

# The Eagle

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The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 6/-. Life Subscription £5.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr LOCKHART and to give notice of any change.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr White, Mr Raven, G. R. Potter, L. H. Macklin, F. M. Eagles).

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

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

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

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

1. The College Boating Song, by Dr G. M. Garrett, words by Mr T. R. Glover : 6*d*.
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# THE EAGLE

*January, 1923.*

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

IT has not been our custom to burden THE EAGLE with an Editorial, nor is it our desire to depart now from this precedent. But in view of the important changes in the present issue, we feel that a word of explanation is scarcely avoidable.

For some time past we have thought with regret that THE EAGLE is no longer adequately fulfilling the function which it was founded to perform. A college magazine, if it is to justify its existence, must be at once a vehicle for disseminating college news within the College itself, and at the same time an efficient link both between the present and the past and between the various members of past generations. Never has this need been greater than at the present time. The numbers of the College have greatly increased. This year the B.A.'s and undergraduates alone total 379, against some 210 before the war. In illustration of one side only of College expansion there are now six Lent boats, three Rugby, four Association, and three Hockey teams; and it is no easy matter to keep in touch with all the other varied activities of the College. The war, too, made a complete break in the continuity of College life, and with the restart much that was valuable in the old tradition was lost. When we hear the complaint that no one who had any knowledge of its pre-war regulations was available to assist in the revival of the "Eagles" Club, and when we find the "Crickets" Club now flourishing on precisely the lines of the old "Fireflies," though entirely ignorant even of the name of its predecessor, we cannot but feel that there is a tremendous call for something which shall bridge the gap between 1914 and 1920, and shall strengthen the link between the past generation and the present. Again in the upheaval of war it was inevitable that many old Johnians should lose all touch with each other, and in view of the many gaps that war has left behind, it is a matter of no little difficulty to re-establish connection. Furthermore, when we find that only about one-tenth of the present members of the College subscribe to THE EAGLE, we cannot feel that THE EAGLE has up to now adequately supplied that need.

With these objects in view, therefore, THE EAGLE has undergone a reform which it is hoped will render it more suited for its three-fold purpose. The literary side has been greatly reduced, while the Chronicle has been greatly expanded, the doings of the various College teams being reported at much greater length. We also wish to increase as much as possible the amount of old Johnian news. For this purpose we need the whole-hearted assistance of all Johnians who can send us details of interest concerning themselves or others whom they may happen to know. It is hoped that we may be able to find old members of the College who will be prepared to act as regular correspondents, and make it their special endeavour to keep us informed of the doings of their own generation. If any who read this are prepared to undertake the task we shall be greatly indebted to them if they will communicate with us.

We would add one more word. The success of our present venture depends entirely on the help we receive from all Johnians, past and present alike. A start has been made. Much, we are well aware, remains to be done, but if all who believe in the value of the objects we have set ourselves to achieve will rally to our support the work before us will be easy to accomplish. Criticisms and suggestions of all kinds will be gratefully welcomed. The price, which in the present issue has been cut down to 2s. a copy, or 6s. for the three issues of the year, may, we hope, soon be reduced to 1s. if sufficient support is forthcoming.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### EDWARD ERNEST FOXWELL.

Another name has to be added to our death roll. Born at Shepton Mallet on April 27, 1851, Mr E. E. Foxwell died in College after a short illness, from bronchial pneumonia, on October 18, 1922. He was the last who spoke with Sir John Sandys in the moments preceding his death, July 6. A fuller notice will appear in the next number.

##### W. H. R. RIVERS.

William Halse Rivers joined the College in October, 1893, was admitted to Fellows Commons and occupied rooms in the Chapel Court. Working as we did in the same laboratory and in the same College we became close friends. He had come to Cambridge on the invitation of Sir Michael Foster to lecture on the Physiology of the Special Senses and to found a school of Experimental Psychology.

Rivers was born on March 12, 1864, the elder son of the Rev. H. F. Rivers, of Trinity College, for many years Vicar of St Faith's, Maidstone. From his father's side he inherited a love of the sea, for several members of the family had been officers in the Navy.

Rivers was educated at Tonbridge, but lost what would have been his last year at school through an attack of enteric fever. This was a severe illness, which entailed a long convalescence and left capped him. He was not a strong man, obliged to take a few days rest in bed and subsist on a milk diet. Working, as he did, at high pressure, he found frequent holidays necessary. This illness shattered the hopes he had of competing for a scholarship at Cambridge, and he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital and was qualified with the M.B. London at the early age of 22. The following year he travelled to Japan and to America as ship's surgeon. This was the first of many voyages; for, besides his great expeditions for work in the Torres Straits, India and the Solomon Islands, he took holiday voyages twice to the West Indies, three times to the Canary Islands and Madeira, to America, to Norway, to Lisbon, as well as numerous visits to France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. While he was at St Bartholomew's as House Physician he read several papers before the Abernethian Society, beginning in 1888, and it is well to note that the subjects which interested him then—hysteria and neurasthenia—were in his mind at the last. In 1891 he was appointed house physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen Square, thus choosing neurology and psychology for his medical work. Here he met Dr Head, who became one of his most intimate friends, and with whom he subsequently carried out an important investigation to which I will refer later.

He was already interested in the phenomena of vision, and, stimulated by Head, who had been with Hering at Prague, took up with enthusiasm Hering's views on colour vision. He studied deeply the whole subject of sight, and this led in 1903 to his coming to Cambridge to lecture on the special senses. But before he took up that work he spent several months in Germany, chiefly at Jena. I found a diary of that journey buried among his papers. It is the only diary he has left, and from it we learn not only whom he met and what he read, but that he was interested in much besides his work; his comments on the buildings, the picture galleries, the church services, and on education, show his wide interests and critical judgment.

In the Cambridge physiological laboratory he had to lecture to a large elementary class. He was rather nervous about it, and did not like it. This was partly owing to a

hesitation of speech, which at times was quite embarrassing when he was speaking without notes. So he wrote out his lectures pretty fully, and the habit grew of committing everything to paper for any speech or address he had to make. As a result many of his thoughts are preserved for us which would otherwise have been lost. This practice made him a rapid writer, and generally he was quick to publish, never fearing criticism if satisfied with his work; but sometimes, if not satisfied, he would let the papers wait two or three years. How prolific he was may be judged from the list of his published works prepared by Miss Fegan, which appeared in the July number of *Man*. Of great and small publications there are 142 titles.

An important contribution to physiology was the article he wrote on Vision in Schaefer's text book. In it he set out in a masterly way the work of previous investigators, modestly incorporating his own, and critically examining the rival theories of colour vision, pointing out clearly the importance of psychological factors in, for instance, the phenomena of contrast. Another important physiological work was an investigation of the influence of tea, coffee, alcohol, tobacco, and a number of drugs on the capacity for doing work both muscular and mental. For this research he was well fitted, for he had studied for a short time under Kraepelin at Heidelberg, then the leading worker at that subject. A great many of the experiments Rivers made on himself, and for this purpose gave up for a period of two years not only alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which was easy enough for him as he liked neither, but all tea, coffee and cocoa as well. The main report of this work which was published as the Croonian lectures at the Royal College of Physicians in 1906, shows how great was the labour of the research. It shows also the subtleness of reasoning by which he detects psychological factors which had been overlooked by previous observers, and the ingenuity of his own experiments to avoid them. It sets forth the method and principles which should be followed in the study of pharmacology in man. It reflects also that interest which was growing in him—individual psychology—which he studied with such success in his later work when dealing with members of different races. Another important piece of physiological work, occupying some four years, was done in conjunction with Head, when he studied the regeneration of a sensory nerve which had been cut for the purpose in Head's arm. Most of the observations were made in Rivers' rooms, M. 2nd Court, Head coming to St John's each week-end, and the extent of the work may be judged from the fact, that from first to last 167 days were devoted to studying the phenomena of the returning sensations. This work formed a great advance in knowledge,

and led to new views of the structure and functions of the nervous system from the evolutionary standpoint. During this, which I may call the physiological period of his life, Rivers planned a course of systematic practical teaching in experimental psychology, the first in England; and, with the assistance of Professor James Ward, founded in 1904, and subsequently edited, the *British Journal of Psychology*. In 1897 he was elected to the newly established University Lectureship in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

A turning point in his life came in 1898 when he was invited to join the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Straits. I well remember the joy with which he looked forward to it, for he was not completely happy or satisfied with his Cambridge life, and had had periods of depression, and signs of nervous strain. He returned from that expedition set up in health and full of mental vigour. In the Torres Straits he acted primarily as a physiologist, and the reports he wrote on the acuity of the senses and on the colour vision of those primitive people form a monument of what such investigations should be. He was in contact there with McDougall, formerly Fellow of our College, and Myers, as psychologists. But to Rivers' regret they had but little time for the introspective aspect of psychological experimentation. It was the opportunity this expedition gave, under Haddon's influence, that made Rivers turn to ethnology. Here he made his mark, and after his later work with the Todas and Melanesians, was recognised as the first ethnologist in England. The work with the Papuans of Torres Straits mainly dealt with physical anthropology, but it was not long before he was attracted to the study of the social and religious customs of the people. For this study he worked out a new method, the genealogical method of collecting social statistics, and developed it to the full in his subsequent expeditions. It is not too much to say that he gave to ethnology a new plan for investigation and laid down the lines on which subsequent research must proceed.

Rivers' second great expedition was to the Todas of Southern India in 1902, but his book did not appear until 1906, although he published several papers about the Todas in the interval. This book is probably as complete an account of a tribe as it is possible to make in five months through interpreters, and is a model of method for all workers in ethnology.

In 1908 he made his first voyage to Melanesia with the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, visiting chiefly the Western Solomon Islands, travelling from island to island in the *Southern Cross*, the vessel of the Melanesian Mission. The fruits of that expedition are recorded in his greatest work, *The History of Melanesian Society*, which appeared in 1914,

and was dedicated to the Fellows of St John's. These two volumes contain a vast amount of information about these primitive people and fill us with admiration of the masterly way in which he analysed the complex conditions of that society and formulated a scheme for their explanation. He showed the danger of conclusions drawn from the study of material objects alone, and maintained that the study of the social structure and social institutions, being more permanent and deep-seated, afford the surest guide for the analysis of culture and for tracing origins when the culture is complex. He insisted on the value of the study of secret societies as repositories of ancient customs. He examined the special duties, privileges or restrictions of various relatives, and showed how these are linked with marriage customs. Although he made no special study of the native languages, he showed how the nomenclature of relationship was connected with the social practices and marriage customs. In analysing for instance the cross-cousin marriage, which he had previously met among the Todas, he pointed out that, where there is only a single designation for the mother's brother, the father's sister's husband, and for the father-in-law, it is because, after marriage, the social functions of all these are combined in one and the same person. The study of nomenclature of relationship became in Rivers' hands so sure a method of research, that he was thereby able to predict that a certain social relationship unknown among a given people, would be discovered, or it would be shown that it formerly existed if now extinct. This prediction he verified more than once. In one of the Fijian Islands he discovered the existence of marriage customs which brought into one class, by a new relationship, persons even two generations apart. His researches on this special subject were brought together in his book *Kinship and Social Organisation*, which is the published lectures he gave at the London School of Economics in May, 1913. He continued to work at this subject until his death, and left the MS. of a book which will shortly appear with the title *Principles of Social Organisation*.

The study of the social phenomena in Melanesia led Rivers to an important conclusion. He showed that among people who appear simple and primitive, as the Melanesians were usually regarded, customs and beliefs when fully analysed fall into groups, so that they can only be accounted for by assuming that one or more waves of immigration must have occurred among the indigenous population. He was thus led to abandon the evolutionary standpoint founded on the assumption of a psychology common to mankind as a whole, which would ascribe similarities found among peoples far asunder, to independent origin, as due to the similar workings of the human mind, and to embrace the view put forward

by German ethnologists, particularly Ratzel, of the blending of independent cultures due to early migrations of ideas, and even the settlement of immigrant people. He showed that the early dual organisation of Melanesian society which had developed into a number of complex forms, when analysed fell into two groups, and that one of these was widely diffused throughout Melanesia and Polynesia. He thus recognised that an external influence had been at work, and that one or more immigrations had taken place. He stated his views in a striking address delivered as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Portsmouth in 1911. When Rivers was in Egypt in 1900 studying the acuity of vision of the tribes of Upper Egypt, he asked Elliot Smith, a former Fellow of our College and then Professor of Anatomy at Cairo, to come and examine a desiccated brain he had discovered, and Rivers' enthusiasm led Elliot Smith to take up the study of anthropology. Elliot Smith was led by his anatomical investigations of racial remains in Egypt and elsewhere, and from a study of the distribution of megalithic monuments, to the view that there had been an immigration into Egypt of an alien people before the Pyramid age, and that there had been subsequently a wide-spread movement of such people to distant parts of the world, deriving their customs directly or indirectly from Egyptian sources. Rivers showed that the megalithic culture reached Oceania in two streams widely separated in point of time, and that the later of them were sun worshippers, and had social customs which are associated with megalithic builders wherever they occur in other parts of the world. These views, expounded by Rivers, Elliot Smith and Perry, have thrown new light on this old controversy. Rivers' work in Melanesia is of much more than local interest, for, as he himself says, it is only among insular and isolated people that we are able to analyse samples of culture preserved in a pure form, which have contributed to the building of some, perhaps all, of the great historical civilisations of the earth. His work is a noble contribution in the vast field of research into the origins of human civilisation.

Great as was Rivers' own field work, he had a remarkable influence in stimulating young men to embark on lines of research suggested by him and to persuade them to carry them out with the same strictness of method which he imposed on himself. Scattered over the world are men working at the problems of ethnology who owe their inspiration and guidance to him, but I will mention only two of them. When Mr W. J. Perry, now Reader in Comparative Religion at Manchester, was up at Selwyn, Rivers persuaded him to learn Dutch and to read the Missionary Journals of the Dutch East Indies in order to study the migrations into the

Indonesian Islands in the same way as he had himself studied them in Melanesia. The outcome of Perry's work was a confirmation of Rivers' views with regard to the spread of the megalithic building races, but it was more than this, for it led Perry to attribute their movements to the search for gold, for pearls and precious stones. One of the most remarkable controversies in the history of anthropology, which rages furiously to-day, was thus due to Rivers' work. In the Solomon Islands Rivers met the Rev. C. E. Fox, the missionary at San Cristoval, and induced him to use his knowledge of the Melanesian languages to discover the secrets of the traditions and beliefs of the people, and Fox's enthusiasm for ethnology has led to a most important discovery, mentioned by Rivers in his Presidential address to the Royal Anthropological Society, which was only printed after his death. Fox has discovered in this remote Melanesian Island customs and beliefs still surviving which were current in Egypt in the Pyramid age, and have been extinct there for fifty centuries. This remarkable discovery, due to Rivers' initiative, is sure to produce a great influence on the future study of ethnology.

The honours that fell to Rivers as a result of his ethnological work were many. He was elected a Fellow of the College in November, 1902, when he was in India with the Todas. On his return he took over the rooms I vacated on the top floor of M, 2nd Court. During an illness a few years later he felt some strain in climbing the stairs, and Hari was good enough to exchange rooms with him, bringing him down to the first floor. Here he remained till 1919, when he was appointed Praelector in Natural Sciences, and removed to the large set on E, New Court, vacant by the death of Bushe-Fox. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1908, and gained the Royal Medal of the Society in 1915. The same year he was appointed Fitzpatrick lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians. In 1919 he received honorary degrees from the Universities of St Andrews and Manchester. At the time of his death he was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and his presidency of the Folk Lore Society had just lapsed.

Rivers went to the meeting of the British Association in Australia in 1914, where he discussed the influence of gerontocracy on the evolution of marriage customs, and afterwards made his second expedition to Melanesia, visiting the New Hebrides. This was his last expedition, for when he reached England in March, 1915, the war called him for new work, and, although he wrote a few more papers on ethnology, and indeed planned a third expedition to Melanesia, what I may call the ethnological period of his life ended, and the psychological period began. These three periods into

which I have divided his life's work have no real division between them, they not only overlap, but are continuous, and the results of any one period are never put aside, but are carried with him to the end, and built up together in his last writings by a mind that could grasp things as a whole.

For some months Rivers was uncertain in what capacity he could best serve his country during the war. He was good enough to come to the First Eastern General Hospital, which was established in Cambridge, to help me with the psychological examination of some of the nerve cases under my charge. While he was thinking of joining Head in his nerve work in London, he was invited to Manchester to discuss the possibility of being the Professor there of Comparative Religion, and he learnt from Elliot Smith of the facilities for work at the psychoneuroses at the Maghull Hospital, Liverpool. This decided him, and he became one of a band of workers which made Maghull one of the most important hospitals in England for the study of the abnormal psychology of the war. In the following year he received a commission in the R.A.M.C., and was appointed one of the medical officers to the Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh. Towards the end of 1917 he was transferred to the Central Hospital at Hampstead to act as Psychologist to the Royal Air Force. Rivers was very happy in his war work. He had wanted as a young man to become a medical officer in the Army, and his success may have been due, as Myers pointed out in his eulogy of him at the British Association at Hull last August, to the realisation of a long discarded or suppressed wish. He worked with great energy at the analysis and elucidation of that condition which was badly named shellshock. As I have already mentioned, his first papers had been on neurasthenia more than 25 years ago, and the subtle mind and ripe judgment he now brought to bear on the problem gave to the world the means of alleviating a vast amount of suffering. Not only was his personal influence on his patients most remarkable, but by his publications he brought other medical men to the right understanding of the psychoneuroses. Some indeed came from far to learn from him, and in their turn published books acknowledging fully his inspiration and counsel. As to his patients, his transparent honesty of purpose, his sympathy, his insight, and his truthfulness, gained their confidence and so enabled him to unravel the cause of their mental distress. Many of them simply worshipped him. He, too, became attached to them, would spend holidays with them or invite them to stay with him in his College rooms, and thus got to know them through and through.

Rivers' contributions to psychology were largely embodied in his book *Instinct and the Unconscious*, the first edition of

which appeared in 1920. Here he gave the substance of the lectures he delivered at Cambridge and at Baltimore, enriched by his war experience. In this book he aims at giving a biological setting to the whole system of psychology, and strives to show that the course of the evolution of the mind comes into line with the evolution of the body. His early work in physiology, his later work in ethnology, and his war work in psychology, are all used in building a standpoint from which he views the problem of man's evolution. The great principles which had in the meantime been established by other workers in physiology are drawn into the scheme, for he had always kept himself abreast of the progress of physiology. The new view of the development of the sensory nervous system, with a fine epicritic or discriminating system of nerves superadded to a coarser protopathic or primitive system, which he had worked out with Head, is now used to explain the development of the mind. The phenomena of reflex action and of inhibition, as worked out largely by Sherrington and particularly by Head and Riddoch, after war injuries, are utilised to explain mental phenomena. So again the physiological "All or None" principle of cardiac muscle and of nerve, which means that they always give a maximal effect, if roused to activity at all, is transferred to explain the uncontrolled instinctive behaviour of the child. I shall not attempt here to criticise the views Rivers puts forward in this book as regards the structure and processes of the human mind. They indicate at any rate the vast range of his thought, the power he had of co-ordination, and his grasp of the problem of man's evolution as a whole.

Two books on psychology, *Conflict and Dream* and *Psychology and Ethnology*, were found nearly completed at the time of his death, and have been prepared for the press by Elliot Smith. There are also several papers on anthropological and psychological matters more or less complete, which it is hoped may see the light. Elliot Smith is undertaking this labour of love; he was asked to do so by Rivers in his will. By this document he gave to the College and to the University Departments of Ethnology and Psychology any of his books they choose to select. He also left to the College his portrait, painted by D. G. Shields, which is now hung in the Combination Room.

The intense study of personal psychology which the war work entailed had a marked effect on Rivers himself. When he returned once more to College a certain reticence, a certain shyness, and a certain difficulty of approach which some of us had always felt with him had disappeared. He was no longer wholly absorbed in his own thoughts—he was scarcely ever that—but was taking a keen interest in other people and in the ordinary affairs of life. Late one evening I went to his

rooms, as I sometimes did, to have a talk, and told him of the scheme the College had worked out for the appointment of a Praelector of Natural Science, who was to do no formal teaching, but to guide the men in their studies, to interest them and stimulate the best of them to research. When I asked him if he would undertake that work, in a few moments his eyes shone with a new light I had not seen before, and he paced his rooms several minutes full of delight. In that office he was a remarkable success. He was "at Home" on Sunday evenings; he opened informal discussions in his rooms, or he gave formal lectures in the Hall, or arranged for well-known men to give them, inviting them to stay in College as his guests. He took the trouble to see every student until he knew him well, and was thus able to advise and encourage them all. To the better men he opened up new fields of thought. One of his recent pupils, T. G. Platten (B.A. 1922) writes to me as follows: "Rivers' influence was due to a very fascinating personality, which it is impossible to express in words. I think that which first impressed most of us was his boundless enthusiasm for his work, an enthusiasm which he succeeded in instilling into his students. At the same time the range of his intellectual interests was so wide that he had none of that narrowness of outlook which so often makes a great scholar rather unattractive to the average man. . . . Busy as his many activities kept him, he always seemed to be genuinely glad when we interrupted his work by bringing some problem for discussion. His own mind was so clear that he was not always able, perhaps, to appreciate at first the difficulties which we encountered, but he never grudged the time spent in getting at our trouble and thrashing it out. . . . It is a remarkable tribute to the sympathy which we intuitively felt for him that none of us hesitated to bring forward his difficulties or express his opinions, for he had an extraordinary way of making us feel that we were taking part in a discussion on a plane of equality with him. . . ."

Rivers was a great reader outside his own work. He not only read the new novels and the new poetry, but invited novelists and poets to stay in his College rooms. He yachted with Arnold Bennett and tramped with Siegfried Sassoon. The latter was deeply attached to him, and his poem, *To a Very Wise Man*, is written to Rivers, to whom he gave three volumes of his poems beautifully bound. Rivers treasured them, for I found them carefully wrapped up and labelled "for the College Library". Generally he set very little store by material possessions. On the other hand, he owned friends beyond number. Sympathetic and interested in their affairs, he was unselfish and ever ready to help them. The bread of sides of life with which he was familiar often made his



advice of unique value. One got it best when alone with him. At meetings or in general company he had not the force of the man with one idea, and his modesty and his knowledge of the complexity of things sometimes made him silent or ineffective. Neither was his speech or conversation ever heightened by exaggerations, smart personalities or amusing half-truths. In manner he was singularly gentle.

He was never too busy to be Secretary of this Club or President of that, he made no excuses when asked to take on another little job, and on the top of all, came in December last, the invitation to be Labour Candidate for the University of London. He hesitated at first, and then he wrote these words: "To one whose life has been passed in scientific research and education the prospect of entering practical politics can be no light matter. But the times are so ominous, the outlook both for our own country and the world so black, that if others think I can be of service in political life I cannot refuse". He threw himself into the work, prepared addresses, sat on committees and studied industrial problems, and wrote a book which will shortly be published under the title *Psychology and Politics*.

Rivers was now getting overwhelmed with work, but some relief came to him in an unexpected way. Mr A. E. Heath, of Trinity, now Lecturer on Education at Liverpool, was lecturing to a Working-man's Club at Nelson, and was much struck by an essay, based on certain suggestions made by Rivers in his book, *Instinct and the Unconscious*, which had been written by one of his pupils, Mr Milton Harrison, a weaver. Heath sent the essay to Rivers, who, recognising its ability, got in touch with the writer and went down to Nelson to see him, and gave a lecture to the Working-man's Club. The upshot was that Rivers invited him to come to Cambridge to be his secretary, and to have the opportunity of studying under him. Harrison came in April last, only six weeks before Rivers died. He has returned to his weaving with a brief but memorable experience which gives a new stimulus to the Nelson Working-man's Club. The essay is published in the *Monist* with the title "Mental instability as a factor in progress".

The end came suddenly on June 4, when he was at the summit of his powers. Not one of his friends was with him, with no farewells all was cut off. He had put his hand to so many problems, and attracted to him so many men of diverse conditions and different races that his loss to the world is great indeed.

L. E. SHORE.

Dr Rivers went about getting the best out of people. How many geniuses he discovered in the course of his life I do not know; they did not all come up to expectations, but

they all did better because he believed that they were going to do superlatively well. Moreover, he had this very great and rare gift, that in winning admiration he never forfeited affection.

When I came up to St John's Rivers was Director in Moral Sciences. I used to see him officially once a Term, unofficially two or three times more if he happened to be in residence. We would have tea,—that is to say, I would, and he would drink milk and water—and then he would talk about ethnology. There he would sit, generally in a large basket chair, in the room which later I came to know and to like better than any other room in College, his legs crossed, one hand at the back of his head, the other waving his spectacles, or at times—with that most familiar gesture—pressed over his eyes. There was always a great heap of papers on his table. I used to wonder how he could ever find anything, but he generally got what he wanted. He was, particularly at that time, "wonderfully good at pauses". But when the mood was on him he had, as much then as ever, that dominating enthusiasm, that singleness of the immediate purpose, that width of knowledge of things human, above all that belief that you to whom he was talking were going to see things as he saw them, do things as he did them, and go along a path of life very like his own.

He never directed my moral science studies. He never attempted to do so. Later on, as we in College all know who knew him then, he became very keen on supervision. Perhaps if everybody supervised in his way there might be more to be said for the system. I don't think any of the books he told me to read were much good for examinations. He did not intend them for that purpose. There were three things that were the constant burden of his advice. They were: Always go to original authorities; whatever you have to do, take pains with the *method* of your work; never—for heaven's sake never—get mixed up in administration.

After the war, when he got involved in nearly everything that was going, was on multitudinous committees, and dragged you on to them too, I sometimes reminded him of the last article of his earlier advice. It only made him impatient. "I know I said that", he answered; "and it was true. But the world's different now. Things are in a mess, and no matter how big a bother it is we've simply got to help put them straight".

Many say that he changed wholly as a result of the war. I have always rather doubted that. When I look back now, and try to think what were the real springs of his life, I doubt it more than ever. I think perhaps the war helped him to find out that English people—particularly young ones—were nearly as interesting as Melanesians. But he would have

found that anyway. He had got his great work—how great I think few people yet know—"off his chest", to use his own frequent expression. And the result was that at last he could let all kinds of tendencies and capacities that he had held under and brought into submission have their full swing.

He seemed to come closer to life. But I think that was our limitation, and that it was because we could not see that the life that he was very close to before was the same life as ours, differing only so far as its external customs went. Before the war he would get more in six months out of remote people in a primitive stage of development than other folk would get in six years. After the war he did the same with all sorts and conditions of people here in our midst. The change was not essentially in the man half so much as in the place of his work.

Rivers was intolerant and sympathetic. Somebody told me, "If you say that to him, he will jump down your throat". I said it, and the leap came off right enough. He was once compared to Moses laying down the law. The comparison was an apt one, and one side of the truth. The other side was his sympathy. There is really no word for this. Sympathy is not good enough. It was a sort of power of getting into another man's life and treating it as if it were his own. And yet all the time he made you feel that your life was your own to guide, and above everything else that you could if you cared make something important of it.

It is no good. I cannot say what I want. What I want to say will not go down in ink and be made public. During the last strenuous year I saw him very often indeed. I saw him all alone; at breakfast with his friends; at lectures; in discussions at the Psychological Society; at his squashes; sitting at the table in the College Council, and sometimes every other impression would vanish away before a sudden overwhelming impression that he was horribly weary. But that was always for a few moments only, and then his great vitality would sweep back again and carry him on. "I am only suggesting things now", he often said of his latest work. "I shall never push them through; but other and younger people will see what can be made of them". All those who heard him say it, some of them in this College, some in other Colleges, many in the greater world outside will remember his belief all their lives. I still think that was the greatest part of him—his belief. The range of his knowledge often amazed you; the power of his imaginative sympathy made him open to almost all men; but it was his belief, in himself, in his work, in the value and possible greatness of nearly every human life he touched, which made him an outstanding power to many, and the best possible kind of friend to a few.

F. C. B.

## SIR JOHN SANDYS.

By the sudden death of Sir John Sandys on 6th July, 1922, in the third court, while on the way to the Senate House, the College lost one of its most notable scholars. He came into residence in October, 1863, obtained the Bell scholarship at the end of his first year, was Browne's Medallist, twice Porson Prizeman and twice Members' Prizeman, Senior Classic, and Fellow of the College 1867, tutor 1870-1900. He was always intensely interested in every aspect of College activities, and an important figure in University Administration after his election as Public Orator in 1876. He proceeded to the degree of Litt.D. 1886, was elected a fellow of the British Academy 1909, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. on his retirement in 1920 as *orator emeritus*. We print the following from the *Cambridge Review*:

"In Sir John Sandys we have lost one of the very few Humanists who belonged to the rank of Mayor and Munro and Jebb, his older contemporaries. Classical scholarship will not die because compulsory Greek is dead; but we need not the less regret the passing of the old order, because we have still hope for the new.

"Sandys' output of scholarship extended over more than fifty years, and (which is more important) the most remarkable of his many works is the product of his later period. For, although such editions as the *Bacchae* or *Orator* or Aristotle's *Constitution*—not to mention a series of editions of Demosthenes—would have given him high rank among scholars, the *History of Classical Scholarship* is undoubtedly his *magnum* (or *maximum*) *opus*.

"The *History* might well have taken an ordinary scholar's lifetime. As a matter of fact, it occupied him from New Year's day in 1900—when Sandys was just about to resign his tutorship—to July, 1908. A work—at once erudite and pleasant to read—ranging from Peisistratus to Walter Headlam, may well be called 'monumental'; and if his other books appeal mainly to the classical student, these three volumes, at least, must always command a much wider public. Within its own limits the *History* is probably final, though it is to be hoped that a new edition may soon appear with a full account of the author's own contribution to learning.

"For more than forty years he had presented the distinguished strangers who came among us,—some hundreds of them he had introduced in speeches, the Latinity of which was never impeached, speeches wrought with great care, and uniformly bringing out the main distinctions of the man described.

"During the last thirty years of his life, honours—not only

academic, though Sandys had many of these—were crowded on an Orator, who had himself expressed the honour paid by the University to hundreds of distinguished men. One might fancy that he was best pleased with the Greek Order of the Saviour, conferred in 1914, since this was a fitting recognition—not often vouchsafed to English scholars—of his wide Hellenism. Fond as he was of any travel in Europe or America, he was naturally most interested in Italy or Greece itself; and, if not a professional archæologist, he appreciated Greek art no less than its literature. Of this, Cambridge has now a practical proof, since (by Lady Sandys' generosity) the Museum of Classical Archæology—always dear to his heart—has been presented with a very large number of volumes from his splendid library.

"Everybody knew him in the Senate House; a great many during his long life at St John's knew him as lecturer and tutor, but comparatively few knew the real man with any close intimacy. He was always shy, and a shy man protects himself when he is not sure of his company; and such self-protection constantly creates wrong impressions. The Sandys of the surface could be taken to be icy; the real Sandys was affectionate and friendly, capable of the sort of kindness that depends on a real recognition of the other man. How many can recall gifts of books—and good ones, sometimes written by Sandys himself, sometimes duplicates from his library? Or words and messages where real warmth of feeling and happy quotation might go together? Here is one sent to a friend in very bad health on his election to a fellowship—  
ἀριστος εὐφροσύνη πόνων κερμιμένων ἴατρος.

"But as one writes of him, it is not so much the learning as the kindness that comes back—one act after another, and the tolerance and magnanimity that bore with the ways of younger and sometimes difficult colleagues. But his heart was not worn on his sleeve, and men of character far less solid and far less fundamentally kind did not realize that a manner sometimes frigid went with a genuine capacity for friendship".

The following is taken from the *Cambridge Daily News*:

"Sir John Sandys was a scholar of a type which will never (one hopes) be quite extinct while human nature remains and while civilisation and education have a place in this country, but it is not at all so commonly to be found in this generation as half a century ago. He was extraordinary, however, even among scholars of that day, at once for the width and the accuracy of his scholarship; he knew so much and knew it so well, he remembered everything with such precision, that it was dangerous to try to catch him tripping, and probably few people tried it twice. He had from the

start a gift for writing Greek and Latin, both prose and verse, which is not very common among scholars and is to-day less cultivated than it once was. As a consequence, our scholarship has a good many loose edges, and fails in that exactness of knowledge which goes to make instinct, and on which, in the long run, everything depends. Sir John Sandys was not of the build of those who confine themselves to 'doing things more or less'; he was incapable of the untidiness of impressionism, and he took pains to know what he had to do.

"Of his services to learning it is easy and not easy to speak. Few could say off-hand how many were the books he edited, standard as his editions remain of Isocrates and the speeches of Demosthenes. His edition of Euripides' *Bacchæ* was famous; but other canons of interpretation prevail for the present, from which no doubt good results will follow, though not all said by modern exponents of the play will remain. He occupied his retirement by making a prose translation of Pindar for the Loeb Library, which has already seen a second edition. But his greatest work was the *History of Scholarship*—an achievement quite out of the range of most scholars. There are few to-day who could write a book to rival Mark Pattison's *Casaubon* and Monk's *Bentley*, and these were monographs. Sir John's history is encyclopædic in its range; it is not lost in generalities, it gives pictures of men that are pictures, it is readable wherever you open it, and you can rely on what you read. It was not the least of his services to learning of every kind that when the Government, in the rage for efficiency, proposed to hand over the British Museum to a department of War Service, Sir John led the forces of sanity and learning which averted the risk and saved the Museum.

"The records of his long tenure of the office of Public Orator are in his collected speeches. And here a little scandal will bring out the value of his work. Some time ago an ancient University of Scotland (be it nameless for the sake of decency) had a Fourth or a Fifth or Fourth-and-a-half Centenary, and Universities and seats of learning near and far sent addresses of congratulation, which were all published in a big volume. The addresses in Chinese and some other tongues were, we believe, lithographed to save anxiety to editor and printer; but the editors, to save their own faces and the printers', slipped in a little note to say that they had given the Latin addresses as they were received, though in some cases they had not quite understood the grammar and the construction used by the senders. No such criticism was ever recorded—or made—of a speech or a letter written by Sir John and he wrote something like 700 or 800 for the Senate.

"Of his personal quality it is difficult to speak. Not many people guessed how much genuine affection and real kindness his rather shy disposition led to his protecting under the cover of a rather formal manner. But among his pupils and friends there are those who look back to a long series of kindnesses, to gifts of valuable and useful books, to the little thoughts that shew realisation of the other man's needs and difficulties, to sudden little sentences that revealed in a quick and fugitive gleam something of the older man's heart—sentences that stayed with the younger man as a picture of the real Orator. To our generation he will always be 'the Orator', and his successor will never grudge him the name so long associated with Lecture Room VI., St John's, the rooms in I, New Court, the Senate House, and the study at Merton House."

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—The Master. *Treasurer*—Mr Cunningham. *1st Capt.*—F. W. Law. *2nd Capt.*—H. W. Shuker. *Hon. Sec.*—A. F. Dunlop. *Jun. Treas.*—W. E. Gaccon.

#### Henley Fund Committee.

A meeting of the Henley Fund Committee was held on June 9, 1922, in Mr Dunlop's rooms, St John's College, there being present the Master, Canon A. H. Prior, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr J. Collin (*Hon. Treasurer*), Mr G. L. Day (*Hon. Secretary*), and, at the invitation of the Committee, Mr Francis (*1st Boat Captain*).

The resignation from the Committee of the Rev. H. E. H. Coombes was accepted with regret, and Mr P. H. G. H. S. Hartley was elected to fill the vacancy.

After some discussion it was agreed not to send the 1st Boat to Henley, as it had not come up to expectations, but with a view to improving the College rowing in the future, the Committee voted a grant of £70 towards the expenses of a crew to be entered for the Thames Cup, the crew to consist of three First Boat Colours (two of whom would be in residence

next year) and five Freshmen or Second Year men from the Second and Third Boats.

The Treasurer reported that the income for the year 1921 including deposit interest and income from investments, was approximately £70.

The Committee decided to ask the L.M.B.C. to bring to the notice of members of the Club at the Annual Meeting the importance of adding new subscribers to the Henley Fund every year, and in particular to ask all members of the First Boat on going down to become subscribers to the extent of at least 2s. 6d. a year.

#### Henley, 1922.

On account of the fact that so many members of both the First and the Second May Boats were going down, it was not thought to the best advantage of the Club to send the May Boat *en masse* to Henley, since on the form shewn in the Mays they were unlikely to do great things there, and any experience derived from the training would not have been returned to benefit the Club in the following terms. So an Eight was made up consisting mainly of first year men, with a backing of three May Colours; the idea of this was to give the Freshmen experience of Henley, racing abreast, etc., which would be useful to the Club in succeeding years. They were ably and enthusiastically coached by Hartley, but even so the experiment cannot be said to have succeeded as well as one expected, and the form shewn was not quite up to what was anticipated. They drew Trinity Hall on the first day, and had Bucks station. They held them at the start, but the Hall gradually drew away, and kept their form better than the Lady Margaret crew, who lost by 1½ lengths.

The crew consisted of:

- J. A. K. Martyn (*bow*)
- 2 W. E. Gaccon
- 3 L. H. Macklin
- 4 G. A. D. Tait
- 5 L. S. Mayne
- 6 A. F. Dunlop
- 7 F. W. Law
- H. W. Shuker (*stroke*)
- J. R. M. Simmons (*cox*).

The Club takes this opportunity of wishing good luck to those of its members who have gone down at the end of the May Term. Also congratulations to Hartley, who rowed bow in the Leander crew, which won the Grand Challenge Cup—may he send us many good oars from Eton!

## Balance Sheet, Henley Fund, 1922.

| Cr.                       |    | Dr. |    |  |          |
|---------------------------|----|-----|----|--|----------|
| £                         | s. | d.  | £  | s.   | d.       |
| By                        |    |     | To |  |          |
| Balance from 1921 ..      | 2  | 12  | 4  | Entrance fee ..  | 5 5 0    |
| Grant from Henley Fund .. | 70 | 0   | 0  | Boatman's Expenses ..  | 19 0 0   |
| Collected from College .. | 57 | 10  | 0  | Banham, Cartage ..   | 8 10 0   |
| Collected from Crew:      |    |     |    | Chambers, House ..   | 38 11 0  |
| 9 Members ..              | 59 | 0   | 0  | Marshall, Catering (Balance) ..                                      | 89 12 0  |
| 1 Spare Man ..            | 7  | 0   | 0  | Repayment of Loan to Boat Club Funds, lent as Deposit to Marshall .. | 25 0 0   |
| 1 Coach ..                | 5  | 0   | 0  | Giles, Hire of Extra Beds ..   | 6 2 6    |
|                           | 71 | 0   | 0  | Do., Repair at House   | 15 0 0   |
|                           |    |     |    | Waiter, Gratuity ..  | 1 0 0    |
|                           |    |     |    | Lunch and other Expenses at Marlow ..                                | 2 7 6    |
|                           |    |     |    | Purchase of Lemonade and Biscuits ..                                 | 7 6      |
|                           |    |     |    | Hire of Bicycle for Coach ..   | 1 5 0    |
|                           |    |     |    | Captain's Minor Expenses ..  | 5 0      |
|                           |    |     |    | Cheque Book ..   | 4 0      |
|                           |    |     |    |  | 198 4 6  |
|                           |    |     |    | To Balance at Bank ..  | 2 17 10  |
|                           |    |     |    |  | £201 2 4 |
|                           |    |     |    |  | £201 2 4 |

## October Term, 1922.

The feverish and commendable activity of the Hon. Sec. at the beginning of the October Term resulted in about 40 Freshmen starting to learn to row, some of whom were of a promising weight; the number has since reduced itself to about 30. Such of these enthusiasts who had never rowed before were introduced to the fundamentals of the art in the usual way, by tubbing and occasional outings in VIII's. It was hoped to produce six crock VIII's, but several men were incapacitated by boils (which complaint unfortunately invaded the Club in almost epidemic form), so there were only five VIII's, coached respectively by Shuker, Dunlop, Breffit, Harris, and Macklin. The races were held on Nov. 17th and 18th, and Harris's crew won. The VIII consisted of:

- 1 C. C. Bone (*bow*)
  - 2 D. J. H. MacLennan
  - 3 J. H. Gregory
  - 4 M. F. A. Keen
  - 5 G. A. D. Tait
  - 6 T. H. A. Ely
  - 7 K. P. Burnett
- D. S. Heesom (*stroke*)  
P. K. Feather (*cox*).

The form shown throughout was on the whole a little above the average of crock VIII's; Harris's crew was particularly noticeable on account of a preponderance of leg-drive over everything else—a very pleasing sight in a crock VIII.

## The Light Fours.

We put on a four consisting of:

- 1 R. E. Breffit (*bow*)
- 2 A. F. Dunlop
- 3 F. W. Law (*steers.*)
- H. W. Shuker (*stroke*).

H. B. Playford (Jesus) began the coaching, and would have taken the crew for a week had not Law been indisposed for three days of this, on which days the IV did not go out. Mr E. Hall Craggs took on after Playford, very kindly coming up for the purpose and coaching us with great skill (and great patience!) right up to the races. The crew, however, did not as a whole master the idea of four-oared rowing in the time, and were beaten by 18 secs. in 8 mins. 35 secs. by Jesus "A" crew, who eventually lost the final by 5 secs. It must, however, be said that for a beaten crew their race up the Long Reach, where some 60 yards was made up, was particularly fine.

## — The Pearson and Wright Sculls.

There were 6 entries. The two preliminary heats were rowed on November 15th, F. W. Law winning the 1st and A. F. Dunlop the 2nd. The final was rowed on November 16th, Dunlop winning a good race by 4 secs. in 10 mins. 7 secs. This time, although there was a strong head wind and (for the Cam) a steady stream, did not encourage the winner to enter for the Colquhouns, which took place on November 20th to 23rd, and were won by T. D. A. Collet (Pembroke), last year's runner-up.

## University Trial Eights.

Four men were tried before the Light Four Races. These were:—G. L. Elliot-Smith, R. B. T. Craggs, both Freshmen, J. R. M. Simmons, and A. F. Dunlop. None of them survived more than two days.

After the IV's F. W. Law and H. W. Shuker were given the places of 7 and stroke in "A" crew, where they remained until the lock to lock on November 20, in which this Trial were 43 secs. faster than the other. F. W. Law was then moved to "6", the positions then remaining the same for the rest of the term. Both Law and Shuker suffered largely during the first few weeks from the effects of Henley and of their recent "four-oar" rowing. At "6", however, Law eventually regained his form of last year—and as such was the most noteworthy man in the boat.



match before the Varsity match, must surely be the limit of misfortune. O. R. Fulljames and H. H. Fagnani have both played for the Varsity—the latter being a reserve finally—but with neither obtaining their “blues” we are left without the usual splashes of colour in next Term’s photo.



D. P. THRES

To continue with the account of the season, we next met Christ’s, and defeated them after a wonderful second half, in which the outsiders handled a slippery ball in the rain in true pre-war “Quin” style. Fulljames obtained five tries, and the eventual score was 24-11.

We then met Corpus in the return game, and defeated them after a good fight by 14-11. A draw of 11 points all with Caius followed, a mistaken idea that a Caius man was in touch enabling them to draw level in the last minute of the game—the old adage of “play to the whistle” being well exemplified. Our next match produced a very creditable win of 19-0 over New Brighton, after which Pembroke and Clare were each defeated 19 points to 3. Against the former, the eight outside formation was tried, and was quite a success—the seven forwards getting the ball back well. The Term finished with a victory over

Emmanuel in the return game by 24 points to *nil*.

We now come to one of the most pleasing features of the season—the success of the 2nd XV. Last year our 2nd had to be seen to be believed! This year they are a good team, capable of providing understudies for the 1st. It was lack of these when injuries occurred that robbed us of a considerably higher place in the League last year.

The 3rd XV. has not been successful, but that is not a matter of surprise as it has been drawn on largely by the other teams, and is in consequence not a team, but a collection of individuals out for an afternoon’s exercise.

In summing up, a few words of advice may not be out of place. Every man in the team must remember never to

pass to anyone in a worse position than himself. This is a fundamental principle that is not always remembered. The tackling throughout the team, with one or two exceptions, is inclined to be high. The outsiders must remember *not* to draw up when passing—several tries having been lost through this lately.

With regard to the pack, the chief faults to be remedied are in tackling from the line out, getting round behind the loose scrummages, and backing up in rushes. With these remedied we will have a really good level pack.

The following have been playing more or less regularly in the 1st XV.:

|                                  |                       |                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|                                  | <i>Back.</i>          |                   |
|                                  | †S. Walker.           |                   |
|                                  | <i>Threequarters.</i> |                   |
| †E. C. Marchant                  |                       | W. H. L. Harrison |
| *D. P. Thres ( <i>Capt.</i> )    |                       | *R. A. Layton     |
| *O. R. Fulljames ( <i>Sec.</i> ) |                       | G. A. C. Field.   |
|                                  | <i>Halves.</i>        |                   |
| *G. O. Hovil                     |                       | †C. W. Walker     |
| P. O. Walker.                    |                       |                   |
|                                  | <i>Forwards.</i>      |                   |
| *H. H. Fagnani                   |                       | †J. H. McLellan   |
| *J. Walton                       |                       | †J. B. Wilson     |
| *E. van Millingen                |                       | J. P. Hurll       |
| †D. H. Sanderson                 |                       | H. S. Magnay.     |
| †P. B. Brittain                  |                       |                   |

\* Denotes old colour. † Denotes new colour.

The College team are paying a visit to Cologne at the end of the vacation to play the Army of the Rhine, and are looking forward to a most enjoyable time. Mr B. W. F. Armitage has very kindly promised to present the Club with a loving cup if they emerge victorious, and this, we trust, will be found adorning the table at the next Rugger dinner.

H. H. F.

#### Results:

| Date.     | Opponents.      | Ground. | Result. | Points |          |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
|           |                 |         |         | For.   | Against. |
| Oct. 17th | King’s          | Home    | Won     | 38     | 0        |
| “ 20th    | Trinity         | Away    | Lost    | 6      | 12       |
| “ 24th    | Emmanuel        | Home    | Lost    | 16     | 19       |
| “ 26th    | Corpus          | Home    | Lost    | 3      | 6        |
| “ 30th    | Jesus           | Away    | Lost    | 0      | 17       |
| Nov. 1st  | Christ’s        | Home    | Won     | 21     | 11       |
| “ 3rd     | St. Catharine’s | Home    | Drawn   | 0      | 0        |
| “ 14th    | Corpus          | Away    | Won     | 14     | 11       |
| “ 16th    | Caius           | Away    | Drawn   | 11     | 11       |
| “ 18th    | New Brighton    | Home    | Won     | 19     | 0        |
| “ 27th    | Pembroke        | Away    | Won     | 19     | 3        |
| Dec. 5th  | Clare           | Home    | Won     | 19     | 3        |
| “ 7th     | Emmanuel        | Away    | Won     | 24     | 0        |

Five matches were scratched by our opponents.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The present season was begun with great hopes both for our 1st and our 2nd XI. Unfortunately, in the case of the 1st XI, at any rate, these hopes can hardly be said to have been realised. 'Varsity trials are a mixed blessing it would seem; certainly from the College point of view. Then injury or liability to injury has prevented us from making full use of friendly matches in order to build up our team.

Our task at the beginning of the season seemed easier than it really was; there were four old colours up—A. L. Thomas, J. T. Barker, F. M. Eagles, and D. J. Fleming—while P. E. M. Mellor, F. A. L. Wellard and R. A. Dobson had played frequently for the 1st XI. last season. Of these, Thomas and Fleming played in the Seniors' match, and Mellor was given a trial for the 'Varsity later. With A. L. Thomas playing for the 'Varsity then, our weakness obviously lay forward, for with Barker and Fleming as backs, and Eagles and Mellor as halves, the defence was comparatively complete, since C. T. P. Lowe last season had shown quite good form in goal. However, we were fortunate enough in having some good Freshmen. J. Fleming (back), J. Elliott Smith (outside left) and V. C. Powell (goal) played in the Freshmen's match, the back playing sufficiently well to merit games in the following trials. Besides these, T. W. Pennington (inside left), E. N. Brooke (outside left), W. E. Mounsey (right half), K. Long Brown (outside right) have shown distinctly good form and promise to be of great service to the College.

For our first league game *v.* Clare, Eagles having strained a thigh muscle, we played the following team:—Lowe; Barker, D. J. Fleming; Mellor, J. Fleming, Mounsey; Elliott Smith, Edwards, Wellard, Pennington, and Brooke. The defence was very sound, Fleming at centre half being conspicuous for the amount of work he did. However, the forwards were not convincing in front of goal, several good openings from both wings being spoiled by weak shooting. The game was quite fast, the Clare forwards being very dashing; but their passing was not very accurate, and so our goal was seldom in danger. On the other hand, their goal had some narrow escapes; once indeed we scored, but Edwards was given offside, although he was lying on the ground and taking no active part in the play at that time. The game ended in a draw 0-0. It showed our lack of a centre forward, neither Edwards or Wellard being capable of leading the line well; so for our next match against Emmanuel, Eagles having recovered, he was played centre forward with Wellard inside right. This did not improve matters, and though we led 1-0 at half-time and even during the second half managed to keep our opponents in their own half most of the time, they

broke away on about six occasions, scoring on four of them. This showed weakness in defence, and was to a large extent due to their getting too far up in order to help the forwards, and then not being able to recover soon enough for the speedy Emmanuel attack. Wellard scored a second goal, but the game ended in a loss 4-2.

For our match against Trinity another arrangement was tried, J. Fleming going centre forward, Mellor centre, and Eagles left half. Though the final result was 0-0, this was a decided improvement, Fleming distributing well and being decidedly unlucky in having several good shots charged down when a goal seemed imminent. Thus far—two points out of six, which though one point better than last season for the same number of games, is not particularly bright. However, the next few games showed considerable improvement. Though playing two reserves in the return match with Emmanuel, we won 4-0, and, while this score flattered us, we were undoubtedly superior that day. Against Queens' we had our full side out, Long Brown being tried instead of Elliott

Smith on the right wing. This game, out at Barton Road, on a heavy ground, was largely spoiled by the wind, first one side having the advantage and then the other. They won the toss, and were one up at half time; but immediately on resuming, Pennington got the ball, dribbled past several opponents, and shot from about 30 yards range. The shot was not a difficult one, and the goal keeper would have saved easily had a Queens' back not insisted on making sure of it. The result was that both touched it—each out of reach of the other—and so neither stopped it. From this early success the team played up well, and some very good work was done on the left by Eagles, Brooke and Pennington, who showed a complete understanding of one another. However, Queens' defence was resolute, and their forwards relieving them from time to time with some good movements, they managed to



D. J. FLEMING



keep us out. For our return match *v.* Clare, Elliott Smith was back at outside right, but otherwise the team was the same. From the outset we took a grip of the game, which was never relaxed, backs, halves and forwards working very well together. On a heavy ground, our passing was quite a feature, and it was no surprise when J. Fleming got the first goal, the ball being turned into goal by a defender, though it would easily have reached the net had its course not been obstructed. Wellard next scored with a very fine shot, and at half time we led 2—0. Play in the second half was even more in our favour, and good combination among the forwards and halves enabled Pennington, Eagles and Fleming to add to the score.

The same team played against Pembroke away, and for the first half played quite as well, a goal from Pennington giving us the advantage at half time. The spirit of this game was excellent, but play certainly was a little too vigorous to say the least. After half time Pembroke were seen to greater advantage, and managed to get two goals before Pennington replied a few minutes from time with the equaliser, 2—2.

Our next match against Queens' saw A. L. Thomas at inside right, and Long Brown on the wing. This arrangement showed distinct promise, the forward line being more dangerous when it got away, but of course one could not expect a complete understanding after this change. The game was very fast. The first half was keenly contested, but St. John's had slightly the upper hand, and from a centre by Brooke, Fleming gave us the lead with a good first time shot. From the restart Queens' made a great effort to draw level, but our reply to this was equally emphatic, and very nearly resulted in our increasing our lead. A very exciting tussle ensued, both goals having dangerous moments, but the result remained the same. For our last match this Term, against Downing, we were without Eagles, who was still suffering from slight concussion, contracted during a "friendly" with Emmanuel. This rather disorganised the team; D. J. Fleming played centre half, Mellor left half, while Kefford came in at left back. The team as a whole had rather a bad day, and it was not solely due to these changes that we lost 3—1. Play was more even than the score indicates, several attempts by our forwards being very unlucky. The backs were none too sure at times, and two of Downing's goals would easily have been prevented had we been at full strength. It is only fair to add that Downing were not at full strength either.

During the vac., the 1st XI, while staying for a week-end at the College mission, has arranged to play matches with two of the London Colleges—University and Imperial.

These matches should be invaluable as practice for next term, when, as the league table shows, our chances are not altogether negligible.

Lowe in goal has played quite well, though he suffers by comparison with Rayns, who kept goal during the last three seasons. He has not yet learned how and when to "come out". The backs have not showed as good an understanding as was expected from two old Colours; except in perhaps two of the games they have been quite safe. The halves, except that they have at times been slow in recovering, have played consistently well, their tackling and passing being very good. The inclusion of Fleming in the forward line has been its making as a line, for though all of the others are individually quite good, they had hitherto just failed to get together. Fleming is, however, inclined to shoot too soon. Pennington at inside left has proved quite useful, his dribbling being very good. Brooke and he made a very promising wing. The following have been awarded 1st XI. Colours:—P. E. M. Mellor, J. Fleming, T. W. Pennington.

Our 2nd XI has done much better; in fact, apart from a defeat, 5—2, by Selwyn, its record is very good. In this match the team and the defence in particular played badly, and were much below their usual form. A list of league matches is given. So far, the 2nd XI has lost 3 points out of 20, and are second to Selwyn. Its ambition is to win promotion to the 2nd Division of the League; our return match with Selwyn will be a deciding factor.

|                         |                 | Goals |     |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----|
|                         |                 | P.    | A.  |
| St. John's H. <i>v.</i> | Caius H.        | H.    | 3 0 |
|                         | Selwyn          | H.    | 2 5 |
|                         | Magdalene       | H.    | 2 1 |
|                         | Pembroke H.     | A.    | 5 1 |
|                         | Corpus          | A.    | 0 2 |
|                         | King's          | A.    | 8 0 |
|                         | St. Catharine's | A.    | 3 3 |
|                         | St. Catharine's | H.    | 4 3 |
|                         | Corpus          | H.    | 5 1 |
|                         | Caius H.        | A.    | 5 2 |

An account of the College Soccer activities would be incomplete without mention of our 3rd XI. At least a dozen matches were arranged with the idea of giving everyone who wanted it an opportunity of playing and of discovering possible talent for the 2nd XI. Also as it was felt that many men were not getting enough exercise, these games were supplemented by practice matches involving only members of our own College.

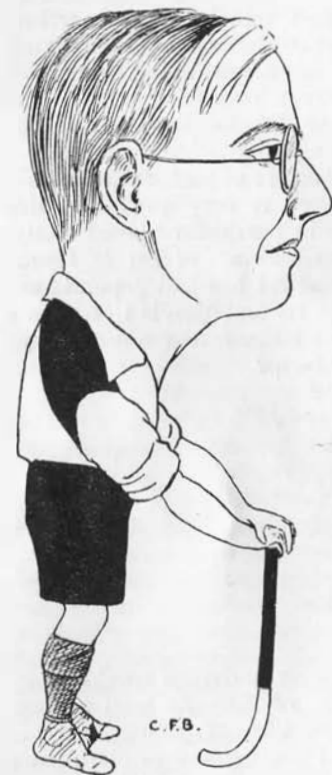
This season the College has no representative in the 'Varsity side. A. L. Thomas was played till he strained his foot in the match against the Army, and by the time of his

recovery, other men had more or less played themselves into the side. He has indeed been unfortunate in not being able so far to strike his form of last season, and although this is undoubtedly only a matter of time, his chance has now gone.

### HOCKEY CLUB.

At the beginning of this season we found only three old Colours in residence. These comprised two forwards, G. O. Hovil and G. S. Graham, the captain and secretary respectively, and a goal keeper, L. G. Saunders. There were, it is true, rumours of I. C. Bell's returning to the scene of his many activities, but these were later falsified.

As the result of a few trial games, it was at once evident that there was an abundance of keen and plucky players from whom to select the side. What was still more encouraging was that several players were included in the 'Varsity Trials. In the Freshers' Trial both J. W. Smellie, of Felsted, and T. Finnegan, of Dublin University, acquitted themselves creditably without doing anything particularly brilliant. In a further Trial, M. L. Thomas, a Freshman, who had hitherto been hiding his light under a second XV Rigger scrum, was included, and later allowed himself to be persuaded that hockey was after all his true métier. Later still G. O. Hovil, after recovering from a concussion sustained at Rigger, played for the 'Varsity twice. So much for the part the Club has taken in 'Varsity hockey.



G. O. HOVIL

In College hockey the first eleven at once proved itself quite a dangerous combination. The chief difficulty lay in finding a centre-half. This was overcome in a somewhat curious way. C. G. Brewer was playing in goal one match and spent a particularly dangerous and unpleasant afternoon

as a result of the weakness at half. We can only suppose that his suggestion that M. L. Thomas should play centre-half in future instead of forward was directly attributable to the unaccustomed energy he spent in picking the ball out of the net. Anyhow Thomas was moved, and at once the new formation proved a great success, particularly as it allowed Lutley to return to his old place of back, where he and Finnegan soon settled down together. There is still unfortunately a certain amount of wildness in the defence directly it comes up against a fast forward line. They are all inclined to swing blindly at their man instead of waiting for the psychological moment and then tackling crisply and with both eyes very much open and on the ball. The wing halves too are apt in attack to get off the line of the opposing backs' clearances to their wing men, but both these points will soon be overcome by a little more experience.

The forwards are quite fast, but are not very well together yet. The right wing, composed of G. S. Graham and J. W. Smellie, is distinctly the stronger, and has put in some very effective work. At left inside Morrison has worked hard, but often spoils promising work by taking his eye off the ball at the critical moment; he must remember too that an inside forward has no right to dribble the ball in the circle unless he is absolutely certain that no one will eventually get near enough to spoil his shot.

No one has as yet made a preëmptive bid for the position of left outside, though Ispahani has played there in most of the matches. He would improve his play considerably if he could do away with an exaggerated swing of the stick when centering, and learn to hit just as hard and more quickly by greater use of his wrists.

At centre-forward Hovil has worked hard, but is possibly a shade too individualistic. Perhaps his confidence in the left wing has been shaken, and so he prefers going through on his own when the right wing is well marked. He has not been able to play in all the matches, but he should certainly prove more effective next term when he gets going with the rest of his line.

Taking everything into consideration, however, there is no doubt that a very useful side is being built up, and we can only wish them luck in the First League next term. This League has, by the way, been changed so that now only one match is played with each College, and not two as last season. With reasonable luck they ought certainly to finish considerably higher than the somewhat humble position they occupied last year.

Of the 2nd XI it is rather hard to write. In the search for talent it has been found necessary frequently to change the composition of the team, and so any criticism is obviously

rather unfair, for the same side has hardly ever played in two consecutive matches. As a natural consequence of this the defence has been at times very shaky; they either settle down too late in the game or else suddenly throw up the sponge in the last few minutes of the game. They would do well to benefit by the criticism offered to the First Eleven.

The forwards are quite good in mid-field, but do not finish their work with enough dash. They must shoot more quickly and generally show more bustle in the circle. These faults will however probably right themselves next Term when the side for the League games is finally settled upon and has played together for a few matches.

C. G. Brewer in goal has given many admirable displays, but is at times unlucky in the moment he selects to come out of goal to meet forwards who have broken through. The backs are a little inclined to get out of place without properly covering each other. They play, however, with plenty of vim and enthusiasm. The halves are very hard working, and with a little more experience should do well. The forwards are fortunate in possessing a very good outside right in G. M. Tanner, who presents them with many good openings, of which they should learn to take greater advantage.

All things considered, the prospects for next Term are quite promising. Appended is a list of the matches played with their results:

| FIRST ELEVEN. |      |       |        |        |          |
|---------------|------|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| Played.       | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Goals. |          |
|               |      |       |        | For.   | Against. |
| 15            | 8    | 4     | 3      | 63     | 48       |

The four losses were to Caius (2) and King's (2); drawn games with Emmanuel, Pembroke and Queens'; wins over Trinity (2), Jesus, Christ's (2), Fitzwilliam Hall, Trinity Hall, and the Cam Hockey Club.

| SECOND ELEVEN. |      |       |        |        |          |
|----------------|------|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| Played.        | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Goals. |          |
|                |      |       |        | For.   | Against. |
| 13             | 7    | 6     | —      | 43     | 35       |

### ATHLETICS.

At the beginning of the season the College was rather badly handicapped by having only two old Colours, the President and Secretary, in residence, but good material was soon discovered among the Freshmen in the trials. Also one or two Seniors have made considerable improvement since last year. Among the Freshmen, F. A. Ollett and E. J. Bland, 2nd and 3rd respectively in the public schools mile last July at Stamford Bridge, and J. Elliott Smith, winner of the Freshmen's hurdles, are particularly worthy of mention. D. A. Waring also gives promise of becoming a very fine weight-putter.

The beating of Emmanuel in the preliminary round of the inter-College competition by 51 points to 47 was a very

creditable performance, as neither the President or Secretary or E. J. Bland were able to compete owing to injuries. The individual winners of events were K. Long Brown, 100 yards; E. C. Marchant, 440 yards; L. K. Wills, two miles; J. Elliott Smith, 120 yards hurdles (in which event the College obtained all three places); W. A. P. Fisher, 220 yards low hurdles; D. A. Waring, the weight; and C. A. Nery, the long jump. Special mention must be made of E. C. Marchant, who competed in three events, the 100 yards and high jump (3rd place). He finished up by running an excellent quarter-mile in 55 secs. dead. The result of the meeting depended on this race, and by winning it he assured us of victory.

After the meeting the President awarded Colours to the above, and also to F. A. Ollett, who finished second in both the half and mile.

In the next round Pembroke defeated us rather heavily, as we only won one event, the 220 yards low hurdles, W. A. P. Fisher being again successful. L. K. Wills ran a splendid half against the "blue" and international runner, D. G. A. Lowe, only being beaten by a few yards.

Next Term the College ought to field a really good relay team in the inter-Collegiate relays, and there is every reason to suppose that we shall turn the tables on Pembroke in the two miles' relay.

It seems a pity that more time is not given to athletics, for, after all, running is the basis of all games, besides being an excellent exercise, and one particularly suited for those who are unable to give the time necessary to ordinary field sports.

J. S. N.

### RIFLE CLUB.

President—The Master. Captain—C. A. Shillan. Hon. Sec.—L. S. Mayne.

Until last Term the College Rifle Club had never been properly reconstituted on a pre-war basis, but recently attempts have been made to reorganise the Club.

During the past Term two inter-College shooting matches have been held, one against King's on November 7th, and another against Caius on November 17th. Both these matches were won. Scores:

|            |                       | 200<br>Yds. | 500<br>Yds. | Ttl. |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| v. King's. | C. A. Shillan (Capt.) | 29          | 30          | 60   |
|            | G. M. Guinness        | 30          | 29          | 59   |
|            | G. E. Blackman        | 33          | 29          | 62   |

Grand Total 181

King's .. Grand Total 151  
St. John's won by 30 points.

|           |                                |       |    |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|----|
| v. Caius. | C. A. Shillan ( <i>Capt.</i> ) | .. .. | 29 |
|           | W. G. Lang-Anderson            | .. .. | 36 |
|           | L. S. Mayne                    | .. .. | 36 |
|           | H. C. Rogers                   | .. .. | 33 |
|           | G. E. Blackman                 | .. .. | 33 |
|           | G. M. Guinness                 | .. .. | 32 |
|           | R. E. Wood                     | .. .. | 30 |
|           | A. R. Nix                      | .. .. | 25 |

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Grand Total 254

Caius .. Grand Total 240  
 St. John's won by 14 points.

We congratulate C. A. Shillan on having shot for the 'Varsity against Oxford at Bisley in July, and also on having won the College cup, beating G. M. Guinness by one point.

#### ETON FIVES CLUB.

This Term is not one in which many matches are played, and therefore material for descriptive notes is somewhat meagre. Only one match *v.* Selwyn, has been played, which we won, 3—1, the first pair, J. G. Holt and S. B. Taylor, winning both matches, the second pair, J. W. Harmer and R. A. Dobson, winning one. The few practice games have not brought to light any new star, but several useful men have appeared. Holt has improved enormously, and is a very good and reliable player; the same can hardly be said of Taylor, who has not been up to last year's standard. Harmer is energetic almost to excess, and keen, but is far from being a neat player, and has rather a weak left hand. Dobson is improving steadily, and shews considerable promise, while there are others of less ability who all shew keenness. Mr Raven, when induced to turn out, is always good, but his numerous engagements have prevented him from playing this Term, though we hope to have his help next Term, when a good fixture list is expected.

The Club needs as much support as possible, and it is hoped that any hitherto hidden adept at Eton Fives will sign his name next Term and play for his own enjoyment and for the benefit of the College.

#### RUGBY FIVES CLUB.

In spite of the fact that the four has not been at full strength on any occasion, we have succeeded in winning two out of the three matches played this Term. In the match against Clare the team turned out was rather weak, and lost by three matches to one. A stronger four beat Sidney, in spite of their new court, by the narrow margin of one game. Of the Freshmen, H. Riddell and C. W. Oatley are the most

promising, though the latter might use his head more. G. O. Hovil's hard hitting has been badly missed. The team has been drawn from:—O. R. Fulljames, G. A. Cole, H. Riddell, J. N. A. Ray, C. W. Oatley, J. H. McLellan. The prospects for next Term are quite good, especially should the team be able to turn out regularly at full strength.

#### BOXING.

St John's was one of the few Colleges to send in a boxing team for the inter-Collegiate competition, which took place on November 20th in the C.U.B. and F.C. gymnasium.

The following were our representatives:

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| G. S. Graham     | 9st.        |
| F. A. L. Wellard | 10st. 2lbs. |
| J. J. Nery       | 11st. 6lbs. |
| J. P. Huril      | Heavy.      |

We were drawn against Christ's—the ultimate winners—in the first round. We were beaten by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points. J. J. Nery fought well and beat his man on points. F. Wellard fought in an extremely plucky manner, and gained half a point for us by drawing with his opponent, who had all the advantage of weight, height and reach. We heartily congratulate him on his performance. Although we lost the other two contests, both the losers did their utmost. Both these contests were very close, the Christ's men winning on a points decision in each case.

A challenge cup was presented to the winning College this year by Dr Shillington Scales to encourage boxing throughout the University, particularly beginners. Boxing is at present one of the sports which very few men take up unless they have previously boxed at school. It is hoped by means of these inter-Collegiate competitions to attract people to box, who previously would not have done so on the plea that it was no use entering for any University trial as they knew nothing about boxing, and preferred to play games such as Rugger and Soccer, which they played before coming up here. If more keenness were shown in the minor contests such as the inter-College competition it would no doubt raise the standard of University boxing, putting it in a line with rowing, cricket, football, etc.

As these competitions were only begun last year the results obtained have been very gratifying, and high hopes can be held for the future of College boxing.

C. A. Nery, who was to have represented us, was unable to do so owing to his not having recovered from his strenuous contest in the fixture against the Army at Aldershot. He is to be very heartily congratulated on winning his fight,

especially as the loser was Major Martel, who is the Imperia Service champion of several years standing.

We saw J. J. Nery boxing in the 'Varsity "A" team against Guy's Hospital in the Corn Exchange. He showed excellent form, and had his man out within a minute of the start of the second round.

It is hoped that more Johnians will take up boxing in the future, and that St John's will be well represented in the 'Varsity team next year. Any information with regard to competitions can be obtained from C. A. Nery, Hon. Sec. C.U.B. and F.C., or from H. J. Simmons.

#### COLLEGE LECTURES.

The first College lecture of the Term was given in the Hall by Mr G. Udney Yule, on 27th October, on "Evolution". It was illustrated by a series of remarkable lantern slides exhibiting diagrammatically the statistics worked out by Dr Willis and others. The favourite adjective of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, published in 1859, is "slight", and it is upon the assumption of slight, though continuous, changes that the whole of the popular XIXth century theory of evolution was based. Mr Yule, however, claimed, and demonstrated with apparently overwhelming force that the figures he adduced proved the contrary; that change in biological species was either so extraordinarily slight as to be negligible or else definitely cataclysmic. The real changes that have been produced in certain defined and well-known classes of plants and reptiles show, on a statistical analysis, either an enormously long series of similar reduplications or else plain manifestations of irregular interruption due to external events. Evolution, as a practical scientific doctrine, had been tried and had been found wanting in many fields to which it was most suitably applicable, the suggestion was, therefore, that slight variations from type only explained a small proportion of the known changes even in historical time in numerous genera. The theory had in fact broken down, and, while our evidence was as yet too fragmentary to enable us to construct another, the time was ripe for a more serious consideration of known and surmised cataclysms as a definite and formative agency in many of the fields of natural science.

Mr Brindley gave the second lecture of the Term with Mr Yule in the chair. His subject was "The Sailing Ship: Past and Present", and he gave a graphic and—considering the time at his disposal—an extraordinarily detailed account of its development from Dynastic Egypt to the 20th century; his discourse was illustrated by a full and admirable series of lantern slides.

The evolution of sailing ships has been on the whole a quiet and steady process, marked rather by increasing efficiency than increasing complexity; indeed, simplicity both of hull-form and sail-plan is the dominant characteristic of the modern racing cutter and—perhaps less obviously—of the 19th century clipper; it seems essential to real speediness.

The lecturer showed how the modern European sailing-ship results from the combination of two lines of development—in the Mediterranean and in the North Sea. The former he traced through the ships of Egyptians (river-boats mainly) Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, to the familiar "galleys" of, for instance, the Battle of Lepanto, the essence of the type, especially in ships of war, being that sails were only supplementary to slave-worked oars and—large, square and clumsy—could be used only for running before a fair wind.

The North Sea development was of much greater importance, for the stormier conditions required a stouter and more seaworthy form of hull, and the unsuitability of rowing and shortage of slave oarsmen produced a greater reliance on wind and sails for progression. The first North Sea form we know of, the Viking ships, were by no means primitive, undeveloped vessels: their hulls at any rate (of which Fortune has preserved us some examples) were highly efficient and very beautiful. The ships of the Norman Conquest, as roughly portrayed in the Bayeux tapestry, were of this Viking type—simple, double-ended clinker-built boats, at most partially decked, rising to high posts at stem and stern, and provided with but a single mast and sail. For some centuries after this the tale was one of retrogression. On warships "castles" appeared both fore and aft, spoilt the balance of the hull and delayed the introduction of foresails and rigs with more than one mast; merchant ships were spoiled by being designed to carry too heavy a cargo. Advance came in the 15th and 16th centuries, when Mediterranean and Northern traditions were fused by the sailors of Venice, Genoa, England, and Spain, and vessels were produced which do not in essence differ from those of to-day. Columbus' *Santa Maria*, the most famous ship of the period, though only 90 feet long in the hull, had three masts and a bowsprit which carried a large sprit-sail; the lateen-sail on her mizzen-mast—ancestor of all fore-and-aft sails—came to European ships from the Near East at the end of the Middle Ages.

The tale of development from Columbus' time to the Present day, from the *Santa Maria* through the "Sovereign of the Seas", the "Victory" and others to the "Cutty Sark", most famous of the China clippers, occupied the greater part of the lecture, and was presented with a wealth of fascinating detail. We were shown how the bracketing of the overhanging fore-castle grew out in a projecting fore-peak, only

to be abandoned—completely and suddenly—when the “Victory”, after suffering heavily under raking fire at Trafalgar, was refitted with a solid built-up bow; how the fore- and after-castles were gradually levelled down to the deck-line; how the bowsprit grew out into jibboom and flying-jibboom with all manner of curious rigging and canvas, then retired again inboard and became a mere “stump”; how head-sails developed and the fore-and-aft rig of the mizzen mast.

The lecturer concluded with a description of the great Tea-Races and enthusiastic praise of the clippers who took part in them. We are sure that few of those present could be insensible to the beauty of these supreme products of 19th century nautical science as presented in the slides or could fail to be fired by the enthusiasm of the lecturer.

A very large audience collected on 1st December to hear the last College lecture of the Term by Ian Hay, a former editor of the EAGLE, on “The Truth about Authors”. Every normal person has hidden away in some secret place a youthful endeavour at a novel, poem, or play. From this beginning many of the greatest authors have attained to eminence by means of journalism, a profession recruited by men from every walk of life, many of whom find themselves impelled thereto by an overwhelming impulse, apparently at the decree of an inexorable fate.

The qualifications needed by an author were (a) creative ability, the capacity for penetrative observation and power to make use of many chance ideas, a talent not necessarily correlative with pure imagination; (b) a sense of character, and of the finer shades of difference between individuals which distinguish them from their neighbours without the appearance of any grotesque features suggesting marked differences; (c) ability to make a story readable, involving the difficulty of condensation. The modern short story has been due to a real public demand, and has attained in skilful hands a high degree of excellence. At this point the lecturer proceeded to give a most amusing description of recent developments in dialogue, particularly in writing plays for the stage, characterising the telephone as the embarrassed author’s salvation. (d) A sound critical faculty was essential. The author must be prepared ruthlessly to destroy much work which has cost him considerable pains if it does not reach what he knows to be the required standard of excellence. Much help can be obtained from an intelligent and sympathetic study of the published remarks of professional critics, but in this field particularly discrimination is a primary virtue.

The troubles of a popular author were manifold and considerable. A good play might easily be spoiled by a superfluous line, readily detected by the highly critical audiences of

modern times, by the failures of leading actors or the ambitions of a minor supernumerary. Such difficulties were experienced even more acutely by those who endeavoured to write for the American cinematograph companies. A zeal for high intellectual standard must not be carried too far when an attempt is being made to provide recreation for a wide public. Life is what we, as individuals, make it, and much of the current desire for the sordid and to “get below the surface” is unnatural and deplorable. The manifold pleasures of a writer like the lecturer were not confined to the conscious joy of creation, which is shared with all great artists. A morning’s correspondence frequently contained something more than requests for autographs—real human documents, often of pathetic interest. The feeling which such letters suggested must be very definitely that a sacred trust is left in the hands of any well-known author in moulding the thoughts and lightening the leisure moments of his generation.

The final word of advice to the audience was that they should all write in order that they might thus give expression to their thoughts, and therefore help others less fortunately situated to enjoy, or at least endure more patiently, the monotony of their working lives.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Prof. Rapson. *Treasurer*—Mr. Creed. *Musical Director*—Dr. Rootham. *Hon. Sec.*—O. R. Fulljames. *Committee*—D. D. Arundell, H. C. J. Peiris, H. V. Dicks, L. H. Macklin, L. H. Titterton, B. S. Jaquet, R. S. Maxwell, L. H. Harden.

The efforts of the Musical Society this Term have met with considerable success. At the first concert, held on Friday, October 20th, there was an attendance of over 70, and this led the Society to open the concerts to the whole College. In the past, when an attendance of 20 was considered very fair, it was difficult to arrange a programme without the same member performing even twice in the same evening, but this Term it has been possible to vary the programme much more, and this has necessarily made it more interesting, and speaks well for the growth of the Society. New talent was found among the Freshmen; special mention should be made of R. N. Martin, who performed at the first two concerts, his rendering of Bach’s Prelude and Fugue in F minor being especially pleasing, and of F. A. Richards and B. C. Nicholson, both violinists of the highest order, who have already made their mark at the C.U.M.C. concerts. The concerts were made more popular by the appearance of a quartet, consisting of H. C. J. Peiris, J. L. Herbage, L. H. Macklin, and O. R. Fulljames, which performed regularly. We hope to hear and see more of this quartet in the near future; they have already made their début at the C.U.M.C.

The first concert was held on October 20th, and it was a treat to perform before such a large and appreciative audience. R. N. Martin at the piano played with much feeling, and L. H. Titterton's three songs were well received. F. A. Richards played Bertini's *Andantino* arr. by Kreisler, very well, and we admired his technique, and L. H. Macklin sang two of the favourites of the *Old English Melodies* as arr. by Lane Wilson, "The Slighted Swain" and "False Phyllis". The quartet was perhaps the most popular of the items, and the "Franklyn's Dogge" by A. C. Mackenzie, an old favourite, was applauded to the extent of an encore. They also sang "Hilarity" by S. H. Dehn, and "The Long Day Closes" by Sullivan.

The second concert, held on Friday, November 3rd, was even better attended than the first, 75 being the total attendance. This shows that the existence of a Musical Society is making itself felt in the College. R. N. Martin again performed well at the piano, playing *Mazurke* No. 24, *Etude* No. 9, Op. 12, and "Berceux" by Chopin, the rendering of the last being perhaps his best. B. D. G. Robinson made his first appearance and sang "Sea Fever" by John Ireland, and "Sherwood", by James R. Dear. B. C. Nicholson appeared somewhat nervous, but his rendering of *Cazonetta*, Op. 35, Tschaikowsky, on the violin, was quite good. A. L. Thomas sang two selections from "Songs of Travel" (Vaughan Williams), and both were well received. The quartet obliged with an old English folk song arr. by Vaughan Williams, "Ward the Pirate" and also "Night" by Schubert. They were subsequently compelled to sing two encores. The programme of this concert was arranged by L. H. Titterton.

The greatest achievement of the Society was on November 17th, a concert in the Hall. Thanks to the untiring energies of some of the Committee, a lengthy programme was arranged, which included violin duets, violin solo, piano duets, quartets, and madrigals for five voices, tenor and baritone solos and part songs for male voices, rendered by a chorus of 32 voices. Our best soloists had been reserved for this concert, and H. C. J. Peiris and D. D. Arundell quite came up to our expectations, the former sang "Linden Lea" by Vaughan Williams, and amused his audience as much by his facial expression as by his vocal expression in "The Pretty Creature" (arr. Lane Wilson), while the latter's rendering of the Prologue, "Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo, accompanied by himself, was vociferously applauded, inasmuch that he sang as an encore "When Dull Care" by Richard Leveridge, arr. Lane Wilson. F. A. Richards and B. C. Nicholson played the Bach Concerto in D minor, and the quartet sang five songs, the most popular being "The Frog" by E. Newton. The Madrigals were also well sung, B. S.

Jaquet taking the alto part. "The River Spirits' Song" by R. L. de Pearsall, "Down in a Flow'ry Vale" by Festa (1541), and "Now in the Month of Maying" by Thomas Morley (1595) were sung. D. D. Arundell and B. C. Nicholson played two of the former's own duets—"The Miller of Dee" and "Boys and Girls come out to Play," and Richards played a violin solo, "Caprice Viennois" by Kreisler, with much feeling. The chorus sang "Drake's Drum" and the "Viking Song" by S. Coleridge-Taylor, and the "Cradle" song by Brahms, and were deservedly applauded.

We hope the Musical Society will extend its influence in this way by giving concerts to the whole College, and not merely give concerts to its own self. The idea of a concert in the College Hall once a Term is a sound one, and we hope it will continue.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Mr E. A. Benians. *Hon. Sec.*—A. D. Evans.

Apart from the conspicuous and disheartening absence of Freshmen from its meetings, the Society has enjoyed a most successful Term. The attendance has been rather above than below the average of last year, and the papers to which we have listened and the discussions in which we have joined have proved interesting and stimulating.

On October 25th the year's programme was most successfully opened by I. L. Evans in a brilliant paper (or rather discourse) on Napoleon III. The character of this famous adventurer offers ample scope for dashing and vigorous delineation, and his opportunities the reader used to the full. His clear treatment of his theme in all its aspects revealed an enviable learning, and masterly grasp of his subject, while his native wit added a touch of piquancy all too rare in our, perhaps, somewhat solemn proceedings.

In his paper on Eighteenth Century Policy, Mr Temperley demonstrated how the lack of what, for want of a more precise term we must call "soul", which characterises that epoch, pervaded the whole of its intellectual, political and artistic activities. The theory expounded and the discussion it provoked provided one of our most successful evenings. We had eagerly anticipated Mr Temperley's visit, and we were not disappointed.

The Term closed with a paper by D. W. A. Llewellyn on King Arthur. The subject was perhaps a little beyond many of the audience, but in treating it the reader displayed a most enthusiastic nationalism, and that is always refreshing. As far as one entirely unversed in the mysteries of Celtic lore could judge, his paper was at once scholarly and clear, and

certainly none could withhold their admiration for the dexterity with which he circumvented the fearsome tortuosities of his native Argus.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Debating Society this Term has not met with perhaps quite the success that such an institution deserves. It is not perhaps generally known that the Society was founded as early as 1873, and from the first appears to have been well supported, the average attendance at each debate being something like 70. But, unfortunately, since the war, owing to a combination of outside circumstances, the Society has not recovered its former prosperity; a large number of R.N. and other officers and cadets in 1919 set the Society once more on its legs, and successive Presidents have continued the good work, in spite of terrible difficulties. The debates, however, have never been really well attended, a fact which may partly be accounted for by the unprecedented increase in the number of other societies in the University, but even then an average attendance of 20 hardly does justice to the corporate spirit of so large a College.

The debates this Term have been on every conceivable kind of topic, from the political to the deliberately fatuous, and an endeavour has thus been made to cater for all tastes. Suggestions for improvements and for subjects for debate are always welcomed by any of the officers.

This Term, under the presidency of Mr Guinness, the Society has entertained Christ's College, when the House decided that civilization was not a failure; Fitzwilliam Hall helped us to reject Liberalism as a working possibility, and Emmanuel were largely instrumental in avoiding a condemnation of the modern novel. Amongst ourselves, we decided that "there is no reason why people who live in glass houses should not throw stones", that we approved of the Coalition Near Eastern policy, and that America has been of some service to civilization. A debate of a frivolous nature and an impromptu completed the Term's programme.

Next Term it is hoped that a visit can be made to Girton, and as only a limited number can be entertained, preference will be given to the more regular attendants at debates. Recently the rule of *ad hoc* membership has been suspended, and all members of the College Amalgamated Club are now *ipso facto* members of the Debating Society. The officers for the Lent Term, 1923, are as follows:—

President—A. W. Butterworth. Vice-President—S. Hulme.  
Secretary—H. H. Ringwood. Treasurer—J. S. Snowden. Com-  
mittee—A. F. Dunlop and H. W. Padley.

#### LAW SOCIETY.

President—S. J. Bailey. Vice-President—Dr. P. H. Winfield.  
Secretary—N. E. Wiggins. Treasurer—G. D. Shaw.

On October 30th Mr G. G. Coulton read a paper on "Village Life in the Middle Ages". He gave the Society a vivid account of life in the thirteenth century, making the topic live by humorous incidents of everyday occurrence. The Society was especially interested in the question of marriage, and the discussion that followed was mostly concerned with that; although an interest displayed in the origin of St John's College came in a good second.

On November 13th the Society survived the climax of the Term—a debate with Newnham. Mr Sidney Hulme opened the subject, "That the practice of the Law is not compatible with Honesty". This was a clear sound speech, and one of the best we have heard from the honourable member. However, the proposer was well challenged by Miss J. Bird, the excellence of whose speech was only equalled by its brevity. Miss Farmer spoke third, and doubtlessly captured many votes. Mr N. E. Wiggins, speaking fourth on the paper, opposed the motion. After the leaders there followed an energetic debate enlivened by occasional sparks of wit. Mr J. S. Snowden gave us an old rhyme, and altered it by calling it a "limerick". Mr G. D. Shaw delivered a few sound arguments. Miss Chrystal was as clear as her name. Mr H. H. Fagnani carried the house with him. Mr S. Walker said something about something, but we really do not know what. Miss Broadbent showed what a well-practised tongue could do. Mr A. F. Dunlop burst forth with broadsides. Miss Campin reasoned before the house, and Mr S. J. Bailey, the President, then had to leave the chair to descend amongst us, and with softened words swathe our wounds and bid us all "Good-night". The motion was lost by 17 votes to 35.

On November 27th Mr H. Barnes gave a paper on "Punishment". In early times there was no distinction between crime and delict. Punishment was left to the family, and its nature was often vicarious, that is, it fell upon members of the offender's family. The punishment was analogous to the crime; for example, we get in the Mosaic Law "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth". The state was a mere arbitrator in quarrels, and it was not for some time that permanent forensic courts were established. The speaker then dealt with "benefit of clergy" and modes of trial as by ordeal and compurgation. Punishment not many centuries back was essentially retributive, and even animals and inanimate objects which had "done wrong" were publicly punished. They were said to have the "devil" in them. Punishments even until quite modern times were harsh and degrading. Death was the penalty for an enormous number of offences. In spite of this, criminals were not deterred. What was



really wanted was certainty of punishment and not harshness. Prison reform was then considered, and also the abolition of such barbarous instruments as pillories and stocks, and of such degrading sights as public executions and whippings. Owing to time the speaker was unable to deal with the ethical side of the question, as fully as he dealt with the historical aspect.

#### CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—R. N. Bond. *Senior Member*—Mr. M. P. Charlesworth. *Hon. Sec.*—J. Stevenson.

The Society has had three very successful meetings during the Term. At the first the President read a paper on "Roman Satire", which he traced from its first beginnings up to the "Cena Trimalchionis" of Petronius, dealing especially with the less known satirists. At the second meeting G. A. D. Tait read a paper on "The Eleusinian Mysteries", which proved very interesting, and gave rise to a lively discussion, though naturally no definite conclusions were arrived at. Then Mr F. E. Adcock, M.A., of King's College, kindly consented to read a paper at the third meeting on "The Arts and Crafts of the Attic Orators". The paper was most interesting and amusing, though hardly calculated to engender respect for the practices of the advocates of the Ancient Greek Law Courts. This opportunity is taken of calling attention to the fact that members of the Society may introduce one visitor each at any of the meetings, and it is hoped that any who are interested in Classics will sometimes avail themselves of this privilege of members.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—J. S. Boys Smith. *Hon. Sec.*—L. H. Titterton.

The Society held four meetings in the Michaelmas Term, of which the best attended was the third, when Mr Cunningham read a paper on Psychology and Christianity. At this meeting there were a number of visitors present. Prof. Kennett's paper on "Sacrifice in relation to the Teaching of Christ" aroused an interesting discussion, and was enjoyed by all. Less well attended, but of intense interest, was the meeting at which Stevenson read a paper on "King Charles I and the Kirk of Scotland", and at the remaining meeting also, for the Secretary's paper on "The Psalms and their Titles", the numbers were small. The Society has gained quite a number of new members in spite of the loss of several strong supporters.

#### ECONOMICS CLUB.

*President*—Mr Foxwell. *Vice-President*—Mr Benians.  
*Hon. Sec.*—B. S. Jaquet.

Although the Club began the year with a membership that was in numbers rather below the average, it may claim to have had a very successful Term. In the realisation that

economics is a subject which, at any rate on the practical side, should appeal to all, every effort has been made to make the Club one which by the nature of its meetings shall appeal, not only to the professional economist, but also to all those in any degree interested in modern economic problems. There has been a response to this in the form of a large new membership which will no doubt maintain the Club in its unique position in the 'Varsity. At the first meeting of this Term, Mr. S. G. H. Spelman read a paper on "Unemployment", dealing with this vast subject in a masterly fashion. We have also been fortunate enough to hear Mr I. L. Evans speak on "The World's Production of Cereals", in connection with which he displayed a most intimate knowledge of the present day economic conditions of Central and Eastern Europe. Members of the Club may be interested to know that what we heard—so to speak—"in proof", has since been incorporated in an article written by him in the *Economist*. Finally, the President spoke to the Club on "Chapters in the History of the Pound Sterling", tracing the vicissitudes in the meaning and value of our monetary standard from its earliest beginnings down to the present day. The various stages in his discourse were admirably illustrated by specimens of rare coins of different periods, ranging from guineas down to fractions of a penny. The discussions which have followed the papers this term, though often somewhat irrelevant, have been animated and varied. We hope that a less spasmodic attendance on the part of members will contribute towards making the Lent Term activities an even greater success than those of last Term.

#### CHESS CLUB.

*President*—Mr. W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—W. A. P. Fisher.  
*Hon. Sec.*—F. H. Constable. *Committee*—A. M. Ewbank.

This Term only a few of last year's team remained—A. M. Ewbank, J. W. Harmer, W. A. P. Fisher, F. H. Constable; and we should have fared badly had it not been for a large number of enthusiastic Freshmen joining the Club. Amongst these S. Goldstein and W. R. Hey are worthy of note, but especially Goldstein, who has played for the University.

The matches with other Colleges opened very favourably this Term with a 7-1 victory over Sidney. The following week there was a keen contest with Emmanuel, and in consequence of many unfinished games the result was in doubt for several days. However, fortune did not favour us, and we lost 4-6. Unavoidably the matches with Selwyn have been postponed till next Term, but Trinity played us right at the end of Term, the result being a draw 3-3.

The whole Club took part in the Lightning Tournament, arranged by the combined Town and 'Varsity Clubs, one of our members, C. Jenkins, being runner-up in the First Division,

The ordinary meetings of the Club have been very successful. The first meeting, held in the Secretary's rooms, was remarkable for the large attendance, and distinguished by the presence of A. M. Ewbank, who, although he plays first board for the 'Varsity Club, of which he is President, was not above playing games with ordinary members. The other meetings of the Term, which were held on Wednesday evenings, were also well attended, and great keenness and interest has been shown in the game.

Altogether the Club has had a good Term, and though perhaps it is yet early to give an opinion, our team promises well for success in the open Board Competition next Term.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

With the coming of winter the life of the Hostel woke from the lethargy which always settles on it between the cricket and football seasons. We had an excellent camp at Bushey for about nine days, and, in spite of large quantities of rain, the boys were not at a loss for a single moment to find plenty of amusement. One stormy night, however, it really did look as if we were going to be washed away completely, but by the time breakfast was over the following morning, the experiences of the night had been relegated to the position of a joke. This aspect of disaster is always a good sign in club. Camp saw the death of the cricket season, and the call of football was growing nearly irresistible. For although we usually started the day by playing cricket, we invariably ended up with football. We were very pleased to welcome H. T. Bowden and S. M. Epps (St John's) and J. G. Lloyd (Queens') at the camp. The lobster mayonnaise produced by the Johnian contingent while the boys were away playing football against a local side, and sprung on them as a surprise when they arrived back weary and tired in the dark, will long be remembered. Next year we hope to have more Johnians still.

On returning to the Hostel we noticed the inevitable reaction, and it was not until there were professional football teams to argue about that people began to flock into the Club again. In fact, on the night after the first day's football, the temperature of the Club rose very nearly to fever heat. Then of course there was the formation of our own football teams, which happened about the same time, and which also contributed to the early winter rush. This resulted in four strenuous and hopeful teams, of which the first and second have done very well. The first team ended last season second in the 4th division of the Borough of Islington League, and were promoted in consequence to the higher division. This means that they are playing against full grown men, mainly teams from large City firms. However, we are quite

used to being the smallest team in any competition, and at the moment have only lost one match in seven games. The second team for the first time entered a League, and have been placed in the bottom (5th) division of the same League. They have suffered severely from calls from the higher team, but, in spite of this, they have obtained seven points out of twelve. To them belongs the honour of having for the first time defeated a College team. This happened on November 18th, when the College 3rd XI gave us a very good game at Cambridge (result 3-1). The Mission 3rd XI, consisting of youngsters, was sent in for the Federation of London Working Boys' Clubs League, and though their opponents are too big for them to hope to gain many points, they have learnt much from playing with stronger teams than they would otherwise meet.

We are glad to say that we still see our late Vice-Head, H. R. Payne, for he comes up to Club once a week to take an evening class in French. E. W. Hoyle, another old officer, whom we should likewise see on Fridays at an English class, is unfortunately laid up with that world-wide trouble of footballers, a damaged and lately removed cartilage. However, we hope to see him in Club again soon. Evening classes are also held in arithmetic, and the eight boys who belong to the class are rapidly becoming skilled in the mysteries of Stocks and Shares, Compound Interest and other abstruse problems of higher finance.

This winter a new departure has been made in the Club activities. At the suggestion of several boys a rowing club was formed, and practice commenced immediately on the River Lea. We are extraordinarily fortunate in having G. F. Oakden, an old Lady Margaret first May colour, to coach us, while another old Johnian oar, A. D. Briscoe, has also given us a hand on several occasions. We are hoping to have the benefit of some of the present Lady Margaret members to coach us during the vacation. Mr. G. U. Yule most kindly provided us with sweaters, and, in spite of a subscription of 3d. a week and a 6d. tram fare, we now have six enthusiastic fours in training for our Club races on December 10th. The Lady Margaret has most kindly presented us with prizes, so we hope to see "the Lady Margaret fours" an annual event. During our second football XI's visit to Cambridge we were able to put out a four to race against a "chosen" Lady Margaret crew. Unfortunately the absence of suitable craft necessitated our racing in tubs, but that mattered very little if at all. We think that the Lady Margaret must have under-estimated our capabilities, for by a very brilliant effort on the part of the "heavier end" of our original four, we were just able to pull off the final.

In every respect our visit to Cambridge was a huge success.

The discussion arising from breakfasts and teas is still a popular topic in the Club, and will probably remain so until the next visit comes round. In addition to this visit, in the beginning of September Mr and Mrs Stephens, two old friends of the Hostel, invited us to send a party down to their home at Merstham for the week-end. We were thus able to take down several boys who through bad luck and other reasons had not been able to join previous parties to Cambridge or elsewhere. We were very lucky in having F. M. Eagles, the Cambridge Mission Treasurer, with us on this occasion. After a bad start, when we missed our train thanks to an unfortunate accident by which the cricket stumps were scattered broadcast over the approach to London Bridge, we had a splendid time, and added to our stock of games a tournament of squash racquets. Our best thanks are due to our host and hostess for their very great kindness.

We are now very busy playing off our indoor games tournament. We hope to get it finished in time for our "Grand Tea" on December 9th, when we hope to have about 20 Johnians present. This is a very pleasing development, and we hope will lead to a regular annual reunion of all interested in the Mission. The College Soccer side has arranged a series of matches against London Colleges, and is staying with us during that time. We hope this will be the prelude to regular tours of this sort, not merely by the Soccer team but by the Rugger, Hockey and Cricket sides as well. We want to become the London headquarters of the College, and shall always be delighted to welcome any such schemes in the future. The "Grand Tea" will be followed by an indoor games contest between the Hostel and the College. Hence our desire strenuously to test our own skill beforehand. On the following day the "Lady Margaret Fours" will be rowed, and we anticipate very strong support from the College. Nearly all our guests will stay till after the 'Varsity matches, as they did last year, and there is no apparent reason why we should not have an even better time than we did then. Our best thanks are due to the ladies of the College for supplying us with a complete outfit of crockery for the tea.

We also want to thank them for their gift of a particularly loud-toned gramophone, which has caused Club to be rather badly bitten with the jazz craze. We have two dancing classes for boys during the week from 10 to 11 p.m., and a dance open to all on Saturdays from 8 to 10 p.m. It is hoped that after the Annual Tea on the 9th, we shall have a "real" dance, in which case we shall invite as many ladies as possible to come. This we hope will be the beginning of regular dances throughout the rest of the winter season, and we trust that the excitement of the "great week" will add fresh enthusiasm in many directions.

## OBITUARY.

The Rev. WALTER EARLE died on October 2nd, 1922, at Redgate House, Reigate, aged 83. Mr Earle took his degree from St John's in Classics in 1861. He was an Assistant Master at Uppingham from 1862-73, and Headmaster of Bilton Grange School from 1887-1902.

JOHN COTTAM MOSS, M.A., formerly Fellow, died on October 14, 1922, at Scarborough, aged 63. He came up to St John's in 1879, was Porson Scholar in 1879, Craven Scholar in 1880, Browne Medallist in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and third Classic in 1882, being elected to a Fellowship in the following year. He was for a long time a house master at Harrow, his House being now amalgamated with The Grove under his successor, Mr C. G. Pope.

The Rev FREDERICK WILLIAM HAINES (B.A. 1873) died on October 25, 1922, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 76. He was formerly Vicar of The Lye, Worcester, and then for 21 years Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bromley Common.

HENRY GEORGE FREAN, M.A., M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1904), died on June 18, 1922, at the early age of 38. Dr Frean was in residence at St John's from 1901-5, and was a prominent member of the L.M.B.C. At the outbreak of the war he gave up an excellent practice at Oxford and saw service with the R.A.M.C. in Egypt, Salonica and Tiflis. He contracted tuberculosis whilst on service and died a victim of that disease.

ARNOLD HUGHES, M.A., died on August 23, 1922, at the age of 35. Mr Hughes took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1909, and was for nine years Headmaster of Ying Wa College, Hongkong. He died on his way home on the *Empress of Russia*, and was buried at sea.

By the death of the Rev JOHN FRANEY in his 94th year on October 5, 1922, Ely Cathedral has lost one who had held a minor canonry for 52 years. A keen student, an eminent theologian, and a kindly ministrant to those under his charge, his passing has severed long-standing ties, and closed a record of outstanding merit. He was educated at King's College, London, before coming up to St John's, where he took his B.A. in 1855. The same year he was ordained deacon, and from 1855-63 he was curate at Hellesdon, Norfolk. He then became curate-in-charge of Burlingham, Norfolk, but in 1870, on his appointment as minor canon of Ely, he removed there and lived in the city for the rest of his life. From 1871-7 he was chaplain of the Ely Gaol, from 1874-1901 he was Vicar of St Mary's, Ely, and from 1898 until 1913, when he finally retired, he was Vicar of Chettisham. Other offices which he held were those of Governor of Parson's Charity and chaplain to the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment until its disbandment in 1908.

The Hon. JOHN FREDERICK GRUNING, C.I.E., died at Patna on October 3, 1922, aged 52. He was educated at Eastbourne College and at St John's, where he matriculated in 1892. The same year he entered the Indian Civil Service; he became Magistrate and Collector in 1906, and since 1917 had been Commissioner of the Orissa Division. He compiled for the Government of Bengal a Gazetteer of the Jalpaiguri district, which was published in 1911.

The Venerable PERCY HARRIS BOWERS (B.A. 1879), Archdeacon of Loughborough, died at his Rectory, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, on November 15, 1922, after a long illness, aged 67. He was ordained in 1886, was curate successively of Fladbury and Leyland, and was presented to the rectory of Market Bosworth with Shenton in 1886. He became Rural Dean of Sparkenhoe in 1909, an Honorary Canon of Peterborough in 1913, and Warden of the Society of Missionary Clergy in the diocese in 1917.

The Rev. REGINALD ILLINGWORTH WOODHOUSE (B.A. 1877) died at Reigate on November 13, 1922, aged 68. He held curacies at Holy Trinity, Beckenham (1879-80) and at Kensington (1880-7), and was Vicar of St Luke's, Bromley Common, from 1887 to 1894. In the latter year he was collated by Archbishop Benson to the Rectory of Merstham. He edited in 1896 the poetical works of his ancestor James Woodhouse (1735-1820), "the poetical shoemaker".

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

At the Annual Election on November 6, 1922, the following were elected to Fellowships:—George Udny Yule, M.A., F.R.S.; John Edward Pretty Wagstaff, M.A.; William Herbert Michael Greaves, B.A. Mr Yule is University Lecturer in Statistics. Mr Wagstaff obtained a First Class in Part II. (Physics) of the Natural Science Tripos, 1915; he worked in the Research Department of Woolwich Arsenal from 1916 to 1919, and is now Lecturer in Physics at Leeds University. Mr Greaves was a Wrangler in 1919, with distinction in Schedule B; he gained the Tyson Medal for Astronomy, was awarded a Smith's Prize in 1921, and is an Isaac Newton Student.

The following Johnians were elected to the new Parliament in November, 1922:—Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (B.A. 1878), Unionist, Devonport; Sir Alfred Mond (Matric. 1886), National Liberal, Swansea, West; R. Richards (B.A. 1908), Labour, Denbigh, Wrexham.

Sir Duncan M. Kerley, K.C. (B.A. 1884), formerly Fellow, received the honour of Knighthood in 1921.

In the Resignation Honours, October, 1922, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A. Gouling, Bt. (B.A. 1885), receives a Peerage. He will take the title of Baron Wargrave.

Mr James Donald (Matric. 1895), C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Executive Council to the Governor of Bengal.

Mr. P. J. Grigg (B.A. 1912) has accompanied the British Financial Mission to the United States as Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C. (B.A. 1883) has been elected Master of the Liners' Company.

Sir Humphrey Rolleston (B.A. 1886), has been appointed representative of the Royal College of Physicians on the General Medical Council.

The nominations to the Council of the Royal Society include the following members of the College:—Sir Arthur Schuster (Foreign Secretary), Professors V. H. Blackman, W. M. Hicks, and J. T. Wilson.

Mr A. Y. Campbell (B.A. 1907), formerly Fellow, has been appointed to the Gladstone Chair of Greek at Liverpool University.

Mr William W. C. Topley (B.A. 1907), M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Public Health Laboratory in the University of Manchester. He has also been appointed a representative of Manchester University on the Council of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Mr L. J. Mordell (B.A. 1910) has been appointed to the Fielden Readership in Mathematics in the University of Manchester.

Mr R. Stoneley (B.A. 1915) has been appointed Curator of the Sheffield University Observatory.

On July 27, 1922, Mr W. G. Rushbrooke (B.A. 1872) retired from the Headmastership of St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School, Tower Bridge, which he had held since 1893. The prizes at the school Speech Day were distributed by Mr Asquith, who was a school-fellow of Mr Rushbrooke's at the City of London School, and who paid a warm tribute to the retiring head.

Mr Rushbrooke was sixth Classic in 1872, was elected to a Fellowship at St John's College in 1879, and was for 21 years classical master at his old school under Dr Abbott.

Mr H. W. Swift (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Demonstrator in Engineering at the University of Leeds.

Mr G. G. Coulton (B.A. 1881), Fellow, has been elected to an honorary Fellowship at St Catharine's College, of which he was formerly scholar.

The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons (B.A. 1877) has received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Engineering in the University of Sheffield.

Professor R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892) received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow on June 22; and Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, K.C.B. (B.A. 1885), formerly Fellow, received the same degree on July 27.

Professor Macalister has been appointed to deliver the Munro Lectures in Archaeology in the University of Edinburgh for 1922-23.

Mr. E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914), Fellow, has obtained the D.Sc. Degree at London University.

Mr. R. F. Patterson (B.A. 1910) has received the degree of D.Litt. from Glasgow University for a thesis on Ben Jonson.

A. H. Thorneloe (B.A. 1922) has obtained the degree of B.Sc. (External) with Honours in Chemistry at London University.

M. D. Bhansali (B.A. 1919), late Scholar of the College and Macmahon Law Student, has been placed ninth in the list of successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. F. Rayns (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture at the Midland Agricultural College, Derbyshire.

Mr. J. C. Mann (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry, Leeds University.

Mr. E. G. Staples (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Agriculturist to the Agricultural Department, Nigeria.

Mr. C. Barclay (B.A. 1921) has been awarded the Research Studentship of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Mr. D. T. Griffiths (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Assistant Conservator, Indian Forest Service.

Mr. R. E. Holtum (B.A. 1919) has been appointed Assistant Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

Mr. C. B. Tracey (B.A. 1921) has received an appointment in the Sudanese Civil Service.

Mr. A. S. Davidson (B.A. 1922) has taken up an appointment at the Keffi Consolidated Tin Mines, Jos, North Nigeria.

Mr. Terry Thomas (B.A. 1913) has been appointed Headmaster of Leeds Grammar School.

Mr. P. G. H. Horton-Smith-Hartley (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a mastership at Eton.

Mr. J. M. Eagles (B.A. 1922) has been appointed to a mastership at Sedburgh.

Mr. W. C. B. Tunstall (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a mastership at Oundle School.

Mr. H. L. Allsopp (B.A. 1920) has been appointed to a mastership at Wellingborough.

Mr. R. J. Hilary (B.A. 1915) has been appointed to a mastership at Westminster School.

Mr. D. B. Haseler (B.A. 1922) has joined Mr R. P. Dodd on the staff of Christchurch College at Cawnpore.

Mr G. S. Lund (B.A. 1919), of St Thomas's Hospital, was on 26th October granted a Licence to practice Physic by the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr G. T. Lees (B.A. 1920) was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn on June 28, 1922.

Mr. A. W. K. Brackett (B.A. 1920) has passed the Final Examination of the Law Society and has been admitted Solicitor.

Mr C. F. Smith (B.A. 1912), Assistant District Commissioner, Gold Coast, is home in London on sick leave.

The Adams Memorial Prize for 1922 is awarded to T. G. Room. An additional prize has been divided between J. W. Harmer and F. Yates.

The George Williams Prize for 1922 has been awarded to E. C. Ratcliffe (B.A. 1920).

A second Jeremie Septuagint Prize has been awarded to P. L. Hedley (B.A. 1920), the first Prize being not awarded.

Mr J. Walton (B.A. 1920) has been appointed Junior Demonstrator of Botany.

The Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship for promoting the study of moral philosophy among natural science candidates has been awarded to M. C. Johnson (B.A. 1922).

Canon J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Rector of Stoke Davenel, Devonshire, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Plymouth.

The Rev. V. Y. Johnson (B.A. 1913), Curate of St Mary's, Horsell, Woking, has been presented to the Vicarage of Nidd, Harrogate.

The Rev. S. E. Sears (B.A. 1912), Curate of Atherton, has been presented to the Vicarage of Christchurch, Charnock Richard, near Chorley.

The Rev. Hilary I. Robinson (B.A. 1906) has been presented to the Vicarage of Wadworth.

On Trinity Sunday, 1922, in Heeley Parish Church, Sheffield, Mr D. T. Sykes (B.A. 1921) was ordained Deacon and licensed to St Mary, Sheffield.

Mr C. L. Dunkerley (B.A. 1914), Wells Theological College, was ordained Priest in St Paul's Cathedral on October 1st, 1922.

At the Advent Ordination, 1922, Mr E. M. J. Noot (B.A. 1920), of Ridley Hall, was ordained Deacon in Worcester Cathedral and licensed to Christ Church, Malvern.

THE ORGAN.—Both regular and casual attendants at the chapel services have reason to be gratified at the restoration of the organ, in place of the excellent string band and grand pianoforte which provided the music during the May term and the Long Vacation. For the re-opening on Wednesday, 8th November, 1922, Dr H. G. Ley, Organist of Christ Church, Oxford, gave a recital, which was largely attended.

## PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE TO ORLANDO ..... *Handel*  
Adagio, allegro—adagio, allegretto.
2. (a) LARGO from Golden Sonata ..... *Henry Purcell*  
(b) PAVAN ..... *William Byrd*
3. CHORALE in A minor (No. 3) ..... *César Franck*
4. (a) ELEGY (composed for the funeral of the Earl of Pembroke) *Parry*  
(b) PRELUDE on an Irish Melody (1st Set, No. 6) ..... *Stanford*

(c) SARABANDE from Phantasy Quintet for Strings..

Vaughan Williams

(d) PSALM POSTLUDE, No. 3 .....

Heybert Howells

Yea, tho' I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me. Thy rod and Thy staff comfort me.—P's. 23, v. 4.

5. FANTASIA in F minor .....

Mozart

Adagio, allegro, adagio.

6. (a) TRIO in C minor  
Adagio, allegro.

(b) CHORAL PRELUDE

O man, bewail thy heavy sin.

J. S. Bach

(c) PASSACAGLIA

The Organ consists of three manuals, CC to G, 56 notes, and two-and-a-half octaves of radiating and concave pedals, CCC to F, 30 notes; 50 speaking stops and 8 couplers, etc., making a total of 58 drawstops. It was originally built in 1635 by Robert Dallam, of Westminster, and re-built in 1839, by Messrs. Hill. Further alterations and additions were made by Messrs. Hill in 1868 and also in 1889, and by Messrs. Norman and Beard in 1902. The Organ has now been re-built (1922) by Messrs. Harrison and Harrison.

## PEDAL ORGAN.

(11 Stops, 3 Couplers.)

|                                    |       | Ft. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. Sub-Bass .....                  | Wood  | 32  |
| 2. Open Wood ....                  | "     | 16  |
| 3. Violone .....                   | Metal | 16  |
| 4. Bourdon. (24 from<br>No. 12) .. | Wood  | 16  |
| 5. Dulciana .....                  | Metal | 16  |
| 6. Principal .....                 | "     | 8   |
| 7. Flute .....                     | Wood  | 8   |
| 8. Fifteenth .....                 | Metal | 4   |
| 9. Mixture, 17, 19, 22 ..          | "     | "   |
| 10. Ophicleide ..                  | "     | 16  |
| 11. Posaune ..                     | "     | 8   |
| I. Choir to Pedal.                 |       |     |
| II. Great to Pedal.                |       |     |
| III. Swell to Pedal.               |       |     |

## GREAT ORGAN.

(15 Stops, 3 Couplers.)

|   |       | Ft. |
|---|-------|-----|
| 22. Double Open Diapason ..             | Metal | 16  |
| 23. Large Open Diapason ..              | "     | 8   |
| 24. Small Open Diapason ..              | "     | 8   |
| 25. Stopped Diapason ..                 | Wood  | 8   |
| 26. Spitz Flute ..                      | Metal | 8   |
| 27. Hohl Flute ..                       | Wood  | 8   |
| 28. Quint ..                            | Metal | 5½  |
| 29. Octave ..                           | "     | 4   |
| 30. Gemshorn ..                         | "     | 4   |
| 31. Harmonic Flute ..                   | "     | 4   |
| 32. Octave Quint ..                     | "     | 2½  |
| 33. Super Octave ..                     | "     | 2   |
| 34. Harmonics.<br>10, 13, 19, 21, 22 .. | "     | —   |
| 35. Tromba ..                           | "     | 8   |
| 36. Octave Tromba ..                    | "     | 4   |
| V. Reeds on Choir.                      |       |     |
| VI. Choir to Great.                     |       |     |
| VII. Swell to Great.                    |       |     |

## CHOIR ORGAN.

(10 Stops, 1 Coupler.)

|                         |          | Ft. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----|
| 12. Contra Dulciana ..  | Metal    | 16  |
|                         | and Wood | 16  |
| 13. Open Diapason ..    | Metal    | 8   |
| 14. Stopped Diapason .. | Wood     | 8   |
| 15. Viola Da Gamba ..   | Metal    | 8   |
| 16. Dulciana ..         | "        | 8   |
| 17. Principal ..        | "        | 4   |
| 18. Suabe Flute ..      | Wood     | 4   |
| 19. Lieblich Flute ..   | Metal    | 4   |
| 20. Flageolet ..        | "        | 2   |
| 21. Clarinet ..         | "        | 8   |
| IV. Swell to Choir.     |          |     |

## SWELL ORGAN.

(14 Stops and Tremulant.)

|                                       |       | Ft. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| 37. Lieblich Bourdon ..               | Wood  | 16  |
| 38. Open Diapason ..                  | Metal | 8   |
| 39. Stopped Diapason ..               | Wood  | 8   |
| 40. Echo Gamba ..                     | Metal | 8   |
| 41. Echo Salicional ..                | "     | 8   |
| 42. Vox Angelica ..                   | "     | 8   |
| 43. Principal ..                      | "     | 4   |
| 44. Flute ..                          | Wood  | 4   |
| 45. Fifteenth ..                      | Metal | 2   |
| 46. Mixture.<br>15, 19, 22, 26, 29 .. | "     | —   |
| 47. Oboe ..                           | "     | 8   |
| VIII. Tremulant.                      |       |     |
| 48. Double Trumpet ..                 | "     | 16  |
| 49. Horn ..                           | "     | 8   |
| 50. Clarion ..                        | "     | 4   |

THE BATHS.—Perhaps the most striking innovation of the Term has been the successful opening of the College baths. These are approached by B, New Court, and occupy the site of the old chemical laboratories, the embryo ever associated with the name of our President, from which has grown the great new building in Downing Street. Externally the construction is of Luton purple brick with stone facings, the inside being made of Italian terrazzo, a kind of marble set in cement, this having proved the most effective material for cleaning purposes. There is also a changing room annexed, complete with drying horses, to be used by out-College men at a small charge. There are eight porcelain "slipper" baths and sixteen shower or "lassar" baths. The really unique feature of these latter is that the dressing boxes which surround them are permanently kept at a separate, lower temperature, thereby enabling the inner room to be kept at a constant heat. This experiment, which has never been tried before in Cambridge, if indeed in precisely the same manner anywhere in England, has proved a remarkable success. There is an ample supply of hot water, even under the most serious pressure, when the place is as crowded as it usually has been at about 4 p.m. They are open daily from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m., and from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. The architect responsible is Mr A. W. S. Crosse. The College owes a very substantial debt of gratitude to the Junior Bursar, Dr L. E. Shore, for the time and trouble that he has bestowed without stint, in order that these baths should be of the very best of their kind.

*The Life of Lord Moulton*, by his son, which has recently been published (Nisbet & Son, 1922), describes his extraordinary achievements as Director-General of Explosive Supplies at the Ministry of Munitions during the war.

"July 31, 1631.

With this wind from land, I bore in among the Ilands, fearing to loose the Maine at any time. . . . At night, clocke tenne, I came to anchor in seven fathomes. . . . I durst not hazzard any further within these Ilands untill I sent the boate to make tryall, who sounded from seven fathomes to tenne foot. I named those Ilands *Briggs his Mathematickes*."

(*North-West Fox*. . . . By Captaine Luke Foxe of Kingstons upon Hull, Capt. and Pylot for the Voyage, in his Majesties Pinnace the Charles. London: Printed by B. Alsop and Tho. Fawcet, dwelling in Grubstreet, 1635. p. 227.)

Henry Briggs was Fellow of St John's, 1588-96, and afterwards Gresham Professor in London and Savilian Professor at Oxford, and was associated with Napier in the invention of logarithms.

The islands so named by Foxe are in Hudson's Bay, Lat. 62 00' N? Long. 94 00' W. The name has unfortunately not been retained, but Mr. James White, Deputy Head of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Canada, writes as follows:—

“Personally, I am of the opinion that the name should be applied to the *group* of islands in and off Mistake and Nevill bays. If the name were restricted to *one* island, I would be inclined to favour applying it to Walrus or Seahorse island. . . .

“I will take the matter up with our Geographic Board, and suggest that unless new data are available, ‘Walrus’ be changed to ‘Briggs.’ ‘Briggses his Mathematickes’, while quaint, is too long”.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared or are announced:—*Practical Physics*, by J. R. Crowther, Sc.D. (Frowde; and Hodder and Stoughton); *Some Medical Aspects of Old Age* (Linacre Lecture, 1922), by Sir Humphry Rolleston, K.C.B. (Macmillan); *Notes on Swimming and Water Polo*, by A. W. R. McKellar, B.A., and another (Fabb and Tyler); *Progress in Religion to the Christian Era*, by T. R. Glover, M.A. (Student Christian Movement); *A Child's Garden of Verses* by R. L. Stevenson, translated into Latin by T. R. Glover, M.A. (Heffer); *The Colonial Policy of William III in America and the West Indies* (Prince Consort Prize Essay), by G. H. Guttridge, B.A. (Camb. Univ. Press); *Principles of Geometry*, by Professor H. F. Baker, F.R.S., Vol. II (Camb. Univ. Press); *Poems by Four Authors*, by Professor A. Y. Campbell, E. L. Davison, B.A., F. H. Kendon, B.A., and another (Bowes); *The Tale of Triona*, by W. J. Locke, M.A. (John Lane); *Money, Credit and Commerce*, by Professor A. Marshall, F.B.A. (Macmillan); *A History of Art*, by H. B. Cotterill, M.A., Vol I (Harrap); *The Albigensian Heresy*, by Rev. H. J. Warner, B.D. (S.P.C.K.); *History and Ethnology*, by the late W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.S. (S.P.C.K.); *In the Footsteps of the Master*, by Rev Canon J. H. B. Masterman (S.P.C.K.); *Books Reviewed*, by J. C. Squire, M.A.; *Essays at large*, by Solomon Eagle [J. C. Squire] (Hodder and Stoughton); *Geology of the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods in the North-West Part of Peru*, by T. O. Bosworth, D.Sc., with an Account of the Palaeontology, by H. Woods, M.A., F.R.S., and others (Macmillan); *A Summer in Greenland*, by Professor A. C. Seward (Camb. Univ. Press).