

# The Eagle

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1924.



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

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

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1. The College Boating Song, by Dr. G. M. Garrett, words by Mr. T. R. Glover; 6d.
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# The Eagle

VOL. XLIV. No. 193.

December, 1924.

## The Wall-paintings in K, Second Court.

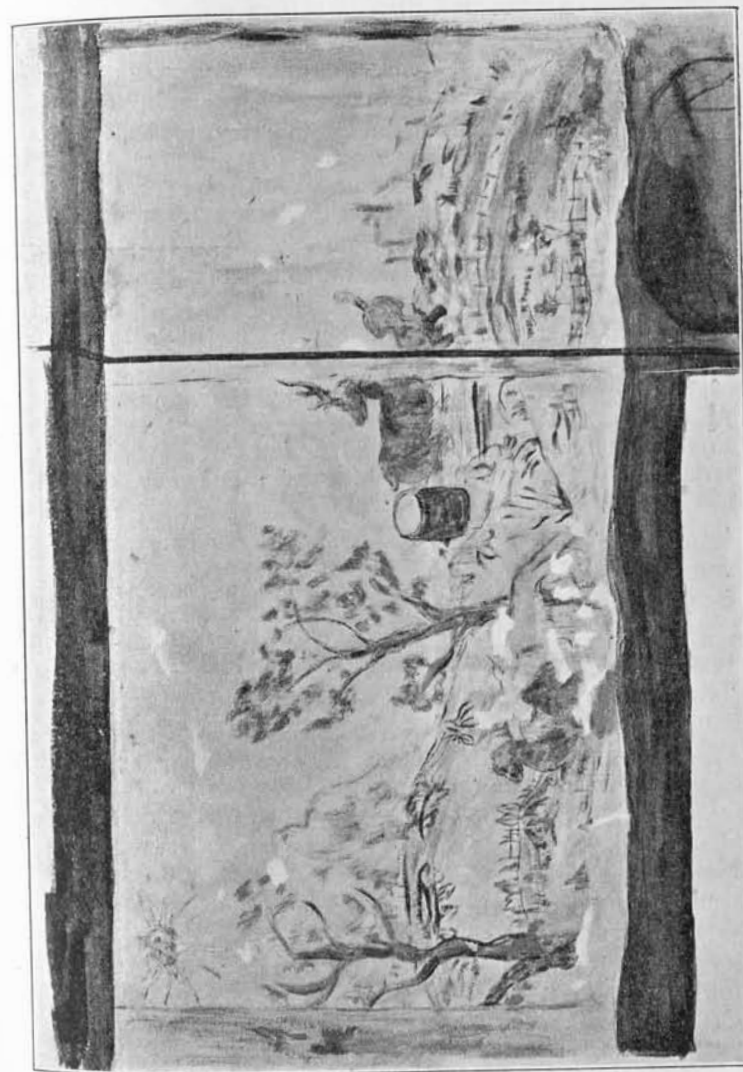
AS most resident Johnnians know, a curious relic of the past has been uncovered within the last few months in a room in Second Court. The room itself, which is the little bedroom in the back set on the first floor of K staircase (numbered K4 in Dr. Moore Smith's list of occupants of College rooms), dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century (1599-1603) when the Second Court was built, for it appears clearly marked in the original plan preserved in the College Library. In the seventeenth century it was probably the bedroom in a set appropriated to a Fellow or Fellow-commoner, since the first floor of Second Court then contained some of the best rooms in the College, and this would explain how the newly-found paintings could be perpetrated in days when College discipline was somewhat severe.

During the renovation of this set of rooms, when the many layers of old wall-papers were stripped off, the spaces of plaster between the oak supports of the north and west walls, were found to be covered with paintings, sketchily executed in tempera, a medium which had been used in England for wall decorations since the twelfth century. The general style of the work suggests the latter half of the seventeenth century, and Mr. W. G. Constable, who as an undergraduate kept in the rooms, suggested *c.* 1680 as a possible date, but the absence of such details as architecture or costume makes it very difficult to place them within a few decades. Mr. Eve Tristram, the Professor of Design at the Royal College of Art, who was consulted as to the means of their preservation, thought it possible that they were yet earlier. Accurate copies of them, made by Mrs. L. E. Shore, have been deposited in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where there is a considerable collection of records of English wall-paintings, and from these are the reproductions accompanying this article. The suggestions of their character and meaning which follow must be taken with all reserve, for they are liable to be completely refuted if the paintings are proved to be earlier than the reign of James II.



Before making these suggestions it will be best to describe the paintings. The first, on the right-hand side of the north wall, shows a church on an eminence between two trees, and little else can be made out. The second has also a tree at each side; between them is an impudent-looking baboon chained by the waist to a large basket of fruit—grapes, pears, but mainly apples, one of which, held in his left hand, he is nibbling. The third picture occupies the whole painted portion of the west wall, and is much more complicated. An undulating country is shown with two "eminences" to left and right, and lower ground (to the left much obliterated) in the foreground. To the left, rooted in the foreground, are two trees. Above, in the left top-corner is a sun with a cheerful human face surrounded by rays. Perched on the left "eminence" between the two trees is an enormous hawk, broad and burly to look at; unfortunately its head is so faded as to lack the expression the painter gives to his animals. Then, in the low foreground on this side are two creatures. One is a tawny member of the cat tribe lying down; the other, standing behind it, is a wolf (less probably a fox), but it has either been left white or has lost its colour. On the right-hand "eminence" is a very different group. An antlered deer, fawn-coloured, is couched within a circle of musical instruments—a drum, a lute (?) a flute (?), a violin, and a black trumpet (only the end shows in the photograph). The deer wears a very individual expression, deprecating, timid, yet smirking. In the air above fly some five swifts. To the right again are traces of reddish buildings—but their nature and number are obscure, although a too intent inspection leads the looker to give them more consistency and plan than they possess.

Here is an odd decoration for a Fellow or Fellow-commoner of St. John's to paint or have painted on his bedroom wall; and not more odd than obscure in subject. It is true that the late seventeenth century was a golden age of the beast-fable. Lafontaine was setting the vogue. Obscure English poetasters, like the author of *Æsop at Tonbridge*, were imitating him, and Gay was to be successful in a political series "of his own invention" under George I. In prose the Tory pamphleteer, Sir Roger L'Estrange, collected all the Fables he could come across, and even his explanations and applications, leaden though they were, could not sink their popularity. But among these Fables, old and new, only one seems to show any marked affinity with the theme of the principal picture, that on the west wall. It was in 1687 that Dryden published his theological fable of *The Hind and the Panther*, and it is certainly curious that its chief creatures appear in the picture. This is not the place to descant on the surprising defects of the



poem, in which animals conduct a theological polemic, or on its still more surprising merits, its grace and strenuous argument, its wit and emotion. It is only necessary to point out how open it lay to ridicule, and to develop the whimsical resemblances between its characters and the animals of the picture.

In the poem the heroine, one may say, is the Roman Catholic Church, figured as a hind—

"A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchanged,  
Fed on the lawns and in the forest ranged;  
Without unspotted, innocent within,  
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin."

(Part I. 1-4)

The other protagonist is the Church of England, the spotted Panther—

"The Panther sure the noblest next the Hind,  
And fairest creature of the spotted kind. (I. 327-8)

Other denominations appear as other animals: the Atheist as the "buffoon Ape," the Arian as "Reynard the Fox" that ranges in the "Polonian plains," and the Presbyterian as "Isgrim the Wolf."<sup>1</sup> "It is to be noticed that the last is specially associated with the Panther—

"The Wolf begins to share her wandering heart," (I. 338)  
and

"Or Isgrim's counsel, her new-chosen mate," (I. 449)  
not to mention similar passages in the two later parts. The Panther, says Dryden, has not her former power over the "divided herd" and they press to drink without her leave—

"The Panther, full of inward discontent,  
Since they would go, before them wisely went;  
Supplying want of power by drinking first,  
As if she gave them leave to quench their thirst."  
(I. 524-7)

Meanwhile

"Among the rest, the Hind with fearful face  
Beheld from far the common-watering-place,  
Nor durst approach," (I. 528-30)

until James II "bad her fear no more." There follows her discussion with the Panther in the remaining parts of the poem.

Now this is not unlike the picture. Here the Panther has settled down, the Wolf is coming up. Although the partial

<sup>1</sup> Both these names are taken from *Reynard the Fox*, the well-known beast-satire.

obliteration of the painting has rendered it impossible to point to actual water, the depression in the foreground and the two trees and other plants at least suggest a pool of water in the lost portion. That "the lady of the spotted muff" is painted a plain colour, is not unnatural in a design which does not imply sympathy with Dryden's religion; the colour of the wolf has been lost. The deer, with like change, has replaced its milk-white hue by fawn-colour. It is appropriately couched apart; its antlers, however unsuitable, are not altogether strange to Dryden's zoölogy—the animals

"sought to find  
The ten-horned monster in the harmless Hind,  
Such as the Wolf and Panther had designed."

(I. 536-8)

But there is a possibility, too fanciful perhaps, which would give another turn to the male appearance of the deer. Is it too forced a supposition to say that the oddly individual expression of its face has a curious resemblance to that of Dryden's as shown in such a picture as the frontispiece of the Mermaid edition of the plays, taken from a portrait once possessed by Sir Walter Scott? Dryden himself would thus take the place of his religion. And in this connexion the musical instruments encircling the deer gain a meaning. In 1687, the very year of the publication of *The Hind and the Panther*, Dryden also produced his celebrated *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*, which was duly sung to music. Three verses describe different instruments, three of them certainly, the other two possibly, represented in the picture—

"The trumpet's loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger  
And mortal alarms.  
The double double double beat  
Of the thundering drum  
Cries, hark! the foes come;  
Charge, charge, 'tis too late to retreat.

The soft complaining flute  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whispered by the warbling lute.

Sharp violins proclaim,  
Their jealous pangs and desperation,  
Fury, frantic indignation,  
Depth of pains and height of passion,  
For the fair, disdainful dame."



But the resemblances to *The Hind and the Panther* are not yet exhausted. In Part III are two subsidiary fables, in one of which the Pigeons (Anglican Clergy) elect the Buzzard (Bishop Burnet) as their monarch, in the other the Swallows (English Roman Catholics) are ill advised by the Martin (Father Petre). Burnet was known as the Brawny Bishop from his stalwart build, and Dryden, his ancient enemy, does not miss the point—

"A portly prince, and goodly to the sight,  
He seemed a son of Anak for his height;  
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer;  
Black-browed and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter."  
(III. 1141-44)

Here in the portly Buzzard we see the gigantic hawk of the picture.

The Martin, too, persuaded not only the real Swallows, but also

"Some Swifts, the giants of the Swallow kind," (III. 547)  
to omit to migrate, and to hope for a continuous summer—  
"for their sakes the sun should backward go." (III. 534)

St. Martin's day was sunny—

"The sunny hills from far were seen to glow  
With glittering beams, and in the meads below  
The burnished brooks appeared with liquid gold to flow."  
\* \* \* \* \*  
(III. 556-8)

Who but the Swallow now triumphs alone?  
The canopy of heaven is all her own;  
Her youthful offspring to their haunts repair,  
And glide along in glades, and skim in air,  
And dip for insects in the purling springs,  
And stoop on rivers to refresh their wings." (III. 566-71)

Here may be the Swifts of the picture, flying in the light of the radiant Sun. We may recall that Louis XIV was known as the *Roi Soleil*.

So far the seeming references of the painting to Dryden's work have been pursued. There is, however, another line of approach. What special interest would *The Hind and the Panther* evoke in a Johnian of 1687? Oddly enough, one Johnian Fellow had a very special interest in the poem. Nothing could well be more open to parody than the plot of *The Hind and the Panther*. The purport of the fable was violently unpopular, and Dryden himself had long incurred the wrath of numerous persons great and small who would be sure to applaud an attack on him, if only by calling him "Bayes" and "Poet Squab." Accordingly two young

literary men, Charles Montagu, later created Earl of Halifax, and Matthew Prior, B.A., Scholar of St. John's, joined forces to produce in 1687 *The Hind and the Panther transversed to the Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse*. In imitation of the earlier satire on Dryden, *The Rehearsal*, the skit is in dialogue, and Mr. Bayes is represented as boasting of his "Country Mouse and City Mouse," to Smith and Johnson. The subject was fair game, the method not more cruel than usual, and Prior, who by all accounts had the chief hand in it, seems to have felt a genuine dislike of Dryden's poetry—there is indeed a non-proven story that Dryden taxed them with tears for their ingratitude for past kindness. On the merits of the parody opinions have differed. Perhaps one may say that the verse is poor, but the prose dialogue is shrewd and amusing.

Prior was elected Fellow of the College in 1688 and soon after was employed at Burghley House as tutor of Lord Burghley, the Earl of Exeter's son; he was perhaps reluctantly thinking of taking orders and a living. At any rate in 1688 he wrote a religious ode, in 1690 a paraphrase of Psalm LXXXVIII for the College Chapel; and in earlier years he was writing panegyric poems to Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, who till 1679 had been Master of St. John's. Early in 1690, however, Prior was out of a job, and apparently living in College, while he appealed for employment. To Sir Fleetwood Shephard he wrote—

"My friend Charles Mountague's preferr'd,  
Nor would I have it long observ'd,  
That one mouse eats while t'other's starv'd.

These petitions were successful, and in 1690 Prior began his political career as Secretary to the British Embassy at the Hague.

It is evident how well these performances of Prior fit in with the appearance of an imitation of *The Hind and the Panther* on the walls of a College bedroom. Prior himself may have inhabited these rooms in 1688 and 1690, and he or a friend may have spent some leisure hours in enlivening the wall. He was interested in painting, as appears from several poems; in 1713 he designed a medal, and in his *Heads for a Treatise upon Learning* he recommends painting as a suitable hobby or "Secondary Science."<sup>2</sup> So if he did not

<sup>2</sup> *Dialogues of the Dead*, ed. A. R. Waller, p. 187. "You should be pretty well versed in some more pleasing, and if I may so express it, some Secondary Science. This you will find convenient; it will take idle hours from your hand when alone . . . . Amongst these Arts of a Mechanical Consideration I reckon Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Gardening, &c.

paint himself, he might well enjoy and inspire the pastime of someone else.

Hitherto, the two north pictures have been left out of account. Ape, monkey, and baboon were much the same thing in the fables of the time, but the precise theme of the picture on the left must be left to some better informed inquirer than the present. The nearest resemblance that a hasty search has discovered is the fable in L'Estrange's *Fables of Æsop*, etc., Fable 397 (II. p. 424), where the ape consents to let the mountebank put a silver chain on his neck if he may wear a fine suit of human clothes, and then finds himself a captive. It would not have been unlike Prior to consider taking orders as submitting to the chain for the sake of the provender, and this would agree with the neighbouring picture of the church (?)

did not adopt a profession so alien to his own character.<sup>3</sup> On this subject, is it again too fanciful to draw attention to the pert, puckish expression of the monkey, and to compare it with that of Prior, as shown, e.g., in the frontispiece to Mr. Bickley's *Life*?

There is another frontispiece too, which at least suggests the paintings. In 1694 Dryden published the Fourth Part of the *Miscellany Poems* (of himself and others), under the title of *The Annual Miscellany for 1694*, and for this part a frontispiece was provided by Michael Burghers, a Dutch engraver who resided mostly at Oxford and executed second-rate work for the Universities, publishers and others. His plate represents Fame (?) or Poetry (?)

copia (very unlike Dryden's experience); on one side are several amorette playing with a large violin or kindred instrument; and above, another amorette blows a trumpet. Now, the grapes and apples of the fruit have a strong resemblance in treatment to those in the wall-painting; the trumpet is identical in shape with that beside the deer, and the violin slants like that in the picture, to which it bears a distinct, though not exact, likeness. These circumstances at least show that c. 1690 is a very possible date for the paintings of K4.

It cannot be denied that the lines of conjecture here put forward are highly speculative. The main argument in their favour is that the proposed identifications and allusions hang together and are consistent with one another; and there is the undoubted fact to go upon that a Johnian Fellow did parody *The Hind and the Panther* and was noted for it. Otherwise, there is no clinching external fact to base the theory on, such as a definite date of the paintings or proof of Prior's living in the rooms would be. In these circumstances the method adopted by classical scholars has been followed. As in the

<sup>3</sup>Bickley, F. *Life of Matthew Prior*, p. 25.

interpretation of Virgil's eclogue, addressed to Pollio, which has given occasion to such brilliant ingenuity, the small ascertainable fact has been employed to lead to the preliminary identification, and the harmony of the coincidences which result therefrom makes the strength of the case.

## VERSES FROM THE RUSSIAN OF N. M. MINSKY.

### I.

When on that Day, that dreadful Day,  
I hear the voice of Judgment say:  
"The story of thy life relate"—  
Before beginning to narrate,  
I'll whisper, with unsmiling face:  
"Great Judge, command, I crave the grace,  
These angels to withdraw a space.  
'Twould ill become their heavenly ear  
My heinous sins and crimes to hear."

### II.

While sleeps the grain beneath the snow,  
The Earth, until the Spring is nigh,  
Knows not the powers that in her lie,  
Nor that these powers can life bestow.  
And I knew not that, all unseen,  
In me lay Beauty's power divine,  
Till, modest but austere of mien,  
You lifted up your eyes to mine.

### III.

There below, through that down-curving gap in the range,  
Looms the City afar.  
There, beyond the dim patchwork of woodland and grange,  
Where the hues of the pastures and fields counterchange,  
Vaguely glimmers the City afar.  
Something wrapt in thick shade—neither building nor square—  
Shows itself through the mist.  
Like the numbness that clouds a soul sunk in despair,  
Like the faintness that foils what bold dreamers would dare,  
O'er the City broods darkling the mist.  
Out of life-breath, upstreaming from toilers in pain,  
Has the mist-veil been wrought.  
Out of dust, smoke, and fog, and the drizzle of rain,  
Out of countless hearts' sighings, and cryings in vain,  
In the air has the mist-veil been wrought.

'Twixt the turbulent City and me, as I gaze,  
 Hangs the veil evermore.  
 For its folds neither daybreak nor noontide can raise;  
 Temples, prisons, and palaces, blurred by the haze,  
 At this distance are blent evermore.  
 Yet at times, as the sun sinks, an arrowlike beam  
 Cleaves the mist in a flash;  
 And before fading out with the twilight's last gleam,  
 That far City, as man's ever-menacing dream  
 Stands exposed to the sight in a flash.

D.M.

### Unreal Properties

I HAVE just begun the study of Law and the first fine careless rapture still inspires me and colours my every thought and action. I am intrigued by the lectures, by the books, by the volumes and volumes of the *Times Law Reports*, but above all by the problems in Real Property. I find there are two estates, Whiteacre and Blackacre, and five persons who might own them, A, B, C, X and Y; there is much scope for the imagination. When I am tired and pessimistic, I think of a very Black-acre and of X, the owner, a grim, hard, bearded man, who does not love Y, his heir, and who is prepared to do anything to prevent Y's succeeding to the estate. Poor Y! He is generally a minor and has not a shadow of a claim, for papa can do exactly what he likes with Blackacre, but I have always to advise Y. Why, I don't know. I am sure he could never afford to pay my fees. The spectre of a tail male looms in the background. X, however, bars the entail, and all is sorrow, wailing, weeping and whatnot amongst the heirs. The phrase tail male amused me at first; the psychological explanation is simple. I was subconsciously reminded of the invocation to elevate a certain equine caudal appendage popularised in one of our modern dance-songs, but the full tragedy of a barred tail male is now borne upon me and I smile no more.

There is the fascinating problem of conveyances. I always thought that X, who owned Blackacre and had an interest in Greenacre, would possess a Rolls-Royce, or at any rate a Ford, but I realised it would be difficult to carry away the land in a car. Williams put me right. A conveyance is not a conveyance; it is a scrap of paper covered with whereases and wherefores and hereinafters, just like a certain memorial we have seen lately on the screens, only it is probably ten times as long, for the Conveyancer charges so much per

word. Just a word about Williams. Don't confuse him with the "Pink Pills for Pale People" man—that is his brother, but I imagine they work in partnership, for Williams the Real Propertyist makes people pale and Williams the chemist makes pills pink. Joshua, the lawyer, missed a great chance of advertising the family wares when he omitted to add a "Pinkacre" to his estates.

I shall tell you a secret for nothing. The great principle in Real Property is, "where there's a will there's a way—for lawyers to make money!" Let me give you an example from the list of legal anecdotes before me—they are called problems in Real Property, but that doesn't matter. X died intestate—that means he thought he was a second Methusaleh and left off till to-morrow what he should have done two days ago—leaving a maiden aunt, three half brothers by different fathers, no issue (unlike a certain paper, which has an issue of 2,000,000 daily) and two widows. You are asked to say what would happen—

- (1) If Blackacre were in China.
- (2) If the Hottentots conquered England.
- (3) If X were an Eastern potentate whose name we will not divulge for political reasons.
- (4) If there was an earthquake and Blackacre disappeared during the night.

Personally I am always impartial and would answer the problem by saying it is a moot point, following upon the judgment of Bosh C.J. *in re* Whatphore [1986. 2 H.L. p. 57.]

There is a lot to be said for the study of law. The books are very thick and look imposing on the shelf, and your friends, looking at them, think you must know an awful lot. You feel very important looking up cases in the Squire Law Library, especially if you wear horn-rimmed spectacles; and the lectures don't begin until 10 a.m.—you have time to eat your breakfast in peace. I could say much more about the law, but I dare not until the Tripos is over; let me conclude by reminding you that even if the "law's a hass," there is always the consolation of the wig and gown—and the guineas!

GAYMAN.



## TO AN OLD BLUE COAT

We have been good companions, you and I,  
 You that have made me one with sea and sky;  
 And now I lay you by, grown old and torn and faded,  
 And with you lay myself that through you sang and traded  
 With time and fortune, joy, pain and loneliness,  
 Burning desire and pain, anguish and disappointment and  
 As you alone have secrets of: [such distress

Sweet comradeship and love,  
 And distant lands, mountains and rivered plains,  
 And snows and winds and the autumnal rains,  
 And gentle delicate spring, sweet gathering force,  
 And bursting May and summery June in course,  
 And wild adventure miraculous and gay.  
 How we set out one desperate winter's day  
 Fled our loved downlands and the windblown skies,  
 And sought for victory and heart's paradise  
 In hungry exile, but found defeat and shame  
 And thwarted purpose and petty murderous blame.  
 And how returning one long summer through  
 We knew the heights and depths love leads man to;  
 And days of glorious ecstasy unseen  
 Of dancing Morrice on the village green;  
 Of riding horseback wild through golden seas  
 Of English buttercups, of forest trees  
 That gave us night time shelter and campfire nights  
 That glow in memory still, and strange delights  
 Of earth and stars and wind and human men,  
 And days with books and thoughts and feverish pen;  
 Of footsore days under a gridding sun,  
 And sleep and wondrous peace when day was done.  
 And underneath of growing surer faith  
 Of inner pride and peace and the destined path  
 That must be followed bravely till we tread  
 To final peace and victory and are dead.

And so I bid you hail and farewell you  
 Part of the living death I battle through;  
 And with another new-born forward note  
 Get me another sky blue lustre coat!

ROLF GARDINER.

## Indian Drama.

*The Editor, THE EAGLE MAGAZINE.*

Sir,—In his lecture on "The Origin of the Tragic Actor" delivered this term in the College Hall, Professor Ridgeway acquainted us with his theory that it lay in the feeling of "awe and worship of the dead." In support of this view, he called in evidence some features of the early history of Drama as he saw it developed in various countries. India was one of these; and while describing the nature of the plays performed at Allahabad, he made a sweeping statement—and it is that statement which has occasioned this letter.

Professor Ridgeway observed that the poor, innocent boys who impersonated the parts of the "dead heroes" Rama and Krishna were always put to death after the performances. Bishop Heber was cited as the authority. The passage in question is this:—"This show is now a very innocent one; but there was a hideous and accursed practice in the 'good old times' before the British police was established, at least if all which the Mussalmans and English say is to be believed, which shows the Hindoo superstition in all its horrors. The poor children who had been thus feasted, honoured, and made to contribute to the popular amusement, were, it is asserted, always poisoned in the sweetmeats given them the last day of the show that it might be said their spirits were absorbed into the deities whom they had represented. Nothing of the sort can now be done." (Bishop Heber's *Indian Journal*, vol. I., page 191.)

On this I wish to make the following remarks:—

(1) Of all the persons who from early times have left their memoirs of their travels through India, Bishop Heber is the only one who talks of this "hideous custom." And what after all is his evidence? He is not himself sure, but only hears it from certain Mussalmans and Englishmen, who certainly in those times at any rate were none too capable or willing to know the real customs and manners of the Hindoos.

(2) I do not for a moment question that Bishop Heber did probably hear what he says he did. But he was a missionary, held prejudiced views regarding non-Christians, and though his eyes and ears may have gained impressions of every description, only those of one particular sort could he transmit when he proceeded to write. One of the observations which get reflected in his writings is "the total absence of any popular system of morals" of the Indian people, and his consequently being burdened with the responsibility of giving the people "a better religion."

I myself have never heard of any such superstition ever having existed in notion, much less in practice.

I may also refer the reader to articles in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1916-7, in which Dr. A. B. Keith has challenged Professor Ridgeway's application of his theory to Indian Drama, and I would submit that the weight of facts lies on the side of Dr. Keith. Be that as it may with regard to the wider theory, I am of opinion that Professor Ridgeway should not have made this sweeping statement on the very slender hearsay evidence of Bishop Heber.

Yours faithfully,

G. S. MAHAJANI.

St. John's College,  
26th November, 1924.

The Editor of THE EAGLE.

Sir,—Thank you for allowing me to reply to Mr. Mahajani's letter. He takes exception not only to my citation from Bishop Heber's *Journal* but also to my theory of the Origin of Indian Serious Drama, which is part of my general theory of the Origin of Tragedy.

He assails Bishop Heber's statement on the ground that it was only hearsay, but he does not doubt for a moment "that Bishop Heber did probably hear what he said he did," but that it was from prejudiced persons, and that Heber himself was "a missionary and held prejudiced views regarding non-Christians." He says that he himself "has never heard of such superstitions ever having existed in notion, much less in practice." That the notion of human sacrifice existed in ancient India is made clear by the *Aitareya Brahmana*, II., 8 (cf. pp. 299 *sqq.* trans. A.B. Keith, Harvard Or. Series), whilst I have been informed by a distinguished scholar who was an I.C.S. official in Bengal for more than 20 years that there is reason to believe that in remote places children may still be sacrificed.

With regard to Heber's remarks on "the total absence of any popular system of morals," speaking of course from the European standpoint, I would simply cite a statement by the late Dr. W. Crooke, I.C.S., the eminent anthropologist (*Natives of Northern India*, p.19): "The race migrations are all prehistoric and the amalgamation of the race has continued for ages among people to whom moral restraints are irksome and unfamiliar." Crooke was not a missionary.

Mr. Mahajani disputes my views on the origin of Serious Drama, at least for India. Apparently he holds Prof. Keith's

view that Krishna was originally a Vegetation Spirit, and never a real man, a view contrary to the belief of all Hindus except perhaps Mr. Mahajani. I would refer him and your readers to an article in the *Quarterly Review*, 1921, pp. 322-39 (Origin of the Hindu Serious Drama) and especially to pp. 338-9 where I was enabled to print a statement of the Origin of Hindu Serious Drama in Bengal by Rai Sahib Dinesh Chandra Sen, the author of the standard History of Bengali Literature, which is dead against the Vegetation theory of the Origin of Krishna and Indian Drama put forward by Prof Keith, and entirely substantiates my doctrine.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

Flendyshe,  
Fen Ditton,  
29th November, 1924.

### "Luggage in Advance"

"LUGGAGE in advance," yes, there could be no doubt about it, that was what he had said. Altogether that was the strangest part of this strange interview. There he had stood not a moment since, a queer unwholesome little figure, and now as mysteriously as he arrived he had disappeared. He was, at first glance, almost human, and then one marked the long pointed ears, the cloven hoofs in place of feet, and in particular that uncanny fiendish grin into which his furrowed cheeks seemed permanently set. Certainly this visitor from the underworld was anything but attractive. And so my time had come. Somehow, when he told me how they were gloating at the prospect of my early arrival I had been less affected than might be supposed. It had never been my ambition to achieve the distressing perfection necessary for entry into Paradise, and so his news that I was booked for the other place came as no frightful shock. But it was his "and one last point: don't forget your luggage in advance," that left me trembling. As he said it the corners of his mouth seemed to curve still further upwards and almost to join the ends of his slit-like eyes. He leered thus evilly at me for a few seconds, observing the effect of his words, and then in a flash was gone.

The thought of preparing any luggage for this last of all journeys had never for a moment entered my mind. It seemed ridiculous, and yet why not; by all accounts I should be there some considerable time. Of course I must take

something, and from the peculiar glee with which my little fiend had dwelt on the subject it was obvious that I must choose with care. The pressing question was, what? I rushed to my wardrobe, and in frenzied haste, for I knew that time was short, hauled out great bundles of clothing. There always had been a certain carelessness in my treatment of my clothes, but certainly never before had they appeared in such a confused and maddening mess. From all reports the central heating of my future abode was second to none, and feverishly I threw aside anything in the least bit reminiscent of December, until I was left with nothing but a few glad rags of the previous summer. How tawdry and useless they seemed. "Asbestos, asbestos," kept running through my mind, "at any rate it won't burn." I might as well have cried for the moon. The tragedy of the situation! Who could have thought that instead of ordering that new cardigan I should have concentrated on a set of fire-proof underwear and an asbestos (dear old asbestos) suit. A feeling of horrid nausea gripped me. It was too late. I should arrive without anything. They would probably send me back and I should spend a horrid infinitude rushing to and fro, backwards and forwards, an unwanted nameless horror. Was there nothing to be done? Oh, if only something would happen. Too late, time was up and my fate was upon me. Suddenly I saw running along the edge of the wall a chain. "Alarm signal in case of danger—pull the chain." With the madness of despair I tugged savagely at it.

The floor was certainly a hard place on which to wake up, but quite as amazing as my presence there was the firm grip I had of the leg of the chair I reserve for my clothes on going to bed. Anyway, confound these end-of-term celebrations.

A.L.

## Review

Egbert—by W. A. Darlington. Herbert Jenkins, 1924

AN unfortunate christened by the name of Egbert (*have* we got one in the College?) seems almost bound to be rather an unpleasant character—parents should really be more careful—and this Egbert fully lives up to his name. A repulsively virtuous child, he inevitably went to Oxford and not to Cambridge, and developed an Oxford manner of the most virulent type. Returning from Oxford and becoming a rising young barrister, he reached the limit of general offensiveness by capturing the affections of the heroine Kathleen

(jolly name Kathleen) and cutting out his really human friend Ted—obviously no one called Ted could be anything but a thoroughly decent sort. Then came retribution. Egbert and Ted unfortunately met in the waiting room of a country station on a wet day, with an hour to pass before their train was due. Ted was tired and irritable, Egbert superior and irritating, inevitably driving any ordinary man to contradict him. Argument somehow strayed to the subject of magic. Ted maintained the possibility of magic and the existence of magicians—so should I against a man like that. "My poor fool," said Egbert, in weary and offensive scorn. "You're hopeless. Magicians—I ask you!" But a silent stranger who had hitherto remained buried in his paper here joined in. "I," he said, "am a magician!" "Indeed!" said Egbert, coldly. The contempt in his *monosyllable* (O! Mr. Darlington: *in* one, *deed* two) would have roused a decently spirited oyster to fury. It certainly galvanised the stranger. He leapt up brandishing his arms. "I tell you, sir, that this gentleman is right in all he says. I am a magician. As for you, sir, you are a conceited young puppy, and you need a lesson. Damn it, sir—be a rhinoceros!" And the wretched Egbert *was*.

Just picture yourself in this awful situation: in the waiting room of a country station, on a wet day, with a friend who has made himself thoroughly offensive and has been turned into a rhinoceros by a magician, and a magician who has very naturally turned *himself* into thin air immediately after his successful performance, and ask yourself what you would do. Being a good sort called Ted, of course you have got to take up your job, however unpleasant, and look after Egbert: if you haven't the luck to be called Ted yourself, think whether anyone you know in College called Ted wouldn't do the same. You would simply *have* to state that Egbert was your pet, and take him home to father's garage. And you'd *have* to tell Kathleen somehow. This would throw you into Kathleen's company a good deal, which would be delightful but a bit embarrassing: and all kinds of difficulties would arise—to be met as they arose, in company with Kathleen. But that is Mr. Darlington's story, and I'm not going to tell it. He can tell it you himself and tell it very well. The magician—a rather incompetent magician as luck would have it, who never quite knew what he was going to turn out—like the College baker—not that he is any magician—the magician, I may say, was found at last and succeeded in restoring Egbert to his normal form. And Ted, I am glad to say, married Kathleen: I couldn't have stood Egbert getting Kathleen. A good tale: but quite, quite different from the *Golden Asse*.

There is clearly an opening for research in connection with these matters: the Strathcona Research Fellow might take it up: or perhaps someone in the Biochemical Labs. would be better. I foresee a whole series of papers: "On the isolation of the active factor, rhinamine, from the liver of a frog killed at midnight on Halloween." "On the relations between rhinamine, hippamine, porcamine, and elephan-tamine." "Tropamines and Vitamines" (Report 666 of the Medical Research Council). "Temporary Tropisms or Rest Intervals?" (Report 987 of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board). It would be rather jolly to be turned into a doormouse for a while.

### Lady Margaret Boat Club

THE first term of our Centenary Year has been one of almost unequalled success. There is no doubt that the general high standard of rowing in the Club at present is due to the labours and enthusiasm of Sir Henry Howard and G. A. D. Tait in the past year. Sound coaching and an inspiring keenness have laid the foundation of good oarsmanship and the all important "racing spirit" is coming. May it develop!

The Coxswainless Fours were rowed on November 5th-8th. Our hopes ran high as we had the same four as last year, and we had gained much experience since then. We beat Pembroke, Christ's and Trinity Hall by 6 secs., 6 secs. and 12 secs. respectively and so reached the final and met Third Trinity. A close race was anticipated as there was only  $\frac{1}{2}$  second difference between our times on Friday. On the Saturday there was a slight following wind which detracted from our steadiness, and the superior watermanship of Third told. Third established a lead by Post Corner, which they partially lost in the Plough to regain in Long Reach. We spurred after the Railway Bridge, and went up a little but they got in with 5 secs. to spare in 10 mins. 41 secs. It is worth while noting for future reference that our system of steering was bad. A coxless boat should not rely entirely on a bank-steerer; misunderstandings can, and did, occur. Time and trouble spent on learning the course thoroughly from bank marks would be well repaid. We started a second four, which was very promising, but unfortunately it was broken up by illness and the demands of Trial Eights.

1st IV.		2nd IV.	
bow	G. A. D. Tait (steers)	bow	R. G. Orr (steers).
2	M. F. A. Keen.	2	P. Fletcher.
3	G. L. Elliot-Smith.	3	L. V. Bevan.
stroke	R. B. T. Craggs.	stroke	E. O. Connell.

The Colquhoun Sculls were rowed from Nov. 12th-15th. There was a great deal of flood water coming down the river on Thursday and Friday which made some of the times rather slow. There were two Lady Margaret entries:—J. H. Wainwright and J. C. H. Booth. On the first day Booth had drawn a bye, and Wainwright defeated P. P. Stephens (Trinity Hall) by  $9\frac{3}{4}$  secs. in 9 mins.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  secs. On Thursday Booth was defeated by R. O. Atkinson (First Trinity) the ultimate winner of the Colquhoun Sculls, in 9 min. 53 secs. Wainwright won a splendid victory over E. C. Haselden (Pembroke) who had done a fast time on the previous day. Wainwright won by 2 secs. in 10 mins.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  secs. H. R. Carver (Third Trinity) the runner up, beat Wainwright in 10 mins.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  secs. on Friday. In the final on Saturday R. O. Atkinson gained an early lead which he maintained in spite of a great effort by Carver in the Long Reach. Atkinson won by 3 seconds in 8 mins.  $57\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

There were four Crock Eights, two Senior and two Junior. The races were rowed on the 20th-22nd of November; the first two days were bumping races and there were two time races on the Saturday. In the senior time race "A" Crew won, and in the Junior "B" Crew won. The racing on the whole was good and very instructive. Two important points were: first, to start to row a course as if it was only a ditch, and secondly: even if "crabs" are caught and oars lost, a boat can still make its bump on Grassy.

Crock VIII's.		C "C" Crew.	
"A" Crew.		"C" Crew.	
bow	C. J. Lewis.	bow	A. A. A. Fyze.
2	A. W. Williams.	2	R. S. A. Larmuth.
3	J. A. Orme.	3	C. Liversidge.
4	R. W. R. Wilson.	4	G. W. Thompson
5	H. A. Gent.	5	E. A. Bramwell.
6	R. Peddie.	6	G. J. B. Dick.
7	D. M. Sale.	7	P. E. Vernon.
stroke	G. M. Simmons.	stroke	D. H. Carter.
cox	W. Williams.	cox	J. G. Moore.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the term's work is the number of Lady Margaret men who have been given extended trials; they are:—G. A. D. Tait, L. V. Bevan, J. C. H. Booth, E. O. Connell, R. L. C. Footitt, R. B. T. Craggs, M. F. A. Keen, P. Fletcher, R. G. Orr and G. Watkinson. Of these Bevan, Booth, Footitt, Connell, Craggs, Keen and Fletcher rowed in the Lock to Lock on the 15th November.

The Club has been commended on the general standard of its rowing and Sir Henry Howard has been coaching one of the Junior Trial VIII's, which were instituted this year. The two Junior Eights are recruited from promising first or second year men from various Colleges. The object is to give

them good coaching so that they can pass on their acquired wisdom and thus standardize the style of rowing in the University.

The Trial Eight races took place at Ely on the 6th December, R. G. Orr rowed 7 in the losing crew in the Junior race. E. O. Connell, J. C. H. Booth and R. L. C. Footitt rowed at 6, 4 and 3 respectively in the losing crew in the Senior race, and L. V. Bevan rowed 5 in the winning crew. We have won four Trial Caps this term, and we take this opportunity of congratulating most heartily Bevan, Connell, Booth and Footitt.

### L.M.B.C.

#### BALANCE SHEET, 1923-1924.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, Sept.				C.U.B.C. ...	78	0	0
30th, 1923 ...	80	12	9	Wages ...	176	7	6
From General Athletic Club ...	640	0	0	Repairs and maintenance ...	189	4	10
Donation ...	15	0	0	Oars ...	80	9	1
Entrance Fees ...	16	10	6	Locks and Ferries ...	3	14	6
Loan of Boats ...	5	0	0	Horse Hire ...	7	1	0
From Crews for C.U.B.C. ...	18	0	0	Prizes ...	23	8	0
				Boat Hire ...	8	0	0
				Rates and Taxes ...	27	0	0
				Insurance ...	5	15	10
				Coal, gas and water ...	14	4	3
				Entrance Fees ...	16	16	0
				Help at Races ...	8	3	0
				Sundries ...	17	9	11
				Cheque Book ...	1	0	0
				To New Boat account ...	60	0	0
				Balance at Bank ...	58	9	4
	£775	3	3		£775	3	3

#### NEW BOAT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, Sept.				Sims & Son. New			
30th, 1923 ...	121	15	2	Light Ship ...	114	0	0
Sale of Lady Margaret ...	35	0	0	Balance in hand ...	102	15	2
From general account ...	60	0	0				
	£216	15	2		£216	15	2

Audited and found correct,

(Sd.) F. PURYER WHITE,

27.10.24.

### Rugby Football Club

ON the whole the term has been a successful one from the Rugger point of view. The weather has been very unkind, and several matches have had to be scratched owing to the bad condition of grounds. Corpus, Caius (twice), Christ's, Clare, Jesus, Pembroke and Emmanuel have been beaten in turn, and only two 1st XV matches were lost. One was against Pembroke early in the term, when we had a weak side out, and for this we had our revenge a few weeks later when we played the return match, and beat them on their own ground by 13 points to nothing. The other game lost by the 1st XV was against Trinity, which was the last game of the term. After a very keen fight, mostly forward, we were beaten 6—0, both G. A. C. Field and C.B. Gillespie being unable to play. We were to have had three games against Clubs other than Colleges but two only took place, the Old Emmanuels scratching at the last moment. Of the two played, one was against R. A. F. Duxford, whom we beat 74—0, and the other against Middlesex Hospital at Wembley. We beat them easily (35—0) in a heavy downpour of rain. O. R. Fulljames, last year's Captain, was playing on the wing, and his services were much appreciated, as he scored several tries. After the game the team proceeded to enjoy itself very thoroughly in various ways, and returned to Cambridge by the last train.

The chief problem this term has been the lack of centre three quarters. All sorts of experiments have been made without any very great success. Those that are concerned must remember to stand back in attack in order to take the ball at full speed, they also must draw at least one man before passing and must never pass to a man who is well marked. A. N. Newell and A. Macdonald are both good wings in their first year, but the former must not stop to be tackled and the latter should develop a swerve. A successor to C. W. Walker at scrum-half has been found in W. H. Sobey—he and P. O. Walker making an excellent pair of halves. The pack on the whole has been good, but one could never tell how it was going to play. On some days it was positively brilliant, while on others it was only very mediocre. The chief fault of the forwards is in the line-out, where they must learn to jump for the ball and catch it clean, and not knock it back. There is also a tendency on the part of too many forwards towards playing the winging game. It is all very well for one, or even two, forwards to wing, but when about five try it things go to pieces.



A tour is being arranged for the 1st XV in the North of England at the very end of the Christmas vac. We have chosen the North because several of the team live there, and we can then cut down expenses to a fairly small amount. Also the Northerners wish to introduce the others to the gay and giddy existence of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We hope and expect to have a very good time, and (incidentally) some good games, which will help a long way towards pulling the side together before the Knock-out Competition next term.

The second and third XV's have been unlucky this term in the scratching of so many games owing to bad grounds and have also suffered from the lack of three quarters. The 3rd XV in particular has had rather a thin time, but this is to a certain extent due to the failure of people to turn up when requested to play.

One important thing to be noted by the whole Club is that much more energy, dash and hard going used in the right place must be shown. No one must be sorry or afraid to put a man down hard or fall on the ball before a forward rush. This is essential if anything worthy is to be done next term.

G. A. C. Field, C. B. Gillespie, S. Walker, J. G. Kellock and G. Morpeth have played to a greater or lesser extent for the 'Varsity during the term and A. N. Newell, W. H. Sobey, R. D. K. Silby and J. F. Farewell figured in the Freshmen's Trial. R. N. Williams was awarded his 1st XV colours after the Middlesex Hospital match.

G.M.

### Association Football Club

**A**LTHOUGH we began the season with eight old colours, our hopes have not been altogether fulfilled. This, however, may partially be explained by the fact that throughout the term the 'Varsity have claimed the services of our two best players, P. E. Mellor, to whom hearty congratulations on his "blue," and J. Fleming. The result was that we had to find two new full-backs and a centre-half. Fortunately the latter position has been most ably filled by A. L. Thurman, who was moved from wing-half. The back problem was not so easy of solution. The first combination, G. H. Herridge and J. E. Potter was by no means satisfactory, and after three matches we moved W. E. Mounsey the left-half to left-back and brought Potter up to right-half. This was a great improvement. The inclusion of the fresher, R. Cairns, at left-half, also added strength to the half-back line.

Meanwhile all had not been going well with the forwards. C. G. Blaxter and R. W. Smith the insides had by no means kept up their last year's promise and D. Foster-Smart was very inconsistent. After trying various permutations and combinations, however, we seem to have arrived at the solution of our difficulties. R. Smith has been moved to right-half and the inside forwards now consist of the three freshers, J. G. Davison, C. R. Watson and D. Foster-Smart. These have got on very well together and show real signs of developing that combination which had previously been so lacking. It remains only to be said that T. C. Smith has kept goal as well as ever. It is a pity, however, that he cannot develop a more powerful kick. It is not surprising in view of these many but necessary experiments that the side has been slow to settle down, and our league record—won 5, drawn 4, lost 3—is none too good. Next term however, with the addition of our two blues we should have a very strong side for the remainder of our league matches and for the knock-out competition.

We won our first match v. Jesus easily by 4—1. In this match we had the services of our captain, Mellor, and our vice-captain, Fleming, for the last time during the term. Our next match v. Downing was necessarily played with a re-constructed side and we did well to draw 2—2. Against Emmanuel we drew 1—1 and might have won easily if our forwards had been able to shoot. In the next match v. Jesus, we allowed ourselves to be rushed off our feet and were 4 goals down in twenty minutes. Later we played better but could only score twice. As a result of this disaster, our defence was re-organised as mentioned above, Mounsey going back. This was so far successful that we drew with Pembroke 1—1 and defeated Emmanuel and Trinity 4—0 and 2—0 respectively. Then, however, we showed disappointing form v. Trinity and lost 1—2. This was followed by a goalless draw with Downing and a defeat by Queen's 2—1, after an excellent game. Our shattered spirits have been somewhat revived by two wins v. Peterhouse and Pembroke, both 4—2. The latter was an especially fine performance, when the forwards in particular played magnificently. After this game R. Cairns was awarded his 1st XI colours.

The changes in the 1st XI have naturally affected the 2nd XI with the result that we have seldom been able to put the same side into the field for successive matches. Despite this handicap, the results to date—won 4, drawn 2 and lost 3—are quite fair. At all events the 2nd XI is a vast improvement on that of last year. V. C. Powell has again shown fine form in goal; the two backs, Cann and Noakes, are usually reliable; the half-back line has been the main difficulty, but since then

it has been fixed as H. Taylor, Potter and E. K. Kefford, it is much better. Of the forwards, T. L. F. Roberts is good, but handicapped by lack of weight, while R. Stevenson's speed, on the wing, would be of greater service, if he could cultivate a stronger and more accurate centre.

The 3rd XI has not been able to play many matches owing to lack of opponents and the bad state of our ground. There seems, however, to be plenty of talent available and what matches have been played have with one exception been won.

T.W.P.

### Hockey

LIKE most other games hockey has been considerably handicapped by the continual wet weather. Our ground has been under water for the greater part of this term—next year we hope to have a new ground.

Taking everything into consideration we have not had a bad term. At the beginning of the season, after several trial games had been played, it looked as if we were going to have a very good side. This promise, however, has not been entirely fulfilled; but the prospects for next year are brighter than they have been for some years past.

G. S. Graham was the only St. John's representative in the Seniors' Trial, but the following have played for the Wanderers:—M. L. Thomas, G. S. Graham, A. R. Hinton, C. C. Lewis and W. H. Sobey.

We are by no means a clever side, but there is plenty of dash and goal scoring ability in the forward line. What we lack in science and stick work will be amply made up for next term if the team keeps in strict training. L.F.L.

### Athletics

LAST year, with L. K. Wills as president, the College Athletics took over a new lease of life and a decided effort was made to recover from the rather sad state of affairs of the previous few years. We are now able to reap the benefit of those efforts, and since, in addition, we have an exceptionally good lot of Freshmen, this season should be even better than last.

College Sports were a feature of the Athletics of pre-war days and these have been revived this year. Despite the fact that four people were unable to compete owing to 'Varsity Relay Trials, there were entrants for every event, and every event was actually run off on the day. Next year there should be no difficulties about Relay trials and we look forward to seeing the first of a really successful run of College Sports.

The Inter-Collegiate matches take place next term; as these are the real test of a College's worth, we cannot say much at present. But the Relays have already taken place. Our best effort was in the mile ( $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile) in which we came 2nd, and had our baton changing been better there is no reason why we should not have broken the tape in this event. We managed 3rd place in the 600 yards ( $\frac{1}{4}$  by 150 yds.) and were thus placed 4th in the Senior Division for the whole meeting.

We are very weak in the Hurdles and were unable to enter a team. Our only hurdler at present is J. D. Powell, and we are particularly desirous that anyone in the College who is prepared to practise will turn out next term. Classes in this and all other races, as well as the field events, are continually going on at Femers.

We are considerably strengthened in the Relays by the following four Freshmen:—A. Macdonald, G. L. Lamb, A. N. Newell and R. E. Stevenson, and next term when we meet Trinity to whom we lost last year by a fraction of a point, we should have quite a sound team.

In the Seniors' Sports D. A. Waring won the weight with a putt of over 40 feet; E. J. Bland won the mile, and G. A. Acosta the long jump of over 21 feet, on which performance he was elected to the Alverstone Club.

In the Freshman's Sports, A. Macdonald won the Quarter Mile and was 2nd equal in the 100 yards. A. N. Newell ran second to Macdonald in the Quarter and R. E. Stevenson was second in the Long Jump. R. L. Howland won the weight and later in the term won the 'Varsity Handicap. He should do very well if he sticks to the practising. Macdonald also ran for the 'Varsity in the Relays against Oxford—and ran well.

J. H. Bell has been running Cross Country consistently well all the term and is in the team against Oxford; otherwise in this department of athletics the College shows up very badly considering its size—especially when we consider its improvement in track events.

On the whole then the Athletics are very much on the upward path and in the course of a year or two there is no reason why we should not be in possession of the Inter-Collegiate Cups.

## Boxing

THE inter-college Boxing Competitions took place in the Gymnasium, Petty Cury, on Wednesday, November 26th.

Only three colleges entered teams, and St. John's drawing a bye, went straight into the final to meet Trinity, who had previously beaten Peterhouse.

There were only three weights to be contested, the St. John's nine-stone and the Trinity twelve-stone men each having a walk-over.

In the under ten-stone weight, C. Rees (St. John's) beat F. R. Hardman (Trinity) fairly easily, neither man exerting himself unduly.

The eleven-stone weight provided a very hard fight, T. D. Raphael (St. John's) being narrowly beaten on points by A. F. Hamilton-Smythe (Trinity).

In the heavies, F. E. Kenchington (St. John's) put up an exceedingly game fight against H. R. Carver (Trinity) but was knocked out towards the end of the second round, leaving Trinity the winners by the odd event. The results were as follows:—

A. B. Renny (St. John's) walked over. C. Rees (St. John's) beat F. R. Hardman (Trinity). A. F. Hamilton-Smythe (Trinity) beat T. D. Raphael (St. John's). J. K. Weir (Trinity) walked over.

H. R. Carver (Trinity) beat F. E. Kenchington (St. John's).

## Rugby Fives Club

THIS term has brought to light several very promising players, notably G. Dick and J. L. Tetley.

A Tournament was arranged and has been very successful. There were 24 entries and although at the time of writing the final has yet to be played there is no doubt that the Tournament will be finished this term. We cannot help feeling, however, that in a College of this size there are a great many who can play fives, or at least who have played fives, and who don't like to take the plunge of giving in their names. May we take this opportunity of assuring all such that it is not a very awful plunge and that at the worst it ensures one free trial game.

We have had one match with Clare which we lost by 3 games to 6. We hope that next term, as last year, the Leagues will be functioning, but so far this College is the only one which has made a move about it.

## Eton Fives Club

IN spite of the small number of people who play Eton fives, we have managed to have quite a few practice games throughout the term. Next term we look forward to many more matches than there were last year, and this time we certainly hope to reverse the results. As regards individual performances, R. A. F. Williams has been playing a very good game, also E. D. Hill who is very steady and reliable. It is hoped that the list of members will be increased next term.

A.L.R.

## General Athletic Club

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 1922-23	318	19	10	To L.M.B.C. ...	640	0	0
Subscriptions ...	1,642	18	0	„ Field Clubs ...	800	0	0
Dividends ...	10	10	0	„ Athletic Club ...	35	0	0
				„ Debating Society...	6	10	10
				„ Swimming Club ...	15	0	0
				„ C.U.S.C. ...	33	4	0
				„ Collectors' Fees ...	16	11	7
				„ Balance to 1923-24	425	16	5
				„ Cheque Book ...	0	5	0
	£1,972	7	10		£1,972	7	10

Audited and found correct,  
F. PURYER WHITE,  
9-7-24.

## Debating Society

President—V. C. Powell. Vice-President—T. R. O. Field.  
Secretary—A. Lourie. Treasurer—A. A. Fyzee.  
Committee—G. L. Elliot-Smith, J. Fleming and P. Fletcher.

AT the end of the last Lent Term, in spite of the valiant efforts of an energetic secretary, the Society had almost given up the ghost. With the commencement of the new academic year, however, its condition immediately improved. The attendances have been more satisfactory and a commendable interest has been shown by the Freshers. Meetings have been held fortnightly and no card was published in order to enable the Society to provide the additional attraction of coffee.

At the first meeting of the term a motion of approval of the Labour Government was lost by a narrow margin. Another political motion—"That public interest in politics is prejudicial to the welfare of the State"—aroused a storm of controversy and was only lost by 2 votes. The Freshers' Debate, when some amusing and capable speeches were made, saw the motion: "That Oxford and Cambridge are antiquated institutions and ought to be abolished," thrown out neck and crop. The last debate of the term, on the subject of corporal punishment, was remarkable as much for the "striking" poster by which it was advertised as by the enthusiastic spirit of the meeting. The evening was also noteworthy for a number of painful personal reminiscences.

### Theological Society

*President*—Rev. J. M. Creed, M.A.      *Hon. Secretary*—E. G. Shrubbs.  
*Hon. Treasurer*—A. Urling-Smith.

THREE meetings of the Society have been held this Term, the first two of which were very well attended. On November 3rd, Rev. C. F. Angus read a paper on "Faith." In this he analysed the purpose of faith which is necessary to all religions.

On November 17th, Rev. E. E. Raven read a paper on "Miracles." In the course of this paper, about which members seemed to have varied views, he said: "Miracles may be due to higher laws of which we know nothing at present," and again, "Why we understand so little about miracles is probably because our response to God is so weak." The discussion which followed was very interesting.

At the third meeting on December 1st, G. M. Guinness read a paper on, "Institutional Christianity." This was a drastic paper in which we were given to understand the method of the Church, her ministers and practices were all wrong. As the majority of members agreed with the sentiments put forward we may expect a great revival and reformation within the next few years.

In conclusion, we should like to thank those who read the above papers.  
 E.G.S.

### Historical Society

*President*—Mr. E. A. Benians.

*Secretary*—H. S. Magnay.

THE Historical Society is flourishing this Term, there are about thirty members and each meeting has been well attended. The first meeting, held in Mr. Benians' rooms on 22nd October, was the scene of a battle royal—or "donnish"—over Lord Acton's Historical Ideas. Mr. H. W. V. Temperley of Peterhouse read a paper and his interpretation of Lord Acton's attitude to murder was hotly contested by several members. We realised that medieval scholasticism is not dead while the College Historical Society is alive!

At the second meeting in P. O. Walker's rooms on 12th November, H. S. Magnay read a paper on "The Pilgrim Fathers." The history of that small band of heroes was traced from Scrooby to Holland and then to the New World. It was shown that recent research stimulated by the Tercentenary celebrations had revised many values; an interesting discussion on points of detail followed.

R. H. France read a paper on Cardinal Pole at the third meeting in Mr. Previté-Orton's rooms on 26th November. He told us of Pole's travels during the first half of the sixteenth century, of his thesis which alienated the widower King Henry VIII and of his narrowly missing the election to the papacy. A fascinating story well told.

In the Lent Term, 1925, Mr. C. A. Elliott, of Jesus, will begin the term's meetings with a paper on "A Plea for Charles." Any Johnians interested in History may join the Society on nomination by a member.

H.S.M.

### Adams Society

THE Society continues to flourish and groweth mightily. We have had three highly successful meetings this term at all of which the attendance has been very gratifying. Mr. Jeffreys gave us a paper on "The Age of the Earth," in which he dealt chiefly with the Uranium-Lead method.

Fletcher read a paper on "Clerk Maxwell," giving us a thoroughly interesting account of his career.

Lastly Dirac's paper on "Combinatory Geometry," showed us how to construct complicated theorems from well-known results by a "simple mechanical process." We were glad that none of the Tripos examiners were present at this meeting.

Next term we are entertaining the Trinity College Mathematical Society, when Mr. Littlewood has promised to read a paper; we hope to be well supported on this occasion.



### Chess Club

*President*—Mr. Gunston.

*Hon. Secretary*—M. J. Pollard.

*Vice-President*—R. N. Martin.

*Treasurer*—P. A. M. Dirac.

THE Club had a very successful season last year and this year also promises well. Our membership is increasing but we should still be glad to welcome any members of the College who are interested but have not yet joined us.

Last season we did not lose a match, and we won the Inter-Collegiate Tournament, in which our team was:—

A. R. B. Thomas.

H. J. C. Herrick.

J. W. Harmer.

M. J. Pollard.

R. N. Martin.

### Law Society

THE Society has developed a crime complex this term. Unsated by the gruesome but thrilling tales of the Chief Constable of Cambridge, it forced upon the gentle and sister society from the Huntingdon Road the distressing topic of the barbarity of the modern methods of punishment. It is rumoured that hundreds of applications to be present at this debate were received from both the ornamentals and the intelligentsia of this same sister society; but whoever was responsible for the choice of representatives, the result was eminently satisfactory. We are given to understand that the Girton Law Society is unity personified, and that when the president, the vice-president, the secretary and the committee meet to decide any serious questions of policy, there is never so much as a word of dissent to be heard from the members of this stately and imposing body. Standing, sitting and squatting speakers were plentiful. The evenly balanced result showed that much thought and talent had been exercised by those experts who framed the motion. Hopes that a return fixture might be arranged have unfortunately been unilateral up to the time of going to press.

Coffee by the kitchen, cigarettes by the treasurer, chaperoning by Dr. Winfield.

### The College Rover Patrol

*Rover-Mate*—H. S. Magnay.

THIS account of the College Rover Patrol is inserted in *The Eagle* because it is felt that few members of the College know of the existence of the University Rover Troop. It was begun in 1920, when the Rover movement

started, with the object of interesting University men in the Boy Scout Movement so that they might support it after they have gone down, either actively as scoutmasters, or passively as well-wishers who realise the important part Sir Robert Baden Powell's scheme is playing in the education of youth all over the world. This College has had a patrol from the very beginning and the present Troop Leader of the 'Varsity Troop, B. Armstrong, is a Johnian, while Mr. B. W. F. Armistage is a Vice-President of the Troop. Our numbers are small this term and we look to the freshmen and second year men to support the College Patrol. Rovering does not take up much time and is very inexpensive, two great assets in a College society. The programme of work comprises both the theoretical and practical sides of scouting, discussions on topics of troop management being supplemented by outdoor activities in woodcraft and campcraft. Three Johnians were with the University party who went to Denmark during the Long Vacation and all who attended the International Jamboree in Copenhagen realised the world-wide importance of the Boy Scout Movement and the real work it is doing to promote international peace. It is the complement of the League of Nations, educating the men of the future in the ideas of brotherhood, service and peace, and for this reason alone is worthy of the support of all University men. Intrinsically it is valuable in teaching the art of camping out of doors and biking, with pack on back, over hills and moorland. It is hoped that members of the College will be sufficiently interested to lend their support next term. H. S. Magnay, 38, Trinity Lane and K. A. Usherwood, O second Court, will be glad to see Johnians who would care to become members of the University Troop.

If you are not prepared to join, let me recommend "Scouting for Boys," by Sir Robert Baden Powell as an interesting and stimulating book to read in your spare moments.

H.S.M.



## Obituary

## GEORGE DOWNING LIVEING

We regret to record the death, which occurred on December 26th, 1924, while this number was in the press, of the President of the College, George Downing Liveing, Sc.D. Dr. Liveing was born on December 21st 1827, and had thus just reached the age of 97 years.

The funeral service was held on December 31st in the College Chapel, and was attended by a large number of members of the University.

## ALFRED MARSHALL

1842—1924.

In July last the College lost one of her most famous men—Alfred Marshall—for nearly twenty-four years Professor of Political Economy in the University. He died in his eighty-second year, after a life of unflagging industry, in which he had created anew the main body of economic thought and had been the teacher of the great majority of English economists. The story of his life and of his contribution to economic science has been admirably told by Mr. J. M. Keynes, in a memoir in the *Economic Journal*.<sup>\*</sup> But Marshall's fame as a teacher rivals his fame as a scholar, and there may be room in the *Eagle* for a few personal recollections from one who was also for a time his pupil and who looks back on that experience as amongst the best things which Cambridge offered to students of his generation.

I attended Marshall's lectures in the academical year 1900-1901. He used to lecture a great deal at that time—an elementary course twice a week for three terms and an advanced course three times a week for one term. In later years he lectured substantially less. The fame of Marshall drew a large throng, which was evidently not what he desired. Amongst the first sentences in his opening lecture I remember: "If you have come to me for the knowledge with which to pass the Tripos, you will certainly fail. I know more than you and I shall defeat you. You had better go elsewhere." This won all hearts. But the first lectures were a sifting process, and we soon settled down to the term's work with about

<sup>\*</sup> Of September, 1924.

half the original number. Marshall's style was not popular, and he was at his best with a small class. He did not impart information, but sought to awaken understanding. One gave up note-taking in despair. From seventy lectures or more I brought away about as many pages of notes as one might gather from half-a-dozen of a more ordinary type. I doubt if the originality of Marshall's ideas could ever be vindicated, as that of Adam Smith's has been, from a student's notes. The connection of Marshall's thought was hard to follow. There was something elusive and baffling, though always stimulating, in his style, which stirred the mind, but, except for a telling phrase or unexpected illustration, left little in the memory. His manner was easy, as of a person talking, and he seemed supremely happy in the lecture-room. Memory still recaptures the man coming into his room in the Divinity School, his head bent forward as if in thought, mounting his platform with a little flutter of manner, leaning on his desk, his hands clasped in front of him, his blue eyes lit up, now talking easily, now chuckling over some story, now questioning his class, now pausing impressively, with rapt expression, his eyes in a far corner of the room, now speaking in solemn prophetic tones of some problem of the future—the feeding of India, the prospect of England maintaining her greatness, the banishment of poverty from the world.

He had a singular power of illustration. His mind was stored with facts, though they never came out except in their subsidiary place. He dived into the remote past, or drew on recent statistics, on letters in the papers, on some play then being performed, on his own observation. He was never out of touch with life. His range of information and his habit of simple, concrete and apt illustration recalled the "Wealth of Nations." Who would forget the malignant form of competition illustrated from the old Mathematical Tripos, or the lady who put aside her dresses till the fashions came round again, or the widow buying the name-plate, "John Smith, Dentist," at an auction, on the ground that you never knew what might happen? Humour played an important part in his lectures. He had good stories, and no one enjoyed their fun more than himself. He sometimes brought notes, though I doubt if he ever followed them, and even when he announced beforehand the topics of a lecture, he would often depart altogether from them, pursuing some new train of thought that had suddenly suggested itself to him. He was not always particular about time when the subject interested him, especially with his advanced class, and lectures which began at twelve often went on long after one, and on one occasion till after two, though it is only fair to add that on

that occasion he stopped to warn us that he should need another hour. Of history, especially recent economic history, he made extensive use, though with historians he often dealt very faithfully. They repeated one another's errors from generation to generation. "When causes and events make melodramatic combinations, historians connect them—suspect the connection." He loved to contrast the supposed and the real causes of events; to lay stress on the significance of concealed or ignored facts—this unsuspected cause, this minute circumstance, this neglected coincidence, changed the course of history. Though he had not, I think, much love of history for its own sake, his generalisations and interpretations of history were of great originality and interest. He generally set questions with his lectures. The answers of the elementary class he farmed out in my day, but those of the advanced class he read himself and with considerable care. The papers were returned with much writing in red ink upon them—humorous criticism, generous praise, sweeping censure. It was part of Marshall's impulsive nature that whatever came, came with a good deal of force.

He was certainly a unique teacher. He seemed to grip the mind of his hearer and force it through unaccustomed exercises, with many a violent jolt and breathless chase. He loved to puzzle and perplex you and then suddenly to dazzle you with unexpected light. "Ages of darkness and moments of vision," was one description of his lectures, I remember. But the vision was worth it, and was not to be appreciated without the preliminary bewilderment. Always to look beneath the surface was the burden of his teaching, and many arresting sentences and terse injunctions emphasised his meaning. He was particularly fond of the phrase "the one in the many, the many in the one," applied to the unity of economic phenomena. "Disregard what men deny, listen to what they affirm," he said; and, speaking of the functions of Government, "Do you mean Government all wise, all just, all powerful, or Government as it now is?" Sometimes the personal note was sounded: "I should be a Socialist if I had nothing better to do"; or things were thrown out in challenging way: "I don't matter at all, you don't matter much, the only people who matter are those under three." Often he spoke with a laugh and a choking exuberance of utterance ending in falsetto. These mannerisms were gratifying and memorable to the undergraduate. What we brought away from Marshall's lectures was certainly not any ordered knowledge of economics, not enough, as he had predicted, for passing an examination, but perhaps an awakened interest, a little more insight, the memory of some moment of illumination and a sense of the importance of

economics. Economics, we had learnt, was a difficult science, unsuited for the schoolroom; useful, but with very definite limitations to its powers; and yet with a high purpose for the furtherance of human welfare which made it worthy of a man's pursuit.

But Marshall had not done with you when he left the lecture room. He was at home at his house in Madingley Road one or two evenings a week, and a visit to him there was an experience *sui generis*. Making your way up between the shelves of books that lined the staircase walls, you entered a room where many bookcases left little space for other furniture. When you were comfortably seated in a deep arm chair, with tea and macaroons at your side, Marshall mounted a somewhat higher arm-chair opposite. Then came a terrible "Well?" One feebly blurted out something to start the great man, and if one had hit on a fruitful topic, all went swimmingly. Marshall poured out what was virtually another lecture for your exclusive benefit, and sometimes went on for the best part of an hour. It was not as a rule wise to interpolate remarks when Marshall was answering a question. A premature intervention might produce the discouraging reply: "You have not yet the facts for comment." At the end you would be warmly invited to come again, and two or three such visits created a more intimate relationship which was soon developed in various ways. When English or foreign economists or men of note in the industrial world were staying with him, some of us would be invited to meet them. He was always at his best at such parties—full of stories and an infectious gaiety, bubbling over with half-suppressed excitement.

In the career of his pupils Marshall took the keenest interest. While he was eager to win the best intellects to economic studies, he seemed no less anxious to lay before them the claims and opportunities of business. In the future relations of capital and labour he believed that a generation of industrial leaders educated in the university might play a powerful and much needed part. If a man turned to academic research Marshall was fertile in suggestions of promising fields of work; he loaded him with books from his own library, persuaded him of the immense importance of the investigation he was undertaking and encouraged him with a generous appreciation of his capacity to carry it out. How many persons owed their interest in economic studies to Marshall, I do not know, but the number must have been very large; and several young lecturers about my own time started their careers, not only under his stimulus, but supported by his generosity, without which the teaching in the early years of the Economics Tripos could not have been provided.

The sense of his personal interest remained to the end. The gift of the successive volumes of his works, as they appeared, humbled and encouraged old pupils and reminded them that they were not forgotten.

In these years, when I knew him best, Marshall was giving his time without stint to the educational part of his work, and thought it well spent, though the long-expected second volume of his great treatise—the Principles of Economics—delayed its coming, and in the end was destined to be abandoned for a work on another plan, which itself did not appear till many years after he had resigned his professorship and the prime of his life was past. Whether this was the best use of his powers, I do not know, but in the academic world, with its two-fold sphere of education and research, a man will necessarily emphasise that for which he feels the strongest vocation, and Marshall seemed to have chosen to put his pupils first. Sometimes he would take his class into his confidence and lament the amount of his time which was occupied in correspondence, in correcting misunderstandings of what he had written, to which he was extraordinarily sensitive, and by other interruptions. He gave little time, I think, to College affairs. I never remember seeing him in Hall after I became a Fellow, and only once at a College meeting. He seemed to eschew society, except what he sought for himself and gathered at his own house, feeling that thus he economized his strength for other things. It was part of his intense way of looking at life. The College meeting which he attended, if I may digress for a moment, was called by the late Professor Mayor, then President, to arrange for a present from the Fellows to Dr. Taylor on the occasion of his marriage. I fancy Marshall took a warm interest in the event. More than twenty years before, when he had called at the Lodge to congratulate Dr. Taylor on his election, he had left him with the words: "There's room for two." The meeting no doubt remains in the memory of all who were there. The President, who improved that important occasion in other ways too, took this particular opportunity to review the history of furnishing in a speech that occupied no inconsiderable part of the afternoon, and Marshall himself added to the humour of the proceedings by dwelling at some length on the disadvantages of silver. He left without awaiting the result of our deliberations, and probably only his friendship with the late Master had brought him to the meeting.

At his last lecture in 1908 there assembled by arrangement many generations of his pupils, and when Marshall had finished, the Registry of the University, one of his earliest pupils, spoke on their behalf. Marshall in his reply said that he was resigning in the hope of completing his scientific

work. But the best of his life was then gone—given in large part to his pupils. Happily there remained time and strength enough to garner the labour of preceding years. I visited him only a few times after that, though now and then one met him in the Backs, walking with Mrs. Marshall, with whose single-minded devotion the work of his life will be ever associated. In 1919 he published "Industry and Labour," and in 1923, "Money, Credit and Commerce," not unworthy companions of the wonderful first volume, his "Principles of Economics," which constructed the instrument of modern economic reasoning. But Marshall's books were only one of the legacies of his strenuous life—his other legacy to posterity was his pupils. He was the founder of a School as well as the refounder of a science. Possessed of a quick insight into character and an instinctive sympathy with youth, he had the secret of capturing the hearts and ambitions of young men and inspiring them with a zest for economic studies. By the stimulus of his mind, by his power of communicating confidence and enthusiasm, by his unflagging interest and his high and unworldly example he exerted a far-reaching influence on generation after generation. Doubtless not all his pupils were as good as he was willing to think, or worth half the trouble he lavished on them, but to-day it is of no small advantage to England that he awoke the interest of so many in her manifold economic problems and trained some few to face them with sober reasoning and strict analysis.

E.A.B.

#### JOSEPH GOUGH McCORMICK

THE Very Rev. J. G. McCormick, Dean of Manchester, died at a nursing-home at Higher Broughton, Manchester, on August 30th, 1924. He was taken ill suddenly about four weeks before with a rare form of kidney disease and a severe operation was performed. No improvement resulted and as the only hope of saving his life a further operation was performed on August 29th. The patient was, however, too much exhausted to stand the strain.

We take the following from *The Times* of September 1st:—  
"The Dean of Manchester had no pretensions to profound scholarship or depth of thought. But during his short tenure of the deanery—not much more than four years—he won great respect and affection from all classes and creeds in Manchester and the diocese. A man of deep sincerity and earnestness, he devoted himself with the greatest energy to social and

educational work, seeking to bring the message of the Church to various classes of people who have been neglected in the past, and working also for the promotion of a better understanding between the different Christian communities.

A son of the late Canon McCormick—another son, William Patrick Glyn (B.A. 1899), is vicar of Croydon—he was born in 1874. He recalled his father in stature, features and Irish agreeableness. Like his father, he went to St. John's, where he took an ordinary degree (1896). He was ordained in the diocese of Norwich as curate of Great Yarmouth, and in 1901 was made vicar of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool. Eight years later he came to London on his appointment by the Duke of Westminster to the benefice of St. Michael, Chester Square, which had been rendered illustrious among London churches by the ministry of Canon Fleming. McCormick was a fluent and attractive preacher, and the church maintained its status in the matter of congregations; but even then his work began to be seriously imperilled by an internal complaint and by considerable periods of disability. In the main he maintained the ecclesiastical traditions of St. Michael's though he drew away from active association with Evangelicalism and threw himself into the "Life and Liberty" movement, in conjunction with the present Bishop of Manchester, who then held St. James's, Piccadilly, the last benefice of McCormick's father.

Thus in 1920 he came to his deanery young in life, in order that his delicate constitution might be met by a less arduous sphere. But that is not to say that he took his duties at Manchester lightly. For there is no cathedral which more answers to the possibility of being the chief centre of worship in the city. Efforts such as those among the pantomime folk at Christmas time, which had been started under his predecessor, were steadily maintained, and there rose up for him a personal popularity among the Manchester folk which will set no easy task to his successor. His work was probably all the more helpful because it was always kept clear of either sectional or political interests. The keynote was conveyed when, on March 25th, 1920, he was formally installed at the Cathedral. He then said: "The tasks before us are a great deal too big, the enemy very much too strong, and the cause we have at heart too important, to permit any of us to stray into the paths of controversy."

From the very first he concentrated on his declared aim of making the Cathedral the centre of the religious life not only of Manchester but of the immediately surrounding towns. He never troubled to enquire as to anyone's theological views; his one question was whether he was striving to uplift the people. There can be no doubt that the energy with which

he devoted himself to the work of the Cathedral services contributed to his breakdown. So popular were the Sunday evening services at the Cathedral that, though they did not begin until 7, there were always long queues of people waiting from 5 o'clock. The addresses, invariably delivered by himself, were marked by power of thought, breadth of view and intense Christian insight. A sportsman to the core, and associated with Lancashire County Cricket (he was formerly a member of the Norfolk County eleven), he made a great point of special services for cricketers and footballers, always arranging that some prominent amateur should take part. Apart from the Cathedral he shared in every effort in the interests of social advancement, there being scarcely a committee for its promotion of which he was not a leading member. He was on the Education Committee of the Borough of Salford, in which the deanery is situated, and was also identified with the Council of Christian Congregations. He probably did more than any other Dean of Manchester in drawing together the leaders of the different religious bodies, one of his most remarkable departures in this connection being a series of marches through the most neglected parts of the city and of Salford on Sunday evenings, with the object, as he phrased it, of taking the Gospel to those who could not be induced to go to the churches to receive it.

Dr. McCormick went out to India in 1922 as a member of the Mission of Help sent out by the Church of England, the work of which extended into 1923. As a member of that Mission he rendered service to the English-speaking people of India, which one member of the Mission declared could never be forgotten or over-estimated.

He married Alison Mary, daughter of the Rev. E. Conybeare, and had two sons and two daughters."

The Bishop of Manchester wrote in *The Times* of September 2nd:—

"No man of my acquaintance has possessed the gift of charm in at all the same degree. He exercised a personal attraction, amounting to fascination, over people of the most diverse types. In almost any company he was the centre and focus of the gathering within a few minutes of joining it. He was a fine athlete and easily attracted sportsmen; but just as easily he attracted men of business and public servants. His humour was a great magnet; no one knew him fully who had not heard or seen him singing nursery rhymes to his own fantastic settings. But more than the humour was the ready and spontaneous affection which arose in him for all with whom he had to do. It is love that calls out love, and I doubt if any man ever had the love of a whole city as the Dean had the love of Manchester. He worked with a marvellous energy.



He certainly did not leave London for Manchester in search of less arduous work. He knew the North too well for that. And in all his work and social intercourse he exerted the influence of a completely devoted Christian character, so that many who revelled in his gaiety came afterwards to seek help in their practical lives. His loss at the height of his powers is irreparable."

#### H. B. COTTERILL

A link with the past was severed by the death on July 22nd, 1924, near Vevey, at the age of 78, of Henry Bernard Cotterill, who took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1869. Cotterill was connected with St. John's by various family ties. Among others his father, Henry, Bishop of Grahamstown in S. Africa, and afterwards of Edinburgh, graduated in 1835, as Senior Wrangler and 1st Class in Classics, taking one of the best double degrees on record, while his eldest brother George Edward (B.A. 1861),<sup>1</sup> also a Johnian, played for 4 years in the University Cricket XI. Cricket was in their blood. Cotterill's youngest brother, J.M.B., now Sir Montagu Cotterill, ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland, shone for a brief period, in the early seventies, like a meteor in the cricket world, in the same class as W. G. Grace and few others. The family was also closely connected with the Tillards, several of whom were well-known members of the College.

Henry Cotterill was born at Blakeney in Norfolk, but most of his early life was spent at Grahamstown. He was 16 years old when he returned to England and entered Brighton College, where his father had been Headmaster, and where he himself was a pupil of Dr. Long. His year at St. John's, to which he came up with a Minor Scholarship in 1865, was noteworthy for its large entry of Rugby, Shrewsbury, Marlborough and other public school men; and among his contemporaries and friends in college were the Salopians, (Prof.) H. M. Gwalkin, T. W. Brogden, T. Moss, G. H. Hallam, G. H. Whitaker, W. E. Heitland; the Rugbeians, (Sir) W. Lee Warner, W. G. and W. Hart, E. W. M. Lloyd, and J. S. ff. Chamberlain, Charles and William Hoare of Eton, T. Benson (I.C.S.) of Marlborough, (Prof.) Aug. S. Wilkins, the future Lord Justice Moulton, and J. W. Dale the double "blue." Another most intimate friend of those days was Edward Carpenter, an old Brighton College Schoolfellow, and at that time Fellow of Trinity Hall and Maurice's Curate, the most charming of men, who shared with Cotterill his love of all that was beautiful in art and literature and music. Games

<sup>1</sup> d. June 2, 1913. See *Eagle* xxxv, 217.

Cotterill enjoyed, and he played them well, representing the College both at Cricket, for which he just failed to get his "blue," and at Football, in the newly invented Association game. He was a good classical scholar, but his instincts inclined him to the artistic and literary aspects of classics even more than to the linguistic studies of pure scholarship which were then characteristic of Cambridge. His love of the beautiful especially as developed by the Greek Spirit and genius "haunted him like a passion" then and always, and later on exhibited its flower and fruit in a remarkable literary output.

But there was another side to him. He never lost his love of South Africa. In Cambridge days he used to look back with longing to the wild, free life, the kopjes and the kloofs, and the brown skins which had once been familiar to him, and he was fond of imitating, which he did with great success, the Kaffir "cluck." Livingstone was then the hero of his worship, and he had taken deeply to heart the picture which Livingstone drew in his "Last Journals" of the ravages of the slave trade which was then depopulating E. Africa. Livingstone estimated that 25,000 slaves were annually shipped by Arab slavers from Zanzibar at a yearly cost of 250,000 lives, while the slave routes were whitened with the bones of those who dropped by the way; and he believed that the only antidote to this was the introduction of legitimate trade. Fired by this idea Cotterill started a crusade, addressing audiences at Leeds and Oxford and other places on the subject, and in particular awaking the interest of boys at Harrow and Haileybury, in both of which schools he served for a time on the staff. The Harrow boys and masters, with help from Haileybury, presented him with a steel launch, christened the *Herga*, constructed in sections for portage over the cataract country on the Shiré and Zambesi. Supporters at Leeds and elsewhere entrusted him with calico and beads for barter, and on October 29th, 1877, the *Herga* with Cotterill on board sailed into the waters of Nyassa and anchored off the newly founded Livingstonia. After exchanging his wares for ivory, and establishing friendly relations with the chiefs he started on an exploration of the Northern shores of the lake, accompanied among others by Captain Elton, H.B.M.'s Consul at Mozambique, and by a brother of Cecil Rhodes. The voyage was brought to an end by a great storm, in which the *Herga* was wrecked, and rendered for a time useless. After a perilous and romantic journey of nearly 400 miles through unexplored country (recently known as German E. Africa), in which Elton and others died of fever, and exhaustion, Zanzibar was reached, and Cotterill returned to England. Soon afterwards he married, and, of course, his African adventures were at an end.



The latter part of his life was very different. It was spent in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, where in spite of much ill health he produced a number of books of first rate and distinctive quality. Among them, besides smaller books of selections from Dante, Tasso, Goethe and Schiller, and parts of the Aeneid, edited for use in schools, were a History of Greece from the literary and artistic side and two books on Italy, "Medieval Italy," and "From Dante to Tasso."

Three or four years ago he made an isolated and unexpected excursion into drama, by his translation of Signor Forzano's "Christopher Sly," which had a temporary success on the London stage. Most important of all were a line-for-line translation of the Odyssey into English hexameters, of which Dr. Walter Leaf has stated that he considers it the best verse translation of the Odyssey ever made; and finally, in two beautifully illustrated volumes, which he had completed just before he died, a History of Art, a work of much original thought and as readable as it is learned. His friends like to think also of the hundreds of Alpine flowers which he painted most artistically on his beloved Swiss mountains.

Living as he did for so many years abroad, and also from a natural shyness and reserve, and a fundamental simplicity of character with a strong aversion from anything pushing or pretentious, together with his absorbing devotion to literature and art, he was less generally known in England, and certainly at Cambridge, than might have been expected in a man of his ability and distinction. But his friends, some of them humble people to whom he was endeared by many kindnesses, were devoted to him in no ordinary degree—and those who survive him will miss in particular his delightful and remarkable letters.

G. H. HALLAM.

S. Antonio, Tivoli.

Mr. Henry Fletcher Pooley (B.A., 1863), whose death on April 24th, 1924, was announced in the last number of THE EAGLE, was the eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Pooley, rector of Scotter, Lincolnshire, who was also a member of the College.<sup>1</sup>

He was educated at Rossall and, coming up to the College in 1859, took his degree in mathematics and classics. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and practised both in London and on the Midland Circuit for some years, when he was appointed Junior Examiner to the Board of Education, eventually becoming Assistant Secretary. He retired in

<sup>1</sup> B.A. 1825. See *Eagle* xviii, 602.

1905. He was specially interested in the education of defective and epileptic children, and served on a departmental committee in 1897. Also he had much to do with the education of the deaf and dumb. After his retirement he joined the Council of the National Association for the Welfare of the Feeble-minded and the Council for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, and he did good service on both.

For forty years he lived in the same house in Well Walk, Hampstead, was a Trustee of the Hampstead Parish Church, and an energetic worker for the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare. He was one of the leading men in the movement for securing Parliament Hill and the adjoining fields as an extension of Hampstead Heath, and took part in every succeeding endeavour to obtain still further additions.

He married Miss Susan Bond, who survives him with two sons.

"Those who knew and honoured him will not soon forget his fine presence, his kindly manner and his generous sympathy."

Mr. Samuel Nall (B.A., 1876), who was for many years in practice as a physician at Disley, died suddenly on June 29th, 1924, at Furness Vale, aged 69. He received his medical education at St. Bart's.

The Rev. Lewis Harold Nicholl (B.A., 1887), rector of Bredenbury-with-Wacton, Bromyard, Worcs., died on November 21st, 1924, at Bournemouth. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. David Nicholl; ordained in 1889, he held curacies at Thornbury and Ludlow and was chaplain of Ludlow Union (1895-1902). From 1902-04 he was rector of Ribbesford and perpetual curate of S. Ann's, Bewdley, and then for ten years chaplain at Christ Church, Pau.

The Rev. Canon William Northcott (B.A., 1877), died on October 12th, 1924, aged 70. He was a foundation scholar of the College and took a second class in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained in 1879 to the curacy of Hartshill, of which he afterwards became vicar (1880-8). He then was appointed vicar of Atherstone, and held the living until his death. In 1918 he was appointed an honorary canon of Coventry. He published a number of occasional sermons and hymns.

The Rev. Edward Richard Mosley (B.A. 1875), of Keyhaven, Lymington, died on August 16th, 1924, at a nursing home, aged 71. He was an exhibitor of the College and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos of 1875. Ordained in 1878, he held curacies at Everton and Bowdon,

was vicar of Raskelfe, Yorkshire (1885-93), and then for 28 years held livings in Gloucestershire, being vicar of Hawkesbury (1893-1900) and rector of Tortworth (1900-21).

The Rev. Philip John Richards (B.A. 1889), vicar of St. Michael's, Belgrave, Leicester, died in 1923. He was a Senior Optime, was ordained in 1890, held curacies at Deptford, South Luffenham and Peterborough, was vicar of Woodville (1903-13) and of St. Peter's, Rushden (1913-8).

Tom Headland Sifton (B.A. 1887), of Desburga, Walters Ash, High Wycombe, formerly Headmaster of the Grammar School, Abergavenny, died on December 10th, 1924, aged 58.

Dr. Herbert Williamson (B.A. 1893), of 8, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish square, W., was found dead in a chalk pit on Combe Hill, Wendover, on December 16th, 1924. At the inquest a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

Dr. Williamson, who was 53, was well known as a gynaecologist, being physician accoucheur at St. Bartholomew's, and obstetric physician at the Royal Hospital for Women. He had been in practice in Queen Anne Street for a considerable time. The son of S. L. Williamson, J.P., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, he was born in 1872 and came up to St. John's in 1890, where he took a 2nd class in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1893, and afterwards graduated M.B., B.Ch. He pursued his studies at St. Bartholomew's, where he was Brackenbury Scholar in surgery, and qualified as M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., becoming later F.R.C.P. At various times he held appointments at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the City Lying-in Hospital. He was an examiner in his special subjects at Cambridge, and also for the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges. During the South African War he served as surgeon to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Pretoria.

Dr. Williamson contributed chapters to Allbutt's "System of Medicine" and Herringham's "Diseases of the Kidney," as well as papers to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports and other professional publications.

In 1915 he married Mrs. Edith Lockwood.

The Rev. Benjamin Carleton Howell (B.A. 1886), chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados since 1905, and rector of St. George's, Barbados, died in February, 1923. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, and after holding a curacy at Vryan, Cornwall, went out to the West Indies as rector of Christ Church, Carriacou, in 1889. He was curate of S.

James's Cathedral, Antigua, 1890-95, and then went to Barbados, where he was successively vicar of St. Matthew's (1895-1900), of St. Leonard's (1900-14), and rector of St. George's.

Mr. James Noon (B.A. 1870), second son of the late Thomas Noon, of Lancaster, and some time assistant master at Charterhouse, died on November 29th, 1924, at Reculver, Sevenoaks, in his 78th year.

Mr. John Galbraith Ambridge (B.A. 1876), of Sydney and Tamworth, N.S.W., died on December 1st, 1924, at Longhope, Gloucestershire, in his 69th year.

Mr. Richard Fysher Brayn (B.A. 1903), of the Audit Department, Hong Kong, died at sea on October 21st, 1922, from the results of an accident.

The Rev. George Edward Gardner (B.A. 1869), died on September 22nd, 1924, at Poole, Dorset, in his 80th year. He was ordained in 1871, held curacies at Hertingfordbury and St. Pancras, was vicar of Heworth, Yorks (1877-85), and of Lyonsdown, New Barnet (1885-1917).

### College Notes

Mr. Douglas Rayner Hartree and Mr. Arthur Ernest Watkins have been elected to Fellowships in the College. Both are former scholars of the College; Mr. Hartree took a first-class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1915, and a second-class in Part II of the Natural Science Tripos (Physics) in 1922; Mr. Watkins took a first in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1919, a second in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1920, and the Diploma in Agriculture in 1922.

Mr. E. V. Appleton (B.A. 1914), Fellow, has been appointed Wheatstone Professor of Physics in the University of London, tenable at King's College, London.

Mr. S. C. Laws (B.A. 1904), principal of the Wigan Mining and Technical College since 1915, has been appointed principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell.

Mr. A. I. Ellis (B.A. 1906), superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Council of the University of Sheffield has conferred the title of Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature on Dr. G. C. Moore Smith (B.A., 1881).

Dr. P. H. Winfield (B.A. 1899), Fellow, has been appointed Deputy County Court Judge for the Cambridge District.

Mr. P. J. Griggs (B.A. 1912) has been appointed a principal private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. L. N. B. Odgers (B.A. 1914) private secretary to the Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. J. Hyslop (research student) has been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. E. H. Lockwood (B.A. 1922) has been appointed to a mastership at Felsted School.

Mr. A. E. Clarke (B.A. 1923) has been appointed to a mastership at Taunton School.

Mr. L. H. Macklin (B.A. 1924) has received an appointment with Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and has left for Calcutta.

Mr. S. J. Bailey (B.A., 1922) was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on November 17th, 1924.

Dr. C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897), Fellow, has been appointed University Lecturer in Harmony and Counterpoint.

The Rev. Canon A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880) has been nominated by the Council of the Senate as a member of the Derbyshire Education Committee.

The Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev. Telford Varley (B.A. 1887).

Mr. E. F. S. Gordon (B.A. 1915) has obtained the M.D. degree in the University.

Mr. G. S. McIntire (B.A. 1922) has passed the final examination of the Law Society and the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Lady Teall has presented to the Sedgwick Museum the very valuable collection of rocks and rock-slices made by her husband, the late Sir Jethro Teall (B.A. 1873).

Mr. F. H. Colson (B.A. 1880) has been appointed a Governor of the Perse Schools, Cambridge.

Mr. N. H. V. Harris (B.A. 1924) has obtained an appointment under the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

Mr. C. E. J. Biggs (Matric. 1923) has obtained an appointment in the Uganda Agricultural Service.

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson (B.A. 1923) has been awarded a Senior Studentship at Trinidad by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

The Diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. have been conferred on the following members of the College:—A. D. Briscoe (B.A. 1921), St. Thomas's; A. C. Brown (B.A. 1921), St. Bart.'s; G. A. H. Buttle (B.A. 1920), University College; C. K. Colwill (B.A. 1921), Guy's; A. B. Eddowes (B.A. 1922) St. George's; T. I. Evans (B.A. 1920), St. Thomas's; C. Adamson (B.A. 1919), Durham; G. C. W. Brown (B.A. 1922), St. Bart.'s.

Mr. G. R. Crone (B.A. 1922) has been appointed assistant Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society.

A research studentship of £200 for one year on the Ratan Tata Foundation, tenable at the London School of Economics, has been awarded to S. P. Dobbs (B.A. 1922).

T. N. S. Raghavan (B.A. 1924) was fourth in the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the Open Competition of August, 1924, and has been assigned to Madras Presidency.

J. A. Harvey (Matric. 1923) has been appointed to an Eastern Cadetship in the Colonial Service.

The New House of Commons contains two members of the College, Sir C. Kinlock-Cooke (B.A. 1878), Conservative, Cardiff East, and The Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond (Matric. 1886), Liberal, Carmarthen.

Mr. L. S. Mayne (B.A. 1924) has obtained an appointment under the Forestry Service of the Sarawak Government.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Prof. J. T. Wilson (M.A. 1920) was elected President, Dr. G. T. Bennett (B.A. 1890) a Vice-President, Mr. F. P. White (B.A. 1915) a Secretary (in place of Prof. H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887)), and Mr. F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891) and Mr. G. U. Yule (M.A. 1913) members of the Council.

Prof. A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Prof. L. J. Mordell (B.A. 1910) and Mr. F. P. White (B.A. 1915) have been re-elected members of the Council of the London Mathematical Society.

Prof. R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1888) has been elected General Secretary and Prof. T. J. Jehu (B.A. 1898) a Councillor of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. C. W. Smee (B.A. 1914) has been elected an Associate of the London Association of Accountants.

The Davison Fellowship, tenable at the University of Princeton, U.S.A., has been awarded to D. S. Heesom (Matric. 1922).

Mr. H. C. Nest (B.A. 1922) has been appointed a master at Cranleigh School.

Mr. H. K. Kefford (B.A. 1924) has been appointed a master at Elstree Preparatory School.

Mr. G. W. Bain (Matric. 1910) late I.C.S., has been appointed a master at Marlborough.

Mr. H. Cooper (B.A. 1911), lately master at Manchester Grammar School, has been appointed a master at Harrow School.

Mr. W. E. Gaccon (B.A. 1924) has been appointed a master at the Worcester College for the Blind.

Mr. D. P. Thres (B.A. 1923) and Mr. J. B. Wilson (B.A. 1924) have obtained posts in the firm of Messrs Duncan, Fox and Co., and have left for South America.

Dr. J. A. Crowther (B.A. 1905) has been appointed Professor of Physics at University College, Reading.

Mr. S. L. Higgs (B.A. 1915) has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

Mr. R. A. McIntosh (B.A. 1924) has been appointed Assistant Engineer on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Mr. T. C. Keeley (B.A. 1916), demonstrator at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, has been elected a Fellow of Wadham College, as lecturer in Physics.

Mr. J. E. P. Wagstaff (B.A. 1915), Fellow, has obtained the D.Sc. degree of London University.

Mr. A. D. Evans (B.A. 1903) has been elected to a Rockefeller Fellowship.

The President has presented to the College a copy of a portrait in oils of Bishop Fisher which is in the Palace at Versailles.

The following is an extract from the Will of the late Mr. C. E. Sayle (see *Eagle*, xliii, 315):—"That the Garden Seat given me by my friend Alwyn Schofield in 1916 should be offered to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, for their Wilderness or Fellows' Garden in commemoration of the many happy hours which I have enjoyed therein."

Mr. G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Member of the Council of University College, Nottingham.

Mr. D. D. Arundell (B.A. 1921), Fellow, has composed the music for *King of the Castle*, a children's play which has been produced at Liverpool this Christmas.

A Brass, the gift of Mr. F. Griffin, has been put up in the Ante-Chapel to the memory of S. D. Alldred, scholar of the College, who died on 9th December, 1922, from illness contracted while he was on active service during the war. (See *Eagle*, xliii, 269).

Mr. J. C. Squire (B.A. 1906) has been elected an Honorary Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Rev. R. H. Goode (B.A. 1911), priest in charge of Waterhole Mission, Alberta, Canada, has been presented by

the College to the rectory of Moreton, Essex, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. C. Sandall (B.A. 1902).

The Rev. R. Y. Whytehead (B.A. 1869) has resigned the College living of Lawford, Essex, which he has held since 1906.

The Rev. J. F. L. Southam (B.A. 1901), vicar of St. Mary's, Portsea, has been appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to be Rural Dean of Portsmouth.

The Rev. G. H. Castle (B.A. 1906) priest in charge of St. Alban's, Ventnor, has been appointed vicar of St. Agnes, Kennington Park, S.E.

The Rev. F. C. Oakley (B.A. 1911), curate of Wymondham, has been appointed rector of Booton, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Sanger (B.A. 1891), vicar of Exton, Oakham, has been appointed rector of Ightham, Kent.

The Rev. N. D. Coleman (B.A. 1913), lecturer in Hellenistic Greek in the University of Durham, has been appointed an examiner in the General Ordination Examination conducted by the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, and for the B.D. degree of Durham University. Mr. Coleman is also Chaplain to the Castle (University College, Durham) and Censor of Non-collegiate Students.

The Rev. Percy Greeves (B.A. 1896), rector of Great Snoring-with-Thursford, has been appointed by Lord Kimberley to the rectory of Hingham.

The Rev. J. R. Courtenay Gale (B.A. 1880), vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, has been appointed an honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral.

The Bishop of S. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has appointed the Rev. C. P. Cory (B.A. 1882), vicar of Campsea Ashe, to be rural dean of Wilford for a period of five years.

The Rev. A. J. Tait (B.A. 1894), Principal of Ridley Hall, has been appointed to a Residentiary Canonry of Peterborough Cathedral. Dr. Tait will continue his work at Ridley for the present.

The Rev. J. E. N. Jackson (B.A. 1908), has been appointed by the Earl of Feversham to be vicar of Bransdale-cum-Farndale, N. Yorks.

The Rev. A. L. Giles (B.A. 1892), has resigned the vicarage of Great Malvern to become chaplain at Allassio.

The Rev. C. H. Coe (B.A. 1893), rector of Offham, Kent, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Purley, Berks.

The Rev. W. A. Briggs (B.A. 1903), chaplain R.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. Columbine, for Submarine and Naval shore establishments, Rosyth.

The Rev. A. J. Robertson (B.A. 1890), vicar of Romsey, formerly College Missioner, has been appointed by the Bishop



of Winchester to the rectory of New Alresford, Hants.

The Rev. R. L. Sanders (B.A. 1892), vicar of Wormhill, near Buxton, has exchanged benefices with the rector of Ruskington, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. H. V. Heber Percy (B.A. 1884), has resigned the rectory of Leasingham, Sleaford, which he has held for twenty years.

Mr. F. L. Taylor (B.A. 1914), a member of the Benedictine community of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, was ordained priest on August 15th, 1924, by the Bishop of Southwark, and has been appointed headmaster of the Abbey School.

The following members of the College have been ordained priest: T. G. Platten (B.A. 1922), at Manchester; W. B. Thompson (B.A. 1922), at Bradford; F. L. Wain (B.A. 1922), in York Minster; J. D. Mann (B.A. 1922), at Chelmsford.

At the Advent Ordinations Mr. S. M. Epps (B.A. 1922), and Mr. R. S. Phillips (B.A. 1923), were ordained priests.

#### Marriages—

Mr. E. C. Whitley (B.A. 1922), only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Whitley of Ladye Royde Hall, Bradford, to Alice Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bland, of Blandsfort, Abbey Leix, Ireland, on September 9th, 1924, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street.

Mr. D. M. Somerville (Matric. 1919), of Devuli Ranche, Fort Victoria, Rhodesia, to Trinity, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Despard Bridges, on September 15th, 1924.

The following appeared in *The Times* of December 19th, 1924:—Mr. L. S. B. Leakey (Matric. 1922) arrived in London from East Africa on December 17th (see *Eagle*, xliii, 277).

"Mr. Leakey has been acting as a chief of staff to Mr. W. E. Cutler, the leader of the expedition organized by the British Museum which set out for the fossil beds in Tanganyika in February. He has now returned with specimens, a collection of photographs and a remarkable narrative.

For some few years the British Museum had under consideration the proposal to send such an expedition as this to East Africa, since it would be of the greatest possible interest to correlate the fossils found there with similar remains from the Jurassic rocks in Wyoming, in the United States, which have been known for many years. After some delay the requisite funds were collected and Mr. Cutler, of the University of Manitoba, an expert of great experience, was invited to take charge of the expedition. But its departure was delayed by a strike at the docks, and the stores, including packing cases and such essentials as plaster of Paris, hessian (for packing small bones), shellac, picks and shovels, eventually arrived

at Dar-es-Salaam, the port for Tendaguru, which is the site of the fossil beds, in four different ships. Thence they had to be moved by a small boat to Lindi, further down the coast, and carried from that place by bearer parties to the site.

Mr. Leakey's presence in the expedition was due to an accident which led to his being given a year's sick leave when at Cambridge. He was born in Kenya, and has another special recommendation for such a task as this in a sound knowledge of two local dialects. He knows a good deal about handling the natives, too. Accordingly, he recruited native labour, went ahead to the beds in Tendaguru (where the Germans before the war had made many interesting discoveries of fossil bones) and selected a site for a camp. That involved a march of 56 miles, of which only the first ten were made on a track. The remainder of the journey was through broken country, overgrown and difficult of penetration, and abounding in wild life. The march took four days, and then the work of building a camp out of grass and bamboo was begun. This stands—Mr. Cutler himself is working there yet—on the top of a small hill. At the foot of the hill a second camp was built for the 90 native workmen. This is a wild region, cut by many deep ravines, and thickly covered with elephant grass 6 ft. high and a variety of trees. Leopards, lions, and elephants roam at will in it, and there are snakes without number. The temperature rarely falls in the hot season (which is one half—and the working half—of the year) below 90 deg.; and water must be sought two miles away from a source which is not always without blemish.

How did the dinosaurs live and die there? Mr. Leakey says that the subsoil in Tendaguru is softish clay, and that it is believed that this spot was once on the seashore. The dinosaurs wandered about in herds by the water. Sometimes one set his feet on clay too yielding to sustain his ponderous bulk, became engulfed, and perished miserably, suffocated in mud. And that was millions of years ago. To-day Mr. Cutler is finding hundreds of their bones; but so far no complete skeleton has been discovered. The largest bone unearthed is a shoulder-blade measuring 74 ins. across. This was divided into three parts, and it was a task for 16 men to lift it.

Early in June Mr. Cutler arrived at the camp. He had been delayed in collecting the baggage at the port. After an examination of the ground, which is thickly sown with small bones, sites were chosen for the first excavations, technically known as "ditches." While the top soil was being removed shells and other geological specimens were collected, and then four main excavations, known as ditches 1, 2, 3, and 4, were chosen for the main operations. Of these



No. 1 was a complete failure ; No. 2 is still being worked ; No. 3 was found to be not sufficiently rich in fossils ; No. 4 has been the most productive, and is being extended. In all, 14 excavations have been made. From these, in addition to the shoulder blade already mentioned, there have been taken a femur measuring 65 ins., humeri measuring 63 ins., a tibia measuring 54 ins., and a mass of smaller bones. Very few teeth or skull parts have been found so far.

The method of removing the bones is rather intricate. Digging for fear of injuring the fossils cannot be done over vigorously, and when part of a promising specimen has been disclosed procedure must be cautious to a degree. First the fossil is wholly uncovered, then all the clay is removed from the sides of it, and they and the top surface are thickly coated with plaster, which is then allowed to dry. Next the specimen is turned over, and the underside is plastered, and the bone is finally removed from the spot in which it has lain for centuries beyond counting to safe storage for eventual transportation to London.

The whole of the plastering process and the cementing of the bones together, where necessary, has been done, and is being done, by Mr. Cutler, though some of the cleaning is left to the native workmen, who have proved apt pupils. Then there has been the photography, and the developing and printing of the pictures, work that in its latter stages has often occupied Mr. Cutler far into the night, after what has generally been a day of solid labour under a burning sun. There has been some difficulty in getting the specimens away from the beds to the little seaboard town of Lindi, but a Government grant has been made to provide facilities for motor transport. Sixty packing cases have so far been filled, representing a find of some 600 bones. These discoveries are regarded as only of a preliminary character, and it is fully expected to make far more important ones next year.

The schedule of the day's work in the camp at Tenda-guru is interesting in itself. Mr. Leakey—whose pet monkey was one night "collected" by a leopard—generally rose at about 5 o'clock, and half-an-hour later there would be a roll-call of the native workmen and an inspection of the camp. Breakfast was taken at 8 o'clock, and then the heavy work for the leaders of the expedition began. At 2.30 there was a break, and luncheon was taken two hours later, with supper at half-past 7. The native workmen took one daily meal, at dusk. Shooting food, buying rations and distributing them among the men, doctoring the sick and generally supervising the working parties was the share of Mr. Leakey, who occasionally missed snakebite by a few inches, or detected

in himself the symptoms of malaria. As to the purchase of food, it may be mentioned that in that surprising colony fowls can be got for 4d. a-piece and eggs for a shilling a hundred.

On his way home, owing to the coastal steamer at Lindi having broken down, Mr. Leakey was compelled to march 267 miles across country—an experience by no means pleasant in a region short of water."

