

# The Eagle

A Magazine supported by Members of  
St. John's College.

1923.



Printed for Subscribers only.

Printed by Whitehead Morris Ltd., Westminster.

1923.

## CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
Johnian Society .. .. .	157
Tea .. .. .	157
The Voyager .. .. .	159
Some aspects of College Life in Past Times .. .. .	160
Latin Verse .. .. .	175
What are the Wild Waves Saying .. .. .	175
Of Halls .. .. .	176
Old Johnian Dinner .. .. .	179
Obituary .. .. .	181
L.M.B.C. .. .. .	190
Rugby Football .. .. .	192
Association Football.. .. .	194
Hockey .. .. .	197
Athletics .. .. .	197
Boxing .. .. .	199
College Lectures .. .. .	200
Musical Society .. .. .	202
Classical Society .. .. .	204
Debating Society .. .. .	205
Historical Society .. .. .	205
Theological Society .. .. .	205
Adams Society .. .. .	206
College Mission .. .. .	206
College Notes .. .. .	209

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; 6d.
2. Large paper copies of the plate of the College Arms: price 10d.
3. Fine impression, folio, of the old copper-plate portrait of the Lady Margaret: price 1s. 6d.
4. Copy of the antique medallion portrait of the Lady Margaret; price 3d.

# The Eagle

VOL. XLIII. No. 190.

December, 1923.

## NOTICE.

### JOHNIAN SOCIETY.

*At the Old Johnian Dinner held in London in July, 1923, of which a report appears in this issue, it was decided to form a Johnian Society. Past and present members of the College are requested to communicate with the Secretary,*

E. W. R. PETERSON,

81, ST. GEORGES SQUARE,

LONDON, S.W. 1, <sup>oil</sup> . <sup>sp</sup> <sup>yl</sup> 10

*and to bring the matter to the notice of others interested, who may not be subscribers to THE EAGLE.*

## Tea

TEA must be dear to every student. Whether you come tired from the library, or glowing from the walk, or mighty hungry from the playing-field there is tea to look forward to, and it is impossible to say under which conditions it is most enjoyed.

For the essayist it has more interest than any other meal. He thinks of the varieties of teas at which he has assisted—in summer gardens after croquet or tennis, in the vicar's library by a blazing fire which imparts warmth to every book, or in London cafés; picnics in woods, and he remembers the family tea long ago, when there might be jam or there might not. He thinks of the quaint people he has met, the charming people he met only once, and the queer accidents and delicious *faux pas* made. Breakfast is a cold meal and the aspect generally bad; lunch is dull and can find no other excuse than to keep one going until tea-time; dinner is more a race than a meal. But tea has a magical position, looking out upon the warm, bright evening. Spirits are high, and the power of the tea (provided it be hot) soon makes itself felt.

It is pleasant to trace things back to their unconscious beginnings, and here is a subject worthy of such a study and

investigation. Dr. Johnson would think so. "His defence of tea," wrote Boswell, "against Mr. Jonas Hanway's violent attack upon that eloquent and popular beverage, shows how very well a man of genius can write upon the slightest subject, when he writes as the Italians say, *con amore*: I suppose no person ever enjoyed with more relish the infusion of that fragrant leaf than Johnson. The quantities which he drank of it at all hours were so great, that his nerves must have been uncommonly strong not to have been extremely relaxed by such an intemperate use of it. He assured me, that he never felt the least inconvenience from it; which is a proof that the fault of his constitution was rather a too great tension of fibres, than the contrary. Mr. Hanway wrote an angry answer to Johnson's review of his essay on tea, and Johnson, after a full and deliberate pause, made a reply to it; the only instance, I believe, in the whole course of his life, when he condescended to oppose anything that was written against him." After which we may take courage to meditate on the subject.

Not far from the school playing-field was a cottage, the front room of which was used as a shop and at the back, down two dark steps was a tea room. Hither at five o'clock we came, sometimes as many as seven of us, more often five. That was in the Fifth, and not one of us but knew it was the greatest Fifth the school had known. And though I do not say the best of us gathered at the cottage, the tea we drank gave us a more than common lustre and we became, as it were, the quintessence. We ate new scones and cakes, and drank abundance of tea, and talked—talked the rich wisdom we have now forgotten, and came back to our play until the sun set on the near hills.

Since then I have learned a more temperate use of tea, as, no doubt, Dr. Johnson would had he been to Cambridge instead of Oxford. For, one cannot blame rowing for an intemperate thirst more than once to the same person, or one becomes notorious. But in spite of the shortage of tea Cambridge teas are very lovely. One soon learns to balance a cup and saucer and plate and knife, and only a bishop would dare to ask for a table lest he should rest his cup on his apron. It is not so easy to manage a cream-bun if you are not given a plate or a fork, but one soon becomes remarkably skilful in the most difficult feats.

It is an anxious time in France and Germany, the time between ordering some tea and pouring out the first cup. Perhaps you have forgotten to say "mit Milch," or the "lait" is hot, or the tea is as clear as white chiffon, or, worst of all, Fräulein brings one small cup poured out. But indeed it is a blessing to find a place where both tea and gateaux are

sold. I remember when staying at Les Andelys finding in my bedroom a *billet doux*. This is to show the element of romance there is in "that fragrant leaf." The *billet doux* said: "When in Paris visit —'s for tea; fresh cakes, etc." I pocketed the note and thought no more of it, until, coming out of the *Comédie Française* one day, I entered a pâtisserie and in the middle of a delicious tea found I had struck —'s.

Let me end on a philosophic note. One of the sayings of my old Head that I remember was: tea makes a new man of me; I divide my day at tea-time.

The moral is, take tea early.

H.W.P

#### THE VOYAGER

It is all dark in the West: the day is dead,  
 The sunset quenched 'neath gloomy heaps of cloud  
 And the last lonely light of evening fled.  
 The wash of racing waves sounds through the gloaming  
 Over the rush and surge grows yet more loud  
 The sighing of the rising wind that drives  
 The spume like smoke above the billows foaming.  
 In the black vault of heaven, like brandished knives  
 Flickers pale lightning through the impetuous rain,  
 While wanly luminous with a ghastlier light  
 The smitten ocean moans incessant pain.  
 With a sad cry, on wings forlornly white,  
 A gull comes soaring through the growing gale:  
 Clutched fast by gusty hands he struggles free.  
 The scurrying tempest stays not that frail form.  
 The tortured air is filled with dolorous wail.  
 While thuds the heavy thunder o'er the sea  
 With dauntless heart he drives into the storm.

JAMES L. R. HALE.

### Some Aspects of College Life in Past Times.

THE subject of my lecture this evening was suggested to me some time ago by an article of Sir George Greenhill's in THE EAGLE for the Easter Term of 1921, entitled "The Sizar."

It is an amusing and discursive paper, including quotations from the *Pickwick Papers*, and amongst other things, a criticism of a German version of "The Taming of the Shrew." Sir George Greenhill, like many others, regrets the past, does not quite approve of the present, and distrusts the future. He is not like the happy optimist who held that "There is no time like the present, the past is gone and the future is not with us."

The position of the Sizar, his duties and his hardships, are also considered in a recent work by Mr. Albert Mansbridge, entitled "The older Universities of England." And there is a good deal about the favoured class of Fellow Commoners. I do not say that either of these gentlemen are inaccurate, Mr. Mansbridge is not unsympathetic, but there is little that is new in the facts he records, and, if I may say so, he comments on isolated events in the past rather from the point of view of the present day, without picturing the surroundings and conditions of contemporary life. If we are to understand the methods and customs of our predecessors we must try to picture to ourselves the conditions under which they worked and not draw wide conclusions from isolated cases.

We do not comment on the stage coach journeys of Mr. Pickwick and his companions from the point of view of the present day reveller in a Char-à-banc. Nor do we infer that the habits of all medical students of the last century were modelled on those of Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen.

Suppose we invert the process, if it were possible, and try to picture to ourselves the views of Queen Elizabeth on the Girl Guide movement as she would learn of it from casual references in the newspapers. Good Queen Bess would, I imagine, be puzzled to account for the patronage of the present Royal family.

If we are to consider the Sizarship System as it existed in past centuries, we must try to reconstitute its surroundings and the conditions under which it worked and the needs it met.

There is no doubt that much in the ways and manners of our predecessors seems odd to us, yet these in the past served their purpose and were in accordance with the views of their time.

I shall practically confine my remarks to-night to what has happened in our own College and it may be instructive

to consider the alterations in College life and institutions which changes of circumstance and manners have brought about. I shall leave you to judge whether these changes were for the better or whether you would wish the old state of affairs to be restored.

My material is derived from various documents in the College itself and although I will not trouble you with exact references, I believe that what I am going to say is substantially accurate. As regards material for my lecture: In the first place we have the various statutes of the College. The Statutes of a College are rules laid down by authority for its government. They set forth the rights and duties of its members, Senior and Junior, and those who were admitted to the corporate body in past times had to take a solemn oath to observe the Statutes themselves and to see that they were observed by others.

Our earliest Statutes, at St. John's were prepared by Bishop Fisher who drew them up at the request of his brother executors of the Lady Margaret's Will. He drew up three codes altogether in 1516, 1524 and 1530, each code superseding its predecessor. You will remember that at that time the Roman Catholic faith prevailed. Then in 1545, King Henry, the Eighth prescribed a new set of Statutes adapted to the changes of religion brought about in Church and State. And then, in 1576, certain Commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth, of whom Lord Burghley and Archbishop Whitgift were two, laid down a fresh set of Statutes or rules by which the College was governed for 270 years, in fact until 1849. Since then we have had two Royal Commissions who prepared new Statutes in 1860 and 1882, and now, under a fresh Commission, we are to start on a further revision.

These early codes have the most minute provisions as to the daily life of the College. For our present purpose we need only consider such of the provisions as bear on the questions of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Sizarships. In Fisher's Statutes there is no mention of Sizarships, as he deals only with *Scholares*, who are divided into *Socii*—Fellows and *Discipuli*, whom we now call Scholars. He prescribes how the Society is to sit in Hall at dinner as follows. In order that there may be no confusion in Hall the tables are to be arranged as follows. At the principal table the Master shall sit in the centre, if he wishes, and to this he shall lead the chief Fellows. If the Master is absent the President shall call three of the more distinguished Fellows to sit with him and then other Fellows until the table is filled. At the first side table on the right hand side of the Hall shall sit the rest of the Fellows without assignment of places. At the first table on the left hand side shall sit graduates, scholars and

Priests. The other tables are to be for undergraduates and servants. The Bursars' and Stewards' tables are to be near the Butteries. When all have been summoned to the Hall, by the ringing of the bell at the appointed hour and are seated in silence, the Scholars and others deputed for the purpose shall bring in the meat and drink and shall also clear away the plates and napkins at the end of the meal. Fisher prescribed that the Deans should select seven out of the Scholars to wait in Hall and an eighth was to be appointed to read the Bible to the assembled society at dinner. The corresponding provision in the Statutes of Henry the Eighth was that the Deans should select out of the Scholars, Pensioners and Sizars a convenient number to wait in Hall and one other in addition to read the Bible. Waiting then was not confined to the Sizars only, but was part of the general College life.

As I have mentioned before, Fisher does not mention Sizars. The class was known though its origin is lost in antiquity. We may describe them as men who only indirectly benefited by College endowments to the extent of, perhaps, receiving rooms and tuition free, but were attached to a Fellow or Fellow Commoner of the College who in return for some kind of service provided them with funds for maintenance, the service and help being undefined.

But quite early in College history namely on 1st September, 1525, an endowment was provided by Dr. John Dowman, who gave £140 the income arising from which was to support nine Sizars, each of whom was to receive 3d. weekly and what the Fellows leave at dinner—*fragmenta seu frustitula*—teaching and rooms free. These were called the Proper Sizars or Dr. Dowman's Sizars; one for the Master and one for each of the eight Senior Fellows who constituted the Governing body. Sizars maintained by the other Fellows or Fellow Commoners were called Sub-sizars and received little or no allowance from College funds. Other benefactors came forward from time to time to increase the endowment of the Sizars. The last I have noticed was a certain Samuel Newton, who, in 1681, left a legacy to augment the commons of the Sizars to 13d. a week. These allowances seem very small, but they were on the same scale as the rest of the allowances, at first; for weekly commons the Master was allowed 2s., a Fellow 1s., and a Scholar 7d. These allowances as well as those of the Sizars, were increased as time went on, and rents increased. The statutable allowance was paid and the increment known as *Praetor*.

How long the waiting in Hall by the Pensioners went on is not, so far as I know, recorded, but in the spring of 1765, in the mastership of Dr. Powell, we have this note: "the Scholars of the House were first excused from waiting in

Hall, where, till that time, they had waited, four each week, at the President's or High Table. Instead of the Scholars nine Sizars were appointed to wait at the President's table, under the name of Waiting Sizars. The Proper Sizars still continued to wait at the Bursar's table." On 6th May, 1786, the waiting of Sizars was entirely abolished and five servants were hired for the purpose at £10 per annum each. A note of this change was made in the Admission Register of the College. Thus this part of the Sizar's duties was formally abolished.

I was so fortunate some years ago to have given to me a bundle of papers among which was a little diary or account book of one Charles Sutton, the son of a Norwich draper, who was a Waiting Sizar. Some extracts from this may interest you.

It has the following entries: "Norwich, 20 April, 1775. Examined and admitted this day Sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, by the Rev. Mr. Ferris my intended Tutor, who happened to be at the King's Head upon his tour through Norfolk. At the same time deposited in his hands ten pounds by way of caution to be returned to me after taking my A.M. degree, if I stay so long in College. Cambridge, October 9. Came to reside, but did not dine in Hall till next day. October 14. Took possession with George Holcombe (another sizar) of a room in the First Court. October 19. Went to lectures in Horace, second book of Epistles, to Mr. Pearce, sub-tutor, but did not read—did the next day. November 10. Chosen Waiting Sizar. November 18. First began to wait. November 21. Changed my room for a Turret in the Second Court, right-hand side."

Sutton kept a very accurate account of his expenditure while an undergraduate. In his first year he received from the College as a Sizar £25 10s. 9½d., and from home £42 with a suit, as he records, of Superfine, worth £5. In his second year he had in addition to his Sizarship a Mountstephen Exhibition of £6, receiving from the College £30 10s., and from home £20, and a suit of Superfine. In his third year he had become a Scholar, receiving from the College £37 10s. 7d., and from home £21.

In the year 1777 he had an Exhibition from the Ironmongers' Company which produced £11 12 6d., and in 1778 an Exhibition from the Fishmongers' Company worth £14 9s. 6d. He gives a summary of all his College expenses up to the time of taking his B.A. degree.

From Father .. ..	£101	7	6
From College .. ..	104	3	4
From London .. ..	26	2	0
Total .. ..	£231	12	10

He had a bedmaker to whom he paid 12s. a Term and 15s. for the Long Vacation, with a Christmas box of 6d.

He did not seem to spend much on books, but records the purchase of a Euclid and Gray's Elegy. On the other hand he was not a Prohibitionist, for he records his bill for liquor in 1776 as follows: "12 bottles of Port, £1 1s. od.; 1 ditto. Rum, 3s.; 2 do. Brandy, 8s.; one of Mountain, 2s., and two of Punch, 3s. A total of £1 17s."

Note that while he was a Waiting Sizar he had himself a bedmaker.

He has the further note: "March 29, 1784. Elected this day Fellow of St. John's College, with eight others of whom I am the Senior. There were 23 candidates. Four Fellowships were appropriated. Mine is of Lady Margaret's Foundation—*Cuius memoriam semper honoratam habebo.*"

When he became a Fellow his dividend was £60 a year with allowances, making his total income from the College £66 10s.

We learn then that by the end of the eighteenth century Sizars like others had bedmakers. Two years after Sutton became Fellow the Waiting by Sizars was as we have seen, abolished. I shall recur presently to further changes in College about this time.

It is not easy to say exactly what the Sizar had to do for the Fellow, or Fellow Commoner, to whom he was attached, as we only learn at intervals and indirectly what was going on. At Trinity, about 1660, when Isaac Newton was a Sub-sizar, we learn that Sizars waited on their tutors and even fetched their quantum or Commons from the Buttery. In 1670, Eachard, who was Master of St. Catherine's, describes the Fellows as: "taking a very good method to prevent sizars overheating their brains; bedmaking, chamber sweeping and water fetching were doubtless great preservatives against too much vain philosophy." Or, again: "However the Fellow whome he serves cannot but in pitie, if not for conscience sake, let him glean some small morsels of his knowledge, which costs him no more than only the expense of that time while the young sizar is pulling off his master's stockings or warming his night-cap." One would hope that such statements only refer to isolated cases; Eachard was arguing against the existence of Sizars, many of whom he seemed to think scarcely deserved a University education or degree. On the other hand some 50 years before, namely in 1625, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses in the University had published a decree prohibiting the admission of bedmakers, illiterate boys and men, and even women, into Colleges to perform those offices which been a source of income to poor Scholars. That seems to indicate that quite early in the 17th century servants were replacing Sizars for some purposes.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes, son of a wealthy Suffolk squire, entered St. John's 20th May, 1618, as a Fellow Commoner, and brought with him as his Sub-sizar one Thomas Manning, son of an elder Thomas Manning, a clergyman who had been silenced by the three articles of Archbishop Whitgift in the preceding reign. All the duties of his Sizar to which D'Ewes alludes in his diary are calling up D'Ewes to morning chapel and announcing what is of the clock and carrying messages and letters into the town. D'Ewes speaks kindly of his Sizar, whose friendship he enjoyed at the time and in after life and tells us that Manning became an able and laborious preacher. But we also learn from the diary that D'Ewes brought with him to College from his home a man servant, who probably did most of the duties we should now call menial.

The fact is wealthy and well born Fellow Commoners seem to have come to Cambridge with a considerable retinue of servants, and occasionally brought with them their own guardian or tutor. For example, in 1624, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell and Surrey sent his eldest son, Lord Maltravers and his brother, Mr. William Howard, to be Fellow Commoners of St. John's. They were accompanied by <sup>Eagle XV</sup> William, Lord Sandys, and Sir Henry Bouchier, who afterwards became fifth Earl of Bath. These four lads were to <sup>149-51</sup> "live a scholastic life." They were accompanied by a Rev. John Borough, who seems to have been a kind of preceptor. Borough, in writing to the Master of the College with regard to the party, suggests the following accommodation. "My Lord Maltravers and his brother Mr. William Howard to be lodged in one chamber with a pallet for the grooms of their chamber. A chamber in the College for Lord Sandys and his man. A chamber in the College for Sir Henry Bouchier and his man. A chamber in the College for Mr. Borough and his man." Adding: "The rest of his Lordship's company, being two gentlemen, a groom of his stable and a footman may be lodged in the towne near the College."

If, then, each of these well-born lads entertained a Sizar in accordance with College custom, his duties were probably light.

As between the Fellow Commoner and the Sizar, there was, in the opinion of the time, no degradation. The Sub-sizar was not a poor student, depressed to the footing of a servant, but generally the son of a clergyman, small yeoman or farmer elevated to the rank of a student by a kindly and richer friend without whose help he could not have come to the University. They were a traditional way of helping the sons of parents of limited means to a University education.

And in the days when endowments were small, and the territorial and other restrictions on Scholarships (to which I will refer presently) were hampering, the Sizarship tided over a period until the Sizar could prove his mettle. But human nature being what it is the life of a Sizar must have depended on the temperaments of both parties. A sensitive Sizar and a selfish or overbearing or even thoughtless Fellow or Fellow Commoner would make a poor pair to work together.

But to return to recorded facts in our own College, the two following College Orders passed at an interval of a century show some change of view or practice. The first is dated 6th November, 1605: "It is decreed by the Master and Seniors . . . that no Fellow shall have above one Sub-sizar, except the same be allowed by the Master and the greater part of the Seniors being mette together; and if anie Fellow contrarie to this decree do keep under his tuition anie moe sub-sizars than one by the space of one monthe, that then the said Fellow is to be punished 6s. 8d. by the Maister, the President, or anie officer; if two months 13s. 4d.; and so forward, the punishment everie month to be doubled and to be exacted of the Steward for the Colledge by the Senior Bursar for the time being."

This seems to imply some kind of abuse though its exact nature is not very clear.

The second College Order is dated March 20th, 1716, and is as follows: "Whereas every Fellow at his admission to his Fellowship is by oath obliged to observe all the laudable customs of the College; and whereas there is a very antient and laudable custom of the said College that every Fellow and all others who are in Fellows Commons (i.e. Fellow Commoners) should entertain a Sizar, but by neglect of this good custom many poor scholars have been deprived of that support which they should have had; we, the Master and Fellows, by virtue of this Statute and Oath, require all Fellows, and all others who are in Fellows Commons to entertain a Sizar in such manner as has been accustomed." At this time the College Admission Register was carefully kept and the status of each person admitted recorded. Between 1701 and 1715 the number of Sizars admitted annually was nearly always over twenty, more often over thirty, in each year. And the number of Sizars admitted generally exceeded the number of pensioners and Fellow Commoners put together. In 1716, the year in which the Order was passed, the number rose to 38, the pensioners were only 22 and the Fellow Commoners five in number. The average number of admissions being about 25 Sizars, 20 pensioners and three Fellow Commoners. For the three years of residence the average number of Sizars must have been 75, pensioners 60 and Fellow Commoners nine.

As there were 52 Fellows, each of whom ought to have had a Sizar there does not seem room for many delinquents. Perhaps as in many cases of legislation the order was aimed at one or two persons only, but put in general terms. The incident puzzles me, and I have no explanations to offer. We have seen that the waiting in Hall by the Scholars was abolished in 1765, and by the Sizars in 1786. I detect in the College Admission Register about this time a change of form introduced without any remark. It used to run: Brown was admitted Sizar for Mr. Jones, a Fellow or Fellow Commoner. Tutor, Mr. Robinson. About this time men began to be admitted simply as Sizars without being Sizars to anyone. And a further fact also emerges from the Register. During the earlier parts of each year men are admitted as Sizars, and then early in November they are re-admitted as pensioners. Scrutiny of the Registers shows that these men had been elected Scholars. The election of Scholars was just after All Saints' Day. Tenure of a Scholarship was inconsistent with the status of a Sizar. In these days scholars could only be elected from men in residence, and even amongst these from persons who satisfied some restricted qualifications. I infer, therefore, that Sizarships had begun to be used by the College as a form of what we should now call Entrance Scholarships or Exhibitions. If the College, through some of its Fellows, or some Schoolmaster or clergyman learned of a capable and promising youth, financially it was attractive to him to say: We cannot promise you a Scholarship till you come into residence, but if you will join the College as a Sizar, the allowances we make partly in cash and partly in reduced charges will make it possible for you to enter and then it depends on yourself whether you can obtain a Scholarship. This change of status is always to be found in the Register, but towards the end of the eighteenth century is so regular and marked that it must, I think, point to such a practice. But it is not to be inferred that all Sizars were elected Scholars, pensioners were frequently elected. It is popular knowledge that many Fellows of the College were originally Sizars, but election to a Scholarship was the intermediate step for it was laid down more than once that Fellows were to be elected from those who were or had been Scholars. But when Sizars came to be selected for promise or ability it was natural that they should afterwards become Fellows. Such Sizars selected in this way were, I imagine, free of any duties to any individual Fellow and in Sutton's diary which I have quoted there is no reference to any Fellow to whom he was attached.

It was not until the University Commission of 1860 which laid down new Statutes for the College that the College



could offer Entrance Scholarships or Exhibitions to persons not in residence. From that time onwards the competition for sizarships fell. A clever boy got his Entrance Scholarship, and in due course became a Foundation Scholar, and as time went on sizarships became more or less a consolation prize for those who showed promise rather than performance.

Before I pass to the consideration of Fellows and Scholars I would like to say a few words about Fellow Commoners generally represented as a privileged and idle class. They also existed in the College from the earliest times. Fisher provided in his Statutes that sons of noblemen or opulent persons, friends of the College, to the number of eight, might, with the approval of the Master, be accepted, subject to the rules of the College. We have to remember that what we now call a degree was in early times a licence to teach or a qualification for Holy Orders. The sons of noblemen or landed proprietors did not require such licences, but in the phrase I quoted some time ago came to lead a scholastic life for a short period. It was usual also for such persons to enter at one of the Inns of Court, not with the view of being called to the Bar as we should say, but by attending lectures and moots to learn something of the law and its administration, to fit themselves for their duties in after life as landed owners or magistrates. Their number in College was always small the average number admitted annually to St. John's in the eighteenth century was four. The highest number in any one year was twelve, and frequently none were admitted. Their special dress with a gold laced gown and gold tassel to their cap made them conspicuous as a peacock would be amongst barn door fowls. Some, I daresay, did not use, perhaps abused, their privileges. But in the days of Dr. Powell while the position of the Sizar was being improved, the Fellow Commoners were brought under stricter control, had to take the College examinations and began to take degrees. It is true that the academic wind was tempered to these well fleeced lambs and some were admitted to honorary or as we should say titular degrees, after little more than two years residence.

But turning now to the Fellows and Scholars. In the early Statutes of the College precise rules for their election are laid down. Other things being equal, in the election of Fellows the most needy are to be chosen. Out of the Fellows on the Foundress foundation preference was to be given to those born in the northern counties: Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, York, Richmondshire, Lancaster, Derby and Nottingham, and one half of the Fellows were to come from these Counties. Of the rest, preference was to be given to those born in Lincoln, Norfolk, Essex,

Middlesex, Kent and Cambridge, and other counties where the College had landed property. But not more than two Fellows were to come from any one county. None were to be elected who did not propose to study theology. Similar restrictions applied to the Scholars. Passing over intermediate changes, the Statutes of Elizabeth divided the counties into trans-Trentine and cis-Trentine, the river Trent being the boundary, but also allowing one Fellow and no more to come from each diocese in Wales. The place of birth was the ruling feature, and the object no doubt was to spread the influence of the College over the whole country, preference being given to the North, at that time the most backward part of the Kingdom. By the reign of Elizabeth a number of additional Fellowships and Scholarships had been founded by private benefactors or sub-founders as they were called. Each of these sub-foundations or appropriated Fellowships and Scholarships had its own special restrictions or trusts. The Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth extended the rule that no more than two Fellows or Scholars were to come from any one county to the whole body of the Foundress foundation and these special trusts. And we have to remember that the College was governed by the Elizabethan Code from 1576 to 1860 over 270 years.

There were 32 Fellowships of the Foundress foundation and 21 of these appropriated Fellowships. The preferences of these latter were often very narrow, extending perhaps not to a whole county, but to a particular parish, township or school, and as it so happened these preferences were nearly all given to the North. The effect was that men who came from six of the nine northern counties to which preference was given by the Foundress were by the effect of these special trusts excluded from her Fellowships. A county was full, as it was then expressed, if two Fellows came from any one, the preference was to the place of birth not to learning or knowledge in the abstract. It was a curious and unforeseen situation. There was one slight alleviation, though a poor one. In the year 1632 a Mr. William Platt bequeathed an estate in Middlesex, in what we now know as Kentish Town, to found Fellowships and Scholarships in the College, each Fellow to receive £30 a year, each Scholar £10. The Will was disputed and lengthy proceedings in Chancery ensued. It was not until the year 1684 that the property came to the College and a scheme for the administration of the trust drawn up by the Court of Chancery. The Scheme is a very long one, but its provisions may be summarised as follows. In the first place it was to be a separate foundation with its own accounts. There were no county restrictions, but the Platt Fellows were to be incapable of being appointed to any

College office, or presentation to any benefice in the gift of the College until all the other Fellows had refused such offices or benefices. The monetary payments are small, but something approaching those made to the Fellows and Scholars on the ancient foundations. For certain Fellowships and Scholarships the county restriction was thus removed, but the Platt Fellows were practically excluded from any participation in College government and this disability continued until 1860, when the Universities Commission placed the Platt Fellows on the same footing as all the others. As time went on the administration of the private foundations side by side with that of the Foundress, gave rise to many difficulties. If a man happened to have been born in the proper parish, or educated at the proper school, or fulfilled some other condition, he had to be elected to the appropriated Scholarship or Fellowship, whatever the intellectual qualifications or distinctions of others, his contemporaries, might be.

For Scholarships there does not seem to have been much difficulty. When a candidate presented himself for one of the Scholarships on the Foundress foundation, which was vacant, the chief question was: Is the county full already, full in the sense that there were already two holders from that county. If not then his qualifications could be gone into. It was the working of this county restriction side by side with the appropriated Scholarships which gave rise to difficulties. The net result was that men from the Southern counties came to have a better chance of foundation Scholarships than men from the northern counties, the exact reverse of what Bishop Fisher contemplated.

If the candidate came from one of the privileged Schools he seems to have brought with him what was practically a nomination from his Headmaster. If from one of the privileged townships or parishes usually a baptismal certificate to prove his birth right.

If on any vacancy there was no candidate with the exact qualifications prescribed, the custom seems to have been to elect some one with fairly equivalent qualifications for that turn. Few, if any, disputes arose with regard to the election of Scholars.

It was otherwise with regard to Fellowships. These fell vacant less frequently, and were not only more valuable in a pecuniary sense, but also, as practically all Fellows were in Orders, gave the chance of presentation to a benefice in the gift of the College and so a provision for life. If the Governing Body stretched a point and elected A when B thought he had a better claim, B would appeal to the Bishop of Ely as visitor, who had to go into the whole matter, and on several occasions overruled the decision of the College,

ejected A from the Fellowship to which he had been elected, and ordered the College to admit B. Some of these appeals, and the grounds for them, may interest you.

Very early in the history of the College Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough, founded a Fellowship in the College. The Fellow was to be a native of Yorkshire, to be a Priest and to celebrate Masses in the College for the souls of Sir Marmaduke and members of the Constable family, he was in effect what was in those days known as a Chantry Priest. The Statutes of Elizabeth abolished such institutions. In the year 1770 there seems to have been a dispute as to what the restriction to Priest's orders then really implied. The Constable Fellow was to be a Priest—*Sacerdos*. Was he to be a Priest in order to qualify for election, or was he to be elected a Fellow in order to perform the acts of a Priest afterwards?

Constable said his Fellow was to be a Priest—*Sacerdos*—he did not say of what denomination for the excellent reason, probably, that he never thought of any other priesthood than that of his own Faith. But it was argued in 1770 that if *Sacerdos* is taken alone, he might be a Priest of any other church or community, Jewish or Mahommedan. As such persons could not then be members of the University the implied argument seems to have been: Why not elect a respectable Yorkshire layman of the Church of England? If he does not take Priest's orders afterwards that can be gone into, anyhow a Priest of the Church of England could no more say masses for the dead than could a Deacon or a layman. How that matter was settled or why indeed the question was ever raised does not appear from the papers I have seen.

A somewhat similar question was raised with regard to a Fellowship founded by Lady Rokeby. The Fellow was to be chosen from persons born in the town of Beverley, failing such, one born in Yorkshire and to be a Priest at the time of his election or within six months afterwards. In 1804 the Rokeby Fellowship was vacant; there were two candidates, Hunter and Courtney, both born in Beverley. At the time of the election Hunter was in Priest's orders, Courtney not even a Deacon. The College elected Hunter, and Courtney appealed to the Bishop of Ely. Courtney's argument was that a candidate for the Fellowship need not be in Priest's orders, if he obtained these within six months he would satisfy the conditions, if he did not, then it was admitted he would have to go. Hunter had taken his degree in 1798 as a Junior Optime, third from the bottom of the Mathematical Tripos. Courtney had not taken an honours degree. To us it would seem that Hunter was the better man. The proceedings before the Bishop of Ely dragged on

for some time, and Courtney was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough on June 10th, 1804, and Priest by the Archbishop of York a month later, on July 8th, 1804, within six months of the election in April. In the end the Bishop of Ely deprived Hunter of the Fellowship, not on the ground that Courtney was the better man, but because it was disclosed that Hunter had an income from land exceeding the value named in the Statutes as disqualifying a man from election, and that therefore as between the two Courtney ought to have been elected. The College complied and Courtney became a Fellow.

But perhaps the most amusing and instructive cases of such elections arose with regard to the Keyton Fellowships. In the year 1532, Dr. John Keyton, a Canon of Salisbury, founded two Scholarships and two Fellowships in the College. They were to be elected from those who had been choristers of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. A chorister could claim one of the scholarships and be elected, then when the time came he could be elected a Keyton Fellow if one were vacant. The first case to which I will draw your attention related to quite a celebrated man, Matthew Prior, the poet and diplomatist whose portrait hangs in this Hall. Prior was admitted a pensioner of the College, April 2nd, 1683. It is then quite clearly stated that he was the son of George Prior, and was born at Wimborne, in Dorset, but this was afterwards erased, and the County of birth given as Middlesex. Much time has been spent in trying to verify which of these statements is correct, no proof of his Dorset birth can be found, and it was left to Canon H. F. Westlake, of Westminster, to discover quite recently the entry of Prior's baptism in the Registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where we have the entry: "August 2nd, 1664. Matthew Pryor, son to George by Elizabeth" (baptised). So that he was a Middlesex and not a Dorset man. How the original error was made we cannot say. Prior was admitted to the College on April 2nd, and next day (still giving Dorset as his county) he was admitted a Scholar on the Duchess of Somerset's foundation on the nomination of the Duchess herself, who thereby gave a dispensation from her own rules, for Prior came from Westminster School, and the Scholars of the Duchess were to come from Manchester or Hereford Schools. On April 3rd, 1688, Prior was admitted a Fellow on Dr. Keyton's foundation, again you will see apparently without the proper qualification of having been a chorister at Southwell. But quite recently Mr. C. A. James of Southwell has made the interesting discovery that Prior had been nominated to a chorister's place at Southwell, by the Chapter of Southwell in the February preceding the election, and a certificate of such election

recorded no doubt for the satisfaction of the College. There can be no doubt about the identification, for he is described as Matthew Prior, son of George Prior, gentleman and B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. The nomination must have been a pure form to qualify him for the Fellowship, for a young man of 23 is not likely to become an effective choir boy. But Prior was always a favoured person, later the College nominated him to one of the two medical Fellowships which could be held without the obligation of taking orders and nominated him Linacre Lecturer of Physic to lecture on the works of Galen, and he remained a Fellow to his death.

A similar artifice to qualify a candidate for a Keyton Fellowship was attempted some eighty years later. A William Wood was admitted a chorister of Southwell in 1756 at the age of ten, and performed the duties of a chorister for six years and after two years more at Southwell School entered St. John's in 1764 and took his degree as last man or Wooden Spoon in the Mathematical Tripos of 1768. In 1775 a Keyton Fellowship was vacant, and Wood stood as a candidate. His opponent was a man called Absom, who had taken his degree in 1774, but without honours. In 1768, when he was 16 years of age, he had been appointed a chorister of Southwell, and claimed that he had performed the duties for three months. The College, for reasons which do not very clearly appear, elected Absom, and Wood at once appealed to the Bishop of Ely, claiming that while he himself had been a real chorister the election of Absom was not a genuine one, but made solely for the purpose of qualifying him presently for the Keyton Fellowship. The Bishop took this view and in his judgment stated that Absom's election as a chorister was "fraudulent, colourable and fictitious, and that he had never performed any of the duties of a chorister nor intended nor was able to perform them." He accordingly ruled that Absom should be ejected from his Fellowship and Wood installed in his room. Thus the artifice which was successful in Prior's case, failed in that of Absom.

I need not trouble you with further instances, but you will gather that 200 years ago or thereabouts, elections to Fellowships were governed by quite different considerations from those which now commend themselves to us. As time went on these old provisions became less and less applicable to modern conditions. The County restriction became more and more troublesome. In the eighteenth century a curious fiction was introduced. Men came to the College who were of English parentage, but had been born abroad—*Peregrini*. The convention was introduced that such a man might on entrance choose either the county of birth of his father or mother as his own. It was a bit of a lottery, of course, as

when the time came his parental county might be full, after all, still, it did give him a chance. The entry of such a man ran: born in India, Gibraltar, Minorca (all these are actual instances) father, or mother's county Lancaster, or whatever that might be. We have even such abbreviated entries as: "born in Ireland, County of birth, Yorkshire."

The Platt Scholarships and Fellowships gave some relief in hard cases, but their inferior status in the College was a drawback.

One case attracted public attention: James Inman, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, entered the College as a Sizar, was in due course elected a Scholar, and was Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's Prizeman, in 1800. No fellowship for a Yorkshire man fell vacant and Inman was not elected a Fellow till 1805, and then only to a Platt Fellowship. Those who were then agitating for a change took his case as typical and, showing the estimation in which these Fellowships were held, stated that he had never been a Fellow of St. John's.

The College took the matter in hand, endeavouring to obtain freedom of election to Fellowships. Queen Elizabeth in her Statutes had reserved the power to herself and her successors of altering and amending the Statutes, and the Crown was urged to exercise this power. The real obstacles to any effective change were the provisions of the appropriated Fellowships, each foundation was a special trust, and in the early days of the nineteenth century the alteration of trusts was almost impossible.

I need not trouble you with the proceedings extending over many years. The lawyers who were consulted were quite clear that the trusts of the private foundations could not be altered, but that the Crown might, if so advised, alter the Elizabethan Statutes. Accordingly in 1819 the College petitioned the Prince Regent for a modification of the Elizabethan Statutes. In the end on March 4th, 1820, the Crown granted a new Fellowship Statute, the effect of which was to abolish the County restrictions for the Foundress Fellowships and to allow election from any county. And further gave the curious power of transferring a Foundress Fellow to one of the private foundations if his county or other qualifications made him eligible for that, thus vacating a Foundress Fellowship for another man. This may be illustrated by an example. Dr. Bateson, formerly Master of the College, a Lancashire man by birth, was, in 1837, elected a Foundress Fellow. In 1849 he was transferred to a Gregson Fellowship, which happened to be vacant for which a Lancashire man was eligible, and so made room for a Cumberland man to be elected Foundress Fellow, who, on account of his county, could not hold the Gregson Fellowship.

It was not until 1860, when under the authority of Parliament, all these restrictions were removed. All preferences to place of birth, school or chorister were abolished for Fellowships, but the preference of certain Schools to Scholarships in the College was, however, retained under the name of School Exhibitions.

My long story comes to an end—has it a moral? If it has one, it is that in legislating for the government of a College, flexibility is required. We have seen the difficulties created by rigid rules laid down by honest and well-meaning men who looked on their own ideals and the conditions of their time as the best and likely to endure. On the other hand the system of sizarships, based on custom and tradition, and not bound by written rules, lent itself to gradual alteration as times and manners changed.

As you know a Parliamentary Commission has recently been appointed to draw up new Statutes for the University and Colleges, let us hope that the moral I have drawn may commend itself to them.

---

“YES, WE HAVE NO . . . .”

Ei mihi confiteor non, emptor, habere bananas;  
Copia non hodie, quae fuit ante, manet.  
At si forte velis colocasia lata referre,  
Maiora haec ipso nostra tumore tument.  
Hic olus, hic caepa est: aliud si quaeris, habemus  
Omne genus frugum, quot dare Terra solet.  
Hic et emes baccas, quales placuere Catoni,  
[Non propriam vocem lingua Latina tenet]  
Fossaque Jersiacae radicis poma videntur:  
—Sed, fateor, nobis nulla banana manet. W.D.

---

### What are the Wild Waves Saying

I FORGET who is was that advised me, but, Heaven knows, I should never have done it on my own. I have just come away from it, and I am staggered.

It was called a Wireless Concert. I got in a little bit late and was only just in time to hear the last words of a song; and, as I live, those words were “one and a half millibars.” What on earth the author had found to rhyme with “millibars” I can't imagine. But my thoughts were soon distracted, as well they might be.

And here I must do a little explaining. Know, then, that there are four main noises in a Wireless Concert ;

(1) a rasping noise which is like the tearing of strong sacking ;

(2) A "cheep, cheep" like a blackbird's, only much magnified ;

(3) An altogether indescribable noise which we will denote by the expression *x* ;

(4) The noise of the singer or other functioning body ;  
The combination of the above beggars description.

But to get on with the concert. The next item on the programme was a lot of useful information about tin, rubber, coffee, cotton, rubber, and the Bombay mango market. But perhaps this got in by mistake.

Then we got to the real music. The first piece was, I think, a "Triumphal March" though it sounded more like a shipwreck, with the cries of women and children dimly heard "off." The second was called "The Remembered Wrong," and was so poignant that the apparatus could stand it no longer and temporarily ceased to function. But it was the third which drove me forth with a terrible curse on my lips. It was a song called "Oenone" (which 3 L.O. pronounced "eenon") and was sung by a famous soprano. Of course, I do not know what the song was like when it started its journey, but this is how it reached me.

My heart is grr . . . r . . . r the isles

The sunlit . . x x x of ancient Greece

Cheep! cheep! grr . . . r . . . bzzz smiles

To charm cheep! CHEEP! x x x peace.

Yes! and that went on for four verses. Do you wonder I fled ?

But I would end up on a note of hope ; and it is addressed to the gramophone industry. Be of good cheer, I say. For as long as you can produce records and machines which do not buzz, rattle, clank, chirrup, or make other unspeakable noises, you have nothing to fear from the wireless world.

T.R.O.F.

## Of Halls

A NEW GREEK FRAGMENT.

*(For the translation which follows the Editor takes sole responsibility. The fragment was originally handed to the Classical Dons, but such dissention arose among them as to the authorship, since they averred that it combined the worst faults of most Greek writers, the diffuseness of Herodotus, the obscurity*

*of Thucydides, and the irritating dialectic of Plato, that it seemed better to the Editor to do the work himself with the aid of a small Liddell and Scott.)*

. . . and forasmuch as I had heard much in Oxenford of the curious customs of eating in Cambridge, I took a ship to that town to enquire more carefully into them. Now the boats that ply upon the river are of a marvellous construction . . .

*(A lacuna here of some lines)*

. . . for whereas on the one hand the men of Trinity feast largely, while those of the College called Corpus drink deeply, the Iohnians (or Ionians) who use a sober moderation both in matters of eating and drinking, yet have strange diversions and distractions duing their meals. Of these Iohnians some affirm that they are sons of Ion, the son of Hellen, and so are of Greek descent : others on the other hand claim that they have their origin in a divine Eagle ; but this latter story is a mystery which I may not divulge. And in any case I must tell the tale as it was told to me though I am not bound to credit it, nor the reader either. Now, whereas the Scoti drink to the sound of bagpipes, and the Americani eat to the noise of iazz, the men of Iohnia, forasmuch as they surpass all others in ingenuity, have imagined strange mechanical devices wherewith they diversify their banquets. These things indeed I saw with my own eyes, because I dined much in their college, being attracted thereto not only by the charm of their manners, or the richness of their food (the cooking of which is Masterly), but also by these same curious diversions. And on the first night whereon I dined, while I was conversing with my neighbour, there was heard suddenly a loud report, and at the same time a brilliant light flashed, while at the back of the building a picture arose in an unexpected manner, whereon were strange signs and hieroglyphics graven, and also the figure of a damsel making broth such as they use in Sparta—and my friends assured me that this broth was the greatest mystery in all the kitchen. And upon another occasion, while all were busied upon food and drink, there was let down upon them a strange *eidolon* or figure, hanging from a rope or cord, devised with an ingenuity which it seemed past the wit of man to achieve. And though I diligently enquired of the name of this *eidolon*, men would only speak of it with great reverence, for it represents a powerful divinity, living—as I interpret the name—among palm-trees. But the greatest marvel of all happened with recent memory ; for this time amid strange noises and creakings there appeared within the hall a golden Eagle, such as is venerated throughout the whole college—and indeed the same symbol may be found in

their chapel—which hovered above the heads of the multitude for a sign of beneficent favour, and may such favour long be showered upon the men of Iohn. But while many sought fruitlessly how it was achieved, some thinking the thing was of divine intervention, while others considered it was the work of men—and I here will give my own opinion which is that it was the work of the Hawks, for who but Hawks could thus control an Eagle?—and while some held one thing, and some another, and others even others, I was engaged in conversation by a Don, of more than Iohnian sagacity and of great acumen. And he, laughing gently, observed “They, seek vainly the perpetrator of the deed, and follow empty clues, and yet it is the simplest matter in the world; even now I could point you out the man or men, for such I am convinced it was.” Whereat I trembled with excitement, and replied “O Iohnian stranger, enlighten my misunderstanding, I pray thee.” And he replying said, “Come now, you will agree, I suppose, that there is such a thing as a first year man?” “Indeed, yes.” “And what is the proper function of a first year man?” “I do not understand.” Whereat he frowned impatiently and replied, “The proper function of a first year man is to keep himself quiet and in proper awe of and subjection to his seniors. Therefore no first year man could have done this.” “I agree.” “And what is the function of a second year man?” “That is easy,” I replied, “for the function of a second year man is obviously to pass Tripodes.” “That is so,” he agreed, “and therefore second year men will be far too hard at work to lend their time to such schemes.” “Of course.” “And now proceeding further, what is the function of a third year man?” “To preserve his dignity,” I replied. “Exactly so,” he answered, “and that occupies so much of their time, since they are compelled to snub alike the impertinences of the freshmen and the claim to equality of the second year men, that they can have no leisure for the imagining of such devices as the present.” “By Zeus, this is marvellous reasoning.” “But now, tell me, my friend,” he said, lowering his voice somewhat, “what do you consider to be the proper function of a fourth year man?” At this question I was struck dumb with confusion, and after hesitating some time replied, “Alas, I cannot tell.” Whereat my questioner laughed hoarsely (*ἀνεκαγχασε μῦλα ἰππικόν*), and replied, “Nor can I either, nor can anyone else; and indeed most affirm that they live a leisurely existence, chewing gently the laurels of their Baccalaureate. And therefore I deem it to have been a fourth year man—or if there is anything higher than a fourth year man, that it was that\*—because fourth year men have great leisure and spend their whole time in the

devising of new and brighter things.” “Heracles,” I exclaimed “this is a wonderful conclusion.” “Nay, but wait,” he interrupted, “for the argument can go still further; for since all the notorious evil livers in the college are already known and marked down, none of them would have dared to commit such a deed, and therefore it must have been done by one who bears an unblemished reputation, and, therefore, could never be suspected; ergo, he who appears most innocent must inevitably be the guilty one.” And at this I was carried away by my enthusiasm, and burst out “Oh, Iohnian stranger, truly your ratiocination is portentous, but surely you should follow the argument beyond a fourth year man: and when I think upon it, it seems to me obvious, if we follow the argument to its logical conclusion, that only a Tutor can have a sufficient appearance of innocence to mark him out infallibly as the guilty man.” But at this my questioner was horrified and exclaimed “Utter words of good omen, O Athenian stranger, for surely you have been visited by a divine infatuation† or else . . . .

E.H.N.B

\* The Greek here is obscure—ED.

† ἀτη

### Old Iohnian Dinner

ON July roth the Cambridge sun went down flamelessly at Lords, but the parts are as great as the whole, and the Universe is to be congratulated on the rise of another sun, albeit a midnight sun. For that evening at the Victoria Hotel (or as they name it here, Hotel Victoria) was gathered together as goodly a company of Iohnians as a man could well desire, and from this arose the Old Iohnian Association.

One Peterson (to whom long life) had circumspatched the fiery cross, and many had seen and had assembled. Came Sir Edward Marshall Hall as symposiarch; came also our Master as guest of the evening, with Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, Mr. Squire, Mr. Armitage, Hubert-o-the-Oar, MacIntyre and many another (I believe someone is going to put in a catalogue of the ships somewhere at the end of this nonsense).

This is ridiculous. I've been told to write an account of the dinner. We ate things, we drank things: *verb sap. Dulce est desipere in loco.* And then came the speeches.

Mr. Squire led off. He had been at St. John's *Consule Planco*, when things were not as they are now, being, in fact, then at their nadir. One thing indeed remained, the Master,

who though at that time plain Mister Scott, had stood as now always over the rest head and shoulders in well-belovedness. To him be honour and long life.

After him Sir Edward Marshall Hall, the Master himself, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Whiteley. What need to describe their speeches? You must get some sober and righteous man, who remembers things at so distant a date—for me, I drank and drummed on the table.

All the speakers united in drawing veils over things. There were giants in those days, but there were also little wretched men. "What matter," we thought, "*Mens agit molem!* but to get a first-class agitation you need a fairly adequate *moles* as well as your sporadic scintillating *mens*."

And to that end came the great new-born idea, carefully nurtured from babyhood, I fancy by Mr. Raven, and presented to us by the Chairman as a bouncing boy. Why not associate ourselves with each other? We come, we go—need it rest at that? The College remains, the game goes on. It is not enough that those of us who are lucky re-visit her from time to rather distant time, and that those of us who have good memories recognise their fellows in the street sometimes. Having been of the fellowship and band corporate of Johnnians, let us now be in the company and gang definite of Old Johnnians ("Old be damned" interjected Hubert earnestly), thus maintaining at the disposal of civilisation a united front of progress almost ghastly to contemplate.

The link between those who are down and their lost youth would be valuable indeed, but possibly the scheme has yet a greater glory. Those who after three or after four years go down and find themselves citizens of a strange city, where learning and laughter are not, where men are out for their own ends and wear hats, need not give themselves utterly to despair, but by joining our body may find others from our College, who by reason of their much seeking for things to laugh at, have found the outside-of-the-College part of creation a tolerable place.

A.S.L.

### Johnian Dinner

The following is the official account explanatory of the foregoing:—

The Johnian dinner was held at the Hotel Victoria on July 10th, the second day of the Varsity Match. Sir Edward Marshall Hall was in the Chair, and the Master was the guest.

The following gentlemen spoke:—Mr. Scott, replying

to the toast of "The Master"; Mr. Squire proposed "The College," and Mr. Armitage responded; Mr. Whiteley proposed "The Old Johnnians," and Mr. Hartley replied.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall proposed the formation of an Old Johnian Association which among its other activities would hold a dinner annually on one of the Varsity Match nights. This was carried with enthusiasm.

The following officers were elected:—

*President*: Sir Edward Marshall Hall, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.

*Secretary*: Mr. E. W. R. Peterson, 81, St. Georges Square, S.W. 1.

*Committee*: Mr. J. C. Squire; Mr. B. W. F. Armitage, St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. F. D. Morton, 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; Mr. H. H. S. Hartley, River House, Eton, Windsor; Mr. A. S. LeMaitre, The Admiralty, S.W. 1.

### Obituary

#### EDWARD ERNEST FOXWELL.

THE late Rev. W. A. Cox had in hand at his death an extended notice of Ernest Foxwell, whose death, on October 18th, 1922, was announced in *The Eagle* (vol 53, p.2). Unfortunately his notes have been found to be too incomplete for printing. Pending a more detailed account, we print the following appreciation:

"Many good and generous men it has been my luck to know, and for this I am thankful. But I can not point to anyone of them as examples of living generosity superior—I might say equal—to Ernest Foxwell.

I have known several men in whom independence of judgment was a marked feature of their character. But, here again, I can point to no superior. Indeed, in his case, independent opinions now and then reached a point at which they seemed grotesque to cynical observers. They were a natural outcome of the chivalrous nature of the man.

So also was the trying and devoted night work at Cambridge Station during the war. Numbers of weary soldiers passing through were provided with refreshments by an organisation of which he was a self-denying and hard-working member.

He was zealous in hiding his own good deeds. But there are some who will not forget them.

W. E. H.

2 November, 1922."

## ROBERT HENRY FORSTER.

There passed away on the 6th June, 1923, Robert Henry Forster, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., at the early age of 56 years, in which period he achieved some distinctions in several spheres of life, first as a scholar at Harrow and Cambridge, and, incidentally, as an oarsman. Later he produced a number of novels based on historical incidents and contributed various articles of Antiquarian interest to the learned Societies.

He was born at Backworth, Northumberland, the fourth son of George Baker Forster, the well-known Mining Engineer of his day, and was educated at Harrow, having obtained an entrance scholarship in 1881. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1885, by a scholarship, followed by the Leaf scholarship and a Foundation scholarship in 1887. In 1888 he was in the first class of the Classical Tripos and in the following year was Senior in the Law Tripos.

After leaving Cambridge he determined on a legal career. He was McMahon Law Student in 1891 and was called to the Bar in 1892, but circumstances and his individual tastes led him to follow more congenial pursuits. While an undergraduate he had shown an inclination for literary work and contributed some useful articles to THE EAGLE, several of which he afterwards published in book form under the title of "An Amateur Antiquary," a book that was much appreciated and is now difficult to obtain.

Henceforth historical novels appeared in rapid succession, together with antiquarian papers, whilst, as will appear below, he practically directed the management of the Thames Rowing Club.

The first novel "The Hand of the Spoiler" was published in 1898, and was followed by "The Amateur Antiquary," "Down by the River," "A Tynedale Comedy," "The Last Foray," "In Steel and Leather," "Strained Allegiance," "The Arrow of the North," "The Mistress of Aydon," "A Jacobite Admiral," "Harry of Athol," "Midsummer Morn," "The Little Maister," as well as various books of poems: "In Old Northumbria," "Idylls of the North," "War Poems of a Northumbrian," "The Double Realm," "Two Romances in Verse," and another published posthumously, "A Devonshire Garden."

His antiquarian leanings prompted him to attach himself to the British Archæological Association of which he became treasurer in 1905, and a vice-president in 1911. During the period he contributed papers to the transactions on such various subjects as "Some Notes on Hadrian's Wall," "Durham and other North Country Sanctuaries," and with his brother, T. E. Forster, "The Chiselhurst Caves." After-

wards "The Tenth Iter of the Roman Stations in the North of England," "Turgot Prior of Durham," "Notes on Maiden Castle," "Notes on the Hangman's Wood Deneholes," "Wilfrid's Church at Hexham," "Boadecia's Battle," "Notes on Warkworth," "Carausius and Allectus." The call of Northumbria, his native county, when the proposal to excavate the Romano British town of Corstopitum was mooted, found in R. H. Forster a willing worker. The excavations were conducted during the summer months over a period of eight years (1907—1914) mainly under the direction of Mr. Forster who resided each year on the spot and contributed to the lengthy and detailed reports which appeared annually in the transactions of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. The work needed not only the ability to control a number of paid and voluntary assistants on the site, but also the archæological knowledge and the literary accomplishments to enable the results to be properly recorded. During the whole of the period the writer was in almost daily consultation with him, and can testify to his popularity with the workmen and with the executive committee who much appreciated his talents and suitability for the work.

Whilst pursuing his studies at Cambridge, Forster was a keen oarsman and rowed in the first boat of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, as well as in the crew it sent to Henley in 1888, which won the Thames cup and Ladies' plate on the same day. His association with rowing continued in after life. In 1892 he became joint secretary, with his friend, the late L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (fellow of St. John's, Cambridge), of the Thames Rowing Club, and afterwards, in 1896, its captain, which office he filled until 1907. During this period he frequently rowed for the Club at the various Thames regattas and "by his commanding intellectual ability and energy"—so writes a fellow-worker—"succeeded in interesting every member of the Club which rose from a comparatively dubious position to what it is now, undoubtedly the largest and best managed amateur rowing club in England." His services as a rowing coach were much in demand. A scholar and athlete, R. H. Forster will be much missed in various circles.

He married in 1913, Margaret Hope, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur George Payne, of Dartmouth, a lady who was his constant companion and devoted amanuensis.

W. H. KNOWLES.

## SYDNEY SAMUEL HOUGH.

The following notice, by the Astonomer Royal, of Mr. S. S. Hough, Astonomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope,



who died on July 8th, 1923, aged 53, is reprinted by permission from *The Observatory* :—

“ Sydney Samuel Hough was born at Stoke Newington, on June 11th, 1870. He was educated at Christ’s Hospital School, where his mathematical ability was revealed and developed. He obtained an open Foundation Scholarship at St. John’s College, Cambridge, in 1887, but did not proceed to the University till October, 1889. He was Third Wrangler in 1892, and obtained Class I, Div. 3, in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1893. In 1894 he obtained the First Smith’s Prize for an essay on the subject of the ‘ Oscillations of a Rotating Ellipsoidal Shell containing Fluid,’ which was afterwards communicated to the Royal Society by Sir Robert Ball, and is published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1895. This research was undertaken in view of the then recent discovery of the variation of latitude. Hough showed that the extension of the period was not (as had been suggested by M. Folie) accounted for by the freedom a fluid would have in the interior of the Earth, and, considered that Newcomb’s explanation of the phenomenon as arising from the Earth’s elasticity was probably correct.

“ He obtained an Isaac Newton Studentship and a Fellowship at St. John’s College in 1895, and continued his researches on the cause of the prolongation of the period of latitude variation in a paper on ‘ The Rotation of an Elastic Spheroid ’ (*Phil. Trans.*, 1896). He obtained rigorous dynamical equations for the oscillations of such a system, and solved them for the case where the ellipticity and consequently the angular velocity are small. He found that the general character of the motion agreed with Newcomb’s geometrical explanation, but differed slightly in the amount of the displacement of the Pole. He showed that the variation of latitude gave an effective rigidity of the Earth a little greater than that of steel in agreement with Lord Kelvin’s result from tidal theory.

“ In 1897 and 1898 Hough undertook a revision of Laplace’s ‘ Theory of the Tides.’ The great value of this work is summarized in the following extract from Sir George Darwin’s article on ‘ Tides,’ in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th Edn.) :—

“ S. S. Hough undertook an important revision of Laplace’s theory, and succeeded not only in introducing the effects of the mutual gravitation of the ocean, but also in determining the nature and periods of the free oscillations of the sea. A dynamical problem of this character cannot be regarded as fully solved unless we are able not only to discuss the ‘ forced ’ oscillations of the system, but also the ‘ free.’ Hence, we regard Mr. Hough’s work as the most

important contribution to the dynamical theory of the tides since the time of Laplace. We shall accordingly present the theory briefly in the form due to Mr. Hough.’

“ He was introduced by Sir George Darwin to Sir David Gill, and on the recommendation of the latter was appointed Chief Assistant at the Cape in September, 1898. In the ‘ History of the Cape Observatory,’ Gill remarks : ‘ He threw himself into the work of the Observatory with much earnestness, ability and interest, rapidly acquiring familiarity with those departments of practical astronomy in which he had not previous experience.’

“ Hough’s training and mathematical ability were admirably suited to supplement and carry through work which Gill’s energy and instrumental skill had begun. He made a very complete discussion of the heliometer triangulation of the stars near the South Pole, and followed this up by a photographic triangulation of the same region. The combination of these series of observations gave very accurate positions of stars which were required in the Southern observatories. He did not relinquish his interest in dynamical astronomy, and published in the *Acta Mathematica* a valuable paper on ‘ Periodic Orbits.’

“ Gill’s new transit circle made it possible greatly to improve the fundamental positions of stars in the Southern Hemisphere; Hough studied the instrument with great care. To the *Monthly Notices* for 1904, he communicated a paper on the division errors of the circle, in which he considered how the great labour involved in such determinations should be bestowed in order to obtain the most accurate results. The work of determining the division errors, pivot errors, errors of screws, the investigation of the stability of the vertical collimators were carried out in 1904 and 1905, and Hough ably seconded Gill’s efforts to make the Cape transit circle the best possible instrument for the purposes of fundamental astronomy. Hough was in charge of the Observatory during Gill’s absence in England in 1900, 1904 and 1906, and was appointed H.M. Astronomer on Gill’s retirement in February, 1907. The results obtained with the new transit circle are contained in two fundamental catalogues resulting from the observations in 1905—1911, and 1912—1916 respectively, and are probably the most valuable contributions of recent years to the correction of fundamental right ascensions and declinations. At least 16 observations were made of each star, equally distributed in four positions of the instrument. The discussion of the results from different positions of the instrument leaves no doubt of their accuracy. The southern circumpolars were thoroughly observed, and the results compared with those previously obtained with the heliometer and by photo-

graphy. The observations of the Sun and inner planets made after the introduction of the new transit circle are exhaustively discussed by Hough in the introduction to Vol. VIII of the *Cape Annals* to give corrections to the equinox and the elements of the planets. The heliometer observations of the outer planets, instituted by Gill, are similarly discussed in another section of the same volume.

"In conjunction with Dr. Halm, who was appointed Chief Assistant in 1907, two important researches were carried out. One of these was a discussion of the radial velocities obtained with the Victoria telescope, and the other was a discussion of the systematic motions of the Bradley stars.

"Next to fundamental astronomy, Hough gave most thought to the completion of the 'Astrographic Catalogue.' He was not satisfied that the measures should be published till an exhaustive comparison had been made of the overlapping plates. In this way a number of false stars were eliminated and mistakes in measures corrected. It led to a very thorough investigation of the plate constants, and the determination of a scale correction for stars of different magnitudes. This very heavy piece of work was carried through, and Hough had the satisfaction of seeing three-quarters of this work through the press. In addition, a magnificent volume was completed, giving the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the reference stars and all stars down to 9m.0 in the Cape Photographic *Durchmusterung*—over 20,000 stars in all. Meridian observations were combined with the photographs, and the positions of the stars in the region from Dec.  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $-52^{\circ}$  for the epoch 1900 are given with the highest accuracy obtainable from combined meridian and astrographic work. The elaborate and careful discussion on lines designed by Hough was carried out under Mr. Power's direction and by his personal work, and a well-deserved tribute to his skill and industry is paid by Hough in the Introduction to the catalogue. Another service which Hough rendered to the 'Astrographic Catalogue,' was in the compilation with Backlund of a series of fundamental reference stars for use in that undertaking.

"Hough became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1902, and was President of the South African Philosophical Society in 1907, and on the re-construction of that Society as the Royal Society of South Africa was its first President. On the formation of the Astronomical Union he was made Chairman of the Committee on Fundamental Astronomy, and at the meeting in Rome was elected a Vice-President of the Union. During his stay at the Cape he visited Europe several times as representative at various astronomical conferences. He did not speak much in the formal meetings, but his colleagues

valued his opinion and were glad of these opportunities to consult him.

"In 1906, Hough married Gertrude Annie, daughter of J. H. Lee, of Halstead, Essex, a former student of Newnham College, who had gone to Cape Town as a mistress at the Cape Town High School for Girls. Mrs. Hough accompanied her husband to Europe on several occasions, and some of his colleagues, including the writer, had the pleasure of receiving her kind hospitality in a short visit to the Cape Observatory on the way to Australia in 1914. Their very happy married life was terminated by Mrs. Hough's death from pneumonia following influenza in 1918.

"Hough came to the Meeting of the Astronomical Union in May, 1922, and stayed in England for the centenary celebrations of the Royal Astronomical Society. He appeared to be in good health, but at the beginning of 1923 disquieting letters were received from the Cape. His medical adviser sent him, accompanied by a nurse, to London, where he underwent operations in a nursing home, and the effect of radium was tried. After leaving the home he stayed with his brother at Gerrard's Cross, and had recovered sufficiently to contemplate a return to the Cape in September. But his illness progressed rapidly, and he died on July 8th. He was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on July 13th. The service was conducted by Dr. Pearce, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and was attended by relatives and friends and colleagues representing the Admiralty, the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, and the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope. His death is a great loss to astronomy and a personal loss to many friends in England and South Africa." F. W. DYSON.

The Rev. Leonard Henry Evans (B.A. 1870), died at 6, Sion-hill Place, Bath, on 10th July, 1923, aged 75. He was a Senior Optime in 1870, was ordained the same year, and after holding curacies at Wolstanton and Wolverhampton, was successively vicar of Tunstall (1880-7), of Hope-under-Dinmore (1888-92), of Ford, Herefordshire (1890-2), and vicar and lecturer of Rhayader (1892-1912). He then retired, but during the war he served as curate at New Milton (1917-18).

The Rev. Henry Ernest Casey (B.A. 1862), died at Malvern Link, on August 16th, 1923, aged 83. He was educated at Uppingham and St. John's, where he was a Senior Optime. Ordained in 1864, he was in 1879 appointed vicar of Berrow, Worcestershire, and remained there for thirty-seven years.

Pat Byrne Pelham-Browne, only son of Cynthia Strockley, the novelist and of Captain Pelham-Browne, of Givelo, Rhodesia, died on August 18th, 1923, at Sheringham, Norfolk, of sleepy sickness, aged 18. He had just left Beaumont College, Old Windsor, and was coming into residence at St. John's this term.

Mr. Shapland Hugh Swinny (B.A. 1880), President of the London Positivist Society for the past twenty-two years, died in September, 1923, at the age of 66. He was a native of Dublin. He was a member of the Council of the Sociological Society and a Vice-President of the Irish Literary Society. His publications include a History of Ireland and "The Day of All the Dead." He was editor of *The Positivist Review* and joint editor of the "New Calendar of Great Men."

John Henry Gregory (Matric. 1922), died in September, 1923, aged 19. He was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory, and the grandson of Mr. David Munsey, of Cambridge, and was an Exhibitioner of the College. He was erecting a wireless mast at his home at Highgate when he slipped and fell.

The Rev. Thomas Stone (B.A. 1880), vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough, died in October, 1923, after a short illness. He was a scholar of the College; was trained at Ridley Hall, and was ordained in 1890. After being curate of Holy Trinity, Heigham, Norwich, he was appointed in 1896 vicar of St. James with Pockthorpe, Norwich. In 1904 he was appointed to the College living of Barrow. He leaves a widow and four daughters, his only son having been killed in the war in Mesopotamia.

Mr. James Reader White Bros, J.P. (B.A. 1863), for thirty years a Metropolitan Police magistrate, died on October 2nd, 1923, of pneumonia, at his son's house, Eastington Manor, Northleach, aged 82. He was born in 1841, the third son of Thomas Bros, barrister-at-law, was educated at Rugby and St. John's, and was called by the Inner Temple in 1866. He went the Oxford circuit, was appointed Recorder of Abingdon in 1878, and ten years later was raised to the Metropolitan Bench and appointed to the joint courts of Clerkenwell and North London. He retired in 1921. He married, in 1871, Emily Spearman, daughter of Anthony Wilkinson, of Coxhoe Hall, co. Durham, who died in 1921.

A writer in the *Times* of October 8th points out his interest in social work—he was Chairman of the old Relief of Distress Society and on the committee of the Catherine Gladstone Home—and his taste for art. He was a great frequenter of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. "No one could know him without loving him. The sweetness of his beautiful face reflected the sweetness of his nature; but it was sweetness combined with sanity and with a strong sense of duty."

The Rev. Arthur Evans (B.A. 1863), died at Brighton on Monday, October 8th, 1923, aged 85. He graduated through the Classical Tripos, was for five years master at Rossall, then second master at King Edward's School, Retford, Headmaster of Wigan Grammar School (1872-82), and Warden and Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Chardstock (1882-9). For twenty years (1893-1913) he was Chaplain at Malaga and Linares.

The Rev. Henry Charles Mitford Barton (B.A. 1874), died at Eltham on October 12th, 1923. He was ordained in 1874, held curacies at Wyke, Andover, Mudeford and St. Margaret's, Lee, was vicar of Birley from 1894 to 1903 and rector of Lillingstone Dayrell from 1903 to 1912.

Mr. Stephen Abbott Notcutt (B.A. 1886), died at Ipswich, on October 20th, 1923, aged 58. He was educated at Ipswich Grammar School and at St. John's where he took a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He was articled to his grandfather in Ipswich and was afterwards in partnership with his uncle as a solicitor. At the same time he maintained his interest in science, was an early member of the Ipswich Scientific Society and the District Field Club, and was joint secretary of the reception committee when the British Association visited Ipswich in 1895. He was also a member of the Geological Association. Mr. Notcutt held a number of public offices in the borough; he was Clerk to the Governors of the Ipswich School, Clerk of the Ipswich Municipal Charities, representative of Cambridge University on the East Suffolk Education Committee, and a co-opted member of the Museum Committee. He played for his county at both cricket and football.

The Rev. Cyril Egerton Hubbard (B.A. 1879), died at North Lancing, on November 5th, aged 68. He was ordained in 1879, held curacies at West Ham and at Hitchin, became vicar of Lower Beeding in 1883, and rector of St. Michael, Lichfield, in 1886. From 1901-5 he was chaplain at Gotha, and then until 1909 at St. Jean de Luz.





Several members had 'Varsity trials at the beginning of the term, Fagnani and S. Walker having played for the 'Varsity. We are glad that D. P. Thres is again fit, and we wish him every success. May we see him at Twickenham on December 11th!

It is with great regret that the Club is losing the services of Thres and Fagnani; may their plucky example and keenness be followed and practised by those remaining.

S.W.

### Association Football Club

THE season began this year amid hopes of doing great things, on the part of both our first and second elevens.

With nine old colours left in the first XI, under the leadership of F. M. Eagles, we thought we should be able to make a really first-class side. It is, however, unfortunate that E. N. Brooke has not been able to put in an appearance for us as outside left, owing to loss of blood-pressure, or something equally drastic.

The freshmen showed good form in the practice matches, at the beginning of the term, the best of them being R. W. Smith, C. G. Blaxted, C. G. Cooper, G. H. Herridge, the first three of whom are forwards. In addition to these, there were two players at least of good promise among the seniors, namely R. A. Dobson and A. L. Thurman, the first being a forward, and the latter a half. Thus we had in effect to choose three forwards for the team from four candidates.

Our first match was against Queens' on October 17th. The team was as follows: T. C. Smith, in goal; J. T. Barke and G. H. Herridge, backs; half-backs—P. E. Mellor, F. M. Eagles and W. E. Mounsey; and forwards—K. Long Brown (right), R. A. Dobson, C. G. Blaxter, C. G. Cooper and T. W. Pennington. R. W. Smith did not play, owing to the freshmen's match the following day. We won this game by 2 goals to nil, though the play was not brilliant on either side.

Our next match was against Pembroke, and resulted in a draw. We had a full defence and the forward line included also R. W. Smith, Long Brown being unable to play. The team showed a very distinct improvement upon their form of the previous Wednesday. In his eagerness to do his best for his side, our left back mistook the goalkeeper and scored the only goal against us.

The first league match was on the 24th, against Emmanuel. A. L. Thurman played in the half-back line instead of Mellor, owing to the latter's appointment on the 'Varsity ground the next day; and the inside forwards were C. G. Blaxter (right), C. G. Cooper and R. W. Smith. This match we won with a

score of 2 goals to one, R. W. Smith showing himself able to get a goal from any angle, at any speed, at any time!

The league match against Trinity the following Friday resulted in another win for the College by 4 goals to nil, of which our ubiquitous left-back was responsible for one. The same forwards were playing, and Mellor had returned to the half-back line. We all were agreed by this time that T. W. Pennington was showing far better form on the left wing than we had dared hope.

Our first defeat was in a league match against Pembroke. Both sides had full teams, but although we should have scored one goal at least, our visitors deserved to win on the form they showed. Score—0—2.

On November 6th we played Peterhouse in another league match. Our goalkeeper, T. C. Smith, was unable to play, so V. C. Powell was substituted, and R. A. Dobson played in the centre of the forward line in place of C. G. Cooper. We had expected to win fairly easily, but things did not seem to go quite as they should! Our inside forwards missed many opportunities in the first half, and at the interval the score was 0—1 against us. We played somewhat better later on, the final score being 2—2, and on the play we considered ourselves fortunate in not losing.

We played Emmanuel in a return league match on the following Friday, and succeeded in winning by 5 goals to 1. R. W. Smith put in four excellent shots, and Blaxter succeeded in scoring also.

Against Downing, on Monday, November 12th, nothing in our attack went right at all. The defence was very sound and succeeded in holding our opponents throughout the game, but our forwards were very poor indeed. Very many chances were missed and the shots that were put in went wide. We went home very depressed after a goal-less game.

We made up for this however by beating Trinity two days later by 2 goals to nil. A. L. Thurman was playing instead of W. E. Mounsey, who had unfortunately contracted housemaid's knee, we know not where! This knee, however, is giving him more trouble than was at first expected, and we fear he will be unable to play again for some time.

We, nevertheless, showed up at our best when we were visited by University College, London, on Saturday, November 17th. As we had also an important 2nd XI league match that day, Mounsey's place in the half-back line was not filled by the invaluable Thurman, but by W. R. Hey, who played a very sound game. The score was 5—1, our visitors finding the ground, we fear, somewhat heavy; but nevertheless we hope they enjoyed the game as much as we all did our tea in Mr. Raven's rooms after the match.

We come now to a very sad point in our narrative. Wednesday, November 21st, was a black day for us. We took only seven of our regular team for a match on the Emmanuel ground, and at the very beginning, F. M. Eagles, our captain, was knocked down and developed concussion. We are very much afraid that he will be unable to play again this term, and we dare not think how the loss of our centre-half will affect the results of our remaining league-matches. We lost this particular game by one goal to nil, this being only our second loss this season.

Let us hope that this record will continue, and that in spite of Eagles' absence we may yet see ourselves very near the top of the league.

Our second XI has also been working hard. They have played 13 matches of which they have won 7 and drawn 1. They have obtained 8 points in the league out of a possible 16, and although they do not aspire to lead the league this year, they nevertheless hope to be fairly well placed.

The second XI defence is really very sound. In goal, V. C. Powell has been extremely steady all the term, and at times his play has been truly brilliant, while G. H. Herridge and J. E. Potter have combined exceptionally well at back. A. L. Thurman is the shining light in the half-back line, and W. A. P. Fisher has captained the side on most occasions.

A dozen matches had been arranged for our third XI, but unfortunately many of these have been scratched by our opponents, who have been unable to raise the required number of men.

We have also played two "A" team matches, one against the college servants, the other against our Mission. The former we won owing largely to the inclusion in our team of three 1st XI star performers, and the latter resulted in a draw after an exciting last ten minutes, during which our team shot three goals, making the final score 4 all.

The following is a list of league results for our two teams :

	Played.	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	Points.	Percentage
St. John's I. ..	7	4	1	2	10	71
St. John's II. ..	8	4	4	0	8	50

Our first XI are staying three nights at our Mission in London at the end of the term. We have arranged to meet East London College, University College, and Royal School of Mines, on December 13th, 14th, 15th respectively. We hope that the team will meet with all success, and will benefit by their short stay in Hoxton.

P. E. Mellor and J. Fleming have lately again played for the 'Varsity, the latter showing especially good form. We wish him the very best of luck—light blue, we feel sure, would suit him well.

K.L.B.

The following is a table showing results of the League, Division I., correct up to November 25th :—

	Maximum.	Pts. scored.
Queens' .. .. .	18	16
St. John's .. .. .	14	10
Trinity .. .. .	18	10
Downing .. .. .	16	3
Pembroke .. .. .	16	8
Emmanuel .. .. .	18	8
Peterhouse .. .. .	18	5
Fitzwilliam Hall .. .. .	18	5

### Hockey Club

President—E. A. Benians.

Captain.—G. S. Graham.

Hon. Sec.—M. L. Thomas.

THE prospects of the team this season are much brighter than they were last year, as six old colours are still in residence and several promising freshmen have been discovered.

After much re-arranging the team is settling down into quite a good side and next term we should do considerably better in the League than last year.

The 2nd XI is stronger than usual and it is hoped that it will remain top of the newly-formed Division IV next term, so that the following season it may again be playing in the Third Division.

Great keenness has been shown this term in all the teams, and it is unfortunate that so many of the matches have been scratched.

Next term it is hoped that we may have a second ground on which to play, our present ground being about the worst in Cambridge after a spell of wet weather.

One weakness in the side at present is the inability of the forwards to shoot first time, and this fault has cost us several matches. The defence, on the other hand, is strong, although not enough thought is expended in making openings for the forwards ; but it may be noted it is the duty of forwards to get unmarked and so alleviate the task of the halves to a great extent.

### Athletics.

ALTHOUGH the College deplores the loss of last year's President, all other old colours have shown by their achievements that a good team can be formed. This is materially strengthened by three Freshmen : by J. H. Bell, a long-distance runner, who has met with success in winning the Freshmen's and Inter-College Cross-Country races ; by A. J. Loveridge, a sprinter, who ran pluckily in the Relays,

though an injury prevented him from showing his usual form; by N. C. McCleod, who gives promise of becoming a useful weight-putter and high-jumper.

Owing to the fact that the C.U.A.C. Committee have decided to establish a precedent by holding the Inter-College Relay races this term, the Inter-College sports do not take place till the Lent term, when the College is drawn against Emmanuel.

However, the College trials have been held and these brought to light the talent of E. J. Bland, who, it will be remembered, ran well in the Public Schools Mile in July, 1922, at Stamford Bridge, but, owing to illness, was unable to turn out for the College during the past year.

The entries for the Freshmen's and Senior's Sports and Cross-Country Races showed great improvement of late and the results were a measure of the increased capability in all events.

In the Senior's Sports :

D. A. Waring won the Weight.

E. J. Bland won the Mile.

In the Freshmen's Sports :

J. H. Bell won the Mile.

N. C. McCleod was 2nd in the Weight and High Jump.

In the Seniors' *v.* Freshmen, both Waring and Bland were selected and were again successful. Bell was a good second to Bland in the Mile and McCleod to Waring in the Weight. L. K. Wills ran 4th for the Seniors in the Half-Mile.

In 'Varsity Handicaps, Waring won the Weight and J. O. Tanner the 600 yards.

In the Relay Races improvement upon records of past years is noticeable, but equal 4th is not a position for which there is room for undue congratulation.

With regard to individual events in the Relays, the 3 miles (1 mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, 1 mile, respectively), proved to be a very exciting and interesting race. Bell ran the first mile without establishing a lead and at the end of the first half-mile, which was run strongly by F. A. Ollett, Christ's were ahead, when Wills, running well, turned the deficit of 20 yards into an appreciable lead, which Bland did well to maintain, but had the misfortune of being beaten on the tape by an unexpected but no less magnificent turn of speed by Starr, of Christ's. In the 600 yards (four 150 yards) the College qualified for the final and was placed 4th.

In Cross-Country Running, Bell has run for the 'Varsity first team, and J. H. Norris, who was 7th in the Inter-College Race, and Wiles for the second team.

Colours have been awarded to G. A. C. Field, E. J. Bland and J. H. Bell.

It is hoped that there will be some opportunity of combining more thoroughly before the contest with Emmanuel next term and to this end a meeting with an Oxford College is in view.

It is advisable to say a few words about training. The times returned, both by sprinters and long-distance runners alike, will be considerably lessened if short limits, quarters or fast laps are run all out at regular intervals throughout the week and it is well to bear in mind that it is the gentle half-hearted lap that is just as harmful as loitering about in the cold after or between practising.

Finally, to complete what has every possibility of becoming a strong side, which is to carry all before it next term, those who wish that this may be the case can help by offering their services as pole-jumpers or hurdlers. There is not yet a good pole-jumper in the 'Varsity, and there is no reason why, with the little practise that such exercise entails, a member of this College shall not make certain of that event for Cambridge.

L.K.W.

### Boxing

THERE has been a very welcome increase in the number of Johnians who are active members of the 'Varsity Boxing Club. Not only are there several keen men amongst the Freshmen but, what is equally cheering to see, several second and third year men also are turning their efforts in this direction and are combining boxing with a variety of other sports from rowing to golf.

The popularity of boxing in the 'Varsity has been on the increase since the war and one is glad to note that the College has not been behind in supplying men for the 'Varsity teams.

The Inter-College competition, now an annual fixture, has proved a great success, and, since it began two years ago, has been improving yearly, both in popularity and in standard. St. John's has always been represented in this competition and this year we have every intention of making a bold bid for the Shillington-Scales Challenge Cup, held at present by Christ's.

On Thursday, November 22nd, the first round of the competition took place in the 'Varsity gymnasium in Petty Cury. We were, perhaps, somewhat fortunate in drawing Selwyn, who were only represented in four of the five weights, L. V. Bevan having a walk-over in the heavies. However, as we lacked a nine stone man it evened things up a bit.



E. C. Cosgrove, our 10 stone representative, had a hard fight with H. Dan, of Selwyn, and did very well indeed to beat decisively a taller and heavier man. R. Peddie, a Freshman, who fought at 11 stone, outfought his man and won by sheer determination, coupled with a very useful punch. This fight was stopped in the third round when Peddie had his man at his mercy. N. C. McLeod fought at 12 stone and won very comfortably. Although this was hardly a fair test of his powers (the Selwyn man was about 1½ stone lighter), he showed improvement on his Freshmen and Novices' form in the Corn Exchange. He is aggressive and can punch, but his guard is as yet very weak.

R. Peddie, McLeod and Bevan all boxed in the Freshmen and Novices' competitions on November 15th, and although unsuccessful they showed undoubted promise; certainly Bevan should improve rapidly once he realises the possibilities of his long reach and power of hitting. Peddie and McLeod chiefly lack experience and an adequate defence which, if combined with their natural offensive abilities, should carry them a long way. By the time these lines are in print the semi-finals and final of the Inter-College show will be over.

We have drawn Downing in the semi-final and should not experience great difficulty in reaching the final against the winner of Trinity *v.* Christ's. We still lack a 9-stone representative. There appears to be a decided dearth of men below this weight; cannot the Boat Club provide us with one of their coxes to fill this weight and bring the team up to the full number?

The following will fight Downing on November 29th, and, with luck, will also figure in the final:

- 9 stone—
- 10 stone—E. C. Cosgrove.
- 11 stone—R. Peddie.
- 12 stone—N. C. McLeod.
- Heavy—L. V. Bevan.

C.A.N.

### College Lectures

The first college lecture of the term was given on Friday, October 26th, 1923, by the Master, on "Some Aspects of College Life in the past." The lecture is printed entire in this number.

Mr. F. C. Bartlett gave the second College lecture, November 9th, 1923, on "The position of the Individual in Society." He defined psychology as "a systematic attempt to discover the conditions of a man's conduct." This involved a discussion of the meaning of "mind" and "conduct"; the latter consisting of more than physical and physiological

factors alone. Certain tendencies seemed to remain constant—pugnacity, curiosity, sex and others, with individual differences superadded. In addition, fundamental responses could be predicted; fear and danger suggesting running away, curiosity impelling a forward movement, these suggesting adventurousness, self-respect and courage.

Assertiveness and submissiveness were not the only explanation of man's social activities, there was a third force implying neither superiority or inferiority which might be called primitive comradeship. Submission and leadership were important enough, but there remained the leader who expressed, as well as he who impressed, his group. A group—any common organisation of individuals upon some central point—worked by selective conservation. The primitive central points would usually be instinct, need or interest; a group centred round an ideal was more complex.

Fear, and the dangers often necessarily involved in the search for food, helped to evolve the very early group of "specialists in danger"—the religious group. Necessarily any live group must be continually threatened from without and react internally in harmony with such threats, which meant little more than that real stability was impossible, although the differences produced might be so slight as to be obvious only to the initiated. Because of a sub-conscious residuum of beliefs and motives of action, often only revealed in cases of "social reversions," the symbols were of greater importance than was immediately obvious.

The spur to all social changes came from outside the group itself, although it initiated the change, and this might be due to contact of peoples or the borrowing inevitably attendant upon the migration of a group. The study of the differential group and racial characteristics, of the influence of environment and organisation, of social conventions, and institutions, linked up the work of the psychologist with that of the historian. The lecture was followed by a vigorous "heckle."

Professor Burkitt (November 23rd, 1923), went to central Italy to find an echo. In September, 700 years ago, Pope Honorius III had confirmed the Franciscan Rule, already the accepted standard of ten to fifteen thousand friars, followers of St. Francis of Assisi. They were to follow the gospel in their daily lives, without possessions, girt about with a rope, because the usual leather girdle was denied them. The idea never had a fair run, because of its great and immediate success; complete individual and corporate poverty proved to be impracticable in the actual event. There were many interesting bye-paths in the life of the saint, *e.g.*, the beginnings of vernacular poetry in Italy.

St. Francis was fortunate in his biographers. The official life written by St. Bonaventura (1260) was preceded in 1228 by the first life of Thomas of Celano. In this, obedience to the chiefs of the order is so strongly insisted on, that its value is thereby considerably lessened. It is "the Chronicle of the Caucasus." Much can be learnt from popular tales and from the early *speculum perfectionis*, attributed to Brother Leo, St. Francis's confessor and secretary. An early edition of this, at Rome, consists of two little tracts, the "Intention of the Rule" and the "Sayings of St. Francis."

In the latter there is a story of how St. Francis heard a voice from heaven speaking in confirmation of his rule. St. Francis went with Fr. Leo and Fr. Bonnizo of Bologna to make the new Rule, and Fr. Elias, of Cortona, was much alarmed at this prospect, which might mean general disobedience yet feared the anger of the Saint if he told him so.

At this point, Professor Burkitt showed a series of lantern slides illustrating the scenes of the legend, and three pictures of the actual giving of the Rule. His conclusion drawn from a comparison of these with the text of the narrative was that the voice from heaven was an echo caused by St. Francis shouting his replies to the brethren assembled in the bottom of the valley.

In a brief addition, Professor Burkitt illustrated from an original manuscript the fact that the "Canticle of the Sun" was set to music.

### Musical Society

*President*—Professor Rapson. *Treasurer*—Rev. J. M. Creed.  
*Musical Director*—Dr. C. B. Rootham. *Committee*—D. D. Arundell,  
 O. R. Fulljames, L. H. Macklin, R. S. Maxwell, B. S. Jaquet, F. A.  
 Richards, and B. C. Nicholson (*Hon. Secretary*).

THE Musical Society has made a successful start for this year. Two concerts have been held up to the present, and it is most encouraging that the attendances have been well over 70. Owing to the complete absence of the "languishing tenor" from among the Choral Students, it has been found impossible to include vocal quartets in the programmes. It is sincerely hoped that these unusual vacancies will be filled next term.

The first concert was given on November 2nd to an appreciative audience. It is always pleasing to discover new talent, especially among the Freshmen, and J. Butterworth made his debut as a pianist on this occasion. He played a Scarlatti Pastorale and one of Bach's Preludes and Fugues. His touch was good, but in the Bach the effect

was clouded at times through an excessive use of the pedal. B. S. Jaquet sang well in "The Happy Lover" and "The Pretty Creature" from the Lane Wilson arrangements of Old English Melodies. It is curious how systematically vocalists have been working their way through this collection. These songs are quite charming, but originality is a virtue, and surely some other good songs could be found, even among the works of modern composers. A popular item was a delightful Boyce Sonata for two violins and piano, played by F. A. Richards, B. C. Nicholson, and D. D. Arundell. The latter accomplished the task of evolving an interesting accompaniment from the original figured-bass with his usual skill.

The most striking item on the programme was a piano duet by D. D. Arundell and M. H. A. Newman. This arrangement of Holst's Suite, "The Planets," is in many parts physically impossible to play, yet the performance reached a high standard. By his express messages of warning, Mercury was certainly instrumental in frustrating some of the cunning plans of Uranus, the weird magician. Jupiter was fittingly dignified, but nevertheless lived up to his jovial reputation. The effects produced by Mars and his attendant satellites must have been exhilarating to those members of the C.U.O.T.C. present. The pianists did much to compensate for the inevitable lack of colour by their admirable precision and artistic playing. Doubtless their tour among the planets accustomed them to the rarefied atmosphere of the higher regions to which they were shortly to be translated as Fellows of the College.

A quartet consisting of B. S. Jaquet, B. C. Nicholson, O. R. Fulljames and L. H. Macklin, sang three of the Sailor Shanties, which have been collected and arranged by Sir R. R. Terry. Though of no great musical value, they are interesting as having some connection with the present-day movement to preserve folk-song.

The second concert of the term was held on Friday, November 16th, the audience numbering 75. After much persuasion, N. E. Wiggins consented to make one of his rare appearances as a pianist. His performance of Debussy's "Deuxième Arabesque" was naturally affected by his lack of self-confidence. His playing would gain a great deal in point and decision if once he mastered his nervous temperament. R. S. Maxwell sang, "I will not grieve," by Schumann, and Tschaikowski's "A Pleading"; both songs were well suited to his voice. A quartet was still impracticable, so B. S. Jaquet, C. W. Walker, O. R. Fulljames, and L. H. Macklin sang three more Sailor Shanties. These take the form of solo verses interspersed with harmonised refrains or longer

choruses. They are naturally better suited to the respectable quay-side tavern than to the concert-room, with its rather more cultured atmosphere. L. H. Macklin sang two songs from "Polly," followed by Vaughan-Williams' "Linden Lea," which is always deservedly popular. F. A. Richards played the last movement of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto extremely well. This portion of the work is full of technical difficulty, but he made it appear comparatively simple. Though his attempt at creating a speed record for this movement was noteworthy, yet it necessarily involved the sacrifice of some of its natural delicacy and rhythmic charm.

During last year the membership of the Society was more than doubled, and it is to be hoped that this gratifying improvement will continue.

### Classical Society

THIS year the College Classical Society has been reorganised on almost completely new lines. In the past, membership of the Society had been confined to classical scholars and exhibitioners, while its proceedings consisted entirely of the reading of papers by members or by visitors. It had long been felt that the Society might have more attraction for its members, if the membership were less exclusive and the proceedings made more interesting. Accordingly a motion was passed opening the society to all members of the College who read Classics. At the same time the reading of classical authors was substituted for the reading of papers.

It may be said at once that the above innovations have proved an unqualified success. In spite of the fact that meetings have been held once a week instead of once a fortnight as formerly, there has been practically a full attendance at every meeting.

So far this term, the IXth book of the Odyssey, the "Rudens" of Plautus, and the "Acharneans" of Aristophanes have been read.

On Wednesday, November 21st, Mr. Heitland paid us a visit and read a most interesting paper on "Greek and Roman Economics." This paper was much appreciated by the Society.

The officers for this year are:—

*Senior Member*—Mr. M. P. Charlesworth. *President*—G. A. D. Tait.  
*Secretary*—T. W. Pennington.

### Debating Society

*President*—H. H. Ringwood. *Vice-President*—J. S. Snowden.  
*Hon. Sec.*—V. C. Powell. *Hon. Treas.*—S. Goldstein. *Committee*—  
T. R. O. Field, G. M. Guinness, A. W. Butterworth and A. A. Fyze.

ALmost last, so it seems, has this most ancient society begun to rouse itself from its hitherto moribund condition. The debates this term have, on the whole, been well attended and many new speakers of surpassing eloquence and wit have been discovered. An exceedingly delightful debate was held with and at Newnham on November 3rd, at which, after many brilliant speeches, it was decided that betting and gambling was a perfectly legitimate way of spending one's time. The society has also discussed self-government for India, co-education, the Continental policy of H.M. Government, the Cinema, and Commercial Morality, besides a great many other matters more or less relevant. It is to be hoped that its present flourishing state is not a mere flash in the pan but an inextinguishable blaze.

### Historical Society

*President*—Mr. Benians. *Secretary*—J. F. O'Meara.

THE first meeting of the year was held on Wednesday, November 21st, at 8.30 p.m., when P. P. R. Nichols read an interesting paper entitled "Sarpi the Historian." After outlining the Venice of the Seventeenth Century as a background he developed the character of Sarpi and showed his relation to the ecclesiastical and civil politics of his Age. After a discussion arising out of the paper, a successful and well-attended first meeting was brought to an end.

At the date of writing the Society is looking forward to the visit of Mr. W. G. Constable, on Wednesday, December 5th, when he will address the Society on "The Relation between Art and Social Life."

### Theological Society

*President*—H. W. Padley. *Senior Member*—Mr. Creed.  
*Secretary*—D. S. Heesom.

THERE have been two meetings of the Society during the term, both being well attended. On October 22nd, S. Goldstein read a paper on "Some aspects of Judaism and Christianity." It could hardly have been expected that the Society would agree with his conclusions as a whole, but it is extremely indebted to him for the large amount of information and the new point of view he put forward. After

the paper a discussion took place on the Zionist movement and the exclusiveness of Christianity.

On November 12th, the Rev. Conrad Noel of Thaxted gave a paper on "the Kingdom of Heaven," which dealt with the idea in the time of the prophets, in the time of Christ, and in later times. The paper was of a critical nature attacking the conception of Canon Streeter. In spite of the determined and continuous efforts of a section of the Society to turn the conversation into political topics Mr. Noel kept firmly to the theological side of his subject.

### The Adams Society

THE Adams Society has held two meetings this term, at the time of writing, and a third is to be held on November 28th.

On October 17th, Mr. Cunningham—to whom thanks are also due for the use of his rooms on this occasion—gave an address on "The Rôle of Measurement in Scientific Method." He explained the mechanism of that machine (we have never noticed it in his rooms) which turns perceptual images into conceptual theories. Why does one end of a poker rise when the other end is lifted? We give it up. A subtle and enjoyable evening.

On November 7th, the Society listened, open-mouthed with admiration, to the achievements and accomplishments of that wonderful man, Lord Kelvin. The President (R. Schlapp), H. Rainbow, J. D. Cockroft and P. Fletcher told us all about him in four separate papers. Incidentally, we had an opportunity, of which unfortunately we did not thoroughly avail ourselves, of learning "lots and lots" about elasticity, thermo-dynamics, electricity, magnetism, cable-engineering, hard and soft-boiled eggs, etc., etc.,

We are now looking forward to November 28th, when T. A. A. Broadbent is to tell us of mathematics and mathematicians for which Ireland is responsible.

### The College Mission

THE College Mission continues to go ahead most satisfactorily. The progress which has been mentioned in our last reports has been kept up, and the prospects for the future are very encouraging. This has been due very largely to the self-sacrifice and energy of S. M. Epps, an old Johnian, who was assistant Head of the Mission last year, and G. F. Oakden, another old Johnian, who last year lived at the Mission and this year has taken Epps' place.

We have thus secured a continuity in the direct management of the Club which has enabled us to carry on last year's developments and settle them down on a permanent basis.

The success of the Club may be seen in the first place by the number of its members. Even during the summer the number never fell much below 100, although there is always a great tendency for boys who do not find a place in the cricket sides to leave then, and spend their time in the streets or in the parks, while the moment that camp was over and we began to make preparations for the winter season, the Club members increased with a bound. Since September we have been practically full and have had to restrict new entries to correspond with such vacancies as may occur. In consequence of this, enthusiasm has been very great for all branches of activity. The football teams have steadily improved and we are in great hopes of ending the season with our two first teams each at the head of its respective division of the Islington League. The first team is so far unbeaten and has dropped only one point in seven games for the League. In addition it came up to Cambridge on November 3rd, and extended a strong College side, in which seven of the College first eleven were playing. Indeed, in drawing against this team 4-4 they had the honour of scoring nearly as many goals against T. C. Smith the 1st XI., goalkeeper, as have been scored against him in all the College League matches put together. If the boys had not been run off their legs in the last five minutes, they would have won by 4 goals to one.

The second team have lost only one match, and are at present second in their division, having played three of their hardest games already. The third team is not at present in a League, but in their friendly games have also only lost one match. The fourth team is a team of youngsters, and although it is not much good at present it is rapidly getting together and promises to do well when it has had time to settle down. Rowing is also going strong, and four fours are to be seen each week on the Lea. The first boat entered for the Senior Fours race in the St. Neot's regatta, during camp, and were only beaten by a length by the ultimate winners, in spite of the fact that they had a sharp right-angle bend against them which made far more than a length's difference. Indoor games are as keenly followed as ever.

But far more satisfactory than this is the steady improvement in the standard of behaviour and the spirit of the Club. The boys now run the Club practically entirely on their own and in consequence there is growing up much more widely a real keenness for the success and merit of the Club for the Club's sake. New boys even are rapidly learning

## THE EAGLE

not to consider only their own momentary enjoyment, but to make the good name of the Club their first concern. As a result of this the more serious sides of the Club life are rapidly growing. Evening classes are now held for two grades, beginners as well as more advanced members. A debating society has been started, which discusses such questions as the cause of unemployment, the French action as regards the Ruhr, etc., and though the boys are naturally as yet not very experienced speakers, the motions are proposed and seconded and opposed by the boys themselves. We have also begun lectures every alternate Tuesday evening, on such serious topics as the meaning of foreign exchange, the mechanism of government in this country, as well as such subjects as hygiene and the construction of the human body. Religion, too, is going very well, and the boys are beginning to think about it seriously. It has been very difficult to get many of them, whose ideas on Christianity have up to this been very vague and conventional and whose attitude has in consequence been completely hostile, to admit any other possibility, but it is beginning to dawn on many of them that religion is a valuable basis for a really sound Club.

All this has been due very largely to the extraordinarily rapid growth of an understanding and sympathy between the College and the Club. All idea of superiority and inferiority has given place to a mutual understanding and sympathy and there are many men in the College who have come to regard some of the Club boys among the number of their personal friends. This is a great step, and we hope will develop much further. We cannot have too much of such a spirit of friendliness and we cannot be content until it has permeated the entire College. Indeed we would take this opportunity to urge all those who may read this report to make a real effort to come down to the Club and see for themselves what the Hoxton boys are like. They will find a far better welcome than they probably imagine.

On this subject, before we close, we would mention one other thing. The Residents' House, which up to the present has belonged to Mr. H. P. Griffiths, the London Treasurer of the Mission, is to be taken over by the Mission at the end of this year and we do most particularly want to try and get residents. We have room for at least seven residents, and if only we can get them next year we ought to have a very pleasant time. For those who are going to work in London next year, either at Hospitals or elsewhere, it would surely be more pleasant to live in company with their late College friends and help in the College activity of the Club than to go into strange digs. The Mission is very central and the cost will be only 30s. a week. We would therefore especially

urge all those who are going down next year and who are going to work in London, to consider seriously whether they cannot take advantage of this opportunity and at the same time spend their free evenings in helping on the work of the Club.

## College Notes

Sir Henry Fraser Howard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., formerly of Trinity Hall, has been elected to a Fellowship and appointed Senior Bursar in succession to the late Dr. J. G. Leatham. Sir Henry obtained a First in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1895, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1897. He was Under Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1905, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1909, Controller of Currency, 1914, Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department, 1917, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1919, Controller of Finance at the India Office, 1920, India Representative at the League of Nations Financial Conference at Brussels, 1920, Secretary to Lord Inchcape's Retrenchment Committee, 1922-3. In addition he rowed in the Trinity Hall Boat which was Head of the River in the May Races, 1896, and won the Mile against Oxford in 1896 and 1897.

The following were elected into Fellowship on Monday, November 5th, 1923:—Mr. E. E. Raven (B.A., 1912) Chaplain of the College, 1st Class, Classical Tripos Part I, 1912, 1st class Theological Tripos, Part II, 1914, Naden Divinity Student, 1913, Head of the Maurice Hostel, Hoxton (since 1921 St. John's College Mission), since 1918; Mr. D. D. Arundell (B.A. 1921) Classical Tripos Part I, 1920, Part II, 1921, Mus.B. 1923, Strathcona Student, 1922; Mr. M. H. A. Newman (B.A. 1921) Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1916, Part II (Wrangler), 1921, Strathcona Student 1921, Baylis Student, 1922, Rayleigh Prize 1923; Mr. I. L. Evans (B.A. 1922) Economics Tripos, Part I, 1921, Historical Tripos Part II, 1922, Strathcona Student, 1923, Whewell Scholar, 1922.

Mr. C. Braithwaite Wallis (B.A. 1919) has been appointed His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica, to reside at Panama.

Mr. W. G. Constable (B.A. 1909), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of the National Gallery.

The De Morgan Medal of the London Mathematical Society has been awarded to Major P. A. MacMahon (Sc.D. 1904).

Mr. S. C. W. W. Rea (B.A. 1923) has been nominated by the University to a commission in the Regular Army (Infantry).

Mr. N. B. de M. Greenstreet (B.A. 1915), Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Navy, has been appointed to the R. N. Hospital, Plymouth.

Mr. G. F. Stout, F.B.A. (B.A. 1883), Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrew's, has received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from the University of Durham.

Mr. T. H. Foster (B.A. 1923) has been appointed to a mastership at St. Edmund's College, Ware.

Mr. A. E. Watkins (B.A. 1920) has been appointed a member of the staff of the Plant Breeding Institute, School of Agriculture.

Mr. A. L. Thomas (B.A. 1921) has joined the staff of Sutton Valence School as Biological and Agricultural Master.

Mr. E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914) has been appointed a member of the Committee on Atmospherics of the Radio Research Board (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.)

Mr. E. A. Strouts (B.A. 1922) has been appointed an Assistant Conservator, Indian Forest Service.

Mr. P. B. Haigh (B.A. 1900) writes from Karwar, N. Kanara, India to point out an error in the last number of the *Eagle* (page 151.) Sir M. H. W. Hayward is a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, not of the Central Provinces. Mr. Haigh continues: "Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Matric. 1897), who came up to St. John's in 1897, has recently been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, and the Minister of Education is Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), who was Senior Wrangler in 1899. There are thus three Johnian Members of the Bombay Government."

The Rev. E. C. Dewick (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Warden of the S.C.M. Hostel at Colombo, Ceylon, and leaves India in December.

Mr. M. C. Johnson (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Birmingham.

Mr. W. D. West (B.A. 1923) Harkness Scholar, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent Geologist on the Indian Geological Survey.

Mr. W. M. H. Greaves (B.A. 1919), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Rev. W. K. Stuart (B.A. 1874) is for reasons of health resigning the vicarage of Newton Poppleford, Devon. to which he was presented in 1912.

The *Times* of Friday, November 23rd, 1923, reports that Professor R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1893), who is investigating the site of the Millo, the Jebusite stronghold to the south of the Temple area in Jerusalem between the Tyropæon Valley and that of Jehoshaphat, on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the *Daily Telegraph*, has discovered the Jebusite north wall with a tower.

Diplomas of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons were on August 1st, 1923 conferred upon Mr. N. F. Adeney (B.A. 1921), St. Mary's Hospital, and Mr. N. E. Chadwick (B.A. 1921), St. Bartholomew's.

Mr. E. F. Johnson (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Assistant Executive Engineer to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. P. W. Felton (B.A. 1912) is now Director of the Ronuk Works, Brighton.

Mr. G. F. Lord (B.A. 1912) has obtained an appointment with the Burma Oil Company.

Mr. C. Barclay (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Geneticist to the U.S. Rubber Company at their Plantation Research Station, Sumatra.

Dr. J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883), Fellow, has been appointed a Governor of the Seckford Hospital and Woodbridge Endowed Schools.

Mr. E. H. Pascoe (B.A. 1900) has obtained the degree of Sc.D. in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. H. C. Barlow (B.A. 1923), Mr. J. R. M. Simmons (B.A. 1923) and Mr. F. W. Lawe (B.A. 1920) have obtained appointments with Messrs. Lyons at Cadby Hall, Hammer-smith.

The King has appointed Sir Humphrey Davy Rolleston (B.A. 1886) to be a Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

The following members of the College have been elected to the Council of the London Mathematical Society for 1923-4: Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Mr. L. J. Mordell (B.A. 1910), Mr. F. P. White (B.A. 1915).

The Officers of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the Session 1923-4 include the following members of the College:—*Vice-President*: Professor Seward (B.A. 1886), *Secretary*: Professor Baker (B.A. 1887), *Council*: Mr. E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914), Mr. E. Cunningham (B.A. 1902), Mr. F. P. White (B.A. 1915), Professor J. T. Wilson, (Hon. M.A. 1920), Mr. J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912.)

The Prime Minister has appointed Lord Carmichael (B.A. 1881) to be a Trustee of the National Gallery.

Mr. M. P. Roseveare (B.A. 1921), late master at Repton, has been appointed to a mastership at Haileybury College.

Mr. R. N. Bond (B.A. 1922), who was successful in the I.C.S. Examination, has been appointed to an Eastern Cadetship in Ceylon.

Mr. T. Alan Sinclair (B.A. 1922), after a year in Paris, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics at Hartley College, Southampton.

Mr. I. C. Bell (B.A. 1922) has been appointed to a Master-ship at Bedford Modern School.

Mr. A. S. Benstead (B.A. 1918), late Major in the 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been appointed Headmaster of Batley Grammar School.

Mr. J. D. Mann (B.A. 1922), Bishop's College, Cheshunt, was ordained Deacon at Barking Parish Church on October 7th, 1923, and licensed to Wanstead. Mr. Mann read the Gospel at the Ordination.

In the King's Birthday Honours, June 29th, 1923, the Order of Commander, British Empire (Civil Division) was conferred upon the Rev. Canon F. C. Davies (B.A. 1879), in recognition of his public services as Vice-Chairman of the Consultative Council on National Health Insurance.

The Rev. W. P. G. McCormick (B.A. 1899), vicar of Croydon, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to an honorary canonry in Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev. C. T. Powell (B.A. 1895), vicar of St. John's, Dudley, has been appointed vicar of St. John's, Worcester.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. M. E. Atlay (B.A. 1903), late vicar of St. Matthew's, Westminster, to a canonry residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral.

H. S. Gracie (B.A. 1923) and S. B. Taylor (B.A. 1923) have been appointed Instructor Lieutenants in the Navy and are now at Greenwich.

The Rev. W. H. Davis (B.A. 1887), Rector of Eastdowne, Barnstaple, has exchanged livings with the vicar of Lower Brixham, South Devon.

The Rev. H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Rector of Barrow, Bury St. Edmund's and the Rev. J. M. Creed (B.A. 1911), Dean of the College, have been appointed Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev. H. Ward (B.A. 1885), vicar of Appleton-le Street with Amotherby, has been appointed a Canon of York Minister.

The Rev. W. Upton Wooler (B.A. 1871) is resigning the vicarage of West Wycombe, Bucks., which he has held since 1909, owing to advancing years.

The Rev. H. F. G. Balcomb (B.A. 1905), curate of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, Droitwich, has been appointed rector of Hanley William with Hanley Child, Tenbury.

The Rev. Dr. H. F. Stewart (B.A. 1886), formerly Dean, has been appointed Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. W. P. Mayor (B.A. 1881), vicar of South Westoe, South Shields, has been appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the rectory of Whitburn, near Sunderland.

The Rev. W. R. H. Wright (B.A. 1911), Leeds Clergy School, was ordained Priest at Ripon on Sunday 23rd September, 1923, and licensed to Leeds Parish Church.

The Rev. Canon A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), rector of Morton, Derbyshire, has been appointed vicar of Rowsley, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Canon David Walker (B.A. 1886) has resigned the vicarage of Kirkby Fleetham, Bedale.

The Rev. P. N. F. Young (B.A. 1906), formerly Chaplain of the College, and since 1913 professor at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, has accepted the position of civil chaplain at Delhi.

The Rev. A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889) has been appointed an Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chelmsford.

The Rev. A. D. Allen (B.A. 1908), Perpetual Curate of Michael, Sutton-in-Ashfield, has been appointed vicar of Kneesall, Notts.

The Rev. H. S. Goodrich (B.A. 1915), curate of St. Andrew, Derby, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of Pleasley Hill, Notts.

Mr. T. G. Platten (B.A. 1922), Westcott House, was ordained Deacon in September, 1923, in Manchester Cathedral.

Mr. F. L. Wain (B.A. 1922), Cuddesdon, was ordained Deacon in York Minister on Sunday, October 7th, 1923 and licensed to Southbank.

The Rev. A. F. Bellman (B.A. 1912), curate in charge of St. Mary's, Savile Town, Dewsbury, has been appointed vicar of Birkenshaw with Hunsworth.

A memorial coat of arms of the late Sir John Sandys (argent on a fess azure between three roses gules a lion passant gardant between two swords or—*Sandys*) has been placed in the oriel window of the College Library, and a book-plate for the Sandys bequest has been designed by J. D. Batten.

During the Long Vacation, 1923, Mr. J. M. Wordie (B.A. 1912), Tutor and Junior Proctor, led a party of Cambridge men, including E. B. Mayne (B.A. 1923), on a ship chartered from Norway to carry out scientific work in the Franz Josef Fjord of East Greenland, a region which has had no serious attention since Professor Nathorst's expedition over forty years ago. The bad year for pack-ice unfortunately prevented a landing and the expedition returned as unobtrusively as it set out.