

# The Eagle

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

1925.



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

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr. White, Mr. Charlesworth, S. Walker, H. S. Magnay, R. L. C. Footitt, A. Lourie).

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

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

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

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

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July, 1925.

## The Centenary of New Court

FROM the heights of my fourth-storey window in New Court I gazed in lazy curiosity at the figure of a man down below, mopping his dewy brow with a handkerchief. He was obviously an American—from his spectacles downwards. He looked up and saw me, and without further warning a weary voice came floating up. "Say, Student, and is this *still* St. John's College." I enlightened him. Nay more, of a sudden I remembered me of the agonies of the sightseer, of my own fretful wanderings abroad, and in the kindness of my heart I invited him up for a sip and a munch.

He knew much more about the college than I did, visitors always do, and he startled me by announcing that this year was the centenary of New Court. He suggested a trip to the library to confirm the statement, and in the "Architectural History of Cambridge" we discovered this passage: "February 25th, 1825: Agreed to apply to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Rickman to furnish us with plans and estimates of a building to be erected on the north side of the college walks sufficient for the accommodation of scholars and fellows from 100 to 120, and that a plan of the proposed site be furnished to each of them." "Agreed that it be an instruction to the architects to follow as nearly as may be, the style of the present second court, with such improvements as the architect may suggest. And further to consider the most advisable plan of connecting the new building with the third court."

My new found friend left me at about five o'clock, but he had awakened my curiosity, and I re-entered the court across the river with a new interest. I had often heard the intellectuals of Newnham express their abhorrence of this pride of the picture-postcard producer, but I had never realised the gist of their objections. "It looks best in a thick mist." "It is only justified by the view it affords along the

Backs." " It looks like an idiot child, large-headed, untimely born." The real case against it they had failed to discover, but I had stumbled on it in the archives of the college. It was to have resembled the style of second court. It does not.

Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, the architects who designed the court, evidently preferred perpendicular Gothic and white brick faced with stone, to the 17th century red-brick style of second court—to the dismay of the present generation. Those of our contemporaries who are artists have aesthetic grounds for their dismay, those who are athletes prefer the easily clambered roofs of second court to the turrets of New Court, though it must be admitted there is a special zest in the arduous conquest of the topmost pinnacle here at 2 a.m., while the unsuspecting porter sleeps below.

The passage of a hundred years has done little to mellow the court, which has remained in appearance as well as in name, the New Court. Old Time has failed to take her to his bosom, and of the attempt of the creeper to clothe the barrenness of at least the eastern wall, there remains nothing but the marks of a tortuous tracery on the stone, a dismal token of its failure. And yet I am attached to my rooms in New Court. The staircase which leads to my abode can at least boast of being one of the lengthiest and most formidable in Cambridge. And what ecstasy to rush down at breakneck speed to the accompaniment of a reverberating clatter. Above all, as I sit perched on my window sill, drinking in the verdant beauty of the Backs, I know there are no rooms in Cambridge that I would sooner call my own.

One more quotation from the College History before I conclude. It concerns that famous structure (the guides will tell you there is another one in Venice) the "Bridge of Sighs." "An ingeniously contrived bridge whose passage is roofed, and enclosed at the sides by open tracery, forms the communication from the outer grounds. By this device the nocturnal enclosure of the students within the walls is preserved without interfering with the free communication between the courts." For a certain pompous naïveté of expression, let me commend to the reader this last sentence.

LOUNAY.

## NINE EPIGRAMS.

*Stonehenge—*

Observatory, altar, temple, tomb,  
Erected none knows when by none knows whom,  
To serve strange gods or watch familiar stars:  
We drive to see you in our motor cars  
And bring our picture-postcards back to town  
While still the unsleeping stars look coldly down.

*On Metaphysicians—*

These men will spend their lives, 'tis odd!  
Inventing nicknames for their God.

*To a Passionate Boy—*

So fierce, my boy, so angry hot,  
What have they done to thee?  
O boy, who knowest women not,  
Thou knowest not cruelty.

*On a Dead Friendship—*

Look yet once more upon him where he lies  
So straight and still, never again to rise,  
His golden skin, his eyelids and his hair:  
He was so fair, this stranger was so fair.

*To —*

Brother, what can you hope to find  
Groping and peering all about  
In these long labyrinths of mind?  
"Alas, alas, a doorway out!"

*Chameleons—*

TO — AND —

They say that creature takes his hue  
From anything he's nearest to:  
He's red on red and blue on blue,  
And purest green on green. But you  
Most curious, we must report  
Chameleons of another sort  
Who always stubbornly refuse  
To match your neighbours' tints, and choose  
To be, at whatso'er expense  
Of morals, taste, or common sense  
Conspicuous by difference.

*On an Old Poet in Retirement—*

The season wanes : this stout old tree lives on  
Burdened with fruit though all his leaves are gone.

*In Oxford Street—*

These endless forms with faces blank as stone,  
Hard to believe that souls distinct they are :  
Each with a hue and motion of its own  
As has its spectrum every separate star.

*At a Sports Meeting—*

The pistol goes : now starts the "mimic strife"  
One wins. But in the bitter race of life,  
Mute on the track there stands a hooded shape  
Who shoots each runner ere he breasts the tape.  
J. C. SQUIRE.

**The Commemoration Sermon**

*Preached in the College Chapel on May 10th, 1925, by*  
Dr. TANNER.

"There was a man sent from God whose name was John."—  
*St. John's Gospel, i. 6.*

THE reference is, of course, to St. John the Baptist, who, preaching in the wilderness of Judaea, called upon all men to repent. He was one of those ascetics of whom the East has produced so many, clothed, like Elijah the Tishbite, in raiment of hair, having a leathern girdle about his loins, and practising an abstinence unintelligible and even repulsive to our own generation ; yet none the less the forerunner of a greater than he, who was no ascetic, but came eating and drinking, even with publicans and sinners.

The asceticism of St. John the Baptist has found a place in Christian thought and practice because it witnesses to the fact that the pursuit of pleasure is not the same thing as the search for happiness, and that, if the way of transgressors is hard, the path which leads the children of God to Eternal Life may be harder still. But the importance of the place assigned to the Baptist by the Christian Church is mainly due to his relation to its Founder. This stern, unlovely figure, preaching an unpopular repentance to avert the wrath of an offended Judge, also announced to the world the coming of the Son of Man into His ministry, with its infinitely attractive revelation of the Fatherhood and Love of God.

John, than which man a sadder or a greater  
Not till this day has been of woman born,  
John, like some iron peak by the Creator  
Fired with the red glow of the rushing morn.

This when the sun shall rise and overcome it  
Stands in his shining desolate and bare,  
Yet not the less the inexorable summit  
Flamed him his signal to the happier air.

In striking contrast to St. John the Baptist stands the figure of the beloved disciple whose name the College bears. Both believed that the Kingdom of them, but how differently they conceived it ! The Baptist, himself a reversion to the ancient order of prophets, which in his day had been long extinct, thought of the Kingdom as a revelation of wrath, a judgment by fire, "the flame of a sword that turned every way." The Evangelist against

Divine wrath sets Divine love, for, as someone has said, "Johannine theology culminates in the statement that God is Love." He conceives the Kingdom as a spiritual union of believers with God in Christ, the condition of entrance into it being love, shewing itself in obedience to the Lord's commands. The conception is as mystical as that which underlies the appeal of Philo: "Hasten therefore, O Soul, to become the House of God, an holy temple, fairest dwelling-place."

This much of the contrast between the Baptist and the Evangelist. We may perhaps remind ourselves here that each has his College; and it is interesting to note, in parenthesis, that of the great Duumvirate of the period just before the Civil War of the seventeenth century, who, as we are told by a contemporary writer, "struck a league, like sun and moon, to govern day and night, religion and state," Laud was bred at the College of St. John the Baptist at Oxford and Strafford at the College of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge.

But what of other men sent from God who bear the name of John?

Among these we give the foremost place, as in private duty bound, to the Lady Margaret's confessor, counsellor, and executor, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. The fine ascetic face shewn in the Holbein drawing suggests that he was of the type of the Baptist rather than of the Evangelist, and this is borne out by those of his writings which we possess. The longest of his English works is a treatise on the seven penitential psalms, compiled "at the exhortation and stirring" of the Lady Margaret herself, and through it there runs the Baptist's call to repentance as the only way of escape from the impending wrath of God. "What creature can be but sorrowful and feared when he considereth and remembereth the dreadful Majesty of God, how much He hateth sinners, how grievously He beholdeth the sinner with His ireful countenance, ever ready to strike with the sword of His punishment, whose stroke causeth Eternal Death, a wound unable to be cured." Let men therefore "weep and wail . . . with profitable weeping tears wherewith the soul is washed and made clean from sin"; let them avoid "the perverse and unthrifty pleasures of the body"; and they will find that "if all the sins of the world were compared to the mercy of God, they be in comparison no more to it than is a spark of fire in the great sea."

When, like the Baptist, Bishop Fisher lay in prison, with the certainty closing in upon him that in a short time the axe and the block would be his portion, he seems to have passed through the bitter experience of the prophet Elijah in the cave on Horeb. His life, so blameless and beneficent,

appeared to him a miserable failure, and he cried out with Elijah, "I am not better than my fathers." In his famous sermon on the Lady Margaret he enumerates her good deeds: "She that ordained two continual Readers in both the Universities to teach the holy Divinity of Jesu; she that ordained preachers perpetual to publish the doctrine and faith of Christ Jesu; she that builded a College Royal to the honour of the name of Christ Jesu, and left to her executors another to be builded to maintain His faith and doctrine; beside all this, founded in the monastery of Westminster where her body lieth three priests to pray for her perpetually." For these good deeds Fisher himself was largely responsible; but he writes from the Tower to his sister Elizabeth, "Neither building of colleges, nor making of sermons, nor giving of alms" shall be of any avail if we have neglected to prepare for death. "Therefore first and above all things prepare for this, delay not in any wise, for if you do, you shall be deceived as I am now. . . . I thought and said and intended that I would make sure and not be deceived by the sudden coming of death. Yet nevertheless I am now deceived, and am taken sleeping, unprepared, and that when I least weened of his coming; . . . therefore . . . recount yourself as dead," and your soul already "in prison of Purgatory," there to abide.

I have compared Bishop Fisher both to Elijah and to John the Baptist, but the analogy to the latter may be pressed closer still, for a matrimonial question ruined both. His denial of the Royal Supremacy was the immediate cause of Fisher's condemnation, but Henry the Eighth's divorce from Katherine of Aragon lay behind, and the question whether Henry should divorce his brother Arthur's widow was not very different in principle from the marriage of Herod with his brother Philip's wife.

Bishop Fisher lost his life for his opinions; and there are also other Johnians who, inspired by the same spirit, gave up for the truth's sake not life, but houses and lands. The best illustration of this is to be found in the career of another John, but not one whose name occurs in the Catalogue of Benefactors—John Lake, Bishop of Chichester, one of the Seven Bishops who defied James II. As we all know, three out of the famous seven were Johnians:—the fellow-commoner, Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely; the sizar, Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; and Lake himself. All three were <sup>in</sup> revolt against the policy of the Declaration of Indulgence, and took their stand on the side represented by Samuel Wesley, the father of the great John Wesley, who is said to have delivered his soul in a sermon from the text, "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods,

nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." But when the Revolution was over, and William and Mary were seated on the throne of England, all three declined the oath of allegiance to the new sovereigns on the ground that their consciences were bound by the oath which they had already taken to the exiled James. They were therefore deprived of their bishoprics, and passed into the obscurity often reserved on earth for those who esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt.

In the schism of the nonjurors the Church of England suffered a grievous loss. They were all men of high character and a fine delicacy of conscience; and if they had continued to take their part in the guidance and governance of the Church, she might never have sunk into the torpor of the eighteenth century. And of the three which I have mentioned the most interesting personality by far was that of John Lake, for he had in him something of the courage and fire of Fisher. The son of a grocer at Halifax, he entered the College as a sizar in December, 1637, at the age of thirteen. Soon after taking his degree, he was called upon by the Presbyterians then in power to take the Covenant, and on his refusal he, with other Royalists, was imprisoned within the precincts of the College itself. He succeeded in escaping from Cambridge to the King's army at Oxford, and served in it for four years as a volunteer, being at Basing House when it was taken. In 1647 he was ordained by one of the deprived bishops, but he was persecuted with charges of malignancy, and it was not until the Restoration that his constancy received its reward. Then, in his time of prosperity, he shewed the same fine quality which had distinguished him in the evil days. In 1680, as Archdeacon of Cleveland, he followed a greater example, and turned out of York Minster a mob of unruly apprentices who had come there to hold a revel on Shrove Tuesday; and when they threatened him he told them that he had faced death on the field too often to fear what man could do unto him. In 1682 he "sacrificed a rich prebend for a poor bishopric," and became Bishop of Sodor and Man. In 1684 he was translated to Bristol, and during Monmouth's Rebellion he left his Parliamentary duties in London and went to keep order in Bristol City. Translated to Chichester in 1685, he established a weekly communion there and restored the old practice of preaching in the nave of the Cathedral. The Act under which he was required to take the oath of allegiance fixed August 1st, 1689, as the day for the suspension of the nonjurors, and February 1st, 1690, as the day of their deprivation. When summoned to take the oath, we are told that "he considered the day of death and the day of judgment were as certain as the 1st of August and the 1st of

February, and acted accordingly." He lived to be suspended but not to be deprived, for on August 30th, 1689, he died, having shewn by his whole life the truth of his own saying about himself—that "he thanked God he never much knew what fear was, when he was once satisfied of the goodness of his cause." Lake's only considerable work was a life of his College Tutor, another John—Cleveland, the Cavalier poet, who is described by Fuller as "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and eminent poet," and by Lake himself as "the delight and ornament of St. John's Society."

Returning to the Catalogue of Benefactors, we find there a name which suggests to us that the College owes something to Oxford men. John Morton, Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor of England, and also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, "a wise man and an eloquent," with "a vast understanding and a prodigious memory," died in 1500, eleven years before the foundation of the College. He left in his Will money for students at both Universities, and his executors founded four scholarships at St. John's. "These were times," says Baker, "when £120 was sufficient to found a Fellowship . . . and when £6 per annum was enough to maintain a Fellow." Seventy-five years later another Oxford man, John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, gave 100 marks to the Library; and nearly a hundred years after that, John Hacket, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who died in 1670, subscribed to the building of our Library, although himself a Trinity man. In earlier times gifts to learning did not always go by colleges, or even by Universities, and a generous benefactor to Trinity and to the University Library had something to spare for St. John's.

We were setting side by side just now the names of John Fisher and John Lake, associating them both with St. John the Baptist. Let us, in conclusion, place together two other names and associate them with St. John the Evangelist.

In 1631 John Barwick came up from Sedbergh to the College as a sizar, and in 1636 he became a Fellow. Like John Lake, he was a staunch Royalist, and was one of the party which evaded Cromwell's ambush and escorted the College plate to the King. Later on, he conducted the King's cipher correspondence, and in 1650 he found himself in the Tower in consequence, where neither threats of torture nor promises of preferment could prevail on him to betray the King's secrets. When he was first imprisoned he was thought to be a dying man, but by the practice of vegetarianism and total abstinence—he lived, we are told, on herbs and fruit and drank nothing but spring water—his health was completely restored, and he lived to be an admirable Dean, first

of Durham and afterwards of St. Paul's. At the Restoration he exhibited in its most practical form the Evangelist's love of the brethren, and with singular generosity relinquished his right to resume his Fellowship because the intruded Fellow had the character of being "a hopeful young man of learning and probity." At his death in 1664 he bequeathed £300 to the College towards the building of the Third Court.

Nearly two centuries and a half after the death of John Barwick a modern scholar who closely resembled him passed away.

John Mayor came into residence as an undergraduate in October, 1844. As a boy at Shrewsbury he had already read Hooker and Bishop Butler, and knew most of Milton's poetry by heart, Latin as well as English; and as a man his mind became a vast storehouse of knowledge on every kind of subject. Like Barwick, he became a vegetarian in middle life, and he preached that gospel with characteristic enthusiasm, although there were not wanting those who thought that the benefits he ascribed to what Fuller called "a moderate and thrifty diet" should have been more properly assigned to the natural vigour of his constitution.

With Mayor's profound knowledge was associated a wide human sympathy, and it is this that places him among the followers of the Evangelist. We may indeed regard him as fulfilling in his own person the aspiration of our College collect, that "love of the brethren and all sound learning may ever grow and prosper here." He said to every man, like the seer on Patmos, "I, John, who also am your brother." And with learning and brotherliness he combined a charming simplicity of mind and character. We may apply to him the words of Clarendon's epitaph upon another Johnian, Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, who fell at the battle of Newbury in the four and thirtieth year of his age: "The oldest rarely attain to that immense knowledge, and the youngest enter not into the world with more innocence."

Although Mayor had no money to leave the College, we count him among our Benefactors, partly because of the generous gifts of books which he made to the Library during his lifetime, but much more because he left us a fine example of unselfish living and high ideals. The weight of years which he carried did not affect the buoyant youthfulness of his spirit, and he kept to the end the pure heart of a child. Of such are the Kingdom of Heaven.

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

## V.

Who once shall choose to bear his Cross,  
For ever shall be crucified;  
If happiness he find in loss,  
In happiness he shall abide.

His virtue counts on no return,  
His love, and grief, are joined in one;  
Who grieves, with loving grief, shall earn  
The dearest bliss that can be won.

His virtue from himself shall spread  
To others, and at length to all,  
If he the path of love will tread,  
Whereto the inner voices call.

But whoso fears to follow this,  
Whoso with doubt is harassed still;  
Let him fling down his Cross. For bliss  
Let him go seeking—where he will!

## VI.

He, in his youth, believed in God devoutly;  
But, grown to manhood, many books he read,  
His Maker spurned, set Reason up instead,  
And, prayerless now, confronted Heaven stoutly.

Prayerless, his mother to her grave he bore;  
But when his wife fell ill—that was more serious.  
Seven days and nights she fevered, grew delirious,  
Then, the dread hour of crisis at the door—

The time was deepest night—'twas life or death,  
The patient lay unmoving, scarce drew breath;  
He fell prone suddenly, as when a child,  
Calling on Heaven, with tears and sobs of grief.  
And Heaven heard his cries, and hearing smiled  
At man's belief, and at his unbelief.



## VII.

My nights without sleep, and my passion unanswered,  
 Have worn out my brain, till it reels with the stress.  
 By day I wait nightfall, by night long for daylight,  
 And alway I pine for thy loving caress.

Thou comest, with light jesting pity, to greet me,  
 Too brief to bring joy is the touch of thy palm ;  
 For *my* heart is burning with fever, sore stricken,  
 But *thy* heart is whole, and thy glances are calm.

I loved, before thee, for a boast, or a ballad,  
 Now love holds me meshed in Fate's web, like a fly.  
 With thee Earth is shrunken, without thee 'tis desert ;  
 Yet while thou art living, I never can die.

D.M.

## Shades and the Man

NOT ghosts, I am no spiritualist ; not shadows, I love the light ; but lamp-shades, as supplied by Messrs. Mat--ew or by the college authorities when they furnish rooms so magnificently for the incoming tenant. In my old rooms—they were that gambler's paradise, a valuation set—there was an old table, "Genuine Cromwellian, sir, you can see 'is hiniatials hon the fore-leg," a sofa largely kept together by string and tacks, an excellent coal scuttle, and a lamp shade. The shade had been green but a half-watt globe (strictly verboten) had tinged the inside brown, while years of exposure to the Cambridge climate had changed the bright green to a dull yellow in those patches where the moths had missed their meat. If the bedmaker had told me that the shade was genuinely Cromwellian I would have believed her, but her black-bag mind did not rise to such heights. I never changed it ; I did not buy a new one ; the sanctity of usage and antiquity prevented any such sacrilegious act. So for two years it was cursed by my friends but respected by myself. The man with insight would not have condemned me for keeping that shade, he would have recognised my love of old-established things and my distaste of the new-fangled toys of undergraduate life. The new tenant has probably thrown it away, I have not enquired, for I bade it a tender farewell last year and Time, the great healer, has softened the wretch of parting. I would be foolish to re-open an old wound. In short, that shade became part of me.

Following upon my own particular experience, I generalise and say the shade reflects the man. Pass through the courts at midnight and notice the varied colours which twinkle through the windows on every side. There is the pink shade of the æsthete, with a yellow and black dragon rampant. (I know you have seen coloured dragons passant elsewhere and at other times—but I am a teetotaller). The æsthete affects an exotic shade, far different from the virgin light of the poverty stricken puritan whose slogan is "down with the artificialities of life, abolish all frippery," especially lamp shades. His is the cold gleam of the bare globe, for it makes the clock and the C.I.C.C.U. card stand out more grimly on the mantelpiece. The studious man, he is not always a puritan, uses a white lamp shade, whereby the print is clearer and the light more concentrated on the book, while the athlete, as a relief from the green of the field, hangs from his ceiling a multi-coloured shade, generally underhung with black blobs (which look rather like rugger balls). There are a few of the colossal overdraped shades—six of 'em to a billiard

table—left in the college, but these are merely a survival, and only the man with the mid-Victorian mind allows them to remain in his rooms. Like the landladies' large blue vases they should be given to the FitzWilliam Museum as relics of the mediocre old times. The artist, who loves beauty sufficiently well to get his hair cut frequently, buys a small delicately coloured shade; such a shade softens the harsh outlines of the room and goes well with old sherry or cognac.

There are many other shades, just as there are many other types of men, but I have neither the time nor the patience to run through them. If you take my advice you will stick to the shade you find in your rooms, and if it reflects qualities you like, claim it as your own. If, on the other hand, it typifies a class you loathe, you can always blame the previous occupier and speak of him with pity, to your friends.

GAYMAN.

### Camping on the Continent

IT may not be everyone's good fortune to go to Corinth to-day any more than in Horace's time, but it is certainly many people's fortune to go to Switzerland. The number of tourists there now is reckoned to be four times as great as in pre-war days; and one is astonished at the number of one's friends and acquaintances who are taking their holidays abroad this year. So any attempt to describe one's own experiences there may seem somewhat superfluous; yet a slightly different aspect is acquired when on a cycling tour, as contrasted with the more usual means of travel.

I started for Paris with a Cambridge friend, each of us taking as little luggage as possible—a rucksack, a bicycle, and our camping equipment in pannier bags. We arrived about midnight and spent a day and a half sight-seeing, with the proverbial speed of the American tourist—a service at Notre Dame, a visit to Versailles, up the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, and most of the famous buildings of the city. Yes, even the Louvre, sacrilege though it might seem to attempt such a visit in our limited time. One might add, in accordance with what seems a prevalent fashion in modern journalism, "What struck me most in Paris" was the speed of the traffic and the shrillness of the taxi hooters—unless indeed it was an umbrella with a rather sharp handle in a crowded tram!

We then started on our cycling, leaving the city with few regrets, owing to its traffic, the condition of some of the

roads, and the slight trouble which we experienced in trying to remember the Continental rules of the road. To detail our route across France would be tedious, the roads shaded by long rows of trees, broken by stretches where the scorching sun poured down on us, and by villages with their cobbled streets. At night we camped at one time by a stream, at another in the forest, now by lake, canal or river, now in fields bordering the road. We kept for the most part to the main Paris-Geneva road, through Fontainebleau, Tonnerre, past Alesia, where Cæsar met one of the great crises of his military career, and near a ruined castle converted into a farm, to Dijon. After Champagnole we had a stiff climb up, the road winding through pine forests, while the fact that we were getting further south was illustrated by the appearance of draught-oxen and cattle-bells. The climb over the Juras was rewarded by the magnificent scenery, while the gradients were well engineered and at the top a fine level stretch, high above the valley, gave us the best piece of riding we had had. Then suddenly a wonderful panoramic view of the Lake of Geneva burst upon us, while beyond were the Alps. One's first sight of these mountains is necessarily impressive, though one may not clothe one's thoughts as did Ruskin when first he saw them—"Infinitely beyond all that we had ever thought or dreamed—the seen walls of lost Eden could not have been more beautiful to us; not more awful, round Heaven, the walls of sacred Death." A magnificent run down past Gex followed, where we camped by a stream in which we did some washing; in the cool of the Sunday evening we went to the village church, clad in pyjama jackets, for our washing operations had been extensive. Then through Geneva, past which we struck perhaps our ideal camping site, under a cherry tree in an orchard of which we were given free run; here we met a farmer and his wife who had once been to England, to two towns only, Brighton and Birmingham! That night we had rain for the first time, and found that an ice-axe can be used for plain earth as well as snow, namely for digging a trench. Having cycled along the lake through Lausanne, Vevey, and Montreux, we got our worst site, hardly sleeping at all owing to the mosquitoes. Hence sadder and wiser men we rode on up the Rhone valley through Sion, a picturesque town, especially in the evening light, with its two commanding hills each capped by a castle, giving the whole a mediæval aspect. At Visp we left our bicycles and walked up the beautiful valley to Zermatt, where we joined a party and spent a wonderful fortnight climbing. We could try, like Keats,

To sit upon an Alp, as on a throne,  
And half forget what world or worldling meant.

Yet the need to get down before the snow melts prevents much dreaming, and after many hours' exertion one is apt to be only too conscious of one's humanity. But the effect of the sunrise on the snowclad heights and even the picturesque start by moon and lantern light are not easily to be forgotten.

After leaving Zermatt we cycled on to the Rhone Glacier, and then up over the Furka Pass, though perhaps for the latter part, "walked" would be a more correct term. Then we reached the Tell country, a district which one can easily imagine that hero haunting, untroubled by any doubts which scholars may throw on his historicity. This was followed by a hurried climb up the Rigi, reaching the Kulm two and a half hours after leaving Vitznau, followed by an equally hurried descent, which enabled us to catch a boat to Lucerne. From there we cycled on to Zurich, where four hundred years ago Zwingli heralded in the Reformation. Next to the Falls of the Rhine and Schaffhausen; in the cathedral there is still preserved the bell with its famous inscription "Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango ("I summon the living, I mourn the dead, I shatter the lightning"), which is said to have inspired Schiller's "Song of the Bell," and the Prologue of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," though the scene of the latter is laid at Strasbourg Cathedral.

Our last stage took us through Basle, then along the Rhine to Strasbourg and thence to Metz, where we visited the tenth cathedral of our tour. Here, owing to rain and wind, we abandoned our cycling. Then came Ostend and the crossing (and certain lines of Rupert Brooke are very haunting on a rough passage), and at last not sea, the passionate desire of Xenophon's troops, but land—"England's green and pleasant land."

H. H. SCULLARD.

### A Lapse Leacockian

BY an unfortunate accident our Boxing Correspondent was recently sent to report a meeting of the Neophysical Society, which took the form of a debate between Prof. Tinribs and Prof. Dogbody on the motion "When there is dissipativity stability must be secular."† The following is the result:—

"The contest between Alf Tinribs and Bill Dogbody for the F.R.S. belt took place last night at Cambridge. Tinribs weighed in as M.A., but Dogbody had the slight superiority of Ph.D. Both men opened cautiously, but Dogbody soon attempted to accelerate the pace and repeatedly had Tinribs guessing with his variables. In the second round Dogbody

adopted trigonometrical methods and attempted to "tan" his opponent who, however, slipped in a neat differential equation which floored Dogbody as the bell went. In the third round both men were cautioned, Dogbody for his use of logs and Tinribs for employing Greek pi as his weapon, but Dogbody caught the latter with a lovely electric shell which, travelling at a high speed along an elliptical path, earthed Tinribs parabolically and made him take the count. Interviewed after the contest, Dogbody said he could easily demonstrate by means of elliptic functions how he had won, but we had for reasons of time to take our leave to hear Tinribs' views. The latter said that he would give the matter his attention when he had worked out the orbits of the curious meteors which were flying about the room, but it was utterly ridiculous to say that Dogbody had won since on the basis of the theory of probability he had shewn that he (Tinribs) must win in the 273rd round. Altogether an interesting contest."

OMEGA.

†We may have got this wrong; but see Lamb: *Hydrodynamics*, p. 297.

### On Safari in Tanganyika Territory

(The author recently had to safari 269 miles in 12 days up the coast of Tanganyika Territory in order to catch his boat at Dar-es-Salam).

TINGALING - A - LING - A - LING - A - LINGLING !!!  
A hand hastily shoots out from beneath the mosquito net and silence reigns again for a few minutes. The white man beneath his blankets dozes on awhile, but his "boy," who has also heard the alarm clock, rises, and with the help of a little dry grass and some careful blowing soon has the remains of one of last night's camp fires blazing again and the kettle singing. It's just 3.0 a.m. Huddled forms in circles round the smouldering fires stir uneasily as the headman goes round prodding them with his stick, bidding them get up and prepare for the early start. Soon vague forms move hither and thither in the faint moonlight, and little groups of men can be made out finishing up the remains of last night's supper, while others tie together the deck-chairs, table and other camp paraphernalia, which comprise their loads.

Meanwhile the "boy" has taken his master a steaming cup of tea, which with a few bananas is his only food before

the day's march begins. The camp bed is now hurriedly folded up and put in its case, the porters line up each with his load ready, while the headman checks them, and as soon as he reports "all correct" the white man blows his whistle and the line moves off in single file into the darkness.

After a hasty look round with a lamp to satisfy himself that nothing has been left behind, the white man himself moves off, closely followed by his gun-bearer and "boy," and soon overtakes and passes the foremost of the porters, taking the lead, while the head-man brings up the rear, to speed up any stragglers.

The path is through bush country, and on either side the breaking of a twig or a rustle in the leaves now and again betrays the hasty departure of some startled creature of the wilds. It is still too dark however for any chance of a shot, so no notice is taken and the line files on.

As the dawn begins to break the white man pushes ahead followed only by his gun-bearer, for in the early light there may be a chance of a snap shot at some buck or wild pig as it crosses the path or stands in some little glade bordering on the pathway; but the chances are small, for the bush is very thick and the animals wary.

By 8 o'clock the sun is beginning to get hot and the men must be tired, so, finding some suitable spot, the white man halts, and soon the porters arrive, and thankfully put down their loads for a rest. The boy at once puts the kettle on to boil for tea, unlocks the chop box, has the load which consists of the camp table and chair untied, and soon a light breakfast is ready for the "Bwana." Meanwhile some of the men, having produced some native tobacco from apparently nowhere, are making a crude form of cigarette, using the leaves of certain trees in place of paper, and soon all are smoking, for the cigarettes are shared, each man, in a group of four or five, having a few puffs at the same cigarette which is passed from one to the other.

After a leisurely breakfast and pipe, the chop box, table and chair are returned to the porters to tie up again, and the signal is given for the men to start off once more. The white man is now wearing his sun helmet, which during the early hours of the morning was carried for him by his "boy"; and the rate of marching decreases in proportion to the increase of temperature.

By 11.0 a.m. the porters are thoroughly tired and their joy is great when the little native village, which is to be the day's camping place, is eventually reached. Acting on information sent to him by special runner the previous day, the head of the village has run up a rough grass "banda" or rest-house for the use of the white man and in this the camp

bed, table and chairs are soon set up. The "boy" brings a kettle of hot water and puts a basin in readiness for his master, who proceeds to wash, shave, put on fresh cool clothes, and make himself generally comfortable for the day. While lunch is being got ready the porters are given their daily food allowance in small cash, and soon all are busy bargaining with the villagers for maize-meal, millet, rice, manioc and any other foodstuffs which chance to be in season.

Lunch is a very light meal owing to the heat, and after it, the white man retires to the shelter of his mosquito-net, to rest, read, smoke—and possibly snooze—in peace, undisturbed by the hordes of flies which abound in every native village. About four o'clock he probably gets up and dons once again his old clothes and shooting boots and puttees; then while his "boy" gets a cup of tea ready, he dispenses such medicines as iodoform, epsom salts, quinine and sulphur ointment to the crowd of villagers who have gathered round knowing that their only chance of obtaining these medicines—which are so much more effective than their native cures—is during such occasional visits of travelling white men.

Having finished with medicines, and drunk his tea, the white man sets out, accompanied by some native hunter from the village to act as guide, to look for game in the vicinity. The native hunter usually knows all the favourite haunts of buck in the district, and with luck the party should return with fresh meat by sunset, at 6.15. The "boy" takes possession of the best parts to cook them for his master's supper, the local hunter and guide gets a leg in return for his services and the rest of the meat is divided amongst the porters; any surplus being given to the village head-man to distribute to his own men. While supper is cooking the white man has another wash and changes into pyjamas and mosquito boots. Thus garbed he partakes of his meal by the light of a "Dietz lantern" while around about—but not too near—can be seen silhouetted against the fire-light, groups of men chattering eagerly as they cook and eat their only real meal of the whole day. The "Bwana's" supper menu is usually something like this:—bush-buck soup, liver and kidneys and mashed manioc (an excellent substitute for potato), followed by pancakes with sugar and limes complete, and probably dessert in the form of bananas or paw-paw. When this is over the "Bwana" smokes his final pipe as he writes up the day's events in his diary; while the "boy" puts the final touches to his master's room; folds up the clothes, rolls the puttees, and cleans the boots ready for next morning.

The groups round the fires have finished their meal and have settled down, huddled up in circles round the flickering firelight; a dull murmur comes from where the head-man and

the "boy" are sitting eating their own meal before they too turn in; in the distance can be heard the weird cry of the hyena, or the yapping of a jackal; overhead the stars are shining brightly, while every now and then a little bat flits past, seizing in its flight some insect attracted by the light of the lamp. The diary has been written up, it is 8.30 p.m., and another early start is to be made to-morrow; so having set the alarm clock for 3.0 a.m. and turned the lamp down, but not out, the white man slips beneath his mosquito net and into bed, to dream of England and its comforts, till he is rudely awakened once again to the insistent tune of, Ting-a-ling-a-ling-a-ling-linging !!!  
L.S.B.L.

### Johnian Society

THE Second Annual Meeting and Dinner was held at the King Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, July 7th, 1925. The President of the Society, Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, was in the chair. The Annual Meeting preceded the Dinner and the Master was elected President for the ensuing year. It was decided to increase the number of the Committee by one, and to do this, only one member retired, while two were elected. Mr. B. W. F. Armitage retired, and Mr. E. E. Raven and Mr. P. Houghton Brown were elected.

The Toast of the College was proposed by Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., and responded to by the Master. Mr. P. J. Hibbert, the Senior Rowing Blue of the College, having rowed in the Boats of 1874 and 1875, proposed the toast of the Lady Margaret Boat Club on its centenary. The Junior Rowing Blue of the College, Mr. G. Elliot-Smith, First Boat Captain, replied.

The First Boat were the guests of the Society and had brought with them the Ladies' Plate, which reposed in the middle of their table.

Other toasts were the President-Elect, proposed by the President of the Society, the retiring President, proposed by Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., and the Honorary Secretary.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall then presented the Golf Challenge Cup which he had given to the Society to the winner, Mr. W. I. Harding. Mr. J. L. Bryan, back from Australia, was also called upon for a speech.

The following were present:—

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1866 G. E. Cruickshank.  | 1871. Rev. E. C. Peake. |
| 1869. Rev. A. W. Callis. | Rev. W. A. Tute.        |
| P. J. Hibbert.           | Sir Robert F. Scott.    |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1872. Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes. | 1896. Professor G. Elliot Smith. |
| 1873. C. Pendlebury.             | Rev. T. A. Moxon.                |
| 1874. Rev. E. L. Browne.         | 1897. H. R. D. May.              |
| R. C. Smith-Carington.           | Dr. Otto May.                    |
| 1875. Rev. Canon F. C. Davies.   | Rev. W. Sneath.                  |
| Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer.         | 1898. C. J. F. Jarchow.          |
| 1876. P. T. Wrigley.             | J. Wellesley Orr.                |
| 1877. C. G. Moore Smith.         | 1899. J. F. Hough.               |
| Sir Edward Marshall Hall,        | W. G. Gledhill.                  |
| K.C.                             | Dr. J. W. Linnell.               |
| 1879. Professor Rapson.          | 1900. W. I. Harding.             |
| Rev. Canon Stopford.             | C. Kingdon.                      |
| 1880. A. Carpmael.               | H. N. Webber.                    |
| A. J. David.                     | 1902. Rev. H. N. Ashby.          |
| H. L. Harrison.                  | Rev. A. G. L. Hunt.              |
| Rev. H. A. King.                 | C. D. Linnell.                   |
| Sir Muhammed Rafique.            | J. Nissim.                       |
| 1881. J. Ratcliffe Cousins.      | T. G. Strain.                    |
| E. F. H. Craggs.                 | 1903. J. C. Squire.              |
| Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C.           | 1904. Dr. F. W. Edridge-Green.   |
| Frank Mellor.                    | W. Montgomery.                   |
| 1882. Rev. J. S. Clementson.     | R. McNair Jones.                 |
| J. G. King.                      | W. F. Swords.                    |
| 1883. H. T. Barnett.             | E. W. Willett.                   |
| N. C. Barraclough.               | 1906. J. A. Fewings.             |
| Rev. W. J. Moody.                | F. D. Morton.                    |
| 1884. Dr. S. H. A. Lambert.      | Major H. Scott-Barrett.          |
| 1885. Rev. R. H. Bigg.           | 1907. Dr. S. G. Askey.           |
| E. J. Brooks.                    | J. G. H. Budd.                   |
| 1886. Dr. L. G. Glover.          | G. I. C. Marchand.               |
| F. Marvel.                       | H. Parker.                       |
| Rev. A. J. Robertson.            | Rev. C. H. Ritchie.              |
| E. E. Sikes.                     | F. W. Spargo.                    |
| 1887. Rev. C. Bach.              | 1908. Rev. J. M. Creed.          |
| J. T. Hewitt.                    | E. Davies.                       |
| 1888. Rev. Spencer Cubitt.       | A. Tudor Edwards.                |
| Allen Foxley.                    | Allen Watkins.                   |
| 1889. P. Houghton Brown.         | F. E. Woodall.                   |
| Dr. W. Langdon-Brown.            | 1909. J. B. Hunter.              |
| Rev. Harrison Moreland.          | 1910. H. Antrobus.               |
| T. E. Haydon, K.C.               | Rev. N. D. Coleman.              |
| Rev. C. M. Rice.                 | S. I. Levy.                      |
| 1890. B. I. Hellyer.             | J. C. Perry.                     |
| D. A. Nicholl.                   | J. M. Wordie.                    |
| 1891. A. P. Cameron.             | 1911. L. J. M. Peiris.           |
| E. M. Eagles.                    | A. D. Peters.                    |
| Dr. H. L. Gregory.               | A. Russell-Smith.                |
| Rev. A. J. K. Thompson.          | 1912. A. J. Beard.               |
| 1892. Rev. C. Moore.             | Dr. E. F. S. Gordon.             |
| F. A. Rose.                      | A. G. Hurry.                     |
| 1893. L. H. Ludington.           | S. Nissim.                       |
| Rev. F. C. Newbery.              | F. J. Pascoe.                    |
| E. G. Turner.                    | F. Puryer White.                 |
| 1894. E. W. Airy.                | 1913. E. Booth.                  |
| Dr. W. H. W. Attlee.             | F. H. C. Butler.                 |
| H. N. Matthews.                  | F. W. Lawe.                      |
| John Matthews.                   | F. Dunbar Steen.                 |
| E. Weatherhead.                  | 1914. F. S. Barton.              |
| 1895. Rev. T. H. Hennessy.       | 1916. D. P. Dalzell.             |
| A. S. Lupton.                    | W. E. Puddicombe.                |

1918.	H. H. S. Hartley.	1920.	W. G. Walton.
	E. A. J. Heath.		B. E. A. Vigers.
	A. S. LeMaitre.	1921.	E. O. Connell.
	K. F. T. Mills.		R. B. T. Craggs.
1919.	G. A. H. Buttler.		F. M. Eagles.
	E. L. Davison.		G. L. Elliot-Smith.
	J. G. Dower.		H. H. Fagnani.
	C. A. Francis.		P. Fletcher.
	R. K. Green.		M. F. A. Keen.
	F. W. Law.		J. A. K. Martyn.
	L. J. L. Lean.	1922.	L. V. Bevan.
	G. F. Oakden.		J. C. H. Booth.
	E. W. R. Peterson.		R. A. L. Cole.
1920.	J. L. Bryan.		G. A. C. Field.
	O. R. Fulljames.		T. R. O. Field.
	J. R. M. Simmons.		A. H. Galbraith.
	G. A. D. Tait.		

### Report of Committee at Annual Meeting

The Committee beg to report a successful second year for the Society which has increased its numbers since the date of the last dinner by 150 members, the number of whom is now 765. £500 has been invested in Commonwealth of Australia 5 per cent Stock, 1935-1945, which will go towards providing a permanent income for the Society.

Mr. G. Elliot-Smith was co-opted on to the Committee, under the rules, as third year man in residence.

An innovation was tried in having a Committee meeting in Cambridge at the beginning of the Lent Term. The College were very good in giving us hospitality, Mr. Armitage asked a number of men to his rooms after Hall, and a very useful and pleasant evening was spent. It was at this Committee Meeting that the Centenary Celebrations of the Boat Club were discussed, and we decided that we could most usefully assist by guaranteeing the publication of the new edition of the History of the Boat Club, which was proposed to be published as a commemoration of the event.

Several attempts were made to arrange Football matches, both Association and Rugby, but without success. We shall try again, and it is hoped with better success, but, of course, cannot manage it unless members will come forward and offer to play.

Rather better luck attended efforts at a cricket match; eight players went up to Cambridge, and with the assistance of several Dons who were to have played in an M.A.'s match the day before if weather had permitted, the match was begun, but was stopped by rain before the Old Johnians innings had been finished.

A Tennis six went up on the 23rd May to play the College, but this was also stopped by rain. Dr. Winfield has very kindly offered to arrange this match another year for us.

By the kindness of the Committee of the West Surrey Golf Club, the Competition for Sir Edward Marshall Hall's Challenge Cup was played at Enton Green, on the 23rd May. The result was as follows:—

Mr. W. I. Harding	Matriculated	1900	Handicap	12—1 up ( <i>Winner</i> ).
F. D. Morton	"	1906	"	1—1 down.
Dr. E. F. S. Gordon	"	1912	"	7—1 down.
Mr. W. A. Darlington	"	1909	"	14—3 down.
Mr. F. D. Steen	"	1913	"	3—5 down.
J. Wellesley Orr	"	1898	"	10—6 down.

and another who did not return a card.

Mr. F. D. Morton was good enough to arrange the Competition, which was quite a success. There should, however, have been many more entries than seven, especially as about 28 members originally asked for particulars. A suggestion has been made that a Johnian Golf Team should be formed to play occasional matches, round London, and if there are sufficient people interested, and someone is forthcoming as a Secretary, the Hon. Secretary will do all he can to help.

The only other effort on our part was an omnibus to the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby Match, at Twickenham. It was held up by the Opening of Parliament, and was, therefore, ten minutes late, and the driver lost his way coming home, but with a little more attention these mishaps can be rectified, and if there is any desire for it to be tried again this year, it can be done.

It is to be hoped that next year more members will back up the efforts to send teams up to the College, and if any one will come forward and offer to take over the managing of a match it will be most useful.

### Old Johnian Golf Team

Mr. W. I. Harding of Cortina, Highfields, Ashstead, Surrey, has consented to act as Honorary Secretary of the Old Johnian Team.

Will all those who wish to play at any time please write to him giving their handicaps.

Matches will be arranged from time to time with similar teams and with Clubs.

## L.M.B.C.

*President*—The Master.      *1st Boat Captain*—G. L. Elliot-Smith.  
*2nd Boat Captain*—R. B. T. Craggs.  
*Additional Captains*—M. F. A. Keen and G. A. D. Tait.  
*Jun. Treas.*—P. Fletcher.      *Hon. Sec.*—L. V. Bevan.

**I**N spite of eleventh hour changes in all the crews, rendered necessary by the enforced retirement of Elliot-Smith from the First Boat, and Eley, the stroke of the Second Boat, our hopes of success this term were amply fulfilled. Elliot-Smith had particularly bad luck; for a few days during the last week of practice he was troubled by a strain in his side, which grew worse, until, as the boat went down to row half the course on

Saturday, he found it impossible to go on, and had to get out at the Railway Bridge. No one was more sorry for him than the rest of the crew. Footitt was called in from the second Boat and our heartiest congratulations are due to him for the splendid way he settled into the boat and filled the place at such short notice. This change necessitated Dick's coming out of the Third Boat. The final stroke of bad luck was when Eley was put completely out of action by the sudden appearance of a huge boil on the Monday before the races.



G. A. D. Tait.

Bentall came up from the Third Boat, which had now to be completely reorganised and filled up by two members of the getting-on boat.

No one, however, despaired, and the Club began the races with the Third Boat bumping on First Post Corner. Great hopes were entertained of the Second Boat's bumping Downing 1 on the first night, and so going up four places, but after our boat had got within three-quarters of a length at Grassy, Downing got away and bumped Third Trinity 2. As was

hoped before Elliot-Smith's accident, the First Boat, after a somewhat surprising start, caught Pembroke 2 on Grassy.

On the second night the Third Boat caught St. Catharine's II just through the Railway Bridge after a re-row, caused by a block in the Gut. This was a most exciting race, as our men hardly gained at all until they got round Ditton. The Second Boat made no mistake and got "Third" 2 on Grassy Corner. The First Boat got a much better start, and rowing better all the way again made their bump on Grassy, this time at the expense of the Hall.

On Friday the Third Boat started as if they would get their third bump on First Post, but just as they got to the corner bow-side hit a huge mass of floating weeds. Everyone caught a huge crab, and 6 damaged his oar. The boat got going again, but not until St. Catharine's were right up, and at Grassy they were actually overlapped. After this, however, they went away again, and at the finish were only half a length behind Sidney II. The Second Boat did not row so well, and after being up on Downing in the Plough allowed them to get away, and rowed over. The First Boat again started off very fast, and starting to go up at once, caught Jesus 2 at the end of the Gut. For the first three nights they never rowed for more than about two minutes.



G. L. Elliot-Smith.

On Saturday the Third Boat rowed over. This was a great disappointment after their splendid recovery on Friday, but although they rowed just as hard they were unable to get within striking distance of Sidney II. But at the finish they were well inside their distance. The Second Boat rowed poorly at first, but when they were really pressed, they woke up and went for it well, finally catching Downing at the Railway Bridge, after being overlapped by First Trinity 3 all the way up the Gut. The First Boat started behind Third Trinity and a really hard race was expected. We made a good start,

but made little impression until we got round Ditton, when Third were well up on Pembroke. Here cox gained a lot of ground by taking a very clever corner, and we were inspired to further efforts by hearing the third Trinity gun. A ten seemed to make up almost a length, and then we heard our own artillery. Twenty strokes more, and we ran into them, at the Railings, with Pembroke only half a length in front of them.

This year's May Races have proved that the Club is in a sound condition, and if we learnt from the Lents, the lesson was worth it. Not only did the crews make bumps in the races, but they refused to be disconcerted by the last minute changes, and set about their work in the right racing spirit.

Before closing, a word of thanks must be said to Sir Henry Howard, who took such pains not only with the First Boat, which he coached throughout the term, but also with the Lower Boats, whose steps he directed to the right paths in the early stages of practice. It is impossible to express what the L.M.B.C. owes to his keenness and knowledge of rowing.

There were four entries this year for the Magdalene Pairs: two from Third Trinity, one from King's and one from L.M.B.C. Our pair, Keen and Bevan, drew Herbert and Wansborough, of King's. They were beaten in a very good race by three seconds, after being very slightly up at the Red Grind. The ultimate winners were Morrison and Hamilton-Russell of Third Trinity.

J. H. Wainwright and J. C. H. Booth entered for the Lowe double sculls and in the first round beat a Third Trinity pair, but were just beaten in the final by W. H. Groom (Peterhouse) and S. M. White (First Trinity).

1st Crew.			2nd Crew.		
<i>bow</i> G. A. D. Tait ...	11st.	6lbs.	<i>bow</i> R. G. Orr ...	10st.	3lbs.
2 E. O. Connell ...	12st.	10lbs.	2 R. Peddie ...	11st.	8lbs.
3 J. C. H. Booth ...	12st.	3lbs.	3 G. R. Colvin ...	12st.	3lbs.
4 P. Fletcher ...	12st.	8lbs.	4 G. Watkinson ...	12st.	4lbs.
5 R. L. C. Foottit ...	12st.	10lbs.	5 G. I. B. Dick ...	13st.	0lbs.
6 L. V. Bevan ...	13st.	6lbs.	6 H. A. Gent ...	12st.	10lbs.
7 M. F. A. Keen...	11st.	8lbs.	7 G. M. Simmons...	12st.	1lb.
<i>Stroke</i> R. B. T. Craggs	11st.	8lbs.	<i>Stroke</i> R. G. Bentall...	11st.	3lbs.
<i>Cox</i> A. H. Galbraith	8st.	8lbs.	<i>Cox</i> G. R. Hannah ...	9st.	0lbs.

3rd Crew.

<i>bow</i> P. E. Vernon ...	10st.	7lbs.
2 D. M. Sale ...	10st.	3lbs.
3 R. F. Wycherley	9st.	10lbs.
4 J. A. Orme ...	12st.	10lbs.
5 R. A. Leftwich	10st.	13lbs.
6 R. W. R. Wilson	11st.	12lbs.
7 H. A. Womack	11st.	0lbs.
<i>Stroke</i> I. Stuart ...	10st.	13lbs.
<i>Cox</i> W. Williams ...	8st.	8lbs.

### Henley

The ambitions of everyone were realised this year when the Club sent two eights to Henley, and won the Ladies' Plate for the first time since 1888. The First Boat went in the same order as in the Mays except that very fortunately Elliot-Smith was again able to take his place at five. For some time we contemplated going for the Grand, but finally decided for the Ladies, with such fortunate results. A bird in the hand . . . , and we certainly should not have beaten Leander. The VIII for the Thames Cup was made up mostly of Freshmen from the 2nd and 3rd May Boats. After Sir Henry Howard's coaching and their own keenness, they owed much to the stubborn stroking of Stuart and the fatherly influence of Foottit at "7." Besides the two VIII's we sent in a IV for the Visitors which was at various times composed of different members of the 1st Boat, until it finally settled down, a week before the Regatta, in the following order:— Keen (steers), Bevan, Booth, Craggs (stroke). Originally Elliot-Smith rowed at "3," but he retired, thinking that his side might not stand the strain of two races in one day.

We arrived at Henley at various times on Wednesday, the day after the College Ball, some of us rather under the weather in consequence, but owing to a breakdown on the road, Banham's lorry did not bring our boats in time to go out that day. After the first few days, while the 2nd Boat was settling down, the two VIII's generally went out together, and both benefited very much. The 1st Boat, too, did some rowing with the Granta crew, and were only beaten by them by half a length in a level race to Fawley. Owing to Elliot-Smith's retirement, and diversions like Degree Day, the Four only got together a week before the Races, but they settled down fairly well, and were eventually probably the second best crew in for the Visitors. The times of our practice rows were always encouraging, though times are not always very reliable guides, and the 2nd Boat did faster rows than several of the crews in for the Ladies'. The weather was splendid throughout practice, and remained fine, although cooler, for the Regatta. The conditions were fast, as there was very little stream and a following breeze, which became quite strong on the last day. The Regatta was a great triumph for Cambridge Rowing, as five events out of eight were won by Cambridge Crews, Leander winning the Grand, and Thames the Wyfolds and Diamonds.

In their first heat the 2nd Boat drew the Bucks Station against Ibis B.C. They started at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 19, and 37 strokes in the first quarter, half, and full minute, as against 11, 21,



and 40. They gained a little at the start, and then went up fast, till they were 2 lengths up at Fawley, reached in 3 mins. 34 secs. At the Mills it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , where Ibis caught a couple of crabs, and our Crew won easily in 7.34.

On the second day they drew Twickenham R.C., who had practically the same crew that was in the Final the year before. L.M.B.C. again had the Bucks Station. This was a good race right through; at the start the L.M.B.C. rowed  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to Twickenham's  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 21, and 39. The start was dead level, but at the first signal we led by two feet. From here they were almost level, till at Fawley Twickenham were a few feet up (3.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). At the third signal they were  $\frac{3}{4}$  length up, and Stuart spurted, but gained nothing, and the crew faltered a little. Half a length up at the Mile, Twickenham quickened, and won by  $\frac{3}{4}$  length. L.M.B.C. spurted, but it was too late. Time 7.23.

The Crew are to be congratulated on the way they got together and settled down in a light ship, and on the splendid way in which they raced. Twickenham were beaten in the semi-finals, largely through catching a crab, but they were probably the second best Crew in for the Thames Cup.

In the first heat of the Visitors, L.M.B.C. drew Ramsay Lodge, from Edinburgh University. We were on the Berks side. Starting at 36 to their 40, we led at once and by Fawley (3.45), were over two lengths ahead. We eventually won easily in 7 min. 53 secs.

In the Semi-Finals we met Third Trinity, who ultimately won both the Stewards and the Visitors. We were on the Bucks side. They led us at the start and were always in front. They won in 7.51 by two lengths, but, although our IV could never get up to them, we kept them going all the way.

Our first race in the Ladies' Plate was against Westminster School. On the Berks Station we started at 10, 19, and 38, to their 11, 20, and 39, and getting the lead at once, won easily. Time to Fawley, 3 mins. 28 secs. Finish, 7 mins. 27 secs.

On Thursday we were on the Bucks Station against Merton College, Oxford. Owing possibly to the fact that we were the first race of the day, and that our breakfasts had not, perhaps, quite settled down, we were not at our best. Both crews started at 10, 20, and 40, and were level at the first signal. We then got half a length lead, which, in spite of a spurt by Merton, we increased to a length at Fawley, reached in 3 mins. 27 secs. From here we went up gradually till the Mile, where we got a little ragged. A good ten, however, pulled us together, and in spite of very plucky spurring by Merton, we won by two lengths in 7.14.

On Friday we had to row Pembroke, whom we thought our most difficult opponents, and the resulting needle keyed us up to our very best form. On the Berks Station again, we started at 10, 19, and 37, to 10, 19, and 36, and went right away from them, being almost two lengths up at the Barrier. Fawley was reached in 3 mins. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs., and we won by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths in 7.5. On the day before Pembroke had beaten First Trinity in a very hard race, after being bumped by them in the Mays.

In the final, we had the Bucks. Station, against Radley. The conditions were fast with a following wind off the Berks shore. Radley started very fast, at 11, 21, and 39, to Lady Margaret's 10, 20, and 37, and led by about six feet. After a minute, however, we were level, and at the first signal had a quarter of a length. Both Crews were all out, and at the second signal L.M.B.C. had half a length. Fawley was reached in 3 mins. 25 secs. Radley spurted, but at the third signal L.M.B.C.'s lead had increased to  $\frac{3}{4}$  length. Before the Mile, Radley tried again, but could not close up, and then Craggs called for a ten. The stroke seemed to go up automatically, and we went harder and harder, keeping absolutely steady all the time. This spurt was the best rowing we ever did, and it lasted right up to the end. We won by two lengths in 7 mins. 7 secs.

Our stay was most enjoyable this year, largely because there were two Crews there. The accommodation at Baltic Cottage was strained to the utmost, and we had to find our meals elsewhere; however, we fared very well in the Caterer's tent, and the walks that we always had to take to get to our meals did us a lot of good. We should like to thank all Dons and Undergraduates of the College, and all others who made it possible financially for us to take two Crews, as, besides being very enjoyable, rowing at Henley Regatta is always very good experience for any oarsmen, and we have all benefited greatly by it.

The Regatta was a great success, and winning the Ladies' Plate was the fitting conclusion of a good Centenary Year. We hope that next year will be a worthy beginning to the next Century of the History of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

Ladies' Plate Crew (Winners).				Thames Crew.			
bow	G. A. D. Tait ...	11st.	6lbs.	bow	P. E. Vernon ...	10st.	7lbs.
2	E. O. Connell ...	12st.	10lbs.	2	R. G. Bentall ...	11st.	3lbs.
3	J. C. H. Booth ...	12st.	3lbs.	3	R. A. Leftwich ...	10st.	13lbs.
4	P. Fletcher ...	12st.	8lbs.	4	R. W. R. Wilson ...	11st.	12lbs.
5	G. L. Elliot-Smith	13st.	3lbs.	5	G. I. B. Dick ...	13st.	2lbs.
6	L. V. Bevan ...	13st.	6lbs.	6	H. A. Gent ...	12st.	10lbs.
7	M. F. A. Keen...	11st.	8lbs.	7	R. L. C. Footitt	12st.	9lbs.
Stroke	R. B. T. Craggs	11st.	8lbs.	Stroke	I. Stuart ...	10st.	13lbs.
Cox	A. H. Galbraith	8st.	8lbs.	Cox	G. R. Hannah ...	9st.	0lbs.

## Football

THE "characters" of the Captains of Rugger and Soccer were unfortunately omitted from the last number of *The Eagle*; they have now been supplied.

S. WALKER.—First, as Captain. His tact on and off the field, together with his admirably good temper, made him one of the most popular captains that the College has ever had. He never lost heart, and he saw to it that the rest of the side did not either. From the position of full back he had a somewhat difficult task to keep in touch with the rest of the side and at the same time to stand far enough back, but on the whole he succeeded admirably.

As a player he has been handicapped at Cambridge by his somewhat slight build, and occasionally by "nerves." His handling and kicking are excellent but in tackling he is apt to be brushed aside.

He thoroughly deserved his XX colours and we wish him luck in Yorkshire after he has gone down.

P. E. McI. Mellor.—Both as captain and as a player "Mac" has had a very successful season. For the first time the Soccer XI won the knock-out competition, and this was almost entirely due to the system of training introduced by Mellor. He played a great game in the Seniors' Trial, was given a place in the Varsity side and showed such consistent form right through the term that E. D. Capel-Slaughter had no hesitation in awarding him his blue, a success which is as popular as it is well deserved. To the College his services have been invaluable.

## Cricket

THIS season we have been forced to play cricket on the Old Trinity Hall ground owing to the draining operations on our own. The wickets have not been so good as usual in consequence, but the nets wickets are perhaps better. At the outset we were faced with a scarcity of bowling and unfortunately there was very little fresh talent, with the result that Smellie and Marchant have had to do more than their fair share. The dryness of the weather has also conspired to make their lot an unhappy one. As the averages show, these two bowlers have borne the brunt of the burden, and have bowled very well considering the very little help the wickets have afforded them. The batting has been very inconsistent, frequently breaking down inexplicably on good wickets, but there are several good batsmen, who should get

a lot of runs next year. The fielding has been on the whole good and very keen: W. A. Sobey and C. R. Watson are particularly smart. The slip-fielding has been the weakest point, but improved towards the end of term.

The team has been only moderately successful as the record of four wins, four defeats and five draws shows.

### RESULTS OF MATCHES.

Opponents.	Runs for.	Runs against.	Result.
Old Johnians	—	104 for 7	Abandoned.
Christ's ...	155 for 6 declared	9 for 2	Abandoned.
Caius ...	92 [Pennington, 33]	120 [Marchant 5 for 31]	Lost.
King's ...	168 for 3 declared [Poore, 85 Blaxter, 37]	114 for 4	Drawn.
Pembroke ...	126 for 5 declared [Sobey 41 not out]	99 [Marchant 5 for 37]	Won.
Trinity Hall	89 for 6 [Sobey 28 Pennington 25]	238 for 3 declared	Drawn.
Royston C.C.	192 for 1 [Blaxter, 110 not Pennington, 54]	127 for 6 declared	Won.
Jesus ...	184 [Foster-Smart, 35, Poore, 24, Pennington, 22]	291	Lost.
Felstead School	114 [Howland, 40 Watson 25]	83 [Marchant 3 for 14, Smellie 4 for 40]	Won.
Trinity ...	260 for 8 declared [Sobey 59, Pennington 36, Marchant 34 not]	275 for 8	Lost.
Christ's ...	156 [Howland 38, Sobey 22]	186 [Smellie 6 for 64]	Lost.
Sidney ...	107 [Watson 37 not out] Pennington 30]	104 [Smith 5 for 18]	Won.
Downing ...	122 for 6 [Seabrook 34, Blaxter 28]	150 for 3 declared	Drawn.

### Bowling Averages—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
E. C. Marchant ...	127	28	389	23	16.8
R. W. Smith ...	54	10	169	10	16.9
J. W. Smellie ...	138	17	504	28	18.00
W. J. Thompson ...	58	8	189	9	21.00
R. Poore ...	36	3	157	7	22.4

## Batting Averages—

Position.	Name.	No. of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
1.	R. Poore ...	8	2	219	85	36.5
2.	W. H. Sobey ...	6	1	165	59	33.00
3.	C. G. Blaxter ...	8	1	211	110*	30.14
4.	T. W. Pennington	12	0	264	54	22.00
5.	E. C. Marchant ...	6	2	84	34*	21.00
6.	R. L. Howland ...	8	1	127	40	18.14
7.	P. E. M. Mellor ...	8	2	94	19	15.66
8.	C. R. Watson ...	10	2	121	37*	15.12
9.	R. W. Smith ...	10	2	114	34*	14.25
10.	D. Foster-Smart ...	7	1	72	35	12.00
11.	J. W. Smellie ...	7	1	71	24	11.83

## CRICKET CHARACTERS.

J. W. SMELLIE.—Has proved a most efficient and hard-working secretary. His bowling has been of the greatest service to the side, but he is singularly unlucky. Is very deadly with a new ball when he swings disconcertingly. Has made quite a number of runs by forceful if unorthodox methods.

E. C. MARCHANT.—Has bowled consistently well throughout the season; in spite of the fact that he has had to work hard, his length had been admirable. A yorker which swings in from leg a little is one of his best balls, but he always studies the batsman and has a variety of traps. He has played several good innings and gives the impression that he could become a really good bat.

P. E. M. MELLOR.—A very steady bat, who watches the ball to the last minute and consequently is very difficult to get out. Is very weak, however, on the leg side and so is a slow scorer. If he overcame this, which is chiefly due to playing leg-balls too late, his rate of scoring would increase greatly. A very safe catch and sure field. Should call more decisively when batting.

R. W. SMITH.—Has not proved such a success as was hoped. His bowling has been very erratic at times, but when he finds a length, is difficult to play. At the end of the season, his pace on the hard wickets was very useful. Has played many useful innings, but though he hits hard, his timing has often been at fault. A safe catch in the deep.

C. G. BLAXTER.—Has been very useful as a batsman this season, his driving to the off and hitting to leg being very forceful. Is rather too impatient if runs do not come quickly and thus gets himself out. His wicket-keeping has not always been safe, but he stands up well to the bowling and usually "stops them."

W. H. SOBEY.—Is worth his place for his fielding alone. At cover-point he has been invaluable in saving runs, while his quick return has run out a remarkable number of batsmen. A very useful forcing bat, he has made a lot of runs usually in a short time. Perhaps his best shot is his hooking from off his body.

R. POORE.—A sound batsman with a very nice style. Has a variety of strokes all round the wicket and times the ball well. A useful change bowler, who varies his pace cleverly. A good slip-field.

C. R. WATSON.—Has played regularly throughout the season and batted well. Should not be too anxious to force the pace at first. Is very strong on the leg-side. His chief failing at present is a tendency to flick at the off-ball of good length, which need not be played at all. A very good field with a safe pair of hands and a quick return.

R. L. HOWLAND.—After a bad start he found his form, and is now one of the most useful batsmen. Hits the ball very hard, especially when he goes back to a good-length ball and hits past cover. Is rather too inclined to get in front of straight ones; this sometimes costs him his wicket, though at the same time he gets a large number of runs by it. A keen and reliable field.

The following have also played :—

D. FOSTER-SMART.—Has played several good innings for the 1st XI. Possesses a neat style. He gets most of his runs behind the wickets, but is inclined to try to cut balls which are pitched up too far. A good field and a safe catch.

W. J. THOMPSON.—Has not come up to expectations as a bowler. If he concentrated on length he would do better: at present thinks too much about swing. A very good slip-field.

S. JONES.—A good change bowler, who keeps a steady length. Seems to have no confidence when batting and usually loses his wicket through half-hearted strokes. Slow in the field.  
T.W.P.

## Cricket Tour

AS in the two previous years, a cricket tour took place at the end of the term. On Thursday, June 18th, we took up our headquarters at the Royal Star Hotel, Maidstone and on Friday after many alarms and excursions

we arrived at Staplehurst for our first match. Staplehurst won the toss and batted first on a fiery wicket. They started badly losing half their wickets before lunch for about 100. It was estimated that no inconsiderable number of firkins of the Kentish ale was carried on to the field after lunch, with the result that the Staplehurst tail doubled the score and we were set to make 202. C. G. Blaxter (29), and T. W. Pennington (50) made a good start, putting on 75 for the first wicket. R. W. Smith carried on the good work with 69 not out, so that we won comfortably by 6 wickets.

The next day we played Sutton Valence School. We won the toss but made a disastrous start, losing 3 wickets for 15. Then, however, A. E. Craven (26), and W. H. Sobey (62), made a stand. R. Cairns also compiled a useful 19 and finally we reached 143, a moderate score for a good wicket. Sutton Valence also made a bad start, losing 3 wickets for 22. Then, however, a stand was made by Carslaw and Blaxland. This brought on W. J. Thompson, who bowled in such deadly fashion that he took 5 for 22 and finished off their innings for 90. Thus we avenged our only defeat of last year. In view of what followed it would be advisable to mention here that one of the umpires, the local wire merchant, regaled several members of the team, with a 25 per cent. alcoholic drink. In this way it is possible to explain a billiard foursome which took 2½ hours to reach 100. Also Reggie, our "Little Ray of Sunshine," was bold enough (or tight enough) to venture upon the stage of the Maidstone Theatre (*sic*) where an electrical wizard was performing; his contortions when he sat on an electrical chair were vastly entertaining to the audience. From Maidstone the team travelled to Brighton on Sunday, and on Monday played Brighton College. The school won the toss and batted first (and very slowly) on an excellent wicket. In two hours before lunch they put together 60 runs and encouraged our bowlers to believe that they were demons of accuracy. Finally however, they made 244 for 4 and declared. Our batting was rather a miserable affair except for an innings of 50 by Dick Cairns, who in one over hit two sixes running and then was presented with a no-ball which he despatched for another six with the greatest thankfulness. The match was drawn with the score at 117 for 7.

On Tuesday the match was at Lewes v. Sussex Martlets. Winning the toss we made a bad start, which was adequately retrieved by P. E. Mellor (50) and R. W. Smith (93). The score finally stood at 192. Smith followed up his success with the bat by taking 7 wickets for 32 in 17 overs. Thanks to this fine bowling the Martlets' score only reached 91, leaving us victors by 101 runs.

The next day we played Eastbourne. We won the toss

and sent in Charlie Blaxter and J. L. Bryan, whose services we had adroitly acquired for this match. They gave us a capital start, putting on 100 in just over an hour before lunch without being separated. Bryan made 61 and "Charlie" 81. Unfortunately rain stopped play for two hours and we declared our innings closed at 212 for 7. In the 1¾ hours left for play, Eastbourne made 99 for 3.

For our last match we had to make a long journey to Petersfield, Hants, where we were playing Churchers' School, whose headmaster, Mr. Woodall, is an Old Johnian and a very keen cricketer. Some of the team rose at an incredibly early hour and went by train arriving in due course; the rest went by car and after much meandering to and fro among the lanes of Sussex turned up in time for lunch. Fortunately we had won the toss and made a good start with 98 for 1 wicket. R. W. Smith was in great form and compiled 146. The innings was declared at 292 for 6, leaving the School just under 3 hours to get the runs. This they never looked likely to do and finally lost 9 wickets for 133. Thus the match was left drawn, very much in our favour. Mr. Woodall kindly put up several of the team for the night, as it was difficult to get away that night. In fact, we had a thoroughly good time at Petersfield and it is to be hoped the fixture will be repeated.

Our record of three wins and three draws is quite a good one, especially as only one of the draws was in favour of our opponents. The batting was good throughout, no less than eight people making scores of 50 or more.

Apart from this, we had a thoroughly good time. The only drawback was the lack of cars; it was amply demonstrated that for a tour of this sort to be really comfortable, cars are indispensable. It is an awful "snag" for a chappie who has been at Sherry's and the Embassy till 4, to have to get up and catch the 8.45! In spite of this, it was agreed by everyone that it had been a great time. There is a story current (that is to say "running") that a certain member of the team gave at Sherry's a fine exposition of the noise made by sea-lions (frightfully laike the beasts, what?). But there are many stories current (that is to say "running") about incidents on the tour, and if anyone wants to know them, he should apply personally to a member of the team. Our thanks are due to A. E. Craven of Sidney Sussex, an old Sutton Valence boy, who helped us out when we were short of men owing to degree days and also umpired for us the rest of the time.

## Lawn Tennis Club

*President*—Mr. Benians. *Captain*—A. A. A. Fyzee.  
*Secretary*—E. D. Hill.

THE season has not been a successful one in any way. Our first VI was greatly handicapped by the lack of a third pair, and therefore it is not surprising that we lost all our league matches. Apart from the officers, E. J. Bland and L. C. van Geyzel were the only two who played up to anything like the standard required for the first VI. Bland is hard-hitting but lacks finesse and variety. Van Geyzel, a freshman, has a pretty style but he lacks vigour and experience. He is very slow on his feet and his attitude of "Oh, all's very well with the world" is not conducive to winning matches.

The second VI is fairly strong and has won half of its league matches. None of the second colours, however, show any great promise.

The College championship was won by E. D. Hill. He is playing a polished game this year and continues to improve. If he manages to cure his slowness on the court and develop a little more aggressiveness in his service and volleying he will certainly become a dangerous opponent.

L. F. Leversedge, the other finalist, did very well to reach the final after some close matches. He is very steady and will be a useful man for singles when he has gained more experience. He did very well in beating both Fyzee and Van Geyzel in quick succession, although the former is very patchy and erratic in singles.

## Swimming Club

*Captain*—C. W. Oatley. *Hon. Secretary*—M. Falcon.

THIS year a water polo knock-out competition was arranged instead of a league as was usual in previous years. In the first round we were drawn to meet Clare, whom we beat by 1 goal to nil, which we were somewhat lucky to get. Our opponents' goal keeper, evidently imagining all was clear, was surveying the bath before passing when G. A. C. Field swam up and knocked the ball out of his hand into the goal. In the second round we met Trinity Hall and lost to them 0—2, after a good game. At times the game developed into a tussle between C. W. Oatley and K. G. Wilson of the Hall while the rest of us looked on interestedly.

A league was formed for swimming races and we swam one match against Peterhouse whom we beat. Our next fixture which was against Christ's was postponed owing to weather and was never swum. Since then the league, owing to several disturbing factors, fizzled out completely.

In the inter-collegiate relay races we qualified to swim in the final. Previously we had beaten Sidney and Trinity, but owing to a dispute Trinity were allowed to swim in the final as well as ourselves. The contretemps of our semi-final evidently affected our swimming for we finished an inglorious fourth.

Of the freshmen D. G. C. Thomas has swum well for the College and has frequently swum the 100 yards for the University during the term. R. D. K. Silby has also swum for the University.

## Musical Society

*President*—Professor Rapsom. *Treasurer*—Rev. J. M. Creed.  
*Musical Director*—Dr. C. B. Rootham. *Committee*—Mr. D. D. Arundell, B. C. Nicholson, J. Butterworth, G. H. Herridge, J. W. Smellie, J. H. Lush, P. E. Vernon and F. A. Richards (*Hon. Secretary*).

THE May Concert was held in the College Hall on the evening of June 15th, and the audience, though not nearly as large as was hoped, was nevertheless very appreciative. The first item, a Brandenburg Concerto for two solo flutes, solo violin and orchestra, went well on the whole, though an unfortunate mistake at the beginning of the last movement made it necessary to start the movement again. But though the orchestra had its short-comings the chorus was well up to standard, and its singing of the madrigals and part-songs, and particularly of Stanford's "Blue Bird," was extremely good. Varlaam's song from Boris Godounov was very well sung by Mr. D. D. Arundell; J. Butterworth played some attractive Harpsichord pieces by Rameau; and the programme ended, as usual, with the College Boating Song sung by the First May Boat.

### PROGRAMME.

#### PART I.

1. BRANDENBURG CONCERTO No. 4 in G major ... .. Bach.  
*Allegro. Andante. Presto.*

Solo Flutes: R. G. ORR, F. A. RICHARDS.

Solo Violin: B. C. NICHOLSON.

1st Violins: H. BANISTER, H. TAYLOR.

2nd Violins: T. DURLEY, A. LOURIE, J. D. McVEAN.

Violoncello: G. SCOTT. Pianoforte: Mr. D. D. ARUNDELL.

2. MADRIGALS.  
 (a) "O that the learned Poets" ... } Orlando Gibbons (d. 1625)  
 (b) "The silver Swan" ... }  
 THE CHORUS.
3. HARPSICHOORD PIECES.  
 Rigaudon ... }  
 La Joyeuse ... } J. P. Rameau (1683-1764)  
 Tambourin ... }  
 J. BUTTERWORTH.
4. SONATA in A for Violin and Pianoforte  
 (1st, 2nd & 4th Movements) ... César Franck.  
*Allegretto ben Moderato. Allegro. Allegretto poco mosso.*  
 F. A. RICHARDS, Mr. M. H. A. NEWMAN.
- PART 2.
5. CONCERTO GROSSO, Op. 3. No. 5 ... .. Handel.  
*Andante. Fuga—Allegro. Adagio. Allegro ma non troppo. Allegro.*  
 Oboe: J. BUTTERWORTH. Flute: R. G. ORR.  
 1st Violins: F. A. RICHARDS, H. BANISTER, H. TAYLOR.  
 2nd Violins: T. DURLEY, A. LOURIE, J. D. McVEAN.  
 Viola: B. C. NICHOLSON. Violoncello: G. SCOTT.  
 Continuo: Mr. D. D. ARUNDELL.
6. PART SONGS.  
 (a) "Barbara Allen" ... .. Dennis Arundell.  
 (b) "Blue Bird" ... .. C. V. Stanford.  
 THE CHORUS.
7. VARLAAM'S SONG (from Boris Godounov) ... Moussorgshy.  
 Mr. D. D. ARUNDELL.
8. THE CRYES OF LONDON ... .. Orlando Gibbons.  
 THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
9. THE COLLEGE BOATING SONG.  
 "Mater regum Margareta" ... G. M. Garrett.  
 (Words by Mr. T. R. Glover).  
 FIRST MAY BOAT AND CHORUS.  
 with accompaniment of Pianoforte and Strings.  
 GOD SAVE THE KING.

### Law Society

THE Society departed so far from precedent this term as to have two meetings—a completely new step in the annals of the Society. The first was a meeting, open to all Members of the University, addressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Greer. The speaker chose for his subject: "A Barrister's Work in Chambers and in Court." He dealt with practical problems and points of interest which arise in the everyday work of a Barrister. He recommended a thorough knowledge of the books, which are in fact the test

books of the Laws Tripos, as a background for future work. He emphasised the need for absolute honesty in all branches of a Barrister's career. The address, which was thoroughly appreciated and felt to be of real practical use, was illustrated by some amusing and some serious anecdotes.

Our second meeting was a private business meeting, when election of officers took place for next year. The year had been successful that it was felt that a Ball might be held by the Law Society. Mr. J. G. Kellock was appointed as Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee to arrange for the Ball. We have heard nothing further. We are not sure what inferences to draw.

### Adams Society

ONE meeting only of the Society has been held this term. At the annual election of officers which took place at this meeting the following were elected:—

*President.*—T. A. A. Broadbent.

*Vice-President.*—M. J. Pollard.

*Secretary.*—H. Fyson.

*Treasurer.*—J. W. Harding.

R. Schlapp then read an interesting paper on "Heredity in Physics."

### Obituary

#### JOHN SKINNER.

IN 1899, Westminster College was opened in Cambridge, and the staff of the old Presbyterian Church of England College in London moved into their new home. With them came their professor of Hebrew and Old Testament, John Skinner. He was a Scot from Aberdeenshire, a pupil and a follower of Robertson Smith. He was a Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and had been for a while in charge or part charge of a church in Elgin, where one of his parishioners summed up his preaching as "cold and clear like a frosty morning." This was true, if you take it aright. It was good healthy, bracing preaching, but, if you wanted sentiment or traditional ideas, you did not get them. Skinner had a cool clear mind from the beginning, acutely sensitive, as Scotsmen often are and Englishmen less often, to any strain of insincerity

in talk or thought, and he would drop an idea, and, I think, probably a man, when he found, or thought he found, a trace of unreality. It may be said that this limited him; it undoubtedly did; and there were leaders in his own church and other churches who found him cold, negative, unconstructive and so on. I can quite understand their thinking so; he was never built to be a popular preacher, nor perhaps a popular figure in days of convictions lightly held and loose-hung callow eclecticism. He never thought that Christian charity meant saying to oblige another man that you believed what you had never examined or what you knew you did not believe.

It was a surprise therefore to many in his own Church to find what a tender heart he had, and how responsive he was to affection. Those who knew him well will always carry with them the memory of a smile the kindest they ever met, a hand that swung through a wide arc to grasp yours when he was glad to see you, a twinkle that altered the value of everything he said. A rather silent man in general company, with intimates he talked freely, and gave you his judgments of men with a minimum of reserve. For instance, I recall his description of a well known and very successful clerical leader of public opinion (now dead) as "a hell-hound—a dancing Dervish." Not ministerial language? No, but think of the company, of the Scottish habit of speech that Froude never understood in Carlyle; remember that he believed the man to be fundamentally insincere, a trader in what he thought (not so incorrectly) that the public wanted; and remember the twinkle with which Skinner spoke. It is the fallacy of the untrained that words mean the same thing, if I may compress their notion; the fact is that words never mean anything but what you choose. Humpty-Dumpty was right against all the lexicographers. Skinner was as straight and loyal a man as I ever met, though, to quote *Alice in Wonderland* again, he would often prefer like Tweedledum to roll himself up in his umbrella and escape notice. Once I told him the lines on which I was proposing to speak somewhere and asked "Would that do?" "Yes," he said "if you thought it worth saying." We often walked together and he would talk to me—and it had the effect that the Elgin man described. He was gentle, amusing and sympathetic; you could talk nonsense with him, but serious ideas had to be taken seriously; you couldn't talk nonsense to him, if the change of preposition will make things clear. He helped you to clarify your ideas; he was so frank and candid that you instinctively shed things you felt, in his company at least, not to be quite right. He once paid me a compliment—smilingly. We had talked of a book a good deal discussed just then; he had read it and

thought it nonsense. "That's what you say about my stuff," I said. "No!" he corrected, "however deplorably wrong you go, you at least move on the plane of commonsense." A thing had to be good for Skinner to call it good; and when he did, you felt sure there was something in it.

He was a man of very great learning, a great scholar, and in this sphere too, the quiet candour of the man told. His first book was a commentary on Ezekiel, published with a preface from which it was clear that he did not think so much of his work as did some other scholars, e.g., A. B. Davidson (if I remember), who reviewed it. His Genesis in the International Commentary is appallingly learned. But his learning was not of the accumulative kind; he discriminated, and every proposition of the scholar was acutely and shrewdly tested. His last great book was *Prophecy and Religion*—a study of Jeremiah, and, I think, the best of his books. There is the cold clear weighing of theory and evidence as you go from stage to stage, for Jeremiah's life is less easy to follow than Queen Victoria's; but Skinner never forgets that Jeremiah was a man, and he brings out how intensely human he was. Perhaps the two were not unlike, both intensely clear-headed, honest and affectionate, neither inclined to expect too much of quick success or a rapid millennium. Anyhow he makes a real picture of the Prophet.

It is curious how men of Skinner's build will escape notice in Cambridge. The University after an interval at last gave him that *honorary* M.A. which has so deeply mortified some of its recipients. It allows you to wear an M.A. gown and use the University Library, but not to interfere. Skinner never wished to interfere and I never heard him say a word to hint any incomplete satisfaction. St. John's admitted him to the High Table, but people were busy and Skinner never pushed into conversation, and he was somehow allowed to feel that he was not greatly wanted, or missed when he dropped out—which was a pity, for he was a great character and would have contributed. His old students toward the end of his life gave Westminster College a fine marble bust of him—Oxford gave him the degree of D.D.

It is open to anybody to say that a scholar's duty is to impress himself on the world or at any rate on the academic society in which he moves. Cambridge hardly knew Skinner and the world did not know him at all. But to his friends and his pupils he gave himself, and they knew him, valued him, loved him, and were better every way—intellectually, morally, spiritually—for the friendship and the honesty of this deeply religious and upright man. People do not talk of such things, but I have been told that prayers in Westminster College showed his pupils what he was. He spoke quietly with God,

humbly and sincerely ; he forgot self-revelation, everything but Him with whom he spoke. Such characters contribute far more than men think, even if they are not intellectually strong nor fortified with learning. In character, insight, learning, manhood, I have known no one in his faculty in the University who could be compared with Skinner—in the American phrase, an “honest-to-God” man every way.

T.R.G.

DR. JOHN SKINNER, Principal Emeritus of Westminster College, Cambridge, died suddenly on March 20, 1925. We take the following from the *Times* :—“ Born at Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, on July 18, 1851, he was educated at Aberdeen, where his career at the University was extraordinarily brilliant. He studied theology at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and at New College, Edinburgh, where he came under the influence of Professor A. B. Davidson. Afterwards he went to Leipzig and Göttingen, and although his fame rests on his contributions to Old Testament scholarship, his specialistic knowledge was based on wide culture and thorough theological learning. He held two pastorates in the Free Church of Scotland, first at Fergus (1880-1886) and afterwards at Kelso (1886-1890).

In 1890 he was elected Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature and Apologetics in the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England, and from 1908 to 1922 he was Principal of the college. His academic distinctions were many. He was a D.D. of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, an honorary M.A. of Cambridge, and an honorary D.D. of Oxford. The balance of his judgment and the depth of his learning made his contribution to the study of the Old Testament most valuable. He published less than his friends could have wished, but all his work was of the highest quality. Mention may be made of his volumes on ‘Ezekiel’ in the Expositors’ Bible, ‘Kings’ in the Century Bible, and ‘Isaiah’ in the Cambridge Bible series—the last an ideal commentary, combining in a remarkable degree trustworthy and detailed information with illuminating exposition of the religious significance of the Book. In 1910 he published ‘Genesis’ in the International Critical Series, an edition which remains the standard work on this subject in English and bears witness alike to the range of his scholarship and the lucidity of his style. His latest volume, ‘Prophecy and Religion,’ is a study of the Book of Jeremiah, issued in 1922. Here his keen religious sensitiveness, his mature judgment, and his profound knowledge of theology, and of the prophetic literature of

Israel in particular, found at last full scope for expression. The result is a book which will long be known and studied.

Dr. Skinner will live also in the memory of his friends and students. To know him was to experience the influence not only of a great mind, but of a still greater spirit. The simplicity and honesty of his character were evident in all he did or said and made an unforgettable impression. To quote the words of one of his students :—

As a lecturer he was clear, illuminating, and impressive. He cared nothing for cheap verbal victories because he believed obviously in the sufficiency of truth. The massiveness of his intellect and the nobility of his character dominated his students. When they became intimate with him they discovered that to him scholarship was subsidiary to personal religion. He made his students feel that peace and satisfaction were to be found not in seeking great things for themselves, but in the selfless service of the Kingdom of God.

At the time of his death he was engaged on a revision of his edition of ‘Genesis,’ and on the last page of his manuscript occur these words : ‘ I am still convinced. . . ’ They are characteristic of his scholarship, because, although he was patient of inquiry and open to correction, his opinions had not been lightly formed ; of his life, because his whole personality reposed on a quiet and unshaken faith in the things that are eternal.

Dr. Skinner married in 1885, Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of James Niven, of Echt, Aberdeenshire ; she survives him.”

#### Dr. H. H. TOOTH.

Dr. HOWARD HENRY TOOTH, C.B., C.M.G. (B.A. 1877), consulting physician to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital and to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen’s Square, Bloomsbury, died on May 13th, 1925, at Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 69.

We take the following from the *Times* of May 15th :—“ In him neurology loses one who did much to advance this branch of medicine both on the clinical and on the scientific side. Born on April 22nd, 1856, he was the son of Frederick Tooth, of Hove, Sussex. He was educated at Rugby from 1871 to 1873, and then went up to St. John’s College, Cambridge, where he graduated with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and studied at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. He was admitted M.D. at Cambridge in 1886 with a thesis ‘On the Peroneal Type of Muscular Atrophy,’ and in due



course was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. At St. Bartholomew's he rose gradually from assistant demonstrator of physiology in the medical school to be senior physician in the hospital and lecturer on medicine. These posts he resigned in the Spring of 1921, on attaining the age limit of 65.

For many years he was examiner in medicine to the Universities of Cambridge and Durham. He was censor of the Royal College of Physicians, 1913-4, and had held office as President of the Neurological Section and Vice-President of the Medical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

On the outbreak of the war in South Africa he offered his services in a civil capacity, and was attached to the Portland Hospital. He was mentioned in dispatches, and was created C.M.G. in 1901. Joining the Territorial Force in 1908, he was placed in command of the First London General Hospital at Camberwell in 1915, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned the post in the following year, and was sent abroad as consulting physician and Colonel, A.M.S., first to Malta and afterwards to the Italian Front. He performed his duties so efficiently that he was thrice mentioned in dispatches, and in 1918 he was gazetted C.B. (Military Division). He was twice married, first to Mary Beatrice, daughter of Edward Price, and secondly to Helen Katherine, second daughter of the Rev. S. Chilver."

Dr. H. Morley Fletcher writes in the *British Medical Journal* of May 23rd:—"By the death of Howard Tooth his former colleagues have lost one who had a high place in their affection and esteem. He had to an unusual degree a bright and sunny temperament which endeared him to all, and this was combined with a most transparent honesty of character to which the faintest touch of chicanery was abhorrent. During the many years I had the privilege of knowing him I do not think I ever heard him make a disparaging remark about anyone. As a neurologist his advice was sought for by his colleagues, and he would spare neither time nor trouble to help in a difficult case. His name is particularly associated with the peroneal type of muscular atrophy, but in more recent years—1912 and 1913—he did valuable work with regard to cerebral tumours.

He had many interests outside his profession; he was devoted to music, and during his residence in London played regularly in orchestra. He was a first-class mechanic, and many of his happiest hours were spent in his well equipped workshop. Later in life he became an ardent gardener, and up to his last illness work in his garden absorbed much of his leisure.

During the war he was one of the staff of No. 1 London

General Hospital, and became the officer commanding until he was sent out as consulting physician to the forces at Malta. All who served under him at No. 1 Hospital can recall the pleasant way he had of dealing with the difficulties, both small and great, which are constantly liable to occur during war service, and how much we missed him when he was seconded for foreign service. His sunny presence will be missed by all who knew him."

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WILLIAM RICHARD LE FANU (B.A. 1883), Secretary and Treasurer to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, died in a nursing home on March 22nd, 1925, aged 63. We take the following from the *Times*:—

"Mr. Le Fanu belonged to the old Irish Huguenot family, one of whom married Alicia, the favourite sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and was the grandfather of Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, author of 'Uncle Silas.' He was born in 1861, the son of W. R. Le Fanu, Commissioner of Public Works, Ireland, and was sent to Haileybury, where his brother, Mr. T. P. Le Fanu, C.B., had preceded him, and where another brother, now Coadjutor Bishop of Brisbane, followed him. He went up to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in the Classical Tripos of 1882, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1886. He joined the staff of Queen Anne's Bounty about the year 1890, and soon became chief clerk. On the death of Mr. Joseph K. Aston, he succeeded him as secretary and treasurer.

"Mr. Le Fanu was something more than merely an administrator. He was an authority on questions of Church administration, and was often consulted by the Bishops on general matters which were outside his official duties connected with the Bounty. During his tenure his work as secretary and treasurer considerably increased. The Bounty has always had a great deal to do with ecclesiastical dilapidations, and Mr. Le Fanu played a considerable part in shaping the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure of 1923, which changed the whole system. He was, indeed, an advocate of reform in that matter long before it was taken by the Church Assembly.

"In his official capacity at the Bounty Mr. Le Fanu also had much to do with tithe rent-charge, a subject to which he devoted a good deal of thought and attention. He participated in the recent tithe conferences which were brought together by the Central Board of Finance, and played a prominent part on behalf of the Church with a view to arranging a useful settlement from next year, when certain temporary Acts

come to an end. Mr. Le Fanu was a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the capital and revenues of the Church, of which Lord Cave was the first chairman, and which reported last year. Recently he had also been an active and very useful member of the Legal Committee of the Central Board of Finance. Mr. Le Fanu had many friends, and was known and welcomed in general society. He was a bachelor, and lived in the Albany."

CANON HENRY DAVID JONES (B.A. 1865), senior Canon, Treasurer and Precentor of Chichester Cathedral, died at The Chantry, Chichester, on April 26th, 1925, aged 83. He had been in failing health for some time, but kept up his Cathedral duties with remarkable determination. He took a choral celebration in the Cathedral on the previous Sunday and attended service on Thursday afternoon. Evensong was in progress at the Cathedral when he died, and the Dean read the office for the death of Cathedral dignitaries, the organist playing the Dead March in Saul. The late canon, who was 83 years of age, had been a Cathedral canon for 25 years, and, including a period as a Prebendary under Bishop Durnford, he served under four Bishops. He was made Precentor in 1918. Before going to Chichester he accomplished great work at St. Leonards-on-Sea, where he was rector of St. John's from 1879 to 1915. He went to what was really a new parish, and it was through his initiative and energy that St. John's Church was built.

Canon Jones was the eldest son of Robert Jones, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was ordained at York in 1865, and after holding curacies at St. James's, Kingston-upon-Hull, and St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, he became Rector of St. Mary's, Aberdeen, in 1869. He resigned his living for reasons of health, and was a chaplain at Genoa for 12 months and afterwards a curate at St. Michael's, Bournemouth, before becoming Rector of Upper St. Leonards. He was twice married, and he leaves five sons and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM MARSDEN (B.A. 1864), late of the 87th Regiment (Royal Irish Fusiliers), of Chelmsorton, Derbyshire, and Cedar Court, Farnham, Surrey, died in London on June 3rd, 1925, aged 83. He was the eldest son of Canon J. H. Marsden, F.S.A., Fellow of the College.

We take the following from the *Times* :—

"The distinctive achievement of a long and active life was the work which he did for the improvement of rifle shooting, first as an undergraduate officer of the Cambridge University Volunteer Corps, then during his service in the Regular Army, and thereafter as a member of the council of the National Rifle Association. As a Regular officer he held various staff appointments in relation to musketry, and he organized the first Army Rifle Meeting, held at Browndown in 1878. His connection with the National Rifle Association was continuous throughout his Army service at home, and after his retirement in 1883 he was largely instrumental in forming the decision of the council to move its standing camp from Wimbledon to Bisley. He was a member of the council for some 30 years, and on ceasing from active association with it, he was elected a vice-president for life. Highly gifted as an organizer, and possessed of great energy and administrative capacity, he also accomplished much useful work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association during and after the South African War, and his services in diocesan and other fields set him high in the ranks of those who engage effectively in voluntary effort for the general weal. Colonel Marsden married, in 1873, Katherine, daughter of B. R. Murray, D.L., of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, by whom he had two sons and a daughter."

The RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM JOSHUA GOULDING, BART. (B.A., 1879), chairman of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland, died in Dublin on July 12th, 1925. We take the following from the *Times* :—

"Sir William Joshua Goulding, who was 69 years of age, was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Goulding, M.P., of Summerhill House, Co. Cork. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, he devoted his time largely to commercial activities in Ireland, and gained much experience of railway administration. In addition to being chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland he was chairman of the Irish Railway Clearing House and deputy-chairman of the Fishguard and Rosslare Harbours and Railway Company. When the Free State railways were amalgamated at the beginning of the present year he became chairman of the new amalgamated company. He was also an Irish Lights Commissioner and a director of the National Bank, Limited, and Northern Assurance Company (Dublin board), besides being chairman of W. and H. M. Goulding, Limited. In addition to his business interests, he touched Irish life at many points.

He was a member of the Irish Convention, 1917-18, and after the establishment of the Free State, became a member of the Senate; he was a deputy-lieutenant for Cork and a magistrate for the counties of Dublin and Kildare, for each of which he had served as Sheriff; and he was a member of the Church Representative Body of Ireland. He took a keen interest in sport—he was an old Rugby international—and was a steward of the Turf Club of Ireland. He was created a baronet in 1904, and an Irish Privy Councillor in 1917. In the previous year he was made chairman of the Irish Property Losses Committee.

“Sir William Goulding married, in 1881, Ada, daughter of the late Mr. C. L. Stokes, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, and had a son and four daughters. He is succeeded by his son, Captain William Lingard Amphlett Goulding, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who is married, and has two sons.”

Dr. ALBERT WILLIAM BEAUMONT (B.A. 1877), of Oak Hall, High Street North, East Ham, died on March 26th, 1925, after many years of ill-health, aged 70. He received his medical education at St. Mary's, obtaining the L.R.C.S. Edin., in 1885, and his M.D. from Dublin in 1898. In 1886 he began to practise in East Ham and was appointed surgeon to the Gas Light and Coke Company's Workmen's Provident Society, holding the post for nearly 40 years. For many years he was Medical Officer of Health for East Ham before it became a county borough, resigning subsequently owing to pressure of private practice. His other appointments included those of medical officer to the East Ham Division of the West Ham Union for 30 years and consulting surgeon to the East Ham Cottage Hospital. In 1918 he was joined in partnership by his eldest son, Dr. O. A. Beaumont (of Christ's).

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM BROGDEN (B.A. 1867), of No. 1, New Court, Temple, barrister-at-law, died on April 6th, 1925, aged 81.

He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas John Nathaniel Brogden of Lincoln, was educated at Shrewsbury and graduated as 7th Classic in 1867.

He was called by the Middle Temple in 1868, his name being the first in the “Roll of Barristers” instituted in the Crown Office after the “Swearing Roll” was discontinued, and went the Midland Circuit, practising also at the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Sessions. He was much attached

to his inn, of which he was elected Bencher in 1902, and of which he knew all the history and traditions. He lived in the Temple for many years and will be greatly missed by its frequenters.

By his will he left £100 to the College.

The REV. JOHN CLAYFIELD STEPHENS (B.A. 1893), incumbent of Christ Church, Harrow Road (formerly known as the Lock Chapel), and Chaplain of the London Lock Hospital and Home since 1910, died on April 24th, 1925. He was at Ridley Hall, 1899, was ordained in 1900, and had held curacies at St. Paul, Portman Square, and at Christ Church, N. Brixton.

Mr. NEWTON WORRALL (B.A. 1906), H.M. Consul at Tabriz, died in Persia on April 30th, 1925, aged 41. He was the youngest son of the late Joseph Worrall, of Sheffield, and was born on March 22nd, 1884. He graduated in 1906 with a first-class in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, and in 1907 was appointed Student Interpreter in the Levant. His subsequent appointments were Assistant, 1909, Acting Vice-Consul at Bushire, 1910, H.M. Vice-Consul at Diarbekir, 1912, in charge of the Vice-Consulate at Resht, 1912-3, transferred to Ispahan, 1913, received the Delhi Durbar medal, on special service at Ahwaz from September, 1915, to April, 1916, employed at Bushire, 1916-9, transferred to Laraiche, 1919, acting Vice-Consul at Tangier, 1920, Ispahan, 1921, Acting Consul at Kermanshah, 1922-3, promoted to be Consul at Tabriz, May, 1923.

Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS ENGLAND (B.A. 1890), of Kensington Road, Barnsley, Yorks, for many years headmaster of the local Central Higher Grade School, died recently aged 65 (will proved June 1st, 1925).

He was the son of George England and was born at Barnsley, March 12th, 1859. He was admitted to the College in October 1888, having matriculated from Ayerst Hostel the year before, and having been Headmaster of Darrington National School and Organist of the Parish Church for 8 years before entry.

The REV. GILDART JACKSON (B.A. 1860), died at Quarry Edge, Guildford, on May 7th, 1925, aged 88. He was a Hewytt Exhibitioner of the College and was a senior optime

in the Tripos of 1860. Ordained the next year, he became curate of Berwick-on-Tweed, and in 1865 rector of St. James-the-Less, Leith, and acting Chaplain to the Forces, holding these positions until 1898. He was a canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, from 1878 until 1898, and in 1899 became an honorary canon.

The REV. WILLIAM ALAN GARDNER (B.A. 1896), rector of Tacolneston, Norwich, died at the rectory on May 29th, 1925, aged 50. He came up to St. John's as an Exhibitioner in 1893 and after taking his degree with a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1896 he migrated to Jesus with a Lady Kaye Scholarship. He held curacies at Calstock, 1898-1902, St. Paul, Brentford, 1902-5, was Chaplain of All Saints, Kadikeuy, Constantinople, 1905-8, at H.M. Legation, Athens, 1908-17. He then returned to England and, after officiating at St. Saviour, Paddington, for two years, was presented to the rectory of Tacolneston.

We have received the following note of the career of the late Mr. R. F. Brayne (B.A. 1903), whose death has been recorded in THE EAGLE (vol. 44, p. 45):—

RICHARD FYSHER BRAYNE, born 13th April, 1881, son of the late Sir Richard Brayne, Kt., educated at St. John's College, Camb., M.A., and Middle Temple.

Entered the Colonial Audit Branch of the Exchequer and Audit Department 5th April, 1905, Examiner Exchequer and Audit Department 3rd December, 1908. Appointed Assistant Auditor, Hongkong, 14th April, 1906, Assistant Auditor, Nyassaland, July, 1921, Senior Assistant Auditor, Nigeria, 25th November, 1914, Senior Assistant Auditor, Hongkong, 28th March, 1918, acted as Auditor on many occasions. Mr. Brayne died at sea on the 21st October, 1922, *en route* for Hongkong.

The REV. WALTER JAMES SOWERBEY (B.A. 1855), died at Vilette, Shanklin, on March 14th, 1924, in his 92nd year. He graduated as a Junior Optime in 1855, was ordained in 1856, was curate of Moulsham, Essex, 1856-59, of Romford, 1859-63, of Lewisham, 1863-69, and vicar of Eltham, 1869-95.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNEDY MARKHAM (B.A. 1870), solicitor, of Lyndale, St. Simon's Avenue, Putney, died on March 23rd, 1925, aged 75.

Mr. EDWARD WADE BARDSLEY (B.A. 1890), younger twin son of the late Dr. Bardsley, Bishop of Carlisle, died in Cambridge on June, 27th, 1925, aged 59.

Mr. HARRY ORMES MASCALL (B.A. 1886), died in London on June 21st, 1925. He was the son of Thomas Mascall, was born at Newport, Essex, in 1863, and was educated at Newport Grammar School.

### College Notes

The Birthday Honours List, June, 1925, contains the names of Percy Jesse Gowlett Rose (B.A., 1901), Assistant Under Secretary for Scotland, who receives a C.B., and of James Peiris (B.A. 1884), first Vice-President of the Legislative Council of Ceylon under the new Constitutional Reform, who receives the honour of knighthood.

Mr. W. Massy Royds (B.A. 1900), British Consul at Honolulu, has been appointed Consul-General at Kobe, Japan.

Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G. (B.A. 1873), Attorney-General of New Zealand, became Prime Minister on the death of Mr. Massey, but announced that his Premiership would be only temporary.

Mr. R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892) Professor of Celtic Archaeology in University College, Dublin, has received the Honorary Degree of Litt.D. from Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), Professor of Zoology at the Imperial College of Science, has received the Honorary Degree of D.Sc. from Queen's University, Belfast.

The Honorary Degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Bristol upon Sir Humphry Rolleston (B.A. 1886), Regius Professor of Physic.

The Rev. J. M. Creed (B.A. 1911), Dean, has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Mr. W. G. Palmer (B.A. 1914), Fellow, has obtained the degree of D.Sc., and Mr. F. H. Constable (B.A. 1923), that of Ph.D., in the University of London, both in Chemistry.

J. Hyslop, R. Schlapp, A. F. Burstall and F. W. Whitehouse, research students, have obtained the Degree of Ph.D.

Sir H. F. Howard, Senior Bursar, has been appointed a Conservator of the River Cam.

The "English Men of Letters" series is to be edited by Mr. J. C. Squire (B.A., 1906).

Sir Jeremiah Colman (B.A. 1882) has been elected a Vice-President of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

Mr. G. L. Day (B.A. 1914) has been appointed Clerk to the Borough Justices of St. Ives, Huntingdon, the appointment having thus been in the family for three generations.

Mr. J. H. H. Sutcliffe (B.A. 1924) was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on June 24, 1925.

Mr. R. Buckingham (B.A. 1921) writes from the Survey Department, Lagos.

Mr. J. L. Paton (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow, for many years High Master of Manchester Grammar School, has accepted the presidency of a new Junior College to be opened at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the autumn.

Mr. T. F. McIlwraith (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to a lectureship at Toronto University.

The Rev. R. S. Cripps (B.A. 1907) vicar of Horningsey, has been appointed examiner in Theology at St. David's College, Lampeter.

Mr. F. B. Baker (B.A. 1921) has been appointed head of Grafton House, Oundle School.

Mr. J. S. Jones (B.A. 1921) is doing research on mine ventilation in Mysore State, India.

Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) Reader in Mediaeval History in the University of Leeds, has been promoted to be Professor.

G. R. Potter (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Lecturer in History at University College, Leicester.

Mr. L. J. Comrie (Ph.D. 1924) of Swarthmore College, has been placed in charge of the Observatory at North-Western University.

Mr. A. Montagnon (B.A. 1915) whose name at least will be familiar to Fellows of the College, has been appointed to a mastership at Taunton School.

Mr. C. W. Smee (B.A. 1914) has been elected an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and also an Associate of the London Association of Accountants.

Mr. J. T. Combridge (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Demonstrator in Mathematics at the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, South Kensington.

Mr. C. A. Kershaw (B.A. 1922) is Assistant Engineer to Messrs. Mery and McLellan, Consulting Engineers, London.

G. L. Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1925) has been selected as a probationer in the Sudan Political Service.

N. A. M. Mackenzie (Matric. 1924) has been appointed legal adviser to the International Labour Office of the League of Nations in Geneva.

W. Taylor (B.A. 1925) has been appointed an assistant lecturer in the department of Physics, Manchester University.

A. F. Burstall (Ph.D. 1925) has received an appointment with Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Limited, Stockton-on-Tees.

Philip Fletcher (B.A. 1925) has been nominated to hold the Princeton Visiting Fellowship for 1925-6.

A. Lourie (B.A. 1925) has been nominated to hold the Choate Memorial Fellowship at Harvard for the year 1925-6.

A grant from the Craven Fund has been made to G. A. D. Tait (B.A. 1925).

W. H. Dew (B.A. 1924) has been awarded a Steel Studentship for graduate candidates for Holy Orders.

At the examination for John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Sacred Music, 1925, a restricted Scholarship was awarded to R. O. Redman (Matric. 1923) and open scholarships were awarded to J. H. Lush (Matric. 1924) and P. E. Vernon (Matric. 1924).

G. A. C. Field (B.A. 1925) has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Salt Revenue in China. He sailed for Peking in August.

The following members of the College have obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. :—

In May, 1925.—C. A. Francis (B.A. 1921), St. Bart's; V. S. Mitcheson (B.A. 1922) Birmingham; Y. S. Wan (B.A. 1915), St. Bart's.

In July, 1925.—S. A. Belshaw (B.A. 1921), Middlesex; A. C. Copley (B.A. 1923) Guy's; S. J. P. Gray (B.A. 1921) St. Bart's; M. J. Harker (B.A. 1923) St. Bart's.

In February, 1925, C. S. P. Franklin (B.A. 1898) was promoted Instructor-Captain R.N. and was appointed to H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

In the same month Instructor-Captain R. R. Cummings (B.A. 1893) was appointed Professor of Navigation and Dean of College, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

A correspondent sends the following note :—The connection of the College and the Navy has been an extensive one. So far as I can make out, since 1837 when the Instructor Branch was started there have been some 400 Instructor Officers, of whom Cambridge has supplied 217, St. John's share being 40 or 41. Present Johnians in the Active List are Cummings (R.N.C.), Franklin (*Queen Elizabeth*), Jago (*Carysfort*), Gracie (*Benbow*), Taylor (*Marlborough*), and also two Chaplains, Crole-Rees (*Thunderer*) and Briggs (*Columbine*). Out of 9 Instructor Officers who have reached the rank of Captain, four have been Johnians (Card, Monro, Cummings, Franklin); out of the three Deans of R.N.C., Greenwich, two have been Johnians (Card, Cummings); of two Professors of Navigation St. John's claims one; the only two Instructor-Captains appointed to staffs of C.-in-C.'s have both been Johnians. Monro held a distinguished billet at the Admiralty, Deputy-Superintendent of Naval Examinations.

Since the above was written, the Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to H.M.S. *Pembroke* for R.N. Barracks; Inst.-Lieut. J. A. Jago (B.A. 1921) has been appointed to *President* for four months' study in France, and J. Fleming (B.A. 1925) has entered as Temp. Instructor-Lieutenant and has been appointed to *President* for course at R.N.C., Greenwich.

A portrait of Professor Marr has been painted as a tribute from his old students and present colleagues. The artist is Mr. Kenneth Green, and the picture will be hung in the Sedgwick Museum. The presentation was made at a gathering held in the Museum on May 30th, the Vice-Chancellor presiding. Dr. E. J. Garwood, Professor at University College, London, spoke on behalf of the subscribers, and the Vice-Chancellor, himself a former student, accepted the picture for the University; both speakers dwelling upon Professor Marr's eminent services to Geology, and especially upon the cordial relations which he has always maintained with his pupils. Professor Marr in reply expressed his deep gratification, and touched briefly on some aspects of his forty years' connection with geological teaching at Cambridge.

A memorial has been placed in the Parish Church of Daisy Hill, to the Rev. H. H. Oliver (B.A. 1875), Curate and Vicar for some 35 years there.

It takes the form of a very beautiful "Opus sectile" Tablet, representing our Saviour as "The Good Shepherd,"

and His sheep below; the framework being of alabaster. The inscription reads :—"This memorial is erected to the Glory of God and in memory of the Rev. Henry Huntley Oliver, B.A., first Vicar of this Church, 1881-1911, by Congregation and Friends."

A large congregation attended the dedication service. It was conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Ogden, and the Tablet was dedicated by the Rev. James Oliver, M.A. (of St. John's, B.A. 1872), Rector of Cowlam, brother of the late Vicar, who also preached the sermon, from the words, "Let me go for the day breaketh," Gen. 32, v. 26.

The Church Association Trust has nominated the Rev. C. Fisher (B.A. 1907), vicar of Old Hall, Staffs., to be vicar of St. John's, Harborn, Birmingham.

The Bishop of Wakefield has appointed the Rev. S. M. Smith (B.A. 1894), curate of Halifax parish church, to an honorary canonry in Wakefield Cathedral. Mr. Smith, who was curate of Halifax from 1892 to 1901, became successively vicar of Hebden Bridge and Holy Trinity, Halifax, and resigned the latter benefice last year in order to rejoin the parish church staff.

The Rev. R. H. Bigg (B.A. 1888), vicar of St. Paul, Bunhill Row, has been elected to serve on the Court of Governors of Sion College.

The Rev. Canon A. Baines (B.A. 1893), vicar of Huddersfield, has been appointed rural dean of Huddersfield.

The Rev. A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880), formerly Fellow, has resigned the College living of Great Oakley, Essex, and the Rev. A. W. Greenup (B.A., 1889), principal of St. John's Hall, Highbury, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Rev. W. A. Doherty (B.A. 1895) has resigned the vicarage of Greyfriars, Reading, in order to take up mission and convention work.

The Rev. W. S. Bowdon (B.A. 1899), late Temporary Chaplain to the Forces, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Walsgrave-on-Sowe, Warwickshire.

At the Trinity Ordinations, 1925, E. N. B. Chapman (B.A. 1923), Ridley Hall, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London and licensed to St. Matthew, Bayswater, and F. E. P. Langton (B.A. 1922), curate of St. Cuthbert, Kensington, was ordained Priest.

The Rev. J. R. Scholfield (B.A. 1889), vicar of Bourton, Dorset, has been appointed rector of Silton also (under an Order in Council).

The Rev. H. L. Atkins (B.A. 1903), curate of St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, has been presented by Lord Ashburton to the Rectory of Ovington with Itchen Stoke, Hants.

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### MARRIAGES

Mr. Noel Frederick Adeney (B.A. 1921) to Bettie Holborn Gray, daughter of G. I. Wardle, of Ilford, Essex—on July 23rd, 1925, at St. Botolph's, Aspley Guise.

Mr. Andrew Gourlay Clow, I.C.S. (B.A. 1912), elder son of the Rev. Principal Clow, D.D., Glasgow, to Ariadne Mavis, eldest daughter of the late Cyril H. Dunderdale, and of Mrs. Dunderdale, Meadowside, Newbury—on June 3rd, 1925, at St. John's Church, Newbury.

Mr. Charles Kingsley Colwill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (B.A. 1921), elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colwill, of Bayswater, to Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Workingham, of Iverna Gardens, Kensington—on July 11th, 1925, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington.

Mr. Alexander Key Fison (B.A. 1913), son of Mrs. Fison, of Amersham, and of the late Dr. A. H. Fison, of Cricklewood, to Mabel Rose, daughter of Mrs. Gates and the late W. Hayden Gates, of Cricklewood—on April 25th, 1925, at St. Gabriel's, Cricklewood.

Mr. Horace M. Lacey (B.A. 1922), son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lacey, of Putney, to Ursula E. Eva, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Eva, of Chiswick—on June 1st, 1925, at Essex Church, W.

Dr. J. A. Struthers (B.A. 1920), son of Mr. John Struthers, of Paddington, to Edith Mary, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Langford, of Golders Green—on June 6th, 1925, at St. Bartholomew the Great.

### COLLEGE PRIZES.

#### MATHEMATICS.

##### *Tripes Part II*

Fletcher, P.  
Hodge, W. V. D.  
Taylor, W.

##### *Intercollegiate*

Lewis, F. S.  
Redman, R. O.  
Robson, R.

#### CLASSICS.

##### *Tripes Part II*

Tait, G. A. D.

##### *Intercollegiate*

Macdonald, A.  
Newell, A. N.

#### MECHANICAL SCIENCES

##### *Intercollegiate*

Dick, G. I. B.

#### NATURAL SCIENCES

##### *Tripes Part II*

Ds Davidson, P. M.

##### *Intercollegiate*

Taylor, H.  
Thompson, F. W.

##### *Tripes Part I*

Archer, G. C.  
Cave, R.  
Crossley, A. F.  
Fyson, H.  
Harding, J. W.  
Morreau, C. J.  
Sayles, H. S.

##### *Tripes Part I*

Davidson, J. J.  
Denny, G. A. W.  
Hawton, J. M. K.  
Pepper, J. E.

##### *Tripes Part I*

Dunnichiff, H.  
Harper, W. R.  
Marsh, M. C.  
Smellie, J. W.

- Mathematics*  
Mott, N. F.  
Pollard, M. J.
- History*  
Hey, W. R.  
Sewell, J. E.
- English*  
Moore, J. G.
- WRIGHT'S PRIZES  
*Classics*  
Howland, R. L.  
Woodcock, F. C.
- Law*  
Lourie, A.
- Oriental Languages*  
Fyzee, A. A. A.
- SPECIAL PRIZES
- ESSAY PRIZES  
Llewellyn, D. W. A. (Third Year)  
Not awarded (Second Year)  
No Essay received (First Year)
- CAMA PRIZE  
Not awarded
- HUGHES PRIZES  
Goldstein, S.  
Wormell, T. W.
- HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE  
(for Latin Verse)  
Not awarded
- GRAVES PRIZE  
Woodcock, E. C.
- Natural Sciences*  
Cooper, C. G.  
Vernon, P. E.
- Mechanical Sciences*  
Rapley, F.  
Stevenson, R. E.
- Medieval and Modern Languages*  
Leakey, L. S. B.

- READING PRIZES  
Chey, G. W. E. } Aeq.  
Treppe, G. W. M. }
- NEWCOME PRIZE  
Not awarded
- ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE  
Goldstein, S.  
Hodge, W. V. D.  
Pollard, M. J.  
Taylor, W.
- HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE  
Ds Constable, F. H.

*The following are highly commended (in alphabetical order)*

- HOCKIN PRIZE  
(for Physics)  
Taylor, W.
- HUGHES PRIZES  
Goldstein, S.  
Wormell, T. W.
- HAWKSLEY BURBURY PRIZE  
(for Latin Verse)  
Not awarded
- GRAVES PRIZE  
Woodcock, E. C.

- ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS
- Classics*  
Davidson, J. J.  
Denny, G. A. W.  
Hawton, J. A. K.  
Woodcock, E. C.
- History*  
France, N. H.  
Hey, W. R.  
Sewell, J. E.
- ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS
- Mathematics*  
Archer, G. C.  
Sayles, H. S.
- HUGHES EXHIBITION  
Not awarded
- Medieval and Modern Languages*  
Leakey, L. S. B.
- Natural Science*  
Taylor, H.
- HOARE EXHIBITION  
for Mathematics  
Lewis, F. S.
- PHILIP BAYLIS RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS  
Ds Broadbent, T. A. A.  
Goldstein, S.
- NADEN DIVINITY STUDENTSHIP  
Ds Dew, W. H.
- Natural Sciences*  
Ds Davidson, P. M.  
Dunnicliff, H.  
Marsh, M. C.  
Smellie, J. W.
- English*  
Moore, J. G.
- Mechanical Sciences*  
Dick, G. I. B.
- HUTCHINSON RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS  
Ds Noble, P. S.  
Wormell, T. W.
- TAYLOR RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP  
Fyzee, A. A. A.
- MACMAHON LAW STUDENTSHIP  
Ds Jackson, R. Meredith



## STRATHCONA RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

De Cockcroft, J. D.  
Tait, G. A. D.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER 1924

## Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	...	Keast, J. H. (King Edward VI School, Birmingham)
(for Classics)	...	Leatham, J. G. (Marlborough College)
(for Classics)	...	Tait, C. W. (Marlborough College)
(for Natural Sciences)	...	Cadman, S. P. H. (Adams Grammar School, Newport, Salop)
(for Modern Languages)	...	Marchant, H. S. (Perse School, Cambridge)
(for Modern Languages)	...	Grubb, J. B. (Bootham School, York)

## Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics and Physics)	...	Swaine, K. B. (Hymers' College, Hull)
(for Classics)	...	Westlake, H. H. (Uppingham School)
(for Natural Sciences)	...	Sadler, E. J. (King Edward VI School, Birmingham)
(for History)	...	Hayward, M. J. (Marlborough College)
(for History)	...	Butler, F. J. (Reading School)
(for Modern Languages)	...	Kellock, J. D. G. (Shrewsbury School)
(for Mathematics)	...	Bird, F. G. (Crypt School, Gloucester)
(for Mathematics)	...	Foxworthy, A. W. (Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby)
(for Classics)	...	Arnold, A. L. (Stamford School)
(for Classics, honorary)	...	Bell, G. A. (Sedbergh School)
(for Natural Sciences)	...	Emms, G. D. (City of Norwich School)
(for History)	...	Gatty, H. P. W. (Harrow School)

## Special Scholarships :

Patchett Scholarship for Classics : Stout, A. (Manchester Grammar School)  
Mullinger Scholarship for Medieval History : Rothwell, H. (Manchester University)

## CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, JUNE 1925

Open Exhibition of £80 :	...	Rowlands, F. C. (St. John's School, Leatherhead)
(for Classics)	...	
Open Exhibitions of £50 :	...	Semple, J. G. (Queen's University, Belfast)
(for Mathematics)	...	Clark, R. E. D. (St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate)
(for Natural Sciences)	...	Wilson, F. H. (Bradford Grammar School)
(for Classics)	...	
Open Exhibition of £40 :	...	Bowle, B. E. (Marling School, Stroud)
(for Natural Sciences)	...	
To Downman Scholarships :		
Somerville, R. (Fettes College, Edinburgh)		
Crofts, J. R. (Rugby School)		
Hibbert, E. D. (Bloxham School)		
To Close Exhibitions :		
Downman :	...	Thomas, D. B. (Pocklington School)
"	...	Marshall, H. L. (Pocklington School)
Johnson	...	Hill, I. C. (Oakham School)
Somerset	...	Tanner, H. B. (Hereford School)
"	...	Southern, J. R. (Manchester Grammar School)
Lushton and Hbblethwaite	...	Owen, C. B. O'M. (Sedbergh School)
Vidal	...	Croft, E. D. (Exeter School)

## Johniana

REV. POSTHUMUS WHARTON TO SIR DANIEL FLEMING :—

Honoured Sr,

May 25, 1692.

It is my Intention to use my utmost Endeavours to put your Sonns in a competent Capacity of going to the University sometime the next Spring, and I hope to effect it (as I told you in my last) if their own Endeavours doe not fail, but I am often telling you that they are more remiss then becomes them, and frequently inculcating to them diligence and Industry ; which I humbly begg you will please to improve by your Letter to them now and then, which I believe may be of singular use ; and inspirit them to a closer care in their studies—If you be not wholly fix'd upon Oxford, I could humbly advise that you wd. be pleas'd to send them to our Coll. of St. John's in Camb., which I fancy to be one of the best governed Colledges in either University, where they might be sure to have the Priviledges belonging to the School, and a particular care and respect, but I leave this to your own great Prudence ; and wth. my sincere promise of continueing my best care over your Sonns conclude in hast.

Honoured Sr,

Your most obliged humble Servt.,

POSTHUMUS WHARTON.

[*The Flemings in Oxford*, vol. 3 : Oxford Historical Society, 1924, p. 56.]

Posthumus Wharton (B.A., 1670), Sizar of the College, was appointed Head Master of Sedbergh School in 1674, and during his 32 years' tenure sent no fewer than 141 pupils to the College. [See *Admissions*, Part II, p. li, and B. Wilson's *Sedbergh School Register* (Leeds, 1895), pp. 14-8.]

Roger and James Fleming, the two sons in question, were sent to Queen's College, Oxford.

“ Je me rappelle que, dans un de ses voyages à Paris, Sylvester vint me demander si, en six semaines, il pourrait apprendre la Théorie des fonctions elliptiques. Sur ma réponse affirmative, il me pria de lui désigner un jeune géomètre qui voulût bien, plusieurs fois par semaine, lui donner des leçons. Celles-ci commencèrent, mais, dès la seconde, les réciproquants et les matrices vinrent faire concurrence aux fonctions elliptiques ; quelques leçons continuèrent où le jeune professeur fut initié aux dernières recherches de Sylvester, et l'on en resta là.”

E. PICARD,

*Mélanges de Mathématiques et de Physique*, 1924, p. 32.