

The Eagle

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The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos. 180, 181, and 182. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made, and will receive *gratis*, on application, a copy of the *Index* (vols i—xv). Life Subscription £5.

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Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr Benians, Mr Mills, A. S. LeMaître, J. A. Struthers, H. D. F. Kitto, E. Booth).

N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors who need not communicate them further

It is desired to make the Chronicle as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College. The Editors will welcome assistance in this effort.

A special case, for binding volumes of The Eagle, bearing the College Arms, has been brought out by Mr E. Johnson, Trinity Street.

The following may be obtained at the College Buttery on application to Mr LOCKHART:

1. The College Boating Song, by Dr G. M. Garrett, words by Mr T. R. Glover: 6*d*.
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The Index to THE EAGLE (vols i—xv): price 2*s*. 6*d*.



THE EAGLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1919.

PINK FORMS.

(A DIARY OF A DAY IN JUNE, 1915).

WENT up to the War Office to-day, by request, to see the Director of Army Purchase at 11 o'clock about my possible appointment. Train rather late, and only got there about ten minutes before the hour. Entrance hall simply jammed up with people. After a struggle succeeded in getting a Pink Form, filled it up, stating my name and business, and took it to the messenger. Messenger would have none of it. D.A.P. didn't live in the War Office, but at Empire House, Caxton Street. Pointed out that the letter said quite definitely I was to see him at the War Office, Whitehall. Messenger obdurate. He couldn't help what the letter said. D.A.P. wasn't in his list, and therefore could not be in the War Office. Took a taxi to Caxton Street. Filled up another Pink Form (2) . . . Dear, dear! the attendant was exceedingly sorry, but D.A.P. didn't work at Empire House; his room was in the War Office, Whitehall. . . . Yes, he really was certain, but would 'phone up and make sure. . . . Quite so. . . . Took another taxi back to Whitehall. Filled up another Pink Form (3). With difficulty succeeded in persuading the messenger that D.A.P. really *was* concealed in the War Office somewhere. Put,

with a dozen others, in charge of a Boy Scout, who led us at great speed and by a most complicated route over most of the War Office, slipping his charges, so to speak, at wayside halts, where they were handed over to more staid and elderly messengers. Arrived at last at D.A.P.'s rooms. Apologised frantically to his Private Secretary, Mr Short, for being so late, and explained. Mr Short couldn't understand it . . . very careless of the messenger. . . . Mr Summer was engaged at the moment, but would I take a seat? Took it. . . . Chatted with Short. . . . Pleasant fellow, Short. At 11.45 D.A.P. still engaged. Might I smoke? Certainly. Lit a pipe. 12.30, knocked it out. D.A.P. still engaged. 12.45, message from D.A.P. He was exceedingly sorry, but it would be quite impossible now for him to see me this morning. Could I come again in the afternoon? Say 2.45? Certainly: I quite understood . . . busy man . . . many engagements. . . . I would be lunching at the Greville, and if at about 2.15 it seemed clear that D.A.P. would be unable to see me till later, would Mr Short be so good as to 'phone? He would. Parted, Mr Short kindly making certain that the Boy Scout had returned my Pink Form, without which, it appeared, I would never get out of the War Office. . . . Lunched peaceably at the Greville. Left about 2.20, and strolled back to the W.O. across the Park. Arrived at the W.O. Filled up another Pink Form (4). Put in charge of a different Boy Scout, who fairly ran us round the War Office, at higher speed and by a route totally different from before—purposely, I suppose, to prevent one learning one's way about. Dangerous people, visitors who get to know their way about the War Office. Arrived at Mr Short's ante-room. Mr Short was desperately apologetic. . . . He must have just missed me on the 'phone at the Greville. . . . Had called me up about 2.25 to say that Mr Summer had been detained at the Treasury, and would be quite unable to see me till 4.30, when there seemed no doubt that he would be free. *Would I mind?* . . . No, no! of course . . . these little things couldn't be helped. . . . Strolled round to the Pantopragmatic Society's and amused myself in the Library for an hour or so . . . and had a cup of tea. Strolled back to the War Office. Filled up another Pink Form (5). Messenger beginning to know me. Taken

up by yet another Boy Scout, who conducted us by yet another route, crossing and re-crossing his tracks several times—some sort of Baden Powell dodge, I suppose—and had an ingenious device of going very quickly round a corner, apparently in the hope that some of his charges by sheer force of inertia would go straight on and get lost—without their Pink Forms. Stuck close to him, and finally arrived once more at Mr Short's room. . . . Mr Short was very sorry, but D.A.P. was engaged at the moment . . . would I take a seat? Took it. . . . 4.45 D.A.P. would see me. . . . 5.15 left . . . with my last Pink Form clutched tightly in my hand.

As I left, saw the same Boy Scout with a Satanic gleam in his eye conducting another crowd of helpless and ignorant passengers through the mazes of the War Office . . . dashing at breakneck speed up the stairs while bearded men panted after . . . dodging round the corners . . . He will certainly lose some . . . and there they will be left . . . with no kindly Pink Forms to let them out . . . Probably they are there still . . . wailing along the twilit corridors . . . scrambling at impassable partitions . . . toiling up, stumbling down, aimless and unending stairs . . . Alas! poor ghosts!

G. U. Y.



VISITATION.

WHEN you are gone from earth
And I brood here alone,
Where failing flames beneath the last charred ember
Die in the midnight hearth:
—When every dream is done,
Will you look down upon me and remember?

Will you look down with eyes
Lovely but pitiless,
Because you understand my ignorance,
And cannot sympathise
With the poor witlessness
That sees you not, and makes you no response?

Or when you see me grey
And naked as a child,
Will you put up your hands towards your brows and say
“This was my lover for a day
Who very seldom smiled!”?
(I have no angel's tongue to tell the way).

“He who was strong and young
Has grown both weak and old;
This paragon of vain philosophies
Stammers with foolish tongue.”
—Or will you turn
Lips to be kissed, and fall on distant knees?

E. L. D.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE IN THE “TRIBAL HIDAGE”.

IN a former number of the *Eagle* (June, 1918) was printed an outline of the method by which the problems of that ancient record of the Anglian and Saxon settlements, the “Tribal Hidage”, can be solved. Some of the changes moreover were indicated which have become necessary since the essay in the *English Historical Review* of 1912. The necessity arises chiefly from two causes:

I. The discovery of the interesting hidage of Essex (*Notes and Queries*, xi, x, 282) with its 1000 hides for the arch-deaconry of Colchester. The evidence that the Colchester area was in Wulfhere's time under Mercian domination made it probable that this 1000 hides, or at least that detached part of it which lay in the northwest corner of the county, would be counted in the 30,000 hides of the Mercians.

II. Although Freeman in his book on *Essex* argues for an early conquest of Dorset by the West Saxons, the authorities generally seem to regard it as one of their latest achievements. If so, its hidage cannot be reckoned, at least in full, in the 7000 hides of the Hwinca territory. (It may be advisable once more to remind the reader that Hwinca, Wixna, etc., are genitive plurals). The districts of 7000 hides which are so prominent a feature in the “Hidage” may be illustrated from “Beowulf”. On the hero's return after the slaughter of Grendel, Hygelac gave him a splendid sword, a precious treasure of his nation, as well as “seven thousand”, a house and lordly seat—

Thæt he on Beowulfes bearm álegde,
And him gesealde seofon thusendo,
Bold and brego-stól. (2194-6)

Thus rule over 7000 (hides, or dwellings, or fighting-men) was a fitting reward for a hero.

I.

The smaller areas of the "Tribal Hidage", from south Gyrwa to Wigesta, are difficult to trace in detail, though the total can be assigned approximately in the Cambridge and Huntingdon region where it is well known the Gyrwas dwelt. The addition of the detached portion of Colchester mentioned above, most of that portion belonging physically to the Cam basin, helps onward a satisfactory solution. The following arrangement may be suggested as a basis :

South Gyrwa (600 hides). In Cambridgeshire—Longstow Hundred (100 hides) and Papworth (96); in Huntingdon—Hurstingstone (158), Tose-land (214), and the small adjacent hundred of Kimbolton (27)* now included in Leightonstone. In all, 595 hides.

North Gyrwa (600 hides), as before, viz. Chesterton and Northstow Hundreds in Cambridgeshire and the "parts of Holland" in Lincolnshire.

East Wixna (300 hides), all in Cambridgeshire—Flendish Hundred (46 hides), Chilford (54), Staine (50), Radfield (70) and Whittlesford (80). In all, 300 hides. This is the district formerly mentioned as containing so many "hams", e.g. Bottisham, Teversham, Balsham and Wickham.

West Wixna (600 hides). In Cambridgeshire—Armingford Hundred (100), Wetherley (80), Thriplow (91½); and in Essex—Uttlesford (249), Clavering (54½) and Freshwell (60½). In all, 636 hides.

Spalda (600 hides). In Huntingdon—Normancross (185) and Leightonstone (172); in Bedford—Barford (105), Stoden (100), and Wiley (104). In all, 666 hides, which may include the 40 or 50 hides lacking in the Gifla number as shown in the former article.

Wigesta (900 or 800 hides), as before, viz. the "eight hundreds of Oundle" given to Peterborough.

The Cambridgeshire hundreds of Staploe and Cheveley have been excluded, because, being in the diocese of Norwich, they must have been East Anglian. The old ecclesiastical arrangements of rural deaneries have suggested the Cambridgeshire groupings above. Generally speaking, archdeaneries corresponded with counties and rural deaneries with hundreds or groups of hundreds. The plan adopted has been, where possible, to take the hundred, with its hidage, as the area for use in tracing boundaries, and to group the

* As an alternative, the little hundred of Weneslai in Bedfordshire may be used.



County Boundary ---- Hundred Boundary

THE FORMATION OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Leighton Buzzard. As the conquest is recorded as one act, hundreds according to the indications afforded by the deaneries or other ancient ecclesiastical boundaries. For example, Longstow and Papworth are associated above, because they formed one deanery. One weakness of the boundaries suggested for the Hicca and Gifla is that they disregard the ecclesiastical divisions; on the other hand, these divisions ignore that "direct line from the source of the Lee to Bedford", which the hundreds seem to follow.

By the Cambridgeshire arrangement above given the Wixna lands would occupy, roughly speaking, the basin of the Cam, and Cambridge itself would have a prominent position at the junction of the East Wixna, West Wixna, and North Gyrwa countries, with the South Gyrwas and East Angles not far away, to west and east. The association of the south of Cambridgeshire with northwest Essex has a further basis in the fact that in 1086 the royal manor of Newport in Uttlesford had a berewick of 3 hides in Shelford, while Chesterford had dependencies in Babraham and Hinxton.* The eight unnamed hundreds in the same part of the county which in 975 met at Whittlesford to decide a dispute concerning land at Swaffham† could then be identified as those of the East and West Wixna left in Cambridgeshire after three had been cut off by the final delimitation of Essex—probably about 921, when Colchester was rescued from the Danes of East Anglia.

II.

Dorset being omitted, and 600 hides being added to the Chiltern district as in the previous *Eagle* article, the hidages of the Hwinca and Chiltern countries must be readjusted to some extent. The following may be suggested for the Hwinca 7000:

Wiltshire (part)	3500 hides
Hampshire (North)	1500 hides
Berkshire (west of Sonning)	2000 hides

In 571 the West Saxons, penetrating as far as Bedford, annexed four towns—Lygeanbury, Aylesbury, Bensington and Eynsham. The first of these may be represented by

* *V. C. H. Essex* i, 338, reading Hinxton for Histon.
† *Liber Eliensis* ii, 34.

and as three of the towns are certainly in the Chiltern country, it may reasonably be supposed that the four towns (no doubt heads of tribal districts) belonged to the Chiltern-dwellers of the "Hidage" with their corresponding 4000 hides, an average of a thousand hides for each town. The details would be:

Lygeanbury. In Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, 600 hides; in Buckinghamshire—Cotslow (364), Burnham and Stoke (218). In all, 1182 hides.

Aylesbury. In Buckingham—Aylesbury (382), Ashenden (335), and Desborough (148); in Oxford—Thame (120) and Bullington (210). In all, 1195 hides.



THE CHILTERN-DWELLER'S LAND.

Bensington. In Oxford, the Chiltern hundreds (549) and Dorchester (139). In all, 688 hides.

Eynsham. In Oxford, Woolton (406), Bampton (206) and Chadlington (292). In all, 904 hides.

This shows a deficiency of only thirty hides. If Eynsham be omitted, and the north-east part of Oxfordshire and the rest of Buckinghamshire be included instead, the total comes to 4014 hides.

In conclusion, a few words may be added about the great mystery of the "Tribal Hidage", viz. the entries "Noxgaga, 5000 hides: Ohtgaga, 2000 hides". In the former article the suggestion was repeated that these may be subdivisions of one of the greater areas of 7000 hides. Another solution is obvious also: that they are summations, omitting 100 hides each, of the smaller areas just preceding them. Thus South Gyrwa 600, North Gyrwa 600, East Wixna 300, West Wixna 600, Spalda 600, Wigesta 900, Herefinna 1200, and Sweodora 300 together yield 5100 hides, reduced to 5000 exactly if the reading Wigesta 800 be adopted. Then Gilla 300, Hicca 300, Wiht 600, Aro 600 and Faerpinga 300 amount to 2100. This would further suggest that "Noxgaga" was a term referring to the Anglian districts annexed to Mercia proper by Penda or Wulfhere, and that "Ohtgaga" (otherwise Gohrgaga, probably for Gohtgaga) was a corresponding term for Jutish or Saxon districts so annexed. The word itself has at least resemblance to *Iótas*, *Eótenas* and *Geátas* used for the Jutes.

J. B.



DEAR SLEEP.

LET me
Devoted hours to thee
In quiet keep,
Sleep, gentle Sleep.

Give me soft arms,
Enfold this heart
Unto thy bosom deep,
Oh gentle Sleep.

Subdue the beat of drums, subdue
The fiery dart of upstart theme,
Of ambushed dream.

Subdue the hum
And haggles of the mart
Where ever new
This thought for that drives bargain
Up and down.
Joyless is the outcome.

With cool caress of lips
Hot eyes and brow encumber.
Deep, deep, deep,
Deep let me drown in slumber,
Liquid slumber,
Sleep, gentle Sleep.

F. K.



THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THE
MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE AND OF THE
CHOIR SCHOOL AND FOR COLLEGE
SERVANTS WHO DIED ON ACTIVE
SERVICE, 1914-1919.

AT half-past ten on Sunday morning, October 26th, the College assembled in the chapel to commemorate, in God's presence, its gallant dead.

The service opened with two sentences from the Burial Service sung in procession by the choir. Then the Master, after briefly declaring the intention of the service, read over the Roll of Johnians, of chapel choristers, and of College servants, who fell in action or died on service during the memorable years 1914-19. Two Psalms followed. First, Psalm cxxx *De Profundis* struck the note of mourning, passing at the end to trusting confidence that God will yet redeem His people; then Psalm cxxvi *In convertendo* caught up the note of triumph, culminating in the conviction that 'he that now goeth on his way weeping, and beareth forth good seed, shall doubtless come again with joy, and bring his sheaves with him'. The All Saints' Day Lesson, Wisdom iii 1-9, was read by Dr Bonney. After the Lesson the choir sang the Burial anthem, 'I heard a voice from heaven', after which the whole congregation joined in singing the fine hymn composed for the occasion by Mr Glover. Next followed the *Kyrie eleison*, the Lord's Prayer, and prayers commending the departed to God's mercy with thanksgiving for their good example, conducted by the Dean. Then the congregation

joined in singing Bishop Walsham How's hymn, 'For all the Saints'. After the Collect for All Saints' Day, Dr Bonney gave the Blessing. The service ended on a peaceful key. A beautiful passage translated from the Italian of Gabriello Chiabrera by our greatest poet was sung as a concluding anthem to a setting composed for the occasion by Dr Rootham. The Last Post was sounded from the ante-chapel, and Tallis's Funeral March brought the service to a close.

We append the Order of Service containing the Roll of Honour :

ORDER OF SERVICE.

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

Set to Music by WILLIAM CROFT.

Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts; shut not thy merciful ears to our prayer; but spare us, Lord most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from thee.

Set to Music by HENRY PURCELL.

Brethren, we are met together as one family to remember before God those who went out from us during the late war and have laid down their lives for their country and for mankind. We shall make mention of their names, commit their souls to the mercy of Almighty God, and give Him thanks for their good example. We shall also pray for ourselves: we shall ask that through our Saviour Jesus Christ we may live in fellowship with them and with other faithful servants of God, who have gone before, and that as they in life and death served the forethought of God, so we in our time may be enabled to further their work, until the fulness of God's Kingdom is come.

These were members of the College, who thus laid down their lives :

JOHN BERNARD PYE ADAMS
 FRANCIS DOUGLAS ADAMSON
 KENDRICK EDWARD DENISON AINLEY
 PHILIP GEORGE ALEXANDER
 GEOFFREY AUSTIN ALLEN
 HENRY NOEL ATKINSON
 ARTHUR LAURENCE BADCOCK
 BERTRAM LEEDS THOMAS BARNETT
 WALTER HENRY BARTLETT
 JOHN BATESON
 MONTMORENCY BEAUMONT BEAUMONT-CHECKLAND
 BARNARD REEVE BEECHY
 CHARLES REEVE BEECHY
 GEORGE ENOCH BENSON
 WILLIAM DOUGLAS BENTALL
 HENRY CLAUDE BERNARD
 HECTOR FUSSELL BILLINGER
 VINCENT COKE BODDINGTON
 GEOFFREY ALWYN GERSHOM BONSER
 LESLIE HAROLD BOWEN
 JOHN KENNETH BRICE-SMITH
 ERIC GEORGE BROCK
 CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON BROWN
 ERIC METCALFE BROWN
 GUY ARROTT BROWNING
 ROGER DAWSON DAWSON-DUFFIELD BROWNSON
 FREDERICK GODFREY BURR
 REGINALD HENRY CALLENDER
 WILFRED GARDINER CASSELS
 CECIL WELLS CASTLE
 ALRED REGINALD BEWES CHAPMAN
 CECIL ANSTIS BEWES CHAPMAN
 WILLIAM GERARD CHEESE
 HAROLD CHELL
 LAURENCE DRURY CHIDSON
 HENRY ROBERT ERNEST CLARK
 DONALD CLARKE
 ROBERT SHUTTLEWORTH CLARKE

ROBERT HENRY WANKLYN COBBOLD
 WILFRED COOP
 GORDON SALLNOW COSGROVE
 JOSIAH FREDERICK SIBREE CROGGON
 DONALD EDWARD CRUICKSHANK
 ROBERT HUGH ALBAN COTTON
 ARTHUR DAVENPORT
 DENNIS IVOR DAY
 MILES JEFFREY GAME DAY
 HENRY FREDERICK EDGEUMBE EDWARDES
 OLIVER BERNARD ELLIS
 HERBERT CLYDE EVANS
 GEORGE RALEIGH KERR EVATT
 SAMUEL BERNARD CLUTTON FERRIS
 JOHN HOLLAND BALLETT FLETCHER
 ROBERT DOUGLAS FOSTER
 THOMAS FREDERICK
 KENNETH JOHN RATTRAY GARDINER
 GEOFFREY ATKINSON GAZE
 THOMAS REGINALD GLEAVE
 CHARLES REGINALD GLYN
 CLIFFORD GEORGE GRAIL
 REGINALD PHILIP GREGORY
 HERBERT LLEWELYN GWYNNE
 WILFRED NEWBOLD HALLIWELL
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 ALAN MENZIES HILLER
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 VICTOR WILLIAM JOHN HOBBS
 NORMAN VICTOR HOLDEN
 MAURICE IVES BERTHON HOWELL
 BASIL FREDERICK MURRAY HUGHES
 CYRIL HURDMAN
 EDWARD VICTOR IREMONGER
 ANSTAY ROSS JACOB

SAMUEL PERCY JACQUEST
 FRANCIS ARTHUR JAMES
 PERCY VICKERMAN KEMP
 WILLIAM HENRY KNOWLSON-WILLIAMS
 CHARLES GLASS PLAYFAIR LAIDLAW
 WALTER SIBBALD LAIDLAW
 HENRY CLARENCE HORSBURGH LANE
 PHILIP HERBERT LAUGHLIN
 HERBERT NETTLETON LEAKEY
 ERIC HANSON LEE
 ROBERT MCCHEYNE LINNELL
 PERCY ARNOLD LLOYD-JONES
 JAMES LUSK
 FRANCIS WILLMER MCAULAY
 DAVID HAROLD MACKLIN
 EBENEZER MACLAY
 WILFRED MARSHALL
 PETER MASON
 FREDERICK STURDY MAY
 PETER LANGTON MAY
 JOSEPH COLLIN MIRFIN
 BASIL FULLEYLOVE WEST MOGRIDGE
 GORDON HARPUR MORLEY
 LESLIE TOWNSEND MORRIS
 HORACE GERARD TOWNSEND NEWTON
 FRANCIS CAMPBELL NORBURY
 ROBERT BLAKE ODGERS
 CLAUDE HASTINGS GEORGE PHILP
 ERNEST EMANUEL POLACK
 WILLIAM MARCUS NOEL POLLARD
 DONALD RAMSAY PUDDICOMBE
 JOHN HENTON PULLIN
 DONALD WILLIAM RENNIE
 RUSKIN JOHN ROBERT RICHARDSON
 JOHN NEVILL RITCHIE
 LOUIS FRANCIS WOODWARD ROBINSON
 MARSHALL HALL ROBINSON
 HAROLD WILLIAM ROSEVEARE
 HUGH FRANCIS RUSSELL-SMITH
 DONALD ARTHUR GEORGE BUCHANAN RYLEY

WILLIAM GUTHRIE SALMOND
 ARTHUR JOHN SAWNEY
 RICHARD DENHAM SCHOLFIELD
 NOEL BERNARD SOUPER
 BASIL ROBERT STREETEN
 HAROLD CHARLES NORMAN TAYLOR
 ERNEST EDWARD THOMPSON
 KENNETH SINCLAIR THOMSON
 GUY THWAITES
 ARTHUR JAMES DASHWOOD TORRY
 SYDNEY PROUT TOZER
 MENDEL ISIDORE TRACHTENBERG
 DENZIL CLIVE TWENTYMAN
 THOMAS CHRISTOPHER VAUSE
 HAROLD ROBERT WALES
 JAMES LIONEL EAST WARREN
 KENNETH SELBY WATERS
 WILLIAM VERNON CROWTHER WATSON
 RICHARD HENRY WHITE
 EDWARD HILLIARD DAY WHITFIELD
 BERNARD WILLIAM THEODORE WICKHAM
 JOHN ARNOLD WILLET
 HARRY BEN WILLIAMS
 ALAN SYDNEY WILSON
 ARTHUR WESLEY WILSON
 CHARLES ARMSTRONG WOOLER
 HERBERT SYKES WOOLER
 JOHN WORSTENHOLME

These were choristers :

WILLIAM CHARLES SIDNEY HORSPOOL
 THOMAS ARTHUR NUTCOMBE

These were servants of the College :

LESLIE CHAPMAN
 CHARLES DEATH
 WILLIAM BERTRAM FOX
 GEORGE ERNEST FROST
 ARTHUR RANDALL

'So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.' JOHN BUNYAN, *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

PSALM CXXX. *DE PROFUNDIS.*

Out of the deep have I called unto thee, O Lord : Lord,
hear my voice.

PSALM CXXXVI. *IN CONVERTENDO.*

When the Lord turned again the captivity of Sion : then
were we like unto them that dream.

THE LESSON. WISDOM III. 1-9.

But the souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seem to die : and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction : but they are in peace. For though they be punished in the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality. And having been a little chastised, they shall be greatly rewarded : for God proved them, and found them worthy for himself. As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as a burnt offering. And in the time of their visitation they shall shine, and run to and fro like sparks among the stubble. They shall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and their Lord shall reign for ever. They that put their trust in him shall understand the truth : and such as be faithful in love shall abide with him : for grace and mercy is to his saints, and he hath care for his elect.

I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord : even so saith the Spirit ; for they rest from their labours.

Set to Music by GEORGE MURSELL GARRETT.

HYMN.

For men who heard their country's call,
And counted life a little thing
To spend for her and for us all,
We give Thee praise, our Lord and King.

For men who stood for Liberty,
Who kept their faith, who fought and died
To make the peoples henceforth free,
We give Thee praise, the Crucified.

For lovers of their kind who chose
All the long years the sick to tend,
To heal the wounded, friends or foes,
We give Thee praise, our heavenly Friend.

For great ideals not in vain
Set high before us, Peace restored,
And hope for nations born again,
We give Thee praise, our risen Lord.

TERROT REAVELEY GLOVER.

The Lord be with you
And with thy spirit.

Answer.

Let us pray.

Lord, have mercy upon us.
Christ, have mercy upon us.
Lord, have mercy upon us.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Let us commend to the mercy of God the souls of these and all other His servants, who have given their lives for their friends in the late war.

Almighty God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, we humbly commend the souls of these thy servants, our brethren, into thy hands as into the hands of a faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour : most humbly beseeching thee that they may be precious in thy sight. Wash them, we pray thee, in the blood of that immaculate Lamb that was slain to take away the sins of the world, that whatsoever defilements they have contracted in this life being purged

and done away, they may be presented pure and without spot before thee, through the merits of Jesus Christ thine only Son our Lord. *Amen.*

Let us pray God to perfect the good work that He has begun in them, and to bring both them and us unto His everlasting kingdom.

O Almighty God and merciful Father, who by thy blessed Son has taught us that all live unto thee, receive our humble prayers for these and all other our brethren who have laid down their lives for their country. Accept their offering: perfect that which thou hast begun in them: let thy loving Spirit lead them into the land of righteousness: and of thy great mercy give us grace so to follow their good example that, this life ended, we may see them again with joy in thy presence: for his sake who died and was buried and rose again for us, thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Let us thank God for their good example.

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; we give thee hearty thanks for these thy servants, the members of this college, who have laid down their lives for their friends: beseeching thee that it may please thee of thy gracious goodness shortly to accomplish the number of thine elect, and to hasten thy Kingdom, that we, with them and all other that are departed in the true faith of thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

HYMN.

"For all the Saints".

WILLIAM WALSHAM HOW.

Let us pray.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of thy Son Christ our Lord; Grant us grace so to follow thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to

those unspeakable joys, which thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. *Amen.*

Weep not, beloved friends! nor let the air
For me with sighs be troubled. Not from life
Have I been taken; this is genuine life
And this alone—the life which now I live
In peace eternal; where desire and joy
Together move in fellowship without end.

GABRIELLO CHIABRERA

translated by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Set to Music by CYRIL BRADLEY ROTHAM.

THE LAST POST.

FUNERAL MARCH by THOMAS TALLIS.



THE MOON TO THE RIVER.

I have watched you, winding silver
Coils of light I lightly scattered,
Catching all the dust of silver
From my spears of crystal shattered.
I have seen the swans, my sisters,
In the dark shades overleaning,
Stately sail before the night-wind,
Seeking rest from my cold sheening.
I have heard—I hear!—the whisper
Of the airs among your rushes
In the shallows. I have glittered
On the arching cascade's gushes.
I have climbed until you fluttered
Like a ribbon far below me—
Like a silk and silver ribbon
Sending back my light to show me
How you lingered in the marshes,
How you hurried in the glens,
How you twisted, hither, thither,
Where the lilies light the fens.
Night by night, and month by month,
I have spent myself to move you ;
Month by month, and night by night,
Stretched this starry tent above you ;
Told you eerie tales at midnight ;
Blushed to meet you, and to leave you ;
Laughed with all your empty ripples
In the winter ; wept to grieve you ;
Kissed at night, and found your kisses
Cold as unresponsive snow ;

Often prayed my silver sister,
Swans to tell you what you know,
What you know—and will not answer :
That I wane with my devotion,
Die because you pour your love out
For my tidal slave, the Ocean !
Daily die, with unrequited
Passion that is bitter pain ;
Nightly rise, with hope rekindled,
Smiling—though all smiles are vain.

F. H. K.



SPIN BALDAK.

THIS name, so essentially "caviare to the general", reminds me forcibly that 16½ years ago I spent nineteen days there as the guest of the Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan, an uninvited and a most unintentional guest. From the earliest almost to the last days of my 26 years' service in India circumstances brought me from time to time into the proximity of the Fort and Cantonment which the Amir Abdurrahman Khan in his wrath set down over against New Chaman*, when the news reached him that the Government of India had forestalled him, and seized and annexed the site of the Railway Terminus, whence, when occasion or necessity arose, Kandahar was to be joined by rail to the great railway system of India. If there was one thing Abdurrahman hated, and feared, it was a railway, and lo! "la perfide Albion" had outwitted him, and set down at the base of the northern slopes of the Kozhak Mountains a body of troops, under the protection of which the Kozhak tunnel was pierced, the railway carried zigzag down the hill, and, finally all the rails, iron girders and telegraph plant required to lay a railway and telegraph from Chaman to Kandahar stored at that Terminus. Meantime the Fort of Chaman, capable of housing a Battalion, was built and completed, and facing it straight at a distance of four miles the fortified Afghan position of Spin Baldak was springing into being. The latter was still unfinished and inadequately armed last May when a Brigade from Quetta attacked and captured it. As far as I could ascertain, not a gun had been mounted on the Baldak hill defences when I left the place in April 1903.

* Chaman (Persian) = sward. Old Chaman, close under the steep Kozhak Pass, lay right athwart the notable earthquake crack, which here lets loose subterranean springs, whence the expanse of perennial turf which has won for this spot the name of 'Chaman'. New Chaman, some 10 miles farther North, is the British frontier outpost on the road connecting the Punjab and Sind with Kandahar.

As it is on record that work on the Kozhak tunnel commenced in December 1887, we may presume that New Chaman was occupied at a somewhat earlier date. In 1880, it will be remembered, the permanent British occupation of Kandahar was seriously considered, but the advent to power of the reactionary Gladstonian Government almost resulted in a complete frustration of all that Sir Robert Sandeman had been working for for 10 years or more. However, compromise intervened, and the northern slopes of the Amran range was retained as our frontier towards Afghanistan. When the Government of India swooped down on New Chaman, a little inflation of—in fact, a bulge on—this frontier was necessitated. The eye can follow it to-day along a line of whitewashed pillars which stretches for some twenty miles across the plain from spur to spur of the Amran mountains. On the Afghan side of this range of pillars no British subject was supposed to stray; but as a matter of fact, in process of time the absolute absence of the minutest barrier rendered this veto practically a dead letter, and, unless I have been very incorrectly informed, the Afghans themselves paid no attention to British wanderings across the border. Still the memory of the encroachment rankled, and when Sandeman in July 1890 reported to the Governor of Kandahar that Afghans had fired on Indian soldiers guarding the camp at New Chaman, the Governor replied that this and other outrages were the outcome of resentment felt by the Afghan people at British encroachments on the Amir's territory. (Thornton's "Sir Robert Sandeman", p. 200). In or about 1901 a strong band of Afghans crossed the border by night, rushed and surprised a guard of four men at the Rifle range, and having taken their firearms and ammunition left them. During the last year which I spent at Chaman I crossed the frontier whenever circumstances invited me to do so, be it for sport or curiosity or for no reason at all. The pursuit of sand grouse was a not infrequent temptation, and on one occasion I chanced on a hyaena in a nullah miles away from the hills. That hyaena gave me and my groom a good hour's run—and that well over the border—before we brought him to book. We carried nothing but light canes, and when, after close on

40 minutes hard riding, we brought him to a stand, the groom held both horses, while I went for him with stones. He stood thus at intervals six or seven times, till he was finally floored with a stone. This was in September 1902.

In 1903 a new spirit was abroad. Lord Kitchener had arrived, the Great Delhi Durbar had taken place, and Kabul, I think, was on the *qui vive*. I should mention that, in the summer of 1898, when the Baldak Fort was being built, I acquiesced in the proposal made to me by a Yusufzai Havildar of my regiment to go down in disguise and see what was being done. He brought me back a plan—rough it is true—and report, which I passed on to Divisional and Army Headquarters. In May 1902, with the aid of a Dalmeyer Telephotometer lens adjusted to an excellent camera built by Watson, of 313, High Holborn, I took, at a range of about three miles, a perfectly clear picture of Spin Baldak defences and bazar. A copy of this I gave to Sir Valentine Chirol, when he visited me at Chaman towards the end of 1902, and he did me the honour of reproducing it in his "The Middle Eastern Question" (John Murray, 1903). When at the close of April 1903 I had been an inmate of Baldak Fort for 19 days I had ample grounds for looking upon myself as the expert authority on "Spin Baldak". If the gratuitous War which the upstart Amir Amānullah Khan has just forced upon the Government of India had taken place from 15 to 20 years ago, my "expert" knowledge might have stood me in some stead. If the final plan of and report on Spin Baldak which I sent to Simla in 1903 was disinterred from a pigeon-hole in the spring of 1919, then I may still feel that, in a remote degree, I had a finger in the pie.

As I said before, Kabul woke up in 1903, and when, on my return from the Delhi Durbar, I rode 100 yards or so across the frontier, two shots fell upon my ear and two bullets threw up the dust, fortunately some 20 to 30 yards short of me. I put my horse into a canter to ride up to where the bullets struck, when the two ruffians immediately left their cover some 300 to 400 yards off and bolted. I was riding, as usual, unarmed and attended by an unarmed orderly.

Lord Kitchener, as soon as he had attended to business at Indian Army Headquarters, came up to Quetta to inspect frontier defences. He was due at Chaman on 7th April 1903. Having seen him at Quetta on 28th March about the St. John Ambulance work in Baluchistan, I went back to Chaman to prepare for his reception. On 6th April I was busy all day, and only at 6 p.m. had out my horses and mounted, with two orderlies on the other horses, for a good gallop. We went straight away without drawing rein for three miles or more, a good mile beyond the frontier, and then descended into a hollow to let my two Irish terriers have a drink and wallow. It was beginning to get warm. There, to shorten the story, I was surprised by two Afghans armed with rifles. We had no arms. If I had been as wideawake as I should have been, I would have known that Lord Kitchener's impending visit would set the Afghans on the alert. I never gave that a thought. So there I was at their mercy, and I had no choice but to ride with them, horses, orderlies, dogs and all, to Baldak and see the Afghan "Hākim" (Commandant and Civil Administrator of the District). Having got me, he kept me there for nineteen days, prompted by naught but mere "cussedness". He knew me well, as also my eldest brother, than whom no one has during the last forty years rendered more valuable services to the Amir of Afghanistan. It was that brother who faced the Russians at Panjdeh in March 1885 (I was 100 miles from him at Gulran and just starting to join him at Panjdeh, when the news of the Russian attack reached General Sir Peter Lumsden), suffered great hardships in the terrible weather which followed the Russian attack, and finally, after two years arduous work north of the Hindu Kush, returned to India. After a brief rest he demarcated the Russo-Afghan frontier from the Hari-rud to the Oxus, and in 1893 again went to Herat and Kushk to settle Russo-Afghan disputes in the Kushk valley. Despite all this, which the Spin Baldak Commandant must have known, he insisted on detaining me. Of my experiences during that detention there is not space to write now. I will only add that my two Pathān (Yuzufzai) orderlies behaved splendidly.

11/10/19.

A. C. YATE.



THE PILLAR OF THE CLOUD.

LEAD, kindly Light, amid th' encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on ;
The night is dark, and I am far from home ;
Lead Thou me on ;
Keep Thou my feet ; I do not ask to see
The distant scene : one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou
Shouldst lead me on ;
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead Thou me on !
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years.

So long Thy Power has blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angels faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile !

1833.

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.



IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

Lux ades alma : per hanc, qua Nox circumvolat, umbram,
Tu rege labentes per loca cæca gradus.
Caligo ruit atra : foris longinquus aberro :
Tu rege labentes per loca cæca gradus.
Ipsa pedes serva : distantia non mihi cura
Cernere : si tantum progrediar, sat erit.

Non mens ista mihi semper : non ista precabar,
Ut tu dirigeres per loca cæca gradus.
Corripuisse viam propriam per aperta juvabat :
Dirige sed tu nunc per loca cæca gradus.
Gratæ olim vaga Lux domitrixque Superbia Mentis,
Deficiente Metu : parce, nec ista refer.

En, antiqua comes, bonitas tua numine fausto
Rexerit usque meos per loca cæca gradus,
Per colles, per stagna, per ardua, per freta, donec
Palluerit tandem nox veniente die,
Luciferoque oriente chori felicitis imago
Riserit, interea perditâ, cara diu.

1902.

RICHARD HORTON SMITH.



REVIEW.

Joan and Peter.

Mr. Wells' sincerity must be obvious to all—and there are a large number—who are interested in the problem of the trinity of God, Sex, and the Empire. Yet whenever he publishes a new long novel some overworked reviewer is sure to yawn rudely in the half column allowed him by the daily press and petulantly to beg for more romances after the style of the *First Man in the Moon*. Possibly romantic and imaginative stories of scientific Utopias are more palatable to the overworked journalist than a serious attempt to tell the story of an education such as *Joan and Peter*. I personally, and I trust most young people, *i.e.*, all under twenty-five not petrified with the *blaséness* of an army mess or some insignificant literary coterie, sympathise with Mr Wells and not with the journalist. Mr Wells knows as much—perhaps more—about the psychology of sex than most people. He has real sound views on education, and he has his finger on the pulse of history. With scrupulous intellectual fairness he gives the best arguments for both sides of any question. He has the lawyer's knack of acquiring knowledge in any subject, and his suggestions and criticisms are always illuminating even to experts. Particularly is this so with education. *Joan and Peter* should be a real inspiration to educationalists.

Peter and his illegitimate foster sister Joan are left orphans under the guardianship of Aunts Phoebe and Phyllis, Lady Charlotte Sydenham, and Uncle Oswald, better known as Nobby. The two Aunts determine to train the children to be, as Aunt Phoebe puts it, “free and simple, but fearlessly advanced, unbiassed and yet exquisitely cultivated, inheritors of the treasure of the past purged of all

ancient defilement, sensuous, passionate, determined, forerunners of a super-humanity.” Aunt Phoebe, dear old soul, was given to Carlylian rhetoric, with phrases of Havelock Ellis and Nietzsche. The forerunners of a super-humanity “are sent to the school of St George and the Venerable Bede, run by a Miss Murgatroyd, a lady indiscriminately receptive of new educational ideas, with the assistance of a Miss Mills, who has more sense of humour than the foundations of arithmetic. The third guardian, Lady Charlotte, “one of those large, ignorant, ruthless, low-church, wealthy, and well-born ladies who did so much to make England what it was in the days before the Great War,” assisted by a nail-biting solicitor. Grimer has the children kidnapped that they may be removed from an atmosphere of what she is pleased to call socialism and immorality, and brought up on sound religious lines with no nonsense. Peter is sent to the High Cross Preparatory School, a herding place of nasty youths, under the direction of a Mr Mainwaring, one time card player and Junior Optime at Cambridge. Joan is housed with a Mrs Pybas, a slatternly woman given to saying ‘grice’ and talking of ulcers and child-birth. From Lady Charlotte’s Anglican orthodoxy the children are rescued by the return from Africa of Uncle Oswald.

Uncle Oswald is the real interest of the book. No longer fit for empire-building in Africa, his romantic imperialism finds an outlet in the education of his two charges. Peter would like “lessons about the insides of animals and about the people in foreign countries—and how engines work—and all that sort of thing”. Oswald determines that he shall have them and commences a searching for schoolmasters. The search is not satisfactory. “To his eyes these great schools, architecturally so fine, so happy in their out-of-door aspects, so pleasant socially, became more and more visibly whirlpools into which the living curiosity and happy energy of the nation’s youth were drawn and caught, and fatigued, thwarted, and wasted. They were beautiful shelters of intellectual laziness”. However, schools are found for Joan and Peter, and in due time they proceed to Cambridge. There is no need to enlarge on Mr Wells’ views on Cambridge. Though peculiar to him they are known to all. What Mr Wells does

do is to realise the real enthusiasm underlying, and at the same time the real hollowness of such movements as the Cambridge Fabian Society and the "Club of Strange Faiths" at Newnham.

Mr Wells is something of an historian. He has conducted no arduous researches into the origins of feudalism or for that matter into the origins of anything, but he has a sense of the greatness and wonder of the human adventure. His rudeness about Queen Victoria in particular and royal families in general, his detestation of the Anglicans and the county families, are bye-products of a real enthusiasm for progress and hatred of shams. That "facts are clean" is to Mr Wells "the essential faith with which science has faced vice and priestcraft, magic and muddle and fear and mystery, the whole world over". Towards the end of this novel the historian and moralist in the author overpowers the novelist. Russia, Germany, Ireland are passed in review. The world on the eve of war is shown rapidly approaching the great catastrophe. Peter becomes a vaguer and vaguer automaton worried by the usual sex problems. Here and there are brilliant descriptive passages: Peter's fight in the air, Peter's dream wherein he visits God in his dusty, cobwebby, untidy office—a scene conceived and described in the spirit of Lucian; but we feel that we have lost touch with Peter, and are thankful when Joan, proposing, brings him to his senses and out of the atmosphere of Arnold Bennet's *Pretty Lady*.



OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

DEAR SIR,

Now that the war is over and rowing throughout the country is being revived, it is hoped to restore the finances of the Old Johnian Henley Fund to the flourishing condition which they had reached before the outbreak of war.

During the war a suggestion was made to subscribers that they might like temporarily to suspend their subscriptions, and many acted on the suggestion. A certain number of subscriptions continued to come in, with the result that, including the substantial balance in hand in 1914, the Committee has been able to invest the sum of £420. The investment should yield an annual return of about £20, which can be used to supplement annual subscriptions.

In 1914 the annual subscriptions amounted to £120; during the war they had fallen to £40. In 1914 the cost of sending an eight to Henley was about £180, but this pre-war figure will be considerably exceeded for the next few years. The Committee does not aim at paying all the expenses of a crew at Henley; Johnians in residence ought, and will naturally wish, to do their share, but the Committee does feel that unless it can command a revenue equal to that of 1914, especially under present conditions, the Fund is likely to fail in its object of ensuring the entry at Henley of any crew that is likely to uphold the reputation of the College.

The inauguration of the Fund was very happily followed by two consecutive victories at Henley in 1913 and 1914. Now the foundations of rowing have to be built up afresh. The L.M.B.C. has made an excellent start in the May Races—the First Boat made two bumps and is now third on the river, while the Second Boat made four bumps. The usefulness of

the Fund was especially demonstrated this year, when the Committee was able with the funds at its disposal to make a grant to assist in sending an Eight to Henley. The Eight succeeded in getting through two rounds of the Elsenham Cup, beating Beaumont College and St John's College, Oxford. Hartley, the First May Boat stroke, was not allowed to row for the Club at Henley as he was stroking the Cambridge University First Trial Eight. The L.M.B.C. Henley Crew consisted of men who will be in residence next year, and the experience gained should be of very great value in establishing a sound style of rowing in the College.

The Committee, therefore, hopes that those who temporarily suspended their subscriptions during the war will now renew them. At the same time it appeals to Old Johnians, and to rowing men in particular, who have gone down since 1913, to do all they can by becoming subscribers to ensure the continued prosperity of the Fund.

For the information of new subscribers it may be stated that the Fund is controlled by a Committee consisting of the following :

- Chairman* THE MASTER,
The Lodge, St John's College, Cambridge
- Hon. Sec.* Major G. L. DAY,
Rheola, St Ives, Hunts.
- Hon. Treas.* Mr J. COLLIN,
Gazeley, Trumpington, Cambridge.
- Members* Rev. H. E. H. COOMBES,
Freshwater Rectory, Isle of Wight.
- Major J. K. DUNLOP, M.C.,
33, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
- Mr J. J. LISTER,
Merton House, Grantchester, Cambridge.
- Canon A. H. PRIOR,
Morton Rectory, Alfreton.
- Mr N. P. SYMONDS,
7, Pembroke Avenue, Bedford.

As it is not intended to encourage indiscriminate entries at Henley, the Committee does not make a grant unless it is satisfied that the crew to be entered is likely to do credit to the College, and that the experience gained at Henley will help to maintain a high standard of rowing in the Club.

Although annual subscriptions form the basis of the scheme, donations are accepted. These are paid into a capital account, the interest from which alone is used. Unexpended balances of annual subscriptions are also paid into the capital account. Subscriptions have ranged in amount from 2/6 to £5 5s., the average being about £1.

To avoid the necessity of reminders and acknowledgements, and so reduce the secretarial work, it is particularly requested that subscribers will fill in a banker's order and forward it to *The Hon. Treasurer, Old Johnian Henley Fund, Gazeley, Trumpington, Cambridge.*

I am,

Yours faithfully,

August, 1919.

G. L. DAY (*Hon. Sec.*)



THE BUSHE-FOX MEMORIAL FUND.

A circular has been sent round to ex-members of the L.M.B.C. who rowed in the May Races between 1884 and 1914 inviting them to subscribe to this Memorial.

Subscriptions were limited to 10/-

It is hoped that the Memorial, which it has been agreed shall take the form of a plain bronze tablet, will be erected in the Boat-house early next year.

Detailed arrangements are in the hands of a Committee consisting of the following: Mr J. Collin, Capt. P. J. Lewis, Major G. L. Day.

G. L. DAY (*Hon. Sec.*)



VERSES.

(With apologies to all concerned.)

Madame Clara Butt
Cannot sing with her mouth shut,
But Mr. Kennerley Rumford can—
That's the best of being a man!

Clara Sed ore nequit clauso cantare: marito
hoc facile est factu: sic iuvat esse virum.

When they told Cimabue
That he couldn't coöe
He replied: "Perhaps I mayn't,
But I do know how to paint"—(Mr. Clerihew.)

"Non ululare potes recte" dixere Myroni:
"Nonne meas statuas inspicietis?" ait.

F.



LECTURES IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

AN innovation has been made this Term by the starting of a series of College Lectures, which are intended to alternate, on Fridays, with the fortnightly concerts given by the Musical Society, and to deal equally with scientific and literary or artistic subjects. At the second lecture a Committee, consisting of the Dean, Dr Rivers, E. Booth, J. A. Struthers (Secretary), and E. L. Davison, was elected to make the necessary arrangements. It is hoped that the series will be continued during the next and ensuing Terms.

The first lecture, at which Mr Sikes presided, was on October 17th, when the Master gave a history of the College. After a brief description of the origin and growth of Mediaeval Universities, he pointed out that although the College as we know it was founded in 1511 and opened in 1516 it then took over the buildings and property, together with many of the duties, of an earlier foundation, that of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, which was established about 1135 by Henry Frost, a Burgess of Cambridge. In 1280, Hugo de Balsham, tenth Bishop of Ely, obtained a licence from King Edward I. to introduce a certain number of scholars of the University into the Hospital to be governed according to the rules of the Scholars of Merton. This scheme failed, however, and the scholars were removed in 1284 to found what is now Peterhouse. For two hundred years after this the Hospital went quietly on its way. Toward the end of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth, century the old house seems to have fallen on bad ways. The brethren were accused of having squandered its belongings, of having granted improvident leases, and of having sold the holy vessels of their chapel.

At this juncture the Lady Margaret came to the rescue. She had already founded Christ's College, and on the advice of John Fisher, formerly President of Queens', and at that time Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the University, she decided to make the Hospital of St John the basis of further gifts which she was thinking of bestowing on Cambridge. Unfortunately she died before the plans were finally completed, but thanks to the energy and devotion of Bishop Fisher, to whom the College owes much, the many difficulties were overcome, and the College opened in 1516. Twenty years later the Master and Fellows had an opportunity of showing their feelings toward Fisher, and it is to their credit that they stood by him, no doubt at some risk to themselves, when he was put in prison by Henry VIII. During the reign of Edward VI. the eloquent and outspoken Thomas Leaver was Master; on the accession of Queen Mary he and many of his Fellows had to fly to Switzerland, as the Queen made in Cambridge, as elsewhere, a resolute and unflinching attempt to re-establish the Roman Catholic faith. An equally violent change in the other direction took place when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, and during most of this reign there was a strong leaning toward Puritanism in the College.

The comparatively peaceful, though none the less strenuous, existence which the College was able to enjoy during the latter part of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries was, as happened elsewhere through the country, greatly disturbed by the troubles of the Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Royalist sympathies shown by St John's caused Cromwell, when he obtained power, to imprison the Master and eject a number of the Fellows. He then quartered some of his soldiers in the College and used it as a gaol. With the Restoration the Fellows returned, and the rest of the century passed quietly except for the incident of the non-juring Fellows and scholars, who on various grounds refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and who were consequently liable to be deprived of their places and emoluments. In spite, however, of a King's Bench writ they were able to maintain their position.

The eighteenth century here as in the rest of the University was not a period of great ideals. "Privilege" was in

full force. For the first time in the College registers men are entered as "Noblemen". These were allowed to proceed to the M.A. degree direct in two years without passing through the intermediate stage of B.A. The College was also full of Fellow Commoners, who sat with the Fellows at High Table in Hall; but do not appear, until the close of the century, to have proceeded to any degree. During this century St John's seems, generally speaking, to have gained the reputation of being a Tory College in a Whig University; it became extremely fashionable, and toward the end of the century had more students in residence than any other College. At the same time its reputation for efficiency was very high. This was due largely to Dr Wm Samuel Powell, Master from 1765—1775, who made many administrative changes. He also started yearly examinations in the College—then a novelty in the University.

During the first half of last century College life was still regulated by the statutes of Elizabeth, which were characterised by over cautious and minute legislation. There were several movements both from within and from without, towards University reform, and in 1837 a definite attempt was made to establish a Royal Commission. A compromise was eventually reached, under which each College undertook to revise its own Statutes. Those of St John's received royal approval in 1849. Two revisions have since been made, one in 1860, and the other in 1882. While aiming at precision on questions of rights and duties, they left great freedom in the matters of study, discipline and administration. Gradually, by the introduction of new studies, particularly in the Natural Sciences, by the removal of restrictions which limited Scholarships and Fellowships to certain parts of the country; and not least by the abolition of religious tests, St John's recovered its national character, which the various political and religious changes in the outside world had, at various times in its history, tended to take from it. Thus it grew to be the College as we know it to-day.

On November 21st, with Mr Sikes again in the Chair, Dr Rivers lectured on "Ethnology, its Aims and Needs". He illustrated the scope and aims of that Science by giving

a summary of its history from the time when scientific methods were first employed in its study, about fifty years ago, up to the present time. The idea prevalent at the start was that man had travelled far over the world, and that the similarities found in widely separated parts of the earth were the outcome of the diffusion of features of culture from some one part of the world, the special conditions of which had led to their appearance and development. This gave way about forty years ago, owing to the application of the evolutionary theory to the problem, to the view that similarities between beliefs and customs of different peoples are due to the uniformity of the constitution of the human mind, so that, given similar conditions, similar modes of thought and behaviour come into existence independently, and without help from external influence. This view, however, held without question at the beginning of the century, ignored the fact that similar customs exist under diverse conditions, and, *vice versa*, that diversity of customs is found where conditions are similar. It has also been shaken by various discoveries made in recent years, particularly by those of Prof. Elliot Smith in the field of Egyptology and of Dr Rivers himself in Melanesia. It can no longer be doubted, for instance, that the beliefs and customs of the Solomon Islands are without connection with those of early Egypt, to which they bear such a striking resemblance. This conclusion is supported also by study of such subjects as the spread of mummification, of megalithic culture, and of sun-worship.

In conclusion Dr Rivers made special reference to the needs of Ethnology in the collection of data from the study of the various races of the earth, and asked those who in after life might find themselves among strange and in many cases fast disappearing peoples to remember the value of facts which observation of these peoples would reveal. He expressed the hope that many would spare time and trouble to collect the facts of which Science has so great a need.

In the discussion which followed, the audience shewed their appreciation of the lecture and interest in the subject by the number and variety of the questions asked. They seemed determined literally to survey the world from China to Peru—not forgetting the Aztecs and Tibet.

On Wednesday, December 3rd, under the chairmanship of Prof. Baker, Mr Cunningham lectured on "Einstein's Theory, a New Theory of Gravitation". So much vague talk has been abroad as to the latest scientific thrill, that it may be well to state soberly what is really new and what is not. It is not fair to Sir Isaac Newton to say that he is now a back number. By his three simple laws of motion and the equally concise law of gravitation he brought within a single theory the explanation of the planetary and lunar motions, the tides, the weights of bodies, the precession of the equinoxes, not to speak of other less known phenomena. Up to this day only one very small discrepancy between astronomical observations and the results of his theory has remained.

But philosophers have often objected to the view of time and space which Newton presented as the background of his theory. Absolute true and mathematical time, he said, of itself and by its own nature, flows uniformly on and without regard to anything external. He spoke also of absolute space, in its own nature, remaining always similar and immovable. The prevalent view, however, of the philosopher is that time and space are only aspects of the way the external world appears to us to behave, of the relations we have seen to hold as it spins down the ringing grooves of change. Outside the intellectual pictures of the universe, time and space do not exist. Provided the picture we have of the universe keeps events in the right order, we may measure space and time as we like.

The problem that Einstein set to himself was to find out the kind of laws that are possible in which all ideas of absolute position in space, of absolute time, absolute distances, absolute directions are set aside. He found that the necessary pure mathematics was in existence; and that the tremendous generality of his hypotheses of relativity left a very limited number of possible laws to choose from. He picked the one that seemed simplest, though none but a skilled mathematician would say it looked simple; and even he would hardly suspect it as having anything at all to do with gravitation. However, Einstein was able to shew that when applied to the problems of astronomy, it led to Newton's laws of motion with a very slight modification. Two questions arose. Would the modified

law upset the acknowledged agreement between Newton's theory and the facts? Calculations answered definitely No! Then would the new law explain the outstanding discrepancy? It was only a question of a small turn of the axis of the orbit of the planet Mercury at the rate of forty seconds of angle per century. Calculations replied "Yes, exactly". This was astonishing enough. But more followed.

The physicists of the late nineteenth century were very busy trying to reduce matter to electricity; and they succeeded very well in explaining many of its properties by the new electrical theories. But gravitation, the most universal of properties of matter, remained unexplained. But on the relativity theory gravitation became inextricably mixed up with light and electricity: light cannot be thought of as travelling always in straight lines regardless of the way the observer measures time and space; and there must be a close relation between his estimate of the gravitational field at any place and the way light is propagated. Detailed consideration shewed that a ray of light from a star if passing close to the sun should be bent out of its path through an angle of 1.74 seconds. The previous success of this extraordinarily abstract theory made the testing of this a matter of great interest. The necessary star photographs could only be taken when the sun's light was completely obscured at a total eclipse. The results of the measurements gave a deviation of 1.9 seconds. Such a close agreement adds very greatly to the weight to be attached to the theory, though there are points yet remaining to be cleared up.

Newton's glory however is not dimmed; rather he is seen to have forged a mighty link in the never complete chain of knowledge. The most recent addition to it vindicates the faith of those who without thought of what was to come of it have patiently undertaken mathematical research. We see now the labours of pure mathematician, technical astronomer, and theoretical physicist brought together to the construction of what may prove the most comprehensive theory of the physical universe that has yet been seen.

Obituary

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

On the 9th November 1918 there passed away one who deserves more than a mere reference. Born 19th January, 1845, at Darley Abbey, just outside Derby, where his father was then incumbent, he was brought to Brighton in 1853 when his father was appointed incumbent of Trinity Chapel (on the death of the Rev. F. W. Robertson); from Brighton College, where he was from 1857 to 1864, he came up to St John's as a Foundation Scholar. He obtained the Bell University Scholarship the next year, took his degree as 6th Wrangler with a 2nd class in both the Classical Tripos and the Theological Examination (this was before the days of the Theological Tripos) in 1869, and was elected Fellow the same year.

In this he followed closely his father's footsteps, who came up here in 1836, took his degree as 10th Wrangler with a 2nd class in the Classical Tripos in 1840; but marrying the next year, thereby gave up the Fellowship which was waiting for him. He was ordained in 1843, was Principal of Brighton College from 1856 to 1871 (taking his LL.D. degree in 1869); was subsequently Vicar of Sandridge in Hertfordshire till 1891, and died in 1892.

A few days after his Tripos Examination William Griffith was thrown while riding up to the Downs at Brighton and dragged a considerable distance, receiving injuries to his head from which he never completely recovered. He was ordained in 1870 and took up work in St Luke's, Liverpool; after a strenuous time there he went for a short change to Barbados, undertaking temporary work at Codrington College. Then a few months were spent in other islands, especially St Vincent, St. Lucia and Trinidad, and in Canada visiting the Great Lakes, Niagara, and so on; after which he returned to Cambridge and took up rooms in College (in New Court),

looking on to the river with the fine Library building on the opposite bank. Two or three years of valuable work followed, involving not only clerical duty at the (then) new district of St Luke's, Chesterton, but much work in many directions among the undergraduates and in connection with various societies in the University and Town. Then his health began to give way again, and he went with an old Johnian friend up the Nile and through Sinai (including a most interesting visit to Petra) and Palestine. This seemed to restore his health, and he undertook a curacy at Horningsea, a few miles out of Cambridge, in relief of another Johnian friend who was Vicar there. But very shortly afterwards the trouble returned and he was completely laid by, becoming unable to undertake any active work of any kind.

Wherever he went his sympathetic interest evoked a striking response from those among whom he lived and worked. For years after he left Barbados he received letters from there, many of them written by negro workers having no connection with Codrington College, and all breathing a spirit of deep affection and absolute trust. All his spare time had been occupied in friendly intercourse and religious work among the negroes and others of all ranks and conditions (never allowed however to interfere with the punctual and complete carrying out of his work in the College), and undergraduates coming up to Cambridge from Barbados and the other islands knew that they could count on him as a friend.

So also, while living in College, he found time without prejudicing his regular work to initiate movements among not only the undergraduates but also the College servants and others, the value of which has long continued. Deeply religious, and at the same time highly practical, his influence was doubly useful. In October, 1874, the first portion of St Luke's Church at Chesterton had just been built, and was to be opened on St Luke's Day. He organized parties of undergraduates, who in the early mornings, under the direction of a capable man, formed and made up the paths through the churchyard in readiness for the opening; and the work was well done and lasting. It so happens that at the very same time a better known man, Ruskin, was organizing parties of undergraduates at Oxford to make paths there also. Griffith's

paths are still in use, though few beyond those who made them know their history. Ruskin's, more widely known, were soon unusable.

Keenly interested in natural history and archæology, he infected others with his own enthusiasm. West Indian natives collected sea-shells and carib stone and shell implements for him. His Egyptian antiquities were given to the Brighton Museum. That a life of such promise should so soon have ceased to be effective is not easily to be understood with our limited knowledge. But in those short years many learnt from him that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well and to the greater glory of our Creator; and that it is better always to give of our best, whether in thought or action, even than to earn to our uttermost. He had the happy power of letting his life so shine before others, that they, seeing his good ways of working, recognized the motive power behind those ways, and were glad to make use of that power themselves also.

A. F. G.

PROFESSOR A. W. WARD.

We take the following from the *Cambridge Daily News* :

"The death is announced from Naini Tal, after a short illness, and in his 61st year, of Professor Arthur William Ward, D.Sc., M.A., who has been Professor of Physics at the Canning College, Lucknow, for 30 years.

"A younger brother of Professor James Ward, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, he was educated at Liverpool College and Institute, and at St John's College, Cambridge, where he held a scholarship, graduating in 1882. After lecturing at the Borough Road Training College and working in the Cavendish Laboratory, he went out to Southern India in 1885 as Lecturer on Physical Science at the Kumbakonam College, but was soon invalided home. He returned to India in 1889 to take up his Lucknow appointment. He was a man of many-sided interests, of vigorous personality, and of great plainness of speech. The latter characteristic, exemplified by the vehemence of his evidence to the Public Services Commission a few years ago, probably stood in the way of his

obtaining the principalship when it fell vacant some years back. He was a prominent figure in all matters connected with the University of Allahabad as a member both of the Senate and the Syndicate, and was its representative on the United Provinces Legislature. He contributed a number of scientific papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society and to the *Philosophical Magazine*. He was twice married, and leaves a son".

REV. H. E. TUCKEY.

The following notice appeared in the *Dominion*, Wellington N.Z., September 11, 1919 :

"The Rev. H. E. Tuckey, who passed away this morning at the age of 90 years, had been for many years a prominent figure in the Anglican Church of Wellington, and also in scholastic and social circles. Born in Berkshire, England, near the famous 'White Horse', made for ever memorable in *Tom Brown's School-days*, he was educated at St John's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. Degree in 1852. In the same year he rowed in the Cambridge eight-oar crew against Oxford, and it is illustrative of the manner in which brains and muscle work in unison at those old-world colleges that, having gained a Lady Margaret Scholarship at Cambridge, he had sufficient energy to become a member of one of the earliest eight-oared crews which competed against the sister University in the days when brawn and muscle were absolute essentials, before the days of sliding-seats and swivel rowlocks, and achieved the distinction of being elected president of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, at one time held by the late Bishop Selwyn. Ordained in 1854, he was appointed to a curacy at Shifnal, Shropshire, and was after two years appointed Vicar of Rodborne Cheney, Wiltshire. In 1859 he married Miss Fanny Isabel Bryant, daughter of Mr James Bryant, of Bath, and, coming to New Zealand, took to pastoral and farming pursuits in the Nelson district, with the late Mr F. Blundell. In 1867 he came to Wellington, and conducted a school with Mr W. S. Hamilton. That school was the nucleus of what is now the Wellington College, of which he was for years classical master. Afterwards he was engaged in teaching

in various positions in Wellington, Featherston, and Rangiora, later for about two years, taking up Archdeacon Stock's duties at St Peter's Church, Wellington. Then he became supernumerary master for the Wellington Education Board, and held that position until it was abolished in 1893. Since then he has been engaged in educational work and assisting in various parishes until advancing years necessitated his retirement from active service. The late reverend gentleman was a typical example of the old English school which founded its belief in the principle of 'work and play'—and the harder the play the better the work. Highly respected, and of a most attractive disposition, he had, during his many years of residence in Wellington, become so well known that his absence will be greatly felt, while the news of his death will be learned with great regret by very many who had had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and more especially those who had the privilege of his intimate friendship".

RICHARD HORTON HORTON-SMITH, K.C., M.A.

(4 December 1831—2 November 1919.)

Richard Horton Smith, the eldest son and heir of Richard Smith, Esquire, by his wife Elizabeth, sister of William Golden Lumley, Fellow of Trinity Hall, was born on 4 December 1831. He derived the name of Horton from the maiden-name of his paternal grandmother; and, during the reign of Edward VII, he assumed the surname Horton-Smith, instead of Smith. His father, to whose inspiration, constant encouragement, and advice he owed much, died in 1858, at the comparatively early age of 60.

Educated under Key and Malden at University College School, and at University College, he came into residence in October 1851, as a pupil of Dr Hymers. He attended the Classical lectures of John Mayor, and was a private pupil of Joseph Mayor, John Field, and Richard Shilleto. Apart from ordinary College prizes for Classics, he won the 'First Declamation Prize' in 1853, the subject being 'the Advantage of a Classical over a Mathematical Education'. An attack of typhoid fever in December, 1854, compelled him to defer his degree-examinations until 1856, when he was a Senior Optime, and was also bracketed fourth in the first Class

of the Classical Tripos. As a B.A., he won the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay on 'The Connexion between Religion and Morality amongst the Ancient Greeks and Romans'.

On 3 May, 1856, he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, while reading for the Bar, was, for two years and a half, Classical Lecturer at King's College, London. In 1859 he was elected a Fellow of St John's, and, in the same year, published, with Messrs Macmillan of Cambridge, 'An outline of the Theory of Conditional Sentences in Greek and Latin, for the use of students'. This pamphlet, 'gratefully inscribed' to Key and Malden and Shilleto, was the foundation of a far larger work on the same subject, dedicated to their 'dear memories' forty-five years later. In this vast and comprehensive volume he gives proof not only of an abiding interest in Classical learning, but also of a wide acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, the modern languages represented including French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, and Danish. He also shows an exceptional interest in the Drama, which is further exemplified by his early contributions to the London University College Magazine.

As a loyal and patriotic citizen, he was a member of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers from 1856 to 1864, when he was one of the firing party at the funeral of their commanding officer. Called to the Bar in January, 1859, he was one of the editors of four volumes of Chancery Reports published in 1862-6. After a practice of eighteen years at the Bar as a Conveyance and Equity Draughtsman, he became a Q.C. in 1877, and was subsequently, for twenty-two years in all, a leader in the Courts presided over by Vice-Chancellor Bacon, Mr. Justice Kay, and Mr. Justice Romer. In January 1899 he retired from practice after exactly forty years' connexion with the Bar.

As an Interim County Court Judge, at various dates between 1893 and 1905, he enjoyed considerable judicial experience. His younger brother, Lumley Smith, ninth Wrangler in 1857, and Fellow of Trinity Hall (who was knighted in 1914, and died in 1918) was Judge of the Westminster County Court for 1893 to 1901, and early in 1894, a large part of London North of the Thames was under the jurisdiction of Mr Richard Horton Smith, and his brother Judge Lumley Smith, and his brother-in-law Judge Meadows White.

He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1903. In the chapel, during his year of office, the old Jacobean sounding-board was restored to its original position, above the pulpit, and electric light was installed instead of candles. One of his brother-Benchers described his term of office as 'a halcyon time'.

In politics, he was born and bred a Liberal, but, in the memorable crisis of 1886, he was one of the first to become a Liberal Unionist. Subsequently, as an Imperialist, he became in 1908 a member of the General Council of the Imperial Maritime League, one of the two founders of which was his son, Lionel. He was also one of the K.C.'s who helped that League to defeat the Naval Prize Bill of 1911, thus annulling the International Prize Court Convention of 1907 and the 'Declaration of London' of 1909. In August, 1915, he was one of the earliest signatories of the public manifesto appealing for general national service.

In matters of religion, he was a Broad Churchman, who gratefully recalled the days when he listened to the preaching of F. D. Maurice in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. He was also an active member of the S.P.C.K., and of the Council of King's College.

In music, he shared the tastes of his accomplished sister, Mrs Meadows White. He was Vice-President of the Royal Academy of Music, and Honorary Counsel to the Philharmonic Society. He also devoted unceasing care to the interests of several of the leading London Hospitals, and was ever active in the charitable work of Freemasonry.

In these pages one of his foremost claims to grateful commemoration rests on the fact that he was the head of a family conspicuous for its constant loyalty to this College. In 1864 he married Marilla, the eldest daughter of Mr John Baily, Q.C., formerly Fellow of St John's, and Counsel to the University of Cambridge, and the sister of Mr Walter Baily, Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1860, and subsequently Fellow of the College, both of whose sons were Foundation Scholars of the same. By this marriage he had two daughters, and four sons, one of whom (Hubert) died in childhood. All the three survivors were educated at Marlborough College and at St John's, and all of them were entered

under myself as their College Tutor. Of these, the eldest, Percival (born in 1867), M.D., C.V.O., whose surname is now Horton-Smith-Hartley, was elected Fellow in 1891, and is now happily represented among resident members of the College by his son Hubert. The next, Lionel (born in 1871), who obtained a first Class in Classics and in Philology in 1893-4, and has supplied me with most of the materials for this notice, was elected in 1900, while the third, Raymond (born in 1873), M.B. and B.C. in 1899, after showing the highest promise, died in the same year at the early age of 26. A tribute to his memory was paid by the present writer in nine pages of the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term of 1899; and, early in the following year, his father gave to the University a fund of £500 for the foundation of 'The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize' for the encouragement of the study of Medicine and Pathology.

Father and son are alike commemorated in a passage exactly expressing my own feelings, which I may here quote, in a shortened form, from a letter of condolence addressed to Mrs Horton-Smith by Sir Clifford Allbutt:—

Perhaps one may permit one's self to dwell less upon our loss and more upon the wonderfully long life of happiness and almost unbroken health which fell to his lot. I don't forget how Raymond's death smote him and you and all yours with a grievous blow, but, on the whole, his family life was happy.

I add a few sentences relating to Mr Horton-Smith from the conclusion of a sermon preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on 9 November, 1919, by the Very Rev. H. R. Gamble, Dean of Exeter, on the Sunday following that of his death:—

As a young man, he gained high honours in the University of Cambridge, and he had, as many of you know, a long and honourable professional career. He was, I believe, a sound lawyer, but he was not a mere lawyer; that is, his mind was not wholly absorbed in the interests of his profession. He was an accomplished linguist, a good musician, a man of wide and varied reading and learning, and, better still, a man of high moral character, and a man of kind and sympathetic heart. . . . His special interest for us this morning lies in his long associations with this Chapel. . . . He attended here when Frederick Denison Maurice was Chaplain, and he spoke to me more than once of the deep influence exercised upon him by that great and saintly man. . . . He leaves behind him the memory of a man of high intelligence, of firm principles, and of exalted character.

J. E. SANDYS.



THE COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL.

The Committee appointed to consider the College War Memorial has presented a preliminary report from which we quote as follows :

1. 'They are of opinion that the Memorial should consist of a metal tablet in one piece or in sections ; that the inscription should be in incised Roman letters ; that there should be a short prefatory inscription in English followed by a complete list of the names of those who fell in the war, including members of the College, former members of the choir, and College servants, as in the list read at the Memorial Service on October 26th.

The list contained 153 names, but it is probable that there were some omissions.

2. That this Memorial should be placed in the ante-chapel. Three positions have been suggested :

(i) In the centre of the three arches on the south side of the ante-chapel. The three tablets at present affixed there, to Sir Isaac Pennington, Thomas Catton and James Savage being removed to some other position.

(ii) Under the southernmost window on the west wall of the ante-chapel directly facing the entrance door. The monument to Robert Worsley and the tablet to the left of it being removed to another position.

(iii) On the wall space to the right as we enter the chapel where the two brasses to Nicholas Metcalfe and Prof. Cardale Babington are at present affixed. These being removed to some other position.

3. The Committee recommend that the cost of the Memorial should be defrayed by the College.

4. The Committee recommend that before the position of the Memorial is finally selected the wishes of the whole body of Fellows should be consulted.

5. That when the position has been finally decided the advice of a competent artist should be taken and a design (or designs) obtained'.

The list of names is printed in this number of the *Eagle* in the Order of the Memorial Service (see pp. 14-17), and the Committee will be very grateful if readers of the *Eagle* who note any omission from this list will kindly inform the Master.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1919.

The Rev. E. C. Dewick (B.A. 1906), Principal of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead, has been appointed Principal of St Paul's Cathedral College, Calcutta. In September last Mr Dewick preached at Westminster Abbey, and on October 15th he preached at St Paul's Cathedral at the consecration of six Bishops—Southwark, Truro, Madagascar, Lagos, Stepney, and the Bishop in Persia. Thirty-six Bishops were present at the ceremony.

Dr T. E. Sandall, B.A., having relinquished his temporary commission as Lt.-Col. in the R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy-Commissioner for Medical Services for the Oxford area under the Ministry of Pensions.

The Rev G. N. L. Hall (B.A. 1913), Curate of Christ Church, Luton, has been appointed Vice-Principal of Ely Theological College.

Mr H. T. H. Piaggio (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at University College, Nottingham

The Rev F. P. Cheetham (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Lecturer in New Testament Theology and Sub-Warden of the Hostel at King's College, London.

Major R. Whiddington (B.A. 1908) has been appointed Professor of Physics at the University of Leeds.

Dr H. F. Stewart (B.A. 1886), Fellow of Trinity College and late Fellow and Dean of the College, has been appointed to visit Brussels in November 1919 as the representative of the University on the invitation of the Anglo-Belgian Union.

Colonel the Honourable Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (B.A. 1878) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate as the representative of the University at the Jubilee Celebrations of the University of Otago in New Zealand.

The Royal Society has awarded a medal to Major P. A. McMahon (Hon. Sc.D. 1904).

Professor Arthur Schuster (Hon. Sc.D. 1904) has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission to consider the applications made by the University for State Aid.

The Tiarks German Scholarship has been awarded to Mr Walter Horace Bruford (B.A. 1915).

Captain B. F. Armitage, R.A.M.C. (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Tutor of the College and elected to a Fellowship.

Mr S. Lees (B.A. 1909), University Lecturer in Thermodynamics, has been re-elected Fellow of the College.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr R. Whiddington to be University Lecturer in Experimental Physics; Mr S. Lees, University Lecturer in Thermodynamics; Mr O. H. Prior, Drapers Professor of French; Dr Shore, an Examiner in Physiology for Medical Degrees, until November, 1919; Mr J. R. Marrack, a University Lecturer in Pathological Chemistry; Mr E. H. F. Mills, Secretary of the Library; Mr T. R. Glover, Senior Proctor; Dr J. A. Crowther, Assistant Demonstrator of Experimental Physics; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways, an additional Examiner for the 2nd M.B.; Sir John Sandys, a Member of the Committee of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, 1920—1922; Professor Rapson, an Examiner in Sanskrit and Pali for the Previous Examination, December, 1919; Mr P. P. Laidlaw, an Examiner in Pathology, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine for the 3rd M.B.; Mr E. E. Sikes, an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals, 1920; Mr S. Lees, an Adjudicator of the John Winbolt Prize in Civil Engineering, 1920; Mr T. R. Glover, a Member of the Watch Committee, 1919—1920; Dr J. A. Crowther, a Member of the State Medicine Syndicate until December, 1919; Sir H. D. Rolleston and Mr W. H. R. Rivers, Members of the Syndicate on the Professorship of Anatomy; Professor Sir J. Larmor, a Member of the Board of Engineering Studies until 1921; Mr S. Lees, a Member of the Board of Engineering Studies until December, 1919; Mr G. Elliot Smith, an Examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees, 1919—1920; Mr W. G. Palmer, an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry, 1919—1920; Professor Marr, an Examiner in Geology, 1919—1920; Mr R. H. Yapp, an Examiner in Botany, 1919—1920; Dr P. H. Winfield, an

Examiner for the Law Tripos; Sir John Sandys, a Member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens, 1920; Dr Tanner, an Examiner for the Seatonian Prize, 1920; Dr J. A. Crowther, a Member of the Committee on Medical Radiology and Electrology, 1920; Mr S. Lees, an Examiner for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos; Professor A. E. H. Love, an Examiner for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos; Mr W. H. Gunston, an Examiner for the Special Examination in Mathematics, December, 1919; Mr G. G. Coulton and Mr E. A. Benians, Adjudicators of the Members' English Essay Prize; Mr P. Lake, Reader in Geography until September, 1921.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Annals of the Philosophical Club of the Royal Society written from its minute books*, by Rev. T. G. Bonney, Sc.D. (Macmillan); *Science and War. The Rede Lecture, 1919*, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton (University Press); *History of Roman Private Law. Part III*, by the late Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D. (University Press); *Thucydides IV, 1-41*. Edited by J. H. E. Crees, M.A., and another (University Press); *Fossil Plants*, Vols III and IV, by Professor Seward, Master of Downing College (University Press); *Petrology for Students*, by A. Harker, M.A., 5th edition, revised (University Press); *Palaeontology Invertebrate*, by H. Woods, M.A., 5th edition, revised (University Press); *Greek Tragedy*, by Gilbert Norwood, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University College, Cardiff (Methuen); *The Town Parson*, by the Rev. Peter Green, Canon of Manchester (Longmans); *Italy from Dante to Tasso*, by H. B. Cotterill, M.A. (Harrap); *Industry and Trade*, by Professor A. Marshall (Macmillan); *A manual of Physics*, by Dr J. A. Crowther (Frowde); *Jewish contributions to Civilization*, by the late Joseph Jacobs (Jewish Publication Society of America); *An introduction to the theory of Statistics*, by G. Udny Yule, C.B.E., 5th edition, enlarged (Griffin & Co.); *The Trial by Combat of Henry de Essex and Robert de Mountford at Reading Abbey*, by J. B. Hurry, M.D. (Elliot Stock); *The Officium and Miracula of Richard Rolle of Hampole*, edited by R. M. Woolley, D.D. (S.P.C.K.).

On October 17th the Public Orator delivered the following speech in presenting the Drapers Professor of French for the complete degree of M.A. *honoris causa*.

Lacus Lemanni in litore, patre presbytero Anglicano Scholae Salopiensis alumno, matre Francogallorum ex genere oriunda, abhinc annos duodequingaginta natus est Francogallorum linguae professor noster primus, professoris ad munus illud nuper electus, quod Pannariorum Societatis Londiniensis munificentiae recentissimae debemus. Salutamus virum in lingua illa eximia inter Helvetios et domi et foris optime educatum,

et postea in Helvetia quidem inter Lausannenses, in Germania vero inter Gottingenses, Freiburgenses, Hallenses philologiae studiis luculenter eruditum. Postea ad Lausannenses suos reversus, litterarum doctoris gradum propterea est adeptus quod aevi medii orbem quendam doctrinae popularis, Imaginis Mundi sub nomine Francogallorum in linguam antiquam reddidit, accuratissime ediderat. Idem librum eundem in linguam nostram Caxtoni, typographi nostri primi, cura celerrime conversum, et librorum omnium primum typographi illius diligentia imaginibus ornatum, non minus accurate protulit; quo in opere ad finem pertextendo professor noster destinatus (iuvat recordari) Universitatis nostrae in bibliotheca bibliothecariorum comitati insigni multum debuisse confitetur. Idem (ne plura commemorem) et de Universitate Londiniensi et de Schola praesertim Rugbeiensi Francogallorum in lingua fidelissime tradenda, Francogallorum in philologia perspicue explicanda, praeclare meritis est. Idem denique, etiam inter nosmet ipsos, erit sine dubio et discipulis suis diligentissimis et collegis suis generosissimis acceptissimus.

Ergo Artium Magistri ad perfectum gradum honoris causa merito hodie admittetur Francogallorum linguae professor noster primus, OLIVER HERBERT PHELPS PRIOR.

At a meeting of the College Council, subsequently held on the same afternoon, Professor Oliver Prior was elected to a Professorial Fellowship. Professor Prior's father was a pupil of Dr Samuel Butler at Shrewsbury, and Classical Scholars of our College have been among our new Fellow's most intimate friends at Rugby.

At the annual Fellowship Election in November the following were elected Fellows of the College:

Mr Eric Victor Appleton was in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., 1913, and Part II., 1914, and gained the University Wiltshire Prize for Geology and Mineralogy in 1913. He had served as a Captain in the Royal Engineers, Signalling Depôt.

Mr Frank Leonard Engledow was in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., 1912, and took the Diploma in Agriculture with distinction in Zoology and Botany in 1913. He held the Board of Agriculture Research Studentship for three years. He has served in the Army, chiefly in India and Mesopotamia, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Croix de Guerre. He was Director of Agriculture in Mesopotamia with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr Edward Henry Fenwick Mills was in the first class of the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, 1913. He served in the Army all through the war, in Egypt and Palestine, rising to the rank of Captain in the 1/4th King's Own Scottish Borderers. He is now Secretary to the University Library.

Mr Francis Purvis White gained a first class in the Mathematical Tripos, Part I., 1913, and first class with distinction in Part II., 1915. He was elected Isaac Newton Student in 1916. He has served for two-and-a-half years with the Friends' Ambulance Unit in the Mediterranean and France.

On July 9th, quietly and without observation or ceremony, there was placed against the south wall of Chelsea Old Church, overlooking the river, a memorial of Lord Courtney. It consists of an oblong slab of Portland stone divided into three panels—to the left a basrelief of the headland or cliff near the Land's End, called Tol-Pedn-Penwith, to the right a likeness of Lord Courtney in relief, and in the centre panel is the following inscription :

In memory of Leonard Henry, Lord Courtney of Penwith.
Born Penzance, July 6th, 1832. Died 15, Cheyne Walk,
May 11th, 1918.

Cornwall reared him,
Cambridge trained him.

World wide in human interests,
London found him his life's work,
Chelsea gave him a much-loved home.

"One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,

Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph,

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake".

R. BROWNING, *Epilogue*.

The memorial is the work of Mr A. G. Walker, the Chelsea sculptor, whose fine statue of Florence Nightingale stands opposite the Athenæum Club in Pall Mall.

As residuary legatee of the late Dr Mullinger, Sir John Sandys has placed in the Borough Cemetery on the Newmarket Road a cross of white marble bearing the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY OF
JAMES BASS MULLINGER,
LECTURER AND LIBRARIAN OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
AND HISTORIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.
BORN 5 FEB. 1834, DIED 21 NOV. 1917.
REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD.

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr T. R. Glover member of a Committee "to inquire into the position to be assigned to the Classics (*i.e.* to the language, literature, and history of Ancient Greece and Rome) in the educational system of the United Kingdom, and to advise as to the means by which the proper study of these subjects may be maintained and improved".

The Rev. R. P. Roseveare (B.A. 1888), Hon. Canon of Southwark Cathedral and Vicar of Lewisham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Lewisham.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

MATHEMATICS.

Tripes Part I.

Baker, F. B.
Bartlett, J. S.
Bird, C. K.

Hartree, C. W.
Heath, E. A. J.
Morris, J. N. F.

Oakden, J. C.
Watkins, A. E.
Wragg, N.

CLASSICS.
Hutchinson, R. W.

NATURAL SCIENCES.
Tripes Part I.
(College).
Mann, J. C.
Holden, H. F.
Sturton, J.

ANTHROPOLOGY.
Research Student.
* Braithwaite-Wallis, Major C.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.
Douglas, J.
Franklin, H. W.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

READING PRIZES.
Not awarded.

ESSAY PRIZE.
Third Year.
Ds Savory, T. H.

HOCKIN PRIZE.
(for Physics).
Not awarded.

NEWCOME PRIZE.
(for Moral Philosophy).
Not awarded

CAMA PRIZE.
Ds Reuben, D. E.

HUGHES PRIZE.
Greaves, W. M. H.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.
Not awarded.

HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.
(for Latin Verse)
Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Mathematics.
Bhansali, M. D.
Roseveare, M. P.

Classics.
Kitto, H. D. F.
Simkins, R. M.

Natural Sciences.
Dymond, E. G.
Mann, J. C.

Law.
Hitching, W. W.

Mechanical Sciences.
Swift, H. W.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Classics.
Simkins, R. M.

Natural Sciences.
Mann, J. C.
White, N. L.

Mechanical Sciences.
Douglas, J.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

Mathematics.
Baker, F. B.

Natural Sciences.
Dymond, E. G.
Sturton, J.

History.
Booth, E.
Murray-Aynsley, C. M.

Law.
Hitching, W. W.

HOARE EXHIBITION.
(for Mathematics)
Not awarded.

HUGHES EXHIBITION.
Sykes, D. T.

MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIP.
Not awarded.

NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP.
Not awarded

HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Not awarded.

SLATER RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.
Ds Briggs, G. E.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1918.

Scholarships of £60 :

(for Natural Science)	Eddowes, A. B. (Rugby School).
(for History)	Potter, G. R. (Norwich School).

Scholarships of £40 :

(for Mathematics)	Lockwood, E. H. (The Leys School).
(for Classics)	Bond, R. N. (Lancaster Grammar School).
(for Natural Science)	Wain, F. L. (Newcastle High School).
(for Hebrew)	Mann, J. D. (Merchant Taylors, Lancs.).

Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Classics)	McCombe, W. E. M. (Hymers College).
(for History)	Dower, J. G. (The Leys School).

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1919.

Open Exhibition of £80 :

(for Natural Science)	Emeleus, K. G. (Hastings Grammar Sch.).
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Open Exhibition of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Snow, H. E. (Bristol University)
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Open Exhibition of £50 :

(for Classics)	Sinclair, T. A. (Queen's University, Belfast)
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To Dorman Sizarships :

(for Natural Science)	Brotherton, C. (Wheelwright Gram. Sch.).
(for Classics)	Thomas, T. L. (King William's College, Isle of Man).
(for Mathematics)	Barnard, J. M. S. (Willaston School).

To Close Exhibitions :

Stallard, F. W. (Shrewsbury).
Woodcock, W. W., Somerset (Manchester).
Bates, K. D., Lupton and Hebblethwaite (Sedbergh).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—The Master. Treasurer—Mr Cunningham. First Boat Captain—P. H. G. H. S. Hartley. Second Boat Captain—A. B. A. Heward. Hon. Sec.—W. E. Puddicombe. Junior Treasurer—W. A. Macfadyen. First Lent Captain—C. A. Francis. Second Lent Captain—K. F. T. Mills. Third Lent Captain—C. B. Tracey. Additional Captain—H. W. Shuker.

Henley.

Until three or four days after the May Races it was uncertain whether we should send an eight or a four to Henley. But the success of the 1st May Boat and the fact that the necessary funds were forthcoming enabled us to send an eight. We were unfortunately deprived of the services of Hartley, who found a worthier occupation in stroking the first University Boat. Lathorp had returned to America, and Ratcliff was unable to row. Their places

were filled by A. D. Briscoe, C. B. Tracey, and M. P. Roseveare. The order of the crew was therefore as follows :

	st.	lbs.
A. B. A. Heward (<i>bow</i>)	10	12
2 W. E. Puddicombe.....	10	8
3 M. P. Roseveare	11	5
4 J. F. Oakden.....	12	6
5 C. B. Tracey.....	13	6
6 C. A. Francis	12	4
7 A. D. Stammers	11	0
A. D. Briscoe (<i>str.</i>)	10	4
K. F. T. Mills (<i>cox</i>)	9	0

The same crew was entered for two different events, rowing in a light boat for the Elsenham Cup and in a clinker boat for the Remenham Cup.

In the Elsenham Cup we were successful in reaching the Semi-Final, defeating Beaumont College in the First Round and St Paul's School in the Second. We had an easy time in the former race, but in the latter we were involved in a "crab" during the first half-minute, and had to 'easy' completely while the delinquent retrieved his oar. This cost us about three lengths, but the crew settled down to a stern chase, and gradually drew nearer and nearer to St Paul's. At the half-mile post the boats were level, and soon after the Lady Margaret went ahead and won easily.

In the Semi-Final we met Shrewsbury, who was described as one of the best School crews ever seen at Henley. They went away at the start and were leading by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths at the half-mile post. The Lady Margaret hung on gamely, but could not reduce their lead, and they eventually won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

We were drawn against Clare in the Remenham Cup, but did not take the race very seriously, as we had already beaten St Paul's School that morning in the Elsenham Cup, and wished to save ourselves as much as possible for the Semi-Final against Shrewsbury on the following day. Clare took the lead from the start, and won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

From the point of view of education it was well worth sending the crew to Henley, although we did not do as well as the results of the May Races might have led one to expect. We were a different crew without Hartley at stroke, and, although he coached us with considerable skill, we felt the effect of two different styles in the boat. The experience gained, however, will be invaluable to the Club during the coming year, as the entire crew will be up until after the next Easter Term.

We were very pleased to welcome the following at Baltic Cottage : J. Collin, P. J. Lewis, J. L. Day, J. K. Dunlop, and one other whose name we have forgotten, but whose presence we remember with gratitude.

OCTOBER TERM.

University Fours.

The Light Four began practice as soon as Term started, with H. Hartley at stroke, A. D. Stammers (2), C. A. Francis (3), and A. B. A. Heward at bow. Mr R. H. Nelson of 3rd Trinity very kindly consented to coach. We were most unfortunate in losing a whole week's practice through the illness of C. A. Francis, and were not quite up to form by the day of the race. Jesus I., whom we drew in the First Round, were certainly the better crew. They led from the start, and won easily by 50 yards.

Pearson Wright Sculls.

There were eleven entries this year, Darlington and Stammers, Puddicombe and Tracey, reaching the Semi-Final. The race between Puddicombe and Tracey ended in a dead-heat after a ding-dong struggle all over the course. It was therefore decided to row three boats in the Final—Puddicombe, Tracey, and Darlington. The latter dropped behind soon after the start. There was nothing to choose between Puddicombe and Tracey as far as Ditton, but going up the Long Reach Puddicombe gained steadily, and won a good race by 30 yards.

Colquhoun Sculls.

The only representative of the Lady Margaret was W. E. Puddicombe. He won his First Heat easily against R. Blyth of Christ's. In the Second Round he rowed a magnificent race against Standring of Pembroke, but was beaten by one second.

University Clinker Fours.

The Lady Margaret entered two fours. The first went down before King's, a much heavier and faster crew, in spite of several plucky spurts by H. W. Shuker. The second crew drew St Catharine's, and rowed a level race as far as Ditton Corner, after which St Catharine's began to draw ahead, eventually winning by 1½ lengths.

First Boat.

J. C. Oakden (*bow*)
2 A. D. Briscoe
3 W. E. Puddicombe
H. W. Shuker (*str.*)
K. F. T. Mills (*cox*)
Coach—A. D. Stammers

Second Boat.

W. B. Mumford (*bow*)
2 J. A. Struthers
3 C. B. Tracey
F. W. Law (*str.*)
J. Vigers (*cox*)
Coach—W. A. Macfadyen

Freshmen's Sculls.

There were eleven entries, Sanderson and Johnson reaching the Final. Sanderson beat Johnson by 5 seconds after leading all the way. Dunkerley was unfortunate in losing to Sanderson by one second in the Semi-Final—a race which he might have saved had he steered better.

BALANCE-SHEET, 1918-19.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1918	7	9 6	Wages	93	15 2
G. A. C.	65	0 0	Rates and Taxes.....	34	15 0
Sale of Light Ship.....	50	0 0	Insurance	3	10 8
Balance due to Bank.....	64	17 9	Entrance Fees	8	18 0
			Boat Hire.....	3	0 0
			Repairs, etc.	2	16 6
			Water and Gas	3	1 4
			C.U.B.C.	17	5 10
			Horse and Cycle.....	2	9 6
			Help in Yard	2	19 6
			New Flag.....	8	18 6
			Sundries	3	10 3
			Gratuity, Cooee Phillips..	1	10 0
	£187	7 3		£187	7 3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Before the season started our hopes were high of being able to get a good side out of the great numbers 'up' this term, and these hopes have materialized. We had no pre-war colours in residence, the only colours being those of the Lent Term, but the likely men were soon discovered.

The season opened with an easy win against King's, when the ground was much too hard for really enjoyable football. This was followed by an unfortunate collapse against Trinity but we gained courage again by defeating Clare and Jesus quite easily, and by a draw with Pembroke. The weather conditions were not favourable to us in this match, and we ought to have won. We then defeated Queens' and the City of London School, and drew with Emmanuel.

The City of London School were at a disadvantage in size and speed, as, of course, in age, and there was little credit in our easy victory.

Though we had had numerous successes, and though we had good material, the side was somehow lacking in finish in the attack as well as the defence.

Before the second match with Trinity a new arrangement in the forward line was tried, which proved very successful, and since then the attack has been more forceful, and the combination in the team has been much better.

The game against Trinity was perhaps the best we have played, and we did well only to lose by the odd goal in five against their strongest team. Since that match we have beaten Caius, the City of London School again and Pembroke, this being a very fast and enjoyable game, and also Emmanuel and Clare.

We were unlucky in the Caius match to lose the services

of E. O. Pretheroe early in the game and, as it turned out, to lose him for the rest of the term.

The forwards have in most matches attacked admirably, and, as will be seen from the goals scored, with effect. N. Wragg has obtained a great proportion of the goals, for he shoots well and with judgment. The half-back line has always been very sure in defence and very good in passing to and backing up the forwards. While the backs have not quite come up to expectation either in tackling or in kicking, F. Rayns in goal has been very safe, and played an especially good game against Trinity.

The 2nd XI. have been doing well also, and it is hoped that next term they will get into the 3rd Division of the League. They have beaten Peterhouse (5-2), Magdalene (2-1), Ridley Hall (4-0), and Caius. Twice they have drawn 2-2 with Trinity 2nd XI., and have lost to Magdalene and Fitzwilliam Hall.

1ST XI.

Opponents.	Result.	Score.
*King's	Won ...	4-0
Trinity	Lost.....	1-9
*Clare	Won ...	5-1
*Jesus	Won ...	3-0
*Pembroke	Draw ...	2-2
*Queens'	Won ...	4-0
City of London School.....	Won ...	10-0
*Emmanuel	Draw ...	3-3
*Trinity.....	Lost.....	2-3
Caius	Won ...	8-2
City of London School.....	Won ...	5-1
*Pembroke	Won ...	4-1
Emmanuel	Won ...	4-0
*Clare	Won ...	9-0

* Denotes League Match.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals for.	Goals agst.
League Matches	9	6	2	1	36	10
Friendly Matches	5	4	0	1	28	12

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

President—Mr Sikes. Captain—A. E. Titley. Hon. Sec.—F. W. Lawe.

“Rugger” enthusiasts were optimistic about our prospects when they saw the keenness of the new blood at the beginning of term. A disappointing start—of the first six matches we lost four—was made up for later in the term; and the results to date show a total of 8 wins against 5 losses. Moreover, the few remaining matches should provide at least three more wins, so well are the team playing together. The match with Pembroke on Nov. 26th was particularly fast and exciting, and resulted in a win for our team, apparently for the first time since 1906.

In fulfilment of the forecast in the *Eagle* of last March,

A. Carnegie-Brown has succeeded in assuring his place in the 'Varsity team. We are also represented in the team by A. B. S. Young at scrum half. We are in high hopes that no untoward event will prevent them getting 'Blues', and we are extremely proud of both of them. In addition, most of our team has been tried in the Freshers' or Trial Matches.

Colours have been awarded to T. C. Young, A. C. Trott, and J. Walton. Other colours still playing with the team are A. E. Titley and O. Gray. The results are as follows:

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For	Agst.
Oct. 17.....	Clare	Won ...	22	—
" 20.....	Christ's	Lost.....	9	21
" 22.....	Clare	Lost.....	3	9
" 24.....	Trinity	Lost.....	13	36
" 27.....	Queens'	Won ...	43	—
" 31.....	Caius	Lost.....	5	26
Nov. 3.....	Jesus	Won ...	12	—
" 5.....	King's	Won ...	18	8
" 10.....	Jesus	Won ...	11	6
" 14.....	Queens'	Won ...	42	—
" 19.....	Caius	Lost.....	8	18
" 21.....	Trinity	Won ...	6	—
" 26.....	Pembroke	Won ...	22	16

The Second Fifteen has also been fairly successful, having won 6 and lost 5 matches.

HOCKEY CLUB.

The hockey of the Michaelmas Term, 1919, is not so disappointing as at first sight it appears. Circumstances were against the building of a really good combining eleven. Since it is not a hockey Term many players who will be playing next Term were trying other sports, and the result was that the same team very rarely took the field on two consecutive matches. Early on in the season things did look dark, as not even the germ of combination could be found in the team, with the consequence that we lost the first four matches, for whatever the strength of our opponents we seemed to be just one grade worse. But after much shuffling of players from position to position we made rapid strides, and finally beat Trinity 8 goals to 1, a week before the end of the Term. The Second XI. varied according to the man-power needed for the First; individually their play was not so bad, but as a team they were exceedingly weak.

The results of matches played were—won 5, lost 9.

During the Term M. P. Roseveare played once for the 'Varsity, and both he, R. A. Alldred, and W. E. Lucas appeared in the 'Varsity Trials.

The following were given their Colours: W. E. Lucas, R. A. Alldred.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

Hon. Treasurer—Rev. R. P. Dockl, M.C. *President*—O. Gray. *Hon. Sec.*—W. G. Standring. *Committee*—E. A. J. Heath, B. Broadbent, A. H. Bliss, I. M. Howell.

In the Inter-Collegiate Competition we were drawn against Pembroke, and ran them close, losing with $46\frac{1}{2}$ points to $53\frac{1}{2}$. The outstanding features of the match were the put of 34 ft. 8 ins. by H. Waterhouse and the heroic achievements of O. Gray in six events. E. A. Strouts ran a good 3 miles.

Colours were awarded to O. Gray and H. Waterhouse.

EVENTS.

100 Yards—B. R. Delap (Pembroke), O. Gray (St John's), G. M. Watson (Pembroke). 11 3-5ths secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—A. L. Cameron (Pembroke), O. Gray (St John's), B. R. Delap (Pembroke). 19 secs.

High Jump—W. E. Heesom (Pembroke), O. Gray (St John's), H. S. Williams White (Pembroke). 4 ft. 11 ins.

Long Jump—O. Gray (St John's), D. F. Cuffy (Pembroke), H. Waterhouse (St John's). 19 ft. 7½ ins.

Putting the Weight—H. Waterhouse (St John's), M. Yanjushevitch (Pembroke), G. S. Mason (Pembroke). 34 ft. 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer—H. Waterhouse (St John's), M. Yanjushevitch (Pembroke), O. Gray (St John's). 54 ft.

Quarter-Mile—G. M. Watson (Pembroke), O. Gray (St John's), T. W. Mansergh (Pembroke). 57 secs.

Half-Mile—J. P. W. Evershed (Pembroke), I. M. Howell (St John's), W. G. Standring (St John's). 2 mins. 13 secs.

Mile—L. R. Andrews (Pembroke), W. G. Standring (St John's) and D. Cook (Pembroke), dead heat. 4 mins. 55 secs.

Three Miles—E. A. Strouts (St John's), W. G. Standring (St John's), J. P. W. Evershed (Pembroke). 16 mins. 40 secs.

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—C. M. Precious.

Hon. Sec. & Treas.—K. F. Mills.

Members of Committee—L. S. Penrose, J. H. Barnes, H. W. Franklin.

This Club has been in a very flourishing condition this term. Meetings have been held weekly in members' rooms.

A Tournament, on the American system for members not competing in the C.U. Chess Club Tournament, was started but did not go very well on account of its cumbersome nature. It is hoped to restart it next term on the knock-out system, which will take considerably less time.

The results of matches have been very satisfactory, being as follows :

Date	Opponents	Result
Oct. 25.....	Clare.....	Scratched
" 30.....	Peterhouse	Won $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 14.....	Sidney	Won4—2
" 20.....	Queens'	Won $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$
" 26.....	Girton	Won5—0

The Club ought to do well next term, when the matches for the Inter-College Challenge Board, which is at present held by Trinity, will be played.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Committee—Professor Rapson, *President and Treasurer*; Dr. Rootham, *Musical Director*: H. D. F. Kitto (4th year), A. J. C. Brown (3rd year), G. A. Lyward (3rd year), D. D. Arundell (2nd year), W. R. Foster (2nd year), F. H. Layman, M.C. (2nd year), C. R. Scott (2nd year). *Hon. Sec.*, K. Moncrieff.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1919.

- PIANO SOLOImpromptu in C minor.....Schubert
S. E. ALLDRED.
- SONGS { "When comes my Gwen"
"Love is a bauble" }Parry
K. MONCRIEFF.
- VIOLIN SOLO.....1. Minuet.....Handel
2. Bourrée
C. R. SCOTT.
- SONG....."The Brisk Young Widow".....Folk-song
O. POWELL.
- DOUBLE VIOLIN SONATA.....Purcell
C. R. SCOTT, K. MONCRIEFF, S. E. ALLDRED.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1919.

- VIOLIN SOLO.....Ballada.....Dvůřák
C. R. SCOTT.
 - SONGS.....from Song-Cycle "Maud".....Somervell
(a) "Birds in the High Hall Garden."
(b) "Dead, long dead."
(c) "O that 'twere possible."
(d) "My life has crept so long."
D. D. ARUNDELL.
 - PIANO SOLOS.....Prelude
"Claire de Lune"Debussy
"Passepriede"
M. H. A. NEWMAN.
 - SONG CYCLE.....Purcell
(a) "Cease, O my sad soul, cease to mourn."
(b) "More love or more disdain I crave."
(c) "Oh how pleasant 'tis to love?"
G. A. LYWARD.
 - VIOLIN AND PIANO.....Sonata in D minorEccles
Adagio : Allegro vivace : Largo : Allegro spiritoso.
C. R. SCOTT, D. D. ARUNDELL.
- FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1919.
- Sonata in G minor for VIOLIN and PIANO.....Purcell
Adagio : Moderato : Adagiocon espressione : Vivace.
K. MONCRIEFF, D. D. ARUNDELL.

2. PART SONGS { "Breathe soft ye winds" *Paxton*
 { "The three chafers" *Trühn*
 E. L. DAVISON, K. MONCRIEFF, D. D. ARUNDELL, O. POWELL.
3. PIANO SOLO.....Rhapsody in G minor.....*Brahms*
 D. R. HARTREE.
4. VOCAL DUETS..... { "Lost is my quiet" } *Purcell*
 { "Sound the Trumpet" }
 K. MONCRIEFF, O. POWELL.
5. PIANOFORTE QUARTETTE in Eb major.....*Mozart*
 E. H. T. WILTSHIRE, C. R. SCOTT, C. E. HORTON, G. G. BEAMISH.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. A. Struthers. *Vice-President*—W. M. H. Greaves. *Hon. Sec.*—A. H. Bliss. *Treasurer*—E. G. Dymond. *Auditor*—F. P. White.

The Debating Society has displayed great energy this Term, having held eight meetings for debate. The first was a Freshmen's Debate, the motion being "That the Study of Classics in Schools should be abolished", and produced a good number of speeches. H. M. Lacey and S. J. Bailey were for the motion, and E. H. Roseveare and S. D. Alldred against. Other speakers were B. E. A. Vigers, T. G. Platten, A. I. Polack, T. C. Young, K. B. Smellie, H. D. F. Kitto, D. P. Dalzell, L. J. Lean, E. L. Laming, W. A. Harris, D. B. Haseler, W. C. B. Tunstall, and N. F. Adeney. As may be imagined the House adjourned at a late hour, the motion being lost by 5 votes to 33.

In the second debate F. B. Baker and W. C. B. Tunstall moved "That the chief merit of this University is that it is out of date". D. P. Dalzell and K. B. Smellie opposed, and succeeded in defeating the motion by 6 votes to 16. Other speakers were W. M. H. Greaves (Vice-President), W. A. Harris, R. H. S. Gobbitt, L. J. Lean, J. N. F. Morris, and J. T. Combridge.

"That Democracy is the Worst Form of Tyranny" was the motion at the third debate, proposed by B. E. A. Vigers and J. H. Barnes, and opposed by W. F. D. Darlington and D. B. Haseler. Also rambled E. L. Davison, S. P. Dobbs, V. J. Paterson, J. B. Palmer, A. I. Polack, and K. B. Smellie. The motion was lost by 4 votes to 21.

At the fourth debate R. J. Watts and W. S. Hutchinson proposed "That the Cinema is a greater menace to the Nation than is Drink", opposed by J. T. Combridge and W. A. Harris. Other speakers were H. L. Allsop, F. W. Sefton Jones, W. M. H. Greaves, R. A. Baldry, L. J. Lean, J. C. Oakden, K. B. Smellie, J. H. Barnes, and W. W. Hitching. The motion was lost by 8 votes to 13.

The fifth debate signalled the revival of the Inter-

Collegiate Debates with the St Bernard Society, Queens' College, which had lapsed since 1914. The debate was held in the Hall of Queens' College on Saturday, November 15th, and both Societies were well represented. The motion was "That in the opinion of this House a Gentleman is not worth the cost of his upbringing". G. B. Harrison (President of the St Bernard Society) proposed, supported by B. H. S. Davies (Queens') and K. B. Smellie (St John's). A. I. Polack, J. T. Combridge (St John's), and T. K. Lowdell (Queens') opposed. E. L. Davison, J. A. Struthers, and R. H. S. Gobbitt (St John's) also spoke, and after a thoroughly enjoyable debate the motion was lost by 2 votes to 45.

The motion for the sixth debate was "That this House disapproves of a Levy on Capital", proposed by A. S. Le Maitre and H. D. F. Kitto, and opposed by R. H. S. Gobbitt and S. P. Dobbs. There also spoke W. M. H. Greaves (Vice-President), J. B. Palmer, A. I. Polack, F. B. Baker, E. H. Roseveare, and W. A. Harris. A delicate handling of financial problems was the keynote of the debate, the motion being carried by 13 votes to 6.

At the seventh debate L. S. Penrose and A. I. Polack proposed "That the present conditions of the world are prejudicial to the Development of Art", opposed by E. L. Davison and F. B. Baker. Everyone was delighted to see Mr J. C. Squire present, and to all those who know him it is sufficient to say that he spoke. A. S. Le Maitre, the Dean (Mr J. M. Creed), W. A. Harris, K. B. Smellie, E. H. Roseveare, L. J. Lean, and C. B. Tracey also contributed. The motion was lost by 13 votes to 14.

The last debate of the Term was Impromptu, about which more need hardly be said.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

President—R. W. Hutchinson. *Secretary*—S. D. Alldred.
Committee—Mr E. E. Sikes, A. S. Le Maitre, H. D. F. Kitto.

The Society met in Mr Sikes' rooms on Monday, Nov. 3rd. After the above officers had been elected, Mr Sikes read a paper on "Hero and Leander". He shewed how Musaeus' poem marks the development of the stress-accent, and how in matter and form it reflects the Alexandrine school. He concluded with a reading from his translation.

A discussion followed on the value of rhyme in translating heroic verse. Its advantages were admitted, but the heroic couplet was condemned.

A meeting took place in R. W. Hutchinson's rooms on Monday, November 24th. R. W. Hutchinson's paper on

"The Republic of Plato compared with Utopia" provided ample food for discussion, which inevitably veered round to modern socialism as applied to the ideal state. Kitto's views on the subject were hotly contested till a late hour.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Dr Tanner, the retiring President, opened this year's proceedings with a paper on "The later Development of the Indian Empire". He began by describing the geographical features of India and showed the importance of their influences upon Indian history. England had conquered India from without, and Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie, who were mainly responsible for the later extension of the Empire, had both been greatly affected by external considerations, the former by fear of France, the latter by fear of Russia. They had undertaken their conquests almost as a policy of defence. Historically these fears of the Viceroy appear somewhat exaggerated; but from the standpoint of a contemporary some justification can be found for their outlook on affairs, independently of the character of the men concerned. The political and intellectual atmosphere in which Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie grew up were contrasted to give point to the argument.

Dr Tanner concluded his most interesting paper with some suggestions on contemporary Indian problems. What would be the effect of the re-opened Tigris upon Anglo-Indian trade? The discussion which followed marked the Society's appreciation, and it had the advantage of contributions from a number of members with practical experience of India and her difficulties.

On November 13th the Society welcomed Sir Geoffrey Butler, who, under the title "A French Renaissance Theory of World Organisation", described the life and activities of a Renaissance scholar, William Postel. With extraordinary vividness Sir Geoffrey brought before his hearers the trials and vicissitudes of a scholar's life in the 16th century. In swift succession he took us from Paris to Bologna, from Vienna to Egypt. Postel's crabbed nature, goaded to fanaticism and almost to insanity by poverty and persecution, the compendiousness of his knowledge, his importance as an Oriental scholar, his curious mysticism, his passion for the unity of mankind combined under the headship of the French King, together make him both a peculiarly arresting figure and singularly typical of his time. It was very striking to learn, too, that Xavier, Loyola, Calvin, and Postel had all been at the same College in Paris within a very few years.

The discussion turned mainly upon Postel's connection with medieval mysticism, his importance as a forerunner of the classic workers upon International Law, and the surprising resemblance of his career to that of the Saint-Simonians. The Society is greatly indebted to Sir Geoffrey for his kindness in providing for it a delightful evening.

At the next meeting of the October Term, on November 21st, Mr Murray-Aynsley discoursed upon the life of Sir Edward Coke. He treated the subject mainly from the legal standpoint, making an interesting excursion into legal history. Coke, as the great vindicator of the Common Law, was of the utmost importance for the subsequent history of the English Constitution, which, as the history of legal institutions on the Continent shows, might have taken quite a different turn. In such courts as the Star Chamber and the Provincial Councils was the embryo of a very similar development to that which has taken place in France. Modern historical and legal scholarship has entirely revised old estimates of Coke's writings. He lacked systematic arrangement even when compared with men of his own age; with Bacon or Selden. Finally, his influence on the immediate constitutional struggle was largely accidental, and his parliamentary position probably due to pique at his inability to regain office.

The discussion was again quite brisk, although it is hoped that Freshmen will take rather more part in the Society's traditional "heckle".

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr Liveing, Rev. C. E. Graves, Sir J. E. Sandys, Rev. W. A. Cox, Rev. J. T. Ward. Rev. R. P. Dodd (*Senior Secretary*). G. A. Lyward (*Jun. Sec.*) Mr C. W. Previté-Orton (*Senior Treas.*) J. N. F. Morris (*Jun. Treas.*) *General Committee*—Mr Bartlett, The Dean, Mr Cunningham, Mr Kidd, Dr Tanner, Mr White, Mr Yule, N. F. Adeney, H. L. Allsopp, J. S. Bartlett, J. S. Boys-Smith, F. H. C. Butter, E. G. Dymond, W. R. Foster, W. M. H. Greaves, H. D. F. Kitto, C. P. Prest, M. P. Roseveare, G. W. Silk, L. C. Soar, A. E. Titley.

The following Resolution was carried at a Committee meeting held in Lecture Room I on Friday, October 31st: "That the Committee desire to express their gratitude to Mr Janvrin for his services to the Mission during the difficult time of the war, and ask him to accept £100 as a special gift. They are also most anxious that he should resume full membership of the College, and they invite him to allow the Committee to defray the expense of replacing his name on the boards".

Our thanks are due to the Senior Missioner for the visit which he paid the College during the Cambridge and South London week in November. Many of us heard him speak of

the Mission, as it was and is, who knew little or nothing of it before : he was helped in his task by Mr J. M. Gaussen, an old friend and supporter of the Mission, and by others, who lent their rooms. We are sure that, as a consequence of his stay, interest is reviving, and the gap which the war made has begun to close. We can only echo Mr Janvrin's appeal to all who can to go to Walworth and see the Mission themselves.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Third Year. The Prize is divided between W. H. M. Greaves and D. Bhansali.

First and Second Year. Prizes are awarded to H. W. Swift, D. P. Dalzell, F. B. Baker, *aeq.*

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

<i>Third Year</i>	-	-	-	G. W. Silk
<i>Second Year</i>	-	-	-	Not awarded
<i>First Year</i>	-	-	-	E. L. Davison



MARRIAGE.

Stockwood—Folds-Taylor. On Friday, 19th September, at St Iltyd's Church, Newcastle, Bridgend, by Canon David Davies (late Vicar of the Parish) and the Rev. David Phillips (Vicar of the Parish), Captain Illtyd Henry Stockwood (late 24th Regiment), son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Stockwood, of Westfield, Bridgend, Glamorgan, to Kathleen, elder daughter of the late Arthur Folds-Taylor (of Blackheath and the Admiralty) and of Mrs Arthur Folds-Taylor.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1919.

* The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Tubbe (Henry). Meditations in Three Centuries. } [Author's Autograph Manuscript]. fol. circa 1650 } — Meditations Divine and Moral. 12mo Lond. 1682 }	The Master.
*Bonney (Rev. T. G.), Sc.D. Annals of the Philo- } sophical Club of the Royal Society, written from } its minute books. 8vo Lond. 1919..... }	Rev. T. G. Bonney, Sc.D.
Commemoration of the centenary of the birth of } James Russell Lowell (1819-1891). Held in New } York, Feb. 1919. roy. 8vo New York, 1919..... }	
Society of Antiquaries of London. Proceedings. } 2nd Series. Vol. XXX. 1917/18. 8vo Lond. 1918 }	
Eckstein (F. A.). Lateinischer und griechischer } Unterricht. Herausg. von. H. Heyden. 8vo } Leipzig, 1887..... }	
Denzinger (H.). Enchiridion Symbolorum et defini- } tionum, quae a Conciliis oecumenicis et Summis } Pontificibus emanarunt. Editio 5ta. 8vo Wirce- } burgi, 1874..... }	Sir John Sandys (from the library of the late Dr. J. Bass Mullinger).
Friedrich (J.). Die Constantinische Schenkung. 8vo } Nördlingen, 1889..... }	
Hashagen (J.). Otto von Freising als Geschichts- } philosoph und Kirchenpolitiker. 8vo Leipzig, 1900 }	
Drake (C. H.). The Hospital of St. Mary of Ospringe, } commonly called Maison Dieu. (Reprinted from } "Archaeologia Cantiana"). 8vo Lond. 1913..... }	
[Sir John Sandys also presented a number of } pamphlets, mainly historical.] }	
[MS.] Rottenburg. Stamm-und Famillien-Buch. } (With loose papers concerning the Baron de } Rottenburg, C.B., sometime Adjutant-General of } Militia for Canada)..... }	W. J. Hawkes, Esq.
Jones (H. Festing). Samuel Butler*, author of } 'Erewhon' (1835-1902). A memoir. 2 vols. } London, 1917. [Advance copy, in paper covers]... }	The Author.
*Rivers (W. H. R.), M.D. Mind and Medicine. A } lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library, } 9th April, 1919. 8vo Manchester, 1919..... }	The Author.
*Nicklin (J. A.). Nunc Dimittis. 8vo Lond. 1909. } —"And they went to the War." Poems. 8vo } Lond. 1914..... }	Rev. T. Nicklin.
*Rolleston (Sir Humphry). Lumleian Lectures on } Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Delivered 1919. (Reprinted } from <i>The Lancet</i>). 8vo Lond. 1919..... }	The Author.

- *Brindley (H. H.). Where was Mr. Carker killed? Reprinted from *Camb. Review*, 1911 (with 'A Dickens discovery.' Reprinted from *Manchester Guardian*, 1911). 8vo Camb. [1919].....
- Some notes on Medieval Ships. (From *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications XXI.*) 8vo Camb. 1919.....
- Eicken (H. von). Geschichte und System der mittelalterlichen Weltanschauung. 8vo Stuttgart, 1887. 18.17.14.....
- The letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J., 1834-1851. Edited by C. T. Herrick. 8vo Lond. 1889. 11.28.10.....
- Thomson (Sir William), *Lord Kelvin*. Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vols. V. and VI. Edited by Sir Joseph Larmor*. 8vo Camb. 1911. 3.35.68,69 [Vols. I.-IV. already in the Library]. [And many parts of periodicals.]
- King (Elizabeth). Lord Kelvin's early home. Being the recollections of his sister, Mrs. E. King. Edited by E. T. King. 8vo Lond. 1909. 11.21.67
- Novum Testamentum [Greek]. With the Greek roots in the margin. By C. Hoole. With English notes by the Rev. Thomas Smith*. Vol. I. 8vo Glasgow, etc. 1834.....
- Icelandic Legends. Collected by J. Arnason. Translated by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon. 2nd Series. 8vo Lond. 1866.....
- McCartney (R. H.). Songs from a Watch-tower. 8vo Chicago, 1919.....
- Comnène (N. P.). Roumania through the ages. An historical, political and ethnographical atlas. [English and French]. oblong fol. Lausanne, 1919 [And other pamphlets on the Roumanian question].....
- The Author.
- Mr. Glover.
- Sir Joseph Larmor.
- Mr. G. and Miss A. G. King.
- Mr. Hart.
- P. L. Babington, Esq.
- The Author.
- Conseil National de l'Unité Roumaine.

Additions.

GENERAL.

- Annual Register for the year 1918. 8vo Lond. 1919. 5.17.24.
- [Roget (J. L.)]. A Cambridge Scrap-book; containing, in a pictorial form, a report on the manners, customs, etc., of the University of Cambridge. oblong fol. Camb. 1859.
- Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 18th edition, revised to 31 May, 1919. 8vo Camb. 1919. *Reference Table*.

BIOGRAPHY.

- *Byles (C. E.). The life and letters of R. S. Hawker (sometime Vicar of Morwenstow). 8vo Lond. 1905. 11.23.35.

CLASSICS.

- British School at Athens. Annual. No. 22. Sessions 1916-17; 1917-18. 4to Lond. 1919. 11.48.27.
- Ramsay (W. M.). The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia. Vol. I., 2 parts. 8vo Oxford, 1895,7.

HISTORY.

- Bourgeois (E.). History of modern France, 1815-1913. 2 vols. 8vo Camb. 1913,19. 20.6.19,20.
- Bury (J. B.). The life of St. Patrick and his place in history. 8vo Lond. 1905. 5.31.30.
- Henry II. Recueil des Actes de Henri II., Roi d'Angleterre et Duc de Normandie, concernant les Provinces françaises et les affaires de France. Publié par L. Delisle. Introduction and Atlas. 4to and fol. Paris, 1909.
- Jenks (E.). Edward Plantagenet (Edward I.); the English Justinian. 8vo New York, 1902. 5.36.40.
- Low (Sidneyj.). The Governance of England. New edition, revised. 8vo Lond. [1914], reprinted 1918. 5.36.36.
- Manning (B. L.). The People's Faith in the time of Wyclif. (Thirlwall Essay, 1917). 8vo Camb. 1919. 5.31.9.
- Morris (J. E.). The Welsh Wars of Edward I. 8vo Oxford, 1901. 5.36.22.
- Robertson (C. Grant). Select Statutes, Cases and Documents to illustrate English Constitutional History, 1660-1832. 2nd edition. 8vo Lond. 1913. 5.37.41.
- Russia from the Varangians to the Bolsheviks. By R. Beazley, N. Forbes and G. A. Birkett. 8vo Oxford, 1918. 20.6.60.
- Schrader (F.). Atlas de Géographie historique. fol. Paris, 1896.
- Stubbs (W.). Select Charters . . . of English Constitutional History . . . to the reign of Edward the First. 9th edition, revised by H. W. C. Davis. 8vo Oxford, 1913. 5.38.22.
- Walpole (Horace). Letters. Supplement. Edited by Paget Toynbee. 2 vols. 8vo Oxford, 1918. 11.26.
- Ward (Sir Adolphus). Germany, 1815-1890. 3 vols. (Sections by S. Wilkinson in Vol. II.). 8vo Camb. 1916-18. 20.6.34-36.
- Wylie (J. H.). The reign of Henry the Fifth. 2 vols. roy. 8vo Camb. 1914,19. 5.33.47,48.

LAW.

- Public General Acts passed 8 and 9 King George V., A.D. 1918. 8vo Lond. 1919. SL.13.78.
- Halsbury (Earl of). The Laws of England. Supplement No. 9, bringing the work up to 1919. 8vo Lond. 1919. 14.1.

MATHEMATICS.

- Appell (P.) et E. Goursat. Théorie des fonctions algébriques et de leurs intégrales. 8vo Paris, 1895. 3.33.69.
- Picard (E.). Traité d'Analyse. 2me édition. 3 tomes. 8vo Paris, 1901-1908. 3.33.66-68.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- *Cleveland (John). Poems. Annotated, with introductions, by J. M. Berdan. 8vo New Haven, 1911.
- *Sayle (C.). Musa Consolatrix. 8vo Lond. 1893.
- Tilley (A.). From Montaigne to Molière. 8vo Lond. 1908.
- Dictionary (Oxford English). Stratus-Styx. By H. Bradley. Sweep—Szmikite. By C. T. Onions. 2 parts. 4to Oxford, 1919. 12.2.

MORAL SCIENCES.

- The following books were purchased from the Newcome Fund, the Prize not being awarded:—*
- Broad (C. D.). Perception, Physics and Reality. 8vo Camb. 1914. 1.26.35.
- Drever (J.). Instinct in Man; a contribution to the psychology of education. 8vo Camb. 1917. 1.26.33.

- Laird (J.). Problems of the Self. An essay based on the Shaw Lectures 1914. 8vo Lond. 1917. 1.26.34.
 Loeb (J.). Forced movements, tropisms and animal conduct. 8vo Philadelphia, 1918. 3.46.30.
 Smith (N. K.). A commentary to Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' 8vo Lond. 1918. 1.24.49.
 Sorley (W. R.). Moral values and the ideas of God. (Gifford Lectures, 1914/15). 8vo Camb. 1915. 1.24.48.
 Watts (H. J.). The Psychology of Sound. 8vo Camb. 1917. 1.26.46.

MUSIC.

- Chappell (W.). Old English Popular Music. New edition by H. E. Wooldridge. 2 vols. 8vo Lond. 1893. 10.15.59,60.
 Galpin (F. W.). Old English Instruments of Music; their history and character. 8vo Lond. 1910. 10.14.45.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

- Palæontographical Society. Vol. LXXI. Issued for 1917. 4to Lond. 1919. 13.2.
 *Seward (A. C.). Fossil Plants. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo Camb. 1917,19. 3.26.

THEOLOGY.

- Blass (F.). Grammar of New Testament Greek. Translated by H. St. J. Thackeray. 2nd edition. 8vo Lond. 1905.
 *Coulton (G. G.). Christ, St. Francis and To-day. 8vo Camb. 1919.
 Fawkes (Rev. A.). Studies in Modernism. 8vo Lond. 1913. 9.37.50.
 Hastings (J.). A dictionary of Christ and the Gospels. Edited by J. H. 2 vols. roy. 8vo Edin. 1906,8.
 Moulton (J. H.) and G. Milligan. The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament. Part 3. *ἐάν* to *θώραξ*. By G. Milligan. 4to Lond. 1919.
 Nöldeke (T.). Syriac Grammar. Translated from the 2nd German edition by J. A. Crichton. 8vo Lond. 1904. 7.38.55.