

# The Eagle

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

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# THE EAGLE.

January, 1922.

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## ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

ON Sunday, 13th November, 1921, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the President's matriculation, the Vice-Chancellor presided at a gathering in the Combination Room to present to Dr Liveing the Address which the Senate had ordered to be presented to him. The Public Orator (Mr Glover) read the Address :

*Universitas Cantabrigiensis*

*Georgio Downing Liveing Salutem*

Cum hoc mense recordamur completos jam esse annos quinque et septuaginta ex quo primum inter avos nostros alumnus admissus es, gratulamur nobis ipsis, dignissime senex, quod te adhuc inter nos habemus superstitem, annis et honoribus cumulatum, vita tam honesta tam utili insignem. Quot urbis nostrae et academiae mutationes noveris, quis enarrabit ? qui forum incensum videris et amplificatum, aditum tot viis ferratis faciliorem datum, aedes novas collegiis et uxores additas, ipsi Academiae libertatem concessam, omnibus civibus portas nostras reseratas. Te vero in Scientiis promovendis impigrum, ter Collegii Sancti Johannis electum socium, septem et quadraginta annos rei Chemicae Professore, non quidem studia chemica inter nos instituisse credimus sed ita renovasse, ita novis instrumentis et apparatu antea inaudito auxisse, ut quae vix ante te tetigissent Cantabrigienses, haec hodie plurimi concelebrent, non sine immenso Scientiae incremento. Interea in rebus civilibus te partem habuisse agnoscimus, qui decem jam lustra in tribunali assederis, iudex omnium consensu justus simul et benignus. Qualem te singuli inter amicos invenerimus, hoc quisque sibi conscius est, et grato animo vitam tam longam etiam longiorem tibi exoptat. Non facile

tibi exponemus quali admiratione quanto amore te prosequamur, nec tu quidem expositum volueris; non multis enim verbis scimus te gaudere. Sed haec saltem amicis tuis ignosces, quibus et te et omnes certiores faciamus quanta laetitia virum tam sincere Cantabrigiae nostrae consecratum die tam memorabilis consalutemus.

*Datum Cantabrigiae*

*Non. Nov. MCMXXI*

The Vice-Chancellor then presented the Address to Dr Liveing, who made the following speech in reply:

Mr Vice-Chancellor, the Council of the Senate, Master, and my friends all, I feel most extraordinarily honoured by the presentation of this Address. It is quite unexpected. It is honourable to a degree which I hardly know how to describe. I have known presentations of Addresses to officers of the University who have completed fifty years in its service, but I think my case is quite unique. I don't remember any case before when a man's whole academic life has been appreciated in this sort of way. I don't think you mean—I am sure none of you think—that a man's life is measured by the succession of revolutions of the earth about the sun. We now regard time as a mere abstraction; but I gather from the wording of the Address that you consider that a man's life is measured, not by any lapse of time, but by the succession and importance of the events to which his energy has contributed. Well I admit that my life has been a very full one, but that is not enough; and I cannot help being profoundly touched by the terms of the Address in which that life is spoken of as *tam honesta, tam utilis*. That, coming from such an august body as the University, is to me almost overwhelming. I do not know how to answer it. I can only answer it by bowing deeply, and bowing, not with my body, but with my heart. But I feel, as Shakespeare says, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will"; and I have been very happy in the circumstances in which my life has fallen, in the people amongst whom it has been spent, my teachers and companions. The one circumstance above all which has had the most effect on my life has been my connexion with my College. It has always helped me at the

needful time. I will not dwell upon the signal case when the College built for me the Chemical Laboratory, which was the first seed sown towards the growth of a large Chemical School. I cannot ever forget how it has helped me since then. When I vacated my Fellowship by marrying, I vacated, as of course, my Lectureship as well, and the charge of the Chemical Laboratory. The College, however, created a new post for me; it made me the Director of the Laboratory, and, what is more, helped me materially by paying me a salary for so doing. When I became Professor the College again helped me—they continued me in my last post because there was no other Laboratory in which I could give instruction in practical work. To tell all the College has done for me would take too long. I will only mention one more, which is already in the Address, that I was elected for the third time as a Fellow; once, to begin with, as a Bachelor of Arts; the second time in the year 1880; the third time when I again vacated my Fellowship, because I had been a Professorial Fellow, and when I vacated my Professorship I vacated my Fellowship, which was met at once by my re-election at the earliest opportunity. I think I need not dwell further upon what the College has done for me more than to say that I feel profoundly how much my whole life has depended upon it. But for that I should have had to look for a livelihood elsewhere, and I should have had to forego what is probably the most important point of all in regard to my life—my residence in Cambridge. But that is not by any means all. I had peculiar advantages here in meeting with people, men from whom I learned an immense deal. On the whole, I think I learned more from my fellow-students than I learned from my official teachers. I should like to mention one or two instances which had a marked effect upon my after life. Of course I went to the College lectures, and in due time, in my third year, I was reading Physical Optics, and attended the lectures of Mr Griffin, who was Senior Wrangler, and Sylvester stood second to him, which proved him to be a man of unusual mathematical ability, and he was a very successful teacher. In the course of his lectures we came to the discussion of the solar spectrum; in particular, Fraunhofer's Lines and his use of those lines to measure the dispersion of

different media, and so to construct his well-known achromatic lenses. Well, Griffin was a man who rather taught from books, and, when we were talking about the Fraunhofer lines, he incidentally said that Professor Miller had left him an apparatus which would help to illustrate the nature of Fraunhofer lines. He did not attempt to shew us it, or to shew us the solar lines themselves as he might have done, but he simply said, "If any of you wish to see this, I will get it ready, and you may see it later in the day". I at once caught it up and said I should very much like to see it. Accordingly it was shewn to me. (I should just like to say a word about Professor Miller: he had been one of the College Lecturers in Mathematics, and he had married in 1843, and thereby vacated his Lectureship. I wish to mark the date. He must have used this instrument before that time, 1843). However, when I came in the evening there was the apparatus. I do not know whether in a few words I can make it quite clear to those who know nothing about Fraunhofer lines. It was simply Wollaston's apparatus for getting a pure spectrum, and a slit, and if that was used with the sun of course the Fraunhofer lines would be seen. But in order to produce something of the same kind as an illustration of how Fraunhofer lines were really produced, there was placed in front of the slit a bottle containing some turnings of copper, and on to them there was poured nitric acid, and the result was that the bottle was filled with yellow fumes of oxide of nitrogen, which, if it is not too dense, gives a spectrum of an immense number of fine lines. As Griffin explained to me, they were not Fraunhofer lines, but were merely an illustration of how dark lines were produced in the bright spectrum. I have omitted about the light: it was the light of an oil lamp, and it was all that was required. I could not help being struck by that experiment. I was also struck by another thing. There were a good many men of my year who read Physical Optics—I daresay there were ten in my class—but I was the only one who wished to see the experiment. Well, what is far more important, Miller knew perfectly well how to make an experiment. I never knew anyone nearly so apt at making experiments with the simplest apparatus. More than that, he knew how to make things understood. He was at pains

to give to his class an idea as to how Fraunhofer lines could be produced. He could not say what produced the Fraunhofer lines, but he gave a pretty good hint that it must be a gas or something more or less transparent—partially transparent—between the source of light and our eyes. That was a great advance, and it is astonishing to me that it was not until 1860 that the publication of Bunsen and Kirchhoff's great paper made the thing perfectly clear. That, I may say, first set me thinking about spectra. I had no opportunity at that time of pursuing it further. But I had a great deal more help in my course from Miller. I may say what I have to say about Miller now, though it is putting it out of its place. I attended his lectures after I had taken my degree, and I was very much struck with what he shewed us in the optics of crystals. I will mention only one, but I do not know how many in this room have seen it, that is, conical refraction in certain doubly refracting crystals. We were learning it theoretically. I do not think there was any one of us in Griffin's class who had ever seen the phenomenon, but Miller shewed it me, and he helped me in a great many ways. It was he who persuaded me, when I was hesitating about what career I should take up, to go to Berlin. He sent me with introductions to eminent people, to Professors Mitscherlich and Rose, and particularly to Magnus. Magnus was Professor of Physics, and it was there I saw for the first time a museum of physical instruments. We had no such thing. We had no opportunity of making physical experiments because we had no apparatus. I felt then how much was wanting in our University, and more than ever made up my mind to do what I could to render the teaching of the University more practical. The result was that, when I returned from Berlin (I went there in the summer of 1852), I was immediately asked by Dr Bond if I could not do something to teach the medical students practical chemistry. Well, I was only a Bachelor—I did not take my Master's degree till 1853—and according to the etiquette of that time I had to get the leave of the Vice-Chancellor to give public notice of such lectures. I went to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Okes, and took him Dr Bond's letter, and got leave to advertise that I would give something of a course. But there was a difficulty—

there was no Laboratory. St John's had not yet built the Laboratory—that was built later. There was nothing for it but to take a cottage, which I did, and try to put up some sort of fittings which would do. I should not have been able to do that if I had not spent that Long Vacation as I did. It was not the University of Berlin to which I went, of which Mitscherlich was head, it was a technical school such as we had none in this country. It was presided over by Rammelsberg, a well-known chemist and mineralogist. I found that, although Germany was in advance of us, they were not so far advanced but that they still worked under difficulties. The museum of physical apparatus had been made by Magnus very much at his own expense. He was a wealthy man and could afford it, and he had such an enthusiasm for science that he did not mind spending his money upon it. However, in the Laboratory to which I went there were very few appliances indeed. The students had to find their own apparatus, and what the Government provided was very little more than an empty room and a few fittings. I do not know how much Professor Rammelsberg was paid, but he was not at all a wealthy man. When I made some experiments under his direction which required platinum apparatus I had to buy it myself, and it was very much envied by my fellow-students. There was no gas, we had to use spirit and oil lamps. It was altogether a makeshift. After having seen that makeshift I was bold enough to try a makeshift here, and the result of it was that Dr Bateson, who afterwards became Master, persuaded the College to provide me with a better fitted Laboratory. I had the use of it long after I became Professor, while the University was too poor to provide me with a fitter place. During that time I managed to become acquainted with the greater part of the scientific men in the University, and they were very good in introducing me to others outside. Among them I may mention the then Master of Trinity, Dr Whewell. He was sometimes rough when he was contradicted, but he was one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew. However much he might have been irritated he seemed never to retain the slightest ill-will against anyone. Whenever a man of eminence in science came to stay at Trinity Lodge I was almost always invited to meet him. He

was kind to the end. I should like to say so much because many people have not thoroughly understood him, and I certainly have every reason for speaking well of him. I think I may mention one other. I have been helped by undergraduates and my fellow-students, and I wish to mention Duppa, a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity Hall. He was a man of good estate, an enthusiast in Chemistry, became an eminent chemist and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he did a very large share in the important investigation in which his name is associated with Frankland's. He was as modest as he was learned, and, like most great investigators, very painstaking. He was always ready to help anyone. He and I made friends very soon. We had the same tastes, and we used to make experiments in our rooms, sometimes in mine and sometimes in his. I cannot mention everyone who was so kind to me, but I am very grateful to a number of them.

I should like perhaps to turn to another point which is mentioned in the Address, and that is the changes which have occurred externally and internally in the University during my time. They are too many, as the Address says, to be all recounted, but I may mention a few of them. Firstly the University was as poor as a rat. I may say they had no money for anything, and it was a clog upon all scientific growth for many years. Before I became actually Professor—for the last two years of my predecessor's time he had made me his deputy, and the result of my being Deputy Professor was that it put me in the place of the Professor in all official respects. I was his deputy for the years 1860 and 1861—it was not till the end of 1861 that I became Professor. We were discussing at that time new buildings for laboratories and scientific lecture-rooms. The site had been determined on—the old Botanic Garden—plans had been made under the direction of Professor Willis, who was a real expert in architecture, and the plans were drawn by Salvin, the architect. We had to discuss these, and when they were agreed upon they were passed by the Senate and put out to contract. When the contract came in it was obviously in excess of the whole of the money at the disposal of the University. It was impossible to carry it out. The matter slept for a time, but it could not sleep under

those circumstances for many years, and it came forward again. And then it came to this: that the Syndics felt that we must curtail the building in some way. Well, I represented Chemistry. The buildings which were proposed for Chemistry according to the plans were not good enough for the purpose. Professor Willis thought we ought to have a building which was capable of standing violent explosions and as unflammable as possible, and so a series of vaults were proposed in which Chemistry was to be taught; and when it came to dispensing with a building I at once begged that it might be that for Chemistry. I felt that we should wait until we could get something really suitable, and we waited twenty-eight years. It was not until 1888 that we actually got into the new Chemical Laboratory. As I said, the University was very poor. Very few of the University officers were paid anything like an adequate salary. The whole were paid by fees, fees of the undergraduates at matriculation and the fees for degrees. I remember it was a long bill, all small items; but included the fees of every officer in the University, I think from the Vice-Chancellor down to the bell-ringer. I had one misfortune, but I cannot say it affected my career afterwards at all. There was a regulation of the University that anyone who had real property to the value of £28 a year should pay extra fees, and was called a compounder. I believe the reason for that name was that instead of having a second bill for all the separate officers of the University they were compounded into a single sum. I think my Master's degree cost me an extra £6. It was a custom which had not been altered since the time of Henry VIII., and I don't think I had any equivalent for my money. There was one thing which struck me at that time very much. Government help was talked about, but there was very little expectation of getting it. The Government actually kept down the fees, because there was a duty of three guineas on every degree, which prevented a great many Bachelors of Arts taking their Master's degree at all. The tax crippled the source of revenue, and the only thing the Government did in return was to pay £100 a year to every Professor who had no endowment. The Professor of Chemistry was one. And the Professor did not receive £100

as there were fees to the Treasury which amounted to four guineas. In many cases Professors, who were clergymen, held country livings, and I thought that undesirable. I tell the story against myself. Dr Clark, "Bone Clark" as he was called, was Professor of Anatomy and had a living in Durham. Others who held benefices resided here only when lecturing. Clark resided every Term and I did not know that he held a living. I went to call on him and found Dr and Mrs Clark. We were talking about the poverty of the University, and I ventured to say it was a bad system to pay University Professors by giving them livings. Dr Clark defended it. He thought the parish was just as well served by the substitute, and said "I always pay a considerable sum to my curate to expend upon the poor". I then saw that I had made a blunder through not knowing that Dr Clark held a living. He was a very kind friend and more than old enough to be my father. However, I had committed myself and could not retract. He took it all in good part; I was quite surprised when not very long after I found that he had resigned his living. I need not tell you that I revered that man. He was one of the men, and there were several, who devoted their means as well as their wits to the service of the University. He created the Museum of Comparative Anatomy. Sedgwick created, in the same way, the Geological Museum, and so on. These men, the lovers of science generally, were unselfish, and I owe them for the sympathy with which they encouraged me.

The Address mentions my occupation in the service of the town and county as a magistrate. I have always maintained that every citizen is bound to take his part in the public service as far as he is able, and it was a relief to turn from concentration on one subject to take some part in the civil life of the place. Now I have said that "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will", and it is worth noting that I had had some time before some sort of education to fit me for the purpose. I attended, as an undergraduate, the Divinity lectures of Professor Corrie, and was struck by his humour and shrewdness. He finished his last lecture with naming books which he thought it would be well for us to read, and after various Divinity books added

"you had better read 'Blackstone', you are sure to find it useful. A country clergyman has often to act as a lawyer to the poor". It seems curious, but immediately I had taken my degree and was uncertain what profession I should follow, I thought I would take Corrie's advice and read Blackstone. It was of immense assistance to me starting as a magistrate to have read Blackstone.

Another matter mentioned in the Address is the change in the social life of the place. When I first married, the society in Cambridge was very small. There were married Masters of Colleges; there were a very few married Professors resident; most of those who were married lived away and only came up to lecture. There were besides professional men, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen; that was the whole society. It was small and exclusive, you met the same people everywhere. When I married, Dr Whewell, the Master of Trinity, was the first person to call upon us. Very soon after came Dr and Mrs Clark; and Mrs Clark told my wife what the state of Cambridge society was when she married; how one of her oldest friends, a school-fellow, never called on her, and it was only on meeting her in the street that she explained that "lodgers" only called on "lodgers". I wish to point out that the changes in society in Cambridge were very much brought about by Whewell. Of course, Trinity Lodge led the way. We, as bachelor Masters of Arts, were admissible everywhere; but at most private parties the men were usually double the number of ladies. Whewell took the lead in the changes which have so improved the amenities of family life in Cambridge.

I ought not to go on any longer, though I think there is more to which the Address calls attention. However, I wish to thank the Vice-Chancellor very much indeed for the kind words with which he has addressed me; and I thank you all from my heart for your kindness in coming here. I cannot say how much honoured I feel. The Vice-Chancellor has said that he could not wish me a life of many years more. I thank him and you all for your goodwill, and would say I have had a full life and do not wish it longer; but if it please God that I do live longer, I hope that I may still be useful.

## THE IMMIGRANT

WHEN Ruth was old

She'd take her children's children on her knee :  
They never wearied to be told  
Tales of her girlhood in a far country.

For though her eyes grew dim,

Men said of her : "Her heart is always young ;"  
And Boaz, when she spoke to him,  
Loved the faint accent of a foreign tongue.

F. H. K.



## THE COW

The friendly cow all red and white  
 I love with all my heart :  
 She gives me cream with all her might,  
 To eat with apple-tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,  
 And yet she cannot stray,  
 All in the pleasant open air,  
 The pleasant light of day ;

And blown by all the winds that pass,  
 And wet with all the showers,  
 She walks among the meadow grass,  
 And eats the meadow flowers.

## LOOKING FORWARD

When I am grown to man's estate  
 I shall be very proud and great,  
 And tell the other girls and boys  
 Not to meddle with my toys.

## HAPPY THOUGHT

The world is so full of a number of things,  
 I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

## WHOLE DUTY OF CHILDREN

A child should always say what's true,  
 And speak when he is spoken to,  
 And behave mannerly at table :  
 At least as far as he is able.

## DE VACCA AMICA

Vacca, quae tergum varias colore  
 Candidum rubro, pueris amata,  
 Spumeum donas operosa potum  
 Mente benigna.

Crusta quae Pomona Ceresque praebent  
 Lacte quid privata tuo saporis  
 Elaborabunt? Per amoena prata  
 Tuta vagaris ;

Voce jucunda resonare parvos  
 Terminos gaudes, neque saepta temnis,  
 Laeta sub claro Jove, lucidoque  
 Aethere felix.

Flabra ventorum toleras et imbres  
 Comis aestivos ; tibi mollis herba  
 Semper arridet, tibi cena mire  
 Florea cordi est.

## DE ANIMO VIRILI

Cum toga pura mihi jam sit, cum robur adultum,  
 Qui mihi tunc fastus! tunc ego quantus ero!  
 Tunc interdicam tetigisse volubile buxum,  
 Sive puer cupiat sive puella, meum.

## DE MUNDO

Copia tanta patet, mundus tot rebus abundat,  
 Laetitia reges quis superare nequit?

## DE OFFICIIS

Cum pater alloquitur, tunc respondere decebit ;  
 Semper item debet dicere vera puer ;  
 Laudatur qui scit parvus conviva decorem  
 Qui sedet urbane, si modo tanta potest.

## MY BED IS A BOAT

My bed is like a little boat ;  
 Nurse helps me in when I embark ;  
 She girds me in my sailor's coat,  
 And starts me in the dark.  
 At night, I go on board and say  
 Good-night to all my friends on shore ;  
 I shut my eyes and sail away  
 And see and hear no more.  
 And sometimes things to bed I take,  
 As prudent sailors have to do :  
 Perhaps a slice of wedding-cake,  
 Perhaps a toy or two.  
 All night across the dark we steer ;  
 But when the day returns at last,  
 Safe in my room, beside the pier,  
 I find my vessel fast.

## TIME TO RISE

A birdie with a yellow bill  
 Hopped upon the window sill,  
 Cocked his shining eye and said :  
 "Ain't you 'shamed, you sleepy-head" ?

## SINGING

Of speckled eggs the birdie sings  
 And nests among the trees ;  
 The sailor sings of ropes and things  
 In ships upon the seas.  
 The children sing in far Japan,  
 The children sing in Spain ;  
 The organ with the organ man  
 Is singing in the rain.

R. L. STEVENSON  
*A Child's Garden of Verse*

## DE NAVIGATIONE NOCTURNA

Est pro lintre mihi lectulus. Induit  
 Conscendentem habitu sedula nautico  
 Nutrix ; arte levat, per tenebras dare  
 Certum lintea. Ceteris  
 Conclamo, valeant. Tollimus ancoram ;  
 Lucet nil oculis, nil sonat auribus.  
 Non prudentis erit spernere crustula ;  
 Prodest ferre cibaria  
 Et pupam comitem. Per mare navigo  
 Obscurum. Simulac Phosphore tu refers  
 Matutine diem, tuta domi tenet  
 Notam cymba crepidinem.

## MANE SURGENDUM EST

Rostrum flava, oculo lucens, merula ante fenestram  
 Assilit : "A ! pudeat somniculose !" canit.

## DE CANTANDO

Summis arboris in comis  
 Nunc nidum, sua nunc ova sonant aves ;  
 Interdum recinit mari  
 Funem navita, mox cetera navigi.  
 Proles gaudet Iberica,  
 Gaudent Nipponiae carmine liberi.  
 Saevit Juppiter imbribus,  
 Sed cantat fidicen cum cithara madens.

AUGUSTUS.

AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY.

(Continued from *The Eagle*, Vol. xiii. No. 184.)

Synopsis of Acts. *Act I.* Julius Caesar.—*Act II.* Cicero.—*Act III.* The Triumvir.—*Act IV.* Reconstruction.—*Act V.* The Emperor.

ACT II.—CICERO (*continued*).

SCENE II.—*North Italy. Near Mutina; inside Octavian's tent; two orderlies in the background; Octavian in bed Maecenas sitting by him; a medicine-table.*

OCTAVIAN. Just my luck, Maecenas! To be in bed at the first battle; and they had placed me in the very van. This is the sort of thing that used to happen in Spain when I was with uncle.

*Enter a despatch-rider.*

DESPATCH-RIDER. Antony has won a dreadful victory. His men ran before us until they had drawn us between two ambushes; and then it was clubbing merely. Hirtius and Pansa—

OCTAVIAN. The consuls; well, what of them?

DESPATCH-RIDER. Are killed, sir; both.

OCTAVIAN. I am in command, Maecenas. Give me my medicine.

(*Drinks*). What's Antony doing now?

DESPATCH-RIDER. Pushing on towards Bononia, sir.

OCTAVIAN. Good, that's a rash move; we have a sufficient force there; he cannot take it. Tell Agrippa to lead out thirty cohorts, and intercept him on his return. What's that?

DESPATCH-RIDER. Letter, sir, for the late General; sealed by Cicero; marked *Urgent*; but it was found unopened on his body.

OCTAVIAN. Give it me, and so with all such. Off now.

*Exit despatch-rider. Octavian opens letter, and reads.*

OCTAVIAN. Oh! Ah!—I'll *never* speak my heart

To an older man again! Read that, Maecenas.

MAECENAS. "Now remember, Hirtius, the van's the place; even if it were only a wound, you know, he's delicate. First distinguish, and then *extinguish*—that's our game". It was "just your luck", you see.

*Looks round, and finds Octavian weeping with rage.*

My dear chap, you really mustn't. In Rome they say this sort of thing every day about anybody. It's political life, that's all.

OCTAVIAN. Political life! I have a notion it shall be political death! *Tollendum!*

SOLDIERS (*outside*). Hurray!

MAECENAS. Ha! that's good news.

*Enter another despatch-rider.*

2ND DESPATCH-RIDER. Agrippa's dutiful respects, sir; one-half his army he sent off to capture the enemy's base, and they have done so; with the other he himself has intercepted Antony, and crushingly defeated him, capturing his second-in-command, who is now here. Oh, sir, if you had only seen—

OCTAVIAN. Never mind details now; where's Antony?

2ND DESPATCH-RIDER. That's the best part of all, sir; raised the siege, and away off pell-mell across the Alps to Gallia, where he has Lepidus and other friends.

OCTAVIAN. Bring in the captured General.

*Exit despatch-rider. Enter Asinius Pollio, guarded.*

Name, sir.

POLLIO. Asinius Pollio.

*Octavian and Maecenas nod to one another.*

OCTAVIAN. You are honourably mentioned among my uncle's papers, sir; why did you join Antony?

POLLIO. My old officer; and against your uncle's murderers.

OCTAVIAN. Not quite so much as I am. You will move freely on parole among my suite here, and you shall have ample opportunity to learn my purposes. You may retire.

POLLIO. I thank you, sir.

*Exeunt Asinius Pollio and guards.*

OCTAVIAN. Maecenas, I am going to treat with Antony. It is evident that I can place no trust in Cicero, nor in the Senatorials at all; and, with Transalpine Gaul behind him, Mark Antony will still be very hard to beat. I have now sufficiently interfered with him to compel him to recognise my rights. Besides, how do I know he ever wronged me? That Cicero said so makes it almost certainly a lie. But in order that I may meet him with not only the actuality, but the appearance, of equal terms, I must obtain a higher office. I therefore intend to march on Rome; the Senate simply has no troops to set against me; I will demand the consulship, and get it. But in the meantime no hint of such intentions shall I allow to reach Mark Antony; so far as he knows I am still at war with him. Do you approve of this?

MAECENAS. I think you are entirely right.

OCTAVIAN. Fetch my litter, there.

*The orderlies bring up his litter, and, as he is being transferred to it, the curtain falls.*

SCENE III.—Lobby of the Senate-house, as in SCENE I.

*Enter Sergeant backwards.*

SERGEANT. Form two-deep! (*Enter soldiers, with shields, and pila, or heavy javelins.*) Right wheel. Left wheel. Halt. Left turn.

*Enter Agrippa and Maecenas; sergeant salutes the former.*

*Enter, from opposite wing, Senators, and pass into Senate-house, with angry and bitter looks.*

MAECENAS. Here he comes. (*Agrippa signs to sergeant.*)

SERGEANT. Eyes—left!

*Enter Octavian armed, and exchanges salutes with Agrippa.*

MAECENAS. They've all gone in now; except Cicero, I think.

Ah, there he is.

*Enter Cicero. He comes hesitatingly towards Octavian, a strange mixture of ruined vanity, helpless self-assertion, and senile fear. With great difficulty he bows.*

*Octavian salutes stiffly.*

*Exit Cicero into Senate-house.*

MAECENAS. How long will it take them, do you suppose?

AGRIPPA. No idea.

*Enter from Senate-house the Lictor of Scene I.*

MAECENAS. Here comes a Lictor with a message.

LICTOR. Honourable and most extinguished Octavianus Caesar: the deputy-consuls heretofore now properly elected in due succession to their extinguished predecessors now properly deceased, have here—in short, sir, you are put up for consul.

*Exit Lictor into Senate-house.*

MAECENAS (*sotto voce*). This is a most terrific policeman, what?

AGRIPPA. I think he has mistaken his vocation; he should transfer himself across that door. However, he will make a most appropriate mouthpiece for them; at least, I suppose it is he who will reappear presently and announce that the appointment has been confirmed?

MAECENAS. Well, we shall hardly know from the applause!

*Re-enter Lictor.*

LICTOR. Sir, you are extinguished—beg pardon, sir, I mean you are elected consul. Magnanimously, sir.

*Octavian and Agrippa exchange salutes. Exit Octavian.*

SERGEANT. Left—turn. Quick—march!

*Exeunt soldiers, sergeant, and then Maecenas and Agrippa.*

*Enter from Senate-house the two young Senators.*

1ST YOUNG SENATOR. Well, there's a quick change! Only a few days ago they were exulting at the complete defeat of Antony.

2ND YOUNG SENATOR. They're disillusioned now indeed. Yes, horse and stag; if you want victory you must endure the victor. I think there's promise in him, but I'm going to wait and see.

*Exeunt young Senators.*

LICTOR (*solus*). Mm. I don't believe it is the words that does it, after all.

CURTAIN.

SCENE IV.—North Italy. Road to Bononia; near Ravenna. At back, Octavian's army, which marches past throughout. In front, Octavian in a litter, with Maecenas and Agrippa; Asinius Pollio in attendance; Bodyguard.

OCTAVIAN. I am glad this envoy comes from Antony; I had heard his movements were miscarrying badly. Bring him before me.

*Enter Envoy.*

What's your business, Captain?

ENVOY. Antony entreats you to an armistice, sir.

AGRIPPA. What means yon lurking fellow? Bring him here.

*Exeunt some soldiers.*

OCTAVIAN. You know that islet near Bononia's woods,  
 Where the broad shallow stream—Rhenus, is it called?—  
 Lobes himself in a glittering circle? There,  
 Tell him, I'll meet him for a colloquy.

*Re-enter soldiers with a captive.*

ENVOY. Duly conveyed.

*Exit Envoy.*

OCTAVIAN. Move on.

AGRIPPA. Stop; here's a strange thing.  
 A fugitive, and with letters.

OCTAVIAN. How? Let me see them.—  
 From Cicero! Oh, Maecenas! "To Decimus, greet-  
 ing"—oh, this is Decimus. Maecenas! this is one of  
 them. "We are terrified. Octavian, having forced the  
 consulship, has now set out again, ostensibly to resume  
 the war on Antony; but we cannot help suspecting that  
 his real purpose is to come to terms with him. For  
 Heaven's sake, ask a parley; go to Antony yourself; do  
 not of course show this to him, but hand him the  
 enclosed; and when he has read it, fix the bargain  
 with him as best you may". Now for the enclosure.—  
 I needn't read this; it offers handsome terms to Antony.  
 —And here's another; Cicero again: "To the most  
 glorious and immortal liberators, Harmodius Brutus and  
 Aristogeiton Cassius".

MAECENAS (*aside to Agrippa*). Thank Heaven, he's taking it  
 extraordinarily quietly. I was afraid a second reminder  
 of Cicero's double-dealing would—

OCTAVIAN. And this is Decimus.  
 Thou worm, thou shivering thing, thou skulking coward!  
 Had I not heard of Cicero, I could call thee  
 The foulest traitor that e'er breathed.

SERGEANT OF BODYGUARD. Shall we  
 Take him for execution, sir?

OCTAVIAN. Not so.  
 Seeing is the only crediting in these days.  
 Kill him before me, now.

*They do so.*

That's one, at least.  
 Give me my medicine; I must sleep a little.  
*Drinks, then lies down.*

Carry me gently.

*Exeunt Octavian, Agrippa, Maecenas, and Bodyguard.*

POLLIO. This is a strong man.

Would Heaven the healthier had his fire, or he  
 One half the rogue's robustness; but which wish  
 Breathes deeper, yet I know not. I'm still torn.

*Exit. Brief tableau of marching army, with corpse in  
 foreground. CURTAIN.*

SCENE V.—*North Italy. A wooded island in the Rhenus,  
 near Bononia.*

*Enter from one side Antony; from the other, Maecenas  
 and Agrippa. Antony and Agrippa exchange salutes.*

AGRIPPA. Mark Antony: Sir: I have the honour to wait  
 upon you as the messenger of my chief Octavian's terms  
 of peace.

ANTONY. Why doesn't he come himself?

AGRIPPA. Doubtless he will, sir, if you should accept his  
 offer; the terms of which—if you will allow me—stand  
 as follows:—

First: The capture and execution of all implicated in  
 the conspiracy against the life of his late grand-uncle  
 and adoptive father Julius Caesar, whether as assassins,  
 accomplices, abettors, privies to the treason, or acces-  
 sories after the fact.

ANTONY. Bless my soul, isn't that the very thing I'm out  
 for? I'd hang the lot of them to-morrow with the very  
 greatest pleasure.

AGRIPPA. Second: The restoration of the Republican con-  
 stitution.

ANTONY. We're all Republicans; pass on.

AGRIPPA. Third: Pending such restoration, regular govern-  
 ment at Rome to be conducted by a Commission or

Duumvirate, or, in their absence on State service, representatives approved by them ; such Duumvirate to consist of yourself and him.

ANTONY. Make it *Triumvirate*, for appearance sake. The *tertium quid* is Lepidus, late governor of Gaul ; old friend of mine, conceited ass, quite harmless.

MAECENAS. We should accept that.

AGRIPPA. Fourthly : An exchange of prisoners.

ANTONY. I agree to all.

AGRIPPA. It gives me then much pleasure, sir, to restore to you your late second-in-command.

*Enter Asinius Pollio.*

ANTONY. Asinius ? Ha ! well met, lad. I was beginning to think you must be dead, eh ? ha ! ha ! ha !

*Enter Octavian.*

POLLIO. Allow me, sir, to introduce to you your late adversary. Octavianus Caesar—Mark Antony.

*Salutes all round.*

OCTAVIAN. Had I had the honour, sir, to meet you earlier, these late hostilities, which no man could more heartily regret than I, would I am certain not have happened.

*Exeunt gradually Maecenas and Agrippa, Pollio withdrawing a few paces.*

*Antony leads Octavian forward, stops, and with facetious thoroughness exposes every fold of his paludamentum, or General's scarlet cloak, both outside and lining ; rolls up his sleeves ; and finally, presenting his back to his astonished partner, bends down, flings up his garment from behind on to his shoulders, then, turning round, bows with mock gravity, and motions Octavian to follow suit.*

ANTONY. Come, sir, unbutton.

OCTAVIAN (*simply*). Sir—I—

ANTONY. Only to show we've got no daggers anywhere. All right, I'll take your word for it. Now look here—ha ! ha ! ha ! D'you know, of all the people I might have had to deal with at this moment, if I'd been asked a year ago, and given a hundred guesses, I'd never once have thought of you. Why, there *was* a time, I tell you, when I believed quite firmly you were dead, eh ? ha !

ha ! ha ! Now, *that's* frank, *isn't* it ?—I say, you know that young Agrippa's quite a General ; had all the luck, of course ; but still, knew how to take it ; if only that old—

OCTAVIAN. May I accompany you to our tent, sir ? Just here ; among these trees.

*Exit Octavian. Pollio comes forward.*

ANTONY. Humph ! No change to be got out of *that* young man.—

Pollio, I'm sick of brawls : my mistress waits In Egypt for me ; whatever provinces This youngster bags, I'll stand out strong for Egypt But, business over, no more wars ; *then*, Pollio, To arms ! to arms !

POLLIO. To what, sir ?

ANTONY. To Cleopatra's arms !

*Exit Antony.*

POLLIO. I like him less for my captivity, The course whereof has taught me somewhat. Well, If they should e'er fall out, I'll quit this man, And throw my lot in with his younger rival. But while there's harmony I'm still loyal to him.

*Exit. CURTAIN.*

SCENE VI.—*The same, but inside the tent. Antony and Octavian, each at a table, with punches and lists of suspects. Behind Octavian is Maecenas with papers, and further back Agrippa with some soldiers ; behind Antony stands Asinius Pollio with papers, and further back a captain with some soldiers.*

ANTONY. Alphabetical order, you see. Accius ? Who the devil's he ?

MAECENAS (*to Octavian*). I've found out more about him ; it was all quite groundless.

ANTONY. Pass Accius, then. Aemilius.

OCTAVIAN. He was in close touch with the murderers.

ANTONY. Aemilius dies ; prick him.

OCTAVIAN. Albinus, Albius, Allobrox ; all sound.

ANTONY. Allobrox, what a name !

OCTAVIAN. Anicius.

ANTONY. Ha !  
 Name of a wine, dear boy ; a rare old wine.  
 I'll broach a bottle—oh, by the way, you'll dine with me  
 to-night, won't you ?

OCTAVIAN. With pleasure. Annius. Bad. Antistius.  
 POLLIO. Which ?  
 Lucius is guilty ; Quintus innocent.

ANTONY. Nick Lucius. Heigh-ho, what a lot of A's there  
 are ! The beauty of proscription is that it enacts itself.  
 Instead of being at the trouble and expense to prick a  
 villain's veins, you prick a hole against his name on a  
 clean sheet of foolscap ; that marks him a public enemy,  
 in whose case killing is no murder ; and then you simply  
 hand the paper on to a few soldiers. Who's next ?  
 Antonius ; that's—Hullo ! why, that's my uncle ! Lucius  
 Antonius ; yes, of course ; well, that is rum, now, isn't  
 it ? Ha-ha-ha !

OCTAVIAN. We prick him, don't we ?

ANTONY. Not so fast, young man.  
 No, you can't have him.  
*Mæcenas shows Octavian papers.*

OCTAVIAN. We have papers here  
 Proving your uncle a most dangerous man.

ANTONY. I don't care a damn how dangerous he is, he's my  
 uncle, and you can't have him, so that's flat. Humph !  
 whose *uncle* is all this about, eh ? Why, I don't even  
 know yet whether I'm his heir or not !

OCTAVIAN. Aurelius.

MAECENAS. No.

ANTONY. The idea !

OCTAVIAN. Pass these back.  
*Both lists of A's are passed back to soldiers, two of  
 whom exeunt with them.*

Brutus.

ANTONY. Brutus ? Well, prick his name, for form's sake ;  
 as for the thing itself, when we get over to Macedonia  
 next spring, *we'll* puncture him !

OCTAVIAN. Calvus.

ANTONY. Where are you, boy ? What ? Calvus ? Hum.  
 Not half so bald, I'll bet, as Caesar was.

OCTAVIAN. Casca ; that's one of them ; that's a murderer.  
 Cassius.

ANTONY. Form's sake again. Oh ! Ah !  
*Gets up and strides about ; all stare at him.*  
 Oh ! Oh !  
*Resumes his seat.*

Look here, young Caesar ; now crops up a name  
 Over which you and I may quarrel, lad ;  
 The name of Marcus Tullius Cicero !  
*Octavian gets up, comes slowly forward, and looks ugly ;  
 triumphant certainly, but not nice.*

Now, look you here, my man ; just listen to reason.  
 I know *exactly* what you're feeling like this moment.  
 Yes, yes, he got you your Commission, and all that ; I  
 know, I know ; I can see, even from behind here, how  
 your heart is beating ; but there, no matter. At times  
 like this, I tell you, we mayn't think only of ourselves.  
 We've got to be accommodating ; in plain language, you  
 must give me Cicero. I'd do the same for you, I would ;  
 I'd give you anybody your heart was set on.

OCTAVIAN (*hoarsely*). Lucius—Antonius.

ANTONY. What ? Oh. By Jove, yes ; I'd forgotten him.  
 That's got me rather. Will I swop uncle for your  
 Cicero ? Hum. Dreadful stubborn beggar, Lucius is ;  
 good-humoured though, at bottom. Haw. Quod quidem  
 cuius temperantiae fuit, de Marco Antonio querentem,  
 abstinere maledicto ? . . . Sed stuporem hominis, vel  
 dicam pecudis, attendite ! . . . O incredibilem audaciam !  
 O impudentiam praedicandam ! I'll give you Lucius.  
 Send someone after those two men to tell them.

OCTAVIAN. Let Cicero be proscribed. Next ? Cincius.

ANTONY. Yah ! There ! No more Philippics *now*, my lad ;  
 what was the last one ? The fourteenth ? Ha ! What's  
 that ? Sorry, Cincius ? Oh, *he's* all right.

OCTAVIAN. Pass Cincius. Cinna ; proscribe.

ANTONY. He-he ! Hodie non descendit Marcus Tullius.  
 Cur ? Dat poenam in lectulo. Which Cinna ? Cinna  
 the poet ? *He's* all right.

POLLIO. No, sir, the other Cinna ; one of the conspirators.

ANTONY. A greater sinner? All right; prick him. O polysyllabitate hominis intolerabilem! What? Cotta? He's all right.

OCTAVIAN (*to Maecenas*). I doubt that; but I'll bring it up again. Curtius was cleared, I think.

ANTONY. Pass Curtius. No more henceforth of Marcus Tullius, eh? Excessit!

OCTAVIAN. Dolabella—pass.

ANTONY. Evasit!

OCTAVIAN. Egnatius—pass.

ANTONY. Erupit! Ha-ha-ha! Oh, by the way. Good Heavens!

I had almost forgot the sleeping partner.  
That's pressing business; we must get him shelved,  
Or he may plague us with vast idiocies.  
Break off this needlework; we'll resume it presently;  
Jab Eg to Pal or Pap before we dine.  
Let all the rest retire; fetch Lepidus.

*Exeunt all except Antony and Octavian.*

OCTAVIAN. Why did you not pay me all my legacy?

ANTONY (*taken aback*). What? Legacy? I? Come; well; I was at Mutina

When you arrived in Rome.

OCTAVIAN. Your agents, then.

ANTONY. Not all the sum was yours; the claims were endless,  
Some State, some private; and to finance these wars  
I took for Caesar out of Caesar; something  
Remains; 'tis due you; you shall have it to-night.

OCTAVIAN. At your convenience.

ANTONY (*aside*). Damn him! I was not  
Prepared for that. Look here—

*Octavian indicates the door.*

'Tis Lepidus.

Leave this to me, lad; I'll inflate him nicely,  
Then up he soars to sail the skies for ever.

*Enter Lepidus.*

Lepidus, this hour and more your colleagues here  
Have been debating of your qualities,  
How they may now be placed to best advantage  
Both of yourself and Rome. Your modesty,

We partly feared, might cause you to decline  
The chief pontificate; in which event the State  
Must be the loser.

LEPIDUS. I am a man, no more.

ANTONY. Oh, come.

LEPIDUS. But what mere flesh can execute,  
Your generous trust and large opinion of me  
To justify, such onerous post to fill,  
And spiritual responsibilities  
Adequately discharge, shall not be wanting.  
In plain terms, I accept.

ANTONY. We're grateful to you.

Had you not better haste at once to Rome?

Ho there! Aides-de-camp! Show the High Priest out.

*Enter aides-de-camp and exeunt with Lepidus.*

(I hadn't thought of it, but he'll make a good High Priest.)

He thinks himself the top dog of us all,

And 'tis our cue to keep him thinking it.

Bright thought, I'll off and bear him company

To the bridgehead; back this instant.

*Exit Antony.*

OCTAVIAN. I have some humour, though I never jest;

And I see ten times what men think I do.

This is a vastly different man from me.

Generous—perhaps—or by comparison;

Rough, easy, somewhat gross; able—so far.

I have learned something from that Cicero;

Yet I'm not blighted like a greensick girl.

I partly like the creature; and I'll deal with him

Honestly—oh yes, to this new trust I'll fly;

Henceforth I pin my faith on Antony.

*CURTAIN.*

SCENE VII.—*Macedonia; field of Philippi.*

*Enter Cassius and a soothsayer.*

CASSIUS. Now, soothsayer, for that dream I told you of.

Oh, here's the doctor.

*Enter a doctor.*

DOCTOR.

You do not look well, sir.

CASSIUS. Nothing in your line, doctor, nothing in your line.

DOCTOR. More's in our line than most men recognise  
Even of our own profession.

CASSIUS. D'ye deal in dreams ?

DOCTOR. They may be symptomatic on occasion.

CASSIUS. I'll tell my trouble to you. I murder Caesar.

DOCTOR. Murder him ?

CASSIUS. Nightly ; and cannot get him dead.  
I stand alone in a dim Senate-house ;  
All's bright without, but here the blinds are drawn ;  
'Tis filled with dusty whispers. The flabby corpse  
Shivers like a jelly to my stabs ; I steal  
Forth to some dinner at a friend's ; he tells me  
Caesar's expected there ; and sure enough  
He comes.

SOOTHSAYER. Ghostlike ?

CASSIUS. Oh no ; young, strong, and keen.  
The shame I feel—well, that's the horror of it.  
Soothsayer, interpret this.

SOOTHSAYER. Caesar's successor  
Will yet avenge him on you.

CASSIUS. The doctor now ;  
Diagnose this my dream.

DOCTOR. Dreams are conditioned, sir,  
Therefore indicative ; they can speak to us  
Of selves we know not, in strange imagery.  
That whispering Senate-house presents your soul ;  
Caesar is something in your conscience, sir,  
Which you have tried at many times to kill,  
But cannot ; 'tis divine.

CASSIUS. What must I do  
To rid this nightmare from me ?

DOCTOR. Do you think  
Of Caesar's murder much in the broad day ?

CASSIUS. Never ; my business ousts it utterly.

DOCTOR. Then, sir, you must, to strain it from your dreams.  
If you could think it had been partly crime—  
Do you not feel, it might be half a crime ?

CASSIUS. I could, and it would wreck my generalship.

DOCTOR. So will bad sleep.

*Enter an officer.*

OFFICER. Sir, here's the enemy.  
Their outposts tip that hill.

CASSIUS. Who's leading them ?

OFFICER. Mark Antony and young Caesar.

CASSIUS. There again.  
My time is come, I see. Where's Brutus ?  
*Enter Brutus.*

BRUTUS. Here.  
They cannot beat us ; 'tis impossible.  
This mountain's at our back ; and there's the sea ;  
To right, Philippi's heights, a lake before them ;  
Why, we're impregnable !

CASSIUS. Ay, ay ; immortal too.  
We'll sit for ever with both flanks protected,  
Feasting like the high gods. I'll join you presently.  
*Exit Brutus.*

Brutus has proved it to me ; I'm a fool.  
Well, doctor, I will try your cure.

DOCTOR. That's right.  
You'll find you will not dream that dream to-night.  
*Exeunt Cassius and doctor.*

SOOTHSAYER. 'Twas true ; he will not.

SCENE VIII.—*Philippi ; another part of the field.*  
*Enter a captain of Brutus' army, with sergeant and soldiers, running.*

CAPTAIN. On, gallant comrades, on ! (*Aside*). This is an  
awful p-p-pickle ! \*

SERGEANT. You'll excuse me, sir, but I don't think the  
enemy are in that direction.

CAPTAIN. I sincerely hope not.  
*Enter a corporal.*

CORPORAL. Enemy ahead in large numbers, sir.

CAPTAIN. There, I was quite right. Stand, stand, my hearts !  
We won't b-b-budge—eh, shall we, sergeant ? We're  
surrounded, you see ; what should we do ?

SERGEANT. Run for it ; d'ye see that hill ?

CAPTAIN. See ? My dear f-f-fellow, how often have I told  
you I can't *ever* see more than thirteen yards ahead.

\* The stammer is natural ; not funk.

CORPORAL. They're coming, sir.

CAPTAIN. Ahem! I should think you p-p-people over there had better hold your shields up, or something. Thank you, sergeant; I'm so sorry I dropped mine; I certainly never m-m-meant to; I *really* m-m-meant to drop my sword, you know, but somehow or other in my f-f-fluster—I say, you don't think, by any chance, it would be p-p-proper for us to surrender, do you?

SERGEANT. Well, sir, as things are, and Brutus and Cassius being both dead, I hardly see that you can do much else.

CAPTAIN. I'm so glad! Don't alarm yourself, my dear sir; if you'd like me to surrender I'm quite ready to.

*Enter Asinius Pollio with his men, and surrounds the party.*

POLLIO. I must ask your name and rank, sir.

CAPTAIN. Quintus Horatius f-f-Flaccus is my name,  
And b-b-Brutus wangled me a captaincy;  
I once wrote p-p-poetry b-b-before the war.

POLLIO. March them behind there. Here's another handful.

*Exeunt, some to rear with prisoners, the rest forward.*

*Enter Octavian, Agrippa, Maecenas, and their soldiers.*

OCTAVIAN. I ne'er sought victory but for moral ends,  
And I dare use it in my uncle's way.  
I will be gentle now. Justice is done,  
And what now calls the victors' overplus,  
Mutely beseeching Antony and myself,  
Is Julius Caesar's interrupted work.  
Let History start again.

MAECENAS. Joys should be dashed  
With some slight cross to ensure them pungency.

OCTAVIAN. That's a new note for you; this means bad news.

MAECENAS. Trifling; young Sextus Pompey.

OCTAVIAN. These four years,  
Under scant pretext of Republicanism,  
He has ranged the seas in bare-faced piracy,  
Not unremarked.

MAECENAS. He now, beneath your nose,  
Plots to detach your colleague; offers Antony  
Fleets, if he'd break with you; but, bound for the East,  
That amorous arm acts a more generous gesture,  
And flings me these. (*Showing letters*).

OCTAVIAN. O born diplomatist,  
He's genuine; you're unjust. But I'll attach  
This roving malcontent; for, look, Maecenas;  
His was a vastly different case; he never  
Murdered my father, but maintains the cause,  
Albeit misguided, that his own once died in.  
Here is the cure; my friend Scribonius calls  
This Pompey nephew; he has a sister, whom  
I have seen some twice; 'tis time I married now.  
Scribonia's hand shall crown Earth's amity.

MAECENAS (*aside to Agrippa*). Oh, this will never do, she's  
twice his age.—

Do you love her?

OCTAVIAN (*astonished*). No!

MAECENAS. Take care, then: pirate's aunts  
May sink your heart yet.

OCTAVIAN. Heart? My heart is Rome's;  
What should a woman do with it? No, I'm determined.  
'Twill be a gracious epilogue to sore strife.

*Enter a Postman and gives letters to Maecenas.*

MAECENAS. Fresh mails from Rome.

OCTAVIAN. Read them, Maecenas, for me.  
Now, good Agrippa, give me your best mind;  
First, as to the prisoners—

*Confabulates.*

MAECENAS. O!—No.—But I must.  
Octavian; your good mother—

OCTAVIAN. Oh, God forgive me!  
I had almost forgot I have a mother.  
How fares the dear sweet soul? By Heaven, Maecenas  
'Tis but this hour I taste my victory,  
When I reflect how soon I'll see my mother.  
Why stare you? She's not ill, I hope?

MAECENAS. No, well;  
But not in this world.

*Octavian turns his back, and withdraws a little.*

OCTAVIAN (*returning*). Oh, this rebukes me!  
She has been without my duty these two years,  
The last of her kind life; Caesar, thy legacy

Was heavily mortgaged ! Come, set on for Rome ;  
All shall find peace there ; all but one, a home.

*Exeunt.*

SCENE IX.—*Italian coast near Formiæ ; a wood.*

*Enter Cicero, borne in a litter by four Slaves, and Overseer with whip ; all five servants are wearing bludgeons in their bells.*

CICERO. Faster, you dogs ! God help me ! Faster !

OVERSEER. Stop !

Two minutes pause.

*Slaves set him down, lie flat and pant. Cicero bursts into tears.*

CICERO. He has betrayed me ! I knew he would.

OVERSEER. Come, sir, be a man ; can't you see the poor brutes are bursting nearly ?

CICERO. I can't see anything for sweat and tears. My hair's all dusty.

OVERSEER. If I hadn't stopped them now, there's two of them 'd 'a' dropped dead in the next yard or so. Come boys, one more half-mile, and there's the pinnacle. *(Three slaves get up)*. Up, damn you ! *(He whips the fourth)*. Ah, too late for him then. I'll take it.

SLAVES. O Sir, whip, whip ; it helps us.

OVERSEER. All right ; two front, one back ; get on.

*He whips them ; they run on.*

CICERO *(suddenly)*. Stop ! Take me back ! Rome ! Back to Rome ! Stop ! Stop !

*Exeunt.*

*Enter from back, two Murderers.*

1ST MURDERER. Good, here's a dead slave. Hush, they're near.

2ND MURDERER. See there.

Shreds on a thorn ; there's blood too ; quick, this way.

*Exeunt in wrong direction.*

*Re-enter Cicero walking, followed by two Slaves and Overseer.*

SLAVES. Sir ! O sir !

CICERO. Not a step further.

SLAVES. For *our* sakes, then.

CICERO. Take ship yourselves ; I quit you ; you've served well.

My destination's Rome.

OVERSEER. I give it up.

CICERO. On foot ; I'll manage it ; I'll just rest a little.

*Sits down on a fallen tree-trunk.*

Good-bye, good-bye.

OVERSEER. I can do nothing with him.

CICERO. You have starved me too. Give me some bread,

I pray ;

May not an old man eat even ?

*Overseer gives him a piece of bread out of a wallet. He eats one mouthful and then drops it, bursling into tears again and burying his face in his hands.*

Oh, cruel, cruel !

I, man, 'twas I, gained for him all he's got ;

His earliest friend was Marcus Cicero ;

Jobbed his first office for him !

OVERSEER. For whose ends ?

CICERO. And here's the thanks I'm due for it ! Ah, the pup !

Ah, the pert, pipe-nosed, upstart whippersnapper !

Pooh ! what's the harm he'll do me ? The raw boy !

Am I not Cicero ? Ah, I'm sixty-three !

That's it ; I'm sixty-three ; oh dear !

*Weeps again.*

OVERSEER. Well, and what of it ?

What's sixty-three ?

CICERO. Thou slave !

The year itself was sixty-three, that I

Saved the Republic ; something warned me then

When I was sixty-three, I'd die for it.

Come then, how's best ? What most consorts with me ?

I should be reading ; where's Euripides ?

*Overseer gives him a Euripides from the wallet.*

That's right. *Medea* ; some appropriate place.

There : ἄρτι γιγνώσκεις τόδε,

ὥς πᾶς τις αὐτὸν τοῦ πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ ;

Here, man ; this is the page, see, when all's done,

Where you must find it open ; and report,

Mind, that I took it calmly.

*Pretends to read.*

*Re-enter 2nd Murderer at back, creeps past unseen by all and Exit.*

*Slaves detect 1st Murderer in distance, and point him out to Overseer.*

OVERSEER. They're come, sir.

CICERO. O! Run with me, run!

*They lift him up and run with him. Re-enter  
2nd Murderer.*

2ND MURDERER. Stop there!

CICERO. Why, there's the first of them, and he's mere man.  
Come, put me down, friends.

SLAVES & OVERSEER. We'll defend you, sir.

*Re-enter 1st Murderer at other wing.*

CICERO. See, there's another; the wood's thick with them.

No! I forbid you; 'tis my last command.

I may be Cicero, but I'm a Roman;

Think not your master knows not how to die.

Take ship to Sextus Pompey; fight for him;

Serve me no more, but serve my memory.

*Exeunt Slaves and Overseer.*

*(To 1st Murderer).*

Come, dog, you know these features; quick, and be done with it.

1ST MURDERER. His hair's matted; I can't do it.

2ND MURDERER. Strike from behind then.

Take that—from Antony.

*1st Murderer moves round behind him.*

CICERO. Bad; but not fatal.

1ST MURDERER. That, from Octavian.

CICERO. Ah! that's plucked the heart.

*Falls dead.*

*1st Murderer runs out at once.*

2ND MURDERER. The head, the head, man! Antony's wife! He's gone.

There's a reward up for the head and hands.

I dare not do it alone; I'll fetch him back.

*Exit 2nd Murderer.*

*Re-enter Overseer.*

OVERSEER. Sixty-three slain by twenty! The forum's king,  
Last generation's idol, Cato's hope,  
Gossip and guest of half a ghostly hundred  
Old-fashioned famous Romans long since dead,  
Spiked by a schoolboy! While I breathe I'll hug you,  
Ye that would plague triumvirs yet; for here  
Lies a great man, for all his weaknesses,  
Which I could love him with, while yet I saw;  
Since never yet was any Roman like him,  
Nor ever will be more. Where are these hinds?  
Here's the Republic; we must bury him.

*Exit.*

*Re-enter the two Murderers, drag Cicero's body behind a bush, cut off the head and hands, bundle them into a bag, and exeunt.*

*Re-enter the Overseer followed by the two Slaves; he looks for the body, finds it, starts back, and rushes forward covering his face with one hand and thrusting back the other. Then similarly the Slaves.*

*Tableau of the dead Slave, the bread and Euripides near the tree-trunk, and the horrified survivors.*

CURTAIN.

*End of Act II.*

A. Y. C.

[NOTE.—The whole play being too long for publication in *The Eagle* it has been decided to conclude with the present instalment, which completes Act II., these first two Acts having a certain degree of unity. Slight excisions have been made, chiefly in Scenes II. and VI.]

## THE GADFLIES.

ANYONE who looks backward over the social life of the College during the past three or four years will admit that its activities have been poor in nothing so much as in its organised societies. In spite of the efforts made at various times by the officers of the Musical and Debating Societies to popularise their meetings no visible increase of attendance has resulted, and membership lists show much the same figures from Term to Term. The Wordsworth Society and the Shakespeare Society have somehow ceased to exist, and though The Crickets and a few private clubs of very limited membership continue to meet, and one club, even more exclusive, bearing the name of an unforgotten foundress of the College, flourishes in the remembrance of at least four of its life-members who are still in residence, there was, until *The Gadflies* held their first meeting, no live Society that the present generation of Johnians could hand to its successors. Such Societies as we have cater for particular interests, for the musicians or the dialecticians, and even for an uncertain number of interested listeners. But some Society was necessary which would unify, or at least incorporate, all interests, providing by the way a *raison d'être* for *A* to meet with *B*, *B* with *C*, and all three with *Q* and *L*; even with *X* if might be, and under conditions of ease and freedom. With this object in view an all-night session of the organisers resulted in the inaugural meeting of *The Gadflies* in Lecture Room V. on Thursday, November 17th, at 8.30 p.m., attended by upwards of a hundred members.

Mr H. H.-S. Hartley announced the election of officers after a brief sketch of the ideas leading to the formation of the Society. The proposed officers were elected without opposition, their term of office to last until the end of the Lent Term, 1922 :

President—H. H.-S. Hartley. Secretary—E. L. Davison. Committee—D. D. Arundell, A. H. Bliss, G. C. Woods-Brown, C. A. Francis, G. S. McIntyre, M. T. Sampson.

Membership of the Society without subscription was a greatness thrust upon every member of the College. The President proposed the following motion :

“That Sport has destroyed the glory Art and Learning gave to Cambridge”.

He was appropriately equipped with a brown velvet smoking-jacket, and wore a huge pink bow-tie and black tortoiseshell spectacles. His appearance was applauded with considerable vigour. Mr Hartley held himself up as an example to the rest of the College. He had once been a scholar and he had done very well in his examinations. He mourned the slow and insidious intrusion of sport into the realms of learning. The two glories of Cambridge had been (1) its great scholars, of whom he cited interminable instances; and (2) the sufferings of those who had striven after learning. The second glory led Mr Hartley to babble in anecdote; St John's during his father's time had consisted of Fellows and Scholars only—all other members were outsiders. This led him to speak of St Richard of Chichester, and after much delightful irrelevance he returned to games “for the sake of games”, the professional spirit, the waste of time, the canker and the worm that gnaws. He referred to himself as the only member of the College who worked his full twelve-hour day; and betrayed to the Society the secrets of his strength to resist the temptations of sin and sloth—sin into which his weaker brethren so easily fell. Why should the wearer of a piece of blue ribbon be considered superior to those who wore none? The worship of brute force affected the Dons and even influenced examiners. How else had a certain friend of his passed the Economics Special? He then apologised for rowing and its deleterious effect on the English language. He called upon the College Authorities to forbid Sport at St John's.

Mr E. L. Davison (Secretary) opposed the motion. He accused the proposer of hypocrisy and insincerity, and was indignant that the Society should have tolerated such a speech from its President. He contrasted the physique and the mentality of the proposer with those of the captain of the boats, comparing one to congealed droppings of the

midnight oil and characterising the other as a "clean-limbed, square-shouldered, high-minded, and pure-eyed young English athlete". He asked for particulars of the glory which the proposer said had been destroyed by sport. He referred to theologians and knock-kneed poets, also to the attire of the proposer, who (he said) was an intellectual aesthete, hating everything beautiful and good—woman, drink, and sport. He shewed how sport had added to the glory of learning and art (such as it was) by reading from the original MS. an early ballad, *The Bedmaker's Daughter*, which intrigued the house :

"It was the bedmaker's daughter  
Sat by her mither's knee ;  
'O I will marry a Rowing Blue  
With the locks o' goud', said she".

The only things sport had destroyed were things inglorious—round shoulders, weak knees, flabby muscles, and inferior physique. The best type of man combines all three interests—sport, art, and learning. He advised the proposer to take sport seriously instead of poring over his books night after night, and asked if he had ever heard of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, of which he gave some particulars. Had the proposer ever participated in a "rag", or stood on the snowpath up to his feet in tow? After more admonition he concluded with a passionate plea for the extermination of the intelligensia.

Mr A. Carnegie Brown, for the motion, found flaws in the previous speech. The effect of sport on its devotees was abominable. All sportsmen were drunkards, he said; and he quoted the statistics of drink consumed during the training of the University crews. Rugby was a brutal game, consisting largely of kicking men who were not looking. The annual Rugby Dinner was a scandalous proceeding that kept the Dean out of his bed all night and prevented him from ministering to his flock. Men came to Cambridge to take first-class degrees and not to train for futile games. They should learn to coach one another for tripos work and not for the mere end of winning a boat race.

Mr D. D. Arundell did not address the Chair, and objected to the President's unkind interruption. He wore a many-

coloured blazer, and his vocabulary was inadequate for debating purposes. Also he mispronounced the names of several classical authors to whom he referred. He brought a number of borrowed books to the debate, and quoted from an Encyclopaedia definitions of football and cricket. The first was a game played with a round or spherical ball in the open air; the second a genus of insects. The open air led him to refer to Theocritus, whose poems, he said, had been written in the open air. Bach was more famous for his thirty-two children than because he had composed music. He quoted from *Who's Who* the recreations of a famous living author and urged that the need of Cambridge was for men who will swim in the Cam.

Mr Woods-Brown related an incident of the preceding day when, as he returned from an exhibition of pictures, he had been disturbed by a smell of gas and many wearers of red jackets, whom he took to be hunting-men. He referred to a "bresh of freth air", and to the Dean's feeling about banjos.

Mr S. McIntyre also spoke for the motion, saying that, for those who like himself were not scholars and were working hard to pass a Special, it was very disturbing to have for neighbour a ping-pong player. The College rules insist that music must cease at 9 p.m., but there is no rule to prevent ping-pong being played all night long, as it often is. He had recently heard bag-pipes and a tin-whistle. Mr McIntyre was unfortunately ambiguous towards the end of a very amusing speech.

Mr Baker spoke for the motion. Last year's hockey festival had destroyed the lock of a piano by means of a provoking fork. Wine had been spilled on the piano to the annoyance of our chief musician, with whom he sympathised. Another piano had been violated by members of the Soccer team at another sports dinner. Its owner, who was about to compose a Sonata in B minor, was prevented by the incident.

Mr Dunlop praised the proposer's clothes, which sportsmen should try to imitate; and Mr T. C. Young, amid cries of question, asserted that he had brains and could not descend to the level of the debate. He enumerated the

various triposes in which he had taken honours and also those which he intended to take. The grip of sport was deadly. There was a secret club in the College which met to spot winners. This spotting acuteness should be diverted into channels of work.

Mr C. A. Francis confessed to the President that he felt shy, but wished to defend sport. With considerable self-diffidence he told the house of his development. His parents had both died many years before his birth, since when he had been delicate. Up to the age of fourteen he could only walk sideways and it had been necessary to part his hair in the middle. He had been precluded from playing dangerous games like golf, but an aunt at Highgate had taught him the back-handed-thumb-twister at tiddley-winks. He advised the intellectual proposers of the motion to learn the back-handed-thumb-twister. Mr Francis was deliciously intimate and made one of the best speeches of the evening.

Mr Greaves was shocked at the support given by previous speakers to the highbrows. Ping-pong he described as the backbone of the British Nation. He gave details of the game which was played with a spherical disc. He recommended ping-pong as an antidote for intellectual poison.

At this juncture Mr F. Lawe asked Mr T. C. Young, with permission of the President, "What is a winner?" which provoked the immediate and very loudly-applauded response "There is no such thing".

Mr Potter was astonished that the motion had not been taken seriously. Many dons, he said, ruined their physical capacity by too brisk play at chess. They took too much violent running exercise in the passages of the University Library, and payed too little attention to their books.

Mr Pieris protested against music and musicians, and referred to conversation on B sharp and look natural. He was very uncomplimentary to choral scholars and asked for jazz bands. Rowing, he said, had made him what he was.

Mr Dynes. Think what sport has done! None but the intellectual members of the house were wearing spectacles. The sportsman will not let any man carry his bag. He makes furniture for his rooms and clothes for his back. Sport has made him too practical.

On a division there voted for the motion 45, against the motion 25. The motion was therefore carried by 20 votes.

Future meetings of The Gadflies will be held twice or thrice in each Term. The next meeting will take the form of a Smoking Concert, when the programme will consist largely of items from Gilbert and Sullivan. There was a poor attendance of Freshmen at the debate. It is hoped that they will be present at future meetings of The Gadflies.

## Obituary

HENRY GEORGE HART, M.A.

The following notice of Mr H. G. Hart, a former Headmaster of Sedbergh School, who died at Wimbledon on January 12, 1921, is taken from the *Morning Post*.

"Henry George Hart, the son of the late Mr W. Hart, I.C.S., was born on April 16, 1843, and after receiving his early education at Rugby, went up as a scholar to St John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as seventh classic in 1866, and afterwards was elected to a Fellowship of his College. He joined the staff at Haileybury in 1866, where he became Master of Lawrence House. In 1873 he accepted an invitation to serve under Dr Butler at Harrow, where he remained until 1880.

"But it was at Sedbergh that the work for which he will be longest remembered was done. That ancient and famous school had begun to recover under Mr Heppenstall from the obscurity into which it had fallen in the 'sixties, and with the appointment of Mr Hart progress was rapid and secure. Steadily supported by the wisdom and liberality of the Chairman of the Governors, Sir Francis Powell, the new headmaster laid the deep and firm foundation on which modern Sedbergh has grown. The new school buildings, chapel, the bath and gymnasium, the school house, and the other new boarding-houses, were all built during the twenty years of his headmastership. But more important than his development of the buildings was the spirit which he breathed into the school. He gathered round him a band of masters singularly gifted and loyal, and with their devoted aid founded that simple, manly, and strenuous tradition which still lives in the school. Few boys leave Sedbergh without a real love for the incomparable country in which the school stands, and fewer still during the twenty years of his headmastership left without a lasting admiration and affection for the wise, quiet, determined, and humorous man whom they had grown to trust. Mr. Hart married in 1873 Honoria, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Lawrence".

BARON T. KIKUCHI.

We regret to record the death, on March 2, 1921, at the age of twenty-seven, of Baron T. Kikuchi, research student of the College.

Sir Ernest Rutherford writes in *Nature* for March 17, 1921:

"The son of a distinguished father, the late Baron Kikuchi, at one time Minister of Education in Japan, he had a distinguished career in the University of Tokyo, specialising in physics under the direction of Prof. Nagaoka. In 1919 he came to England to work in the Cavendish Laboratory under the direction of Sir Ernest Rutherford. His first paper, published in 1920 in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* in conjunction with Dr F. Aston, contained a careful and able examination of the nature and velocity of the swiftly moving striations observed in neon and helium. An account of further independent work on this subject is in course of publication. In the midst of the preparations for the experimental attack on an important physical problem Baron Kikuchi was taken ill and died after a two months' illness in a nursing home in Cambridge. During his illness he was devotedly attended by his young wife, who had come from Japan to join him a few months before. Like his father a member of St John's College, a special memorial service was conducted in the College Chapel by the Master, attended by the Vice-Chancellor. The remains were taken to London for cremation.

"A man of marked intellectual energy and experimental ability, Baron Kikuchi had been selected to fill an important post in the new National Physical Laboratory at Tokyo on his return from Europe. His intelligence and charm of manner had gained him many friends both in this country and Japan, who deplore the untimely end of such a young life so full of promise of achievement in science".

## LORD CASTLE STEWART.

We regret to record the death on Monday, November 7, 1921, of Lord Castle Stewart. We take the following from *The Times* :

"Sir Andrew John Stewart, Earl Castle Stewart and Viscount and Baron Castle Stuart, of Castle Stuart, Co. Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, was born in Dublin on December 21, 1841, the son of Canon the Hon. A. G. Stuart, rector of Cottesmore, by his marriage to Catharine Anne, daughter of the fifth Viscount Powerscourt; he was a grandson of the second earl and nephew of the third and fourth earls.

"From Rugby School he went to St John's College, Cambridge, and in 1861 he passed into the Indian Civil Service, being appointed to the Madras Presidency. As Acting Collector it fell to him to proclaim in the Tinnevely district Queen Victoria Empress of India; and it was in Tinnevely that he wrote for the Government of India a manual of that province, and also a volume on Indian forestry, to which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff contributed a preface. As an administrator and as a Judge Mr Stuart was fearless, but

tired somewhat of the routine of office and of system, it was because he saw the facts of Indian life on a broad and comprehensive scale, and would, had the times been ripe, have turned to account, for the benefit of the Indian people in the district where he served, his extensive and practical knowledge of science, agriculture, and irrigation. Throughout the famine of 1877, when nearly one-fourth of the population of his district were swept away by small-pox, cholera, and hunger, he worked ceaselessly on the organization of relief camps and food distribution centres, doing work which, while it told surely even on his great strength and sound constitution, won for him the affection and the deepest loyalty of the native gentlemen with whom he worked. After twenty-one years of service in India he retired, and devoted his leisure to extensive travels in all parts of the world.

"On the death of his cousin, the fifth earl, on June 5, 1914, Mr Stuart succeeded as sixth earl and viscount and fourteenth baron. The form 'Earl of Castlestewart' is sometimes employed, but *The Complete Peerage*, vol. iii., shows that the forms in the original patents are Earl Castle Stewart and Viscount and Baron Castle Stuart. When the war broke out later in the year, Lord Castle Stewart was in England, and at once took up such voluntary war work as his increasing age and failing sight permitted, and he worked on until total blindness overtook him.

"Lord Castle Stewart married, in 1876, Emma Georgiana, youngest daughter of Major-General Arthur Stevens, 26th Madras Native Infantry, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Lady Castle Stewart was the greatest help to her husband throughout his career, and he owed much to her unceasing care and devotion in the years of his blindness."

His first two sons were killed in the war, and he is succeeded by his third son, Arthur, Viscount Stuart, major, M.G.C., who was born in 1889, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University of Paris.

t always gentle and warm-hearted

The following members of the College have died during the year 1921; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev. George Cantrell Allen, D.D. (1878), Vicar of Higham, Kent, Headmaster of Cranleigh School, 1892-1908. Died at the Vicarage, 25 April, aged 65.
- Rev. W. Almack (1868), Vicar of Ospringe, Kent. Died at the Vicarage, 26 March.
- Rev. George Frederick Bulmer (1867), formerly Somerset Exhibitioner. Died at the Great House, Canon-Pyons, Hereford, 5 January, aged 75.
- Rev. Arthur Cyril Churchward (1907). Died at the U.M.C.A. Station, Likwenu, Nyasaland, 15 November, aged 36.
- Prof. R. Bellamy Clifton, F.R.S. (1859). Died at Oxford, 22 February. (See *Eagle*, p. 141).
- Joseph Coates (1850), of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Died 12 June.
- Rev. George Crossley (1881). Died 2 May at Lincoln, aged 83.
- Rev. James George Easton (1876), Rector of Murston, Kent. Died suddenly on the roadside, 22 March. (See *Eagle*, p. 142).
- Rev. Clement Charles Harrison (1880), Vicar of Dagenham, Essex. Died at the Vicarage, 7 February, aged 65.

Henry George Hart (1886). Died at Wimbledon, 12 January, aged 77.  
(See *Eagle*, p. 204).

Joseph Little Heath (1877). Died at Hampstead, 24 June, aged 66.

Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D. (1863). Died at Stratford, E., 21 January.

John Read Marrack (1860). Died at Tiverton, Devon, 21 July, aged 83.

Lord Moulton (1868). Died at 57, Gurlow Square, S.W., 9 March. (See *Eagle*, p. 137).

Rev. Frederic Bethune Norman Norman-Lee (1881), Chaplain to the Forces (retired), Rector of Worting. Died at Worting Rectory, 12 July.

Rev. E. W. Sandys-Reed (1865), Rector of Thurgarton, Norwich. Died at Thurgarton Rectory, 25 June, aged 79.

Rev. Henry Aldwin Soames (1880). Died at Bromley, Kent, 27 July, aged 64.

Lord Castle Stewart (matric. 1860). (See *Eagle*, p. 206).

## JOHNIAN DINNER.

On Thursday, June 23rd, the Master and Fellows entertained to Dinner past members of the College who had served in the War. Speeches were made by the Master, Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes, Mr J. H. Beith, and Mr A. S. Le Maitre. The following were present :—

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The Master</li> <li>*The President</li> <li>Adler, Mr H. M.</li> <li>Allen, Mr F.</li> <li>*Appleton, Mr E. V.</li> <li>Andrews, Mr J. C.</li> <li>*Armitage, Mr B. W. F.</li> <li>Attlee, Dr W. H. W.</li> <li>Beith, Mr J. H.</li> <li>Bevan, Mr G. T. M.</li> <li>Blaxter, Mr A. P. L.</li> <li>*Bonney, Dr T. G.</li> <li>Brackett, Mr A. W. K.</li> <li>Brice-Smith, Mr H. F.</li> <li>*Brindley, Mr H. H.</li> <li>*Bromwich, Dr</li> <li>Brown, Dr W. L.</li> <li>Budd, Mr J. G.</li> <li>Burling, Mr E. J. P.</li> <li>Burton, Mr H. P. W.</li> <li>Constable, Mr W. G.</li> <li>*Cox, Mr W. A.</li> <li>*Coulton, Mr G. G.</li> <li>Crick, Mr L. G. M.</li> <li>Crowther, Mr C. R.</li> <li>*Creed, Mr J. M.</li> <li>Davies, Mr Eric</li> <li>Day, Mr G. L.</li> <li>Dumas, Mr A. B.</li> <li>Dunlop, Mr J. K.</li> <li>Eberlie, Mr W. F.</li> <li>*Engledow, Mr F. L.</li> <li>Fawkes, Admiral Sir W. H.</li> <li>Garrood, Dr J. R.</li> <li>Gaussen, Mr J. M.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gillespie, Mr J. J.</li> <li>*Glover, Mr T. R.</li> <li>Gold, Mr E.</li> <li>Goolden, Mr H. J.</li> <li>Gregory, Mr A. R.</li> <li>Gregory, Mr H. L.</li> <li>Hall, Mr S. H.</li> <li>Hardman, Mr H. W.</li> <li>Hayes, Mr J. H.</li> <li>Higginton, Mr J. M.</li> <li>Higgs, Mr S. L.</li> <li>Highfield-Jones, Mr P. H.</li> <li>Higson, Mr L. A.</li> <li>Horlington, Mr F.</li> <li>Horton-Smith Hartley, Sir P.</li> <li>Hunter, Mr J. B.</li> <li>Hunter, Dr W.</li> <li>Hurry, Mr A. G.</li> <li>Hyde, Mr R. W.</li> <li>Irving, Mr P. A.</li> <li>Jarchow, Mr C. J. F.</li> <li>Kendall, Mr G. M.</li> <li>*Larmor, Sir Joseph</li> <li>Lattey, Mr H.</li> <li>Lawe, Mr F. W.</li> <li>*Lees, Mr. S.</li> <li>Le Maitre, Mr A. S.</li> <li>Mackinlay, Mr D. M.</li> <li>McNeill, Mr A. P.</li> <li>Marchand, Mr G. I. C.</li> <li>*Marr, Professor</li> <li>May, Mr H. R. D.</li> <li>Menendez, Mr F. T. S.</li> <li>*Mills, Mr E. H. F.</li> <li>Morton, Mr F. D.</li> </ul> |
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\* In residence.

- Murphy, Dr W. L.  
Murray-Aynsley, Mr C. M.  
Ness Walker, Mr J.  
Nicholls, Mr A. C.  
Nicklin, Mr G. N.  
Odgers, Mr L. N. B.  
Parker, Mr H.  
Parsons, Hon. Sir C. A.  
Paskin, Mr J. J.  
Phillips, Mr H. E.  
Raffle, Mr W.  
\*Rapson, Professor  
Read, Mr A. J.  
\*Rivers, Dr W. H. R.  
Ronaldson, Mr J. B.  
\*Rootham, Dr C. B.  
Rose, Mr F. A.  
Rose, Mr H. A.  
Russell-Smith, Mr A.  
Shanly, Mr H.  
\*Shore, Dr L. E.  
Shore, Mr L. R.  
Sibley, Mr T. M.  
\*Sikes, Mr E. E.  
Stanford, Mr H. C.  
Steen, Mr F. D.  
\*Stevens, Mr A. J.  
Stopford, Mr J.  
Struthers, Mr J. A.  
Stuart,  
Swift, Mr J. M.  
Tooth, Dr H. H.  
Topley, Mr W. W. C.  
Townsend, Mr R. W.  
\*Trott, Mr A. C.  
\*White, Mr F. P.  
Woolrich, Mr W. G.  
\*Wordie, Mr J. M.  
\*Winfield, Dr P. H.  
\*Wilson, Prof. J. T.

\* In residence.

## OUR CHRONICLE.

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At the annual election on November 7, Mr James Mann Wordie was elected into a Fellowship. Mr Wordie entered the College in 1910 as an advanced student, graduated in 1912, gained the Harkness Scholarship in 1913, accompanied the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition of 1914-16 as geologist, served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery, 1916-18, was appointed University Demonstrator in Petrology in 1919, accompanied the Scottish Spitsbergen Expedition as geologist in 1919 and 1920, received the Back award of the Royal Geographical Society in 1920, and was a member of the expedition of 1921 to the Arctic island of Jan Mayen. Mr Wordie's writings are on the geology and oceanography of the Polar regions.

On November 25, Dr P. H. Winfield was elected into a Fellowship and appointed College Lecturer in Law. Dr Winfield entered the College in 1896, and was placed first in Class I of the Law Tripos, Parts I and II. He was elected to a Foundation Scholarship in 1899, and subsequently to a MacMahon Law Studentship and a Whewell Scholarship in International Law. After practising as a barrister on the South-Eastern Circuit, he returned to Cambridge in 1904. During the war he served as a Lieutenant with the 1/1 Cambridgeshire Regiment, and was wounded in action, near Morlancourt, in August 1918. In 1919 he again returned to Cambridge to lecture in Law at the College, and also at Trinity College. His publications include *The History of the Law of Conspiracy* and *The Present Law of Abuse of Legal Procedure*.

Dr Wynne Willson has been consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells. Born in 1868, the son of the Rev. W. Wynne Willson, Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, Dr Wynne Willson came up to the College in 1887 from Cheltenham College with an Open Scholarship. After gaining the Browne University Medal in 1889 he took his degree in 1890 with a first class in the Classical Tripos. He served as an assistant-master first at The Leys School and then at Rugby, and was in 1905 appointed Headmaster of Haileybury College. Six years later he accepted the Headship of Marlborough College. He was ordained in 1903, and acted as examining chaplain to the Bishop of Durham from 1905 to 1911, and to the

Bishop of Salisbury from 1912-15, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Bristol. He was Select Preacher to the University in 1908 and 1916. In 1917 he served as temporary chaplain to the forces.

The Rev. Harrington Clare Lees has been consecrated Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia. Mr Lees came up to the College in 1889 with a Classical Scholarship, and took his degree in 1892 with a second in theology. Ordained in the following year he was for two years curate at St Mary's, Reading, then chaplain at Turin, curate at Childwall, Lancashire, and vicar of St John's, Kenilworth, and in 1907 was appointed vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham. Here he worked for twelve years, and in 1919 was preferred to the vicarage of St Mary, Swansea. Very soon afterwards, in August, 1919, he was elected Bishop of Bendigo; but he then decided that the urgency of the industrial situation and of the affairs of the Church in Wales, together with his very recent institution, required that he should remain where he was, and he refused the bishopric. Mr Lees holds pronounced Evangelical views, is a good preacher and speaker, and has frequently taken part in the discussions at the Keswick Convention. He is the author of a number of books of a devotional character, and a frequent contributor to religious magazines. During the war he acted as hon. chaplain to the Christ Church V.A.D. Hospital and the Kelsey Manor Military Depot, being mentioned in 1919 for his services by the British Red Cross Society.

Dr Gerald Sharp has been consecrated Archbishop of Brisbane. He came up to the College as a Somerset Exhibitioner, and took his degree in 1886 in classics. He was ordained in 1889, held curacies at Rowbarton, Somerset, and at Holy Innocents', Hammersmith, and in 1898 was appointed vicar of Whitkirk, Yorkshire. In 1909 he was appointed in Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeacon of Ripon, and in 1910 was consecrated Bishop of New Guinea.

The Royal Society awards this year include a Royal Medal to Mr F. F. Blackman, F.R.S., for his researches on the gaseous exchange in plants and on the operation of limiting factors, and the Copley Medal to Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., F.R.S., for his researches in mathematical physics.

Dr W. H. R. Rivers is to be President of Section J (Psychology) at the British Association, 1922.

Mr H. H. Brindley has been elected a Vice-President of the Navy Records Society and of the Society for Nautical Research.

The following presentations to College livings have been made:

Rev. C. F. Hodges (B.A. 1907), Curate of St Mary Magdalene, St Leonards-on-Sea, to be Vicar of Ospringe, Kent.

Rev. Matthew Merrikin (B.A. 1882), Vicar of Kelstern, Lincs., to be Vicar of Higham, Rochester.

Rev. A. P. MacNeile (B.A. 1895), Vicar of Heybridge, Essex, to be Rector of Murston, Kent.

The Rev. F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901), Curate of St Thomas, Heigham, Norwich, has been appointed Vicar of Binham, Norfolk.

The following members of the College were ordained Deacons at St Paul's Cathedral on October 2nd:

C. L. Dunkerley (B.A. 1914), Wells Theological College, to St Mary Bryanston Square.

C. T. Stanham (B.A. 1914), Bishop's College, Cheshunt, to St Simon Zelotes, Bethnal Green.

E. Sewell Harris (B.A. 1917), has been appointed to the staff of the Beechcroft Settlement, Birkenhead.

J. L. Nickalls (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Assistant-Librarian to the Friends' Reference Library, Devonshire House.

Mr J. H. Barnes (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Kingswood School, Bath.

Mr E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Wycliff College.

Mr. G. Littleboy (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Friends' School, Great Ayton.

Mr E. Peacock (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Rochester School.

Mr. F. Stephenson (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at St Paul's School.

Mr R. M. Simkins (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Manchester Grammar School.

Mr G. W. Hunt (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Hereford School.

Mr M. P. Roseveare (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Repton School.

Mr A. E. Titley (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a Mastership at Marlborough College.

Mr G. A. Lyward (B.A. 1920) has been appointed to a Mastership at Emmanuel School.

Dr Livingston Farrand (Fellow-Commoner of the College 1891-92) has been appointed President of Cornell University. He was Professor of Anthropology at Columbia (1903-14), when he became President of the University of Colorado. In 1919 he was appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

Mr T. B. Cocker (B.A. 1920, LL.B. 1921), who was appointed to an Eastern Cadetship in 1921, has become a Police Magistrate and Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Singapore.

During the Long Vacation, 1921, three Arctic Expeditions were made in which members of the College took part. Professor A. C. Seward and Mr R. E. Holtum (B.A. 1920) collected Cretaceous and Tertiary fossil plants on Disco Island and neighbouring parts of the coast of West Greenland; Mr J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912) visited, as geologist, the island of Jan Mayen; and Mr J. Walton (B.A. 1920) accompanied the Oxford Expedition to Spitsbergen as botanist.

Mr K. B. Williamson (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Lecturer in Bacteriology at King's College for Women, Campden Hill Road, London.

The Senate of the University of London have conferred the title of Professor of Logic and Scientific Method on Dr A. Wolf (B.A. 1901), formerly Fellow of the College. Dr Wolf is a Fellow of University College, London, and is Head of the department of the History and Method of Science there, and also of the department of Logic and Scientific Method at the London School of Economics.

Mr E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914), Fellow of the College, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Thermionic Valves of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.

A bust of Dr Skinner (M.A. 1903), Principal of Westminster College, subscribed for by many friends and admirers, has been placed in the library of Westminster College.

Mr K. B. S. Smellie (B.A. 1920), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed to a Lectureship at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

A Goldsmid Entrance Exhibition at University College Medical School has been awarded to N. L. White (B.A. 1920).

The Second Whewell Scholarship has been awarded to I. L. Evans (Matriculated 1920) and W. W. Hitching (B.A. 1921) *aeq.*

Dr Tanner has presented to the College Chapel a handsome black oak chair with leather back and seat for the use of the clergy in the sanctuary, where it meets a need which has been long felt. A brass plate attached to the back of the chair bears the following inscription:

EX DONO IOSEPHI ROBSON TANNER  
SOCII  
AD USUM CLERI  
IN CAPELLA DIVI IOHANNIS COLLEGII  
MINISTRANTIS  
A.S. MCMXXI

There has recently been placed in the oriel window of the College Library the coat-of-arms of Charles Otway, LL.D. (*ob.* 27 Jan. 1721). Dr Otway of Ingmir Hall, Yorkshire, was a Lupton Fellow of the College from 1677 to 1684. Thereafter he was accustomed to reside in the College for a portion of the year as a Fellow-Commoner. He bequeathed to the Library a collection of some thousands of books and pamphlets, which represent his miscellaneous purchases during many years, and are of a most varied character.

The arms (*arg.*, on a pile *az.* a chevron counter-changed, *arg.* and *sa.*) have been executed by Mr B. McLean Leach. In accordance with a practice in stained glass decoration, the sable in the shield is represented by a dark violet, so that the light may come through the glass.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Euripides and Shaw; with other essays*, by Gilbert Norwood (Methuen); *The Church Plate of Gowerland*, by the Rev. J. T. Evans (J. H. Alden); *Twenty-five years in East Africa*, by the Rev. J. Roscoe (Camb. Univ. Press); *Fifty years of Electricity: the memories of an electrical engineer*, by J. A. Fleming, F.R.S. (Wireless Press); *A text-book of European Archaeology*, by R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., Vol. I (Camb. Univ. Press); *Pre-Celtic Ireland*, by the same author (Maunsel & Roberts); *The Latin and Irish Lives of Ciaran*, translated and annotated by R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D. (S.P.C.K.); *National Welfare and Decay*, by W. McDougall, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University (Methuen); *Sir Edward Cook, K.B.E.; a biography*, by J. Saxon Mills (Constable); *The present law of abuse of legal procedure*, by P. H. Winfield, LL.D. (Camb. Univ. Press); *Lancashire*, described by F. A. Bruton, Litt.D., painted by A. Woods (Black); *English for the English; a chapter on National Education*, by G. Sampson, Hon. M.A. (Camb. Univ. Press); *New Mathematical Pastimes*, by Major P. A. MacMahon (Camb. Univ. Press); *The Pilgrim; essays on Religion*, by

T. R. Glover (Student Christian Movement); *An introduction to Ecclesiastical Latin*, by the Rev. H. P. V. Nunn (Camb. Univ. Press); *A Companion to Latin Studies*, edited by Sir John Sandys, 3rd edition (Camb. Univ. Press); *The Cambridge History of India*, edited by Professor Rapson, Vol. I. (Camb. Univ. Press); *A Book of Women's Verse*, edited, with a prefatory essay, by J. C. Squire (Clarendon Press); *Conflict and Dream*, by W. H. R. Rivers (Kegan Paul & Co.); *Stones of Stumbling; an examination of some religious difficulties*, by A. I. Tillyard (Heffer); *The Roman Catholic Church and the Bible; some historical notes*, by G. G. Coulton, 2nd edition revised; *More Roman Catholic History*, by the same author (Medieval Studies, nos. 14 & 15), (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr F. F. Blackman, to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Low Temperature Station for Research in Biochemistry and Biophysics until 31 December, 1924; Mr P. Lake, Royal Geographical Society's Reader until 30 September, 1926; Dr J. A. Crowther, University Lecturer in Physics as applied to Medical Radiology until 31 December, 1925, and Assistant Demonstrator of Experimental Physics until 30 September, 1926; Dr O. Inchley, Assistant to the Downing Professor of Medicine, and an Additional Examiner for Part II of the Second M.B.; Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, a member of the Committee for Geodasy and Geodynamics until 31 December, 1923; Mr P. Lake, a member of the same Committee until 31 December, 1924; Dr P. H. Winfield, an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Mr F. H. Colson, a Governor of the Perse Schools, Cambridge, until 14 November, 1924; Mr F. P. White, an Examiner for Part I of the Mathematical Tripos; Mr E. Cunningham, an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos; Mr F. Horton, an Examiner in Physics until 1 Nov., 1922; Mr J. T. Hewitt, an Examiner in Chemistry until 1 November 1922; Mr P. P. Laidlaw, an Examiner in Pathology, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine for Part II of the Third M.B.; Mr A. Harker and Mr P. Lake, Adjudicators of the Sedgwick Prize, 1924; Prof. Rapson, an Examiner for the Oriental Languages Tripos; Dr Rootham, an Examiner for the Examination for Mus.B., and for that for Mus.M.; Mr G. S. Turpin, a member of the Council of University College, Nottingham, until 30 November, 1922; Dr Shore, a member of the Managing Committee for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine until 31 December, 1924; Mr C. W. B. Wright, a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate until 31 December, 1924; Mr H. H. Brindley, a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate until 31 December, 1925; Mr Z. N.

Brooke, a member of the University Library Syndicate until 31 December, 1925; Mr J. M. Creed, a member of the Select Preachers Syndicate until 31 December, 1925; Prof. J. T. Wilson, a member of the State Medicine Syndicate until 31 December, 1924; Mr F. H. Colson, a member of the Teachers' Training Syndicate until 31 December, 1925, and a member of the Board for the Regulation of Non-Collegiate Students until 31 December, 1924; Dr H. F. Stewart, a member of the Board of Examinations until 31 December, 1924; Dr Bromwich, a member of the Special Board for Mathematics until 31 December, 1924; Mr Coulton, a member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology until 31 December, 1925; Dr H. F. Stewart and Mr Blackman, members of the Special Board for Music until 31 December, 1924; Dr Winfield, a member of the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies until 31 December, 1925; Dr Bromwich, a member of the Board of Engineering Studies until 31 Dec., 1924; Mr W. H. R. Rivers, a member of the Board of Psychological Studies until 31 December, 1925; Mr C. W. Previté-Orton, Examiner in Italian for the Previous Examinations, 1922; Mr F. H. Colson, Examiner in Précis for the same examinations; Dr C. A. A. Scott and Mr Creed, Examiners for Part I of the Theological Tripos (Old and New Regulations); Mr J. C. H. How (Section 1), Mr Creed (Section 2), Mr C. W. Previté-Orton (Section 3), Dr A. Caldecott (Section 5), Examiners for Part II of the Theological Tripos; Mr Z. N. Brooke, an Examiner for Part I of the Historical Tripos; Mr R. H. Adie, an Examiner for the Qualifying Examination for the Diploma in Forestry, December, 1921; Dr Crowther, an Examiner for Part I of the Examination for the Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy; Prof. J. T. Wilson, a member of the Medical Grant Committee until 31 Dec., 1925; Mr W. G. Palmer, Teacher of Chemistry for the M.B. Examinations until 30 September, 1926.

*Marriage.*—On July 5th at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Toronto, by the Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, D.D., D.C.L., late Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, uncle of the bride, Gilbert Edward Jackson, son of the late Dr J. Lowthian Jackson, of Hedon, E. Yorks., to Marjorie Lilian, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, of 204, Rusholme Road, Toronto. Mr Jackson (B.A. 1911) is Associate Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto.

## COLLEGE PRIZES, JUNE 1921.

## MATHEMATICS.

*Tripes Part I.*  
Birbeck, H. L.  
Constable, F. H.  
Fisher, W. A. P.  
Room, T. G.  
Taylor, S. B.

## HISTORY.

*Tripes Part II.*  
Ds Smellie, K. B. S.  
*Tripes Part I.*  
Dower, J. G.  
*College.*  
Evans, A. D.

## NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Tripes Part II.*  
Ds Baldry, R. A.  
Ds Walton, J.  
*Tripes Part I.*  
Barclay, C.  
Field, H. A.  
Hemmings, H.  
Platten, T. G.  
Thorneloe, A. H.

*Mathematics.*  
Simmons, R. J. M.  
Stokes, C. W.  
*Economics.*  
Evans, I. L.

*English.*  
Davison, E. L.

*Tripes Part II.*

Baker, F. B.  
Bird, C. K.  
Combridge, J. T.  
Jones, J. S.  
Roseveare, M. P.  
Snow, H. E.  
Wragg, N.

## MORAL SCIENCE.

*College.*  
Bell, I. C.

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

*Tripes.*

Bartlett, J. S.  
Dalzell, D. P.  
Jefferson, J. L.  
*College.*  
Kershaw, C. A.

## WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

*Classics.*  
Bevan, E. J.  
Stevenson, J.

*History.*  
Clark, A. E.  
Potter, G. R.  
Ragg, T. M.

*Anthropology.*  
McIlwraith, T. F.

## CLASSICS.

*Tripes Part II.*  
Ds Hutchinson, R. W.  
Phipps, T. E. D.  
Stephenson, F.

## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mott, C. E.

*Natural Sciences.*  
Dunn, J. S.  
Payne, A. L.

*Law.*  
Hitching, W. W.  
Hulme, S.

*Mechanical Sciences.*  
Nest, H. C.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

## READING PRIZES.

1 Roseveare, E.  
2 Lutley, A. F.

## ESSAY PRIZES.

Dunn, J. S. (2nd Year)  
Kendon, F. S. H. (1st Year)  
Potter, G. R. (Additional Prize)

## HOCKIN PRIZE.

(for Physics)  
Emeléus, K. G.

## NEWCOME PRIZE.

Penrose, L. S.

## CAMA PRIZE.

Not awarded.

## HUGHES PRIZES.

Dunn, J. S.  
Newman, M. H. A. } *aeg.*  
Oakden, J. C.  
Trott, A. C.

## ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Newman, M. H. A.

## HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE.

(for Latin Verse)  
Not awarded.

## HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE.

Ds Holtum, R. E.

## GRAVES PRIZE.

Sinkins, R. M.

## ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

*Mathematics.*

Baker, F. B.  
Combridge, J. T.  
Jones, J. S.  
Snow, H. E.

*Classics.*

Ds Hutchinson, R. W.  
Phipps, T. E. D.

*Natural Sciences.*

Baldry, R. A.  
Dunn, J. S.  
Emeléus, K. G.  
Field, H. A.  
Ds Walton, J.

*Mechanical Sciences.*

Dalzell, D. P.  
Jefferson, J. L.  
Nest, H. C.

*History.*

Dower, J. G.  
Potter, G. R.  
Ragg, T. M.

*Moral Science.*

Penrose, L. S.  
*Economics.*  
Evans, I. L.

*English.*

Davison, E. L.

*Anthropology.*

McIlwraith, T. F.

*Oriental Languages.*

Mott, C. E.

## ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

*Natural Sciences.*

Fleming, D. J.  
Gray, R. A. P.  
Herbage, D. L.  
Platten, T. G.  
West, W. D.

*History.*

Clark, A. E.

*Mechanical Sciences.*

Kershaw, C. A.

*Law.*

Hulme, S.

*Moral Science.*

Bell, I. C.

## HOARE EXHIBITION.

(for Mathematics)  
Foster, T. H.

## HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.

Baldry, R. A.

## GRANTS FROM THE NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP FUND.

Foster, W. R.  
Ratcliff, E. C.

## MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIPS.

Ds Murray-Aynsley, C. M.  
Ds Brackett, A. W. K.

## STRATHCONA RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

Ds Arundell, D. D.  
Ds Newman, M. H. A.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1920.

## Scholarships of £80 :

(for Classics)  
(for Mathematics)  
(for Natural Sciences)  
(for Natural Sciences)

Tait, G. A. D. (Haileybury College)  
Yates, F. (Clifton College)  
Rainbow, H. (Bablake School, Coventry)  
Dew, W. H. (Northampton School)

## Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)  
(for Mathematics)  
(for Natural Sciences)  
(for History)

Broadbent, T. A. H. (Consett School)  
Harnier, J. W. (City of London School)  
Davidson, P. M. (King's College School)  
Spelman, S. G. H. (King Edward VI. School, Norwich)

## Scholarships of £40 :

(for Classics)  
(for Modern Languages)

Benson, T. E. (St Laurence College, Ramsgate)  
Broad, P. (Clifton College)

**Exhibitions of £30 :**

(for Modern Languages)	Palmer, P. N. H. (King's Lynn School)
(for History)	Llewellyn, D. W. A. (Alley's School, Dulwich)
(for History)	Owen, D. C. (Orme Boys' School, Newcastle-under-Lyme)

**CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, JUNE 1921.****Open Exhibitions :**

(for Classics)	Noble, P. S. (Aberdeen University), £100
(for Natural Science)	May, I. L. (Devonport High School), £80
(for Mathematics)	Dirac, F. A. M. (Bristol University), £70

**Nunn Exhibition :**

(for Classics)	Berridge, E. D. (St John's School, Leatherhead), £80
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**To Downman Sizarships :**

(for Classics)	Macklin, L. H. (Felsted School)
(for Mathematics)	Nobbs, C. G. (Palmer's School, Grays)
(for Classics)	Taphouse, F. G. (Emmanuel School)

**To Close Exhibitions :**

<b>Baker :</b>	Martin, J. H. A. (Durham School)
<b>Downman :</b>	McLellan, J. H. (Pocklington School)
<b>Lupton and Hebblethwaite :</b>	Stuart, M. M. (Sedbergh School)
<b>Robins :</b>	Fulljames, O. R. (Sulton Valence School)
<b>Somerset :</b>	Gaccon, W. E. (Hereford Cathedral School)
<b>Marquess of Salisbury :</b>	Mellor, P. E. Mcl. (Honorary, Westminster School)
<b>Marquess of Salisbury :</b>	Moonan, R. F. L. (Westminster School)

**JOHNIANA.**

The library has recently been presented with two interesting memorials of Wordsworth. The first, which is the gift of the poet's grandson, Gordon Wordsworth, Esq., is *A Voyage to St Kilda*, by M. Martin, Gent., 4th edition, 1753. The title-page bears the autograph signature "Wordsworth, St John's". It thus belongs to the poet's undergraduate days. Many years later he wrote in his own hand, also on the title-page, "Very scarce", and Mrs Wordsworth added on pp. 63-4 the following pencil note: "This separate pamphlet which I suppose to be exceedingly scarce is furthermore valuable as containing particulars of St Kilda wh. are not found in the account of that place given by the same author in his Vol. concerning the Western Isles. Collins the poet had read this pamphlet". To this is appended the ink signature "Wm Wordsworth". Perhaps the youthful Wordsworth was attracted to the book, originally published in 1698, by a statement on the voluminous title-page: "The Inhabitants of St Kilda are almost the only People in the World who feel the Sweetness of true Liberty; what the Condition of the People in the Golden Age is feigned to be, that theirs really is". The second acquisition, Pomponius Mela, *De Silu Orbis* (printed XVII. century), which is given by Mr F. E. P. Langton, is also from the poet's library. It bears the appearance of having been a school-book of the poet Coleridge, whose youthful autograph is on the fly-leaf, followed by "+ W. Wordsworth". Wordsworth's own autograph, written presumably when he became sole possessor, is on p. 1. The book is entered in the sale catalogue of Wordsworth, 19 July, 1859, being Lot 141 in the first day's sale.

**LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.**

*President*—The Master. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *Captain*—C. A. Francis. *Second Boat Captain*—H. W. Shuker. *Hon. Sec*—C. J. Johnson. *Junior Treasurer*—F. W. Law.

**Henley.**

We sent an eight to Henley which entered for the Ladies' Plate. We were very unfortunate in losing H. H.-S. Hartley, who as captain of Leander had necessarily to stroke the Leander eight in the Grand. H. W. Shuker, however, who had stroked the second May boat, made a most efficient substitute. The eight was otherwise the same as the first May boat and consisted of:

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
W. E. Puddicombe ( <i>bow</i> ).....	10 10
2 C. J. Johnson.....	10 8
3 A. S. Davidson.....	11 4
4 T. C. H. Sanderson.....	13 8
5 C. A. Francis.....	13 1
6 F. W. Law.....	12 11
7 A. B. A. Heward.....	11 5
H. W. Shuker ( <i>str.</i> ).....	10 11
K. F. T. Mills ( <i>cox</i> ).....	9 0

A four was also entered for the Wyfold Cup, which consisted of four members of the eight:

W. E. Puddicombe ( <i>bow</i> )
2 C. A. Francis
3 F. W. Law
A. B. A. Heward ( <i>str.</i> )

Both crews were very fortunate in being coached by G. L. Thompson, who had already coached the first May boat. He brought us on in a very remarkable way, and by the time the Regatta started we were a considerably better crew than we had been at Cambridge. On the first day we had Bucks station against Bedford Grammar School. We led from the start and won by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lengths in 7 mins. 7 secs. The next morning we were drawn against Bedford Modern School, this time with Berks station; we were clear of them in a very few strokes and paddled in easy winners in 7 mins. 29 secs.

The four that afternoon had a race against the Norwegian Roklub of Christiania. We had the Bucks station, and a very close race resulted; each crew led by a few feet in turn until a few hundred yards from the finish when Heward started a fine spurt and we won by three-quarters of a length in 8 mins. 38 secs., which was two seconds faster than the record for this race up to the beginning of this year's Regatta. The Jesus four, previously to our race, had done the course in 8 mins. 35 secs.

Next morning we were drawn against 1st Trinity in the semi-final of the Ladies' Plate. They had the same crew

which had bumped us in the May races a fortnight previously, and, incidentally, gone up four places; and it was generally predicted that they would beat us. We had the Bucks station. They began to go up from the start, and at the quarter-mile they led by half-a-length; we then held them, and at the half-mile began to regain our lost distance. Each crew spurted in turn, but we slowly crept up and then got in front. We made a very fine spurt in to the finish and won a great race by three-quarters of a length in 7 mins. 25 secs. There was a fairly strong head wind.

That afternoon the four had a race against the Royal Chester R.C. We were naturally tired after our race in the morning, whereas our opponents had had no race that day. They led all the way and won by three lengths.

In the final of the Ladies' Plate next day we met Eton; they were one of the fastest crews Eton has had, and had broken their School record by two seconds before coming to Henley. We had Bucks station, and at the mile post we were level; they then began to take the lead, and in spite of repeated spurts on our part they won by three-quarters of a length in 7 mins. 9 secs.

It was disappointing to lose after getting so far, but the results as a whole of this year's Henley were extremely gratifying. Whilst every member of the crew is to be congratulated, there are two factors which must be especially mentioned. These are the very fine stroking of Shuker, and the coaching of Thompson.

We owe Thompson a very great deal for the really wonderful skill he used in bringing us on from a moderate crew to a fast one, and we all hope that he will be able to coach us next May.

After Henley we had to say good-bye to A. B. A. Heward, who sailed for Canada at the end of July. Heward was Captain in 1920-21, and we should like to take this opportunity of saying how very much we shall all miss him. His amazing keenness and enthusiasm for everything connected with rowing was a very great factor in our success.

#### Michaelmas Term.

We entered a four for the University Coxswainless Four Races:

- C. J. Johnson (*bow*)
- 2 F. W. Law
- 3 C. A. Francis
- H. W. Shuker (*str.*)

It was fortunate in being coached by H. H.-S. Hartley, but did not come on as had been hoped, and was beaten in the first round by Third Trinity "C" crew.

#### Cock Eights.

There were five eights, coached by T. C. H. Sanderson, A. S. Davidson, L. E. B. Dunkerley, W. C. B. Tunstall, and A. F. Dunlop. In the final, Dunlop's crew beat Sanderson's crew by half-a-second, after a very fine race. The winning eight was composed of:

- E. D. Berridge (*bow*)
- 2 P. V. Gatty
- 3 L. H. Macklin
- 4 L. H. Hardern
- 5 J. B. Hutchinson
- 6 J. S. Finlay
- 7 J. A. K. Martyn
- R. E. Breffit (*str.*)
- J. R. M. Simmons (*cox*)

#### Colquhoun Sculls.

We had one entry, L. E. B. Dunkerley, who was beaten by Phillips, of First Trinity, in the first round.

#### Pearson & Wright Sculls.

In the final, L. E. B. Dunkerley beat W. C. B. Tunstall by 60 yards.

#### Baleman Pairs.

In the final, A. F. Dunlop and T. C. H. Sanderson beat C. A. Francis and F. W. Law by 1 1-5 secs.

Heartiest congratulations to H. W. Shuker on stroking the winning Trial eight at Ely.

#### BALANCE SHEET, 1920—1921.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance at Bank.....	4	13 6	C.U.B.C.....	83	16 9
From General Athletic Club .....	640	0 0	Wages .....	192	12 1
Entrance Fees.....	19	19 0	Repairs & Maintenance	95	1 8
Donations.....	20	0 0	Junior Treasurer.....	3	0 0
			Oars .....	87	11 9
			Locks and Ferries.....	2	10 3
			Help in Races.....	14	15 0
			Horse and Cycle Hire...	9	3 0
			Prizes .....	18	18 6
			Fine.....	1	1 0
			Boat Hire.....	5	11 0
			Rates.....	31	4 0
			Coal, Gas and Water....	7	5 0
			Emblazoning .....	15	8 0
			Insurance.....	3	0 0
			Repairs to Boathouse...	52	6 6
			To New Boat Account...	60	0 0
			Sundries.....	3	3 2
Balance due to Bank ...	1	15 2			
	£686	7 8		£686	7 8

## NEW BOAT ACCOUNT.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
From G.A.C., 1919-1920	40	0 0	Sims, for Light Ship ....	126	10 0
From Lister Fund .....	90	5 2	Balance in Fund .....	63	15 2
From G.A.C., 1920-1921	60	0 0			
	£190	5 2		£190	5 2

Audited and found correct, Oct. 14. 1921.

F. PURYER WHITE.

## RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

President—Mr Sikes. Captain—G. C. Woods Brown.  
Hon. Sec.—D. P. Thres.

At the beginning of the season our prospects were none too happy. There seemed very little talent among the freshmen to replace the eight members of last year's team who had gone down. We made a disappointing start—largely owing to casualties—and lost four of our first six matches, four of which were under league conditions. After this, however, we got a full side out, and playing well together as a team brought off several good wins against some of the stronger of our league opponents. Our record shews seven matches won, five lost, and one drawn.

D. P. Thres has fulfilled our expectations; unfortunately an accident prevented him from receiving his blue. Heartiest congratulations to A. Carnegie-Brown, who has deservedly retained his place in the 'Varsity team, and to O. R. Fulljames on being played for the 'Varsity v. Manchester.

1st XV. Colours have been awarded to G. O. Hovil, H. H. Fagnani, R. M. Carslaw, S. J. P. Gray, E. Van Millingen and R. A. Layton.

Results are as follows :

Date	Opponents	Result	For	Agst.
Oct. 21 ...	Pembroke ...	Lost ...	5 ...	18
" 24 ...	Jesus ...	Lost ...	6 ...	22
" 28 ...	St Catharine's (L) ...	Lost ...	11 ...	14
" 31 ...	Christ's (L) ...	Won ...	8 ...	5
Nov. 2 ...	Emmanuel (L) ...	Lost ...	11 ...	19
" 4 ...	Corpus (L) ...	Won ...	28 ...	8
" 12 ...	The Leys School ...	Won ...	25 ...	9
" 15 ...	Pembroke (L) ...	Won ...	21 ...	11
" 18 ...	Emmanuel ...	Won ...	8 ...	0
" 22 ...	Clare (L) ...	Won ...	37 ...	3
" 24 ...	Trinity (L) ...	Won ...	29 ...	11
" 28 ...	Jesus (L) ...	Draw ...	3 ...	3
Dec. 1 ...	Caius (L) ...	Lost ...	6 ...	15
" 3 ...	Mr Ridley's XV. Reserves ...	Won ...	24 ...	8
	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost
	League Matches	9	5	1
	Friendly Matches	4	2	0

The second fifteen have not been very successful, having won two and lost ten matches.

The third fifteen have won one and lost four.

## Characters of the XV.

- A. B. S. Young (Scrum-half).—A most useful acquisition to the side. Has opened up the game well, whether playing scrum or fly-half. In moments of excitement is apt to lapse into Gaelic or some kindred tongue which, fortunately, is unintelligible to the spectators on the touch-line.
- T. C. Young (Forward).—Has led the pack excellently. Knows the game thoroughly and has set an admirable example by his energy and keenness.
- J. Walton (Forward).—Unfortunately has not been available for every game, but there was a noticeable improvement when he was present. Was particularly conspicuous in the match v. Corpus—mainly on account of his jazz jersey.
- T. L. Thomas (Forward).—Supplies the main weight of the pack. Is, unfortunately, unable to lose his temper, but in spite of this handicap has hooked successfully throughout the Term. A most efficient 2nd XV. Secretary.
- A. Shaw.—A cool and resourceful back. Tackles soundly; and his kicking, though not powerful, is very accurate. Is physically incapable of tackling above the knee.
- O. R. Fulljames (Centre Three-quarter).—Owing to a damaged ankle was unable to appear in the first five matches. In attack his opportunism has resulted in some of the prettiest tries of the season. Defence generally sound, but in spite of his physical advantages cannot yet sit on the ball.
- R. M. Carslaw (Forward).—A typical hard-working Scotch forward who uses his feet to great advantage. Rather slow in getting back to help the "threes" in defence.
- G. O. Hovil (Fly-half).—Started as an inside "three" but, owing to W. S. Maclay's unfortunate illness took over the stand-off half position. Takes every opportunity of making an opening. Defence improving, but he must learn to fall on the ball.
- H. H. Fagnani (Forward).—Outstanding amongst a moderate set of freshers. Is quick in breaking up, and backs up the "threes" exceptionally well. For a heavy forward has possibly seen C. H. Pillman play too often. Might have gone far but for an unaccountable inconsistency.
- S. J. P. Gray (Forward).—A hard-working forward who is always on the ball. Rather inclined to hang off-side and at times is apt to lose his head when in possession of the ball.
- R. A. Layton (Wing Three-quarter).—Has played consistently well on the left wing, particularly in defence. He would do far better if he ran straighter instead of dodging inside with his head down.
- E. Van Millingen (Forward).—A useful scrummager who, however, would be very much more effective if he concentrated on getting all his weight into the scrum instead of trying to spoil the opposing "half". His handling is very sound.
- E. C. Marchant (Inside Three-quarter).—Started the season as fly-half but developed into a useful inside three-quarter. He must learn either to pass at the right moment or go through on his own, instead of going half-way and passing with an opposing three-quarter waiting to intercept.

*P. Brittain* (Forward).—A light forward who is very quick in getting back in defence. Tackles well. Must get out of the habit of knocking back from the line-out.

*J. Stevenson* (Forward) and *C. Walker* (Scrum-half).—Have proved themselves very well worth their frequent choice as first reserves.

We must also take this opportunity of congratulating the Pembroke fifteen on heading the league in its first year.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Misfortune has persistently dogged the footsteps of 'Varsity "soccer" generally throughout the Term; and we in particular have suffered no mean share. Three out of the five Colours who came into residence have been injured from the first week of Term. Despite this handicap the 1st XI. has performed quite successfully in the 1st division of the College "Soccer" League. The 2nd XI., playing in the 3rd division, has done brilliantly, having played 11, won 7, lost 2 and drawn 2. An enthusiastic 3rd XI. has also existed.

#### Characters of the XI.

*F. Rayns*, Vice-Captain (Goal).—A brilliant goal-keeper with a special liking for shots delivered from a range of one yard.

*C. S. Duchesne* (Right Full-back).—A sound and steady defender. He is rather slow and inclined to kick the ball too high into the air.

*N. R. S. Cameron* (Left Full-back).—Has filled the breach caused by *G. S. McIntire's* accident with conspicuous success. He tackles well and kicks with judgment and power. Awarded 1st XI. Colours.

*F. M. Eagles* (Right Half-back).—A fresher forward who has turned out to be a brilliant half-back. He works with untiring energy and gives opposing forwards little scope. Awarded 1st XI. Colours.

*W. W. Thomas* (Centre Half-back).—For the past two seasons one of our best forwards, he has proved himself to be equally good in this position. He keeps the forwards well supplied with excellent passes.

*W. G. Riley* (Left Half-back).—A second team player who has filled the place of an injured colour very satisfactorily. He plays a very hard game and never tires.

*R. A. Dobson* (Outside Right).—The filling of this position has caused much trouble. Of many players tried, Dobson has been the most successful. He runs fast and centres well. With more experience he should become a really good forward.

*E. G. Whitty* (Inside Right).—A good, forceful forward who is for ever worrying the opposing defence. Is inclined to pass the ball without looking where the opposing half-back is—a fault which is probably due to inexperience and lack of confidence.

*A. L. Thomas* (Centre Forward).—Has played brilliantly this Term and appeared several times for the 'Varsity. A very neat dribbler and a splendid shot at goal.

*H. Hemmings* (Inside Left).—One of our best forwards; dribbles beautifully and supplies his wing with ideal passes. His one fault is a desire to get too near the goal before shooting. Awarded 1st XI. Colours.

*H. A. Golden* (Outside Left).—A speedy winger who centres excellently although at times before the psychological moment for so doing has arrived.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Three most successful Concerts were given by the Musical Society during this Term. With the usual inrush of freshers the Society's numbers have been augmented and its talent enhanced. A new departure was the performance of three Part Songs for male voices by a chorus of fifteen at the final Concert of the Term. This proved a great success and bodes well for future efforts in that direction, particularly for the next May Concert. The ex-Secretary, *A. H. Bliss*, deserves our thanks for his invaluable help in conducting the Part Songs.

A fact worthy of mention is the extremely gratifying attendance of 56 at the last Concert.

The programmes are as follows:—

Friday, October 21st, 1921.

#### PIANOFORTE DUETS.....

- (a) There was a lady loved a swine  
(b) Boys and girls come out to play } *D. D. Arundell.*

*M. H. A. NEWMAN. D. D. ARUNDELL.*

- SONGS.....(a) Der genesene an die Hoffnung.  
(b) Das verlassene Mädchen. } *Hugo Wolf.*  
(c) Verborgenheit.

*D. D. ARUNDELL.*

#### PIANOFORTE SOLOS.....

- (a) Obsession.  
(b) Fire of Spring. } *John Ireland.*  
(c) The Holy Boy.

*E. V. AVERY.*

#### IRISH FOLK-SONGS.....

*A. H. BLISS.*

#### SONATA for 2 VIOLINS and PIANOFORTE.....*Corelli.*

*A. H. BLISS. H. C. J. PEIRIS. M. H. A. NEWMAN.*

Friday, November 4th, 1921.

SONATA in D minor for VIOLIN and PIANOFORTE.....*Corelli*.  
K. MONCRIEFF. M. H. A. NEWMAN.

SONGS.....Requiem (R. L. Stevenson).....*Sydney Homer*.  
The Rebel (Freebooter's Song).....*William Wallace*.  
N. H. V. HARRIS.

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.....Three Mazurkas.....*Chopin*  
M. H. A. NEWMAN.

ROUNDS.....How Sweet the Hour.....*Hayes*.  
Epitaph on a Parish Clerk.....*S. Webb*.  
Boldly, with Mettle.....*Blow*.  
Poor Johnny's dead.....  
THE CHORUS.

SYMPHONY in B minor (The Unfinished).....*Schubert*  
Arranged for Piano for Four Hands.  
E. V. AVERY. M. H. A. NEWMAN.

Friday, November 18th, 1921.

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.....  
Mazurka. Op. 17 } .....*Chopin*.  
Rondo. Op. 1 }  
F. M. BROOME.

SONGS.....  
The Fairy Lough.....*C. V. Stanford*.  
Brittany.....*Ernest Farrar*.  
A. L. THOMAS.

TRIO for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO and PIANOFORTE.....*Beethoven*  
Allegro; Scherzo. Op. 1. No. 1.  
H. V. DICKS. W. N. JOHNSON (King's). E. V. AVERY.

SONGS.....  
The Beggar's Song.....*Richard Leveridge*.  
Sea Fever.....*John Ireland*.  
O. R. FULLJAMES.

PART SONGS (for Male Voices).....  
The Turtle Dove.....*R. Vaughan Williams*.  
We be soldiers three.....*Julius Harrison*.  
Drink to me only with thine eyes.....*Hugh S. Robertson*.

THE CHORUS.

## HOCKEY CLUB.

President—E. A. Benians, Esq. Captain—I. C. Bell.  
Hon. Sec.—F. B. Baker.

Two years ago the College had one team in the 2nd division of the Hockey League. It did not wait long before being promoted to the 1st division, where it maintained its position last season; while the 2nd XI. won the "getting-on" competition, rose to the top of the 3rd division, and will this year compete in the 2nd division. Such eminence, shared only by the second elevens of Pembroke and Trinity, should produce some very good games when the league starts again next Term.

The departure of the two Wanderers, M. P. Roseveare and W. E. Lucas—and, in passing, we should like to congratulate the latter on his splendid form for Mid-Surrey this season—has left a distinct gap in the side. J. R. Blake, elected captain for this year, was unable to come up, so weakening the defence considerably. Another misfortune has been the accident which befell A. H. Bliss early in the Term, which prevented him from turning out for the Varsity.

But there is still hope! The 1st XI., though usually unsuccessful against 1st division sides, has shown its superiority by easily defeating the few 2nd division teams it has met—in one case, by as much as 11—0. The 2nd XI. is very promising; and the third has played a large number of matches, while there is no dearth of players for a fourth XI. (The Johnian "Occasionals", an unnumbered eleven, defeated Trinity IV. by 16—0).

The match against the Old Johnians has been fixed for Saturday, January 14th. Colours have been awarded to C. W. Langborne, F. W. Stallard, G. B. Jeaks and H. Hemmings.

Following are 1st XI match results:

Oct. 14	...	Caius	...	...	...	Lost	...	2	...	6
" 19	...	Pembroke	...	...	...	Lost	...	3	...	7
" 21	...	Trinity	...	...	...	Lost	...	6	...	8
" 24	...	King's	...	...	...	Won	...	8	...	3
" 28	...	Jesus	...	...	...	Lost	...	1	...	3
Nov. 10	...	Magdalene	...	...	...	Won	...	11	...	0
" 14	...	Caius	...	...	...	Lost	...	1	...	2
" 16	...	King's	...	...	...	Won	...	4	...	3
" 18	...	Pembroke	...	...	...	Lost	...	2	...	9
" 22	...	Queens'	...	...	...	Lost	...	2	...	4
" 30	...	Trinity	...	...	...	Lost	...	1	...	3
Dec. 3	...	Christ's	...	...	...	Won	...	3	...	2

2nd XI.—Won: 5 Lost: 4 Drawn: 1

3rd XI.—Won: 4 Lost: 5 Drawn: 2

## COLLEGE LECTURES.

Our first lecture in Hall this year was given on October 28th by Prof. Hopkins on "The Significance of Vitamines". Prof. Hopkins was himself responsible for the pioneer work in this branch of Physiology, and we were extremely fortunate in obtaining from him a first-hand account of our present knowledge of the subject.

The historical interest of vitamines centres round the disease known as scurvy. For a long time it has been recognised that men cut off for considerable periods from a supply of fresh foods are liable to this disease. Research has shown that fresh vegetables and fruit contain a substance known as the "anti-scorbutic vitamine" which is necessary for health, and which disappears with prolonged keeping.

Beri-beri is another disease that is traced to the deficiency of a vitamine—the Water-soluble B. Polished rice and white flour are poor in it compared with the crude products. The third vitamine recognised is the Fat-soluble A., which is present in animal fats. It is necessary for the proper formation of bone, and when it is deficient in food rickets develop.

A diet including fresh milk, butter, and vegetables yields an ample supply of vitamines. Where, however, communities are living on very white bread, margarine, and tinned foods, all of which are practically innocent of these substances, there is a real danger of "deficiency diseases" making their appearance.

On Saturday, November 12th, Mr Cunningham taking the Chair, Prof. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., addressed the College on "The Present Drift in Astronomy". He spoke first of the condition of astronomy when, 37 years before, he had first sat in the College Hall: it appeared then a repulsive subject with pitfalls for the unwary, rather like a museum owl stuffed by someone who did not want it to look like the live bird. Gravitational astronomy could not, however, be robbed of the great day it had had, nor would the lecturer like to discourage those who were still prepared to labour at the search for small irregularities such as had led to Einstein's theory and had demonstrated the tidal slowing of the earth's rotation.

Could deduction be regarded truly as the ultimate goal of science, and should we hope on probing to the bottom of Truth's well to find there inscribed a differential equation? In point of fact, mathematics on the required scale is far too laborious, and physical happenings are much too odd to be predicted.

The lecturer then turned to the methods and prospects of modern astronomy, and mentioned briefly the questions of the nature of the universe, the number of the stars, Kapteyn's two-drift theory and the physics of the stars. The modern astronomer had to be an expert in obtaining information from inconclusive data, in the position of a gamster playing against the bank. Astronomy appeared now, as ever, a laboratory of physical conditions unapproachable on the earth; as formerly it provided examples of geometrical figures, three-dimensional space, circular motion, and the effect of great masses; so now it enables us to investigate the properties of matter at enormous temperatures or the whole range of the hydrogen spectrum, and gives us at one time the life history of a star.

If one branch were of central interest in this subject it seemed to him to be photometry, which, though started by Ptolemy, had since been neglected. Astronomy was the great laboratory of radiation, and its present drift is towards the light.

On Friday, November 25th, Mr Walter De La Mare lectured to a large and most attentive audience, in the College Hall, on the subject of "Imaginative Prose"; Mr De La Mare's lectures are so packed with thoughtful and important matter that we wish they were available for a second and third perusal. He began by discussing the usual definitions of Prose, which he found faulty enough. He divided prose styles into the matter-of-fact or strictly scientific, the editorial and managerial, the more personal, and finally the imaginative; shewing that the stamp of individuality upon prose is the most essential of all its qualities from an artistic point of view.

His lecture was full of illuminating quotations, ranging from botany text-books to Jeremy Taylor and W. H. Hudson. Nobody, surely, is more qualified than Mr De La Mare to speak about the imagination; the close of his lecture he devoted to a vindication of this faculty, proving it to be the great transforming power without which the superficial drabness of life would become unbearable. Among many telling examples which he adduced, one remains most clearly with me; without imagination, he said, all children would be half-witted. This is so strikingly true, such a new point of view, that it seems, even now, to have the ring of finality. We are looking forward to our next opportunity of hearing Mr De La Mare with eagerness; but we hope he will print his lectures too.

## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Mr Benians.

The year's programme opened successfully with a paper from A. D. Evans on "Cromwell and Parliament". His intention was, in forming an estimate of Cromwell's character, to steer a middle course between the extremes of Hallam and of Carlyle. Reviewing in detail the political history of the Commonwealth, he showed how difficult was Cromwell's position. Were he to summon a "Free Parliament", all the work of the Rebellion would be undone. Far from being an enemy of free institutions Cromwell would have accepted them willingly, had he seen clearly the way to their successful establishment. There was nothing in his writings or in his actions incompatible with sincerity or integrity of aim: the enemy of legalism—perhaps; the enemy of freedom—never.

In the very animated discussion which followed, Mr Evans stoutly, and with a large measure of success, maintained his point of view against all comers.

At the second meeting of the Society A. E. Clark read an interesting paper on "The Spaniards in America". He considered the question comparatively, giving a large proportion of the time to a study of aboriginal conditions in America before the arrival of the Spaniards; and concluding with a criticism of the motives by which the newcomers were guided, and the methods by which they established their authority on the continent.

As at the previous meeting, a keen flow of questions followed the reading of the paper; and the discussion finally centred upon the broad issues of inter-racial policy.

At the last meeting of the term Mr J. R. M. Butler read a paper on "The Making of the Covenant". He began by describing the conditions under which the final text of the covenant was evolved from the rough draft brought over by President Wilson. The business of the Commission, appointed by the Peace Conference, was to produce an agreed report as rapidly as possible, in order not to incur the charge of delaying the signing of peace, and, at the same time, to secure a definite decision upon the issues at stake, before public interest died down. The Commission was not divided, as might have been expected, into the representatives of the Great and Small Powers, but into the Anglo-Saxon party, led by President Wilson, General Smuts, and Lord Robert Cecil, and the French party; the former standing for broad, general principles, the latter for definite, legal

engagements, a curious but comprehensible reversal of their usual political theories.

Despite this conflict, the agreed Covenant was produced in a remarkably short space of time, many differences being settled "out of court", so that it could be accepted by the Conference and inserted in the Peace Treaty. Mr Butler then removed some common misconceptions as to the nature of the League. The Anglo-Saxon view having triumphed, its function is but to *recommend* a course of action to the various governments; it depending entirely for success upon embodying the moral sentiment of the world, and not upon the force of legal engagements. In this respect it was a great step forward; for its full realisation an informed and interested public opinion is necessary.

## ECONOMICS CLUB.

*President*—Prof. H. S. Foxwell. *Vice-President*—Mr Benians.  
*Hon. Sec.*—J. B. Palmer.

The club began in December 1919, with fourteen members, but since then it has gradually grown until now there are thirty-three. Three meetings have been held this Term; at the first Mr Benians read a paper on "The Western Influences in Japan". The reader brought out clearly how in some departments of Japanese life the old order still exists, as in agriculture, while in others, such as political promotion, there is hardly any trace of the old order. Later we learned of Japan's ambitions, her military and naval organisations, and her desire to make the Western Empires recognise the dignity of the East. A discussion followed.

Mr Guillebaud read the second paper of the Term on "The continental experience of Workers' Councils in the control of Industry". He explained clearly and in great detail the organisation of the Russian and German workers' councils, and described how they had fared. The discussion which followed lasted until 11 p.m.

The third paper was by Mr Yule on "The Food Supply during the war". What really mattered was the food value imported, not the weights of various foods. The submarine menace was very real; we cut down our imports to a minimum, but as each import had to come, on the average, a much greater distance than formerly, the actual haulage done was not much reduced. The difficulty was increased by the lowering of speeds and unloading congestion at the docks

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

Debating seems to be somewhat unpopular throughout the University at the present time, and perhaps this accounts for the smallness of the House at most of the meetings this Term. Five debates were held in all, the last being an impromptu one which developed into a general meeting to discuss next Term's programme. The most interesting meeting was the first, when the motion "That in the opinion of this House the 'mute inglorious Milton' conception is fallacious" was lost by one vote. There were several good speakers; E. L. Davidson maintained that Gray had been carried away by a fine phrase, L. S. Penrose had found no one who understood the motion, and B. E. A. Vigers put this somewhat harrowing question to the House—"Can a Milton exist without self-expression?" H. H.-S. Hartley spoke of the yokel who is ready to lend a hand; mute, except for the example he shows, inglorious according to modern standards, and a Milton in that he's a Christian. D. P. Dalzell summed the matter up in the brief question—"If you put an acorn on a concrete floor will it grow into an oak?" Several freshmen spoke, including H. R. Gardiner, H. H. Ringwood, and G. M. Guinness. The motion at the later debates dealt with "Crabbed age and youth"; "The luxury of College life"; and "Mr Bottomley".

An effort is being made to make the society's programme more attractive in future. During the Lent Term it is hoped to hold inter-debates with Magdalene and Girton. The Committee hopes also by abolishing the subscription to increase attendances at the debates, which will be held in Lecture Room 1, at 8.30 p.m., on Saturdays during the Lent Term. There is scope for originality in the choice of debating subjects and the best brains of the Society are at work to find interesting motions for the future. Freshmen have not supported the Debating Society as was expected, and it is hoped that they will rise to the occasion next Term.

## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Rev. J. M. Creed. *Hon. Sec.*—E. S. P. Langton.

The society has had a very successful Term. Three meetings have been held, when the following papers were read: T. G. Platten, "The Anthropological Method and the study of Religion"; the Rev. Prof. J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., "Towards a Doctrine of Sacraments"; W. R. Foster, B.A., "The Psychological Method of approach to the study of Christological Problems"; Mr T. R. Glover, M.A., "God and Beauty".

## CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—C. B. Tracey. *Hon. Sec.*—W. G. A. Griffith.

The society met twice during the October Term. At the first meeting Mr Glover dealt with the significance of the gods as Homer saw them—one of the preliminary stages in the development of Religion. An unusually interesting discussion on the subject ensued. Later in the Term W. G. A. Griffith read a paper on "Pindar's View of Life"—the society agreed that the poet would find modern Cambridge life entirely congenial!

## LAW SOCIETY.

*President*—T. C. Young. *Hon. Vice-President*—Dr P. H. Winfield.  
*Hon. Sec.*—S. G. G. Edgar. *Hon. Treas.*—N. E. Wiggins. *Committee*—  
G. S. MacIntire, F. W. Stallard, R. D. Shaw, R. M. Jackson.

Owing to difficulties in arranging fixtures, the first meeting of the Term was not held till November 8th, when there was a debate—"That suicide ought not to be a criminal offence". On November 21st there was a Part I. case in which Dr Winfield and T. C. Young acted as judges, and on November 28th Dr Rivers read the society a very interesting paper on "Melanesian Land Tenure".

It is proposed, if possible, to get in four meetings next Term, when it is hoped that Prof. Kenny, Dr Wheatcroft, and Mr Holland will be able to address the society.

## THE LIBRARY.

Donations and additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1921.

\* The asterisk denotes past or present members of the College.

## Donations.

	DONORS.
Dugdale (Sir William). <i>Monasticon Anglicanum</i> . New edn., by J. Caley, Sir H. Ellis and Rev. B. Bandinel. 6 vols, in 8. fol. Lond. 1846 .....	Rev. D. W. Mount
— [another copy] .....	Bequeathed by Joseph Coates, Esq.
MS. *Ashby (Rev. George), B.D. "Critical remarks on various authors. By the Rev. G. Ashby, President of St John's College, Cambridge". Fol. c. 1775. [Preserves a large number of letters written to him as President of St John's College, and a unique College form (12 Oct. 1771) with Undergraduate Offices for the week] .....	
— [? Uchtmann (Alard), Professor of Hebrew at Leyden]. "De diversis Regulis Juris antiqui. Oct. 25, 1650". 4to [Belonged to Sir Thomas Salusbury (ob. 1773), Henry Vanne Salusbury, John Lee, LL.D. (J. Fiott*)] .....	The Master.
Oriental Manuscripts purchased in Turkey. [A printed catalogue of the oriental collection of J. Lee, LL.D. (J. Fiott*)]. 4to, 1840 .....	
*Mayor (J. E. B.). <i>Jacula Prudentum</i> : verse and prose from the German. [Author's manuscript; published 1910] .....	W. E. A. Axon, Esq.
Martin Lond. 1753. [Contains autograph, etc., of William Wordsworth*]. (See above, p. 220, for an account of this donation) .....	Gordon Wordsworth, Esq.
*Woodhouse (Rev. F. C.). <i>The Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages</i> . 8vo Lond. 1879 ...	
— <i>Monasticism, ancient and modern</i> . 8vo Lond. 1896 .....	
— <i>The life of the soul in the world</i> . 8vo Lond. 1892 .....	
— <i>A manual for Holy Days</i> . 8vo Lond. 1889 .....	Rev. A. C. Woodhouse.
— <i>A manual for Sundays</i> . 8vo Lond. 1891 .....	
— <i>A manual for Lent</i> . 8th edn. 8vo Lond. 1895 .....	
— <i>A manual for Advent</i> . 1896 .....	
— <i>Thoughts for the times</i> . 2 vols. 8vo Lond. 1894 .....	
— <i>Thoughts by the way</i> . 8vo Lond. 1901 .....	
*Rolleston (Sir Humphry), M.D. <i>Diseases described by medical men who suffered from them</i> . (Reprinted from <i>The Lancet</i> , 1921) .....	The Author.
*Hurry (J. B.), M.D. <i>Poverty and its vicious circles</i> . 2nd edn., .....	The Author.

	DONORS.
*Collier (Rev. H.). Cambridge, 1869—1920. 8vo Camb. 1921 .....	Mr White.
The Roof-Climber's guide to St John's. By A. Climber. 8vo Camb. 1921 .....	
*Heitland (W. E.). <i>Agricola: a study of Agriculture and Rustic Life in the Greco-Roman world from the point of view of labour</i> . roy 8vo Camb. 1921 .....	The Author.
*Oates (Titus). <i>Εἰκὼν βασιλική</i> ; or, the of the late King James drawn to the life. 4 pts. 4to Lond. 1696, 7 .....	Mr Heitland.
*Coulton (G. G.). <i>The Roman Catholic Church and the Bible: some historical notes</i> . 2nd edn., revised. ( <i>Medieval Studies</i> , no. 14). 8vo Lond. 1921 .....	The Author.
— <i>More Roman Catholic history (idem., no. 15)</i> . 8vo Lond. 1921 .....	
Cavendish ( <i>Hon.</i> Henry). <i>Scientific Papers</i> . Vol. I. Edited by J. Clerk Maxwell; revised by Sir J. Larmor*. Vol. II. Edited by Sir Edward Thorpe. 2 vols. roy 8vo Camb. 1921 .....	Sir Joseph Larmor
National Physical Laboratory. <i>Collected researches</i> . Vol. XV. 1920. 4to Lond. 1920 .....	
[ <i>And many parts of periodicals</i> ]	
Gray (G. J.). <i>John Siberch, the first Cambridge printer, 1521</i> . (In commemoration of the anniversary of printing in Cambridge). 4to Camb. 1921 .....	The Author.
Page (W.). <i>The brasses and indents in St Alban's Abbey</i> . (Reprinted from <i>Home Counties Magazine</i> ). 8vo Lond. [19—] .....	The Author.
*Le Fanu (W. R.). <i>Queen Anne's Bounty: a short account of its history</i> . 1921 .....	Sir Lewis Dibdin.
Framed silhouette sketch of the Marquis de La Fayette, inscribed "Lafayette in America 1817" .....	Mr Guillebaud.
<i>Novum Testamentum... cuius Græco textui respondent interpp. duæ; una vetus, altera nova Th. Bezzæ... eiusdem T. B. annott.</i> fol. H. Stephanns [Geneva] 1565 .....	Rev. H. J. Warner.
Stoll (Sir Oswald). 8vo Lond. 192 .....	The Author.
Carpenter (C.). <i>Industrial Copartnership</i> . 3rd edn. 8vo Lond. 1921 .....	The Author.
Stopford (F.). <i>The romance of the Jewel</i> . 4to Lond. 1920 .....	Messrs. Mappin & Webb.
Chateaubriand (F. R.). <i>Le Congrès de Vérone. Guerre d'Espagne</i> . [Not in the edition of the <i>Œuvres</i> , see below, <i>Additions</i> ]. 8vo Paris [1861] .....	
David (C. W.). <i>Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy</i> , 8vo Camb., U.S.A. 1920 .....	
Goldast (M.). <i>Reichshandlung und andere dess H. Römischen Reichs. Acta, Tractaten, ... und Fürstliche Mandata</i> . fol. Hanau, 1609 ...	Mr Previté-Orton.
— <i>Rerum Alamannicarum Scriptores</i> . 3 vols. in 1. fol. Frankfort, 1661 .....	
Poole (R. L.). <i>Illustrations of the history of Medieval Thought and Learning</i> . 2nd edn., revised. 8vo Lond. 1920 .....	

The following books, some of them from the late Dr J. B. Mullinger's library, have been presented by Sir John Sandys.

- Ahner (M.). *Fredegis von Tours. [dissertation]*. 8vo Leipzig, 1878.  
 Archer (T. A.) & C. L. Kingsford. *The Crusades: the story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem*. 8vo Lond. [1894].  
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 \*Blackett (Rev. H. F.). *Two years in an Indian Mission*. sm. 8vo Lond. 1884.  
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 — *Vita Caroli Magni*. Edidit P. Jaffé. Ed. II curante W. Wattenbach. 8vo Berolini, 1876.  
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- Nicolas (B.). Étude sur les lettres de Servat-Loup, Abbé de Ferrières 8vo, Clermont-Ferrand, 1861.
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- Painter (F. V. N.). A history of Education. sm. 8vo New York, 1887.
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- Robertson (J. M.). Buckle and his critics: a study in sociology. 8vo Lond. 1895.
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- \*Ruggie (George). Ignoramus; Comocdia. Cum notis...vita auctoris. Accurante J. S. Hawkins. 8vo Lond. 1787.
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- Sylvester II. (Gerbert). Lettres, 983—997. Publiées avec une introduction par J. Havet. 8vo Paris, 1889.
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### Additions.

#### GENERAL.

- Annual Register for the year 1920. 8vo Lond. 1921.
- Student's Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge. 20th edn, revised to 30 June, 1921. 8vo Camb. 1921.

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- Junod (H. A.). The life of a South African tribe [The Thonga]. 2 vols. 8vo Neuchâtel, 1913.
- Read (C.). The Origin of Man and of his Superstitions. 8vo Camb. 1920. [Newcome Fund purchase].

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 \*Stewart (Rev. H. F.), D.D. Boethius: an essay. 8vo Edin. 1891.  
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## MORAL SCIENCES.

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