



The Elizabethan.

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DEBATE.

FIDIMUS ELOQUIO. JUV.

SUCH was the heading of an article which appeared in the columns of the *Elizabethan* for March 1875 (exactly four years ago). That article dwelt briefly on the advantages and opportunities offered for a Debating Society at Westminster, pointing out the fact that Westminster stood almost alone among public schools in neglecting her opportunities in this particular, and terminated in a school note, recording a sixth meeting, in which the then existing scheme for a Debating Society was provisionally adopted. This scheme fell through—its fall is mentioned in the next number of the *Elizabethan*—and for four years more the School remained as it had remained for some time previously, debateless. There is only one account of any School Debating Society at Westminster before the present time; this Society was formed in 1866, and was limited to Upper Elections and Townboys in the Sixth and Shell. An account of its formation, rules and proceedings survives

in one of the ledgers in College; it appears to have flourished during the Election Term of 1866, until we come to the following melancholy entry in the ledger:—'Tuesday, April 3rd, 1866. There was not a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum, and the Society adjourned to Monday, April 10th, 1866.' After this there is nothing in the ledger but a wilderness of blank pages; from which we fear that the Society died an untimely death. How the many celebrated orators—the statesmen, the lawyers, the divines—who were educated at Westminster ever attained their celebrity for eloquence we cannot say; probably in their case, as one of our correspondents has suggested, the orator, like the poet, was born and not made, as their opportunities for practising rhetoric while at Westminster appear to have been small in the extreme.

Shortly after the failure of the above-mentioned scheme in 1875, a movement set in, which was entitled at the time by its enemies, the Westminster Improvement Mania. The proposed improvements were mostly innovations of some sort or another, more or less plausible and possible; and among them we find the old idea of a

Debating Society cropping up more than once; but it was always either treated with silent contempt, as an idea too Utopian ever to be realised, or else 'scathed by the flash of terrible invective' at the hands of the few correspondents of the *Elizabethan* who thought it worth while to oppose a proposal which no one ever dreamed would be seriously entertained. One Editor, we recollect, declined to insert any further communications on a subject which was in his opinion worn threadbare; and until quite lately the Debating Society question has not again figured in our columns. It was then, however, not only apparent from the pages of the *Elizabethan*, that the idea had taken a deeper root in the School than had most of its former companions; but also from the significant fact that it had actually borne fruit. The tree that bore this fruit, it is true, was not endowed with sufficient strength to flourish as the palm-tree, nor even to blossom as the rose; it can hardly have been said to have even put forth its branches to the light of day, but rather to have grown in secret, in the dark places of the earth, so that few but those actually connected with it knew of its existence. Exist, however, it did, and flourish in its humble way in a twofold existence—in the form of two private Debating Societies—one of which enjoyed fair success up Grant's, while the other was started rather more than a year ago in College by some enterprising and eloquent Under Elections.

Towards the close of last year the subject was again ventilated through the medium of the *Elizabethan*; and on returning to Westminster at the beginning of this term, an unusual spirit of energy being abroad, some active steps were taken towards the accomplishment of the desired end. The requisite permission was obtained without difficulty from the authorities, and sundry Sixth meetings were held to frame rules, elect members, and complete those other arrangements which, though tedious, were necessary. The Society will consist of 40 members, those not *ex officio* being elected by ballot, one black ball cancelling five white. *Ex-officio* members consist of the Seniors, and all Third Elections and Townboys who are in the Sixth. A meeting will be held every week, and we trust that when the first feeling of novelty has evaporated, the Society will not be allowed to fall to the ground for want of support. A brief account of the debates will appear each month in our columns, and it is to be hoped that members will not only use the Society as a means of exercising their rhetorical talents, but as a source of general information; and that with this aim in view, they will take a little trouble now and then to acquire

some accurate knowledge of the subject on which they are about to vote, if not to speak. A correspondent signing himself 'W. E. G.' has expressed his opinion that if nothing better can be brought forward at these debates than 'the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity,' it is hardly worth while to form a Debating Society at all. We fully agree on this point with 'W. E. G.,' and trust that a Society which has made a good beginning will not be allowed to degenerate into a nursery for puerile folly, if for nothing worse. Such a result would fully justify the opposition formerly displayed by some members of the School to the establishment of the Society; and would lay the School open to an accusation, sweeping, indeed, but one which in that case could not be refuted, viz. that its members could not meet to talk anything approaching to sense for the brief space of an hour and a half per week.

Our February number contained a long letter from another correspondent on this subject; and he earnestly pleaded the cause of those members of the School, who, though not distinguished for their scholastic abilities, would more truly appreciate a Debating Society than many of those whose names figure far above theirs on the School Lists. He pointed out how hard it was on them to be debarred from a chance of joining in a pursuit particularly adapted to their abilities, merely for the reason that they did not occupy higher places in the School, and urged that if a Debating Society was started, it should be with the clear understanding that no one should be excluded merely because he happened to be the lag of a low form. Although we cannot agree with our correspondent that 'class-distinction in the sense of "form-distinction," is the great fault in Public School management,' yet we think there is much truth in his other remarks; but, though an Old Westminster, he seems unfortunately to forget that there are such things as lock-hours, leave of absence from which must be obtained before any member can attend a Society which holds its meetings up School after 5.30. P.M. The House-Masters, not unnaturally, we think, object to throwing the leave open to the School, and prefer to limit it to the higher forms, thereby nipping in the bud our correspondent's philanthropic project, and checking a copious flow of 'winged words,' which would doubtless otherwise be at the service of the Society. Still we believe that were anyone low down in the School to display any talent for debate he might yet be admitted to the Society, provided always that he could steer clear of black balls when nominated for election: however, nothing on this point has as yet been definitely settled.

WESTMINSTER AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXAMINING a collection of prints and drawings of London in the various stages of its growth, at the South Kensington Museum, a short time since, we lighted upon a series of views of which some account may interest the readers of the *Elizabethan*. The drawings in question bring before us the School and its surroundings during the latter half of the last and the commencement of the present century. First we have a view of Great College Street, apparently not very different then from what it is now, with a pavement high above the road; a pastry-cook's shop with bow windows occupies the site of the present Sutcliff, and in the foreground a Q. S. of the period is depicted as returning thence. Next comes a view of the old Dormitory, dated 1758. This old Dormitory had for its principal feature a big archway, in an apparently somewhat ruinous condition; on either side of this a couple of rows of Gothic windows indicate the habitations of the Q. SS., who must have found it somewhat cool and airy, especially in the winter. The building was evidently a part of the monastic buildings of St. Peter's Abbey, traces of which may still be seen on the south (west?) side of Dean's Yard. Next we see the demolition of the old building, and Lord Burlington's design (dated 1760) for a new 'school and dormitory,' resembling the present building in the main, but enriched with urns and statues, which, apparently, were realised only on paper. Then we come across a portrayal of College Gardens, looking like a sylvan solitude, full of trees, its undulating surface clothed in a rank but verdant mantle of weeds and wild flowers.

Now returning by an easy transition to another much later presentment of the Dormitory, we see the open cloister, beneath which the canons were wont, according to tradition, to compose their sermons, and which, it may be remembered, an illustrated paper not long ago depicted as still existing—rather a curious anachronism, as it must be more than thirty years since they were walled in and converted into rooms.

But now to return awhile to the other side. Judging from a sketch dated 1803, Little Dean's Yard has altered but slightly during this century. This drawing, taken from the house of the Rev. Mr. Douglass, apparently one of the House-Masters, gives a view of School doors, and a great semicircular bit of wall bulging out into the racket court; but there is no sign of what is now yclept 'Stoker's Den' (*vide* the last *Elizabethan* but one). Another picture, dated December 15, 1834, gives us Little Dean's Yards in gala array, with moonlight falling on lamps, and tented passages and crimson carpets, when William IV. visited the Westminster Play with Prince George, now the Duke of Cambridge, in the days when Dr. Williamson was Head-Master of the School. Quitting Little Dean's Yard, and passing one or two drawings of the entrance to College Hall, almost exactly as it is now, we meet with a sketch of 'the house of Mr. Fellows, the Drawing Master, Dean's Yard, Westminster, 1820.' This

house seems to have been swept away, as there is no house corresponding to it in the yard. Who Mr. Fellows was, and whether his house was a boarding-house, which seems improbable, we are at a loss to know—perhaps some of the readers of the *Elizabethan* may be able to help us. This completes the list of the principal drawings which are more immediately connected with Westminster School, and of these there are many repetitions and variations, which we have purposely left unnoticed, our object being only to sketch the salient changes in the School buildings during the last hundred years or so.

The feeling which is uppermost in our minds at the conclusion of our survey is one of wonder at the intense conservatism of the School, as displayed in its buildings and arrangements, which seem hardly to have altered since the erection of the new Dormitory, more than a century ago; and this is the more remarkable, standing as Westminster does in a part of the Metropolis which has (as numerous drawings in the collection testify) undergone greater and more radical changes than almost any other district of London in recent times.

[We have to thank the unknown author for the above interesting contribution, which we have inserted with a few alterations in diction and punctuation.]

As the date 1760 may mislead, we beg to state that the first stone of the new Dormitory was laid in 1722. The work progressed very slowly, and though the date of its first occupation by the King's Scholars is not exactly known, it cannot have been earlier than 1730. See *Lusus Alteri Westmonasteriensis*, p. 45, note Q.—ED.]

SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR SEVERN gave his first lecture in School on January 29. The subject he chose was Voltaic Electricity, which he described as being a phase of energy. He then showed the energy of water diluted with a solution of sulphuric acid, which was powerful enough to ring a bell. He also illustrated the different powers of high and low current batteries by an experiment with a torpedo, firing it with the one and testing it with the other, which, though not powerful enough to fire it, still was able to ring the electric bell. The decomposition of water was next represented on the screen by means of the lime light, the Professor also giving us an insight into electrolysis by showing on the disc the formation of crystals by the passage of the electric current through a solution of lead.

Next Professor Severn explained the principles of electro-magnetism, dwelling especially on Morse's telegraph, the action of which he represented on the screen. But by far the most interesting portion of the lecture was the exhibition of the electric light. Professor Severn had two lamps, Browning's large and small ones. He showed how the charcoal burnt away by representing the process on the screen; also explaining the new Jablochoff candle, consisting of two parallel sticks of carbon, placed upright and kept burning at an equal rate by constant charges of current. At the close of the lecture the Professor turned

the light on full, for the benefit of his audience, who were immensely gratified by it.

The subject of Professor Severn's second lecture, delivered on February 5, was, The Spectrum Analysis and Radiant Energy, in which he described the old theory of light being sent out by the eye, and the new emission theory of Newton; relating how Thomas Young took up Newton's work where the latter had stumbled. He then went on to describe Newton's first experiment with the prism, explaining to us how light was really sound unheard, and that light existed where we saw none, by darkening the room and then taking a photograph of a print, which he pinned to the screen, in a line with the rays of the spectrum, but at the distance of about one foot from them, and which, though apparently in darkness, he proved to be in invisible light, by the success of his experiment, which evoked loud applause. Photographs were also taken by means of the Magnesium Light, which he also used to illuminate some flowers for the purpose of comparing them in that light with their appearance in the light of the spectrum. The diagram on the screen next represented the various phenomena seen in a total eclipse of the sun, including the rose-coloured prominences, &c.; then came the comparison of the spectra of some of the stars with that of the sun; the lecture closing with an amusing illustration of white light being produced by the revolution of many colours.

On Friday, February 7, Professor Severn came before us for the last time, devoting his final lecture to the discussion of terrestrial and electro magnetism. He commenced by describing the ecliptic or earth's position as regards the sun, and the consequent distance between the axial and magnetic poles; showing how the sun's spots affected terrestrial magnetism, especially when the Aurora Borealis appeared at the time of its periodicity. The whole lecture was exclusively upon magnetism, permanent magnets, mariner's compass, &c., reaching eventually the highly interesting subject of electro-magnetic power, to explain which Professor Severn made use of two machines, one a pump, the other a machine for sawing, or working a sewing machine. This brought a series of exceedingly interesting lectures to a close; and we tender our most grateful thanks to Professor Severn for his kindness.

THE RACKET COURTS EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO.

THE vexed question, 'Ought Westminster to be removed into the country or not?' has been so often brought under the notice of all who are in any way interested in the School and its welfare, that it would be superfluous and presumptive for us to attempt to enter into the *pros* and *cons* of the case now; and we have no intention of doing so. But some extracts from an article which we happened to come across the other day, and which bears upon a question so im-

portant to all Westminsters, may be found of sufficient interest to warrant their appearance in these columns; particularly as the article relates what its author saw of the School some eighteen years ago. The article begins with an account of the scene in the Eton Playing Fields on a hot summer evening; how on one side there is a cricket match going on beneath the long shadows of the tall elms, while the river (which, as it glides past with its beautifully clear stream, differs so vastly from the muddy Thames at Westminster) affords exercise and amusement to those who prefer boating and swimming to cricket.

The article proceeds: 'Let us now glance for a moment into the Westminster racket court' (the writer appears to have been in blissful ignorance of the existence of a place yecept Vincent Square). 'In the first place, it is thoroughly defective *as* a racket court. It is not made for the purpose, the extent of wall is insufficient, there are breaks and interruptions in its surface that are fatal to the game, and there are certain recesses under the steps which lead up to the doors of the houses bordering the court, into which the ball is for ever getting, and into which it never enters without interrupting the game. A couple of languid young gentlemen in white neckcloths and gowns, and with highly dressed hair, were playing a game, which it made one wretched to look on at. These listless racketers rarely, if ever, hit the ball twice before it dropped. In very successful moments one of the players would strike the ball and the other on its rebound would manage to hit it again, but this was very unusual. The ordinary course of the game was less brilliant, and one racketeer would generally hit the ball in a listless manner, taking no note of where it was going; the other would miss it, and would feebly utter a call to some small youth who was loitering about to "send it up." It would then be sent up, and the same process gone through again. There were some little boys in white neckcloths, sitting about on stone steps, plunged in such depths of depression, that even the arrival of the postman with letters for them directed "esquire" failed to arouse them.' The picture is one on which we may well pause to reflect. It is not a very bright one, it must be confessed, for besides the miserable condition of the racket court, there seems to have been an air of languor about the place, referable to the London atmosphere, which contrasted unfavourably with the gentle breezes and cool shade in the Eton Playing Fields. The article was written avowedly in the hope of bringing about, or helping to bring about, the removal of Westminster into the country. At present it has failed in its disinterested object, and judging from the result of our first debate, which was on this subject, the majority of the upper portion of the School seems to be rather glad, than otherwise, that the persuasive powers of the writer in question have not proved sufficient for the accomplishment of his philanthropic design. But '*revenons à nos moutons*': the London atmosphere does not appear to be so very detrimental to the various games here. The rackets here are as good as circumstances permit, but as long as we remain here—and it is likely to be a

very long time—there seems no chance of matters being improved; but there is no reason why what we have should not be made and kept as perfect as possible. It is true the racket court is defective as a racket court, but then, it is also true it is not made for the purpose; still there is no reason why the breaks and interruptions should remain as they are, and it is surprising to see that they really are there still, even after the lapse of eighteen years. Improvements have been made of late years, but there are still many gaps and irregularities in the plaster which ought to be filled up, to say nothing of the pavement, which is always more or less covered with gravel, and is not as level as it ought to be. The racket season is just beginning: might not something be done in the matter?

To return, however, to the article: if the writer had been aware, as apparently he was not, of the existence of Vincent Square, and had taken the trouble to pay a visit to that highly interesting place on some fine half-holiday, it is probable he would have seen there that which would have spared him the time and thought his effusion must have cost him. All the same we cannot help thinking that his walk through the neighbouring streets, which are certainly not the cleanest of the clean, might have supplied him with fresh arguments for his case, and opened his eyes still wider to the, to him, urgent necessity of our removal into the country.

We may rejoice for some reasons that he has failed in his above-mentioned object, but as he began so will he end: 'How well you are looking!' 'Why, yes. I have just returned from the *country*.'

Significant though the words be, we doubt whether the accusation implied in them has any real foundation, and, once more, we may rejoice that they have remained unheeded.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of this long-desired Society was held on Thursday, February 6, the proposition for debate being that, 'The removal of the School into the country is not to be desired.'

The speakers on either side were as follows:—

FOR THE MOTION.	AGAINST THE MOTION.
W. A. Cuppage (mover).	E. U. Eddis (opposer).
W. A. Peck (seconder).	W. F. G. Sandwith.
H. C. Benbow.	C. W. R. Tepper.
T. D. Rumball.	E. P. Guest.
A. F. Mackonochie.	
H. Lowry (President).	

The debate was, for the first attempt, fairly good; there were twenty-five members present, and the discussion was carried on warmly until the last moment, when a division took place, the motion being carried by a majority of seven, sixteen voting for, and nine against it.

The first point touched upon was the locality, which by many is considered prejudicial to the health of the School; but it was argued that the School had suffered very little from any disease, and in the

Public Schools Commission it was reported to be in a thoroughly healthy state. The sacrifice of old associations and traditions was mentioned; as, for instance, the associations with the Abbey, and also the Play, which, especially as a rendezvous of Old Westminsters, when lost, would always be looked back upon with regret; and above all things the privilege of admission into the Houses of Parliament. To this, however, a great objection was brought forward, inasmuch as so very few boys in the School are allowed this privilege. Then followed all the advantages which would be gained by the removal, such as the increase of numbers, and hence the greater chance of distinction in work and games, the number of which latter could be considerably augmented; a rifle corps could be organised, racket and fives courts built, far exceeding those of which we are now the happy possessors. Of course all this would cost money, but this could be raised by the sale of the School buildings and grounds, and was calculated to amount to 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*, which would certainly cover a great part of the expense. In regard to games, the question was asked what would become of Water, which was quite equal to Shooting in the opinion of the speaker.

The debate towards the end was carried on entirely by short question and answer, which, however, we think hardly surprising, considering that this was our first meeting. 'Speremus meliora.'

The second meeting of this Society was held on Friday, February 14, the motion being that 'The Abolition of Capital Punishment in this country is to be desired.' The speakers on either side were:—

FOR THE MOTION.	AGAINST THE MOTION.
E. U. Eddis (mover).	W. A. Peck (opposer).
F. R. Clarke (seconder).	W. Ritchie.
H. C. Benbow.	H. N. Robson.
	W. L. Benbow.

This debate showed a marked improvement on the former one, inasmuch as the speeches were longer and more to the point, one or two being remarkably good. There were twenty-two members present, and on dividing, the motion was rejected by sixteen to six.

To begin with, murder was divided into two heads, viz. premeditated and unpremeditated, which latter was stated to be very nearly akin to manslaughter, and, in the opinion of the speaker, the two kinds ought to meet with different degrees of punishment. An exception was made, however, as to capital punishment in the case of political murders, and desertion in time of war, for which crimes all agreed that the penalty of death was deserved.

It was then argued from the fact that a reprieve was so often granted, that public opinion tended in a great measure to the abolition of capital punishment. But perhaps the strongest argument brought forward was that in several cases the wrong man had been hanged for the offence, in which case what reparation could be made to the deceased, or to his family? Penal servitude and solitary confinement were considered to be fairer punishments and at the same time severer. It was proposed to add flogging at intervals to this confinement; but, with regard to this, it was

asked later on whether it would not be better to hang a man and have done with him, than to kill him by inches. Besides, there was the expense which must attend the maintenance of convicts, and there would always be the fear of their breaking loose, when it would be impossible to say what crimes they might not perpetrate upon the defenceless inhabitants of the neighbouring country. Great stress was laid upon the wish for notoriety which led many of the lower classes to commit murders, and this was used as an argument on both sides; some holding that this notoriety could not be reached but by the risk the murderer ran of being put to death; and others, that by hanging, such aspirations to notoriety were nipped in the bud. Capital punishment had been abolished for minor offences, and, indeed, it never could have been kept up, as the juries would refuse to convict where the punishment was so out of proportion to the offence. Finally, other countries were brought into consideration, and instances quoted on both sides of the question, which afforded a good deal of amusement, and brought to a conclusion a most interesting debate.

FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER v. CLAPHAM ROVERS.

A RATHER weak team of Rovers visited Vincent Square on February 5. The recent thaw had rendered the turf soft, and as rain fell during the whole of the play, the ground at the close of the game was a perfect quagmire. The ball was started a little after half-past 3 by Cuppage, and, notwithstanding the state of the ground, the game was fast throughout. Janson obtained the first goal for the School, to which Stanley added one as a set-off for the Rovers. Soon after ends had been changed Cuppage obtained a second goal for the School, and once more the Rovers equalised matters through Scott obtaining another goal for them. From now to the close of the game the play was very keen; but Cuppage again came to the rescue and secured victory for the School by obtaining the third goal for us. For the Rovers, Bambridge as back, and Stanley and Scott as forwards, played well; and for the School, Cuppage and Westmorland as forwards, and Eddis as back, were most conspicuous. The sides were as follows:—

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

C. H. Stanley, A. L. Bambridge (half-backs); E. H. Bambridge, W. E. Roller (backs); A. J. Stanley, S. W. Scott, H. S. Payne, W. E. Trevelyan, C. Keith-Falconer, N. Smith, and G. C. Roller.

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, H. Robson (backs); W. F. G. Sandwith (goal); H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, W. Stephenson, E. P. Guest, and F. W. Janson (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. GITANOS.

THIS match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, February 8, and resulted in a victory for the School by three goals to none. The Gitanos turned up three men short, but their places were ably supplied by the brothers Secretan and G. Stephenson. The Gitanos won the toss and chose the hospital goal, and Cuppage set the ball in motion at 3.30. For the first few minutes the visitors had the best of the game; but after the first quarter of an hour the School played up harder, and Benbow, well supported by Cuppage and Janson, obtained their first goal. Although the School made several good rushes, they were successfully repulsed by the fine back play of C. Secretan, Kinnaird, and Taylor; and, up to the call of half time, no further success was gained. When ends were changed, Westminster continued to act on the offensive, and their efforts were at length rewarded by Cuppage kicking the second goal for them off a capital middle by Benbow. Soon after this Sedgwick almost secured a goal for the Gitanos, but Sandwith just managed to reach the ball with his hands. A cry of 'hands' soon after gave the Gitanos a free kick, but Benbow ran down the side and middled the ball to Westmorland, who put it under the tape, but the goal was disallowed on the plea of off side. Several shots were now made at the Gitanos' goal, but nothing resulted to within a few minutes of time, when a corner kick fell to the School, and Cuppage sent the ball between the posts. Time was soon after called, and Westminster thus won a fast game by three goals to none. Janson, who had been playing well throughout, got his 'pinks' after the match.

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, E. P. Guest, F. W. Janson, A. P. Boyd (forwards); E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, N. Robson (backs); W. F. G. Sandwith (goal).

GITANOS.

H. B. Sedgwick (captain), G. H. Goodhart, T. Secretan, W. Carr, G. N. Nugee, R. D. Anderson, G. Stephenson, C. Daly, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (half-backs); C. C. Secretan, C. Taylor (backs).

WESTMINSTER v. SANDHURST.

THIS match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, November 23, in beautiful weather. Play commenced very early, as the Sandhurst men wished to get to the Oval to see their Rugby Union eleven play Woolwich after the match. Cuppage kicked off from the hospital end, and for the first ten minutes or so the R. M. C. had decidedly the best of the game, as our eleven played very loosely and our passing was not good. Before very long, however, the eleven got well together and began to press our opponents hard, and from a capital throw in of Eddis', Benbow charged the goalkeeper and got the ball between the posts. An

appeal was made to the umpire as to whom the throw belonged to, but the goal was allowed. Shortly afterwards, after a good run of Cuppage's, and some crossing from the right side and centre, Benbow secured a second goal from a long shot. They now succeeded in obtaining a goal, and shortly before time Cuppage scored the third goal for Westminster. It was an exceedingly fast game throughout, neither side flagging at all, as play only lasted for an hour, when we were left victors by three goals to one. The R. M. C. played well together, but were somewhat weak. Egerton (half-back) was very sure, and kicked well. For us, Cuppage did a lot of work, and Westmorland was, as usual, most energetic on the right wing. Sides :

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, H. N. Robson (backs); H. G. Westmorland, O. R. Bury, E. P. Guest, J. Acton, W. F. Sandwith (goals).

R. M. C.

W. E. Trevelyan (captain), V. Simpson, G. Maul, Charles, Randolph, Thompson, Witherby, W. R. G. Egerton, Plummer, Saltoun, French.

WESTMINSTER v. OLD FORESTERS.

THIS match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, November 30. A good deal of rain having previously fallen, the ground was in a very bad condition, and the game was far from being an enjoyable one. The Old Foresters won the toss and elected to play from the hospital end. In about a quarter of an hour Wooley secured the first goal for them, our backs offering very little opposition. A second was shortly after added, before half-time; and although after that the Westminster forwards strove hard to avert defeat, and had the best of the game during the last half, they were unable to score, thus leaving victory in the hands of our opponents by two goals to none. Sides :

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, O. R. Bury, H. S. Westmorland, E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, H. N. Robson (backs); E. P. Guest, J. Acton, W. F. G. Sandwith (goals).

OLD FORESTERS.

F. Charrington, J. W. M. Guy (backs); J. U. Bolton, H. W. Horner, P. Fairclough, F. Barry, T. M. Barry, T. M. Day-Wooley, J. D. Holt, A. W. Letts, and another.

These two matches were omitted from our last number through want of space.

CHARTERHOUSE MATCH.

A SEVERE fall of snow on the morning of Friday, February 21, gave rise to serious doubts as to whether our match with Charterhouse could come off on the

following day. A telegram, however, in the course of the afternoon, removed all anxiety on that score. The eleven left on Saturday by the 11.35 train from Waterloo, and arrived at Godalming at one o'clock, where no traces of the late snowstorm were visible, the ground being very hard and dry, which made the game very fast throughout. Cuppage lost the toss, and kicked off from the school end at 2.30 punctually. The game was at once hotly contested, the ball travelling quickly from goal to goal. The forwards soon began to settle down to their work, but our backs seemed scarcely at their ease at first with the small ball, and after about ten minutes' play Richards scored the first goal of the match for them, amidst deafening cheers from the Carthusians who lined the ropes. This reverse only acted as a spur to our forwards, and Westmorland on the right side gave their three backs enough to do, and shortly after Cuppage succeeded, by a magnificent run down the centre, in taking the ball right up to their goal, where, after a cross back from the left side, Benbow succeeded in getting the ball between the posts amidst ominous silence—1-1. It now looked as though Westminster was about to retrieve the laurels of the last two years, as we were several times within an ace of scoring, but the Charterhouse forwards redoubled their exertions, and played well together and passed most unselfishly, until they were rewarded by Wilson kicking a second goal for them, which was quickly followed by another from the foot of Clements—3-1. So the telegraph board announced when half-time was called. Things did not look very bright for us now, as the eleven seemed dispirited, and the backs also were strangely uncertain; but after Jackson had kicked off we got much better together, and some very fine runs were made by our forwards, one of which resulted in Janson, who was playing steadily and well on the left, scoring our second goal—3-2. The game now became faster than ever, and our eleven began to entertain hopes of making a draw of it, but they were rudely dispelled by their kicking a fourth goal from a scrimmage in front—4-2. The pace had begun to tell upon us, and the game was somewhat slack for the last quarter of an hour, and although a desperate effort was made just before time, no further advantage was gained on either side. The Charterhouse forwards played well together, and were altogether a faster team than ourselves, owing probably to their ground being always dry and fast, while the recent thaw and wet weather had made our own ground at Vincent Square very dead and heavy; Westmorland, however, along the side showed a great deal of pace. For them, Hull played extremely well, kicking hard and sure, especially when it is taken into consideration that he was their only full back. Richards and Wilson played well forward, and Clements was most useful on the left wing. For us, Cuppage, Benbow, Westmorland and Janson among the forwards, and Eddis and Ritchie behind, were most conspicuous. The sides were :—

CHARTERHOUSE.

L. D. Jackson (captain), L. M. Richards, G. S.

Guinness, E. G. Wilson, H. L. Holman, C. T. Clements, W. L. Vyvyan, E. E. James, H. C. Rutter (half-backs); H. M. Hull (back); and E. L. Gillett (goals).

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, F. W. Janson, E. P. Guest, A. Boyd, E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, H. N. Robson (backs); W. F. G. Sandwith (goals).

The following is a list of the results of the previous matches :—

1863	Westminster.....	2—0
1864	Westminster.....	2—1
1865	Drawn	0—0
*1866	Charterhouse	1—0
1875	Charterhouse	2—0
1876	Westminster.....	1—0
1877	Charterhouse	2—0
1878	Charterhouse	1—0
1879	Charterhouse	4—2

* Disputed.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I have seen many letters in your columns at various times on the subject of the musical part of our Saints' Day Services; all justly complaining of the exceeding feebleness of the singing, and ascribing it to the want of will—or practice—on the part of the singers. That the music is very far from being all that it might be or ought to be I do not for a moment deny, but still I think that something is to be said on behalf of the singers.

It seems to me that there are two great difficulties in their way; partly dependent on each other, and partly also inevitable. First, it is a well-known fact that the voice is not in good condition early in the morning, and especially before breakfast. It *improves in quality* and also *heightens in pitch* as the day goes on; and is at its best after dinner. Anyone can easily convince himself of the truth of this who will take the trouble to compare critically the quality of the vocal music at the morning and evening services in any cathedral, when sung by the same voices. The tendency to sink in pitch, and the roughness of tone observable in the morning, have all gone by the evening. Now the time of our services is evidently unalterable; and so far there is nothing to be done. But it is surely possible to make some allowance for the difference in pitch, which is due to the time of day, and this is where the second difficulty I have referred to comes in.

In the school chant-book, the pitch of many of the chants is rather higher than in some other published collections: e.g. No. 3 is usually printed in B \flat instead of C—a whole tone lower; and so in many other cases. Now this, no doubt, adds brightness to the effect, if the voices are in good condition; but the result in the early morning is that a strain is put on the voice which it cannot bear, and that many of the singers find themselves unable to go on after the first verse or two. Nor is this all. In very many instances the *reciting notes* are too high (*vide* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, &c.). A voice can touch upon a note which it cannot sustain without effort; and it would be a golden rule if no chant were ever used at our early services where any of the reciting notes are above A, or, even better, G.

What I would propose then is this:

- (i.) That all the chants selected should range over a small compass, say from C to C, and above all that no reciting notes should be above G or A.
- (ii.) That the hymn tunes should be well-known tunes, also ranging over a small compass, and not continuously at the upper part of that.
- (iii.) That *all* the music should be sung in unison.

This last would be rendered possible (as it always is desirable except with a thoroughly trained choir) by the observance of the first two proposals. Some few chants and some hymn tunes would have to be rejected, no doubt, but the simple remedy for most would be to transpose the key.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E.L.A.D.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Your correspondent 'Hooton' states, as a reason against the introduction of a handicap at the sports, that he does not see why the best man should not be allowed to win. This objection, Sir, would be very reasonable had I proposed to convert every open event into a handicap; but were a handicap introduced, it would not in any way interfere with the other races, in which I conclude the best men, as a rule, *would* win. With regard to the sorrow which Hooton says he would feel, should the under sixteen pole jump be struck off the card, I fear I cannot agree with him that all would sympathise with it, as the event in question is, and always has been, one of the most shady on the programme; however, perhaps room might be found for it and the handicap too. Devoutly hoping, then, that my project may not be knocked on the head in accordance with Hooton's fervent wishes,—I am, Sir, yours truly, HANDICAP.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—There is one thing which I should very much like to see established at Westminster—I mean a School Library. It is a lamentable fact, but not a whit the less true, that, in the ordinary acceptance of the terms, we have no School Library here. It is true we have a magnificent collection of ancient and invaluable books, such as I should think no other school can rival, but not only are they kept in an utterly disgraceful condition, and one which forbids anyone to meddle with them who entertains the least regard for the cleanliness of his hands or clothes, but also, great though their intrinsic merit undoubtedly is, they are not the class of books calculated to while away the odd half-hours of the day, and the long and tedious hours of wet half-holidays, which hang so heavily on every one's hands, and which have their results in the miserable-looking loafers about the racket courts, down Cloisters, or on the steps of their respective houses. Welsh Bibles, Hebrew Grammars, Sanskrit Dictionaries, &c., &c., are not, as far as my experience goes, the ordinary books a schoolboy reads during his leisure hours, and the consequence is the books in the Library are never taken out; in fact there seems to be a religious dread of the sombre and melancholy cupboards in which they lie enveloped—almost a literal fact in some cases—in a protecting shroud of holy dust.

Now, Sir, this is a question in which no objection can be raised on the ground of want of precedent. I doubt whether there are half-a-dozen large schools which cannot boast their School Library, in the ordinary meaning of the words. I am fully convinced that a Library well stocked with interesting and improving books, and which afforded an opportunity for quiet reading, would be well patronised and liberally supported. By interesting and improving books I mean Histories, Magazines, Travels, Poetry, Scientific books, and the better class of Novels. The idea is, I think, feasible, and, if it be energetically taken in hand, as I hope and trust it will be, I should like to make a few suggestions as to the management, &c., of the Library.

Firstly, then, let there be an Upper and Lower Library, the members of each being determined by their position in the School.

Secondly, let there be four librarians, who could take it in turns to attend in the Library.

Thirdly, let the more unpalatable books in the Library be taken into the cupboards in College; let both be thoroughly cleaned out and kept locked; let the Library be the School Library, and let it be open as often as it is not being used by Drawing or Writing Classes.

A good School Library would be, I believe, an inestimable boon on Saturday afternoons, when, unfortunately, on account of afternoon Abbey, games of any description are utterly out of the question; to say nothing of the amusement it would afford between morning School and 'Hall,' and again between 'Hall' and afternoon School.

I think the School at large would like to have, and be willing to support, a Library—and it would want considerable support—and if those who feel any interest in the School would take the matter in hand I think we may yet rejoice in a School Library. I find in the Library ledger some very good rules, drawn up by a Library Committee in 1853, and sanctioned by the then Head Master, Dr. Liddell, which, with a few modifications, would be well suited for the regulations of a School Library.

Apologising for having trespassed so long on your valuable space, I beg to subscribe myself
C.C.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Looking over a volume of 'College and Town Boy Life,' which, for the enlightenment of the uninitiated, I may say was the School Paper during the years '45, '46, and '47, I find it expressly stated that Lamprobatias was a match 'between the Under Elections and Town Boys who have not played in the match.' We can very easily understand how, in process of time, this rule has been gradually broken, but we may well question whether it would not be advisable to bring the rule again into force. Lamprobatias, more especially at cricket, have of late years been such very one-sided affairs, that in common fairness to both parties, and with a view to make the game more evenly contested, and consequently more interesting, would it not be better to revert to the old rule?

I think both Q.SS. and T.BB. would prefer to have to make a good fight for it; for such very hollow results, while dispiriting to the losers, are not correspondingly satisfactory to the winners.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
F.R.C.

School Notes.

We publish among our correspondence a letter on singing in Abbey on Saints' Days, in which the reasons for the poorness of the singing are sufficiently clearly stated. They appear to be very simple ones, and the remedy, it would seem, is proportionately simple. We can only wonder that some one has never thought of the matter before in so simple a light, or has so thought of it and has not brought it before now beneath the notice of the authorities.

However, all's well that ends well; let us hope, then, our correspondent's letter will receive the attention it deserves and have its desired effect, and that we shall ere long see marked improvements in our Saints' Days' singing.

The ice in Green did not last long—in fact it had disappeared almost before our notice of its presence there was published—and Green has resumed its, at

this time of year, usual brown appearance. One almost wonders, looking on it now, how it ever got its name, and would feel tempted to suggest, if it were not for tradition and the fact that its present name answers all practical purposes, that some other might with advantage be given it. By the by, we really think some use could very easily be found for this much discussed piece of ground during the summer term. It has hitherto been allowed to lie idle at that time, or, at the most, to give a scanty supply of matted weeds and scraggy grass to some dozen sheep; but it is the place of all others for lawn tennis, is it not?

The subject of the English Essay has just been published, and is,—*The Drama: its origin, the conditions under which it has flourished, and its influence upon national life.* All essays to be sent in at the latest on Easter Tuesday, April 15. There are, we believe, a good number of entries for it.

Our match with the Wanderers, fixed for Wednesday, February 12, did not come off, owing to the non-appearance of our opponents. We have since been given to understand that a letter, announcing their inability to get together an eleven, had been despatched; it failed, however, to reach us.

Since our last three of the vacancies in the eleven have been filled up. F. W. Janson got his 'pinks' after the match with the Gitanos, February 8; E. P. Guest on Wednesday, February 12; and H. N. Robson on the following day. There is, therefore, only one more vacancy to be filled up.

Contemporaries.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of *The Wellingtonian*, *The Meteor*, *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*, *The S. Andrew's College Magazine*, *The Eastbournian*, *The Blue*, *The Carthusian*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Wesley College Chronicle*, and *The Durham University Journal*.

Our *Wellingtonian* contemporary is good, and contains matter of varied interest. We think it a work of supererogation to criticise it after reading the letter of 'A Constant Reader'—some discontented O. W. Were we indeed to do so, we should find ourselves ably and sensibly answered in the Editorial remarks which follow. The moral to be extracted from 'Broadcloth and Rags' is good, but threadbare; but we scarcely consider a row of asterisks an adequate description of the old man's friendless condition. The *dénouement* savours slightly of 'Strapmore'—another translation of the Ode to Postumus! The number of English verse renderings of these lines extant must have reached treble figures! We are personally acquainted with some dozen or more. Let us hope the 'printer's devil,' and not the author, is responsible for the punctuation of the opening lines—

Ah! Postumus; fast speed the years;
'Tis vain, alas; to watch and pray.

We question the advisability and accuracy of the expression, '*Danaë's accursed spawn.*' Happy thought, the occurrence of the word 'born' at the end of the next line may have something to do with it. Otherwise, the diction is pleasing and well chosen. Turning to the Correspondence, we find that our humble opinion differs slightly from that of 'One Who Looks at Both Sides of the Question' on one point—we don't consider the Chancel Screen in Westminster Abbey 'frightful,' though certainly the attitude of the figures is open to criticism. But perhaps in our case familiarity has bred, not contempt, but something akin to veneration. We apologise for our want of true æsthetic taste. The rest of the paper is undoubtedly of interest to past and present Wellingtonians, as all School news should be.

The *Meteor* supplies us with the customary amount of letterpress and the school accounts. We wish we had some to chronicle. Nature abhors a vacuum; so do we; and so does the *Meteor*, we presume. On the whole, the number before us is readable and interesting—especially the 'Recollections of an Old Rugbeian.' We congratulate it on entering its teens so successfully.

The *Geelong Grammar School Magazine* provides us with the last quarter's School news in the shape of 43 pages of print and misprint, the usual illustration, and cover into the bargain. We find 12 pages devoted to their Athletic Sports, in which they appear to have done fairly well. For our own sake, we are not sorry to observe 'that want of space prevents the insertion of their different balance sheets,' which are practically interesting as illustrative of the pitch of cultivation to which Book-keeping or non-Book-keeping can be brought, but somewhat monotonous. We sincerely hope 1879 will be as successful to them as 1878 seems to have been. By the way, what are 'mia-mias'? some native particle? Alas! we must descend from our high stool, and confess our ignorance of the aboriginal Australian language. Pardon our inquisitiveness.

We have received a copy of *S. Andrew's Magazine* from the Cape, published last July. It contains a translation of some German verses—'A Lied of Heine,' which we do not pretend to criticise. It may or may not be good. Of a parody of the well known stanzas from 'Childe Harold' we can speak with praise. It is a poetic description of an ordinary School-boy 'grub'—we beg pardon; we should say, a clandestine supper on contraband goods, and holden in a forbidden place—to wit, the Dormitory. The fourth stanza strikes us as being peculiarly happy. We cannot refrain from giving a part of it:—

'Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering plates and clearing up the mess
And empty bottles which an hour ago
Popped with the force of their expansiveness;
&c. &c.'

Of course the lines are a species of doggerel, and the style in places is cumbrous; but we like them after all. We have glanced over the report of their Athletics, and must own to having heard of a quicker time for the Mile than 6 minutes 20 seconds. They have also been trying to play Football lately. We wish them every success, but would advise them to learn the rules, the knowledge of which, however superficial, is considered essential to the proper enjoyment of a match in these degenerate times.

The contents of the *Eastbournian* are, as usual, of a non-descript character. [We are sorry for any School paper that is reduced to publishing 'Cryptographs' and 'Buried Towns,'

some of which are transparent in the extreme. Why not borrow some second-hand French Puzzles from the *World*? We sincerely echo the editorial appeal—'that the fellows will wake up to a sense of their duty.' The 'Poetry' we cannot commend; to avoid trouble and vexation, we would advise any intending reader to skip it. There is nothing else of note in this, the December number, except a caustic letter from 'Busybody.'

The *Blue* sends us an essay on Mr. Irving's impersonation of 'Hamlet,' some extracts from a log-book of a voyage from Hong-Kong to Southampton, and a piece calling itself 'A Brush with Pirates,' scarcely School news, we think—but we feel for editors of School papers, aye, and especially at the beginning of the term. We are glad, however, to see that our friend is 'calmly rejoiced to observe that his "horizon" is as yet undimmed by clouds of an ominous character.' May we be able to echo his poetic sentiment! And may we never cease to receive our 'monthly solace'! as he so fitly terms the *Blue*. Their concert, we are pleased to hear, went off well, and we congratulate them on having escaped the customary and conventional routine of part-songs, such as 'See our Oars,' 'The Hardy Norseman.' We find nothing else to read beyond a *précis* of two lectures.

From the *Carthusian* we extract an article on 'Founder's Day'—interesting, no doubt, to all concerned; details of the Central African Mission; and of a journey from Dover to Egypt, continued and to be continued! The verses entitled 'Vanitas Vanitatum' are pleasing in style and not deficient in taste. There is also the answer to the usual double acrostic. We gather from the Correspondence that 'P.C.' and the Cambridge Correspondent are at issue upon some point, and the Parisian ditto indignantly denies any connection with P.C. Fancy a *Paris* Correspondent. We won't be beaten; we shall have *A Special-out-at-the-Seat-of-War* in Zululand before long.

The *Wykehamist* opens with a sensible article on their 'School Societies.' We are rather inclined to endorse their editor's opinion that their system of amusement is becoming too elaborate. The leader is followed by some elegiacs on whisky—too untranslatably classical, and a little something in rhyme 'From the French'—the burden of which appears to be 'get you gone.' The French original may be poor, and so the translation may be good; we give it the benefit of the doubt. They have had an interesting debate on the merits of Tennyson as a poet, and have favoured us with some remarkable expressions, as, for instance, 'universality of aim,' 'cycle of Arthurian pictures,' 'pseudo mediævalism of Scott' (what a mouthful! but that's nothing to what follows), 'esoteric bias less obtrusive and eclectic,' 'Charybdis of singers' (what singers?). Truly, English is a wonderful language. Their Shakespeare Society is progressing favourably. We see that any needful criticism of their transactions is rendered unnecessary by the kind performance of that duty by person or persons unknown, through the medium of their own paper.

A great deal of the contents of the *Wesley College Chronicle* appears also in the *Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*. We are thankful, however, for any news from the Colonies. We have before us some rather disjointed extracts from their Prize Essay, which perhaps was worth reading in its entirety. Their Prize Poem is mutilated in the same way—from want of room we suppose. Is it not a surprising thing that the Captain of their Cricket Eleven should be so unlucky as to have an average of only 1·5, and that only twelfth best? Their magazine is accompanied by a triumphant Prize List.

SHROVE TUESDAY.

As fit as a pancake for Shrove Tuesday.—*Shakspeare.*

THE words Shrove Tuesday always seem to be indissolubly connected in some form or another with pancakes. To us especially Shrove Tuesday is generally suggestive of a 'greeze,' a smashed form, and a broken pancake; not the sort of pancake we should care to have to digest, but a leathery composition of dough and putty, baked hard and rolled flat.

This year, however, the usual course of events was broken. We do not mean to say that the 'greeze' was put a stop to; for that, we hope, may never fall to the lot of the *Elizabethan* to announce; but the fact that no form was broken is unusual and remarkable, and the more so when we take into consideration the still more remarkable fact that the pancake was successfully held all through the 'greeze': we shall therefore take the liberty of giving a somewhat detailed description of the proceedings.

About ten minutes past twelve the Abbey Beadle made his appearance, carrying the silver mace, and closely followed by the cook's representative—one of the College porters—arrayed in white dress and cap, *de more.*

Now began the excitement. The cook generally appears to be rather nervous as he takes his stand beneath the bar, as he knows, should he fail in the accomplishment of his task, what sort of a reception he may expect to receive at the bottom of the school. This year he was so far successful as to get the pancake over the bar; but it unfortunately fell on one side, between Mr. Ingram's and Mr. Marklove's forms, away from the expectant crowd, and right into a group of small boys who had taken up a position there apparently for safety and in order to ensure a better view of the proceedings. A general rush was at once made to the spot, and C. Campbell just managed to seize it in time.

The 'greeze' now began. No form was torn up, strange to say, but the old Monitor's table was in the very centre of the *mêlée* and appeared to be in imminent danger of being smashed. Thanks, however, to its strong make, it escaped with only a few bruises and a slight alteration in its position. Campbell, after a hard tussle, remained the lucky possessor of the pancake *entire*, and has since received the usual reward—viz. £1. We should state that the cook also receives a sovereign if successful in his throw.

The list of the winners of the Pancake must be very

small, and it is highly satisfactory to be able to add another name to it. It was last won in 1872, when R. W. S. Vidal, the then captain, succeeded in carrying it off. As usual, several ladies witnessed the struggle from a safe distance.

We are utterly in the dark as to the origin of this ancient custom, and should be very glad to receive any information which might help to elucidate the matter. The word 'greeze' is also wrapped in much obscurity.

We strongly recommend all those who have not already done so to read the account as given in the *Elizabethan* for March 1876, which will be found very interesting, and we leave it to them to decide on the probability or improbability of Herodotus' account of this ancient custom. We must congratulate ourselves that no bones were broken, or any bodily harm sustained, inasmuch as the Head Master has given us to understand that any such accident would immediately necessitate the abolition of this grand old institution. No other cause, however, seems likely to bring this about; not even the sarcastic remarks of our critics, though 'this is the nineteenth century.'

Shrove Tuesday was, as usual, a half-holiday, but the miserable state of the weather and the ground prevented the match, fixed with an eleven of Old Westminsters from Oxford and Cambridge, taking place.

 EDITORIAL.

We intend, through the kindness of an Old Westminster, to bring out a series of the lives of 'Eminent Old Westminster Soldiers &c.' The life of Lord Combermere will appear in our next issue.

We regret to be compelled to state that there is great falling off in the assistance given to the *Elizabethan* by past and present Westminsters. Some say they cannot be expected to contribute, since only five numbers came out last year. But it is a fact that, had there been more matter, more numbers would have been issued. We can only hope that for the future they (especially present Westminsters) will give us more aid than they have done hitherto. It is unfair to expect a staff of editors to do everything; editorial work takes up time, and, unless those in the School give a helping hand, our School Magazine will come to an untimely end. Moreover, unless the subscriptions are paid regularly, it is impossible to continue a regular issue of numbers.

Miscellanea.

It is a remarkable fact how subject to alteration the 'slang' in public schools is. To show the dialect in vogue at Westminster some thirty years ago, we take the subjoined extract from a well-known school magazine at about that period, which we hope will be intelligible to our readers :

'Yesterday, as I was playing rochets in the yard, I saw C— chooking into the green. I said, "Are you going to play choys?" He replied, "No, but to yowl some spodgers." I asked if he ever cut any over. He answered, no, but that he had tooled a mow with a nub of sugar. "Ah!" said I, "that must have been a jubley shot." "Well, come along now and grub some joysters." As we went, I rowsted a jolter with a lummy little stone.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AFGHANISTAN.—We can give you no information on this subject.

WESTMINSTER AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Many thanks for your contribution, which arrived too late for insertion in our last.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All contributions for insertion in the next issue of *The Elizabethan* must be sent before March 22 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is, as usual, 4s.

All subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to forward them to C. W. R. Tepper (Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*), St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office.

We shall be much obliged if subscribers, on changing their addresses, will send notice of the change to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*.

The back numbers of *The Elizabethan* (with the exception of No. 2, Vol. I.) may be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

The Editor begs to state that he is not responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

floreat.