

The Eagle

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

1926.



Printed for Subscribers only.

Printed by Whitehead Morris Ltd., Westminster.

1926.

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

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

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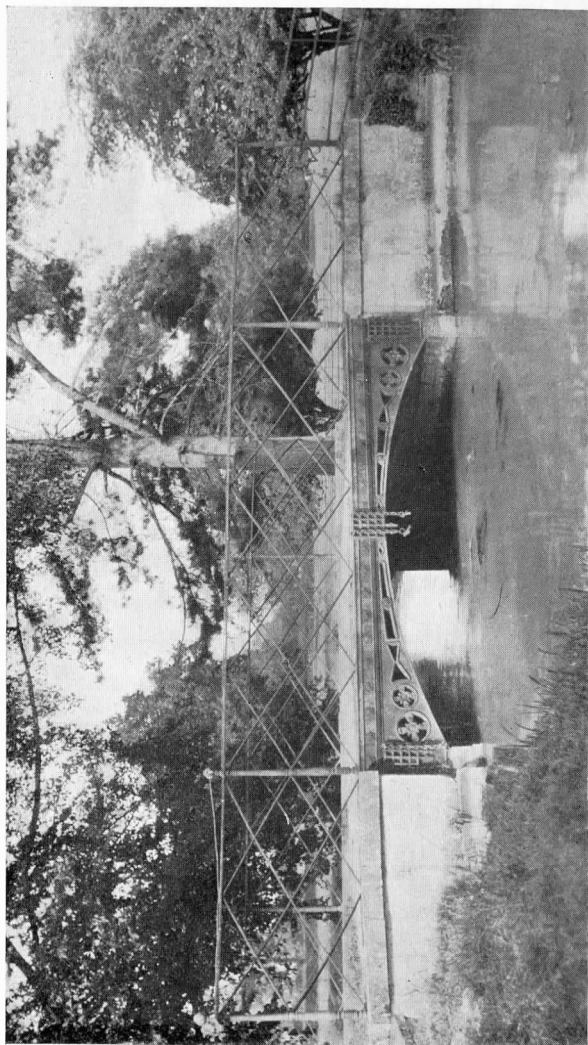
VOL. XLIV. No. 198.

December, 1926.

The Iron Bridge at Quay Hall



BEFORE the artificial cut which we call the river at the backs of the Colleges was made, perhaps as long ago as the thirteenth century, the intersecting streams which brought the waters of the upper river past the west side of Cambridge converted that region into a swamp in flood times. Among these streams, now reduced to mere ditches, that which flows along the east side of The Wilderness has a good claim to be regarded as part of the ancient Cam, as we may see in the map drawn by the Master of Jesus to illustrate his paper "The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge" (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Quarto Publication, 1908). This vestige of the old river is crossed by the Iron Bridge in the Broad Walk. Till the middle of the nineteenth century a second iron bridge led over the then open Bin Brook at a point quite near the gate on Queens Road. The course of the Brook is shown in plan 20 in Willis and Clark's "Architectural History" as following, in a somewhat sinuous manner, the north side of the Broad Walk to near the present Iron Bridge and then turning north to join the ditch mentioned above. Its present course in a culvert is straighter, across the Orchard to the small arch we see facing the western front of the New Court. The culverting appears to have been carried out about 1854. On this the iron bridge near the "Field Gate" was not required and it passed into the hands of Mr. Clement Francis



THE IRON BRIDGE AT GUY HALL.

of Quy Hall. The illustration is a photograph made last summer, with the kind assistance of Mr. T. Musgrave Francis, of our old bridge as it now crosses one of the branches of Quy Water in the grounds of the Hall. It will be noticed that it is in excellent preservation, and is apparently identical in design and size with our surviving Iron Bridge. The exact year of the closing in of the Bin Brook seems impossible to obtain, for the Master tells me that search in the Muniment Room and the Bursary has failed to reveal entries of the change and of the transfer of the bridge. The Bursar's books were not kept so fully seventy years ago as to-day, and Willis and Clark, in their account of the Gardens (Vol. II, pp. 234-38, 322-24), do not mention the Iron Bridges. The late President recollected walking over the second bridge to reach the Field Gate.

H.H.B.

IN THE DEAD OF WINTER.

Afar the inky river scrawls
Its monstrous pothooks on the snows,
While through the misty cloudland scuds
The raucous convoy of the crows.

The huddling sheep look nipt and shrunk
As from some ague in the air,
The blear-eyed sun blinks through the fog
As with a dotard's watery stare.

The oaks are bare, save on yon bough
Squats hedgehog-like a mistletoe,
The pasture's threadbare quilt peeps through
The ragged coverlet of snow.

Winter's dead hand is everywhere,
The mute birds have no heart to sing ;
Yet through the far woods faintly gleams
The purple promise of the Spring.

CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.

An Indian Administrator

THERE is so little that is permanent in an Oriental city, so much in ruins, that the impression that everything is being allowed to fall to pieces can easily be taken for granted and cease to be surprising. But there is one thing that is impressive and awe inspiring, and that is the sight of European ruins in the middle of the litter of decaying native architecture. The Mount Pleasant Castle of the rich Indian merchant, with its flights of white steps, its ornate colonnades, and outpost squad of small statuettes in painful attitudes, is expected to decay in a few years. It is only meant to give a theatrical effect ; and its existence could hardly be tolerated, if its life exceeded the span allotted to any form of tinsel and gilt ornamentation. But the European with his ideas of permanence and solidity can never bring himself to build shabbily even in Oriental surroundings. India is one vast collection of deserted cities, but the European is the last man in the world to learn the lesson, and give up the impossible struggle against fate. Everything seems to start decaying within a generation.

The Town of Surat is an excellent example of this. Not so much because it is full of old European buildings, but because its spirit died years ago, and all the life went out of the place. Yet at the time when Europe first began to find its way into India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Surat, situated nine miles up the Tapti, and 180 miles north of Bombay, was the chief port on the western coast of India. For purposes of trade, it had an advantage over Goa, the Portuguese capital, in being within the confines of the dominant Mohammedan power. It had in this golden age of its history a cosmopolitan population numbering about as many as Elizabethan Bristol or Norwich, and, of course, far greater wealth ; though, as is the rule in the East, this was all buried in the ground as a foundation of gold to a city of poor and squalid appearance. Owing to geographically simple trade routes (I cannot call them roads), Surat remained for two centuries the gateway from Persia and the West, as it apparently had been at the arrival of the immigrant Parsis, about 1000 A.D. Its prosperity tempted the Mogul Emperors to appoint a governor and customs officials, and to hire the services of a Turkish engineer to build them a fort in the city. There was one other factor which added very materially to the prosperity of the place, and that was the assurance of an adequate water supply. The story is an illuminating one. In the sixteenth century there lived in Surat a merchant

named Gopi and a man of rare genius. A genius so rare in fact that I am personally tempted to ascribe his inspiration to a sudden stroke of illness, or a careless vow to a Goddess. This man built, with great piety and at his own expense, a great tank, that the city might always be provided with water. And he further built a smaller tank outside, to prevent it being silted up with mud. For two hundred years this tank supplied all the city with water ; but at length even the great tank becoming silted up, it was abandoned. And all Surat has waited since that day for God to send another man to restore her her water.

If Surat was a rich city, it was certainly situated in a rich and populous province, the province of Gujerat. The men of this low-lying plain are for the most part frail and delicate, usually very small but exceedingly refined in appearance. By a system of an equal division of inheritance all property seems to be in the hands of very small holders. It was into one of these families that Mr. Gandhi was born. In point of fact the land was too rich ; for the patience and long suffering to be seen on the face of a typical Gujerati is, perhaps, the mark of centuries of robbery and oppression at the hands of his neighbours. To the sturdier but poorer Maratha of the hill country to the south, round Poona, Gujerat was the "milch cow" of the Deccan. It was the land placed by Providence on the edge of the Deccan as an everlasting source of booty and field for devastation.

To imagine what this country was like before the arrival of the English, it is necessary to recall the story of Shivaji. There are few striking figures in Indian history for the last three hundred years, but Shivaji is certainly one of them. He was a Maratha chief, a robber, a man of cunning, and a constant thorn in the side of the Mohammedan Government. His authority was based entirely upon a bold and successful defiance of the Moslem forces sent against him : his government rested on no principle but the power of seizing for his own purposes the revenues which were owing to the Mogul Emperors, and his success in the seventeenth century marks the beginning of the important Maratha movement of the eighteenth. Unless one remembers that he stands for the great reaction against the Mohammedan Empire, which might, had the European never intervened, have ultimately reconquered India, it is difficult to understand modern correspondence in the Indian press as to his character. He is perhaps the "King Arthur" of the Deccan ; but, unfortunately, less than three centuries have passed since the historical Shivaji lived ; and the legendary man has not had time to become the hero he ought to be by being freed from the fetters of historical fact. His greatest exploit, his meeting with Afzul

Khan, is a well-known tale. Irritated by the growing insolence of his depredations, the Emperor sent a large army under his general, Afzul Khan, to subdue him once and for all. As on previous occasions, Shivaji was not to be tempted to fight an open battle, but withdrew into the security of his hill forts : and when the proud and careless Mussulman had been lured up to the very threshold of his strongest fortress, he pretended to submit by arranging a personal conference outside the walls on some level ground. Since the Imperial army had no artillery, such action ought to have seemed suspicious, although Indian defence under Indian commanders is not often protracted even behind walls. Pratabgurn, which is the name of this fortress, is a hill of rock of impregnable natural strength. On the top of this Shivaji had strengthened with great skill the old fortifications of a large camp. The walls even on the more precipitous sides stand to-day about forty feet high. Every advantage was taken of the formation of the ground ; and sally ports were built at all angles, with a subtlety unknown to our Mediæval ancestors. It commanded all the country round, though it is not the highest peak, and, looking down 3,000 feet to the sea 30 miles away, dominated the old trade route from Bombay and the Konkan to the Deccan. To-day, with its fortifications still in perfect preservation, it is the most impressive object in an Olympic scenery, as impressive as the Alps.

After a long and painful interview with his mother, so the story runs, Shivaji went out as appointed to meet the Moslem general. Each commander was to be accompanied by a single attendant armed with a sword, but was himself to be unarmed. Shivaji being a very small man, it seemed that treachery on his part was impossible. He had, however, posted troops in the undergrowth on either side of the meeting-place, and concealed a dagger in his clothes, and the deadly tiger claws on his left hand. Shivaji, after a few words with the general, thrust the claws into his bowels, and quickly despatched the agonised man with his dagger ; then turning on the other Mohammedan who was fighting with his servant, killed him as well ; and when the Imperial troops came up to the rescue they were caught in the ambushade. It was for this piece of treachery that Shivaji gained his great name as a popular hero ; and to celebrate the event a new tower, placed as a barbican to protect the main gate, was erected with the dead man's skull under the foundation stone. This made the fort even stronger, and it is interesting to read in the *Gazetteer* that this place was made over to the English in 1818 " by arrangement "—a matter not of fighting but money.

Shivaji paid two visits to Surat. In the first he was partially successful. The Mohammedan governor shut himself

up safe in his fort, and the French attempted to buy Shivaji off. But the English and Dutch by a successful resistance were able to defend a certain part of the town. Before he returned a second time (and it is well to remember that the distance he would have to go from Pratabgurn to Surat would be about the same as from Cambridge to the Scottish Border), the city had been protected with a double wall and rampart.

This, put into a few words, was the state of Gujerat before the English came to govern as well as to trade. There was little or no security, and men lived and made money at their own risk. But on the other hand, it was the golden age of Surat. English and Dutch factory governors disputed with each other for places of precedence in ceremonial processions. European merchants wore native clothes, until they took the fatal step of bringing out their womenfolk with them, when Surat became renowned for its European tailoring. These factory men traded almost entirely on their own ; but while receiving modest salaries in two figures, dined like lords once a day in an open-air courtyard, well rather than wisely. In fact, they were not afraid of dying there, and erected mausoleums over their graves in the Mohammedan style, as big as a college gate tower.

To-day everything is changed. For economic reasons the old Surat is dead, and it has but the ghost of its former greatness. Its population has halved itself twice in a century ; its gardens are dried up ; the European element has shrunk to a handful of missionaries ; a Parsi doctor lives in the once overcrowded English factory.

The ruler of this town and of an area as large as an English county is now not a governor surrounded with oriental pomp and splendour, but an Englishman living in a bungalow a mile outside the town. This is the Collector. Imagine him, a quiet spectacled Scot, and a bachelor, always looking ill from heat and overwork, in every way a timid man with a far from overbearing personality. If ever a man has done so, this man lives in and for his work. He is cut off from society and from friends. With the exception of a few policemen in subordinate grades, he is the only Englishman among the officials of the district. Even the district judge is a Mohammedan. It is a position of vast responsibility, and therefore of infinite possibility. In the first place, as the only European in the district, everything down to the minutest detail must be at his finger tips. Indians as a rule make good and painstaking officials, but may be hampered by the social difficulties of their position, and often lack initiative force. They cannot always be trusted to act well in unforeseen circumstances and in matters of unexplained detail. " Better do nothing than something that may be wrong " is the attitude.

It is very natural, but it shelves all responsibility on to the man on top. In the second place, government in a backward province means far more than in a politically self-conscious community. Private enterprise being usually at zero, everything depends on government assistance. There are no effective pieces of local government machinery. All roads, except in a few large cities, drainage, sanitation, encroachments, land disputes and often personal quarrels come under the eye of government. And apart from what a Collector carries out under general government schemes, there is far more that he has to do solely on his own authority.

The Collector passes most of his day working in his bungalow, surrounded by papers and files. During the heat of the day, he will probably motor into the town and carry out some business in his office in the old fort, perhaps appeals from the decision of the Registrar or questions of public building. The evening is the time for the inspection of any public work that is in progress. It is a curious sight to see the Collector driving round in his own car, saluted with a political bugle salute as he passes the lines of the single native company now in Surat. In the month of marriages, which corresponds to our February or March, progress of any kind is difficult. The Hindus halve the width of the street by putting down bowls of holy water outside their doorsteps. To the Mohammedan ghari driver this presents no difficulty. He sees nothing; but yet the near-side wheel of his carriage will run straight over the line of pots with amazing accuracy. In the off season he will often keep his "eye in" when he has to go up the Collector's drive, with a little practice on his flower-pots. Often central streets are blocked for a week at a time by some marriage table spread in the centre of the street, and traffic has to find its way round impossible corners blocked with all the animals of a farmyard. Even then one is liable to be held up by some procession led by an unfortunate bride or bridegroom rocked in its nurse's arms, or held on to a horse fast asleep, or thrown into the back of a decorated motor.

Apart from his annual holiday at a European station, the Collector's great joy is his district. Once out of the town, he is only pursued by the most urgent part of his correspondence. He sets off in a car followed by his kitchen, wardrobe and household staff, and lives either in tents or in forest bungalows. Driving is a matter of great skill. The road is only partially metalled, and where a bridge has broken down, the dry nullah has to be crossed where possible.

It was one of these expeditions that I was fortunate enough to be able to follow. The destination was an old fortified town called Mandwi, about thirty miles further up the river, which has now shrunk back considerably from its old walls.

It is situated in wide forests of small timber, growing round low foothills. The place seems to be a plague spot for malaria, and the *Gazetteer* records how the original Englishmen who went to survey it about 1880 all died off within a few months. For all that, the people are lively and possessed with a considerable sense of humour; and the town itself is the most Gilbertian community I have ever seen. As a relic of the few years when it played at being a municipality on European lines, it has a full complement of drains and ditches. These are never used. Every twenty yards there is a lamp post made out of a beam in the shape of a cow's hind leg. These are never lit. At the main corner lolls a policeman in all his glory, usually as drunk as a lord, and only held in a position of sobriety while the Collector goes by.

The forest bungalow was built in a perfect position above the river, overlooking the ferry-crossing, where the women hit their washing on rocks; for every day is washing day in the East, even if the size of one's wardrobe forces one to do it naked, and there is no soap. Naturally we thirsted for a bathe. "The water is not good, it will give you the 'itch'" said one of the local secretaries. We did bathe and did not get the "itch." But next day we were told that the crocodile in that part of the stream had not had a buffalo calf for some time. The chief work of the moment was the war against the mosquito. This meant, first, the draining of all hollows likely to hold stagnant water where the insects breed; and secondly, the clearing away of undergrowth round the town, where they live. For this purpose we took long walks into the surrounding country accompanied by the head man and elders of the particular village. The cotton crop was also examined; and application for further grants of land looked into. We took one long expedition to a very distant settlement inhabited by men of one of the most backward tribes in all India. The case in point was a simple one. The wretched people had been turned off their land by a Brahmin landowner. In debt for generations, they had failed to satisfy his demands with the results of their work, most of which would naturally find its way into his pocket. He had evicted them twice and forced them to work new land, which he would in good time occupy as well. The knowledge of these tactics is not confined to India. The Philippines under American administration show results of even more iniquitous landlordism. The Brahmin was doing his best to explain that he wished to introduce what he called scientific cultivation. In point of fact the ground was scratched down to a depth of three inches, and it looked improbable that a crop of anything would grow there. Yet it seemed doubtful whether men so dominated by superstition and native liquor could ever learn an

independent economy. Though well built, they were the most wretched beings I have ever seen ; and are examples of the helpless children to be found in many parts of India who depend entirely upon the government official for protection and support. Occasionally, however, as I found at a small Durbar that the Collector held some days later, they produce a man of real genius. One had appeared the year before. He had thrown himself and all his tribe into a trance, in which they saw visions commanding them to give up eating meat and drinking intoxicating liquors, and to work harder and more thriftily. The idea spread like an infection at the usual religious speed, with the unfortunate result that they gave away or killed all the goats and fowls that had provided a large part of their subsistence. In consequence almost all had returned to the old ways of misery and despair, and only one old head man remained faithful to this strange doctrine of economic hope, to be rewarded by the Collector Sahib with a scarf of honour.

Drink in fact was at the root of most of the trouble. Owing to the abundance of the Toddy Palm in this part, public houses could be found everywhere with cheap and almost inexhaustible supplies. A man would swarm up a palm, spike it with a knife, and let the sap drain into a skin. In a few hours it would be full, and in a few more it would be ready to serve as a sickly milky-looking drink, but as potent as a whisky and soda. The revenue is for the most part taken on this drink in this neighbourhood, by the registration of each tree. It tends to discourage the lower strata of the society from indulging in a "blind" on account of the added expense, and provides as well a fruitful source of taxation.

Mandwi, however, is a gay town. It is said that in the rains even the monkeys come in and help the fun by sitting on the tops of the houses on each side of the street and throwing tiles at each other, just to prevent the roofs from becoming too watertight. I had the pleasure of seeing the place during the first nights of the festival of Holi. This is in most parts a somewhat obscene function, and takes place at the full moon in an Indian month corresponding to March. But in Mandwi it was little more than an oriental "rigger-night." The year before, the Collector had been pelted by the maidens of the village with mud not of the cleanest kind, both verbal and material. Being a reasonable man he took it in the proper spirit. This time we went round just after sundown when the bonfires had been lit right in the middle of the street, making it difficult to get by even on foot. In one group a patriarchal-looking Brahmin was preaching a sermon to the unmarried women of the village, who were squatting round him in a circle, dressed in their most gorgeous saris. In another,

all who had been married in the previous year were dancing round a blazing pole as high as a lamp post. Here we were greeted with embarrassing cheers, and made to sit down and watch in the seats of honour. A young clerk pressed a grimy piece of cocoanut into my hand and began to explain the details of the function. They then tapped us for a handsome subscription towards expenses, and cheered us off.

It is indeed a curious life. For all its solitude and the dullness of routine, it is remarkable. In spite of similarities to be found in the early Roman Empire, the position is unique in history. Certainly in itself it is very modern. It was only after the Mutiny that English officials in India became fully conscious of their responsibilities. It was only then that the administration was freed from the interests of trade, and made dependent upon nothing but moral principles. Yet in reality the death of the Company was only the outward sign. For many generations Europeans such as John Nicholson had lived and died in India to be worshipped both living and dead as gods. The worship one could admittedly spare ; but it does at least prove the soundness of that curious connection which in this age can exist between Eastern and Western man. The story is indeed a common one ; it has never become a common-place. It is told in every number of "Blackwood's" ; and told well. The high-mindedness often shown on both sides is so impressive, that one is in danger of forgetting that there are other good things that come out of the East, and that there are exceptions. Yet the European as a Christian and the Englishman as a gentleman receives an unexpected, and often unmerited, respect as such. It is easy to overrate the idea ; but important to recognise it as a fact.

But though the English administrator in India will live on for generations, yet the times are gradually changing, and the golden age of his glory is in the present. It is an age which is doing much for backward races ; doing it consciously, and doing it well. It is an age which will be remembered for this reason, and spoken of both in the dry pages of the chronicler, and at the picturesque gatherings of squatting half-clothed Orientals, in a tone of awe and romance. Both by the heat of the study fire, and by the cool of the village well will tales be told of its men. At least for some it is an age of chivalry.

M. J. H.

SONNET

As I lie waiting in the Vale of Sleep
 My faithful servitors around me throng.
 Some, decked in tinkling bells, by merry song
 And pleasant fancy, from all sorrow keep
 My weary soul. While little dark-eyed maids
 With wind-blown hair, and laughing red-cheeked boys
 Dance round and sing of Youth and all its joys,
 And call to life all childhood's long-dead shades.

But these are not my chiefer slaves, for soon
 The keepers of my Sacred Thoughts, clad all
 In gold, approach, and, 'neath a silver moon,
 They place me in a ship of dreams, and call
 My Fairy Queen, and seat her by my side,
 And watch us drift away upon the tide.

R.P.

"Nach Venedig!"

THOSE willing to perspire in a good cause should take a cycle tour, during the summer vacation, on the Continent. Many were the times we fought our way to the temporary bliss of a French Café, a German Gasthaus or an Italian lower-class Albergo, where with the keen appetites which only the true cyclist or roamer knows, we drank our beer and ate our bread in the charming atmosphere which attends the wanderer abroad. To go into details would be tedious to any but those who took part in the tour.

The route to Venice was by way of Reims, Verdun, Metz, the Vosges, the Black Forest, Konstantz, Tyrol, Innsbruck and the Dolomites, the whole of the distance being covered in twenty days—only two nights being spent under a roof, the remainder in a tent. Without the latter, much of the enjoyment would have been lost. Interested villagers, with their unbelief in these mad Englishmen, who were foolishly trying to cycle to Venice, always gathered round to watch the tent erected, so that they could tell how many it would hold, or discuss the best and most interesting route for our next day. Then the candles, our only illuminant, which amused them intensely, drew the village maidens, their curiosity overcoming their timidity. Morning light brought the solemn ritual of breakfast preparations, and ablutions in a mountain stream or under the village pump.

However, all was not easy, the climb of the Arlberg, the Dolomitan Passes, or putting up the tent in tremendous thunderstorms, and mosquitos, all had to be taken as they came.

The incidents of interest other than the wonderful scenery and cathedrals were mostly connected with food, although the charming French peasant, his more stolid German neighbour, and the undefinable Italian, all added their share. We certainly had most fun with the cheese we bought. Experiment revealed the fact that it was best to remove the rind as far as possible, when the remainder, kept at the tent mouth, would repel all dangerous visitors. Concerning jams, we had one type in Italy which was certainly a compound of turnips, sugar, and a brown colouring matter. It had the consistency of glue, and was sold by weight, wrapped in paper, and so occupied any spare room of the "kit."

As for victuals, the most varied types were sampled from time to time, but by far the best was Munich beer. It would be foolish to talk about it, since it has world-wide fame.

Concerning our return to Munich from Venice, a word might be said of Feri Rehak—a Slav—whose curious ambition it was to “globe trot” visiting all towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants in Europe, on “Donkey, horse, camel, motor-car, aeroplane, dog-chaise, snow-shoe, canoe, or any other method of locomotion.” A curiosity he was, revelling in his attainments, among them being a personal interview with Mussolini and the Ex-Kaiser.

A word may be said for the cheapness of such a holiday, the delightful freedom, and the trifling benefits of good exercise, hospitality and the sleep of the just at the end of the day.

F.O.

THE USES OF VICE-VERSITY

(Being the result of a little quiet meditation on last term's debates at Oxford and Cambridge.)

Though Oxford Woman is no more defied,
But capped and gowned,
The Union at Oxford must decide
Her colleges be levelled to the ground!
Most disillusioned Oxford,
Her colleges be levelled to the ground!

Though Cambridge Woman is denied degrees,
And far removed,
The Union at Cambridge now decrees
That woman is a thing to be approved.
Most inexperienced Cambridge,
That woman is a thing to be approved

R.S.

Est ! Est ! Est !

THE little town of Montefiascone does not lay itself out for the accommodation of tourists. It is perched picturesquely on the top of a hill ; it possesses a sixteenth century Duomo octagonal in plan and, as the guide-book says, “stupendo per grandiosità e armonico effetto” ; and the church of St. Flavian just outside the gate, consisting of two churches, one on top of the other, is interesting from an architectural point of view. Also the view of the Lake of Bolsena, a mile or so to the north, which one suddenly gets through an arch as one climbs the *via Trento*, is simply magnificent. But there isn't very much in the way of an inn. There is the *Albergo Italia* in the main square, to be sure, but it's the kind of inn that has the somewhat mysterious words “appena discreto” attached to it in the *Guida*. And so there was nothing surprising in the fact that four Americans just descended from a Rolls-Royce could hardly believe that this was the place where they were to have their lunch. Baedeker and the more up-to-date work of Mr. Muirhead were hastily consulted, but the fact remained that this was the best inn that the place could offer. The next town was miles away and they were hungry, so in they went, rather annoyed at their chauffeur for having let them down like this.

Their arrival had caused a certain commotion in the inn itself ; it's not every day that a Rolls-Royce pulls up in the square of Montefiascone. The *Italia* possesses one large public room, dark and gloomy and none too clean ; at one end is a sort of dais on which, at separate tables, four men were just finishing their lunch. Down below is the bar, and here the only occupants were the daughter of the house, busy at her embroidery, the village idiot who was addressing to her an impassioned appeal of which she took not the slightest notice, and the waiter, manipulating the coffee machine. Suddenly there were excited shouts from the kitchen regions behind ; the waiter dashed to the door, shouting to the girl to look after the *espresso* of the *signori*, and ushered in our Americans.

They were decidedly difficult, these Americans, especially their womenfolk. They sent away an excellent *zuppa* untasted, refused the *bollito di manzo*, and demanded an *omelette* —“uovo ! omelette !” “How far is it to Rome ? Are the roads decent ?” And when the waiter approached with a fiasco of white wine they refused even this : “No *vino ! Acqua !* er, *acqua minerale !*” The waiter looked hurt ; it was the last straw. Suddenly the Americans became aware that one of the lunchers had left his seat, had approached their table and was addressing them :

"You will forgive my butting in like this, but I really think you ought to try the wine of this town, if only for its associations. You see, there's a story connected with it. There was in the fifteenth century a Bishop of Augsburg named John Fugger. In those days, of course, Bishops didn't worry about their dioceses and this particular man spent his time travelling on his mule among the hill-towns of Italy. Being fond of his creature comforts his custom was to send his servant a day ahead of him to seek out the best inn, try the wine, and if it passed muster scrawl a tick, 'est,' upon the door. Then the Bishop, arriving the next day, would see the tick and enter in with confidence. Well, it came to pass that the servant arrived one day at the little town of Montefiascone, so pleasantly situated overlooking the Lake of Bolsena. He entered the Albergo Italia, and sat down to a bottle of wine. It was a white wine, delicately perfumed, rather like a muscat; anyhow it was up to standard and the servant got up without hesitation, inscribed his 'est' upon the door, returned and ordered another bottle. It *was* good wine, so good that he felt impelled to depart from his usual practice and write another 'est' upon the door. This done, he ordered a third bottle. But it really was a magnificent wine and so, draining his last glass, he added a third 'est' to the other two, and went to bed. Next morning he proceeded on his way towards Viterbo.

"Later in the day the Bishop arrived. He was a bit puzzled to see three 'ests' upon the door but, reasoning with justice that where there are three 'ests' there must be one 'est' he went in and ordered a bottle of wine with some confidence. And then he realised at once why it was that his servant had put 'est, est, est' upon the door; he ordered a second bottle, and a third, and a fourth . . . and died of a surfeit.

"The servant, halting at Rome, soon perceived that his master was not following in his footsteps; he retraced his path and found John Fugger lying dead in the pleasant little town of Montefiascone. Sorrowfully, for he was a good master, the man buried him in the church of St. Flavian just outside the gate and placed the following inscription on his tombstone—you may see it yourselves—

'Est, Est, Est, propter nimium est hic Joannes de Foucris dominus meus mortuus est.'

"And the wine of this town is called 'Est-est' to this day. But it's not so good now.

"That's all. You really should try the wine. Good-bye!"

And he was gone.

Johnian Dinner

THE MASTER presided at the Third Annual Dinner of the Johnian Society at the Hotel Victoria, on Tuesday, 6th July, 1926.

The Society entertained Dr. Seward, Vice-Chancellor of the University, in recognition of his infant nurture as a Johnian, and the survivors of the week-end at Henley in the first boat were present.

Sir Francis Bell proposed the toast of "The College" and, despite the protests, written and verbal, which he said he had made to the Committee as to his unsuitability, made a rousing speech. The 13,000 miles between England and New Zealand enabled him to put St. John's in its proper perspective as the finest College in the finest University. The Master then told the V.-C. how we used to do it, but the V.-C. refused to be drawn into disclosures of the present. Later on, perhaps, we may be treated to "Behind the Scenes in the Senate House," by a former Vice-Chancellor, but the present is too near! Nor would he commit himself over Sir Francis Bell's estimate of the College. But then, look where he lives! He agreed heartily, however, that St. John's had made him what he was, with which we all concurred.

1872 congratulated 1926 in doing it again, in the person of P. J. Hibbert, who also gave a little fatherly advice on "bucketting," secure in the knowledge that he would not have to face Sir Henry Howard on the towpath next term. Bevan replied for the Boat Club, and intimated that they had put the boat where it ought to be, in the first year of the second century, and looked to their successors to fulfil the aspiration of the boat song, which was now achieved for the first time since it was written. The said song was then sung by a galaxy of L.M.B.C. men.

The Master then proposed the health of the newly elected President, Sir Jeremiah Colman, reminding us meanwhile that had we lost our dear old Admiral who was President last year, and who had been such a staunch Johnian. Sir Jeremiah Colman recalled incidents, painful and otherwise, in the careers of those sitting at the President's table, rubbing in the fact that he had put Sir Edward Marshall Hall into the cricket team, and generally giving a glance at the past. He then looked forward some five or six hundred years, when he hoped the Johnian Society would still be doing useful work (there is no truth in the rumour that the Secretary went into hysterics at the thought of sending out the notices for the 597th Annual Dinner) and, in order to mark his own year of office, very handsomely proposed to give a scholarship for three years from his old school, King's College School, London, to the

College. He hinted that if the recipient, besides having scholastic attainments, were something more, a good bowler or bat, let it be whispered, no one would be more pleased than himself.

The Master presented the Marshall Hall Golf Cup and the Medal for last year to Mr. W. I. Harding, after which Sir Charles Parsons proposed the health of the retiring President. Mr. Percy Sargent (Matric., 1895) and Mr. C. W. Walker (Matric., 1921) were elected members of the Committee in the place of Mr. J. C. Squire, and Mr. H. H. S. Hartley, under Rule 2, and the Secretary reported that 85 new members had joined during the year, while 185 persons had so far subscribed to the history of the Boat Club, which has been delayed in the press for various reasons.

The following were present at the Dinner :—

Year of Matric- ulation.		Year of Matric- ulation.	
1866.	E. S. Saxton.	1897.	C. Kingdon.
1869.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C., C.M.G.		W. Massy Royds.
	P. J. Hibbert.		H. R. D. May.
1871.	Sir Robert Scott.		Dr. Otto May.
	Rev. W. A. Tute.		Rev. W. Sneath.
1873.	The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B.		E. G. Turner.
	C. Pendlebury.	1898.	Dr. F. J. Wyett.
1874.	R. C. Smith Carrington.		C. J. F. Jarchow.
	H. T. Kemp, K.C.	1899.	J. Wellesley Orr.
1875.	Rev. Canon F. C. Dayies, C.B.E.	1899.	J. C. Arnold.
	Rev. H. Neville Hutchinson.	1900.	W. I. Harding.
	Henry Lattey.		H. N. Webber.
	C. Slater.	1902.	Joseph Nissim.
1876.	H. Sandford.		T. G. Strain.
	P. T. Wrigley.	1903.	Rev. C. F. Hodges.
1877.	H. T. Barnett.		Rev. D. Macauley.
	Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C.		J. C. Squire.
1878.	Rev. J. S. Clementson.	1905.	L. R. D. Anderson.
	Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bt.		E. W. Willett.
	The Ven. Archdeacon C. P. Cory.	1906.	F. D. Morton.
	The Hon. Sir James Peiris.		H. L. Penfold.
	D. W. Samways.	1907.	Dr. S. G. Askey.
1879.	M. Eason Wilkinson.		J. G. H. Budd.
1880.	A. Carpmac.		Rev. R. F. Donne.
1881.	J. Ratcliffe Cousins.		L. Danvers Smith.
	E. Hall Craggs.	1908.	A. Alexander.
	Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C.		H. Cooper.
	J. M. Levien.		E. Davies.
	Rev. J. B. Marsh.		Allen Watkins.
	Frank Mellor.	1909.	F. E. Woodall.
1895.	Dr. J. F. Halls Dally.		John Hunter.
	Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer.	1910.	G. L. Day.
			J. K. Dunlop.
			Phineas Quass.
		1911.	A. Russell Smith.
		1912.	R. W. Evans.
			H. J. Goolden.
			Dr. E. F. S. Gordon.

Year of Matric- ulation.		Year of Matric- ulation.	
1912.	A. G. Hurry.	1919.	L. J. L. Lean.
	W. A. MacFadyen.		E. W. R. Peterson.
	F. J. Pascoe.		W. C. B. Tunstall.
	H. Shanly.	1920.	E. W. F. Craggs.
1912.	F. Puryer White.		A. F. Dunlop.
1913.	Ernest Booth.		W. G. Walton.
	F. H. C. Butler.	1921.	E. O'Connell.
	F. Dunbar Steen.		R. B. T. Craggs.
1914.	F. S. Barton.		D. W. A. Llewellyn.
	C. H. Sparks.		N. Long Brown.
1916.	D. P. Dalzell.		J. A. K. Martyn.
	W. E. Puddicombe.	1922.	L. V. Bevan.
1918.	H. H. S. Hartley.		R. L. C. Footitt.
	E. A. J. Heath.		K. Long Brown.
	A. S. Le Maitre.	1923.	G. M. Simmons.
1919.	G. A. H. Buttle.	1924.	R. G. Orr.
	C. A. Francis.	1925.	R. A. Symonds.

The Lady Margaret Lodge No. 4729

THE Lady Margaret Lodge was founded by members of the College, and Consecrated on Monday, the 1st February, 1926, by the V.W. The Grand Secretary, Sir Colville Smith, C.V.O., assisted by W.Bro. W. J. Armitage, Harold Sington, Rev. T. T. Blockley, C. R. I. Nicholl, D. C. L. Fitzwilliams.

By the special permission of the Grand Master, the ceremony of Consecration took place in the Grand Temple at Freemasons Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. After the Consecration, the Worshipful Master Designate, W.Bro. Percy Sargent, P.G.D., was installed as the first Master of the Lodge, and the following were appointed as officers of the Lodge :—

J. Ratcliffe Cousins.
R. H. Adie.
J. W. Rob.
Rev. Douglas Sargent.
Frank Rose.
John Matthews.
Sydney Macdonald.
L. H. Luddington.
E. W. Airy.
J. J. Gillespie.
E. W. R. Peterson.
H. N. Matthews.

Dr. John Matthews, of 20, Wimpole Street, London, W. 1, is the Secretary.

L.M.B.C.

May Term, 1926

The Mays

THE Club's Centenary year ended well, the First May boat winning their oars and carrying off the Ladies' Plate at Henley. This term we started off with the hope of even better things, and up to a point this hope was realised. No less than six of last year's crew were available, including three Blues and three Trial Caps; and R. A. Symonds brought the total number of caps up to seven. The General Strike caused a break of some ten days in the practice, but had no lasting effect, and the boat soon settled down to steady improvement. We started fourth on the river. On the first night we narrowly missed catching Pembroke I, but made up for this lapse by overtaking them on the second night in the last hundred yards of the course after a magnificent sprint at the Pike and Eel. On Friday we were rowing at the top of our form, and going off with real life overhauled Jesus I at the Willows. On the last night we went Head of the River for the first time since 1872 by bumping First Trinity I at Morley's Holt. It must be admitted that had we started off all out on the Wednesday and Thursday as we did against Jesus on Friday, we could have rowed over on the last night. This privilege, however, seems to be reserved for next year's boat. The Second boat never became really fast and had to be content with rowing over each night, thus retaining their place, the eighth, in the Second Division. The Third boat, who showed a certain amount of promise in practice, were not very successful. Starting sixth in the Third Division they rowed over on the first night. They were caught by Queens' II on the second, bumped them back on Friday, owing to a bad crab in the Queens' boat, but were bumped again on Saturday at Morley's Holt after a hard race. We had entered a boat for the Getting-on races shortly before the Mays, but although they worked their way through to the semi-final, they were then beaten by a few seconds, losing to the ultimate winners.

The success of the First boat compensates in some measure for the mediocrity of the lower ones; but it cannot be denied that in the case of a club which contains the Head of the River boat, the second boat should certainly reach the First Division, and the third boat the second. It is our hope to start this movement in the Mays and also in the Lents, where our performances of late have been, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory.

1st Boat.				2nd Boat.			
bow	R. A. Symonds	11st.	5lbs.	bow	I. Stuart	...	11st. 7lbs.
2	G. M. Simmons	12st.	4lbs.	2	R. G. Bentall	...	11st. 8lbs.
3	M. F. A. Keen	11st.	10lbs.	3	D. H. Pullin	...	12st. 1lb.
4	E. O. Connell	...	12st. 8lbs.	4	R. H. Baines	...	12st. 4lbs.
5	R. L. C. Footitt	12st.	11lbs.	5	G. I. B. Dick	...	12st. 13lbs.
6	L. V. Bevan	...	13st. 7lbs.	6	R. W. R. Wilson	...	12st. 0lbs.
7	J. C. H. Booth	12st.	7lbs.	7	R. A. Leftwich	...	11st. 8lbs.
str.	R. B. T. Craggs	11st.	9lbs.	str.	R. Peddie	...	11st. 7lbs.
cox	A. H. Galbraith	8st.	8lbs.	cox	F. T. Kitchin	...	8st. 8lbs.
coach: Sir H. F. Howard.				coach: L. V. Bevan.			

3rd Boat.				Getting-on Boat.			
bow	R. F. Wycherley	10st.	3lbs.	bow	C. W. Tait	...	10st. 6lbs.
2	J. H. M. Smith	10st.	6lbs.	2	H. P. W. Gatty	...	11st. 6lbs.
3	H. A. Womack	10st.	11lbs.	3	C. S. Hedley	...	12st. 6lbs.
4	H. A. Gent	...	13st. 0lbs.	4	C. M. C. Hancock	...	10st. 3lbs.
5	J. R. Tracey	...	12st. 13lbs.	5	J. H. Keast	...	12st. 12lbs.
6	J. D. G. Kellock	12st.	5lbs.	6	J. A. Orme	...	12st. 13lbs.
7	T. E. Streatfield	11st.	2lbs.	7	P. E. Vernon	...	11st. 5lbs.
str.	J. Peddie	...	10st. 8lbs.	str.	M. J. Hayward	...	11st. 10lbs.
cox	P. L. Bushe-Fox	9st.	0lbs.	cox	E. J. Sadler	...	9st. 4lbs.
coach: R. B. T. Craggs.				coach: G. M. Simmons.			

Henley Regatta

The First and Second boats were sent to Henley, the only change being at "7" in the latter crew, T. E. Streatfield replacing R. A. Leftwich who was unable to come down. R. G. Orr and J. Peddie were chosen as spare men. The First boat was entered for the Grand Challenge Cup for the first time since 1856, and with our success in the Mays still fresh in our minds, we had great hopes of preventing Leander from winning the Cup for the third successive time, they being only a moderately good crew when we saw them at Henley in our first few days there. Unfortunately, owing to the unusually late date of the Mays caused by the General Strike, we were forced to travel to Henley on the Monday after the races and begin our practice on the lively Thames water at once, there being only eight days in which to prepare for the Regatta. These circumstances made it necessary to dispense with the two or three days' rest which it is usually possible for crews to enjoy before beginning practice again. There were no foreign entries for the Regatta, consequently the entry for the Grand was small, the only crews being Leander, London B.C., Thames B.C., and ourselves. In the first round we were drawn against London and beat them by three-quarters of a length in 7 min. 4 secs. Here again there cropped up the old trouble we had experienced during the Mays, *i.e.*, our bad habit of going off so to speak at "half-cock." For this reason we had an extremely hard and tiring race against

London, who made a very dangerous spurt just after the mile post ; whereas if we had started at full pressure we could have established a good lead at the end of a couple of minutes and eliminated all possibility of a close finish. Had we done this we should have rowed a course which, far from tiring the crew unduly, would have brought us to the top of our form for the final with Leander on the day following, Saturday. It is hoped that this very dangerous habit will not occur again. In the final we were beaten by a very good crew, who had made an amazing improvement from the time we arrived at Henley, by one and a half lengths, in the excellent time of 6 min. 56 secs. ; Leander breaking the record to Fawley. After the first ten strokes we made what turned out to be a mistake in attempting to lengthen out and steady down, with the result that our boat never really got moving. From that point we were a beaten crew, although we worked hard, Leander being able to answer with ease every attempt we made to get on terms.

We also entered two Fours, made up of the First boat crew, which entered for the Visitors' and the Wyfold's. The First Four were beaten in their first heat by Third Trinity, winners of the Light Fours on the Cam. They put up a splendid fight and brought their boat in very well. They were unlucky to be beaten, there being only half a length between the two crews at the finish. The Second Four won its first two races, against Westminster Bank and Merton, Oxford, respectively, in somewhat quaint fashion. Starting off at a considerably slower stroke than their opponents, they contrived to hang on close enough to wear them down, and so win. Westminster Bank cracked and hit the piles, while Merton caught a huge crab near the finish, only just managing to struggle to the post ; this latter race was won in 7.59 secs. On Saturday they were beaten by London B.C. by four feet in the same time, after a hard and not unexciting race. They might easily have won, if they had not had a very exacting race in the final of the Grand that morning ; there was daylight between the boats until the mile post, where our crew began to creep up and were very nearly successful.

Of the Second boat little need be said. Stroke did his utmost to make them race, but the support he received did not come from the whole of the crew, and his efforts had necessarily little effect. They were entered for the Thames Cup but were beaten by Queens' in the first round fairly easily. Those who followed them were struck by the apathy some of them showed both before and during their race.

In conclusion we have once again to express our gratitude to those who entertained the various crews during training—no mean undertaking ; and also our admiration for Sir Henry

Howard who has once more proved his excellence as a coach. He had no easy job, and was not helped by the various interruptions which seem almost inevitable in a crew's training. Illness and the General Strike did their best to upset his plans, but he succeeded in bringing his crew to the top of their form by the eve of the races, though only those who have tried it will realise the difficulties of this seemingly easy task. He has now had the coaching of the First May and Henley boat for three years, and in that short space of time he has taken them up nine places (as far as possible) and won the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

Michaelmas Term, 1926.

OFFICERS :—

President—The Master. *Permanent Treasurer*—Mr. E. Cunningham.
First Boat Captain—G. M. Simmons. *Hon. Secretary*—R. A. Symonds.
Second Boat Captain—G. I. B. Dick. *Additional Captain*—L. V. Bevan.
Junior Treasurer—R. H. Baines.

THE composition of the Light Four this term presented some difficulty. Three of last year's May boat were available, but it was not easy to see how to use them to the best advantage. After many re-arrangements, in which three of the crew were successively tried at stroke, a final order was arrived at and proved apparently successful. Certainly in practice we did some quite useful times, and all might have been well if we had not been deprived of the attentions of Sir Henry Howard at a most critical part of our training. In the first round of the races we secured an easy win over Sidney Sussex, being able to drop our stroke to 25 over the latter half of the course. In the next round we met and were beaten by Christ's, after a hard and close race. We lost lengths by very bad steering over the first part of the course. We did not row well and were stopping the boat very badly, which is not surprising if there is any truth in the rumour that we were striking 44 coming up the Long Reach. It was a very poor exhibition of rowing and not at all the sort of thing we had every right to expect from our form during the practice weeks.

A Second Four was entered for the first time in many years, and once or twice gave the impression that it was capable of beating many other IV's entered for the races. It was found necessary to make a change in the order of rowing about a week before the races, R. G. Orr coming in at bow in place of T. E. Streatfield. They had very bad luck in the races, being beaten in the first round by Trinity Hall II after

a very close race. They held a slight lead at the Railway Bridge and would almost certainly have won had it not been for a crab at that point. They could not recover from the accident and just failed to get home.

1st IV.		2nd IV.	
bow	G. M. Simmons (Steers).	bow	R. G. Orr (Steers).
2	G. I. B. Dick.	2	R. G. Bentall.
3	R. A. Symonds.	3	R. H. Baines.
str.	L. V. Bevan.	str.	J. Peddie.
Steerer: F. T. Kitchin.		Steerer: P. L. Bushe-Fox.	
coach: Sir H. F. Howard.		coach: R. A. Symonds.	

The Pearson-Wright Sculls for Seniors resulted in a win for R. A. Symonds, our Colquhoun entrant, after a good race with J. H. M. Smith. The latter, rowing from second station, with J. Peddie at third, put up a very good show and held a lead until Ditton. At this point, rowing a considerably higher stroke than Symonds, he began to get very short and to wash out, eventually losing the race by a fair margin. Symonds, never putting in more than 22 a minute, kept a good length and took excellent corners, Grassy being particularly neat.

It was unfortunate that he was unable to enter for the "Colquhouns" the following week owing to an injured rib. This is the first time for many years that no entry has been received from L.M.B.C. We hope there will be a different tale to tell next year.

Of the "Crock" eights we can speak with some satisfaction. We were able to raise six crews, and after the necessary shuffling and levelling had taken place the boats began to settle down and show definite signs of improvement. We arranged for four days' racing, two days' of bumping races and two of time, the last two only to count in the result.

Unfortunately the second set of bumping races was made impossible by a thick fog; but the first day provided some good races although only one bump was made; this was certainly due to the fact that the crews were rather too widely spaced. On the Friday the first round of the time races took place and all crews rowed very well. One crew was unavoidably debarred from taking part by the inevitable absence of one man, so that three crews competed in the final on Saturday morning. A splendid race took place, particularly between the first two boats, ending in victory for "D" crew by five seconds. Apart from the amount of work in the crew, their victory was very largely due to their excellent steering which must have gained them several seconds. The runners-up, "B" crew, also rowed very well indeed and seemed

rather better together than the winners, but they lost through lacking the little extra bit of shove which is the only thing that keeps a boat running.

These races show that we have got a great deal of promising material in the club, which augurs very well for the Lents next term. This is especially heartening when we consider that the "Cocks" were chiefly composed of men who, when they came up, were distinctly hazy as to which end of the oar should be placed in the water. Only ten seniors were rowing, two in each of five of the six boats, and none in the sixth.

"D" Boat.

bow	R. W. Pope.	5	G. D. Emms.
2	D. W. Bucknell.	6	C. S. Hedley.
3	F. W. Cash.	7	G. B. Alexander.
4	D. S. Heesom.	str.	J. R. Southern.
cox: P. L. Bushe-Fox.			
coach: R. G. Bentall.			

Shortly after the beginning of the term a Clinker Four was sent out for practice, L. V. Bevan coaching. For some time they gave signs of having the possibilities of a fairly useful crew, but as the races drew nearer they had an unaccountable lapse, and although changes were made, it was finally decided not to enter them.

bow	R. A. Leftwich	11st.	8lbs.	3	J. H. Keast	...	12st.	12lbs.
2	C. S. Hedley	...	12st.	6lbs.	str.	J. D. G. Kellock	12st.	3lbs.
cox: R. J. Tothill 7st. 6lbs.								

The Trial Eights must be regarded with somewhat mixed feelings. It is true we have now three new Trial Caps, including a Freshman at Cox, but we hoped for rather more than that. D. H. Pullin rowed at "7" for a fortnight at the beginning of term; G. M. Simmons, G. I. B. Dick, J. Peddie and R. J. Tothill all appeared in the Lock-to-Lock trial, and the first two and the last named rowed at Ely and were awarded Trial Caps.

The Bateman Pairs, for which there were only two entries, were rowed on Tuesday, December 7th, and were won by 10 secs. in 8 mins. 57 secs., over the "Colquhoun" course, G. M. Simmons (bow) and G. I. B. Dick (Str.) beating J. Peddie (bow) and R. A. Symonds (Str.) after a good race.

The term after a very shaky beginning with the Light Fours holds promises of better things for the future. With the material which has come to the front during the "Cocks," and taking into consideration the comparatively low places at present occupied by our boats on the river, we might quite easily spring a few surprises next February. G.M.S.

THE HISTORY OF THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

NOW READY.

A new history of the Lady Margaret Boat Club has been published as a memento of the Centenary of the Club. It incorporates the original history published in 1890 and includes the years 1825 to 1926, finishing with the Chronicle of the Head of the River Crew of 1926.

It is well illustrated and is limited to 500 numbered copies. It has been edited by the Master of the College, Sir Robert Scott, published by the Johnian Society and printed by the Cambridge University Press. Price 15/- post free. It may be obtained either from the College Office or from the Secretary of the Johnian Society, E. W. R. Peterson, 5, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.

L. M. B. C.

BALANCE SHEET, 1925-1926.

£ s. d.				£ s. d.				
Balance at Bank, 30th				C.U.B.C.	...	83	0	0
September, 1925	29	1	7	Wages	...	169	7	5
From General Athletic				Help in Races, etc.	...	5	12	0
Club	...	630	0	Repairs and Mainten-				
Donations	...	10	0	ance	...	153	18	10
Entrance Fees	...	14	13	Boat Hire	...	14	0	0
Crews for C.U.B.C.	...	20	0	Oars	...	115	15	9
Henley a/c for Oars	...	5	0	Locks and Ferries	...	2	8	9
				Cam Conservancy	...	3	13	6
				Prizes	...	29	6	6
				Rates and Taxes	...	30	11	0
				Insurance	...	3	0	0
				Coal, Gas and Water	...	20	0	6
				Emblazoning	...	5	4	6
				Entrance Fees	...	3	3	0
				Sundries	...	3	6	8
				New Boat account	...	60	0	0
				Balance in hand	...	6	6	2
<hr/>				<hr/>				
£708 14 7				£708 14 7				

NEW BOAT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in Hand, 30th				New Convertible Eight	105	0	0
September, 1925 ...	134	12	2	Balance in Hand, 30th			
From general account	60	0	0	September, 1926 ...	89	12	2
	<u>£194</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£194</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Audited and found correct,

F. PURYER WHITE.
5.10.26.

OLD JOHNIAN HENLEY FUND.

To the EDITOR,

THE EAGLE MAGAZINE,

Dear Sir,—If you could see your way to publish this letter in the next issue of THE EAGLE I should be most grateful.

I want to appeal for an increase in the number of subscribers to the Old Johnian Henley Fund. To-day the number of subscribers is approximately half what it was in 1914, whereas the cost of sending a crew to Henley now is about 60 per cent. more than it was then.

A large number of old members of the College ceased to subscribe during the War, and have not renewed their subscriptions since.

At the present time the annual income of the Fund is just over £70 a year, of this about £30 comes from investments and the balance from annual subscriptions. I am most anxious to increase the income from subscriptions to £100 a year.

The men who ought to be the main supporters of the Fund are those who have rowed at Henley for the College since the Fund was started, and who have thus benefited by the Fund; but I am sorry to say that I find that of all those who have rowed at Henley since the War, only about 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. subscribe. This is certainly not as it should be. Every year one or two of the older subscribers die, and we need new subscribers to replace them.

Everyone connected with the College realises what splendid work the Fund has done for the College rowing.

The Fund was started early in 1913, at a time when we had not won an event at Henley since 1888. Between 1913 and 1925 inclusive, the College has won three times at Henley Regatta in spite of the fact that there was of course no racing during the War. Before 1913 we were not for financial reasons able to send a crew every other year on an average, but since then, with the assistance of the Fund, it has been possible to send to Henley any crew that was likely to do the College credit.

The simplest way to subscribe is by means of a Bankers' Order; this method saves a good deal of clerical work.

I shall be delighted to send a Bankers' Order to anyone who writes to me for one, and I have given a supply to the Rev. E. E. Raven, St. John's College, Cambridge, from whom they can also be obtained.

Yours truly,
G. L. DAY, *Hon. Sec.*

Cricket 1926

THIS season we have been considerably handicapped, both by wet weather at the beginning of the season and by the intervention of the General Strike. But what matches we have played showed a strong and promising side. Some excellent talent was discovered from an unusually large number of Freshmen, in fact so high a standard did they set and so uniform was the side that twelve colours had to be awarded including the seven old colours, of whom one or two were unable to play through the season owing to pressure of work or through indisposition. When at full strength our bowling was well up to the average and had plenty of variety. The batting was of high-class and sound down to number 11. Fielding in most cases was decidedly poor, though one or two shone out, particularly mid-off, who must possess a pair of hands like Rhinoceros hide. The results of the matches are somewhat disappointing as we were seldom at anything like full strength.

R.P.

Batting Averages.—

Position.	Name.	No. of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
1.	Crofts ...	3	3	190	101*	—
2.	Poore ...	4	2	88	45*	44
3.	Babb ...	8	2	249	78	41.5
4.	Carnegie Brown ...	4	—	110	43	27.5
5.	Harbinson ...	4	1	65	25*	20.6
6.	Jones ...	5	2	61	25	20.3
7.	Smith ...	6	1	94	31	18.8
8.	Gillespie ...	6	—	78	36	13.0
9.	Howland ...	2	—	21	17	10.5
10.	Sobey ...	1	—	8	8	8
11.	Watson ...	6	—	39	10	6.5
12.	Blaxton ...	5	—	32	21	6.4

* not out.

Bowling Averages :—

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Howland ...	14	4	24	3	8
Gillespie ...	13	1	84	7	10.6
Smith ...	110	39	233	19	12.3
Jones ...	75	20	217	17	12.8
Harbinson ...	63	15	183	11	16.6
Poore ...	44	4	175	6	29.6
Babb ...	39	8	148	3	49.0
Seabrook ...	17	3	42	0	—

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

Opponents.	Runs for.	Runs against.	Result.
Clare ...	268 for 7	171	Won.
Jesus ...	77 for 7	144 for 7	Drawn.
Felsted School ...	99	170	Lost.
Sidney Sussex ...	130 for 7	158	Won.
Trinity Hall ...	100 for 2	125	Drawn.
Bedford Modern School	136	238 for 3 dec.	Won.
Queens' ...	109 for 4	48	Drawn.
St. Catharine's ...	—	189	Won by 10 Wickets.
King's ...	133	186	Lost.

Won 4, Lost 2, Drawn 3.

Rugby Prospects

ALL games this term are necessarily but preparation for the Cup matches held next term. Matches, so far, have nevertheless produced gratifying results in an unbeaten record for the term.

The side has been greatly handicapped all the term by the absence of W. H. Sobey who has been playing for the Varsity and the only occasional appearances of F. J. Seabrook and A. N. Newell, also frequently occupied in higher circles.

Starting rather shakily, we only just managed to beat Christ's, Emmanuel, and draw with Jesus, but the team rapidly improved and beat a weakened Trinity side 51—4, Caius, St. Catherine's and an unbeaten Clare side 12—3. Perhaps our best tussle was the return match against Caius which we won 11—5.

Several valuable Freshers have been found. E. N. Avery and M. W. Lloyd Owen amongst the forwards have improved every game while T. E. Rodd and R. S. Lewis are a useful pair of halves, the latter with a genius for dropping goals. Of the Seniors, W. Simpson at back has been the most consistent player on the side, while the three-quarter problem is still unsolved owing to injuries all through the term. The forwards, rather individual at first, have gradually settled down into a really energetic and efficient pack of which R. D. K. Silby and G. Carnegie Brown are always conspicuous in the "loose" and I. C. Hill in the line-outs. The

formation of packing three, four with a loose forward winging has been tried this term with quite a measure of success.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary have been overwhelmed this term by having to cope with ninety people desiring games. The standard and keenness of games has consequently been raised owing to heavy competition and the amount of scratching has visibly decreased—a very good sign. Both Second and Third Fifteens have had some good games.

The side goes on tour to Newcastle immediately after the Varsity match and are playing Rockcliffe, Northern and Percy Park R.F.C. Our thanks are due to C. B. Gillespie and other Johnians for the excellent time they seem to be preparing for us when we arrive. W.W.S.

Association Football Club

Captain—C. R. Watson. *Secretary*—S. P. H. Cadman.

WE were fortunate this season in having eight old colours still in residence. Against this, however, must be placed the fact that considerably fewer people elected to play Soccer, consequently our 2nd and 3rd XI's were on the whole below normal.

Two Trials were held at the beginning of the Term, and showed that we had acquired several players of merit among the Freshmen.

After beating Emmanuel (2—0) and Selwyn (3—0) in preliminary games, we came to our first League Match against Trinity at home. The whole team gave a very good display, combining remarkably well for so early in the season, with the result that we were easily winners, as the score (7—2) indicates. The team on this occasion was R. Bruce-Johnston; W. A. S. Cole, J. B. Grubb; E. K. Kefford, R. Cairns, S. P. H. Cadman; S. Jones, T. C. Burgess, C. R. Watson, D. Foster-Smart, M. F. Rose.

Before any further matches occurred, however, Foster-Smart sustained a serious injury and was unable to play again during the term. This undoubtedly disorganised the forward line considerably, as Foster-Smart and Rose had rapidly settled down into an effective wing.

The next game was with Emmanuel (Away) and resulted in a draw 2—2. In this game our standard of play fell away very considerably from that shown against Trinity, and a draw rather favoured us. After this, however, we had a sequence of wins, recording victories over Queens' (4—2), Corpus (3—1), Downing (2—1), Trinity Hall (3—1) and Emmanuel (6—4). Then we received a set-back, Trinity defeating us 3—1 and Pembroke (5—1) in one week. Trinity, on the occasion of our second meeting, were a greatly improved team and thoroughly deserved their win. That, however, does not disguise the fact that we played badly, our combination being of a rudimentary nature.

Against Pembroke the team played if anything a little above their normal form, but were weak in front of goal; Pembroke, on the other hand, were very penetrative and scored 5 goals through excellent opportunism. In midfield play there was little to choose between the two teams.

These two defeats ruined any chance of our becoming League Champions, and naturally some of the interest vanished from the remaining matches. The best performance of the remaining weeks of term was to beat Downing 2—0 with a much depleted team. Against this must be recorded another defeat by Pembroke (3—1) and the dropping of a point to Corpus (0—0). Our League results were as follows:—

Played 14, Won 9, Lost 3, Drawn 2. Goals for 40, against 25.

At the end of the term, we carried out a successful tour in London, beating King's College, London 6—1; Bart's 4—3, and University College 3—2. A further account of the tour will appear in the next issue of *The Eagle*.

R. Bruce-Johnston and M. F. Rose were awarded 1st XI. colours. Mention should also be made of R. L. Green and E. J. Pullan who came into the team half-way through the term and kept their places to the end.

The 2nd XI. were curiously erratic, good wins being countered by surprising defeats. The result of our operations in League III was:—

Played 13, Won 4, Lost 7, Drawn 2.

Among the most constant members of the team may be mentioned H. E. Tyson, B. B. Jacob, F. Davies (who played several times for the 1st XI, and did well on the tour), and B. W. Vincent, who converted himself at short notice into a quite efficient goalkeeper.

Of the 3rd XI., not much need be said. They played several matches with varying results, and doubtless derived much pleasure therefrom. On the whole, a very successful and enjoyable term.

Hockey Club

THE Hockey Club came up at the beginning of the Term with despondent hearts, having only two of last years' colours available. It had been hoped that L. H. B. Light would stay a fourth year but unforeseen difficulties prevented this, and we had also been deserted by W. W. Sargent and G. Carnegie-Brown, who had abandoned the dull roundness of the hockey ball for the more exotic shape of the rugger ball.

However, we seem to have collected quite a good side, and even if we have not won as many matches as we might have liked we have made all our victors work hard for their drinks. We managed to beat Christ's, St. Catharine's, Trinity Hall and the Y.M.C.A., and to draw with Caius. Two away matches have been played; one an "A" team *v.* Peterborough H.C., probably the wettest game in history, just a few patches of land being visible at the end, and the other *v.* St. Thomas's Hospital at Chiswick. There was some unfortunate delay in starting this match, but when finally we did get going we had quite the best game of the Term and were very pleased at drawing (7—7) against a side containing an international, an old Oxford blue and several other players of note (including L. H. B. Light). The forwards on this occasion were absolutely at their best and G. Carnegie-Brown's energy on the right wing helped us a lot.

There are several good Freshmen up, of whom A. N. Skelton and G. S. Parsons played in the Freshmen's trial; A. N. Skelton has also played for the Wanderers, but in the last half of the Term has been too busy getting a Cross-country Blue to be able to play hockey at all. Worsley has done a lot of hard work at centre-forward and kept the line well together.

E. J. Current played in the Seniors' match and helped the 'Varsity to beat Southgate. He has been of enormous assistance to the College and at times is quite brilliant. D. G. C. Thomas has been very useful at left-back, thanks to his extraordinary skill at hitting the ball from any position.

As a side our strength is our defence. The attack could be improved by more accurate passing from the halves and greater use of the through pass by the forwards, but if we can put as much life into our play as we did against St. Thomas's we ought to get on all right in the League matches next term.

The 2nd XI. has had quite a successful term, winning more than half their games. Here again the defence is the best part and has at times been very good, though the forwards remain fairly consistently weak. There are now so many people playing hockey that the 3rd XI. has been made up of completely different people nearly every time, but they have managed to win a game or two. An extra ground has been

procured for next term which will probably be devoted solely to the 3rd XI., and it is hoped thus to be able to provide more exercise for the less skilful, though equally deserving members of the Club.
C. J. M.

Rugby Fives Club

FIVES has thriven in the College this term owing to the increased number of regular and occasional players.

A Freshers' Singles Tournament which was started early in the term remained unfinished, but served to show the varying ability of the players. Of the Freshers, M. Parkinson has played regularly in the 1st IV., and in the 2nd IV. J. K. P. Hadland, F. W. E. Ives and F. L. Crossley. An open Singles Tournament was won by G. A. Bell; unfortunately B. A. Babb, M. Parkinson and various other good players did not play.

That the standard of play in the College is high, is shown by the results of matches. Out of 6 matches, the 1st IV. has won 5 and lost 1; and the 2nd IV. has won all 3 matches played. Both teams have survived the first round of the Inter-Collegiate Knock-Out, the 1st IV. beating King's easily, the 2nd IV. Peterhouse 1st IV. by 11 points.

Musical Society

President—Professor Rapson.
Musical Director—Dr. Rootham.

Treasurer—Professor Creed.
Secretary—J. H. Lush.

UNFORTUNATELY we have no May Concert to chronicle this year, for we were forced to abandon it as a result of the General Strike.

During the Michaelmas Term, however, the Society has been active again; and the chorus is still rehearsing keenly.

We have had two Smoking Concerts—on October 21st and on November 11th. At the first of these, P. E. Vernon played Debussy's "Coin des Enfants," and J. C. McCormick sang some old English songs. Probably the most popular item was the singing (by J. C. McCormick, J. H. Lush, J. Butterworth and J. G. Moore) of two quartets by Dr. Rootham—"Jemima" and "Eight Bells." It was a first performance of "Eight Bells," which we hope to hear again at the May Concert.

At the second Concert two Freshmen, J. A. Beavan and E. W. Price, played very well in Greig's C. minor Violin Sonata. B. C. Nicholson, J. C. McCormick and J. B. Tracey sang some folk-songs, and J. Butterworth again pleased us with the "Sprightly Hautboy," in a Handel Sonata.

We are always glad to have fresh performers in the Smoking Concerts, and we shall, therefore, be grateful if any members who can perform works which they feel the College ought to hear will forsake their shyness and force themselves upon us.

J. H. L.

Debating Society

President—R. M. Scantlebury.

Secretary—J. G. Leathem.

Vice-President—R. E. Stevenson.

Treasurer—H. M. Foot.

WITH one noteworthy exception, the Debates in the Michaelmas Term were not particularly well attended. This was the more surprising, as the Society has expended vast sums on printing—to the partial exclusion of refreshment—and the officers are now wondering whether it really does pay to advertise.

Most of our motions have been of a semi-serious nature and the politicians have been kept at bay, except for a "post-mortem" examination of the fortunes of the Labour Party, which the House eventually decided to be alive and kicking. We discussed America with Clare College Debating Society, and Sidney Sussex College Debating Society very kindly invited us to a Debate on the tyranny of fashion. But our best meeting was undoubtedly that to which we welcomed Girton College Debating Society, to discuss the motion "That Toleration is Stagnation." We had a house of 78 and a most enjoyable evening concluded with three cheers for the visitors, given at the front gate.

The speaking has been good without being outstanding. The Freshmen have contributed their bit and some few show distinct promise, though several of the better speakers among the seniors have been very irregular in their attendance at the meetings of the Society.

At the last meeting of the Term the new officers for the Lent Term were elected as follows:

President.—Mr. J. G. Leathem.

Vice-President.—Mr. W. W. Sargent.

Secretary.—Mr. J. G. W. Woodman.

Treasurer.—Mr. K. Adam.

After the change of officers an impromptu Debate was held; several members found themselves called upon to make their maiden speeches upon a subject suddenly drawn from a hat. We hope the ordeal will not discourage them from attending our meetings next Term. There are several whom we should like to hear again.

J. G. L.

Historical Society

THREE meetings of this society have been held during the term. Mr. I. L. Evans opened the series when, on November 3rd, he gave an interesting interpretation of the "Austrian Revolution of 1848," in Mr. Previté-Orton's rooms. After sketching shortly but comprehensively the previous history of Austria, the speaker suggested that, to see the revolution in its correct aspect, the economic nature of the causes must be stressed. When the society met again on November 17th, R. H. Baines read a paper on "Chivalry" in the rooms of P. L. Bushe-Fox. The discussion which followed centred mainly on Medieval battle-tactics and on the place of women in the chivalric code. The last meeting of the term was held on October 1st in the rooms of M. J. Hayward, who described the work of "The Indian Administrator," a subject upon which he has first-hand information. Some of the rites practised in native villages had a significant anthropological interest, which, however, was not fully brought out in the discussion. The high standard of the papers given this term, and of the arguments which invariably followed, has been a particularly pleasing feature.

F.M.

Adams Society

DURING the Michaelmas Term three meetings of the Society were held. The first was in Mr. Cunningham's rooms, on Wednesday, 27th October. Mr. Newman read a paper on "The Mathematical Analysis of the Space Concept." He considered space as an infinite aggregate of points, having no connection at all with the physical space in which we exist. He showed that two spaces could be equivalent and introduced the dimension number of a space, proving it to be unique. A discussion followed during which

Mr. Newman denied that there would be nothing left of pure mathematics if the physical ideas underlying it were taken away.

The second meeting was held in J. G. Semple's rooms, on Wednesday, 17th November. R. P. Gillespie read a paper on "Direct Methods in the Calculus of Variations." He showed how the calculus of variations had arisen out of investigations of the maximum and minimum values of integrals along curves, and then proceeded to outline some methods of determining these values, giving examples. But most of the methods give results requiring an enormous amount of calculation in actual practice, and so are not of much practical use.

The third meeting was held in A. F. Crossley's rooms, on Wednesday, 1st December. N. F. Mott read a paper on "Infinite Numbers." He showed that the numbers of points on two lines of different lengths were equal, since a one-one correspondence could be established between them. A higher order of infinite number can be obtained, but as yet no relation between it and the number of points on a line has been definitely proved.

We have been pleased to welcome many new members this term. But there are still a number of Freshmen who have not yet joined the Society, and any of these who wish to do so are invited to the meetings next term.

K.B.S.

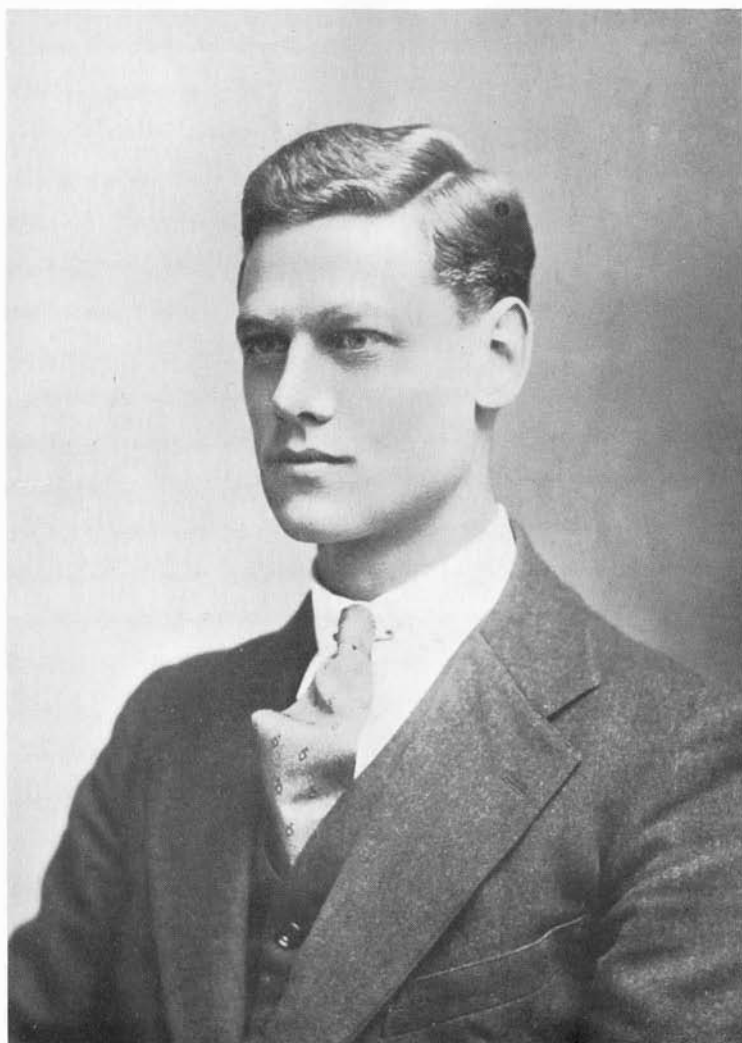
Chess Club

THERE was an astonishing influx of Seniors and Freshers this term. Of the Freshers, who were unsolicited by the customary propaganda, the most enthusiastic and successful have been E. H. Gordon and M. G. Kendall. The result of this renewed energy has been three wins and two draws in the five matches played, and we are cultivating an optimistic outlook for the Inter-Collegiate Shield Tournament next term.

A College League Tournament is progressing as well as can be expected for a new venture; it is noteworthy that twelve members of the Club entered for it.

Obituary

STEPHEN WALKER.



STEPHEN WALKER.

GREAT was the grief of all who knew Stephen Walker at Cambridge, when they heard of his sudden death at his home in Yorkshire, as a result of injury to his head sustained while playing in a practice Rugger match with his local club at Barnsley on Thursday, 26th August. He was taken at once to hospital and received every medical attention but never regaining consciousness he passed away peacefully on the morning of the 31st.

Four of his Johnian friends were able to attend the funeral at Kexborough, near Barnsley, on the following Thursday.

"Squeak," as he was generally known at Cambridge, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Walker, of Barnsley, where he was born on the 4th March, 1902.

In 1911 he went to Wakefield Grammar School and then to Mill Hill in September, 1915, leaving in 1919. He was School Junior Athletic Champion in 1917 and Captain of the School XV. in 1919.

On leaving School he entered Solicitor's Articles and began work with his father and uncle at Barnsley. After passing the Solicitors Intermediate examination he came to St. John's in October, 1922, and at once began the successful combination of work and games which were to have carried him so far.

Playing full-back in the University Rugby Freshman's Match, he was recognised as a sound and promising player. Later, he often represented the Varsity and also took part in the match between Yorkshire against the All Blacks. But acutely sensitive and highly strung, he seldom showed his true form in first class Rugby.

He was elected Secretary of the College Rugger team for the season 1923-4, becoming Captain in the following year. As Secretary he exerted the keenness, promptness and tact that are, unfortunately, seldom found in club secretaries, and organised in a businesslike way the most successful and enjoyable Rugger tour that the Club has probably ever had.

As Captain he was excellent and led the team through a most successful season, only two matches being lost in the

first half of the season. In the latter half of it, St. John's reached the semi-final in the College Competition.

He was elected a member of the Eagles Club and the Varsity XX Club in 1924, an honour which he fully deserved.

He read for the Law Tripos and with his many athletic ties he yet found time to take a very large interest in the social life of the College, as an editor of the Eagle, a leading light in the "Gadflies," a staunch cricketer and an occasional supporter of the College Debating Society when the subject for debate was in his line.

After getting a second class in his Tripos, he went down in June, 1925, and settled at Barnsley with his father.

He passed the new LL.B. and the Solicitors Final with honours last June and he was in charge of "the firm" for the first time while his father and uncle were on their holidays. It was then that the fatal accident occurred and the College was deprived of a very loyal and true friend while he was playing the game he loved so well.

With his unselfishness, chivalry and thoughtfulness for others, and with his most charming manner and ability to be cheerful at all times, suiting his mood to the requirements of the moment, he never failed to win the respect and affection of all with whom he came in touch, or to make friends wherever he went. His open manner and strong personality commanded spontaneous interest, respect and trust in even the most casual acquaintance. Yet modesty and dislike of self-advertisement forbade that he should ever create any stir in the sphere in which he lived.

As Secretary and Committee-man he possessed that dutifulness, punctuality and power of co-operating with others for the common good, which led him into many offices. His happy smile and general cheerfulness permeated the whole College and the healthy influence which he and his brother "Pip" exerted on us all, both on the Rugger field and about the College, can never be forgotten.

Such characters as Walker's contribute far more than we can possibly realise to the world's happiness, and the example which he set us must have helped us all; and now, somewhere, he carries on the beauty of his short but splendid life of duty carried out with such pluck, determination and human understanding.

J. G. K.

* * * *

An inspiring captain and a skilful player full of pluck and courage. He could always be relied on, and never let anyone down, either on the field or off. He loved his School and his College and at both he has left many friends, who will always remember him for his example, and his strength of character, and will honour him for the way in which he lived his life.

W. H. S.

* * * *

STEPHEN WALKER has passed from us on the threshold of a career full of promise. Of his brilliant achievements in College football others, who were his comrades in the game, have spoken. It is enough to add here that none of us who took part in the College matches as mere spectators ever saw him turn out on the playing field without feeling that the last line of defence was in the hands of one who could not only stem the fiercest attack, but could also turn defence into a penetrating counter-attack. But it was not merely in athletics that Walker made his personality felt. His simplicity and strength of character made him loved by everyone who knew him. He had not the slightest idea of thrusting himself forward as a leader of men or of deliberately ruling anyone, and it was precisely because his influence was so unconscious that it was all the more powerful, and that he became one of the outstanding men of the College. Mill Hill has sent many distinguished sons to St. John's, and Walker was among the best of a fine type of public school men. He was one of the first to pass the new LL.B. examination and he took honours in the Final Examination of the Law Society. He was very human and was interested in most things and in everything that concerned his College. His early death from a tragic accident in the game at which he was so expert throws into sharper relief the good that he did in his undergraduate years. Neither his contemporaries nor the staff of his College will forget that he maintained and added to the best traditions of St. John's.

P. H. W.

WILMOT HAWKESWORTH FAWKES.

Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes died suddenly at Spye Park, Chippenham, on May 29th, 1926, in his 80th year. He was President of the Johnian Society 1924-5. We take the following from *The Times* :—

Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes was in many ways a remarkable man. The second son of Major Richard Fawkes, born on December 22, 1846, he came of an ancient Yorkshire family, which has given many of its members to the Services. His near kinsman, Lieutenant Hawkesworth Fawkes, fought in the *Pearl's* Naval Brigade in the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded. The late Admiral entered the Navy in 1860. The greatest care was bestowed upon his education, and it was his good fortune to spend some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, though "the needs of the Navy" did not give him leisure to graduate. Afterwards he recalled, in evidence on naval education, the fact that Admirals Sir James Hope and Sir Alexander Milne spent their time at the universities when on half-pay. He kept touch with the university, which in 1913 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*.

Throughout his life he attached the greatest importance to education in the Navy, and endeavoured to inculcate in young officers his own love of literature, nature and art. It was his great fear that the scheme of educating naval cadets and midshipmen would by its youthful entry deprive them of the basis of a wider education. When he was in the West Indies he used to send his midshipmen into the gardens at Dominica, and they returned on board to write essays on what they had seen. At Athens, he himself took them ashore, and described to them the characteristics of Greek architecture. When he had his flag in the *Good Hope*, the midshipmen were a great success, because under his influence, the captain, commander and naval instructor looked after their studies from a larger standpoint than was customary. In that ship and in others he caused to be hung in his cabin selected examples from his fine collection of mezzotint portraits of famous naval officers, and it greatly pleased him to interest his shipmates in them. His tall figure, grave face, and courtly manner were expressive of the character of a high-minded officer of much learning and of fine qualities in the service and in society.

In 1867 Fawkes won his promotion to lieutenant by the meritorious examinations which he had passed in seamanship and gunnery at the Royal Naval College. He served in the Mediterranean for some years, being lieutenant of the *Prince Consort* and the *Research*. The first named of these was one

of the earliest of British ironclads after the launch of the French *Gloire*, and was a full-rigged broadside vessel, differing but little in external appearance from the ships of Nelson's time. The second was a converted wooden sloop. Thus Fawkes lived through the great revolution in naval shipbuilding and he served in or commanded nearly every principal class of ship before the Dreadnought era.

In March, 1880, he was promoted to commander, and was appointed to the *Northampton*, a partially belted cruiser, which flew the flag of that celebrated officer, Sir Leopold McClintock, Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station, and had the future Lord Fisher as her Captain. Admiral Sir Edmund Poe was one of her lieutenants. From this service Fawkes returned to take command of H.M. yacht *Osborne*, which he held for two years, and on June 30, 1886, was promoted to captain. He was generally recognised to be a capable, experienced, and thoughtful officer, and was accordingly chosen for the office of Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications, which he held in 1891-2. From this duty he went, in command of the *Mercury*, to the China Station, and was there during the China-Japan War. He was instrumental in the salvage of the four-masted English sailing-ship *Drumellian*, which had gone ashore at Tanega Island. At Nagasaki he made a friend of Admiral Ito, and out of this friendship arose a minor international episode. Admiral Fremantle, whose flag remained in the *Centurion* at Chemulpo, arrived with him in the *Mercury* off Wei-hai-Wei, where Admiral Ito's squadron was at the time. With Admiral Fremantle's approval, or perhaps without his disapproval, Captain Fawkes saluted the Japanese admiral's flag, the salute being promptly returned. It was afterwards publicly stated by Sir Edwin Arnold, and by some people in Japan, that this salute had given warning to the Chinese of the Japanese attack, and was contrary to neutrality, although the Japanese fleet was visible to the Chinese and the Japanese had no desire to conceal it. From this time onward, however, the British Fleet, while maintaining the most friendly relations with the Japanese and doing its best for our extensive trade with China, relaxed its observance of the Japanese movements. Fawkes characteristically deplored that the Admiralty provided no suitable library for the officers in the *Mercury*, nor indeed in the *Terrible*, to which he was removed in 1896. Afterwards he did much to further the supply of good literature to the Fleet.

On his return he was appointed private secretary to Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1897, and held office until 1899. At the beginning of that year he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria. His period at the Admiralty

was one of rapid expansion of the Fleet and the personnel and of exhaustive inquiry into the question of the training of junior officers, both matters on which Captain Fawkes had a trained judgment, and his chief found his services of great value. After having commanded the *Canopus* in the Mediterranean, he was promoted to flag rank, January 1, 1901. He continued to do useful work at the Admiralty, and was appointed to his first flag command in November, 1902, that of the Cruiser Squadron, his flag flying in the *Good Hope*.

It can hardly be said that Admiral Fawkes displayed high qualities as a squadron commander. In the manoeuvres of 1903 he commanded the armoured cruisers in the Br Fleet of Sir Arthur Wilson, and after highly interesting operations there followed the episode of his flagship being put out of action by Sir Baldwin Walker in the *Bacchante*. In the same year he received the K.C.V.O. He took no part in the eager naval controversies of 1903 and the succeeding years, but in 1905 he gave important evidence before the departmental committee on the extension of the new scheme of training for naval officers. Generally his view was sympathetic, but critical. He dissented from the removal of naval instructors and he lived to see them reinstated; he thought few lieutenants could direct adequately the education of young officers, and would have liked university graduates to go afloat at times to lecture to the officers. He summed up his position in the words, "I welcome the idea of general education for young officers, and I would add old—for it should be lifelong."

In 1905, having been promoted to vice-admiral in March, he was appointed to the Australian Command, with his Flag in the *Powerful*. He was an ideal Commander-in-Chief on the station, made himself highly popular with the Australian people, and was in full sympathy with the active steps which were being taken to co-ordinate the naval defences of the Empire. The Colonial Premiers visited Portsmouth in May, 1907, and in the following month the Commander-in-Chief on the station received the K.C.B. On his return Sir Wilmot Fawkes assumed the command at Plymouth, in April, 1908, with the acting rank of admiral, to which he was promoted in the following October. He held the Western Command for three years and retired in April 1911. At the Coronation of King George V. he was advanced to the honour of G.C.B. After his retirement he lived at Steel Cross, Crowborough, where he took an active and useful part in local affairs.

The Admiral married in 1875, Juliana, daughter of Mr. J. W. G. Spicer, of Spy Park, Wilts; she died in 1916.

HENRY LOWTHER CLARKE

The Most Rev. Henry Lowther Clarke, late Archbishop of Melbourne, died on June 23rd, 1926, aged 76.

The following notice is extracted from an article in *Theology* by his son, the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; his second son, the Rev. H. L. Clarke, vicar of Armley, Leeds, is a member of the College (B.A. 1904):—

Henry Lowther Clarke was born at Firbank Vicarage in Westmorland on November 23rd, 1850. He was educated at home by his father and, later, at the neighbouring Sedbergh School, then in low water as regards numbers and efficiency. But the old-fashioned classical discipline which he received from his father combined with his private study of mathematics formed intellectual habits which lasted a lifetime. From Sedbergh he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Sizar and Exhibitioner, being elected to a Foundation Scholarship after two years. His mother had been left a widow with five children. She took a little house in Cambridge, and on an income which never exceeded £300 a year sent her three sons to the University. What the burden meant to her may be gathered from a letter written to Henry Lowther, to be read after her death: "I hope she [your wife] may not be left with such a charge as I was; the responsibility is heavy. I trusted in God and I have been mercifully dealt with. I have gone to bed many a time half broken and hysterical, but I put my trust in God, and in the morning I felt a new creature, able to struggle with the coming day's work."

The future Bishop's life was necessarily Spartan. He refused all social invitations, for how could he return them? For St. John's he cherished a deep affection. He died just too soon to see its boat after 50 years go Head of the River in the May Races, which would have given him the keenest pleasure. Sedbergh, too, never had a more loyal son; fortunately he lived long enough to write her history.

After taking a high degree, Seventh Wrangler, in 1874, Henry Lowther Clarke was ordained, and served his first curacy in Hull. There he married Alice Lovell Kemp, of whom he said to one of his sons: "I was a raw lad from the North. I had character, intellect, initiative—that was all. Whatever I have of gentleness and manners I learned gradually from your mother." This was an over-statement—the natural refinement of his Northern home with its piety, simplicity, and intellectual interests was considerable—but none the less touching.

After two years in Hull he became Vicar of Hedon, six miles away, a tiny municipal borough with a minster-like

church. His life there can be summarized in his own words. "Every afternoon without fail I turned out at 2.30 and visited until 5. There were no services except on Sunday and on Wednesday, when I gave a Bible Reading in church to about 70 people. There were no meetings in the parish, and no clerical gatherings except once a year when the Rural Dean invited us to his house during the strawberry season." He would go on to contrast the heightened activities but, he believes, diminished efficiency of present-day clergy.

From Hedon he went to York, first to be a house-master at St. Peter's School, then to be Vicar of St. Martin's, Coney Street. The schoolmaster episode was his one failure. He had insufficient patience, at least at that period of his life, with the average boy. As a York Vicar he became a man of affairs, especially in regard to educational administration. There and at Dewsbury, in the West Riding, he was Chairman of the School Board, a Governor of several Secondary Schools, a founder of others, and a prime mover in the investigations which resulted in the Education Act of 1902. At Melbourne his interest in education had full scope, and he will long be remembered in Australia as a founder and benefactor of Church Schools. Education was a passion with him. Coming on both sides of a long line of "statesmen" (small Cumberland and Westmorland farmers owning their own land), he had a supreme sense of the value of the family, that each member should do his best to hand on the lamp. But he was large-minded enough to be almost equally keen on the education of other men's sons.

In 1902, when he was Vicar of Huddersfield, two Australian laymen were travelling through England on the look-out for a suitable man to recommend to their diocese as Bishop of Melbourne. Their choice fell on Henry Lowther Clarke. His consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the last public acts of Archbishop Temple.

The choice of the Committee was generally approved. The see had been administered for more than ten years by that great Bishop, James Moorhouse, afterwards of Manchester, who assisted in the consecration of Canon Clarke, and it was traditionally associated with a vigorous Broad Churchmanship, inclining to the Evangelical position, with which the new Bishop was definitely in sympathy. He was but 52 years old, and he possessed a great deal of experience of pastoral work in large industrial centres. In Australia Dr. Clarke showed, as was indeed expected, remarkable administrative ability and energy, especially in promoting popular education, and he also made a reputation as a preacher of exceptional gifts. Not long after his arrival the five dioceses in the State of Victoria were constituted an ecclesiastical province, and in 1905 the Bishop

of Melbourne, as Metropolitan, received the title of Archbishop. He took an active interest in the training of clergy, and was president of the Melbourne College of Divinity from 1911 to 1916, and a Fellow of the Australian College of Theology during his whole period in Australia. In 1904 he was appointed one of the six episcopal canons of the collegiate church of St. George the Martyr at Jerusalem, his stall being entitled Pisgah, and at his death he was the senior canon.

The Lambeth Conference of 1920 was the culmination of his official career. He took a prominent part on the Committee which dealt with Reunion, but saw the difficulties more plainly than most of the Bishops, thanks to his experience in Australia of negotiations between Anglicans and Presbyterians.

After the Conference, on his seventieth birthday, the Archbishop resigned his see. Having been responsible for a measure which practically compelled the clergy to retire at that age, he felt that no other course was possible. He bought a house at Lymington, Hampshire, in which Coventry Patmore had lived, and settled down to enjoy his newly-found leisure. After fifty years' cessation from classical studies he began Latin and Greek again, soaking himself in Virgil and Horace, and making a translation of the whole of Homer with his own hand. (An attempt to read Plato was unsuccessful.) This was partly for recreation, but partly also with a view to forming a literary style, in which respect he felt himself to be deficient. His *History of Sedbergh School* (1925) shows that Homer had taught him how to tell a story, and *Death and the Hereafter* (1926) is a model of a simple exposition of a great theme. Besides these books he wrote after his retirement a massive volume on *Constitutional Church Government* in the Anglican Communion (1925), and many pamphlets and articles on a variety of subjects, including the antiquities of Hampshire. So long as his health lasted he preached constantly both in the neighbourhood and at a distance. And he played his part as a wise and moderating counsellor in current Church movements, never seeking to overstep the limits necessarily imposed upon a retired bishop.

EDWIN ABBOTT ABBOTT

The Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, formerly Headmaster of the City of London School, Honorary Fellow of the College, died at Wellside, Well Walk, Hampstead, on October 12th, 1926, aged 87. He had been bedridden for more than seven

years. We take the following notice from *The Times* :—

Edwin Abbott Abbott was the son of Edwin Abbott, Headmaster of the Philological School, Marylebone, described by those who knew him as a man of strong personality. Born in London on December 20, 1838, Edwin Abbott the younger was sent to the City of London School in the early fifties, and left it as captain in 1857, with a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge. When, in 1861, he became Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and W. S. Aldis Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, to the City of London School fell quadruple honours such as had never come to any school in a single year. The Classical Tripos over, Abbott turned to Hebrew and New Testament Greek, and soon after was ordained in the Church of England. He was elected Fellow of St. John's in 1862, and 50 years afterwards Honorary Fellow, a distinction followed in the next year by his election as a Fellow of the British Academy. Other marks of public recognition were offered him, but declined.

His marriage in 1863 with Mary Rangeley, the daughter of a Derbyshire family, was the beginning of a long and happy wedded life, terminated only by Mrs. Abbott's death on February 5, 1919. A son and daughter maintained their father's high standard of scholarship; and that he was able to bring his great work to completion after 20 years of unremitting toil was due in large measure to the help he received from his accomplished and devoted daughter. She nursed him with equal devotion in his last years of disabling illness. Abbott was a student and an author from the first. Incidentally he was a preacher, incidentally a schoolmaster, and in both characters eminent; but he gave up preaching to husband his strength, and schoolmastering to husband his time.

For a term or two he was at King Edward's School, Birmingham, but an invitation from Percival drew him to Clifton. Thence, at the call of his own old Headmaster, Dr. G. F. W. Mortimer, he went up to London and was appointed to succeed him at the City of London School. At that time he was a clean-shaven young clergyman of 26, so youthful in appearance that he was at times mistaken for a junior member of his own Sixth. Twenty-four years of work placed him amongst the acknowledged heads of his profession, and made his school famous at the Universities. It has been publicly stated that Benson was most anxious to have Abbott as his successor at Wellington; Rugby also was pressed on him; and it is probable that he could have had any of the great public schools. But he preferred to retire to Hampstead to devote himself to the work that had attracted his youth and that gave full scope to his remarkable powers of critical and constructive scholarship.

Abbott was undoubtedly a great headmaster. Originality, freshness, and vigour were his in a degree far from common; but his pupils carried away most enduringly from his teaching a deep impression of an overmastering intellectual honesty and of the ruthless application of all available means to the discovery of truth. Abbott was a student of Bacon to some purpose. His direct teaching was confined to the three highest classes, but his influence was felt in every part of the school. He had the gifts of enthusiasm, of penetration into character, of fertility of resource, of clear and incisive speech. It has been truly said of him, "He always made the best of us and got the best out of us"; but he was sternness incarnate to the "slacker."

It was characteristic of Abbott to bring to the solution of every task every tool that he could find or fashion. When he determined to make the study of Shakespeare—for which special inducements existed in the school—a real thing, he tackled as a preliminary the apparent chaos of Elizabethan syntax. He published the first edition of his "Shakespearean Grammar" in 1870. This work, which involved heavy labour and untiring accuracy, placed him at once among the chief authorities in the matters treated. It was followed by "English Lessons for English People," in which he was assisted by his old friend and schoolfellow, J. R. Seeley. Then came an incomparable guide to teachers of the Bible called "Bible Lessons," and other small but solid and enduring schoolroom classics. In 1876 Abbott produced the fullest and best edition of Bacon's "Essays" yet published. Some of his views on Bacon's work and character were resented by Spedding, and a battle ensued in which the veteran but over-partial Baconian met a discriminating and well-equipped antagonist. A further book on "Bacon and Essex" was the immediate result, to be followed ten years later by "An Account of the Life and Works of Francis Bacon."

In 1877 the publication of "Through Nature to Christ, or Through the Illusion to the Truth," brought down a storm of hostile criticism because it defined for the first time that liberal attitude to theology which marked all his subsequent works. The year following he published anonymously a book of singular beauty, "Philochristus, or the Memoirs of a Disciple of the Lord," written in Elizabethan English, a style proper to "the highth of this great argument." Two other works of historical imagination followed, one intended to illustrate the spread of the Gospel in the time of St. Paul, and the other to depict the conflict of Christianity with Stoicism: "Onesimus" in 1882, and "Silanus the Christian" in 1906. A long article on "The Gospels," packed with facts, in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was

from his pen. To him also was due the plan of the elaborate "Synopticon," which old pupil and lifelong friend, W. G. Rushbrooke, afterwards headmaster of St. Olave's, carried out in detail in 1881. With Rushbrooke, also, he produced in 1884 the "Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels." In 1886 a realization of the difficulties presented to the would-be believer by the miraculous elements in the Bible story led to the series of letters to a young friend called "The Kernel and the Husk," dedicated "To the Doubters of this Generation and the Believers of the Next." And even this list does not exhaust the astonishing series of books written during the 24 years of headmastership in which nothing required by the day's business was left undone, nothing done except in the freshest way and after the ripest consideration.

The notable series of erudite books which came from his hand when he left the City of London School was preceded by a long and arduous study of Syriac and of the Rabbinical literature. Yet he found time to deal also with the interesting problems presented by the character and career of John Henry Newman and the varying accounts of the Death and Miracles of Thomas à Becket. The latter subject was an excursion into medieval history made to illustrate the development of miraculous story; the former was the result of a controversy in which he had become entangled and in which his intense passion for truth led him into what some regarded as unduly polemical iconoclasm.

The "Spirit on the Waters," published in 1897, but written long before, was an aphoristic summary, intended only for students, of the course of the Divine Revelation; it might be called a Manual of Theology for Thinkers. Not till eleven years after his retirement did he put out the first volume of the great work he had taken in hand, and he was then 62 years of age; but as there had been no haste, so there had been no rest. This book is called "Clue, a Guide through Greek and Hebrew Scripture," and was followed in rapid sequence by a series of volumes, solid and learned, amply justifying the promise of the first. To these he gave the general title of "Diatessarica."

To find a parallel to such single-hearted devotion to a scholar's task one must go back to the great scholars of a bygone age. And though little or no official recognition was ever given to Dr. Abbott's work by the authorities of his own Church, from the fit audience of the greatly learned he had ample recognition. On his 80th birthday he received a remarkable tribute in the form of an address signed by the two Archbishops and many Bishops and dignitaries of the Church of England as well as the leaders of the nonconforming Churches, the headmasters of most of the great schools of

the country, and most of the chief theological professors, besides men and women of eminence in various other pursuits.

Nothing has been said of his vivid and inspiring utterances in the pulpit, which those who heard him cannot forget. Bishop Percival said on one occasion, "Had Edwin Abbott been able to continue preaching, he would have been the greatest preacher in the English Church"; and a distinguished contemporary headmaster on another occasion declared, "I never met a man with so strong a passion for truth as Edwin Abbott." Abbott's greatness as teacher, preacher, and scholar was based on deep and lively human sympathies and an unquenchable passion for truth.

We have received the following reminiscences by an old friend:—

One of Abbott's earliest publication was a little work entitled "Bible Lessons" (1872), which had the honour of being commended by Bishop Thirlwall as showing "how this difficult duty of imparting a sound religious education may be effected." The book was a characteristic indication of his desire to bring into their right connexion the two things—education and divinity—to which his life was with such rare consistency of purpose devoted. The lines which he chose for the motto of his last book may be deemed to express a fundamental principle of his theology:—

"Since God made man so good—here stands my creed—
"God's good indeed."

His books on Bacon won the approval of the omniscient and critical Lord Acton, who styled him "notre premier Baconien" in a letter to Lady Blennerhassett.

His fixed habit of concentrating his attention and his prodigious powers of work on a few big things gave rise to the remark that he knew only three books well (if books is the right word)—the New Testament, Shakespeare and Bacon—and that with regard to many matters, both in literature and in life, which are well known to ordinary people, he was almost as ignorant as a child. In the "Life and Remains of R. H. Quick," edited by F. Storr (1899), the following evidently refers to Abbott:—"One of the ablest men and best workers I know gets to have a splendid accuracy of knowledge in the area on which he has worked, but shows astonishing ignorance when you go a step beyond." Elsewhere Quick compares Abbott with F. W. Walker, the famous High Master of St. Paul's and pronounces the latter to be the stronger man of the two in the arena of controversy, though "Abbott might beat him by agility," like a light-weight pugilist. Abbott, it appears, expected his sixth-form boys to do at least three hours' work in the evening, after the regular school day. At the same time his boys "have great liberty

of study, for they are treated like so many private pupils." Abbott, who relished Walker's half-cynical frankness of speech, used to relate how the latter showed him over his grand new school buildings at Hammersmith, and how, when he (Abbott) expressed his admiration of everything, and especially of the magnificent chemical laboratories, Walker replied:—"Yes, they are all very well in their way; but, as we two are alone here, I may venture to say (lowering his voice to a confidential whisper) that you and I know that this sort of thing is *not education*."

Among those who in certain ways influenced Abbott—for the most part he was singularly independent, while generous in acknowledging obligations—was the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, an intimate and life-long friend. Abbott's father was Davies's churchwarden at Christ Church. E. A. Abbott was for many years a member of the congregation, and sometimes preached. He had a natural gift of extemporaneous utterance, and his sermons were always listened to with keen interest. He showed in them a power of persuasive exposition and popular appeal of which he afterwards gave signal proof in his "Philochristus" and other works, and which is seldom found in combination with minute and profound learning. He was debarred from making fuller use of his faculty of eloquent speech in the pulpit or elsewhere by a chronic delicacy of the throat, which rendered it imprudent for him to add to the strain which his school work necessarily imposed upon his voice. In earlier days, when Abbott lived in St. John's Wood, his garden was the scene of little Saturday-afternoon lawn-tennis parties, of which some of his younger friends have pleasant recollections. This was the only form of bodily exercise or recreation, it is believed, in which Abbott could ever be induced to indulge.

People who met him out of school sometimes wondered whether the shy little man—as he seemed to be—could possess that power of keeping order and commanding respect without which other talents are almost useless to a schoolmaster. In point of fact he was a strict and highly efficient disciplinarian; it was a case of the triumph of mind—the *vivanda vis animi*—over matter. One heard how a noisy little mob of boys round the class-room door would be suddenly hushed into awe-struck stillness at the sound of the voice of the approaching headmaster:—

"He called

"Across the tumult, and the tumult fell!"

That he was able to inspire in his pupils, not only a wholesome fear, when necessary, but also the warmest admiration and gratitude has been made known to the world by testimonies and tributes of the most striking kind.

Reference must also be made to a book first published in 1884 entitled "Flatland, a Romance of Many Dimensions," by A. Square. This, as is well known, was written by Dr. Abbott. The original edition is now scarce, but a new edition, with an introduction by William Garnett, has recently been published by Basil Blackwell, of Oxford.

By his will Dr. Abbott left his theological MSS. and books to the College.

EDWARD SHIRLEY CHAPMAN (B.A. 1882), of Fairlie, Norfolk Road, Longueville, Sydney, New South Wales, and of Wynnestay, Tavistock Road, Croydon, Surrey, manager in Australia of the Employers' Liability Assurance Company, Ltd., died on December 31st, 1925, aged 66.

FREDERICK HYNE (B.A. 1897), late of 31, Brunswick Square, W., died at Lucerne on May 12th, 1926, aged 59.

RALPH SPENCER (B.A. 1883), of Netherwitton Hall, near Morpeth, Chairman of Directors of J. Spencer & Sons, Limited, steel manufacturers, Newburn-on-Tyne, died on August 23rd, 1926, aged 64. He played cricket for the University in 1881-3.

HENRY SIMPSON (B.A. 1888), of Mana-ha-ta, Brenchley, Kent, died at a nursing home on May 30th, 1926, from the results of a motor accident on March 30th. He graduated with a First Class in the Natural Sciences in 1888 and read medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, taking the M.B. and B.C. degrees and the diploma of M.R.C.S. He was assistant house-surgeon and clinical assistant dispenser of the Ear Department, St. Thomas's, and clinical assistant at the Evelina Hospital.

The Rev. JOHN CHARLES BALLETT FLETCHER (B.A. 1878), Vicar of North Mundham and Rector of Hunston, Sussex, Prebendary of Hova Ecclesia in Chichester Cathedral, died at North Mundham Vicarage on May 6th, 1926, aged 70. After a curacy at Cuckfield, he was appointed to North Mundham in 1882, remaining there for nearly 44 years. He became Surrogate for the Archdeacon of Chichester in 1893, Rural Dean of Selsey with Pagham in 1897, and Prebendary in 1918. Mr. Fletcher's father, John Ballett Fletcher, was a member of St. John's and took his degree in 1831, his brother William Holland Ballett Fletcher graduated from St. John's in 1875 and his nephew, John Holland Ballett Fletcher, son of William, also of St. John's (B.A. 1902), was killed in the War (see *Eagle*, vol. 37, p. 131).

The Rev. EDWARD HARTLEY (B.A. 1876), Rector of Sidestrand, Norfolk, Vicar of Christ Church, Isle of Dogs, from 1902 to 1920, died on July 25th, 1926.

The Rev. WILLIAM SAMUEL FREDERICK LONG (B.A. 1880), Rector of Ufford with Ashton and Bainton since 1922, died on September 5th, 1926. He was a scholar of the College and was 18th Wrangler in 1880. Ordained in 1887, he became vice-principal and then principal of Culham Training College. He afterwards held curacies at Willesden, Beckenham, Fulham and Walham Green and was Chaplain of Spelthorne St. Mary from 1910-14.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM WILFRED CORDEAUX, O.B.E. (Matric. 1879), died at Ashford on July 29th, 1926, aged 65. The son of Mr. John Cordeaux, of Great Coates, Lincolnshire, he was educated at Bute House, Petersham, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He served with the 21st Lancers in the Sudan campaign of 1898 under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartum. During the war he was employed at the Cavalry Record Office at Canterbury. He married Edith, daughter of Captain T. Hilton, late of the 19th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN ROBERT SANDWITH, Indian Army, retired (Matric. 1873), died at Weem, Aberfeldy, on April 9th, 1926, aged 72. He was the eldest son of Major-General John Pitcairn Sandwith and was first commissioned in 1876. He served in the later stages of the Second Afghan War, being in the march from Quetta to Kandahar, and received the medal. He reached his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1902, and retired in 1908.

JAN HENDRIK HESSELS (Hon. M.A. 1884) died at Bloemendaal, near Haarlem, on October 8th, 1926. Born at Haarlem, he came to England when a young man, and, late in life, became a British subject. He devoted himself to the pursuit of bibliographical and antiquarian research, and received from the University the degree of M.A. *honoris causa*; his output of work was prodigious, and the most valuable part of it was his studies on the history of printing in Holland. He was for long a familiar figure in the streets and libraries of Cambridge. Readers of *The Eagle* will remember his articles on the name of the College—"Coll. Sanct. Joh. not Coll. Div. Joh."

HORTON CLARIDGE ALLISON (Mus.B. 1877) died at 24, Park Range, Victoria Park, Manchester, on October 17th, 1926.

BENJAMIN WILLIAM GARDOM (B.A. 1870), third son of the late John William and Eliza Gardom, of Butterson Hall, Staffs., died at Devoto, Buenos Aires, of pneumonia, on October 22nd, 1926, in his 80th year.

EDWARD NORMAN MARSHALL (B.A. 1887), head-master of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, for the past 18 years, died on August 16th, 1926, aged 61. He was educated at Sedbergh and at St. John's, was formerly a master at Hemel Hempstead, at Loretto and at Manchester Grammar School.

RUSSELL TINNISWOOD RACE (B.A. 1901), a former Sheriff of Lincoln and head of the firm of Race, Hill and Co., Solicitors, Cornhill, Lincoln, died in 1926.

Dr. REGINALD WILLIAM PHILLIPS (B.A. 1884), Professor of Botany at University College of North Wales, Bangor, from 1884 to 1922, died at Leominster on December 2nd, 1926, aged 72. He was born at Talgarth, on October 15th, 1854, and was the son of Thomas Phillips, Registrar. He was educated at the Normal School, Bangor, and at St. John's College, where he graduated with a first class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1884. At the foundation of the North Wales University College, Bangor, he was appointed lecturer in Biology, and he remained here until his retirement in 1922. He was a member and vice-chairman of the Bangor School Board, a president of the North Wales Congregational Union, a member of the Merionethshire Education Committee and a J.P. for the County of Carnarvon. His published works include *Memoirs on Algae*.

College Notes

On Saturday, November 20th, 1926, the Rev. John Martin Creed, Fellow and Dean of the College, was elected into the Ely Professorship of Divinity. On December 4th he was duly installed in the Canonry in Ely Cathedral attached to the Professorship. Thus, once again, after a lapse of 51 years, the College has a Divinity Professor to the University among its Fellows.

The Rev. E. E. Raven, Fellow and Chaplain of the College, has been appointed Dean as from Christmas, 1926, in succession to Mr. Creed, and the Rev. J. S. Boys-Smith (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Chaplain and Director of Theological Studies.

Mr. C. W. Guillebaud (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Tutor, and has been re-elected into a Fellowship.

At the annual election on the Monday after All Saints, Mr. Thomas Alan Sinclair (B.A. 1922), University Reader in Classics, Birkbeck College, London University, was elected into a Fellowship.

The following members of the College were appointed to University Lectureships under the New University Statutes as from October, 1926 :—

Classics.—Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. Sikes.

Divinity.—Mr. Creed.

Music.—Dr. Rootham.

Economics and Politics.—Mr. Evans, Mr. Guillebaud.

History.—Mr. Benians, Mr. Z. N. Brooke (now of Caius).

Law.—Dr. Winfield.

Engineering.—Mr. Lees (Hopkinson Lectureship in Thermodynamics), Mr. Peake.

Mathematics.—Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. White.

Chemistry.—Mr. Palmer.

Agriculture.—Mr. Engledow, Mr. Yule (Statistics).

Botany.—Mr. Briggs.

Geology.—Mr. H. Woods.

Zoology.—Mr. Brindley (Demonstratorship).

Experimental Psychology.—Mr. H. Banister.

The Secretary of the Appointments Committee, which was entrusted with appointments to University Lectureships and Demonstratorships, was Mr. F. P. White.

Dr. J. R. Tanner has been appointed Deputy for the Regius Professor of Modern History for the academical year 1926-7.

Mr. T. W. Wormell (B.A. 1925) has been appointed Observer in Meteorological Physics at the Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge; he has also obtained the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London, with first-class honours in Physics.

The following University Prizes and Studentships have been awarded to members of the College :—

The John Bernard Seely Prize for Aeronautics to R. E. Stevenson (Matric. 1924).

The Frank Smart Prize for Zoology to H. P. Hutchinson (B.A. 1926).

A John Winbolt Prize for Engineering to R. J. Smith (B.A. 1924).

A Davison Scholarship at Yale to A. Macdonald (Matric. 1924), an Editor of THE EAGLE.

A Procter Visiting Fellowship at Princeton University to N. H. France (B.A. 1926).

The Anthony Wilkin Studentship in Ethnology to Gregory Bateson (B.A. 1926).

A grant from the Craven Fund has been made to H. H. Scullard (B.A. 1926).

Mr. H. C. Stanford (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Secretary of the University Library, Cambridge.

The following members of the College have obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University :—

F. H. Constable (Chemistry), P. A. M. Dirac and D. R. Hartree (Physics), G. R. Potter (History), E. J. B. Willey (Chemistry).

The (College) Adams Memorial Prize has been awarded to J. C. Semple; the essay of A. F. Crossley is commended.

On his retirement Professor J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1881) has been given the title of Emeritus Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of London.

Mr. T. A. A. Broadbent (B.A. 1924) has been appointed lecturer in mathematics in the University of Reading, and Mr. W. V. D. Hodge (B.A. 1925) lecturer in mathematics in the University of Bristol.

Mr. A. B. Johnston (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Principal of the Nobel College, Masulipatam and elected a member of the Syndicate and Chairman of the Board of Studies in English in the new Andhra University.

Mr. J. T. Combridge (B.A. 1921) has been appointed an assistant lecturer in mathematics at King's College, London.

Mr. H. Lyn Harris (B.A. 1914) has been appointed principal of St. Christopher School, Letchworth, a large co-educational boarding and day school.

Dr. J. R. C. Greenlees (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Headmaster of Loretto School, Musselburgh. He is an old Loretto boy and a Scottish Rugby International.

Dr. P. E. Shaw (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Professor of Physics at University College, Nottingham.

Sir Humphry Rolleston, Regius Professor of Physic, has been elected as the Representative of the University of Cambridge on the General Medical Council.

Mr. Oswald Longstaff Prowde (B.A. 1904), Resident Engineer, Gezira Irrigation Scheme, Makwar, Sudan, has received from the King of Egypt the Order of Ismail, Insignia of the Third Class.

Mr. Patimarapat Keluni Nambyar (B.A. 1893) has been appointed a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

Mr. W. Massy Royds (B.A. 1900) has been appointed H.M. Consul-General for the Consular District of Kobe, Japan.

At the bi-centenary of the founding of the Faculty of Medicine at Edinburgh, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Professor J. T. Wilson, Fellow of the College.

The Kelvin Medal has been awarded to Sir Charles Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College. The Medal is given as a mark of distinction for engineering work in the field with which Kelvin was identified. It is awarded every three years after consultation with the world's principal engineering institutions, and by a final selection by the officers of eight of the leading British technical societies. During a recent period an improved type of marine turbine installation, with which Sir Charles has been closely associated, has been evolved and is being tested on the King George IV, which has been built for service on the Clyde.

Colonel the Hon. Sir James Allen (B.A. 1878), High Commissioner for New Zealand, was the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute at luncheon on June 10th, 1926, at the Hotel Victoria, on the occasion of his impending retirement from the High Commissionership. Tributes to Sir James Allen's great services were paid by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, by Sir Frederick Lugard and by Sir Charles Lucas.

Professor W. W. C. Topley (B.A. 1907) has been appointed Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at the University of London at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Mr. L. H. Titterton (B.A. 1923) is now Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Dr. J. H. E. Crees (B.A. 1904), Headmaster of the Cathedral School, Hereford, has been co-opted as one of the Oxford Delegates (the Board which manages the Oxford Local Examinations).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, on November 11th, 1926, the De Morgan Medal was presented to Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885). At the

same meeting, Mr. F. P. White (B.A. 1915) was elected a Secretary, and Professor H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887) a member of the Council.

The Rumford Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded to Sir Arthur Schuster (Hon. Sc.D. 1904) for his services to Physical Science, especially in the subjects of optics and terrestrial magnetism.

A joint committee representing the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Physical Society, and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society has made the first award of the Bruce Memorial Prize to Mr. James Mann Wordie, of St. John's College, Cambridge, for his geological and oceanographical work in Arctic and Antarctic regions. Mr. Wordie was a member of the Shackleton expedition of 1914-16, and accompanied Dr. Bruce to Spitsbergen in 1919 and 1920. In 1923 his attempt to reach the east coast of Greenland was frustrated by heavy pack ice. He has made valuable contributions to the knowledge of ice-formation at sea, of bottom deposits of Antarctic seas, and of Arctic geology. The Bruce Prize, founded to commemorate the work of Dr. W. S. Bruce, is awarded biennially for notable contributions to science, the outcome of personal visits to Polar regions, its object being to stimulate further exploration.

Up to the present, the Editors of THE EAGLE have been unable to extract from Mr. Wordie an account of his successful expedition to the east coast of Greenland in the Long Vacation, 1926.

As a result of the Civil Service Examination held in August, 1926, Mr. C. H. Hartwell (B.A. 1925) has been appointed to an Eastern Cadetship, and Mr. P. Broad (B.A. 1924) has received an appointment in the Foreign Office.

Mr. M. F. A. Keen (B.A. 1926) has been selected as a Probationer in the Sudan Political Service.

Mr. W. F. Whiting has received an appointment with the Sales Department, Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Ltd.

At the Quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 29th, 1926, Dr. P. C. Varrier Jones (B.A. 1905) was appointed Mitchell Lecturer for 1927 and licence to practice was granted to Mr. R. D. W. Butler (B.A. 1922).

The Diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons was conferred upon Mr. H. Barbash (B.A. 1917), St. Bart's., on June 10th, 1926.

Mr. M. J. Harker (B.A. 1923) and Mr. G. M. Tanner (B.A. 1923) have been appointed House-Surgeons at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Mr. F. B. Baker (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Chief Mathematical Master at Malvern.

Mr. P. Fletcher (B.A. 1925) has been appointed to a Mathematical Mastership at Marlborough College.

Mr. A. R. B. Thomas (B.A. 1926) has been appointed to a Mastership at Blundell's School, Tiverton.

Mr. A. L. Thurman (B.A. 1926) has been appointed to a Mastership at Queen's College, Nassau, Bahamas.

Mr. G. S. Mahajani (B.A. 1924) is returning to India as Professor of Mathematics in Ferguson College, Poona.

The Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Limited, has presented to the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), some 300 fossil shells, collected from the Miocene rocks of the Suez district by Mr. W. A. MacFadyen (B.A. 1917), who has added to the value of the gift by his study and determination of the specimens.

Mr. R. E. Holttum (B.A. 1920), Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, is home on leave until July, 1927.

The Rev. J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Canon of Worcester, has retired from his canonry. The leading residents in Worcestershire, including the Prime Minister, the past and present Lords-Lieutenant of the County (Lord Coventry and Lord Cobham), Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor of Worcester, the Abbess of Stanbrook, the Presidents of the Archæological and Historical Societies of Worcestershire, and about 250 others, presented him with an address, illuminated by Mr. G. Byrne Phillips, of Worcester, and with "a cheque collected not in large sums but by small sums from a number of grateful folk."

The Rev. C. Middleton (B.A. 1888), Vicar of St. John's, Birkdale, Southport, has resigned.

The Rev. A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Rector of Great Oakley, near Harwich, has been appointed an inspector in religious knowledge for schools in the Chelmsford diocese.

The Rev. W. A. Briggs (B.A. 1903), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed to *Columbine* for Port Edgar Base and R.N. Hospital, South Queensferry.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced :—

The Rev. G. A. Hopkins (B.A. 1902), Vicar of Lydbrook, Ross-on-Wye, to be Rector of Houghton Conquest with Houghton Gildaple—a College living.

The Rev. H. J. Lerigo (B.A. 1882), Vicar of Llangynllo, Radnorshire, to be Rural Dean of Melineth-sub-Ithon.

The Rev. E. L. Gorst (B.A. 1893), Vicar of Bickley, to be an Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral.

The Rev. C. W. Ford (B.A. 1890), Vicar of Selling, Kent, to be Rector of Stanford-on-Soar, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. G. S. Osborn (B.A. 1894), Rector of Holy Trinity, Stirling, to be Vicar of St. Margaret, Prestwich, Manchester.

The Rev. C. H. Goodall (B.A. 1898), Vicar of St. Crispin, Bermondsey, to be Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich.

The Rev. J. Hardingham (B.A. 1903), Chaplain to Brentwood School, to be Vicar of Wenhaston, Suffolk.

The Rev. Kenneth Clarke (B.A. 1896), Vicar of Bognor, to be Rural Dean of Selsey.

The Rev. H. T. Mogridge (B.A. 1913), Rector of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, to be Rector of Aldrington, near Hove (by exchange).

The Rev. F. C. Oakley (B.A. 1911), Rector of Booton, to be Rector of Necton, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. C. Makinson (B.A. 1913), Secretary to the Sheffield Diocesan Board of Finance, to be Vicar of St. Timothy, Crookes, Sheffield—a living in the gift of the Sheffield City Burgess.

The Rev. C. P. Way (B.A. 1892), Vicar of Henbury, to be an Honorary Canon in Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev. C. H. Ritchie (B.A. 1910), Curate of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, to be Rector to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh.

The Rev. W. P. G. McCormick (B.A. 1899), vicar of Croydon, has been appointed vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.

The Rev. A. Coore (B.A. 1894), late of the Cambridge University Mission to Delhi, to be Rector of Ufford-cum-Bainton—a College living.

The following members of the College have been ordained :—

On Trinity Sunday, 30th May, 1926 : Mr. E. N. B. Chapman (B.A. 1923), Ridley Hall, ordained Priest in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. J. S. Boys-Smith (B.A. 1922), Westcott House, ordained Deacon in Birmingham and licensed to

Sutton Coldfield. Mr. W. H. Dew (B.A. 1924), Westcott House, ordained Deacon at Southwell and licensed to St. Mary's, Nottingham.

On 26th September, 1926: Mr. F. M. Eagles (B.A. 1924), King's College, London, Head of the Maurice Hostel (Men's House), ordained Deacon in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Willesden.

On 19th September, 1926: Mr. O. R. Fulljames (B.A. 1923), Ridley Hall, ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Southwark and licensed to St. John the Evangelist, Redhill.

On 19th December, 1926: Mr. W. G. A. Griffith (B.A. 1921), ordained Deacon in York Cathedral and licensed to St. John and St. Martin, Beverley. Mr. G. M. Guinness (B.A. 1924), ordained Priest in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. T. E. Benson (B.A. 1924), ordained Priest in the Parish Church, Cuddesdon. Mr. D. M. Sale (B.A. 1924), Ridley Hall, ordained Deacon in Rochester Cathedral and licensed to St. James, Tunbridge Wells. Mr. J. S. B. Stopford (B.A. 1923), ordained Deacon at Newcastle and licensed to Rothbury. Mr. P. N. H. Palmer (B.A. 1924), ordained Priest at Norwich.

A mural tablet has been placed in the Parish Church of Swaffham, Norfolk, in memory of Henry Lee Warner (B.A. 1864), who died on November 8th, 1925 (see EAGLE, vol. 44, p. 207). The Tablet is of bronze and has been erected on the north wall of the chancel: it bears the inscription:—

"To the glory of God and in grateful memory of Henry Lee Warner, for 25 years Governor and Chairman of the Governors of Hamond's School, who died November 8th, 1925. This Memorial has been raised by members of the school in appreciation of the love and regard he always showed to them both as individuals and as a school."

The Bishop of Norwich, who unveiled and dedicated the tablet, quoted from a letter which he had received from Sir Austen Chamberlain, who wrote: "It is hard to put into words my love and reverence for a man of such fine character and unselfish devotion to whatever work he took in hand. After my father, I owe to him more than to any man. He was a living embodiment of the best traditions of Rugby, and of that type of character which we associate with all that is finest in our public schools. To me in my Rugby days, as to so many others, he was at once an example, an inspiration, an incentive and a friend, and to the end of his life my affection for him was one of the deepest feelings of my heart."

Marriages—

Edward L. Davison (B.A. 1921), to Natalie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Weiner, of New York City, U.S.A.—April 27th, 1926, in New York.

William George Constable (B.A. 1909), of the National Gallery, to Olivia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carson-Roberts, of 20, Mallord Street, Chelsea—May 29th, 1926, at Holy Trinity, Brompton.

Edward Nowel Bewes Chapman (B.A. 1923), youngest son of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colchester, to Mildred Mallord, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mallord Turner, of 22, Dawson Place, W. 2.—June 1st, 1926, at St. Matthews, Bayswater.

Gerald Arthur Bingley (B.A. 1914), to Mildred Helen Gardiner, daughter of the late Mr. John Alexander Gardiner, of Tiptree, Essex—June 5th, 1926, at St. Nicholas, Southfleet, Kent.

Oliver Gray (B.A. 1921), younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Albert A. Gray, of Glasgow, to Marjorie Howard, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Carr—June 12th, 1926, at Hampstead.

John Francis Lovel Southam (B.A. 1901), Vicar of Portsea to Gwynneth Brenda Rawlinson, twin daughter of the late Charles W. Rawlinson, of Court House, Winchfield—August 5th, 1926, at St. Nicholas, Guildford.

Rowland Pocock Dodd (B.A. 1908), Civil Chaplain at Cawnpore, to Leila K. Rawlinson—September, 1926, at Banstead.

Laurence Hilary Macklin (B.A. 1924), son of the late Rev. H. W. Macklin, of Houghton Conquest, to Alice Dumergue, elder daughter of Canon and Mrs. Tait, Rickey Hall, Cambridge—November 19th, 1926, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

COLLEGE AWARDS, 1926.

THE EAGLE

PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Redman, R. A., Smith, T. K. (br. equal).

CAMA PRIZE.

Ds Raghavan, T. N. C. S.

ESSAY PRIZES.

1st year, Lush, J. H.

GRAVES PRIZE.

Hawton, J. M. K.

HAWKESLEY BURBURY PRIZE (for Greek Verse).

Denny, G. A. W., Howland, R. L. (br. equal).

HENRY HUMPHREYS PRIZE.

Ds Cockcroft, J. D.

HOCKIN PRIZE (for Physics).

Mott, N. F.

READING PRIZES.

(1) Howland, R. L. ; (2) Stevenson, R. F.

PRIZES AWARDED ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Intercollegiate.

Tripos Part I.

Tripos Part II.

MATHEMATICS.

Semple, J. G., Wright's Prize.

Bird, F. G.
Keast, J. H.Lewis, F. S.
Mott, N. F.
Pollard, M. J., Hughes Prize.
Robson, R.

Rowlands, E. C., Wright's Prize.

Stout, A.
Westlake, H. D.
Leathem, J. G.
Lyons, N. G.
Somerville, R.
Tait, C. W.
Long, R. S.

CLASSICS.

Campbell, D. J.
Howland, R. L.
Macdonald, A.
Newell, A. N.Hawton, J. M. K.
Scullard, H. H., Wright's Prize.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Cadman, S. P. H.
Clark, R. E. D.
Davies, F.
Emms, G. D.
Webb, A. H.Bradley, R. S., Wright's Prize.
Hutchinson, H. P.
Taylor, H.
Vernon, P. E.

HISTORY.

Butler, F. J.
Shepherd, L. J. V.
Winter, J. L. H.

Milner, F., Wright's Prize.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Tripos.

Bateson, G.
Leakey, L. S. B.

ENGLISH.

Tripos.

Hencken, H. O'N.
Sewell, J. E., Hughes Prize.

MORAL SCIENCE.

Intercollegiate.

Petit, D. J.
Pullan, E. J. McD.

THE EAGLE

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES.

Intercollegiate.

Kellock, J. D. G. *Tripes.*
 Marchant, H. S., *Wright's Prize.*
 Moore, J. G. Barrett, W. P. F.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

Intercollegiate.

Dick, G. I. B.
 Morreau, C. J.
 Sayles, H. S., *Wright's Prize.*
Tripes.
 Durley, T. C.
 Stevenson, R. E., *Wright's Prize.*

LAW.

Qualifying Examination.

Chamberlain, J. R.
 Sadler, E. J.
 Tarn, T. C. B.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS:—Barrett, W. P., Bradley, R. S., Dick, G. I. B., Durley, T. C., Hencken, H. O'N., Hutchinson, H. P., Marshall, R., Milner, F., Newberry, G. W., Newell, A. N., Robson, R., Sayles, H. S., Scullard, H. H., Taylor, H., Vernon, P. E.

ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS:—Campbell, D. J., Chamberlain, J. R., Davies, F., Long, R. S., Lyon, N. G., Petit, D. J., Pullan, E. J., McD., Rowlands, E. C., Shepherd, L. J. V., Tarn, T. C. B., Winter, J. L. H.

ELECTED TO HOARE EXHIBITION:—Semple, J. G.

" " HUGHES EXHIBITION:—Hollingworth, H. N.

STRATHCONA.

Bateson, G., Sewell, J. E., Ds Wormell, T. W.

NADEN DIVINITY.

Lewis, F. S.

STUDENTSHIPS.

PHILIP BAYLIS.

Ds Goldstein, S., Ds Mahajani, G. S.

HUTCHINSON.

Leakey, L. S. B.

SLATER.

Redman, R. O.

MACMAHON LAW.

Ds Lourie, A., Ds Fyze, A. A. A.

TAYLOR.

Ds Cockcroft, J. D., Leakey, L. S. B.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, DECEMBER, 1925.

Scholarships of £80:

<i>(for Mathematics)</i>	...	...	Lewis, I. L. (Hackney Downs Secondary School)
<i>(for Classics)</i>	...	...	Shannon, G. E. B. (Wellington College)
<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i>	...	...	Wilson, R. H. (Barnard Castle School)
<i>(for Classics)</i>	...	...	Wormell, D. E. W. (Perse School)
<i>(for History)</i>	...	...	Adam, K. (Nottingham High School)
<i>(for History)</i>	...	...	Smith, H. P. (Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith)

Scholarship of £60:

<i>(for Mathematics)</i>	...	...	Archibald, J. W. (Manchester Grammar School)
<i>(for Mathematics and Physics)</i>	...	...	Dunkley, K. L. (Hymers College, Hull)
<i>(for Classics)</i>	...	...	Earl, L. R. F. (Oakham School)
<i>(for Classics)</i>	...	...	Platt, C. J. (Shrewsbury School)
<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i>	...	...	Astbury, N. F. (Longton High School)
<i>(for Modern Languages)</i>	...	...	Blenkinsop, J. R. (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne)

Exhibitions of £40 :

<i>(for Mathematics)</i> ...	...	Kendal, M. G. (Derby Central School)
<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i> ...	...	Pope, R. W. (St. Paul's School)
<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i> ...	...	Everett, L. S. (Plymouth College)
<i>(for History)</i> ...	...	Avery, E. N. (Sedbergh School)
<i>(for Modern Languages)</i> ...	...	Rushworth, L. L. S. (Manchester Grammar School)
<i>(for Modern Languages)</i> ...	...	Lydall, E. F. (Marlborough College)

Honorary Exhibition :

<i>(for Modern Languages)</i>	Wraith, L. D. G. (Marlborough College)
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Patchett Scholarship :

<i>(for Classics)</i>	Burgess, T. C. (Manchester Grammar School)
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CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS AND SIZARSHIPS, JUNE, 1926.

Open Exhibition of £70 :

<i>(for Mathematics)</i>	Gordon, E. H. (Sir Joseph Williamson's School, Rochester)
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Open Exhibition of £60 :

<i>(for Mathematics)</i>	Patterson, A. (Queen's University, Belfast)
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Open Exhibitions of £40 :

<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i>	Beavan, J. A. (Cardiff High School)
<i>(for Natural Sciences)</i> ...	...	Trowell, O. A. (King Edward's School, Birmingham)
<i>(for Classics)</i> ...	...	Warner, W. J. N. (Bradford Grammar School)

To Downian Sizarships :

Macdonald, A. R. (Fettes College, Edinburgh)
Oades, R. C. (King Edward's School, Birmingham)
Taylor, T. C. (Stamford School)

To Close Exhibitions :

<i>Lupton and Hebblethwaite</i> ...	...	Avery, E. N. (Sedbergh School)
<i>Archdeacon Johnson...</i> ...	...	Earl, L. R. F. (Oakham School)
<i>Downan</i> ...	...	Marshall, H. N. (Pocklington School)
" ...	...	Sparrow, T. W. F. (Pocklington School)
<i>Munster</i> ...	...	Brereton, J. J. (Oundle School)
<i>Somerset</i> ...	...	Tanner, H. B. (Hereford Cathedral School)
" ...	...	Smith, J. A. W. (Hereford Cathedral School)

Johniana

Sir Walter Raleigh to John Sampson, 12th June, 1912 :
(Roman Dialect of the Gypsies of Wales)—

“ Donald will be a great help. He has almost given up his other 37 languages, and uses only all-wool, five-star Romany when he orders a drink. Unfortunately he hardly ever orders a drink ”

Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1926, vol. 2, p. 379.

The Modern Crook—

Inspector McColl of the C.I.D. interrupts a dinner party to arrest Sinclair Vereker, the “ Cat Burglar,” who “ while at Cambridge was a notable Rugger Blue and a still more brilliant climber.”

“ It is ridiculous—a case of mistaken identity, surely ? ” protested one of the guests. “ My young friend is a graduate of St. John’s—— ” “ Quite so. I am a Pembroke man myself,” replied McColl. “ Good evening, gentlemen. Now, Vereker, trot along, please.”

From *The Stronger Hand*, by John Goodwin, 1926, p. 23.

