

Misericordias
Domini



in aeternum
cantabo.

THE ABINGDONIAN.

No. 8. Vol. VI.

MARCH, 1923.

Price 1s.

CONTENTS.

Editorial	107	Athletic Sports	113
School Notes	107	Past v. Present Athletic Meeting	114
Obituary	109	Tubbing for the Following	114
School Concert	110	Lower Field Cricket: a suggestion	115
O.T.C.	110	Three years of the League of Nations	116
Junior Football Sixes	111	O.A. Notes	119
Rowing	111	Old Abingdonian Club	120
Open Letter to the O.A. Club	112	Abingdonian Accounts	121

EDITORIAL.

There is no need to write at length of the lamentable accident which has cast a shadow over the term and robbed us of a comrade who, young as he was, had won a sure place in our affection and esteem. Herbert Arthur Steele had done what he could, not sparing himself, for the honour of the School, and we cannot doubt that we are the better for his brief sojourn among us. *Felicitetur Dominus conservetque.*

We publish elsewhere a review of the Rowing, which branch of sport has bulked most largely in the out-door activities of the term. Races had been arranged, as in former years, with Sutton Courtenay Lodge, with Magdalen College School, and with a crew of Old Abingdonians, but in view of the sad event above referred to these fixtures were abandoned.

Other interests have been House Football sixes for the Juniors and some Hockey for older boys; and lastly there have been the Athletic sports, which evoked much keenness of competition, though the never-ending rainfall had not been

conducive to very assiduous training

We regret that Mr. Preston, owing to his absence in Italy, has not yet been able to let us have a continuation of his account of "The Fairs and Markets of Mediaeval Abingdon." The first instalment of this article has aroused considerable interest, and we are obliged to Mr. Preston for the time and trouble he is devoting to it. Our readers may look forward with confidence to a further instalment in our next issue.

One pleasant duty remains for us before we close, and this is to offer to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds our heartiest congratulations upon their marriage. We wish them good health and prosperity, and may they spend many happy years among us.

SCHOOL NOTES.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—LANGFORD.—On the 3rd. Jan. at Trinity Church, Abingdon, by the Rev. N. A. Dando, John Walter Reynolds to Evelyn Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Langford, "Donnington," Abingdon.

DEATHS.

PROWDE.—On the 19th Feb. at 99, The Grove, Camberwell, S.E., Ralph Prowde, B.A. Camb., senior Modern Language Master at Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, son of the late Rev. R. Prowde, vicar of Kilburn, York.

An obituary notice of Mr. Ralph Prowde appears in another column, written by one who knew him well as a valued friend and colleague.

STEELE.—On the 26th February, accidentally drowned, Herbert Arthur, youngest son of Capt. F. and Mrs. Steele, Sunningwell, aged 14½ years.

Herbert Steele, the younger of the two brothers whom we have had with us, joined the School as a little boy in January 1919 and remained with us for one year. He then left to become a pupil at Warwick School, in which town his parents lived, but returned to us last April as a day boy on the family removing to Sunningwell. He was in Vb Form at the time of his death, and had already distinguished himself in the football field, playing on two occasions for the first eleven last term. He was of a bright and cheerful nature, and was well liked in the School both by boys and masters; and deep sympathy is felt on all sides with his family in their sudden and terrible bereavement.

MORLAND.—On March 17, at his residence, 31 Bath Street, Abingdon, John Thornhill Morland, in his 85th year.

The news of Alderman Morland's death reaches us as we go to print. He had been in failing health since the middle of December. Of him too an appreciation appears elsewhere in our columns. The funeral service is to be at St. Helen's Church at 2.30 on March 20.

Valete.

VA. Form.—F. A. Stark (1918).

VB. Form.—W. E. Legge (1921). 2nd XI. Cricket, 1922; 2nd XI. Football, 1922.

III. Form.—H. R. Wigley (1922); J. Woodhouse (1921); A. J. Cooper (1921); A. J. Dean (1922).

II. Form.—I. H. Cooper (1922); L. A. Woodhouse (1922).

Salvete.

VB. Form.—T. T. Theophilus.

Remove Form.—P. T. Thomas, V. G. Cook.

III. Form.—E. P. Rice, W. T. Taylor, R. E. Westwood.

II. Form.—D. F. Westwood, H. G. A. Boland.

The numbers on the School books this term are

147, of whom 70 are boarders and 77 day boys.

We have pleasure in stating that Sir A. Mortimer Singer has been appointed a Governor of the School.

At meetings of the Abingdon Literary and Debating Society lectures have been delivered, among others, by Mr. C. O. Wright on "A Modern American Conception of Art" and by Mr. J. Y. Ingham on "The Physical Basis of Sound." Both these lectures were attended by a goodly number of the boys from the School, who derived much interest and instruction from them.

On Friday, March 2, Mr. W. W. Hind Smith gave a lecture in the Gymnasium on Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, was attended by all boarders and many of the day boys. A collection made subsequently in the School Chapel in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes realised a sum of £3 16s. 0d.

This term we have been investigating at fuller leisure the 'wireless' apparatus which the O.T.C. acquired last November. The receiver was soon put into going order, working on a short temporary aerial. Now we have put up a more ambitious structure, with a lead-in through the Physics Lab. window. It is now possible to receive a variety of Morse—in addition to Leaffield!—at any time of the day, and music from London and Birmingham at the proper hours. Early next term we hope to have our transmitter working, so that the corps signallers may become proficient in both branches of radio-telegraphy.

Rowing Colours have been awarded to C. Ellis and J. S. Fox.

Athletic Colours have been awarded to C. C. Woodley, C. Ellis, C. R. Davidge and J. E. Ballard.

Boxing instruction has again been given this term on Wednesday evenings by Sergt. Major Collins.

Hockey has been played this term by some of the senior boys, and although the number available has been too small to enable any matches to be arranged, there has been no lack of keenness in the practice games. A distinct improvement has consequently been effected by the majority in the difficult art of manipulating both stick and ball.

Obviously this game is peculiarly at the mercy of weather conditions, which are said to have been unsatisfactory during the greater part of the term. However one looks forward with confidence to

better weather next year (and, possibly, even sooner). Meanwhile the summer brings with it its own equivalent of this fascinating game.

Material has been acquired, in the shape of an old wooden shed, for the building of a new School Tuck Shop. Much work has been done by the wood workers, under Mr. Southern's direction, in fitting and adapting the old material, but the actual building operations have been hindered by the rain. The site selected is at the top of the drive, in the south eastern corner of the Headmaster's garden, where the architectural beauties of this gastronomic shrine will be largely concealed by hedge and bush from the prying eyes of the profane.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:—*The Aldenhamian*, *The Alfredian*, *The Aluredian*, *The Chigwellian*, *The Laxtonian*, *The Leightonian*, *The Lily* (2), *The Liverpool College Magazine*, *The Log of the Nautical College*, *Pangbourne*, *The Monktonian*, *The O.H.S. Magazine*.

The Rag Concert this term is due to take place on Thursday evening, March 22, the last night of the term.

Next term begins on Tuesday, April 24, boarders returning on the previous day.

OBITUARY.

RALPH PROWDE.

All who knew Abingdon School from 1887 to 1897 will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Ralph Prowde, which occurred somewhat suddenly on February 19th. He was educated at Rossall School under Dr. H. A. James and passed from its sixth form in 1882 with an exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge. He was placed in the second class of the Classical Tripos, Part i., in 1885 and also in Part ii. in 1886 and was a Prizeman of his College.

Mr. Prowde served Abingdon School through ten years of much difficulty, teaching the Fifth Form during Mr. Cam's head-mastership and undertaking the charge of the Sixth on Mr. Layng's appointment. He set a high value upon intellectual effort and had great gifts as a teacher. He never despaired of the republic when prospects seemed gloomy, and when conditions became happier he was among the first to find hope and enthusiasm. Perhaps courage was the predominating feature of a personality which was rich in capacity for friendship and in intellectual

interests. His health was never strong and he suffered from a physical disability which would have induced a less resolute character to stand apart from some of life's activities. But he attained to a good place in the Tripos in spite of a slowness in writing which must have handicapped him severely in the examination race. He held his own in tennis and in Association football and spent much of his leisure time at Abingdon sculling on the river. When health failed in 1897 and doctors ordered rest, he employed a visit to the Continent in studying French and German. In 1898 he accepted the Sixth Form Mastership at Heversham, but the strain of a Boarding School soon proved too heavy, and after another sojourn abroad he took work in 1899 in a large London Day School and devoted himself mainly to the teaching of French and German. At the Wilson School, Camberwell, the remainder of his days was spent as the Head of the Modern Languages Department. He edited a small edition of Scott's Legend of Montrose and was an occasional contributor to Modern Language Teaching, the official organ of the Modern Language Association. A treatise on Roman History was left unfinished.

He spent last Christmas holidays in Cornwall in the hope of re-establishing his health, which had become precarious. Early in the new year came the warning of serious heart trouble and a consequent grant of three months sick leave. He is laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery. Mr. F. H. Pryce, who passed through the Fifth Form at Abingdon and who had maintained for more than thirty years a friendship with his former teacher, represented the School at the funeral service.

JOHN THORNHILL MORLAND.

By the death of Alderman Morland we lose our oldest Governor and one of our most consistent friends and benefactors. Elected to the Governing Body in 1878 he became Vice-Chairman in the spring of 1896 and at the same time Chairman of the Finance Committee, which office he held until his death. During all these years his wise counsel and large experience have been at the service of the School, and not less valuable has been the sympathetic friendliness which added such a charm to all his intercourse with us.

To a remarkable extent he retained to the end the lively interests of youth. Nor were these interests confined to the merely administrative side of our School affairs. As a donor of prizes, whether for work or sport, he was ever quick to

encourage and reward achievement. A rowing man himself (he "coxed" the Cambridge Eight in 1859 and 1860) he undertook in the early 'Eighties' the duties of coach to the School Four; and so successful were his efforts that in three consecutive years at the Abingdon Regatta the "Town Fours" race was won by a crew from the School. Rifle shooting was another of Alderman Morland's interests; and in 1907, when shooting practice was started in the School, he did much by practical support and encouragement to promote good marksmanship among the boys.

For many years he was regularly present at reunions of the O.A. Club. Such functions indeed would have seemed incomplete without a speech from Alderman Morland. On Founder's Days and at School gatherings in general he was a constant visitor, and it was on one of these occasions—in 1901, during the long period of his Mayoralty—that he laid the Foundation Stone of our last new buildings. To financial appeals for School purposes he was always very ready to listen, as the various subscription lists published from time to time in our columns clearly prove. But perhaps the most practical proof of his interest in the School, and of his belief in its efficiency, is to be seen in the fact that, though not an O.A. himself, he sent all his eight sons to be educated within its precincts. Indeed the Morland connection is as close as it is honourable. Of the four surviving sons, J. H. E. Morland was for some years a master at the School, A. W. Morland has been President of the O.A. Club, and W. T. Morland since 1919 has been Clerk to our Governing Body. Of the third generation the four sons of the late F. J. Morland have all been educated at the School.

Of the late Alderman's activities in other fields of public service a brief mention must here suffice. Admitted a solicitor in 1863 he succeeded his father in 1877 as deputy Clerk of the Peace for Berkshire. In 1888 he was appointed Clerk to the Berkshire County Council, and had thus held that office for thirty-five years at the time of his death. For more than fifty-six years he had been a member of the Borough Council, and since 1883 he had been an Alderman. For six years in all he was Mayor of the Borough, being elected to the office for two years in succession on the first occasion, and for three years on the last. The dates were respectively 1874 to 1876, 1885 to 1886, and 1899 to 1902.

As a Governor (and Master) of Christ's Hospital he could count many years of useful work, and many other important duties he had discharged

at one time or another in the interests of the town and neighbourhood. In this connection it is pleasant now to recall that on July 1 last, as a recognition of extraordinary public service, he was formally presented with the Freedom of the Borough of Abingdon.

Lastly, and not least among his claims to honour, he was eminent as a Freemason, as Provincial Grand Master holding quite an exceptional position among the Brethren of his Craft.

SCHOOL CONCERT.

The annual School Concert was given on Friday evening, December 15, before a large audience. The following was the programme, for which Miss Sheldon Peach was responsible:—"Gavotte" (Elvey), the orchestra; carol, "Yule" (Caldicott), the School; song, "Trade Winds" (Frederick Keel), Mr. Reynolds; duet, "The Passage Bird's Farewell" (Mendelssohn), Durell and Thatcher; song, "You along o' me" (Wilfred Sanderson), Mr. Bevir; song, "Nymphs and Shepherds" (Purcell), trebles, accompanied by Hancock; song, "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn), Miss Ivy Sheldon-Peach; part song, "The Pearl Divers" (Hatton), the School; "Valse Suite" (Coleridge Taylor), the orchestra; part song, "London Town" (Edward German); song "I have twelve Oxen" (John Ireland), Mr. Alston; song, "Where the Bee Sucks" (Arne), Martin ii. and Hall, accompanied by Martin i.; song, "Simon" (Douglas Grant), Mr. Bevir; song, "The Captive Lark" (Landon Ronald), Miss Ivy Sheldon-Peach; carol, "Good King Wenceslas" (arranged by W. G. Ross), the School.

The orchestra consisted of Mrs. Fairthorne, Mrs. Humfrey and Miss R. Pennell, violins; Mrs. Scott, 'cello; and Miss Couldrey, L.R.A.M., piano. The orchestral pieces, which were much appreciated, were ably led by Mrs. Fairthorne. Miss Sheldon-Peach conducted throughout. The best thanks of the School are due both to the audience for their generous and encouraging applause and more especially to the ladies of the orchestra who, as in past years, contributed so much to the success of the evening.

O.T.C.

This term there are no field-days to be reported. It has not been possible to vary the parades very much owing to the state of the upper-field, which has been much too wet for extended-order drill. So attention has been given chiefly to close-order

drill, which is rightly looked upon as the foundation of discipline and of excellence in the higher stages of military efficiency.

Three cadets were successful in the examination for Certificate "A" held last November. These were L/cpls. Stiles, Stevens and Wood, and they have our congratulations.

Sergt. Sturgess D.C.M. and Bar of the Royal Berks Regt. has been appointed as instructor to the contingent, which has already benefited from his able teaching.

The Camp for this year will be held at Tidworth Pennings on Salisbury Plain from July 23—31.

It is absolutely necessary that this contingent should be well represented at camp, and one would urge every cadet eligible to attend to do so.

The contingent is at full strength and there are more ready to join if we had room for them.

JUNIOR FOOTBALL SIXES.

The Junior Sixes this year were played, as last year, between the three houses. Each house was represented by three sixes, arranged in order of merit, the two weaker sixes in each case receiving bonus goals.

It was intended at first to play two rounds, but unfortunately only one could be played, owing to the bad weather during the last half of the term. At the end of the first round Blue house were leading by 75 points, Green coming next, beating Red house by one point.

On the whole the new system of handicapping turned out quite a success, and resulted in several very close matches.

The results were as follows :—

Blue house, A six, 67 points ; B six, 45 points ; C six, 59 points ; House totals, 171.

Green house, A six, 39 points ; B six, 29 points ; C six, 28 points ; House totals, 96.

Red house, A six, 41 points ; B six, 16 points ; C six, 38 points ; House totals, 95.

Scoring :—10 points for a win and 5 for a draw, with 1 point for each goal scored. B teams have a bonus of 1 goal, C teams of 2 goals.

ROWING.

A Review of the Season.

At the beginning of the season the elements were kind and for the first fortnight of term the weather was fine and the stream not too strong. Old hands and beginners alike were therefore enabled to get in as much tubbing as possible.

There were two Colours left—Foottit, the Captain, and Stiles—last year's "3" and stroke—with the addition of Brown, the Cox. The whole of last year's second crew were available, namely Ellis (bow), Sinclair (2), Fox (3), and Davidge (stroke).

Mr. Bevir again superintended the tubbing and coached the crews, with the assistance of H. A. L. Donkin, O.A. usually on half-holidays, and of Sturrock to instruct the uninitiated in their first efforts. We were also glad to welcome R. E. Eason, O.A. on the bank on one of his off days from the "Varsity" B Crew.

The fleet of boats was enlarged by the purchase of a second Tub Four and by the gift of a Tub Pair from the Old Abingdonian Club.

The first crew was originally composed as follows :—Ellis (bow), Stiles, Foottit, and Davidge (stroke) ; and the second :—Spencer (bow), Sinclair, Stevens and Fox (stroke). Bow and three in the first crew were obviously in their right places—bow at the beginning of the season rowing quite well, sitting up and working neatly as a bow should, but later in the light boat he developed a rounded back and lost his neat recovery. Similarly bow and three in the second boat worked hard, though both failed to sit up and get the drive from the stretcher : the tiring arm finish was always too noticeable. They were however from the first a fixture in their positions : they were not likely to usurp the places of bow and three in the first crew, and equally there was no one among the coming generation likely to take their places.

The four stroke-side oars were an entirely different proposition. At first Davidge at stroke in the first boat shewed good form and gave his crew a nice rhythm, but on getting into the "John Roysse" his form immediately deteriorated. This was partly due to the fact that the boat is very difficult to sit to a crew who have a very vague idea what leg-work means, and partly to the fact that he was never backed up by Stiles at two. The latter most of all failed to realise what his legs are meant to do in a boat : there was no steadiness forward—in fact, a decided rush and duck down over the stretcher and then a pull in with the arms at the finish. In consequence of all this the boat never travelled as it should have done, and the form all through, especially stroke, was becoming gradually worse. In the meantime the second crew were finding the Blue Four easier to manage and were paddling quite well, Fox at stroke leading them at a slightly faster stroke and giving

them a good beginning. He was well backed up, especially by Sinclair at two, who was rowing in quite nice style. Stiles and Sinclair therefore changed places. This improved the form of the first crew immediately, but the light boat seemed to frighten them: they were now, with the exception of Foottit, all young and light—and they failed to develop any work.

At this period rain fell every day and the stream became stronger, necessitating a firmer beginning than ever, which the crews, especially the first, failed to get. Another change was resorted to—this time a double one—Fox and Stiles coming into the first boat in place of Davidge and Sinclair. The crews remained in this order to the end, namely:—

1st. Four.

C. Ellis (bow), 9 st. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
H. D. S. Stiles (2), 10 st. $12\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
R. L. C. Foottit (3), 12 st. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
J. S. Fox (stroke), 10 st. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
D. M. Brown (cox), 6 st. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

2nd Four.

R. G. Spencer (bow), 9 st. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
J. H. Sinclair (2), 10 st. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
W. H. Stevens (3), 11 st. 7 lbs.
C. R. Davidge (stroke), 9 st. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
E. M. Holbrook (cox), 6 st. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The first crew now worked hard but generally failed to sit up. This was a general failing throughout. Everyone must realise that he must get a firm seat, with legs firmly on the stretcher, for steadiness forward, and a kick off the stretcher for the drive of the stroke. Fox kept his crew lively, but the rhythm was bad and the swing forward was generally missing, and when rowing there was a decided bucket. Foottit at three—a very sound and energetic Captain—rowed well throughout and did his best to help the crew along amid its various changes.

The second crew on the other hand in the Blue boat improved wonderfully. Davidge at stroke was an entirely different person to the late stroke of the first crew. He gave his crew plenty of time coming forward and a firm beginning, and sat up himself and rowed neatly. He was at the finish the best oar in either boat. Sinclair at two also improved but not to the same extent as Davidge.

In the various trials it was brought once more sharply to our notice what a difference it makes having the Berks station at the finish of Culham Reach by the White Bridge. The coaches en-

deavoured to impress this on the coxes but without much success. The second crew declined to be parted from their cox, though it is probable in a race he would have done his best to prevent them winning. Brown generally shewed sense and began to learn to nurse his crew and realise that there are many things in a cox's life beyond steering and the "time."

The two serious trials undertaken were both quite good work in a heavy stream. Each time the crews started level, with the second crew on the Berks station, and each time the second crew won by over a length.

Big Tree to Finish :—2 mins. $38\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

Full course :—4 mins. $55\frac{2}{3}$ secs.

After each row the crews rowed a minute from the plantation to the finish with the first crew on the Berks side, and each time they were a clear length ahead.

There were usually two crews of spare men in attendance. The third crew consisting of Miles, Steele i., Wood i. and Hancock worked hard, but mostly with their arms. They must realise that they will never be any use in a light boat until they use their legs. The fourth crew were excessively keen and showed quite good style, but they must try and learn the difference between the drive from the stretcher and the swing forward controlled by the legs from the stretcher, and not try and solve the problem of perpetual motion. However they all promise well for next year.

OPEN LETTER TO THE O.A. CLUB.

The Boat House.

February, 1923.

Dear Mr. President :—

Allow me to place on record our grateful thanks for the generous gift of a Tub Pair. To all O.A.s who so kindly contributed this small expression of our gratitude is due. They may feel assured that the real live interest shown by the O.A. Club in the general welfare of the School, and particularly in that branch of sport with which the writer is more closely connected, is highly appreciated.

To the energetic Officers of the Club who promoted and carried out the scheme with such promptness we tender our especial thanks; and not the least appreciative is

Yours truly,
The Coach.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The School Sports were held in the Upper Field on Saturday March 10. The sky was overcast and it was rather cold. Nevertheless there was a good attendance of relatives and friends. The times and distances were not so good as last year :

The Headmaster was President and W. A. Rudd, Esq. was Chairman of the Committee. The other officials were :—Starters, J. W. Reynolds, Esq. and J. B. E. Alston, Esq. Judges, J. Y. Ingham, Esq. and E. J. P. Ross-Barker, Esq. Time keeper, C. O. Wright, Esq.

The list of events was as follows :—

1. Long Jump (Open).

Challenge Cup presented by A. Stockton, Esq., O.A.

Prizes presented by T. Skurray Esq.

1, C. R. Davidge ; 2, C. C. Woodley. Distance 18 ft. 4 ins.

2. Long Jump (under 15).

Prizes presented by A. T. Loyd Esq., M.P.

1, G. R. D. Estcourt ; 2, M. J. Bosley. Distance 15 ft. 0 in.

3. High Jump (open).

Prizes presented by J. Knowles Esq., O.A. and W. T. Morland Esq., O.A.

1, R. L. C. Foottit ; 2, J. E. Ballard. Height 4 ft. 9 ins.

4. High Jump (under 15).

Prizes presented by Lady Norman and Mrs. Gray.

1, N. C. Wood ; 2, F. M. Cole. Height 4ft. 3 ins.

5. Hurdles (open).

Prizes presented by Miss Grundy and A. W. Morland Esq., O.A.

1, R. L. C. Foottit ; 2, C. C. Woodley. Time 18 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

6. Hurdles (under 15).

Prizes presented by H. S. Challenor Esq., O.A. and C. A. Pryce, Esq.

Dead Heat. F. G. H. Allen and J. S. Fox. Time 20 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

7. 100 yards (under 12).

Prizes presented by M. T. Tatham Esq., and Mrs. Tatham.

1, A. T. Hatfield ; 2, L. P. Mosdell. Time 14 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

8. 100 yards (under 15).

Prizes presented by H. T. Clarke Esq.

1, C. Stacey ; 2, J. G. Brewerton. Time 13 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

9. 100 yards (open).

Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Price.

Prizes presented by H. G. W. d'Almaine, Esq.

1, C. R. Davidge ; 2, C. C. Woodley. Time 11 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

10. 220 yards Handicap (under 13.)

Prizes presented by R. W. Langford Esq.

1, A. T. Hatfield ; 2, E. P. Rice. Time 32 secs.

11. Quarter Mile (under 15).

Prizes presented by the Ladies of Abingdon.

1, J. G. Brewerton ; 2, C. Stacey. Time 66 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

12. Quarter Mile (open).

Challenge Cup presented by W. Pierpoint Esq.

Prizes presented by the Ladies of Abingdon.

1, C. R. Davidge ; 2, C. Ellis. Time 60 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

13. Throwing the Cricket Ball (open).

Prizes presented by Mrs. Dawson Clarke and W. R. Portal Esq., O.A.

1, R. G. Spencer ; 2, J. F. Sinclair. Distance 80 yards 2 ft. 7 ins.

14. Half Mile Handicap.

Prizes presented by W. E. S. Carr Esq., H. Donkin Esq. and Mrs. Donkin.

1, E. P. Rice ; 2, W. H. W. Lucas ; 3, J. G. Brewerton. Time 2 mins. 22 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

15. Putting the Weight.

Prizes presented by Miss Sandys.

1, R. L. C. Foottit ; 2, W. H. Stevens. Distance 26 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

16. Relay Race (Junior).

Won by Red-House : Green-House second.

Red.	Green.
H. D. Shallard.	K. L. Aldridge.
J. G. Brewerton.	C. Stacey.
T. R. Pollard.	G. R. D. Estcourt.
M. J. Bosley.	W. G. Cullum.
O. T. Gammage.	E. N. Packer.
A. M. Garton.	F. M. Cole.
L. P. Mosdell.	T. T. Theophilus.
N. J. Banes.	K. C. Bradbury.

17. Relay Race (open).

Won by Blue House : Red House second.

Blue.	Red.
C. R. Davidge.	R. G. Spencer.
C. C. Woodley.	A. W. Miles.
W. E. Steele.	H. D. Stiles.
W. H. Stevens.	C. R. Wright.
G. W. Salisbury.	S. W. D. Shallard.
F. G. H. Allen.	J. E. Ballard.
W. G. Hancock.	W. M. Isbister.
A. F. James.	A. D. Prince.

One Mile Race (open).

Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Burkett.
Prizes presented by the Headmaster and H. A. L. Donkin, Esq., O.A.

(Run on Tuesday, March 6.)

1, C. Ellis; 2, C. R. Davidge; 3, H. D. S. Stiles.
Time 5 minutes 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

One Mile Race (under 15).

Prizes presented by E. M. Challenor Esq., O.A.
and J. H. E. Morland Esq., O.A.

(Run on Tuesday, March 6.)

1, J. G. Brewerton; 2, N. C. Wood; 3, C. Stacey.
Time 5 minutes 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

The Steeplechases, three times postponed on account of the weather, have not yet taken place at the time of going to print. As it is still hoped to hold them before the end of the term, the award of the "Heber Clarke" Challenge Cup and the "House" Challenge Cup presented by the Ladies of Abingdon is still in doubt and will be announced in our next issue. So far the position of the "Houses" is as follows:—Green House, 113 points; Blue House, 100 points; Red House, 81 points.

Some fine racing was witnessed in the Senior and Junior Hurdle Races. In the former Foottit just managed to beat Woodley; in the latter Fox nearly beat Allen but the race was declared a dead-heat. Brewerton won from Aldridge by about a foot and a half in the Junior Relay Race after starting about twenty yards in arrears.

In the Junior Mile, Brewerton had a hard race with N. C. Wood but shook him off effectually at the beginning of the hundred yards in the last lap.

In the Senior Mile Ellis and Davidge led nearly all the way, Ellis winning eventually.

At the end of the events Miss Grundy distributed the prizes and the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Miss Grundy, the Headmaster, the prize-givers and the visitors.

PAST v. PRESENT ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Sports meeting between the School and the O.A. Club was held in the School grounds on Saturday March 17th. The weather, though good in comparison with what had been experienced in the few preceding weeks, yet left something to be desired. An East wind of fair strength hampered the competitors, and made the times slow. The outstanding performance of the afternoon was the fine quarter mile by C. R. Davidge.

After a great race with I. Williams, he won the event for the school in 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Considering the strength of the head wind and the sticky state of the ground, this time was very creditable.

The O.A. club won the match by 7 events to 2.

The list of events is appended:—

1. 100 Yards (Record 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.)

1, E. R. Barber O.A.; 2, H. A. L. Donkin O.A.
Time 11 secs.

2. High Jump (Record 5 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.)

1, I. Williams O.A.; 2, N. A. Carr O.A. Height 5 ft. 0 ins.

3. One Mile (Record 4 mins. 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.)

1, C. E. H. Dolphin O.A.; 2, C. Ellis. Time 5 mins. 3 secs.

4. Long Jump (Record 22 ft. 2 ins.)

1, C. C. Woodley; 2, N. A. Carr O.A. Distance 18 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

5. Hurdles (Record 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.)

1, N. A. Carr O.A.; 2, C. C. Woodley. Time 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.

6. Quarter Mile (Record 55 secs.)

1, C. R. Davidge; 2, I. Williams O.A. 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.

Half Mile (Record 2 mins. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.)

1, E. R. Barber O.A.; 2, C. Ellis. Time 2 mins. 13 secs.

Putting the Weight (Record 35 ft. 5 ins.)

1, G. H. G. Shepherd O.A.; 2, N. A. Carr O.A. Distance 30 ft. 7 ins.

9. Relay Race.

Won by the O.A. team.—1, H. A. L. Donkin; 2, C. E. H. Dolphin; 3, J. W. Morland; 4, E. R. Barber; 5, N. A. Carr; 6, I. Williams.

The following represented the School:—F. G. H. Allen, J. S. Fox, W. E. Steele, A. W. Miles, C. C. Woodley, C. R. Davidge.

TUBBING FOR THE FOLLOWING.

I was put down to tub at 2.15. At last, after many days of expectant waiting, my name adorned the notice board!

Quarter past two that afternoon saw me down at the Boat House, in a pair of superfine, latest-cut rowing shorts, and a state of subdued excitement mingled with a little excusable pride.

"Come along, get your oar," said a voice at my side. "You are rowing bow side."

I grasped a likely-looking oar, and sauntered out in the most approved style, until a rough

hand grabbed it, and the owner, after glaring fiercely at the leather thingum-me-jig, cried out "idiot! you've got the wrong oar." "I'm sorry," I said meekly, "but I thought this a nice friendly-looking one. I'll put it back."

He took down another one, and finding this more to his liking, handed it to me. Let me say at once, so that there may be no misunderstanding, that I took an instinctive dislike to this oar. It had a nasty subtle smirk on its blade: I felt all the time that it would try and play some trick with me. We got in the boat together with a large fellow called some funny name beginning with B and ending with O—there was a z in it somewhere, I think, too—who was acting combined cox and coach, complete with the inherent deafness of a cox and the fine command of language demanded of a coach. There was something about me, I think it must have been my magnetic personality, that brought out this latter accomplishment to an amazing degree.

But to return to the narrative. We started out in fine style—drifting rapidly down stream. If I had thought my oar a brute before, it certainly exceeded my wildest expectations. It insisted on coming out of the what-do-you-call-'em periodically. I had great difficulty in persuading it to go into the water; and once in, it showed marked reluctance to come out again. Meanwhile the fiery gentleman in the back had welded the nice things he was saying about me into a continual song, which harmonized sweetly with the gentle lapping of the water against the sides of the boat. He had just reached the soul-stirring fourth line when something hit me violently in the chest. When I recovered my faculties, I found myself sitting in the bottom of the boat, my feet pointing skywards, and the handle of the oar hanging menacingly over my head. Meanwhile the cox, or coach, must have reached the chorus of his song, and he certainly did it credit.

So that's what it's like catching a crab! Now I know, and so do you; or if you don't, consult some well-known authority on fishing.

C.O.B.

LOWER FIELD CRICKET: A SUGGESTION.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Now that the summer, or at any rate the summer term, is close upon us, I trust you will find space in your influential journal for a tentative and diffident proposal for the reform of our national game, or at least for the remodelling of it in so far

as it is inflicted upon many recalcitrant victims in the lower fields of our public schools.

It is not disputed that, *for those who can play it*, cricket, even as it is now played, is a very fine recreation; but in our public schools, where games are compulsory, such players are nearly always a small minority, to whose honour and satisfaction the rest are compelled to minister. Of the twenty-two players engaged in a practice game, six, or perhaps eight, may be really efficient performers with bat, or ball, or both. These divide the interest between them, and what is even worse, monopolise most of the afternoon's exercise. The rest do certainly get their share of the leather-hunting, and they are told that they ought to enjoy it, but as for batting or bowling, the major departments of the game, the latter never comes their way at all: their unskilful efforts would be far too costly to their side: while if they do go in to bat, and are not robbed of their "knock" by the premature closure of the innings, their early dismissal makes it hardly worth their while to have put on their pads. Thus it comes about that, while most schoolboys are constrained to engage in formal cricket, comparatively few of them like it, and yet one would find that nearly all boys enjoy batting as such, and many of them are fond of bowling.

The fact is, Sir, that the game requires democratizing. Class privilege should be abolished and every player should be given an equal opportunity. It may be said, perhaps, that this is so already as regards the batting, in the game as at present constituted. But what about the bowling? I contend, Sir, that in this department also every player should take his part. Indeed I would go further than this, and I would so reorganize the game that the extent of a player's participation in it, whether in batting or bowling, should no longer be dependent upon his skill, or even upon his good fortune. I would have each player's innings to consist of just so many balls, no more and no less. The number could be arranged without difficulty, and might vary in different matches according to the amount of time available for play. Thus in a short afternoon's play, say two hours, there would be time for each player on each side to receive about ten balls, and each side would be *in* and *out* in turn for approximately equal periods. The scoring would be by runs, as at present, but balanced on the debit side by a system of fines and forfeits, in lieu of the death-sentence now in vogue. Thus, for being *bowled*, or *caught*, or *l.b.w.* five runs would be deducted, or, better still, credited

to the opposing side: for *stumped* or *hit wicket* perhaps four runs, and three or two for *run out*. (The exact figures are immaterial to the argument: experience—or experiment—would soon discover the best.) It might be that a weak batsman would lose more runs than he made, or, on a bowler's wicket, that a whole side, or both sides, would do the same; but this would not matter in the least, and indeed it would be less likely to happen if, as suggested above, each player took an equal turn at the bowling also.

This would no doubt involve some difficulty in practice, increasing and complicating the duties of umpires and scorers. Perhaps the simplest plan would be to pit each bowler against a corresponding batsman on the other side, so that the game became a series of batsman-bowler duels. In this case it would only be necessary for the captains to arrange their teams in order, as is done in golf matches, before the game commenced; i.e. to declare the order of their side, which need not, by the way, be the same for both batting and bowling. But this plan, it may be objected, leaves little scope for strategy and judgment, and captains anxious to make the most of their material will demand more latitude of action. Very well, then: let us leave it to the captains' discretion at what period of their side's attack they will utilize each or all of the ten (for example) deliveries allotted to each of their eleven bowlers,—how make the most of their star performers, while minimizing the loss incurred through their incapables. This should furnish scope enough for the exercise of any lower field captain's discretion.

As for the practical difficulties, a judicious revision of the score-sheet is all that is required, the scorer to act as referee and to see that no player, whether as batsman or bowler, got more than his fair share of the play. In a lower field practice game this should not prove very hard to arrange. The score would require to be kept both for the *in* side and the *out* side simultaneously. On the one page the names of the *in* side would be written, and the runs scored accredited to the different batsmen, as at present, save that there would be no need for the *How out* and *Bowler* spaces. On the opposite page would be the names of the *out* side, and the *wickets taken* accredited to the successful bowlers, *run outs* corresponding to *extras* on the batting ledger. In this way the count of balls would prove an easy matter, and at the end of a game the total scores might read (for example) somewhat as follows:—

A side—by runs scored, 42; by wickets taken, 40. Total, 82.

B side—by runs scored, 35; by wickets taken, 50. Total, 85.

Now, Sir, this method of playing cricket will not appeal to all. Of that the writer is very well aware. Indeed it is not designed or intended for the Upper Circles of Cricketing Society. Those, for instance, who play in the School Elevens are, in the nature of the case, all good players; and the same applies to those who play cricket after leaving School. If they were not good players, they would not like the game, and if they did not like it, they would not play it, and for the good players, the fortunate aristocracy of the game, it could not be better constituted than it is at present. But it is to the unskilled, the exploited proletariat, that the reform I am urging would prove so beneficial. Even there, perhaps, it would not appeal to the more promising performers, who would thereby cease to dominate the game (and monopolise the enjoyment) to the same extent as they do now. But it would immensely add to the interest of the majority: in fact it would make all the difference between profitless drudgery and exhilarating sport. Lastly, it could not fail, by giving all learners a chance, to produce a higher all-round standard of cricket.

In the confidence that your paper will be instrumental in bringing this much needed reform under the consideration of the School authorities, I beg to sign myself, Sir.

Yours etc,
RABBIT.

THREE YEARS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(By kind permission of the League of Nations Union.)

The League of Nations is a little more than three years old, for it came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. In the forefront of that Treaty is placed the Covenant of the League of Nations. It begins with the words—the first words of the first of the treaties that ended the Great War—

“The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the

firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

That is how the Peace Treaty opens with the first fruits of victory over German militarism. "If the League is given up," said Mr. Balfour, when the League was eighteen months old, "the horrors of five years of war will have been endured in vain . . . should that calamity occur, it is not in the lifetime of this generation that a serious effort will again be made to substitute the rule of justice in international affairs for that of force. . . . Even these eighteen months are sufficient in my opinion to show to any impartial observer how valuable the League of Nations can be, and how impotent any other organisation would be to fill its place." That is not the opinion of a youthful enthusiast, but of a most experienced statesman.

The membership of the League is at present fifty-two nations, three-quarters of the population of the world. Unfortunately, the League does not yet include the United States or Germany or Russia. But these are the only three great countries that still stand aloof. America's absence from the League has been shorn of some of its evil consequences by the fact that America joined in a Conference at Washington at which most of the other nations present were represented by their representatives on the League of Nations. Mohammed would not go to the mountain, so the mountain went to Mohammed.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE.

The constitution of the League is most easily understood by imagining that we ourselves have to organise a League or Association or Society of Nations that is to prevent war and to do as much other good for humanity as possible.

First of all, we might say, there must be some Court of International Justice: there must be some world organisation that can solve international disputes otherwise than by war; that can say to two disputing nations or groups of nations how their dispute should be solved in the interests of the world as a whole.

Secondly, we should require some Congress or Conference or Assembly of the leaders of the peoples. One reason is the difficulties in which a Court of International Justice is bound to find itself, so long as the different nations have such

different ideas of right and wrong, and while there is so little international law for the Court to interpret because there are so few international agreements binding upon large numbers of states: such different ideas can best be harmonised by frank interchange of opinion between the representatives of public opinion in the several countries, and such binding agreements are most readily reached at an Assembly of delegates from many nations—an Assembly which will, therefore, occupy the place of an international legislature. Another reason is that most international differences can best be settled long before they become international disputes that are ripe for a Court of Justice. The root causes of war can thus be removed. By bringing together the leaders of the nations, by enabling them to know one another, to make friends with one another, you do render it possible to remove the first causes of war, for you enable the purposes of the respective nations to be brought into harmony with one another. It is far easier to harmonise these purposes when their fulfilment is still a long way off.

So we must have a Congress or Assembly or Conference of the nations, that meets from time to time. And in order that results may follow from these meetings, and that there may be continuity between them, provision must, in the third place, be made for a permanent Secretariat, an international Civil Service.

Finally, we shall probably need a small Executive Committee or Council that can meet much more frequently than the large Assembly.

The machinery of the existing League of Nations includes these four essential elements. There is the Court of International Justice with eleven judges, including one American judge and four deputy-judges, representing between them all the principal judicial systems of the world. There is the Assembly in which each of the fifty-two Members of the League is represented by three delegates. There is the Secretariat or international Civil Service with its headquarters at Geneva, and with a staff drawn from some thirty different countries, including the United States. Finally, there is the Council consisting of four permanent members (Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, with a vacant place for America when America joins the League), together with six temporary members (at present Belgium, Brazil, China, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay) representative of the whole League.

THE COVENANT.

The Covenant of the League contains funda-

mental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations, waited at least six months for the issue of the League's report, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse.

An important clause is intended to put an end to secret diplomacy. It requires all the Members of the League to submit all their treaties for registration and publication by the Secretariat of the League (and already more than 300 treaties have been registered and published). It enacts that no treaty that is not submitted to the Secretariat of the League and published by the Secretary-General is binding upon any Member of the League of Nations.

Then there are the clauses concerned with the League's humanitarian activities, and the very important clause (Article 22) designed to promote the interest of the backward races inhabiting the ex-German Colonies by placing them under the tutelage of Powers who act under the supervision of the League of Nations as Mandatories for the League.

THE COST OF THE LEAGUE.

The maintenance of this organisation is said to be costly. It actually costs about £1,000,000 a year. Great Britain's share is less than 2½d. out of every £100 the Englishman pays in taxes, while from this same £100 more than £63 goes to pay for old and new wars, war pensions, interest on war debt, Navy, Army and Air Forces.

The League's primary aim is the prevention of war. There is a very simple test that can be applied to all organisations for the preservation of peace. The question should be asked, "Would the Great War have happened had the organisation been in existence?" This question can best be answered by those statesmen who laboured in 1914 to avert the catastrophe which then occurred. Two of them—Lord Grey and Mr. Lloyd George—have publicly stated that if the League of Nations had been in existence the war would have been averted.

THE LEAGUE AT WORK.

What has the League done during the three short years of its existence? In the first place, it has had four big political questions placed before it.

The first was a dispute about possession of the Aaland Islands. War seemed imminent when the

League intervened. The dispute is now successfully and happily settled.

The second was the difference between Poland and Lithuania as to Vilna and certain surrounding territory. Here, unfortunately, the League's recommendations have not been accepted by either party: but at any rate the intervention of the League has avoided hostilities between the two States.

The third was the problem of Upper Silesia which so strained the relations between Great Britain and France in August, 1921, as seriously to endanger the Entente. Britain proposed, and France agreed, to refer the matter to the League. Friendly relations were immediately re-established, and the Council of the League proposed a settlement which has since been accepted and is working satisfactorily.

The fourth question came before the League in November, 1921. Serbia, disregarding her obligations under the Covenant, had invaded Albania, burned sixty villages, and announced her intention of going through to the coast. In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons, the British Government announced that the Secretary-General of the League had been asked to call a meeting of the League's Council. Immediately Serbian loan became unnegotiable on the London market, and the Serbian currency depreciated. When the Council of the League met nine days later, the Serbian delegates expressed contrition and stated that their troops would be at once withdrawn north of the frontier. A Commission of the League has since verified on the spot that this promise has been loyally fulfilled. So the League stopped a war. Only a little war, it may be said, but if it had continued for three more weeks Italy must have been drawn into it, and then anything might have happened.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS.

But perhaps the greatest of the League's achievements is its rescue of Austria. Of all the European States, Russia only excepted, Austria has suffered most in the last four years. It has become a "derelict State, an unhappiness to itself, a danger to its neighbours, and a burden upon the industry of the world"; and but for the League's achievement it would soon have been overwhelmed by anarchy and revolution. When the Governments of Europe had failed individually and collectively in August, 1922, the League (to quote Lord Balfour's words again) "was asked by the Supreme Council to undertake the solution of a

problem to which they, for one reason or another, felt themselves unequal, and which they thought—I hope not incorrectly—might perhaps be solved by the machinery of the League of Nations.” That problem the League has solved. On October 4, 1922, the League’s scheme was accepted by the Governments principally concerned (including Austria) and drew from the Austrian Chancellor the exclamation “Thank God we can say to-day the League of Nations has not failed us!” This scheme involved, on the one hand, a loan to Austria of £26,000,000 which the League succeeded in raising, and, on the other hand, an undertaking by the Austrian Government to carry out during the next two years a series of administrative and financial reforms under a Commissioner appointed by, and responsible to, the League. By rendering possible the rehabilitation of Austria, the League has taken the first big step towards the economic recovery of Central Europe, the revival of British markets and the solution of our British problem of bad trade and unemployment. And if, as Lord Balfour foresees, Austria now recovers, the League machinery will be seen to afford the most hopeful means of solving that other economic problem which still baffles the individual nations: the problem of reparations and inter-allied debts.

Other achievements of the League have included notable progress towards a definite practical scheme of disarmament, supplementing, as regards naval disarmament, the work of the Washington Conference, but making a new and most hopeful plan for the limitation of land and air forces.

SIDE SHOWS.

Space does not permit more than a brief mention to be made of the League’s humanitarian labours. They have included the return to their countries, through the activities of Dr. Nansen, of more than 400,000 prisoners of war; the help organised at the Warsaw Conference (when Germany and Russia were present as well as the Members of the League) in checking the spread of disease into western Europe; the strengthening of the present international regulations to prevent the Traffic in Opium and in Women and Children; the improvement of labour conditions all over the world; and International transport and finance have also benefited through the League. These secondary activities of the League are not only important for their own sake, but give the delegates and the Secretariat of the League invaluable practice in bringing about international co-operation. Indeed these labours not only increase the efficiency of the

League’s machinery for settling international disputes, but also prevent such disputes from arising by removing their root causes.

The growing influence and prestige of the League of Nations (marked by its bold handling of the problem of armaments, by its willingness to deal with reparations and war debts, and by its success with Austria) is largely due to the increasing support that the League is receiving from the British Government, and that support in turn owes much to the public opinion created by the League of Nations Union.

JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

Dr. Nansen has said that the League’s success depends upon the support of public opinion, especially in this country. To secure that support is the business of the League of Nations Union; and the first answer to every citizen who wishes to help the League of Nations is JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION. The headquarters are at 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1., and there are branches everywhere. The minimum subscription is one shilling.

O.A. NOTES.

BIRTH.

BRUCE.—On Dec. 27, 1922, at 39 Philbeach Gardens, London, S.W., to Violet Pauline, wife of W. N. E. Bruce, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOOKE—McPHEE.—On Feb. 28, at Ottawa, William Norman Hooke, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hooke of Park Crescent, Abingdon, to Margaret Russell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell McPhee of Ottawa.

DEATH.

COXON.—On March 10th, at Sea, Captain Stephen Howard Neale Coxon, M.C., eldest son of Major and Mrs. Coxon, of Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

We take the following from *The Daily Telegraph* of 13th March.

“Major S. A. Coxon, of Kings Lynn, has been informed by the Colonial Office that his son, Captain Howard Coxon, M.C., has died at sea. During the war he served in France with the 8th Royal Warwicks, and was three times wounded and gassed. He afterwards transferred to the King’s African Rifles, and entered the Colonial Service as Assistant Commissioner at Kismayu, Kenya Colony. Captain Coxon had been on leave since May last, and recently sailed with his wife to

take up an appointment in the Uganda Protectorate."

S. H. N. Coxon was a boy at the School from January 1900 to July 1903.

R. E. Eason has been elected secretary of the Trinity College Boat Club. In the early days of training he occupied No. 2 thwart in the Varsity Eight, since when he has been rowing regularly in a similar position in B Crew.

Congratulations to W. Memory, who, inspired by Eason's example, has gained a place in the Worcester College second Torpid, which made five bumps in the races.

C. E. H. Dolphin gained second place in the Mile at the R.M.C. Sandhurst sports, but his time was not so good as at the School last year.

We hear that J. E. A. Clark has passed the intermediate qualifying exam for Actuarial work.

We have heard from Tom Johnston, who writes "wishing the Old School all success." He dates his letter from S.S. "Ghamida," Moulmein, and he says—"I see quite a lot of Mr. Adcock in Calcutta when I am there. I have just come back from a voyage to China, Australia and Java, and am now off to Lower Burma and Bombay."

T. F. T. Morland has finished his course on the "Worcester" and has qualified as a Captain's Clerk, in which capacity he is now on a voyage to the West Indies.

We regret to learn that R. J. Weaving has been temporarily incapacitated for work by illness. We trust that he will be able to return to Sedbergh next term with his health completely restored.

A. W. Staniland, who left us in the middle of the term, is at work in the Architect's Office at Morland's Brewery.

OLD ABINGDONIAN CLUB.

The Committee met on 24th January and decided to issue an appeal for funds to present a Tub Pair to the School Boat Club. They wish to thank members very heartily for the ready response to this appeal. The Tub Pair has been bought and presented and it is also hoped to hand over a small balance for the benefit of the Boat Club. The Committee again met on Feb. 24th and firstly discussed with the War Memorial Committee a new scheme for a War Memorial. The Headmaster was empowered to make further enquiries. The Committee then decided to hold a function on the evening of Founder's Day next term.

As announced elsewhere the Past and Present Boat Race was not held this term, but a strong team has been collected for the sports and it is hoped to reverse last year's result.

SUMMER CELEBRATIONS.

The following Club Functions have been arranged:—

Friday June 29th, Founder's Day.—(Prize-Distribution by Mr. A. T. Loyd, M.P., O.B.E.) 8.30 p.m. Reception etc. in Council Chamber, tickets single 10s., double 15s. Dancing—Bridge.

Saturday June 30th—11.30 a.m. Past v. Present Cricket Match. Two elevens if possible.—2 p.m. Annual General Meeting of the Club in the Masters' Common Room. Agenda:—Election of President and Officers.—7.15 p.m. Annual Dinner, Lion Hotel. Tickets 10s. 6d. Members may invite guests.

It would be of great assistance to the Secretary if members would inform him as early as possible of their intention to be present.

ABINGDONIAN ACCOUNTS.

No 6. Vol. VI.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Balance in hand	..	..	1 13 3	Printing 250 copies of 12 pp.	..	..	9 12 0
Cash Sales	..	..	3 9 0	Stationery	..	..	5 9
Boarders	..	..	2 17 0	Postage	..	..	6 5
O.A. Club	..	..	1 4 0	Balance	..	..	2 9 9
Governors' Cheque	..	..	3 6 8				
Sale of back numbers	..	..	4 0				
			<u>£12 13 11</u>				<u>£12 13 11</u>

No. 7. Vol. VI.

			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
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Boarders	..	..	3 6 0	Cheque Book	..	..	4 2
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Governors' Cheque	..	..	3 6 8	Balance	..	..	2 9 3
From Reserve Account	..	..	5 0 0				
			<u>£19 0 5</u>				<u>£19 0 5</u>

There is also a credit balance of £14 13s. in the Reserve Account.