for all its possible inapplicability, the saying "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" has truth, in some respects, as regards Herefordshire. Besides the variation and colour of our life there, which now summons sentimental reflections, there was, on the more prosaic side, the good done us by the country air and bicycling. This also, perhaps, is rather wrapped round in a haze of sentiment, for who can honestly fail to be relieved from the prospect of having to get his bicycle out (whatever its condition) on a frosty winter morning.

We must remember, too, that certain things suffered. The standard of work was not maintained, and our ability at all games was considerably reduced (though talent did not fail in either). These two facts are not matters of extreme concern when the spirit is so healthy as it undoubtedly was, but they are facts by which a school is measured, and not for that reason alone, should not be too prevalent.

As compared with this loss, other activities flourished much more than previously. We made up by substituting all-roundness for specialisation—not that this produced Jacks of all trades and masters of none, but it did foster a broader outlook. We did well to acquire useful experience of farming, gardening and indeed any odd job; still more, we learnt to adapt ourselves readily under any shower of obstacles. Our intellectual half in general was enriched; music, too, flourished in an unprecedented way, almost to the unfair exclusion of other activities. The Societies that sprang up or extended their interest and scope speak for themselves. These and other sides of our life in

those years must recede into the background, while the school settles down on its established course, the course that we trust in time will ensure ample justification.

SCHOOL NOTES

On October 24th the School cheered the King as he entered the Abbey to attend the christening of the Crown Prince of Jugoslavia.

A service was held on October 26th to commemorate the return of the School to Westminster. A large number of Old Westminsters were present, and the Dean gave an address. During the service the ceremony of the admission of the King's Scholars took place.

There was an Exeat this term from November 9th to 12th.

A concert will be played, it is hoped, on December 18th, including Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony and Parts I and II of Bach's Christmas Oratorio.

The Art Competition will take place on December 14th and 15th. The Inter-House part will be judged by the Head Master and some others of the staff, the individual by the votes of the boys.

The Gumbleton Prize for English Verse was awarded to J. N. Murphy.

At the end of last term Senior Orations were won by J. A. Davidson, and the Junior by N. H. Palmer.

Mr. A. T. WILLETT

All readers of *THE ELIZABETHAN* would feel that the editor had failed in his duty if there were no reference to the resignation of Mr. Willett, after thirty-six years of service to Westminster. It is hard to write anything worthy of the occasion, for two reasons: the first is that a proper tribute to so long a term of service would need many writers and not one; and the second is that those who know him at all know that his modesty does not relish praise. But there are times when modesty must be firmly, if gently, violated.

He joined the School as a non-resident Queen's Scholar in 1896, and after a distinguished career here and at Christ Church, he returned as a junior master in 1909. Since that date up to the present year, there were few departments of the School's life which he did not touch; and he left his mark on them all. Not by temper a man of war, he was a most successful Commanding Officer of the O.T.C., diligent in detail, but never forgetting the man in preoccupation with the machine. In 1922 he became housemaster of Homeboarders, a post he had

always desired, because it gave him the chance to prove how close can be the touch between house-master and boys of a day-boy house. But he soon succeeded to the housemastership of Grant's, and it is there that many Old Westminsters will best remember him—his justice, his courtesy and his generosity.

For many schoolmasters, to retire from a house is felt to bring with it inevitably a lessening of interest, but on one so wholly without self-importance as Mr. Willett, it had no such effect. As Senior Master, he continued to make his unobtrusive, but very decisive, contribution to the life of the School and of Common Room, as preserver of traditions, reconciler of differences and counsellor of Head Masters, old and new. He maintained, moreover, an unabated interest in his work as a teacher. Old-fashioned in theory—was there not hanging in his classroom a maxim that learning must be grappled with as an enemy before it could be embraced as a friend?—he had none of the *prisca severitas* of older times. His teaching was an art, and his method was an unwearied attempt to persuade his slower pupils that Latin was really not nonsense, and that with a touch of common-sense no one need "make such heavy weather of it." A real love of scholarship, inherited from Sargeant and Rutherford, inspired all his work, and he could easily have taken forms far higher than he preferred to teach.

At a time when most masters are thinking of retirement—and there was no need to fear that retirement would prove dull to one with such love of a garden and such a host of friends—chance and duty threw in his way new responsibilities, none of them perhaps particularly congenial, but all undertaken with high success. He became Secretary to the Westminster School Society, writing hundreds of rout ne letters with his own hand. Then in 1939, when the School migrated in two divisions to Sussex, he directed the division at Hurstpierpoint with tact and dignity, and left behind him firm friends in all the neighbourhood. At Bromyard, he was a kind of Estates Bursar, dealing with a variety of subjects, and passing from the interview at the Great House to inspect a leaking tank, as one to the manner born. Lastly, most onerous change of all, he took over the direction of the Under School, when it opened in September, 1943. It must surely have been hard, after a lifetime in a Public School, to pass to the different problems of younger boys, among all the dangers and difficulties of war-time London. But the prosperity of the Under School bears witness to the confidence and affection which he inspired in its foundation.

It would be impertinent to the most reticent and courteous of men to speak of his character after the fashion of an obituary article. He has meant more to Westminster than any single figure since John

Sargeant, and we hope that his arms will appear one day up-school. No doubt there is a Willett coat-of-arms: if not, we suggest some suitable heraldic combination of two garden rakes, a Latin grammar and an open purse: the crest a bachelor's button, and for motto "Aequanimitas."

SCHOOL OFFICERS, 1945-6

SCHOOL MONITORS

- D. J. CANDLIN, PRAEFECTUS, Captain of the King's Scholars, Leader of the Scout Troop.
- R. M. BANNERMAN, PRINCEPS OPIDANORUM, Head of Busby's, Head of School Art.
- D. A. TRÉBUÇQ, Head of Ashburnham and Homeboarders, Captain of Football, Captain of Lawn Tennis.
- G. J. H. WILLIAMS, Head of Grant's.
- M. F. D. CRIPPS, Head of Rigaud's.

OTHER OFFICERS

- Captain of Cricket—R. C. Low.
- Head of the Water—C. R. T. Edwards.
- Secretary of Football—R. C. Low.
- Secretary of Cricket—G. Ll. Law.
- Secretary of the Boat Club—A. Potter.
- Captain of Running—B. Eccles.
- Captain of Fencing—C. W. Roxbee Cox.
- Captain of Gym—R. C. Low.
- Captain of Shooting—J. W. P. Bradley.
- Senior Sergeant in the J.T.C.—J. W. P. Bradley.
- President of the Essay Society—M. S. Graham-Dixon.
- Secretary of the Essay Society—B. Eccles.
- Secretary of the Debating Society—B. Eccles.
- Secretary of the Political and Literary Society—B. Eccles.
- Head of School Music—R. M. Sweet-Escott.
- Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN—M. S. Graham-Dixon, R. M. Sweet-Escott.

THANKSGIVING FOR RETURN OF THE SCHOOL

A SERVICE IN ABBEY

A Service of Thanksgiving for the safe return of the School to London was held in the Abbey on October 26th at 5.15 p.m.

A large number of Old Westminsters and parents attended, filling the Lantern and Transepts, and representatives of the Under School were also there; but the service was primarily for the School and was intentionally simple in character. It had nothing in common with Commemoration, which will be held next year, nor with any of those splendid ceremonies, full of pomp and colour, for

which the Abbey is often in these days the setting. It was simply an occasion for heartfelt thanks that the School had been preserved, and its simplicity and strong mark of earnestness were more impressive than the most elaborate ceremonial.

The Bidding Prayer, read by the Head Master, was followed by the 126th and 127th Psalms and by a lesson, read by the Master of the King's Scholars. Then followed the Te Deum, another lesson, prayers, and an address in which the Dean, as Head of the College of Westminster, welcomed back the School in eloquent and moving terms. The Dean's address is to be printed, and it is sufficient here to say that in expressing what the Abbey owes to the School he made even the youngest member of the congregation realise what the School owes to the Abbey.

"The Address concluded, the King's Scholars Elect shall be conducted to the steps of the Sanctuary, where kneeling, they shall severally be admitted by the Dean to membership of the Royal College of Saint Peter in Westminster." So ran the rubric. It was a brilliant innovation to admit the new King's Scholars in the Abbey. Grafted on to an act of worship, the hitherto rather jejune ceremony sprang to life, and though the number of King's Scholars to be admitted made it long, it was nevertheless a memorable occasion. Kneeling on the exact spot where the King was crowned, the new King's Scholars became members of his Royal Foundation. Nothing could have better symbolised the School's inheritance and its hopes.

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL MISSION

As, owing to the war, a great many people in the School have never heard of the Mission, and only a few have ever witnessed it in action, I am going to try to describe what the Mission is and how it works.

It was decided in 1888 that the School should, with the assistance of O.W.W., undertake some special Mission work in the poorer districts of London. Since then, the Mission has flourished in various quarters, and grown. Before the war it had two halls of its own.

The Mission is a club for boys who normally would have little chance of recreation after their work. It used to provide not only facilities for cricket, football, gym and music, but also gave technical classes in woodwork, shorthand and other subjects.

Before the war the School contributed a large sum to the upkeep of the Mission. Since the war this has not been needed, as the Club, in its various temporary homes, has been limited to older mem-

bers, who have paid their own expenses by contributions. Both our own halls, the Lammis and Napier halls, are untenable.

A critical period has been reached in the Mission's life, and we cannot be certain about its future. Let us hope that it will continue to flourish and that one of Westminster's most valuable connections with London will not be severed. And let us not imagine that the Mission is a charity, we merely holding out a helping hand to people of our own age who happen to be less fortunately placed.

A. M. ALLCHIN.

CHANGES AND FIRST IMPRESSIONS

How different Little Dean's Yard looks when crowded with talking, laughing people! One's impressions on touring the School last holidays were hardly encouraging; only a few bewildered boys to be seen here and there inspecting their future school, and the dusty rooms, littered with packing-cases and furniture. It seemed a hard undertaking to settle down for the first time in our old, sadly mutilated home, and start afresh a life which had been so closely bound up with those of our buildings now destroyed. There was, however, one advantage in approaching Westminster in London for the first time: we did not have to try to forget associations with School, College, or the Busby Library. We all felt like new boys at the beginning of term, at the mercy of the masters and servants, who knew their way about. But the whole School assimilated itself to a new routine as readily and cheerfully as it had done five years previously at Buckenhill, Whitbourne and Fernie Bank, all minor jobs and problems being successfully coped with in a short space of time, with no grumbling.

There are not enough of us to render the loss of College a practical loss at the moment, and the Scholars now live in No. 19 and part of No. 18. Many of their rooms are being used as classrooms until we have the use of the old ones. Otherwise not many changes have been made. We assemble up School on Wednesday afternoons to hear notices, but hold Latin Prayers in Abbey on Mondays and Fridays after school. Unfortunately, there are not enough of us to make a sound worthy of the Abbey, although, with the aid of many visitors and Dr. Peasgood at the organ, the Restoration Service was a splendid affair. At Latin Prayers as at morning Abbey, the School occupies the choir stalls and the pews immediately below. Early in the term there was uncertainty about the best position for the monitorial, and for a week or two we were guessing the spot they would try for the

next service. Now they seem to have settled down to the eastern end of the choir stalls, from where the Head Master or Mr. Llewellyn take the morning services. The microphone is a great help to the monitor reading the prayers.

The Under School joins Busby's and King's Scholars in College Hall, where we were honoured and surprised one evening by the sudden entrance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Dean, through the door leading from the Deanery. He spoke to us cheerfully of the use to which College Hall had been put in our absence, a meeting-room for the Lower Convocation. He had been, he said, a Head Master, so it was no use our looking so angelic, he was not taken in.

All the School activities have been successfully transplanted from Herefordshire, and occupy much of our leisure time. The VI form-room is used for the meetings of the Political and Literary Society, the Gramophone Society, and also the Debating Society, which has been revived recently. It meets once a fortnight, and although there is as yet few members, it is already becoming a valuable part of Westminster's intellectual life. Another renewed activity is Fives, perhaps the sanest of games, and on any Thursday or Saturday afternoon the courts are filled. Football has suffered, since Fields are hardly suitable for play, and a game at Grove Park demands over an hour's travelling. The Under School make do with Green. I expect most of us are wondering when Green really will be green again. The water tanks were demolished a few weeks ago, and so were the air raid shelters, but the foundations remain for the time being, while the rest of Green is a stretch of mud, on which the Scouts and J.T.C. do most of their parading. The J.T.C. probably find it easier to make the best of their surroundings than the Scouts do, who can only do a little open-air work. Signalling over long distances is impossible, unless some adventurous members of the Troop care to establish stations on Westminster Cathedral and Big Ben. Bridge building without a river to bridge is unrewarding, and camping at week-ends may have to be dropped. There is, in fact, very little scouting possible out of doors which may not be done as well indoors, and the importance of the patrol as an independent unit may only be preserved at Camp. But the Scouts have an excellent headquarters in Barton Street, where much useful new work is carried on.

London does limit our chances of personal enterprise or recreation, and life is in many ways less rewarding and fresh than it has been during the last six years. It is difficult to assess the general opinion of the School concerning its return, because the change-over has been effected with such unlooked for smoothness that comparisons are not often voiced. This must be a good omen on the

future happiness of the School, even if a number of us would like to see Ankerdine over a silvery mist instead of Church House, wrapt in a green fog. Such an attitude is understandable, and the advantages that accrue to a London education have been unduly emphasised. Many boys leave school to take up jobs which give them few opportunities to leave London. For them a close acquaintance with country life and a chance to enjoy it during boyhood must be an experience that cannot be repeated later. But it does not seem that such regret is felt widely, and the spirit of cheerful energy which informs Westminster gives reason for the highest hopes.

THE FIELDS

CRICKET

The season was the most successful the School has had since 1941. Three pitches were obtained for the School near Buckenhill and Whitbourne, and on each everyone managed to get some much-needed practice. Seniors and Juniors were played for the first time since 1941, both being won by King's Scholars.

Five matches were played during the term, of which two were lost and three were drawn. During the holidays three more matches were arranged, and though all were lost the teams met were considerably stronger than any met during the term. Thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Denniston, Mrs. Hodges and Mr. Gerrish for their kind hospitality and great help in the catering arrangements during the holidays.

The team was very young indeed and included five Colts. Eight members of the team will be here in 1946, and with practice, experience and coaching should acquit themselves well. Denniston, captain, proved a most useful all-rounder and led the side well. Low, next year's captain, if he could survive a shaky start, usually made runs. Law disappointed as a batsman but proved by far the most successful bowler; his fielding also improved immensely. Wall became a very useful medium-paced bowler towards the end of the season, and with his easy action could bowl for long stretches at a time. Eccles usually gave the side a good, if slow, start to the innings, and was a useful change bowler. Somerset was a brilliant fielder, could occasionally make runs, but his bowling was not required much in a side that already contained three spin bowlers. Murray was a good, safe wicket-keeper, though rather slow, and his work earned high praise from more than one side. Lummis was the youngest

member of the team, and in a year's time should prove a valuable asset. At the moment, owing to his size, he cannot deal effectively with fast bowling, but all the same he played two or three useful innings. Guymer is also too small for fast bowling, but he is a promising all-rounder and played extremely well in Colts' matches.

The batting was more confident on the whole than in previous years and had less "tail" than before. The opening batsman problem was not solved until the last match. Eccles proved most useful in that position, but Warburg, Guymer and Whitelegge on being tried were unsuitable. However, in the O.W.W. match, Wall filled the position creditably. The side often collapsed before a fast bowler, since there was none in the team. The bowling was steady but usually lacked venom; though when supported by good fielding, it looked more dangerous than it was. The fielding was good all round at the beginning of the season, but tailed off in some towards the end. Still it was always better than that of last year.

The Colts team won all their matches, which augurs well for the future. Lamprobatrics were won by King's Scholars.

MATCH ACCOUNTS

WESTMINSTER v. BROMSGROVE (at Bromsgrove)

Lost by four wickets

Westminster won the toss and batted first on a hard and unresponsive wicket. Two valuable wickets fell quite soon, and the score after twenty minutes play stood at 7 for 2. Then Low went in, and supported by Eccles, Somerset and Denniston, played a very good innings of 38 runs. The tail obstinately refused to wag, and Westminster was all out soon after lunch for 107. On what was decidedly a batsman's wicket, this did not look too hopeful, but our bowling, aided by really good fielding, achieved some success. At one time we had five of their wickets for 44, and we looked like winning. But Bromsgrove's seventh and eighth batsmen made a valiant stand and succeeded in mastering our bowling; they passed our total with four wickets in hand after a keenly contested and exciting match, the best that Westminster has played in for the last three years.

Westminster 107 (Low 38, Denniston 22, Somerset 15).

Bromsgrove 109 for 6 (Wall 4 for 40).

WESTMINSTER v. LANCING (at Ashstead)

Lost by five wickets

Westminster won the toss and batted first on a hard and uninspired wicket. Two wickets fell quickly, as so often happens, but then Eccles and

Low made a good stand. After that wickets fell regularly at one end, while Law kept the other steadily. Towards the end Lummis made a few runs though his small size makes him hit the ball too high in the air. Westminster were all out at three o'clock, for the modest total of 126. Lancing then went in and after losing one quick wicket enjoyed a stand of 74. But their runs came very slowly against merely fair bowling, supported, however, by very keen fielding, the best Westminster has done this year. After that wickets fell quicker; the score stood at 87 for 4 and Parrish, their captain, was missed the first ball he played. If he had been caught the match might well have been ours. But now, although one more wicket fell, there was no doubt as to the result. It was a very enjoyable, and at one time a most exciting match.

Westminster 126 (Low 27, Law 25, Lummis 18).
Lancing 130 for 5.

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE (at Leatherhead)

Lost by 78 runs

Charterhouse had a very strong side this year, and had it not been for one individual effort, they would have overwhelmed us utterly. We lost the toss and they batted. Wickets fell slowly before lunch, but came quite easily after. When May had been dismissed, no one could do anything with Law's bowling, which was of a very high standard. Charterhouse were all out by about three o'clock for 140, and there seemed the remotest chance that we might win, especially when we scored 18 before losing a wicket. But then followed something of a collapse against good, but not prohibitively good, bowling. Law and Low were fairly soon out. Denniston hit one or two balls before being caught in the deep; the tail again would not wag, and we were all out at 5.30 p.m. for 62.

Charterhouse 140 (Law 7 for 32).

Westminster 62 (Denniston 16).

WESTMINSTER v. OLD WESTMINSTERS (at Esher)

Lost by 175 runs

A thoroughly enjoyable day was had by everyone—spectators and players alike; the weather was perfect. We are all greatly indebted to Mr. W. E. Gerrish, who organised the match and captained the O.W.W., for the lavishness of the refreshments. The School again lost the toss and fielded. The O.W.W. presented an impossibly good side against our young and inexperienced, though hopeful side. A quick wicket fell to begin with, but on the whole the bowling could not compete with the batting. A number of catches were unfortunately dropped, but the ground fielding was quite

useful. Towards the end of their innings Law came into his own and secured several wickets. Wall's bowling, however, deserves highest praise. In all three matches he had bowled very steadily, seeming never to tire; and though he has never been conspicuously successful, he has been the greatest asset to the side. The O.W.W. were all out for 287. Our batting was not good, though towards the end it brightened up. Low and Law again failed. Wall, Denniston, Somerset and Lummis made a few runs against good bowling, and succeeded in bringing the total to 112, after a most enjoyable day's cricket, a fitting end to a year full of promise and hope for the future.

Old Westminsters 287 (Potter 59, Cunliffe 53, Hinge 83, Taylor 46); (Law 5 for 88).

The School 112 (Wall 15, Denniston 19, Lummis 18); (W. E. Gerrish 5 for 15).

"A" XI v. H.M.S. DUKE TRAINEES

H.M.S. Duke won the toss and batted. Two quick wickets fell, but a couple of officers then put on a stand of 57 before one was very well caught by Sweet-Escott. After that a few wickets fell fairly regularly, so that at tea H.M.S. Duke declared, having scored 140 for 6 wickets. Westminster opened well, but collapsed suddenly near the end. The last over saw the score standing at 59 for 9. The last pair manfully lasted out till the end, thus making the match a draw and rather a discreditable one. Eccles, Bradley, Warburg and Somerset batted well, and Eccles and Somerset bowled well. The fielding throughout was of surprisingly high standard, though the throwing in was a bit weak.

Trainees 142 for 6 declared.

"A" XI 60 for 9 (Bradley 17).

COLTS v. BROMSGROVE COLTS

Won by 45 runs

Westminster batted first, and after two wickets had fallen fairly quickly, we settled down to some steady, aggressive batting. Guymer played a splendid innings of 57 runs, and he was supported by Wall, Anderson, F. Almond and Wade. After Guymer was out, Wade continued attacking and brought the Westminster total to 145 for 8 by tea-time, having scored 24 not out. After tea, Wall took a wicket with his first ball, and after that, though one or two Bromsgrove batsmen made some runs, the bowlers had it all their own way, and got their opponents out for 100 runs.

Westminster 145 for 8 declared (Guymer 57, Wade 24 not out).

Bromsgrove 100 (Guymer 4 for 18, Wall 3 for 16, Law 3 for 32).

LAMPROBATICS

Result K.S.S. won by 22 runs

It was the turn of the King's Scholars to bat first, and after half-an-hour's play they were four wickets down for 23. Whitelegge and Denniston made a stand, however, and brought the score to 62. Willsher came in and with Whitelegge took the score to 105 before Whitelegge was unfortunately run out, after having played a very good innings of 45 runs. K.S.S. declared soon after at 105 for 8, a bold move that subsequent events justified. The T.B.B. first pair, Guymer and D. Almond, batted well before tea, and scored 36 without a wicket falling. After tea, something more or less like a collapse set in; at one time seven wickets were down for 58. Wall and Murray, however, added some runs in a seventh wicket partnership, and brought the score to 83 before the T.B.B. were all out.

K.S.S. 105 for 8 declared (Whitelegge 45, Denniston 27, Willsher 22 not out); (Wall 4 for 25).

T.B.B. 83 (Guymer 24, Wall 21 not out); (Willsher 4 for 12).

The following colours were awarded during the season:

Pinks.—G. Ll. Law.

Pink and Whites.—B. Eccles, J. R. Wall.

Thirds.—H. L. Murray, P. H. L. Willsher, J. A. Guymer, C. J. Lummis, D. S. Whitelegge, G. A. S. Warburg.

Colts.—H. L. Murray, J. R. Wall, C. J. Lummis, R. G. Anderson, D. J. P. Wade.

1st XI Averages

Batting	In-nings	Not outs	Runs	Highest score	Average
R. C. Low	7	0	117	38	16.71
R. A. Denniston	7	1	88	22	14.67
B. Eccles	7	0	80	20	11.71
J. R. Wall	7	2	41	15	8.20
C. J. Lummis	7	1	46	18	7.67
G. Ll. Law	7	0	50	25	7.14
F. J. Somerset	6	0	42	15	7.00

Bowling	Overs	Maid-dens	Runs	Wickets	Average
G. Ll. Law	106.4	16	367	26	14.11
R. A. Denniston	45	5	196	10	19.60
J. R. Wall	92	14	289	13	22.23
P. H. L. Willsher	31	4	146	6	24.33
B. Eccles	29	2	163	5	32.60

Contributions for the March Number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editors at 19, Dean's Yard, S.W.1, not later than February 12th.

FOOTBALL

The School has the use of three pitches up Groves, and one pitch up Fields, which is adequate for the present number of footballers in the School. Station days are now cut down to two a week. The 1st XI originally had a fixture list of ten matches arranged for the Play Term, but this was cut down to two at the end of last term. The matches now arranged are against Toc H, on November 24th, at Grove Park, and against Charterhouse (away) on December 1st. Next term matches against Corinthian Casuals and Winchester have been arranged. Holiday matches will again be played to augment the depleted fixture list.

The Colts played two matches against the "A" XI, losing both, the first 3—2, the second 5—3. They put up a good show in both games, but their shooting was weak. On November 8th they played Lancing Colts at Roehampton, and lost 4—0. Here again the shooting was very weak, but otherwise the play was very even throughout.

Of last year's 1st XI four pinks remain: Trébucq, Low, Anderson and Guymer, and three others, Eccles, Bradley and Law. This should form a good nucleus for the 1st XI, but it will not come up to its expected standard owing to complete lack of match experience. This seems a pity since undoubtedly the School possesses much talent among the senior boys. The standard of play in Big Games appears to be becoming lower, but this is probably due to their monotony.

Seniors are being played this term and Juniors next term.

Colours: Colts have been awarded to D. L. Almond.

THE WATER

The regatta held at the end of last term, consisted of Senior and Junior sculls, rowed in rum-tums, and a coxswain's handicap race, rowed in rum-tums, and in the Blind School's sculling boats. In order to encourage as many entries as possible, a cup was given to the House which gained the greatest number of points in the sculling races.

To finish off a very enjoyable season at Worcester a scratch race between a four from the College for the Blind, and a four consisting chiefly of those who were to leave at the end of term, was rowed. The result was a win for the Westminster four. The prizes were given away by B. O. Bradnack, Esq., Head Master of the College for the Blind.

The results of the sculling races were as follows:

Senior sculls.—1st, R. A. Lapage.

2nd, H. McC. Buckler.

Junior sculls—1st, T. C. Ekin.

2nd, D. C. Plummer.

Coxswain's handicap.—1st, C. S. Cullimore.

The House Cup was won by Grant's with Busby's a close second.

PLAY TERM

Water started on the first Thursday of term. In spite of the increase in numbers—there are now fifty-seven doing Water—conditions at Putney are marvellous compared with those at Worcester. The boats have survived the war without a scratch, while the boathouse is having its windows and water supply restored. We have also got Mr. Carleton to coach us, Mr. Brocklesby to look after the boats and Mrs. Brocklesby to provide an excellent tea.

The term started with everyone in tub fours and pairs, but by the Exeat there were three eights on slides and one fixed-seat eight. Trial eight races will be rowed during the first half of next term.

A. Potter has been appointed Secretary of the Boat Club.

C. R. T. E.

FENCING

This term Fencing found itself without a Captain and without the expected instructor. Out of a total of about thirty fencers only six fenced on the two station days. The rest fenced in the evenings when the gym was not in use. As there was no Captain all the arrangements were inter-house and had to be agreed upon by both parties. About three weeks from the beginning of the term C. W. R. Cox and R. M. Bannerman were made jointly in charge of Fencing and the former was made Hon. Treasurer, but this gave so little scope to the organisers that C. W. R. Cox was appointed Captain of Fencing with a seat on the General Games Committee. It is to be hoped that now Fencing has a place in the School sports, that when the instructor does come next term it will gradually regain its old position of a Pink sport, and will once more distinguish itself in the Public Schools Competition and against other schools.

C. W. R. C.

GYM

Both Buckenhill and Whitbourne gave displays last term at their farewell parties at each centre. Both were of a high standard, and Buckenhill's effort was especially creditable, considering their standard a year ago. This was mainly due to D. A. Trébucq, who concentrated on a small squad, bringing it to a high pitch of efficiency.

Gym has been done every day of the week this term during P.T. hours, the programme involving work on the horizontal bar, horse, bridge, wall bars and floor. A special period during the week is set aside for pyramid building. At the moment there are no parallel bars, but this deficiency should soon be made good. The standard is on the whole high and keenness is shown by all gymnasts.

R. C. L.

THE SCOUTS

An unofficial camp was held last holidays in Borrowdale, on a site used by the Troop in 1936. As many of those present had to help in moving the School back to Westminster, it only lasted eleven days. Among those who attended were several O.W.W. Rovers, and, for a few days each, Mr. Simpson and the S.M. Under these conditions we felt it was undesirable to try to organise forestry work, and so we spent our time (when not orderlies) in climbing hills. A few overnight expeditions were made to other parts of the Lake District, and, apart from a slight drizzle one day, the weather was extraordinarily good for the English hills.

On returning to Westminster we found ourselves with a large number of applications to join the Troop. Most of them had to be rejected, since it is neither desirable nor permissible to increase the complement of the Troop beyond thirty.

We are unable to use the old Scout basement, because it is now part of the Under School, but we have a good headquarters in the basement of No. 14, Barton Street, and also a bookbinding room in the basement of No. 30, Gt. College Street. Scouting proper is less practicable in London than in Herefordshire, so we have revived, and in some cases begun, various handicrafts which alternate with Badge Work. These are pottery, photography, hammered metalwork, radio and bookbinding, the only activity of this type which has survived since before the war.

D. J. C.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

A pre-war squad commander who found difficulty then in keeping his squad from marching into the borders of Yard would be still harder put to it now to keep his troops on the fairway and out of the bunkers provided by two shelters and a sea of coke; nevertheless, the J.T.C. is again parading and drilling in what remains of Yard and is finding this commodious after the Buckenhill square. The Churchill Club supplies an unofficial saluting base for high ranking officers of all services which adds to the zest of parades, and this will be further enhanced when the United Nations swarm over

Green. There is no immediate danger of a dull rut lying in front of us!

It is a different looking body of cadets from that last seen there in 1939; battle dress, berets, two-inch belts, shoulder titles with pink lettering on a black background and, of course, the Herefordshire badge in memoriam. But it looks, as indeed it feels, more purposeful and more to the point than in those days.

Partly owing to the disbandment of the "pets," partly to the new intake into the School, partly to the ending of the A.T.C. flight—many members of which transferred to the J.T.C. and are doing excellent work in it—the strength suddenly doubled itself, with obvious problems of shortage of instructors. There was only one thing to do; largely to decentralise instruction and responsibility for training from the officers and sergeant-major to boy N.C.O.'s, and the latter have risen to the occasion. The real test will come with the Cert. A exams., but these will not be held until a sufficiency of candidates are really well prepared, by which time avoidable weaknesses in the system can disclose themselves and be remedied.

As a result of this, post-certificate training for senior N.C.O.'s consists entirely of instruction work and for junior N.C.O.'s of this for two parades out of three and of the "engine" with Aldridge on the third. The cut-off chassis of a small car, including the engine and control system, has been supplied to us for this purpose. But, at any rate for the time being, signalling work has to be an abeyance. All cadets have one parade in three allotted for field training on Wimbledon Common, transport by Army truck being provided for us. The high standard of Army assistance available to us in Herefordshire is fully equalled by that of the Cadet Liaison Officer in this district, whose help has been sought and obtained in several directions already.

The old armoury and orderly room were totally destroyed, although we are thankful, with a view to P.T. tests, that the gym was not. What used to be the Masters' Common Room is now the orderly room and one of the shelters serves as an armoury. Permanent quarters are not yet allotted nor is the future of a shooting range known; the site of the old range is still part of the Churchill Club and practices are being held on the range used by the Home Guard up School.

T. M. M.-R.

CONTEMPORARIES

We acknowledge the receipt of the following, and apologise for any omissions:

Carthusian, Eton College Chronicle, Glenalmond Chronicle, Kent News, Lancing College Magazine, Marlburian, Melburnian, Mill Hill Magazine, Meteor, Ousel, Penn Charter Magazine, Portcullis, Radleian, St. Edward's School Magazine, Shirburnian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Tabor Log, Taylorian, Tonbridgian, Wellingtonian, Wykehamist.

THE MUSIC

After the surprisingly high quality of the School's music in exile, we were forced to start again from a lower level this our first term in London. We now have four smaller rooms available besides the Music School, but lighting was not installed for the first two weeks, this and other facts making the transition from Whitbourne far from smooth. But under the enthusiasm of the Director all our normal activities have found a place for themselves. There are now three times as many music teachers as in the past year, and this is no luxury, for the numbers of boys in the School who take part in some form of music is much larger than it has been for a considerable time.

Wednesday afternoon has been allotted entirely to music. The Choral Society meets then, and Orchestra follows. Some amateur help has been found for both, but we shall not be able to have it with us for the end of term concert, which is planned for December 15th, if a suitable hall can be found. The main works that we have been rehearsing are Bach's Christmas Oratorio (Parts I and II), and Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, which provide plenty of practice and enjoyment. We have by no means lost all our musical ability in the return, and we are tackling the works in our rehearsals with success; the chief defects being the preponderance of basses in the choir, and the lack of efficient players in the string and brass sections of the orchestra. However, there is little reason why we should not soon regain the very high standard achieved in the last few years.

R. M. S.-E.

CONCERT IN WORCESTER

Worcester's last chance of attending a Westminster Concert on July 21st, 1945, unfortunately coincided with a wide-spread 'bus strike; nevertheless, an appreciative audience gathered to hear a programme of great variety and excellence.

At the rehearsal before the concert, the regret that everyone felt at the impending departure of the School was expressed in a warm tribute from the Birmingham players. The speaker recalled their long association with these concerts, and with what pleasure they had been a part of these happy gatherings. It was obvious that they have appreciated both the high quality and the friendly atmosphere that has always prevailed at this fine series.

The works were all given a good performance, with perhaps the exception of Holst's Psalm 148, which the choir had some psychological difficulty in compassing. In modern language, they had "got a thing" about it, and though it had gone well at some rehearsals, it faltered sadly in the danger spots at the performance. They did, however,

succeed in keeping the unaccompanied part in pitch, which compensated somewhat for the failures elsewhere.

Apart from this, both choir and orchestra acquitted themselves well, and Brahms' Academic Festival Overture, with the "Gaudeamus," lustily sung by the choir, made a fine opening to the concert. After the Holst, the orchestra enjoyed themselves in Arnold Foster's exciting and brilliant Piano Concerto on country dance tunes, with Michael Mullinar as soloist. A rather small grand piano detracted a little from the effect of the first and last movements, but in the very charming second movement the lyrical mood was beautifully achieved.

Verdi's Stabat Mater, such a lovely work to sing, was given a moving performance, and the Third Symphony of Borodin followed, with its very tricky scherzo in five-eight time. Owing to the extremely capable conducting this original movement was a great success, appealing strongly to the audience.

The outstanding performance of the afternoon was Vaughan Williams' "Benedicite." It was well played and sung with an intimate enjoyment that ensured success. Margaret Field-Hyde did justice to the difficult soprano solo, and the orchestra took full advantage of the splendid passages contained in this magnificent work.

While the final applause was still sounding, a professional member of the orchestra stood up, and, waving his trombone, called for three cheers for Mr. Foster. They were enthusiastically given by the whole choir and orchestra.

So ended a fine series of concerts which have made an enviable reputation in Worcester, and which will long be remembered both by the people who sang and played, and by the audiences they delighted.

FRANCES H. TYLOR.

WESTMINSTER MUSIC DURING THE WAR YEARS

The story of the work lying behind the four years of Westminster's music in Worcestershire is one that might fill many pages, and few of the people taking part realised the innumerable difficulties that were met, and the problems that had almost daily to be solved to keep in being the musical life of the School.

Being behind the scenes is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating experiences to a music-minded amateur, and there is much of the thrill of adventure in watching the piecing together of the components that go to the making of concerts of such ambitious character as those which filled the war years.

In the hands of Arnold Foster, the available material was gathered from every source, and

successfully moulded into a shapely whole, while the people who comprised the Choir and Orchestra were happy to enjoy the stimulating experience without much knowledge of the besetting difficulties and anxieties.

The foundation of all this music was the Choir and Orchestra of Westminster School, and early in 1941 a beginning was made by rehearsals in Whitbourne for the first concert in Bromyard Church, in June of that year. A mixed choir with the feminine element supplied by people from the village and further afield, made possible the inclusion of great works in the varied programmes which followed. From a modest beginning, these singers were finally tackling some of the hardest choral writing to be found, and it is no small credit to them and their conductor, that such strides should have been made in a comparatively short time. The orchestra likewise was led through every period and style to achieve distinguished performances of exceptionally difficult works.

By the summer of 1941, an auxiliary choir was formed in Worcester, and with intermittent rehearsals this choir combined with the Whitbourne one to give a concert at Worcester at the Perrins Hall. Petrol and transport difficulties were not then so acute as they became later, but it was not long before Bromyard had to be abandoned because of the impossibility of players getting there; and from that time onwards, Worcester became the regular centre. Worcester's claim was rapidly established as a permanent adjunct, and rehearsals were regular for the rest of the concerts. It was not until the last two years that a third choir was formed in Bromyard, and from the same humble beginning, this choir also became a valuable asset to the main body. Of the difficulties one has only to mention a few to give a fair idea of what had to be surmounted. The full school time-table made the fitting-in of rehearsals a major problem, while bad weather and long distances would have daunted a less devoted collection of people, but they came, rain or fine, whether in dripping mackintoshes, or hot from hurried walking or bicycling, some to the stable-room where Whitbourne rehearsals were held, some to the Council School or private room lent in Bromyard. Worcester singers likewise moved from one place to another, altered its times and days, and underwent all the discouraging experiences of constantly changing personnel, but somehow the flow-in compensated for the call-up and the other fluctuations in all the choirs, and the work went on.

The orchestra, which was remarkable for its range and ability, had its short hour and a half for rehearsal weekly in Whitbourne, and what a feast of music that hour and a half provided! Almost the entire symphony orchestra was represented, with the exception of the brass instruments, and

before rehearsal began, eager boys were to be heard going over their parts in the few moments available between lunch and the start of practice at 2 o'clock. The sounds emerging from that building would have astonished any unwitting country-walker who happened to come within ear-shot: flutes, oboes, clarinets, horns and stringed instruments all blithely unconscious of one another playing scraps of symphonies, overtures and cantatas until the last moment. Space did not allow secluded practice, and only intense concentration made the alternative worth while. Very little outside help supported these rehearsals, and although the concerts themselves brought in a fair amount of professional and amateur musicians the boys had become so well acquainted with the scoring that they were sometimes more to be relied on than the professionals, who came only on the day of the concert.

Other concerts were given in which the boys often played a leading part. Three of these, played before the children of Worcester city schools, were especially brilliant and successful, and must be counted among the most important of Westminster's achievements.

School competitions were almost magically worked into the summer time-table, and in them much individual talent was displayed. Chamber music, solos, duets, choirs and madrigal groups filled a whole day, and adjudicators came from far and wide to express their ungrudging praise of the vital spirit behind the performances, and the fundamentally broad and sound knowledge of the subject shown by the School under the direction of Arnold Foster.

Now Westminster has left us, and the countryside is quiet without the cheerful figures swinging down the lanes, bicycling across the downs, and travelling in crowded buses over the local roads. For many the loss is a personal one, but of this Westminster can be assured, that through its music something has been left behind that will never be lost, and that has brought an experience of great value and beauty to these parts.

FRANCES H. TYLOR.

THE UNDER SCHOOL

Since the last notes on the Under School were written, Mr. Willett has retired from the Mastership. It is not for me to tell of all that Mr. Willett has done for Westminster during many years of devoted service. It is appropriate, however, to record with grateful thanks Mr. Willett's work with the Under School. Having been in charge at one time or another of many of the different departments at Westminster, he returned to London in 1943 as the first Head Master of the new Under

School. Starting with seventeen boys, the school has quickly grown to its present fifty-one, and the difficulty now is to keep the numbers down to suit the available accommodation and teaching staff.

The first two years of its life have not been uneventful. The short night raids, followed by flying bombs (and a visit to Bromyard) and the rockets certainly added to the excitement, if not to the educational value of the School. So far twenty-one boys have passed on to Westminster, and their success coupled with the present flourishing state of the School are in no small measure due to Mr. Willett. May he enjoy many years of happy retirement!

With the return of Westminster to Westminster the Under School moved from No. 2 to No. 3, and to part of the old sanatorium. This, too, is only a temporary home and in some ways is not so good, though better in others.

There are a number of changes in the daily programme. The Under School service in St. Faith's chapel has been replaced by the School service in the Abbey itself. The Under School no longer has its own feeding arrangements but joins King's Scholars, Busby's, Homeboarders and Ashburnham in College Hall. There are several changes of staff. We welcome Miss Stewart, who takes most of the Latin, and also Mr. Troutbeck, Mr. Carleton and Mr. Llewellyn, who each take some periods. Sergeant-major Stewart, too, manages to fit in a gym class for the two top forms.

After a rather hectic week or two, during which few people knew where to go or what was supposed to be happening, we settled down to the new conditions. The arrivals of the N.F.S. to remove the static water tanks, and of much heavy and exciting machinery to remove the shelters from Green gave a fresh interest and were eagerly watched whenever possible. We still play football on the rather pathetic pitch up Fields, and on what is left of Green, while P.T., boxing and gym have regular places in the timetable and provide further means of exercise.

Mr. Earp has unfortunately been away ill for several weeks, cutting short a record of many years standing. We wish him a speedy recovery. We were most fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Stewart's sister and are grateful to her for stepping into the breach at short notice.

M. F. Y.

TO O.W. MUSICIANS

If any O.W. singers and players would care to join a new Choir and Orchestra rehearsing at Vincent Square, would they kindly communicate with the Director of Music.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

Professor GERALD S. GRAHAM

Professor Graham chose as his subject "The Making of the Canadian Nation." His talk would, he admitted, go in leaps and bounds from one incident in Canadian history to another. He started by emphasizing that Canada to-day was content to remain a second class power. Her population was one-twelfth of that of the United States, and consequently she could not hope to compete with her.

He then turned to his synopsis of Canada's history. The settlement of America had depended on sea-power. Consequently Spain and England as the first two naval powers of Europe had won for themselves the first and second prizes in the New World. Canada, the least attractive of the three areas settled, had fallen to the French. But once settled the French had not been slow to expand their dominion in America. The English colonists were hemmed in by the Alleghany mountains—but the colonists of New France had by the eighteenth century pushed west to the Rockie mountains. Moreover, they had travelled through Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis to found in the lower reaches of the Missouri and Mississippi Louisiana and New Orleans.

It was the Beaver, which had brought the Basque sailors to Canada to exchange Labrador fish for fur, that led these Frenchmen of the settlement to go out into the unknown.

The English acquisition of Canada stands out from other colonial conquests in that England had for the first time conquered a country of an equal civilisation to her own. There were differences, however, for Canada in 1759 was organised on a feudal basis of Lord, Priest and Man. The conquest could have been 100 years earlier: when it came the feudal society crumbled and the lay lords fled to France. This has left little trust of France in Canada, but a firm and abiding regard for the Catholic Church.

By the Quebec Act of 1775 Canada was confirmed in its French Laws, nor was this changed when thousands of fire-breathing Empire Loyalists crossed over the border into Canada in 1783. The English settled in Lower Canada, and the French were left in the Upper Province: there was, moreover, religious freedom—a great concession in the days before Catholic Emancipation.

In 1838, however, Lord Durham was sent from England to calm "two nations warring within the bosom of a single state." He did this by his grant of self-government.

After this great measure the path to Canadian unity was straight-forward though arduous, and at

first seemingly impossible. The efforts of John A. Macdonald and a few others of unflinching enthusiasm secured the Union Act of 1867 and its consequent realisation over a period of some years. He and Laurier, his successor, built up Canada as we now know it, a country of proportional representation in a population of 9,000,000 which was prepared to sacrifice its best in two wars for the Empire. The Statute of Westminster, which declared England and her dominions as equal in status was an outcome of Laurier's policy. Canada to-day is 50 per cent Anglo-Saxon, 30 per cent French and 100 per cent American. Nevertheless, for the future Canada seeks continued membership in the Empire, in which even the most radical elements have a great faith. Professor Graham did not think that she was likely to be in any way absorbed by the United States; but he claimed that so long as the commonwealth exists Canada will be a member.

Professor Graham's talk was lively; and his account of Canadian history of which, as he rightly supposed, we knew little, was enthralling. He crowned a very entertaining talk by giving the society the very handsome map which he had used in illustration.

Mr. ROBERT GRAVES

Mr. Graves' talk took the form of answers to written questions suggested by the Society. In answer to a question on the place of poetry in education he said that poetry and the arts generally are great luxuries—rewards, not subjects, for work. Not even poets could teach it anyhow, so few know their own job. The Muse is in everybody's blood to a lesser or greater degree: we might have some initiation service, comparable to that of African tribes, to bring her out.

He answered a question on the restriction of the range of poetry by saying that generally speaking poets to-day are not conversant with the grammar of poetry. They have denied, as the classical poets did, the power of the Muse. She is very lovely, very terrible: she is the mother goddess, and Keats' "Belle Dame sans Merci," the Greek aphorism *μηδὲν ἄγαν* was oppressive to her, for she is *ἄγαν*. The poets of to-day worship the nine little bric-à-brac goddesses of Apollo, and are accordingly restricted in their range.

In answer to other questions he said that modern obscurity is the result of French domestic problems: the Academy restricted the use of words with rules. There is no need for Englishmen to ape the French contortions, we can use and invent words as we like.

There have been so few war poets in this war because you cannot be a good poet and a good

officer at the same time. In this war you have been obliged to be a good officer.

Do not be seduced by false reputations, go and see for yourself what the poet is like as a man; his poetry can be judged from that.

In conclusion Mr. Graves said young poets do not trust their physical inclinations (that is their contacts with the Muse). I think in my pen, not my mouth. I write from the heart and then correct from the head.

It is impossible to do full justice to the interest and intimacy of Mr. Graves' talk in a sketch account. I can only say that we feel very grateful for his coming and offering us of the wealth of his experience.

B. E.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

Before any account is given of the various meetings of the Society during the term, I feel something should be said of our organisation and aims. The Society consists nominally of members: but they are really only a part. Provision is made for non-members to come and speak, and to a large extent we are dependent upon their coming. They are not allowed to vote, it is true; but it is only if they come that we can learn to appreciate their worth as debaters, and to give them a vote as members. This term there has always been a generous attendance of non-members, who, I think, would say that they had enjoyed themselves. We have enjoyed ourselves too.

The Debating Society was the only school society at the end of the last century, and was a flourishing community up to the introduction of the Political and Literary and Essay Societies in the 1930's. After that it was allowed to lapse, and what attempts that were made to revive it were unsuccessful. It was thought, however, that with the return of the School to London and our close associations with the Houses of Parliament, the absence of a Debating Society was regrettable. In spite of the rival attraction of Debates in the Churchill Club—the new Society may be said to have realised our best hopes and to have proved a source of much enjoyment.

On October 5th the Society met to discuss the motion that King's Scholars of Westminster School are rightly confined to one house.

R. J. H. Williams, K.S. (proposer) pointed out that Queen Elizabeth's foundation had been for forty scholars alone, and so if the scholars were still more important than the school they should remain segregated. There was a great intellectual interplay in College which benefited not only the scholars, but the Town Boys when they came into contact with such societies as this, and the School in its scholarship results.

M. S. Graham-Dixon, K.S. (opposer) claimed that Scholars would do the School a greater service in direct everyday contacts; moreover, their life in a Town Boy house would be one of constant readjustment and trial.

J. A. Davidson, K.S. (seconder) said that from his experience King's Scholars were not appreciated in Town Boy houses. Westminster is not a games School, and College enables its star of learning to shine the brighter.

The debate was then thrown open to the House where it was claimed that College was a whirlpool in which forty intellects were submerged as one; that College had a beneficial influence from afar; lastly that the Challenge was no test of intellectual worth, which depended upon life in College. Nevertheless, the motion was lost, by the Chairman's casting vote.

October 19th: "That during the last two hundred years this country has been declining into a second class power."

R. M. Sweet-Escott (proposer) confined his speech on the whole to discussing the part played by England in the recent war, which he claimed was won by America and Russia. England's resources were no longer in demand, and most of the war equipment came from our allies. He said that the Elizabethan age was our last period of supremacy.

A. Potter (opposing) maintained that by winning the Battle of Britain England was primarily instrumental in winning the war. He emphasised the unity of the British Empire, and pointed out England's peculiar capacity to produce a great leader at every crisis. A convincing and humorously worded speech.

The seconder, the Secretary, considered England as it was 200 years ago and said that the Elizabethan spirit which characterised England at its greatest, had given place to the Augustan spirit by the time of the 1745 rebellion. Although England appeared to be powerful during the nineteenth century, it was really weak, as the Crimean War showed.

In the open debate which followed a number of good speeches were made, the best coming from a non-member, S. J. Steele, who spoke of England's high level of scientific research. The opposer and the proposer then summed up, and the motion was carried by seven votes to five.

On November 16th the subject for debate was that British Art is Declining. It was a particularly interesting debate which demonstrated the three chief methods of the debater—honest, straightforward speaking on the part of the proposer, unbridled rhetoric on the part of the opposer, and humour on the part of the seconder.

R. M. Bannerman proposing stressed the wide meaning of Art to include medicine and the making

of cars. He emphasised that to-day these had obviously declined in the face of mass production and the advanced science of medicine which had destroyed the old father to son artistic basis of medicine. Even the fine arts are in decline: snobbism is everywhere prevalent. Art mirrors the spirit of the age—so it is small wonder that there is a decline.

The opposer, the President, referred to a debate in the Oxford Union some years ago: it was on the motion that this house would not fight for King and Country. It was meant that it would fight for something nobler. This motion means something more than is apparent: it means that all that is British is in decline. Yet the height of British Art is the Constitution and that has just secured its greatest triumph; moreover, mass production is one of Britain's Arts. He urged the house to ignore the proposer's rhetoric and "hurl back this sinful motion in his teeth."

H. T. S. Brown seconded in a speech full of humour in which one modern poet after another was dismissed as worthless, claimed modern novels were shoddy, proclaimed the stage empty and painting no more. He countered the opposer's "what will the world think?" with a firm denial of the importance of the world's opinion and an insistence on the Briton's sole right to judge his art.

Upon the debate being thrown open to the house there was quite an uproar as to who should speak first: once quelled, however, the issue was hotly, and, generally speaking, soberly contested. Towards the close the opposer summed up in another burst of oratory begging the Society, which he knew would support his opposition, to do so for the right reasons. The motion was defeated by seven votes to four, but I am afraid for the wrong reasons.

B. E.

THE ESSAY SOCIETY

On July 19th, J. N. Murphy read an essay on "John Donne." He traced the various stages of the poet's life with faultless skill: showing the development of his love poetry from the sexual, through a period of intense hatred for womankind, to the spiritual love of his married life. This, on his wife's death, led him naturally to his religious verse; it is the love poetry of a man alone with God. His poetry throughout is unique. Donne was a fiery personality, charged both with intense feeling and with hyper-logical powers of reason, which so often obscures the expression of his feeling. There are times when he almost achieves great poetry—but his verse falls short of Shakespeare's in its excessive flamboyancy. But it is full of depth, intellect and vigour.

The essay was well-written and well-constructed, though the latter is not so great an achievement in an account of the life and work of a man, which is bound to assume a natural form. Like many essays of this nature read to the Society, it was entertaining, though it did not pretend to be original in information or concept.

At a general meeting of the Society at the end of the Election Term, M. S. Graham-Dixon was elected President and B. Eccles Secretary.

On November 8th, R. M. Bannerman and J. H. D. Slater read an essay on "Evolution." The experiment of two or more people writing one essay has not been tried for some time. As far as the continuity of the essay was concerned it was a success. The essay fell into two halves, it is true, one giving an historical account of the theories of evolution, and the other applying them to the present day. Yet both might well have been written by the same person.

The style of the essay was quite unpretentious and flowed very easily. The historical theories were capably dealt with. For the second half one rather felt the lack of the essayists own ideas on evolution. Many different points of view were expressed, all of which seemed to have a slightly familiar ring even to the layman. To repeat the mass of scientific detail, which was ably and lucidly worked in, is beyond the Secretary's powers, and would anyhow involve too great length. Let it suffice to say that the essay was, with the limitations mentioned above, enjoyable, and as near as possible, comprehensible.

B. E.

BOOK REVIEW

A FORGOTTEN GENIUS

By LIONEL JAMES (Faber & Faber) 21s.

At the beginning of his book Mr. James states his intention of telling the story of William Sewell as far as possible in Sewell's own words. Much of the fascination which this strange biography excites, arises from the careful recording and arrangement of Sewell's letters and conversation, but adoption of this method has made parts of the book bewilder an unlearned reader. For instance, familiarity with the details of the Oxford Movement is assumed in the chapter dealing with Sewell's contacts with Newman, Pusey and Keble. However, this is one of the few cases where Mr. James has not been entirely clear in presenting this neglected, but imposing figure. William Sewell is a difficult man to sum up briefly, for his character is largely made up of contradictions. He was profoundly Tory in outlook, yet he was responsible for educational advancement ahead of his time, and for propagating ideals which might make the more conservative among present-day

educationalists raise one eyebrow. His biographer writes that he "suffered from too wide a diffusion of his interest and energy," and the list of his published works reveals but one aspect of his strenuous and varied achievement. It includes volumes on philosophy, politics and biblical criticism, translations of Horace, Vergil, Aeschylus, Aristophanes, the Iliad and the Odyssey, poems, tales for children and a novel "Hawkstone," which was written to expose the bad social conditions at the time, and to discountenance the Jesuits. From Mr. James' account "Hawkstone" appears to be a sincere, but very bad book, with the usual secret passage, fire, "hoarse diabolical laughs" and "horrible imprecations" to be found in Victorian thrillers.

Sewell spent a successful, cool-headed boyhood at Winchester, being, I was amused and surprised to read, one of the few boys not to join in the School rebellion. This knowledge prepared me for a humourless character, but I was wrong, finding later that he was eminently capable of laughing at himself. Although Sewell received a curacy in the Isle of Wight (where he had been born in 1804), his career proper began with his successes, first as Tutor of Exeter College, later as Sub-Rector and Professor of Moral Philosophy. Not only did his lectures attract large numbers, soon he became recognised as the leading Plato scholar in England, and it is due to him that the prominent position once accorded to Aristotle in Greats studies has been taken by Plato. Evidence also partially supports Mr. James' claim that Liddell and Scott undertook their Greek Lexicon at a hint from Sewell. While he was at Oxford, his friendship was courted by the leaders of the Oxford Movement, who valued his talents and the respect which he commanded at the University. Sewell sympathised with the aims of the Movement, and distrusted Roman Catholicism to a ludicrous extent. But he never became intimate with Newman, and was only concerned to prevent the Tractarians from going too far; when Tract 90 appeared and caused wide offence, Sewell condemned it roundly, and his contact with the Movement ended. His articles in the "Quarterly Review" are then dealt with, and his opinions on Carlyle whose "Sartor Resartus" he describes as "a gross pantheistical farrago." In spite of this judgment, Sewell was strongly attracted by Carlyle's personality, and praises numerous passages from his works. Carlyle took Sewell's criticisms in a spirit of amused tolerance, and writes: "I have wondered, as he reciprocally does, to find how lovingly in many directions he and I went along together, always till we arrived at the conclusion, and how there we whirled to the right or to the left about, and walked off incompatibles, mutually destructives, like fire walking off from water!" It is a pity they never met. At about the same time Sewell reviewed Gladstone's book "The State in its relations with the Church," and the two men became friends. Mr. James quotes some interesting letters from Sewell to Gladstone in which he tries to persuade the then young statesman not to take up office. Unfortunately only one of Gladstone's letters to Sewell is extant, and we have no knowledge of his reaction.

In Part III of his book Mr. James begins his account of Sewell's ambition, the founding of the ideal school. Although Sewell cannot be termed founder of St. Columba's (for he worked with three other men, any one of whom may have suggested the idea of the college) he was undoubtedly the leading spirit. In 1840 he was invited over to Ireland by Lord Adare, who had been influenced by the Oxford Movement, and wanted to further the progress of the Anglican Church in his own country. In this offer Sewell saw his chance to carry out his educational plans at the same time as rescuing the Irish from Popish wiles. He was highly pleased with his visit, and penned some condescending phrases afterwards in the Quarterly on the subject: "An Irish gentleman, well born, well educated, and with his natural tendencies modified by English association, is, perhaps, one of the most perfect specimens of civilised human nature." Sewell was eminently a child of his time.

The initiative in the Irish educational plan seems to have been Adare's, but when St. Columba's had been founded its inner character was determined by Sewell. The first aim of the founders was to educate a number of "squires," making the Irish language a compulsory subject, so that the boys would leave St. Columba's in a fit state to convert the Irish peasantry to Anglicanism, by avoiding the difficulties which would arise if English was employed. This scheme was a success from the start, and the advanced methods adopted by Sewell, such as the application of the Collegiate system, went far to create the "ideal school." The curriculum included French, German, Italian and mathematics—an ambitious programme for those days when Classics were the beginning and the end of most boys' educations. Who nowadays, moreover, would make fencing compulsory!

There is no doubt that the importance of Sewell in public school reform has not been fully valued, and that the part played by Dr. Arnold has been exaggerated. It is true that when Sewell founded Radley in 1847, as an attempt to apply to English education the methods which had worked so well in Ireland, he found much of the

ground cleared by Arnold, who had heightened the moral tone of the public schools. But he went further than Arnold in that he tried to make his school less like barracks. This involved improving relations between boys and masters, and Sewell's collegiate system, whereby the masters would live with the boys and share their activities as far as possible, did not succeed, but he did make Radley one of the more humane schools of those times, while inspiring in his boys a respect for authority previously unknown. He was not in advance of his contemporaries on the subject of corporal punishment and in his "Reminiscences" made some charming references to his views on this problem: "To this hour some of the most delightful, touching, blessed associations I have are connected with the Whipping Room at Radley." Here was the blind spot of many Victorian schoolmasters, Sewell not excepted. Unfortunately he had to leave the headmastership of Radley in 1860 because the school fell into debts occasioned by his mis-management of the finance, and so ended a long, full career. Sewell died in 1874.

Mr. James' book covers a wide field, and is throughout fascinating and scholarly, although it cannot be said that Sewell emerges from its pages an appealing character. From his "Reminiscences" he seems to have had a curious confidence in his boys' affection, and writes with pride of the hold which he had over their conduct. He was probably more feared than loved. But Sewell's lack of personal charm does not lessen his significance, and Mr. James has placed him once for all in the right light, as a prominent figure in the history of education.

The book is pleasantly produced, and contains some interesting photographs of St. Columba's and Radley, also of notable contemporaries who came within Sewell's orbit. I hope readers will not be put off when I say that about fifteen pages, which must have contained an account of Sewell's one unsuccessful love affair in his cautious youth, were missing from my copy when I received it. 21s. is an extravagant price to ask for a book of this size and layout.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

H.M.L.S.T. 368,
c/o G.P.O., London.

28th October, 1945.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

Together with a bundle of missing mail your July number only reached me a few days ago. If it is not too late, I should like to sketch a brief reply to your Editorial "Public Schools and the Modern World," on the subject of corporal punishment.

I think that it is fairly widely admitted that the Public Schools of the last century, while excellently fitted to produce the type of public servant which the times seemed to require, tended to discourage sensibility and independence of thought, and to produce a levelling uniformity. This was partly brought about by an over emphasis on organised games and recreation, and by a rather narrow conception of discipline and the use of leisure.

I wonder whether the trend of opinion nowadays does not go too far in the opposite direction. Instead of the rigid grading of boys, and the often indiscriminate punishment of trivial offences by thick-skinned young autocrats, there is a possibility of too easy-going and enlightened an attitude. After all the percentage of Original Sin in boys of fifteen or so is pretty considerable; nor is the average boy going to feel deeply ashamed of breaking rules which are necessary for order and convenience, rather than morally inspired. The only way, surely, to safeguard these rules is by making it unpleasant to break them. And no punishment, I think, has yet been found as short and effective as tanning; and on the whole as little productive of bitterness afterwards between punisher and punished. A complicated spiritual punishment is hardly suitable for a crime that is scarcely spiritual or complicated. Even when, for it often will, tanning proves inefficient as a deterrent, at any rate it leaves the offender with some respect for law, as a thing which can be broken only at a

price. And the old defence that it encouraged self-reliance and endurance in the sufferer was not without its point. Physical pain is bound closely into the stuff of life, and the cheerful suffering of it has been recommended by all the great religions as a means towards humbling the Old Adam, and attaining salvation.

The whole effect of tanning lies in its being used justly, impartially, and with moderation. The power to use it should be given, and treated, with reserve. There is more reason, as your Editorial pointed out, to question its effect on the punisher than the punished. But the boy who takes a sadistic pleasure in the act must be an exception, who would anyway find other means of indulging his fancy. For the rest the possibility of abuse goes hand in hand with all power, and the good education must teach how power should be used and controlled.

Writing letters to newspapers is a minor vice, for which hard-pressed Editors are sometimes grateful. But I cannot expect you to be grateful for one as long and sententious as this. Nor did your last number show the slightest sign of being hard-pressed.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD FABER.

TOC H

47, Francis Street,
Westminster, S.W.1

July 31st, 1945.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

May I place on record the fact that from March, 1942, to July, 1945, the first floor of the Head Master's house, 19, Dean's Yard, was used as the London Centre of Toc H. In the anxious days of European War and since, several thousands of men and women of all branches and ranks in the Services, as well as civilians, have appreciated a welcome there. Conferences and discussions on many matters have been held. Meetings and re-unions have been enjoyed by schools, societies, repatriated prisoners of war, and others too varied to be enumerated.

To the Head Master and to the School, Toc H wishes to express its gratitude.

Yours faithfully,
R. R. CALKIN.

O.WW. MATCH

Sirs,

May I hope that you can find room in your columns for a very insufficient expression of gratitude on the subject of the O.WW. match on August 4th? No doubt the conflicting teams will receive adequate appraisal elsewhere in THE ELIZABETHAN. It remains to express my admiration of Mr. Gerrish's handling of that equally important feature of a cricket match—the spectators' convenience. Not only does it seem that Westminster must now be strongly represented, as in all other important spheres of life, on the Board of the Weather—as the day was perfect, but Mr. Gerrish with shrewd foresight, offset the possibility of an extreme even on the side of fine weather by his generous supply of refreshments.

In short, I venture to suggest that he has played a subtle stroke. If, indeed, the local resources of Esher could be so lavishly assembled, spectators—that powerful and all-important interest—can be assured that they will not be neglected, when the day comes, up Fields. Let them take courage to volunteer in even greater numbers, remembering that "they also serve who only stand and sip."

Yours, in all sincerity,
AGRICOLA.

BACK NUMBERS

Lymore Eud,
Everton,
Lymington, Hants.

August 2nd, 1945.

Sirs,

I have ELIZABETHANS (Vol. 21, No. 1 to Vol. 23, No. 16) which I shall be very glad to send to anybody who wants them. I had a complete set, but sent all up to Vol. 20 to one of the masters who lived—I think in Cowley Street—in about 1934.

Yours sincerely,
PEYTON T. B. BEALE.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Furnace Field,
Newick Lane,
Heathfield, Sussex.

October 26th, 1945.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs,

If, when I die, the Government has not stolen all my money, in its bid to wipe mankind from the surface of the earth, I propose to endow three annual scholarships for King's Scholars wishing to read Medicine at Cambridge or Oxford, but the following conditions will have to be rigidly fulfilled:

(1) No candidate must on any occasion have entered a Physical or Chemical Laboratory.

(2) No candidate must have any knowledge of the meaning or uses of the following:

- (a) The Vernier scale
- (b) Radioactive isotopes
- (c) Electrophoresis and dipole moment
- (d) Hooke's Law, Boyle's Law, Ohm's Law, Snell's Law, or the Van der Waal equation.

(3) Every candidate must be able to differentiate:

- (a) Rheinwein from Mōselwein
- (b) English lamb from Argentine mutton
- (c) The music of Brahms from that of Beethoven
- (d) The dramas of Aeschylus from those of Euripides
- (e) The verse of Milton from that of Matthew Arnold
- (f) The paintings of Vermeer from those of Hieronymus Bosch

(g) The architecture of Inigo Jones from that of Sir Christopher Wren.

(4) Each candidate must satisfy the examiners that his father or guardian has no mechanical knowledge beyond knowing how to mend a fuse, no medical knowledge beyond knowing the best cure for a hang-over, or that elasto is good for his arteries, no chemical knowledge beyond knowing that sodium chloride will recharge a water-softener, and no engineering knowledge beyond knowing what to do when a pipe bursts, and the plumbers are on strike.

There is nothing frivolous about this. It is a very sad tale that at least one of the older universities will not accept candidates to its Medical School, unless they have already passed some three parts of the first M.B.

Thus the classical scholar on leaving school, should he decide on Medicine as his career, is barred from that Medical School, unless he indulges in the expense in time and money of private tuition first. Yet these are the very men the Profession needs most, they are men of the utmost rarity, and the men likely to make the best doctors. It is up to the Public Schools to state their case firmly, namely that their duty lies in education, not in the training of doctors.

The Public Schools have an immensely hard task ahead of them, but it is a very noble one. Surrounded on all

sides by a hideously hypermechanistic environment, it is their unmistakable duty to continue to impart to their scholars a real education, and not the horrible technical training that is graced by the name of education in Government circles, for only in this way can those four inestimably precious senses be gained, a sense of true values and discrimination, a sense of proportion, a sense of honour, and a sense of humour.

Public Schools, many of them, will try to keep the pace with the secondary schools by indulging in a veritable orgy of technical cram-teaching: this must NEVER happen at Westminster. Her classical tradition, now still as high as ever, must live on—if it does it will surely bear good fruit in the long run, when these unpleasant times are behind us, and man, awakening at last to his folly and conceit, turns again to God and the beautiful things in life, and away from wresting from Nature sources of energy which in his conceited ignorance he is able to use only for purposes wholly futile, such as breaking speed-records, "hotting-up" life to such an extent that there is no time to relax or ponder awhile, and finally self-destruction.

Westminster is fortunate, her strong classical tradition, her close connections with the Abbey, the fact that Science has always been taught with the emphasis on the philosophical rather than the purely technical, at any rate to the seventh form, it is the sum total of all these factors and many more, things one does not fully appreciate until one has left, that makes one pray Westminster will never follow the nation-wide, or possibly even world-wide, trend towards a purely mechanistic doctrine—it can only be temporary, but it is horribly ugly, and exceedingly dangerous.

Finally my apologies are due to Mr. Rudwick, Dr. Burch and Mr. Burd, to whom personally I owe so much, but they will understand, I know, the dangers as well as I do; let me say to them that I am grateful not so much because they taught me to separate sand from salt, but rather the wheat from the chaff, the worthy from the worthless and indeed how to think scientifically and logically. Science at Westminster has never been a matter

purely of equations and formulae to pass technical examinations, but rather as one of the many methods available in our attempt to understand and solve the problems life presents to us, in an honest, logical and unprejudiced manner—may it always remain thus!

At the present time education in the proper sense of the word, is almost a thing of the past; in this country its value is not understood, it is often even frankly scoffed at. Our universities are filled with technicians and in high places education is at a discount.

Anxiously, we can only turn to our Public Schools that they may give the country a new lead, and that the men they turn out may help to restore a balanced and sane sense of values to a world that at the present time has none.

Yours faithfully,

ADRIAN V. ADAMS.

(B.A. Hons. Cantab.) (K.S., 1934-9).

VISITORS TO THE SCHOOL

The following have signed their names in the Visitors Book since last July:

W. P. W. Barnes, A. J. S. Negus, Esmond Knight, J. Sanguinetti, Edward H. Horton, Christopher R. D. Walter, R. G. Rowe, S. Jacobm Hood, R. F. Walker, J. A. Gillott, W. Stanley Longsdale, J. W. Triggs, D. S. Greaves, R. J. M. Baron, J. D. Priestman, J. R. Russ, R. MacMahon, Desmond Fay, A. A. Sugo, I. H. M. Nisbett, Eric Fletcher, M. Knowles, E. de T. W. Longford, John M. Whiskard, J. D. B. Andrews, M. C. Brooke, N. M. Briggs, R. W. Hare, Jack Henderson, M. Kinchin-Smith, R. W. E. Law, L. Linder, G. A. Evans, T. Goatley, D. H. Archer, K. M. Thomson, A. N. Wedgwood Benn, R. F. Guymer, A. Clare, R. A. Wollheim, J. G. Eady, D. Waterfield, E. Blanchard Christie, Jocelyn Mullins, J. B. Slade, B. P. Passman, R. Wakeford, Leslie Cranfield, V. T. M. R. Tenison, C. M. Rudolf, Ernest Goodhart, R. C. Orpen, S. P. Kennedy, J. A. Kirbyshire.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

The following Old Westminsters were returned to Parliament at the General Election:

Group Captain the Hon. Max Aitken, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Holborn, Con.).

Mr. N. A. Beechman (Cornwall, St. Ives, Lib. Nat.).

Major J. H. Freeman (Herts, Watford, Lab.).

Rt. Hon. O. Lyttelton (Hants, Aldershot, Con.).

Captain F. E. Noel-Baker (Middlesex, Brentford, Lab.).

Flight Lieutenant M. V. A. M. Raikes (Liverpool, Wavertree, Con.).

Lieutenant T. C. Skeffington-Lodge (Bedfordshire, Bedford, Lab.).

Mr. D. C. Whimster has been appointed Head Master of King Edward VI School, Nuneaton.

Mr. Philip Hendy has been appointed Director of the National Gallery.

Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland, University Reader in Numismatics, has been elected to a Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford.

Mr. J. Simmons has been re-appointed as a Beit Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford.

Mr. J. R. N. Stone, Director of the Department of Applied Economics, has been elected to a Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. M. L. Berryman has taken silk, and has been appointed Recorder of Gravesend.

Mr. E. G. Robey has been appointed a member of the British War Crimes Executive.

The following honours have been gained:

Flight Lieutenant J. Morton, R.A.F.V.R., 608th squadron—D.F.C.

Lieutenant D. W. Scott-Barrett, Scots Guards—M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. S. Sheldon, R.A.S.C.—O.B.E.

Flight Lieutenant D. L. Stevenson, R.A.F.V.R.—D.F.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Remington-Hobbs, Cameronians—D.S.O.

We regret that the award of the C.B. to Mr. G. G. Williams of the Ministry of Education was omitted from the Birthday Honours List in our last issue.

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED

Major J. C. Bune, Parachute Regiment.
Flying Officer C. P. Clark, R.A.F.V.R.
Pilot Officer G. D. Evers, R.A.F.
Lieutenant H. N. D. Russell, Malay Regiment.
Captain I. P. G. Walker, R.A.C. Queen's Bays.

DIED AS PRISONER OF WAR

Bombardier A. C. Stuttaford, R.A.

BIRTHS

BEDFORD.—On October 22nd, 1945, to Sara, wife of Felix H. L. Bedford, a daughter.
BROWN.—On July 23rd, 1945, in London, to Marion, wife of C. D. Brown, a son.
BUHLER.—On June 23rd, 1945, in London, to Alice, wife of E. J. Buhler, a daughter.
CAHN.—On October 24th, 1945, in London, to Kathleen, wife of C. M. Cahn, a daughter.
CHAPMAN.—On November 17th, 1944, to the wife of Major J. F. Salter Chapman, R.E.M.E., C.M.F., a daughter.
CHISHOLM.—On October 18th, 1945, to Josephine, wife of A. H. T. Chisholm, a daughter.
COCKS.—On September 6th, 1945, at Ashburton, to Penny, wife of Group Captain A. H. W. J. Cocks, a son.
CUNYNGHAM.—On September 6th, 1945, in Washington, D.C., to Cicely, wife of Ian Cunyngham, a son.
DAVIDSON-HOUSTON.—On October 21st, 1945, at Esher, to Vernie, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. C. Davidson-Houston, R. Berks, a son.
DE BOER.—To wife of Major A. P. De Boer, 6th Ghurka Rifles, a son.
FROST.—On August 20th, 1945, at Bolney, Sussex, to Alice, wife of Richard Frost, twin sons.
GUTTERIDGE.—On September 20th, 1945, to Joan, wife of Richard Gutteridge, a son.
HUGHES.—On September 4th, 1945, at Woking, to Bobbie, wife of Major S. J. S. Hughes, a son.
LONNON.—On October 13th, 1945, at Weymouth, to Ida, wife of Major M. P. Lonnon, R.E., a son.
PEWTRESS.—On July 6th, 1945, at New Barnet, to Margaret, wife of Flight Lieutenant H. L. Pewtress, A.F.C., R.A.F., a daughter.
REID.—On September 12th, 1945, to Pamela, wife of Sub-Lieutenant I. D. M. Reid, R.N.V.R., a son.
RICHMOND-WATSON.—On September 25th, 1945, at Holmbury St. Mary, to Gladys, wife of Wing Commander Euan Richmond-Watson, a daughter.
SAUNDERS.—On July 31st, 1945, at Bournemouth, to Patricia Anna, wife of K. S. Saunders, a son.

SIMPSON.—On July 31st, 1945, at Whitbourne, Herefordshire, to Dorothy, wife of D. C. Simpson, a son.

STEVENS.—On July 8th, 1945, at Kingston-on-Thames, to Helen, wife of Lieutenant F. G. Stevens, R.N.V.R., a daughter.

STEWART.—On August 27th, 1945, at Beaconsfield, to Jean Elizabeth, wife of Captain I. B. Stewart, Cameron Highlanders, a daughter.

UPSDELL.—On October 30th, 1945, in London, to Mary, wife of Jack Upsdell, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BUDGETT-SLADE.—On September 19th, 1945, at Bournemouth, Lieutenant H. A. Budgett, R.A., to Patricia Elsie, daughter of the late Captain Slade, R.A., and Mrs. M. Slade.
BURY-HENDERSON.—On September 8th, 1945, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Major J. B. Bury, R. Signals, to Flight Officer Anne Henderson, M.B.E., W.A.A.F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Henderson, of 48, Porchester Terrace, London.
COLEMAN-BARTHOLOMEW.—On July 6th, 1945, at St. Mary's, Broadwater, Worthing, the Reverend Robert W. A. Coleman to Lucette, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bartholomew, of Worthing.
FENTON-LEWIS.—On September 26th, 1945, in London, F. C. Fenton to Bridget, only daughter of Canon and Mrs. Trevor Lewis, of Northampton.
GAMBLES-McCLINTOCK.—On July 28th, 1945, at Troodos, Cyprus, R. M. Gambles to Margaret Ethel, third daughter of the Rev. E. L. L. McClintock and Mrs. McClintock, of Platt Vicarage, Sevenoaks.
MABEY-COOK.—On July 28th, 1945, at Sutton, C. H. C. Mabe to Winifred Eileen, elder daughter of the late Mr. R. A. Cook and Mrs. Cook, of Sutton.
MACMILLAN-HANDS.—On October 31st, 1945, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, W. D. G. Macmillan to Muriel Mary, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. A. J. G. Hands, of Whetstone, Middlesex.
MAYNARD-BAKER.—On May 17th, 1945, at New Delhi Cathedral, Captain E. F. G. Maynard, 8th Punjab Regiment, to Patricia, daughter of the late Mr. George Baker and Mrs. Baker, of Trieste.
ROWLAND-JONES-BERGSON.—On August 9th, 1945, at Ootacamund, India, Lieutenant A. R. V. Rowland-Jones, R.I.N.V.R., to Petty Officer Olivia Bergson, W.R.N.S., daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Bergson and Mrs. Bergson, of Hayward's Heath.

RUDDOCK-BRACKEY.—On July 12th, 1945, at Newport, I.O.W., the Reverend T. V. Ruddock to Hilda Ena, only daughter of Mr. R. T. Brackey, of Newport, and the late Mrs. Brackey.

SWAYTHLING-KNOX.—On August 13th, 1945, at Southampton, Lord Swaythling to Mrs. Jean Knox, C.B.E.

TABOR-LORENZEN.—On October 8th, 1945, at St. James-the-Less, Westminster, J. E. Tabor to Marjorie, elder daughter of the late Mr. Ernest Lorenzen, of Garnish, Newfoundland.

TANNER-CURZON.—On June 9th, 1945, in Westminster Abbey, Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., to Joan Doreen, eldest daughter of the Hon. Assheton Curzon, and of the late Mrs. Curzon.

TURNER-SAMUELS-TURNER.—On June 17th, 1945, at the West London Synagogue, Bryn Turner-Samuels to Dorothea, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. Turner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

UNWIN-GURNEY.—On September 1st, 1945, in London, C. B. Unwin to Joan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gurney.

OBITUARY

We record with regret the deaths of the following Old Westminsters:

EDGAR HAMILTON ATKINSON, who died on October 4th as the result of an accident, was born in 1883 and was at Westminster from 1897 to 1900. He served in the Great War as a gunner. He was married and lived at Crowborough.

JOHN CUTHBERT BUNE was born in 1914, and was admitted to the School up Ashburnham in 1927. In 1933 he proceeded to St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he divided his interest between literature and athletics. He was a fine swimmer, and played water polo against Oxford in 1936. He was later called to the Bar. Early in the war he joined the Royal Fusiliers, and after attaining the rank of Major, transferred to the Parachute Regiment. After the affair at Arnhem he was reported missing and is now presumed to have lost his life. He married Hilde Dorothy, daughter of Mr. H. W. Thompson, of Sydney, and is survived by his widow and two children.

LAURENCE HORACE JAMES BURROUGHS died recently at Maidenhead at the age of 68. He was at Westminster for two years, from 1891 to 1892. He married in 1901, Mabel, daughter of Mr. J. L. Finlinson, of South Godstone.

ERIC STRANSOM CALEY, who died suddenly at Exeter on July 9th, shortly before his forty-fourth birthday, entered the School in 1915. After leaving he became a student at St. Thomas' Hospital, and took his M.R.C.S. in 1927. He was for some time in practice at Worthing. He is survived by his widow.

CHARLES PETER CLARK, who was previously reported missing, and is now presumed to have been killed in action on September 29th of last year, was up Grant's from 1922 to 1926. He became manager of his father's firm at Clairac. In 1936 he married Cynthia, daughter of Mr. Arnold Browett, of Coventry. At the outbreak of war he joined the R.A.F.V.R., and received a commission in 1942. He was 36 years of age.

CHARLES WHITTON CROWDY was born in 1864, and followed his two brothers to Westminster in 1879. He was admitted a solicitor, and practised first in Torquay and later in London. In 1914 he married Sybil, daughter of Mr. H. N. Harvey, of Hayle, Cornwall.

DAVID FLETCHER CURRIER was born in 1915 and came to Westminster for a year from Milton Academy under a scheme for interchange of pupils. He returned to Yale University, and was employed in American Airlines before the war. He joined the U.S.N.R. in 1941, and was promoted Lieutenant. He was killed in action when his ship was torpedoed off North Carolina in August, 1943. For his bravery and coolness in this action he posthumously received an official commendation.

GILBERT DAVEY EVERS, who was reported missing from air operations over Germany last January, and is now presumed to have lost his life, was at Westminster from 1925 to 1929. He joined the R.A.F. and became Pilot Officer. At the time of his death he was 33.

GEOFFREY CECIL FORMILLI was born in 1891, and was at the School from 1905 to 1910, and played for two seasons in the Football XI. He went to Woolwich, and received a commission in the Royal Artillery. In the Great War he served in France, first with a Heavy Battery, and subsequently with the R.A.F. He was shot down over the German lines and made prisoner in 1918, and received a mention in despatches. Afterwards he remained on the Reserve of Officers, and in 1939 he was Captain and Adjutant in the R.A.C. At the outbreak of the last war he was G.S.O.1 and a Lieutenant-Colonel at the War Office, but was gazetted out of the Reserve for ill-health in 1944. He died after a long illness on October 7th last. He married in 1934 Celia, daughter of Sir William Goode, K.B.E.

HAROLD HOLLOCOMBE GORDON, who died in his 71st year at Ashted on July 24th, was at Westminster from 1883 to 1887. He married in 1901, Lilian, eldest daughter of Edward Chetwynd-Stapleton.

LOUIS GRIMBLE GROVES lost his life on operational duty last September. Born in 1921, he was at Westminster for three terms in 1935. He joined the R.A.F.V.R. and acted as meteorological observer.

ROBERT WILLIAM FREDERICK HARRISON, who died at his home in the Isle of Wight at the age of 87, was admitted to the School in 1871. Though called to the Bar he never practised, but was at different times assistant secretary to the City and Guilds Institute, secretary to the Art Union of London, and tutor to Lord Carnarvon. But the most important work of his life was done as assistant secretary to the Royal Society, where his industry and devotion effected conspicuous improvements in its organisation. He was a man of many interests and skills: a member of the Solent Yacht Club, he built and sailed his own cutter; a fine violinist, he contributed an article on the violin to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. After twenty-four years' service with the Royal Society he retired to live at Godhill in the Isle of Wight. In 1887 he married Bertha, daughter of Mr. M. Young, of Send, who survives him.

RICHARD GEORGE VYVYAN HICKS was born in 1923, and was admitted in 1937. He took his degree at Cambridge, and received a commission in the R.E.M.E. His death from typhoid occurred in a Bombay hospital on July 3rd.

ROBERT EDWARD INGRAM HOLMES died in July at the age of 47. On leaving school in 1917 he was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards and served in France, where he was wounded. He studied for the Stage at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and was awarded the silver medal. He appeared in many successful London plays, and was particularly memorable as Laertes in the modern-dress Hamlet at the Kingsway. On the outbreak of war he was gazetted to the Royal Artillery.

PERCY ERSKINE LEE came to the School in 1895, and afterwards proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford. For nine years a master at Dover College, he took Holy Orders in 1912, and served as a chaplain in the Great War, receiving a mention in despatches. After the war he became a chaplain in India and in 1934 was appointed an honorary Canon of Calcutta. For the last few years he was Rector of Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset. He married in 1921 Mary Hilda, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, of Plymouth.

FREDERICK VALIANT COTTON LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, who died on July 12th at the age of 83 was at Westminster 1877-8. From Pembroke Collegé, Cambridge, he emigrated to Australia, and served with the New South Wales Mounted Police in the Boer War. He was awarded the D.S.O. In 1901 he married the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Carlisle, Canon of Melbourne.

JOHN HERBERT PECK entered the School in 1880 and left after one year. He was re-admitted in 1883 and stayed till 1885, when he went to Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Royal

Dublin Fusiliers, later transferring to the Indian Army. From 1906 till his retirement in 1921 he was in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department in civil employ. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Batt, M.D.

THOMAS CHARLES BRYAN PULVERTAFT was born in 1899, and was up Homeboarders from 1912 to 1917. After serving in the Labour Corps in the Great War he went out to India in business. He married Nancy, daughter of James Worrall, of Monasterevan.

EDWARD READ DAVIES died in London on September 10th, at the age of 76. He was admitted from Dulwich College in 1881, and went up to Balliol on leaving Westminster. While there he shot for the Chancellor's Prize at Bisley. He was gazetted to the R.A.S.C., obtaining his majority in 1900. During the Great War he was for some time employed on recruiting duties.

JAMES ARTHUR WARRINGTON ROGERS, who died suddenly on July 7th, in his 70th year, belonged to a family which for more than 180 years had been associated with the legal profession and with the City of Westminster. The son of an Old Westminster, he was admitted to the School in 1892. In 1905 he succeeded his father as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Division of St. Margaret and St. John, and as Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees of Arneway's Charity. He married Josephine, daughter of Mr. George Taylor, of Bromley, Kent.

HENRY NEVILLE DASHWOOD RUSSELL is reported to have been killed in action in 1942, as a Lieutenant in the Malay Regiment. After leaving the School in 1923 he was for a time farming in New Zealand, and in 1931 joined the Government Monopolies Department in the Malay States. He married Evelyn Millicent Leigh-Hunt. He was 36.

CHARLES JOHN SHEBBEARE, who died recently at Oxford at the age of 80, came to Westminster as a Queen's Scholar in 1879. He went to Oxford—first to St. Mary Hall and then to Christ Church—and was ordained in 1888 to a curacy at Enfield. He was for twenty-three years Rector of Swerford, Oxfordshire, and from 1921 to 1942 Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, and also Chaplain to the King. Dr. Shebbeare was the author of a number of publications on comparative religion, was a member of the Archbishops' Doctrinal Commission, and a lecturer at both Oxford and Cambridge. He married Evelyne, daughter of the Reverend C. Joyce, vicar of Sydenham, and had three sons.

JOSEPH HOPE STRETTON was born in 1876, and admitted to the School in 1890. He left in the following year to go to Uppingham. In 1900 he became a solicitor and practised in London.

MICHAEL CHARLES STUTTAFORD, who died on June 6th at a Prisoners of War Camp in Sumatra at the age of 26, was up Ashburnham from 1932 to 1937, and proceeded with a postmastership to Merton College. In the war he served as a bombardier in the Royal Artillery.

PAUL TALFOURD-JONES met his death recently in a motor-car accident. Born in 1914, he was admitted in 1928, and matriculated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1933.

O.W. DINNER

Foundation Day—November 17th was celebrated by a dinner of Oxford Old Westminsters, held at Christ Church. Mr. M. T. Cherniavsky (Balliol) was in the Chair and about forty Old Westminsters were present. The health of the guests was proposed by Mr. M. Kinchin-Smith (Christ Church) and replied to by Sir Henry Tizard (President of Magdalen). Mr. W. A. Pantin (Oriel) proposed the toast of Oxford, and Mr. J. G. Barrington-Ward (Christ Church) replied. Finally, Mr. T. J. Brown (Christ Church) gave the toast of Floreat, and the Master of the King's Scholars replied on behalf of the School.

The thanks of the assembled company are due to the organisers of the dinner for a very enjoyable evening, and to the acting Steward of Christ Church for an excellent meal. A message of greeting to the School was conveyed to the Head Master from the Old Westminsters at Oxford.

GAMES COMMITTEE

FUTURE FIXTURES

At the last meeting of the Games Committee it was felt to be too early to arrange a regular Fixture List for Cricket and Football before—at all events—September, 1946.

The Committee will, however, be glad to give permission to any individual to arrange a match who is prepared to raise a side for it. A note of all proposed matches should be sent to the Games Secretary, who is then authorised to meet the reasonable expenses of the fixture.

"BUTTERFLIES C.C."

I shall be glad if any members of School Cricket Elevens between 1939 and 1945 who would like to become candidates for election to the "Butterflies" will write to me giving some details of their years in the Eleven and their cricket ability.

It is customary for candidates to play in a qualifying match, and even though they may not be free from service duties for some time, there is no reason why they should not have their name put up for election at the Annual Meeting, which will probably take place in March, 1946.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. 0d., payable upon election, and there is no annual subscription.

Names of those interested should be sent to me—W. E. Gerrish, at Woodlands Hill, Woodlands Road, Surbiton.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE No. 2233

The summer meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on June 14th, when a full programme of work was carried out. The V.W. Bro. Laurence H. Tufnell (Old Etonian and Lutine Lodges), the Grand Treasurer, was present. Dr. Henry Batten, who is a Steward of the Lodge, was accompanied by his father, Mr. H. E. Batten, F.R.C.S., Past Grand Deacon, and other officers of Grand Lodge attended. Sister Lodges represented were those associated with Bradfield and Merchant Taylors. Afterwards the Brethren dined at the Holborn Restaurant. The speakers included, besides the Grand Treasurer, the Masters or Past Masters of the Gallery, Lion and Lamb, Walthamstow, and Johann Gutenberg Lodges.

An adjourned meeting of the Old Westminsters' Lodge Benevolent Association took place before the opening of the Lodge, and there were further drawings among members for life governorships of the Masonic Charities. The Brethren who were successful chose the Girls', Boys and Old People's Institutions.

All enquiries respecting the activities of the Lodge should be addressed to H. L. Geare, Esq., Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS COMMITTEE

An informal dinner was held under the auspices of the Entertainments Committee at the Waldorf Hotel, London, on the 12th October, 1945, with Dr. C. C. J. Webb, deputising for Sir Arthur Knapp, the President of the Elizabethan Club, in the Chair.

Some 167 Old Westminsters, wives and friends, sat down, and it is fair to say that this was the first approach to a gathering reminiscent of those larger gatherings so ably organised by Mr. Graham before the war.

After an excellent dinner, the Loyal Toasts were honoured and "In Piam Memoriam" was drunk, after a verse of the School Song had been played.

Lord Davidson then proposed the toast of "Our Guests". After expressing the pleasure that he had in being chosen for that task, he spoke of the danger of referring to individual guests and perhaps inadvertently omitting altogether some guest of great importance. But he felt that he must refer to the Deputy Mayor of Westminster, representing that City in the unavoidable absence elsewhere of the Mayor. He also felt that he could hardly call the Dean of Gloucester a guest, as he was, as a former Headmaster, "one of us," similarly the Dean of Westminster, as chairman of the Governing Body, was one of the family.

He made some eulogistic remarks about Mr. E. R. B. Graham, who had once more triumphed over every difficulty in arranging the dinner, and thought every one ought to be proud of an occasion marking the return of the School from exile, and of the way in which the School had surmounted all the difficulties arising out of the war. He thought, too, that the inhabitants of those parts, where the

School had been, would cherish memories which would not easily be forgotten.

He concluded by coupling the name of the Deputy Mayor with the toast, and hoped that complete harmony would, as always, exist between the School and the Civic authorities.

The Deputy Mayor in reply said that he felt he was among friends, and that, though he disliked making speeches as a rule, this was an exception. He said that all present were at one in their love for the City of Westminster, the Hub of the Empire, including in its boundaries, as it did, nearly every important Institution, including the School. He was not going to make any rash promises, but he had had ties with the Scouts of the School in the past, and would always do all that he could to help Westminster.

The Dean of Westminster then proposed "Floreat," and after defining what a speech was, or should be, welcomed the School back to Westminster, referring to it as a breath of fresh life in the Precincts. He touched on the question of School dress, which would be watched with interest by many, and ended on a note of pride in the School and its tradition, mentioned in the Statutes, as it was, first among the three Royal Colleges.

The Head Master, replying, at once referred to the exorbitant price of top hats, which forbade any return at present to the previous customary wear. He also said that he had been told that he was to limit his speech to eight minutes, though it is fair to add that he did not disappoint his audience by observing that limit too strictly. He felt grateful for the hospitality extended to him, and for all the informal gatherings throughout the war.

He referred with pride to the way the return of the School had been carried out by all concerned, and with

sadness to the retirement of Arnold Willett, and his devotion and self-effacing loyalty to Westminster, and to the fact that there had been no such close connection with the School since Dean Vincent.

He touched with pride on those Old Westminsters who had fought, and on those who had died, for their country.

He was grateful for many kindnesses from parents and friends, and from the Dean and Chapter. He mentioned the Bursar, Mr. Turner, and how he had kept the flag flying at Westminster, with much gratitude. He said that the Visitors' Book would be maintained at Westminster, and alluded to the fact that Sir Edgar Horne's generosity in making No. 17 Dean's Yard available was now bearing abundant fruit. He concluded by hoping that, as always, Westminster would continue to turn out profitable members of Church and Nation.

Dr. Costley White then proposed the health of the Chairman, referring to his own knowledge of him, and to the help that he had been to him personally when Head Master. He also referred to the courage of the Governing Body during the war, and to the way in which the Head Master had upheld the best traditions of the School. Dr. Webb replied suitably; and then Lt.-Colonel Davson proposed the health of Mr. E. R. B. Graham in gratitude for the series of informal functions which he had so successfully organised during the war. Without his energy and the amount of work which he had done, it would have been impossible to have carried them all out so successfully. Mr. Graham replied, saying that it was to him a labour of love, and that he would go on, so long as he was wanted. Thereafter the parties split up, and there was an opportunity for talk with other Old Westminsters, who had not met for some time, and then, alas! it was time for all to go home.

S. H.

FLOREAT