

THE EAGLE

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

THE EAGLE

VOL. XLVI

June 1930

No. 205

TWO PARTINGS

I

My footsteps echo slowly down the stairs;
A pause
and the front door shuts with a dull slam,
And you are left alone in the empty house.

II

Our eyes strain to each other as the train sweeps from the
station,
Crying out mutely against the necessity of separation,
Calling each to the other in a kind of desperate chorus.

The link snaps. We that were one are suddenly snatched
asunder,
Two diverse units; and, with a rush of helpless wonder
We each turn blankly to face the unknown life before us.

K. H. J.

RICHARD EBERHART*

Of last year's Cambridge poets the most interesting figures, in very different ways, were Empson and Eberhart. Empson approaches the kind of poetic sensibility exemplified in Donne, whereas Eberhart's is a simpler and more direct sensibility; Empson is a poet of possibilities rather than performance at present, but Eberhart's development is complete. Their respective attitudes to the reader point the contrast between them; Empson in *Letter IV* for instance is aware of his audience, but in rather an

* *A Bravery of Earth*, by Richard Eberhart. (Cape. 5s.)



G. G. COULTON, LITT.D., F.B.A.

insolent way; the consciousness of an audience seems an essential part of Empson's attitude; he makes no concession to his readers, but he cannot write without them. Eberhart's work suggests that he is not aware of an audience at all, and as a result he is at times not critical enough, as in the passage on the oilcan (p. 122), which is mere prose. His autobiographic poem is obviously to be compared with the Prelude, the work of another Johnian; several parallels may be found. Wordsworth feels the

heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world...

and for Eberhart

Corruption that inheres in life...
...brings the dead weight
Upon me of the waste world.

But *A Bravery of Earth* does not definitely challenge comparison, because Wordsworth claimed value for his philosophy, the doctrine of the three stages, whereas Eberhart simply recounts his own experience, a progress of "awarenesses." It is not an uncommon experience; many young men may have had similar emotions and attitudes, but few have written such fresh and vital lyric passages as form the most valuable parts of this book. Eberhart is essentially a lyric poet (it is to be hoped that his shorter poems are to be published), and he is not capable of writing a long sustained poem; the best passages are in the first section, and in the description of his voyage in a tramp-steamer. Occasionally his impulses are not productive of poetry, as when he describes common-places of philosophy; but the poem rarely loses interest, the reader does not have to jump from one oasis to another; and the poet is most skilful in preventing his metre becoming monotonous. The opening of the poem indicates its quality:

This fevers me, this sun on green,
On grass glowing, this young spring.
The secret hallowing is come,
Regenerate sudden incarnation,
Mystery made visible

In growth, yet subtly veiled in all,
Ununderstandable in grass,
In flowers, and in the human heart,
This lyric mortal loveliness,
The earth breathing, and the sun.

Richard Eberhart is an American; he was at St John's until 1929, and the poem was written during his residence here.
A. D. H. T.

D. H. LAWRENCE

THE obituary notices on D. H. Lawrence have been almost wholly bad. Most of them have been panegyric, and defensive, in tone; but most of the praise, and all the justification, have been so hopelessly irrelevant as to make Lawrence's work seem even more open to destructive criticism than did the many bitter attacks which were directed against him while he lived. In his life he was accused of many vices, of which he was proud; now, he is praised for many virtues which he would have despised.

It must be admitted that most of his novels are, as organic wholes, unreadable. The only exceptions are *Sons and Lovers* and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*; even these are not notable for good construction. He never troubled to contrive a really good plot and never could draw a character that was not either himself, or a partition of himself. The reason for this is that, as a young man, he was driven into the position of a preacher, through moral indignation; this attitude of didacticism grew upon him; his only balanced novel, *Sons and Lovers*, was among his very first. For the rest, he preached.

From his work we may deduce in him certain frustrated potentialities, which could have made him a greater writer. He obviously knew people well, and from his intensely personal mind could have created characters which would have been quite unique in the novel. Also, where he fails in construction, his failure is not due to a defective sense of balance but to his subjection, in himself, of the artist to the moralist. Again, his prose style, if it had been developed fully

along the lines which he had thought out for himself, and later neglected, might have been an instrument which would have at last given one great precedent to the English poetical novel. As it is, though he evolved it with the clear purpose of achieving new rhythms and, thereby, a new emphasis on old words and phrases, in process of time he debased it into the preacher's mere repetition of his text. "The essential function of art is moral. Not æsthetic, not decorative, not pastime and recreation. But moral. The essential function of art is moral."

His moral attitude is not a sex obsession. Lawrence's whole philosophy was Epicurean; he regarded pleasure as the highest good. Striving against the realisation of this ideal he saw, in England, many traditional and absurd pre-conceptions; the greatest of these he considered to be English prudery. And English prudery he attacked in almost every book he wrote, whether by direct satire, or by metaphysical rationalising, or by orgiastic descriptions of sexual emotion and enjoyment. The satirical method he uses in his pamphlet *Pornography and Obscenity* and in his introduction to *Lady Chatterley's Lover*; in these he attacks, with great vigour and wit, on the one hand sex sentimentality and the false idea of "purity," and on the other hand the inevitable reaction to such ideals found in the tired satiety of the upper classes in this country. In his books on psycho-analysis and the unconscious he merely revived the cosmic meanderings of writers like Novalis and Richter, with an occasional punctuating remark to the effect that sex is the real clue of everything; these books are completely and thoroughly foolish. His descriptions of sexual emotion, and his treatment of thoughts and conversations consequent on such emotion, are his most important work. It is partly realistic description of his own personal experiences and partly a didactic code of instructions for the use of English men and women. In so far as he keeps to his personal experience he writes vividly and well; but when he becomes instructive—and this tendency is made evident by his insistent and obstinate recurrence to such themes—he serves a purpose no better than that of prescriptive writers such as Dr Marie Stopes.

I have said that in Lawrence's work the artist was gradually submerged in the moralist; but occasionally his moralising is sublimated, by a transient application of his real style and imagination, into art as great as that of Donne's sermons. It is on these passages that he must be judged. The most notable of them is to be found in that chapter of *Kangaroo* called "Nightmare," which is pure autobiography. In the ordinary way Lawrence achieves nothing approaching the usual fusion of elements necessary to a good novel; at the expense of everything else he keeps paving the way for the reiteration of his text. Here, however, for confusion there is perfect balance, for repetition there is a quick continuity, for proselytism there is simple and direct self-revelation. Such a passage at least shows us that Lawrence was a genius; it is in total contrast to the rest of his work.

This article is not intended as another of the many obituary notices on Lawrence; it is more final than that; it is his funeral and burial service. He was forced always by the English public to be, in his writings, something far less than he was in himself; like many other potentially great writers of to-day—the most noteworthy, I suppose, is Shaw—he allowed his esemplastic genius to be torn apart and one small partition of it—in his case, sex morality—to receive an exaggerated importance. Moral indignation compelled him to become one small advertising unit in the gradual movement towards a more frank relation between the sexes in this country. Lawrence was undoubtedly a genius, but he is dead; his work is the instrument of a movement which is ever in progress, and so cannot live.

GORDON FRASER.

FIRST LESSONS IN THE "OXFORD" ACCENT

§ I. VOWELS

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	EXAMPLE
a {short long	e short aw	bank = <i>benk</i> rather = <i>rawther</i>
e {short long	ai(r) [Germ. <i>ä</i>] i short	bell = <i>bairl</i> seen = <i>sin</i>
i {short long	as in Eng., but often trebled ay	trick = <i>tri-i-ick</i> side = <i>sade</i>
o {short long	aw ay-o	on top = <i>awn tawp</i> no = <i>nay-o</i>
u short	a short	luck = <i>lack.</i>

§ 2. NOTES ON VOWELS

(i) *a* short may also be sounded as *e* short; thus "bank" (normally *benk*) also occurs as *bairnk*. The beginner, however, is advised to confine himself to first principles.

(ii) *ow* as in "cow" is sounded as *o* long; e.g. "how" is pronounced *hayo*.

(iii) *oo* long is avoided; thus in "room," "moon," the sound is as in "book," "look."

§ 3. CONSONANTS

h—in combination with *w* is always dropped. Thus "what" is pronounced *wawt*.

r—is omitted wherever possible, and always at the ends of words (e.g. "work" = *wuk*; "floor" = *flaw*). It should always be inserted, however, to help in cases which would otherwise require effort; thus *the hayah the fyaw*, but *the lawr awf label*. (In the passages for translation, and in § 2, i above, *r* is accordingly silent.) Frequently final *r* creates an exception to the above table of vowels; thus "hire," "wire," are pronounced *hah*, *wah*.

s—is occasionally dropped when final: e.g. "yes" = *ye-ah*.

t—between vowels is frequently elided: e.g. "The Scottish Cup" = *The Scawhish Cap*; "much better" = *mach bairhah*.

w—is often dropped in the centre of a word: thus "flower" = *flah*; "sower" = *saw*, etc.

§ 4. ARCHAISMS

g. This consonant was formerly dropped when final, especially in sports: thus *huntin'*, *shootin'*, *fishin'*, etc. The best authorities now, however, have abandoned this practice.

girl. Pronunciation as *gairl*, with the allied modification *gel*, resulting from the usual elision of *r*, was formerly thought essential, and may still be heard from older exponents, but was generally abandoned on the discovery that less *calchud* classes had evolved an almost identical form (cf. Pitcher, "Gals' Gossip"). The natural form *gull*, parallel to *wuk* (v. § 3), is now most esteemed.

§ 5. GENERAL

Slur wherever possible, and let the predominating vowel-sounds be *aw* and *ai(r)*. The word *mawvlus* should occur in every fourth sentence.

§ 6. EXERCISES

Translate into English:

1. Cam awn, cheps, lairt's gayo twa fli-i-ick; wawt's awn?
2. Ave gawto ran apto tayone in may caw to simmay pipple.
3. Ye-ah, mawvlus bittah hawt sex wuk in thet reecawd.
4. Cayohs in the clayover; sawsagen mesh; hev sam bah.

§ 7. ADVANCED PASSAGES FOR SENIOR STUDENTS

(see § 2, i; § 5)

1. Taird sairdey mairnto gairten airxeat wairney wairnto Bairdfud.
2. Bawb's dawg gawt lawst in the fawg pawst the crawss lawst Mawch.

B. O'C.

A SAD STORY

ONCE upon a time there lived in the city of Glasgow an eminent Greek scholar, the Professor of Greek at the University, whose name was MacGolliwog. He was a great and a happy man. He had studied at the Universities of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Lyons, Leipzig, Bologna and Montpellier, and was considered one of the most erudite men of his time, particularly in Greek Particles. He had published, besides innumerable papers in learned journals, a monumental work in two volumes on $\gamma\epsilon$, and important books on $\delta\eta\tau\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha\iota \mu\acute{\eta}\nu$, and $\pi\omicron\upsilon$. It was in recognition of this last work that he was generally known as MacGolliwog the $\Pi\omicron\upsilon$. One of his most astonishing feats of learning was to lecture for a whole year to his Honours class on the one word $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$. With such amazing subtlety had he analysed the uses of this word that his students would boldly assert that the whole of human thought had been brought within the ambit of this single word.

MacGolliwog the $\Pi\omicron\upsilon$ was certainly a little queer. He had always been a recluse: he had never married—never even made any close friendships. His colleagues of the Senate knew him only by sight, and he took no part in the administrative or social life of the University. Scarcely anyone knew where he lived, for he had a curious faculty of suddenly appearing in the University to lecture, and equally suddenly disappearing when he had lectured; and in the University Diary he gave as his address the simple words "Greek Department." His only recreation was the occasional solving of the Chess problem in the *Times Literary Supplement*; but he was nevertheless a happy man. To his work on $\pi\omicron\upsilon$ he added one on $\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon$, and was well advanced on his treatise on $\omicron\delta\upsilon\upsilon$ and $\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha$ when the dreadful thing happened.

By the munificence of a citizen of Glasgow a new chair was founded in the University, a chair of Plasticine Modelling. The citizens rejoiced, and the University Court searched the world for the most profound and most learned modeller in

Plasticine. At length he was found, and his name was Blunk. Now Blunk was not a bad fellow: indeed he had taken a Fourth in Greats; but he was rather too "pushing." Within three weeks he was calling all the Senate by their Christian names—all, that is, except MacGolliwog. But Blunk was very anxious to make the acquaintance of MacGolliwog, whom he knew very well by repute. One fatal morning, therefore, he made his way into the Greek ante-room. The Professor of Greek did not like the Professor of Plasticine Modelling, but though a recluse he was not a churl, and he received Blunk politely enough. Blunk made a lot of conversation, and at length had the audacity to put a question which had never before been put to the $\Pi\omicron\upsilon$. He asked him where he lived. "I have rooms," said the Professor of Greek, "in Hamilton Terrace." "Oh yes," said Blunk, "in Partick, near the cricket-ground?" "Yes," replied MacGolliwog, "I overlook that ground." Blunk reflected for a moment, then broke into a loud laugh. "Why," he cried, "you are a regular Greek Particle yourself! Are you, on the one hand, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, or are you, on the other hand, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$?"

MacGolliwog winced at the stupid joke, and got rid of Blunk as quickly as he could. But although he could get rid of Blunk, he could not get rid of Blunk's question. That foolish and coarse-grained fellow had raised a problem which, to poor MacGolliwog's mind, demanded an answer, for he was a man, perhaps not of a well-balanced mind, but of great intellectual courage, a man to whom the most minute subtleties were a challenge which could not but be taken up. Was he on the one hand $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, or was he on the other hand $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$?

A foolish question! But was it? What *was* he? He had never stopped to ask. He had never allowed himself any ordinary human curiosity either about himself or about anyone else: he had never gracefully given way to whims and absurdities: with a grim, Highland fanaticism he had mastered himself into mastering his chosen subject; and now, in revenge, were these things to master him? It was sheer nonsense; he must get back to $\omicron\delta\upsilon\upsilon$ and $\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha$. But the question would recur: $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$

or δέ? Impossible to go on with οὖν and ἄρα until this personal question was settled. The thing began to prey on his mind. Never had he been so inactive. He tried to persuade himself that the thing was a silly joke; that had he been living in Hillhead, for example, and not in Partick, the question could never have arisen. But the fanatical part of his mind rejected this appeal to commonsense as a mere dishonest evasion, and wherever he went this question stared him in the face: was he μέν or was he δέ?

After weeks of blind searching he controlled himself sufficiently to attack the problem in all seriousness. He steadily worked through all his notes on these two words, looking up, abstracting and comparing all his references. He brought together an incredible amount of material, from Homer to Tzetzes, and worked as he had never worked before, but to no purpose. Though he might, on the one hand, be μέν, he might equally, on the other hand, be δέ.

Then a new horror occurred to him. He saw a personal application of the grammatical fact, that though μέν and δέ are grammatically co-ordinate, μέν is often logically subordinate to δέ. It was bad enough not to know which of two co-ordinate and equally important particles one was; it was ten times worse to be uncertain if one was logically subordinate or not. At the end of this period he was definitely insane.

However a ray of hope appeared. Δέ, it is well-known, occurs *in apodosi*, μέν, never. If therefore he could discover whether or not he were in an apodosis, the question was settled, and he was undoubtedly δέ. But this question was no more capable of solution than the original one. After frantically studying "if" clauses and "result" clauses, he saw no reason whatsoever to decide that he was in any sense in an apodosis. Things were worse than ever. His intellect could not discover whether he were μέν or whether he were δέ.

Now, the rapid decay of a finely organised mind is not a topic on which I can linger with any pleasure. The last few months of MacGolliwog's life were a nightmare over which

I pass quickly. I come to the morning when the strain became at last intolerable. The demented Professor, driven at last to raving lunacy by his unanswerable question, rushed out of his house, crossed Dumbarton Road, and made for the river to drown himself. He walked rapidly and with determination straight towards his doom. But when he could now see the muddy tide in the distance, a hideous shrieking noise fell on his ears. Drawn by this, automatically and suddenly he swung to the right as the compass swings to the Magnetic North. It was a saw-mill that he had entered. Swiftly and without a moment's hesitation, before anyone had fairly seen him or had thought of stopping him, he walked straight on to the shrieking thing. It was a circular saw. He walked straight on to it, and it cut him exactly in two, from his head downwards.

And there lay MacGolliwog, a half of him on either side of the shrieking saw: on the one hand, μέν, on the other hand, δέ.

H. D. F. K.

THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

AT the Service of Commemoration of Benefactors, held in the College Chapel on May 4th, 1930, the Second Sunday after Easter, the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Creed, B.D., Ely Professor of Divinity and Canon of Ely Cathedral.

And I said, It is mine own infirmity, but I will remember the years of the right hand of the most Highest.—Psalm lxxvii. 10.

This morning's service carries the minds of the present generation of Johnians back over four hundred years and more of a continuous academic life which has moved about the courts, the Hall, the Chapel of the College. There has been no complete break. Each succeeding generation of men has overlapped with its predecessors and with its successors, and we to-day can feel ourselves bound up with the first body of students which collected in this College in the heroic

age of learning, when for a few years the great Erasmus himself lived and taught in Cambridge, succeeding to the Lady Margaret's Readership in Divinity in the year of our own foundation 1511.

The first half of our history is more diversified and in most ways more interesting than the second. The new learning of the Renaissance, of which our College was in England the most illustrious centre, was a portent which touched the life of the whole country, for it involved a direct challenge to accepted beliefs and modes of thought, and a threat to the established order in religion. The great scholars of the age, such as our own John Cheke and Roger Ascham, were not academic recluses, but friends and confidants of princes, and heralds of a new era in Church and State. Roger Ascham, we are told, at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, "was daily admitted to the presence of the Queen, assisted her private studies, and partook of her diversions; sometimes read to her in the learned languages, and sometimes played with her at draughts or chess" (Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, 1, p. 265). An all too brief period of learned activity was sadly interrupted by the great religious conflict which the new learning itself had helped to precipitate. From the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century religious and dogmatic issues were dominant in public life. The University in general and our own College in particular, being before all training grounds for the clergy, were closely bound up with all the changing fortunes of that eventful age. After the Restoration dogmatic and political issues tend to fall into the background. We may regard the honourable if not very important incident of the loyal non-Jurors as the last flicker of a great conflagration. On the accession of George I in 1714 there were still six survivors of the twenty Fellows of St John's whose ejection as non-Jurors had been demanded in 1693. On that earlier occasion technical legal objections had enabled the College to evade the unwelcome order. On this latter occasion the demand was pressed, and the six survivors together with four Junior Fellows were ejected from their Fellowships.

Among the six was our learned Johnian historian, the studious and sweet-tempered Thomas Baker. But times had greatly changed since the ejections of old days. When Queen Mary came to the throne in 1553, the Protestant Master Thomas Leaver and many of the Fellows fled the country and took refuge in Switzerland "until the tyranny was overpast"—"Mo perfite scholers were dispersed from thence," wrote Ascham, "in one month, than many years can reare up again." But the good Thomas Baker *socius ejectus* was suffered to continue in his old rooms (in Letter F Third Court) where for three and twenty years longer he continued his literary labours in peace and quietness to the great benefit of his successors. Baker was ejected for an honourable loyalty to a dying cause. He was an antiquary. His concessions to the great age in which he lived were grudging. His heart was in the past. His *Reflections on Learning*, once widely read, show us how great a change had taken place in the conditions of learning since the days of the Renaissance. The theological background of men's lives, which the Reformation had been able to assume, was now felt to call for apology and defence. Baker surveys the field of learning as he knew it: language and grammar, philosophy, moral and natural, astronomy, metaphysics, history, geography, law, physic, learning, critical, oriental and scholastic. He is not disposed to take sides in the fashionable controversy of the age between Ancients and Moderns. His argument is rather that all spheres of knowledge alike justify a mean opinion of the human understanding as such. Everywhere we find inherent and inevitable defect. Of the value of the great developments in physics with which he was contemporary he is a little doubtful: "Gravitation," he writes, "was never yet solved, and possibly never may [be], and after men have spent a thousand years longer in these enquiries, they may perhaps sit down at last under *Attraction*, or may be content to resolve all into the Power or Providence of God. And might not that be done as well now? We know little of the causes of things, but may see Wisdom enough in everything. And could we be content to spend as much time in con-

templating the wise Ends of Providence, as we do in searching into Causes, it would certainly make us better men, and, I am apt to think, no worse philosophers" (p. 104). The upshot of the whole is that finding ourselves dissatisfied in the pursuit of knowledge and wearied with other methods, we turn our minds at last upon the one supreme and Unerring Truth. "Were there no other use of humane learning, there is at least this in it, that by its many Defects, it brings the Mind to a Sense of its own weakness, and makes it more readily, and with greater willingness, submit to Revelation" (p. 282). Thomas Baker commanded a wide range of learning, he was a man of a deep and sincere piety, he was also a diligent student who, for his labours upon our College history, has a peculiar claim upon our gratitude. But his was not the spirit of the pioneer.

In truth new fields were being opened up not only for natural science, but also for philology. The greatest of all Johnian scholars, Richard Bentley, entered the College two years after Thomas Baker. His name belongs to the history of European learning and his influence as critic and scholar has been at least as great outside Cambridge and outside England, as it has been at home.

The quiet stagnation of the eighteenth century has a charm and interest of its own. The universities did not lead the intellectual life of the country. But it was not all stagnation. The century which witnessed the foundation of the Chancellor's Medals and Smith's Prizes and the establishment of the Mathematical Tripos must not be overlooked in the history of the University. But College life continued under the momentum imparted by an earlier age. It was still governed by the Elizabethan statutes, which indeed remained in force until the middle of the next century. Perhaps with most of those who lived within our walls there was little consciousness of the great and permanent changes which had come to pass in the world since the days of our first foundation.

If this was so, our predecessors of the eighteenth century differed greatly from ourselves; for we are acutely conscious that we have passed over into another age, and though the

fire of loyalty to St John's burns brightly, we cannot but feel that College loyalty means something different, in some ways something less, to us than it once did to members of the unreformed College.

There are members of our Society who can tell stories of the great revolution through which the University and the Colleges passed under Parliamentary Commissions beginning with the middle of the last century down to the statutes of 1882, and of the strenuous opposition which the changes provoked. Hopeless as we can see that opposition to have been, we may perhaps surmise that many an honest conservative of those days, would, could he revisit us to-day, feel that the event had proved *him* right. The disintegration which he had feared would seem to have come to pass. He would find the direction of teaching and study had largely passed beyond the College. Instead of a body of bachelor Fellows living and sleeping in College rooms he would find the great majority living outside distracted by the care of wife and family. Most striking of all, he would find the intimate historical connection between the College and the Church of England, not indeed abolished, but sadly attenuated and much changed. We should be gentle with him if he felt that he had not done wrong in taking his stand against the forces which threatened dissolution to the order he had known and loved.

Our imaginary visitor may at least be allowed to prompt us to ask questions of ourselves as to the place and justification of our Johnian loyalty in the modern Cambridge.

The persistence of our ancient colleges is remarkable. A new Cambridge of laboratories and museums has grown up since the great reforms, and it still grows. This Cambridge is organised almost entirely outside the world of the Colleges, and under the latest statutes, the new type of organisation, which has grown up mainly to meet the needs of scientific and the new technological subjects, has in turn imposed itself upon the older subjects which are now less closely associated with the Colleges than heretofore. And yet College life does not seem to be wearing out. Partly it depends upon our

corporate consciousness of a great past, partly too upon the social conveniences of the system. But has it deeper grounds in our intellectual life and our educational needs? I believe it has, and I do not think I am eccentric in my belief. In these days of the birth of new studies, and new branches of old studies, we need some corporate body smaller and more intimate than the University. The immensity of the field of knowledge and the inevitable specialisation threaten our sense of the unity of learning, a sense which was more easily maintained in the days of old. It is essential to our health that we should never lose our hold upon the idea of knowledge as one inter-connected whole, relative in all its parts to the mind of man. It has been said by a philosopher that it is the aim of philosophy to promote unification of thought. If that be so, a College should foster the philosophic mind and help us to keep our mental balance in a rapidly changing world. We are members one of another. And in a College it is not easy to escape that too easily forgotten truth.

Historically, philosophy and faith are close of kin, and though like other close kinsmen they have not always been on the best terms, the kinship lies in the nature of things. Religion I suppose is rather concerned with our practical attitude to the world and the sense of weakness which sooner or later comes to most men. Thomas Baker found the defects of all human learning an argument for embracing the revealed truth of God. Revelation, so to say, made good what reason failed to secure. For us at any rate Baker's theology must be accounted inferior to his piety. He shows no inner connection between Reason and Revelation. Yet he is nearly right. Perhaps we may say that our consciousness of infirmity appears to be a condition of our apprehension of God's eternal power. It is one of the paradoxes of religion that the two go together. Not strength instead of weakness, but strength made perfect through weakness. "And I said, It is mine own infirmity, but I will remember the years of the right hand of the most Highest."



CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Eagle*

Sir,

We are of the opinion that it is time some member of this College became sufficiently susceptible to his rights to register more than silent protest or passive disobedience against one of the grosser infringements thereof. We refer to the condemnation by authority of gramophones.

The illogicality of this ruling annoys us. Why gramophones, and not jazz-bands, saxophones, bag-pipes, harmonicas and other instruments by which we are troubled or charmed? How are those with greater modesty to defend themselves or even return the compliment? Surely the gramophone has more to recommend it than other means adopted by hard-working undergraduates for the relief of jaded nerves. At least those whose performances are recorded usually have talent, of some sort, objectionable as the music delivered frequently is. And there are always loud and soft needles. Powerful indeed would be the talking-machine capable of filling a whole court with its echoes; yet this we suffer only too often from the unripe efforts of instrumentalists. No doubt those in authority are musically-minded, and would have us all struggling instrumentalists.

It is a pity that St John's, usually in the van of progress, should in this be so far behind. Why only here does this rule still persist, this tattered fragment from a long past age of "scratchy records" and poor reproduction? We would not have unbounded liberties, but we do suggest that if authority values itself, it had much better expend its energy in the limitation of music in College to its proper hours (a job at present very imperfectly executed) than in imposing rules which cannot help but make it unpopular, scorned, hated, despised.

Yours,

EUPHORION.

Sir,

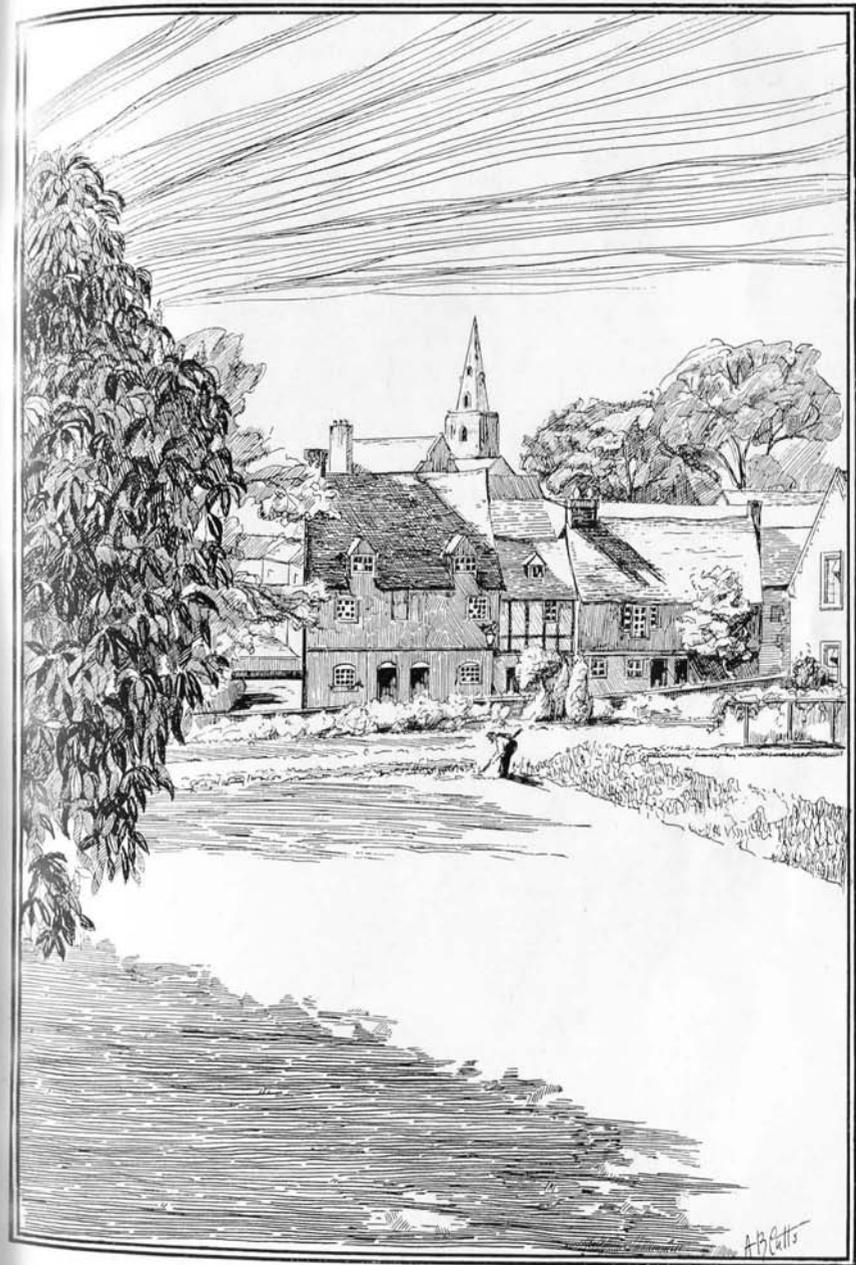
This letter sets forth what we believe to be a general feeling in the College on the subject of gramophones. It seems that the history of the present ordinance is no longer well known. Prior to it gramophones were permitted under certain provisions as to hours and volume which were designed to meet what the Council felt to be the general good. It must be remembered that gramophones are poison to some, if meat to others; and had the regulations been enforced, they would have struck a good balance between the two factions.

The gramophone brigade, however, very foolishly abused its privileges and gave no heed to the regulations. The regulations were not enforced, they hardly could be in face of their universal disregard, and the prohibition faction made the most of it. Something had to be done. And since the regulations could not be enforced, or, perhaps we should say, observed, gramophones were, *de jure*, abolished.

Other forms of music were left untouched and we think rightly. If they constitute a nuisance, a tactful application to the offender, and failing that, a complaint to the authorities, can mend the matter. Those who play saxophones or pianos have at least the moral advantage of exercising their own skill rather than relying on vicarious intensity.

The present position seems to be satisfactory in most ways. *De facto*, a gramophone is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. From (im)personal experience we have found it feasible to have a gramophone in College and extract full enjoyment from it. The absolute prohibition only serves to exact a relative obedience and by means of it we get a relief from the previous position where one was compelled to buy a gramophone as a weapon of defence, attack being the best defence. If now for fear that your transgression will discover itself you play so that you cannot be heard in the courts or by the nearest don, that is all anyone can reasonably demand, and your conscience need not trouble you.

It might, however, be more satisfactory if, in view of the apparent dissatisfaction in the College, the Council were to



FISHER'S LANE, FROM CHAPEL COURT

devise some scheme whereby they could enforce those conditions under which they must be willing to allow us our gramophones. With such ripe ingenuity in the Council and such an admirable executive as we possess the task should not be beyond us. If, following the example of the United States, we as a College can set our official face against the evils of strong drink, can we not also learn from them the evils of an impracticable prohibition? And a little sense, consideration and spirit of responsibility and co-operation on the part of those *in stat. pup.* might help our authorities in their task of making the College a better place for its heroes to live in.

Yours,

LYCURGUS.

Sir,

I have often thought how very much nicer the College Backs would be if the dismal, dirty evergreens between the Kitchen Bridge and the Bridge of Sighs were cut down. If this were done we should get a delightful view of the corner of Third Court from the Backs, and the inhabitants of that Court would have lighter rooms, and the finest prospect in Cambridge to look out upon. Further, the site of the evergreens would make an excellent flower-bed, as it is sheltered, and faces south-west. But best of all the old wall, just the place for toad-flax, gilly-flowers, and roses falling in clusters to the water, would be revealed. So in place of the trees, which are in themselves dull and ugly, we could make the prettiest of corners.

I am sorry to take up your space, but I believe this is worthy of consideration.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. C. BANKS.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Treasurer:* MR E. CUNNINGHAM. *First Boat Captain:* O. V. BEVAN. *Second Boat Captain:* J. H. M. WARD. *Additional Captain:* F. B. S'JACOB. *Secretary:* R. H. H. SYMONDS. *Junior Treasurer:* F. J. CONNELL.

LENT TERM 1930

OUR record in the Lents was rather better than last year. The First Boat went up each night, and so for the first time for some years one of our crews got their oars. We were lucky to get Mr R. H. Meldrum to coach in the early stages and Sir Henry Howard to put on the final touches. The first night gave us some anxious moments: we did not settle down, and only just secured our bump on Clare I under the Railway Bridge. On the last three nights rowing much better we caught Jesus II, Christ's I and Caius I quite easily at First Post, Ditton and the Red Grind. The crew all worked very hard, and were definitely one of the fastest on the river; they owed much to Connell and Schupbach at stroke and seven.

The Second Boat did well to go up one place on First Trinity III by the Railings after a hard row. On the last night they did well to avoid being bumped by Jesus III who had already gained three places. This crew rowed hard but lacked rhythm. The Third Boat on the first night looked to be going up, but at such a terrific rate of striking, that one feared a crab might be caught if the boat lurched: a crab was caught; so was the boat. On the second night they were within a few feet of re-bumping the boat in front when they were themselves caught. Theirs is a sad story, relieved however by the manner in which they rowed away on the last night. The Fourth Boat, with inexperienced oarsmen, also went down three places, but there were some fast boats at the top of their division.

The Club as a whole suffered from lack of material: many freshmen joined in the October Term, but many for one reason or another left before the Races; so the lower boats were handicapped by inexperience and lack of weight. There was nevertheless a good deal of keenness right through the Club which will have its reward in the future.

J. R. Owen raced very hard to win the Fairbairn Junior Sculls.

G. P. Easten and J. E. P. Prince won the Club Pairs and in the semi-final of the Forster Fairbairns were beaten by 2 seconds by the ultimate winners.

<i>First Boat</i>			<i>Second Boat</i>		
<i>Bow</i>	J. E. Prince ...	10.10	<i>Bow</i>	J. M. Ritchie ...	10.2
2	G. P. Easten ...	11.2	2	G. R. Millar ...	10.10
3	R. G. Chapman ...	10.7	3	J. Sargent ...	10.3
4	E. H. Whitaker ...	13.0	4	W. M. Diggie ...	12.3
5	J. R. Owen ...	11.12	5	L. W. Cornwall ...	11.3
6	K. G. Collier ...	11.11	6	W. B. Murray ...	11.11
7	E. H. Schupbach...	10.12	7	A. C. Wild ...	10.8
<i>Str.</i>	F. J. Connell ...	11.8	<i>Str.</i>	C. Pascoe-Williams...	10.7
<i>Cox</i>	H. M. Casson ...	8.7	<i>Cox</i>	Viscount M. Inaba ...	7.12
<i>Coaches:</i> Mr R. H. Meldrum			<i>Coaches:</i> J. H. M. Ward		
Sir Henry Howard			O. V. Bevan		
O. V. Bevan					
<i>Third Boat</i>			<i>Fourth Boat</i>		
<i>Bow</i>	R. S. Ross ...	10.0	<i>Bow</i>	R. V. Stevenson ...	9.12
2	C. F. Shackleton ...	10.13	2	A. Saenz ...	10.4
3	S. G. H. Loosley...	11.6	3	J. Lait ...	10.5
4	E. W. Thomas ...	11.9	4	D. R. Dudley ...	11.5
5	M. L. Amin ...	11.12	5	J. C. Brooke ...	12.9
6	H. E. Harbour ...	11.6	6	D. C. Hutchison ...	9.13
7	P. H. R. Ghey ...	10.12	7	W. J. C. Todd ...	11.3
<i>Str.</i>	K. C. Banks ...	12.2	<i>Str.</i>	F. S. Cosh ...	11.8
<i>Cox</i>	W. G. Walker ...	8.8	<i>Cox</i>	K. H. Jackson ...	9.0
<i>Coach:</i> F. B. s'Jacob			<i>Coach:</i> J. H. M. Ward		

EASTER TERM 1930

We had three crews up to begin practice before term started. All through training all the crews were handicapped by changes necessitated by people getting ill: thus the First Boat started with Symonds at stroke and Bevan at seven, then Symonds got ill and Connell went stroke; finally Easten went stroke and Symonds seven; the other two boats suffered in the same way.

We were fortunate in having Mr E. O. Connell to start the Second Boat, and Mr R. H. Meldrum to carry it on. Mr R. A. Symonds took the First Boat for a fortnight; and once again Sir Henry Howard coached us the rest of the time. The Second Boat improved steadily right through practice, and we always were confident of its pace; Mr Meldrum made it a better boat than the first Lent crew, which had gone up four places. The First Boat caused us more anxiety, but it came on at the right time and raced better each night. The Third Boat, which, after all, suffered most from any change which had to take place, always rowed very hard.

On the first night, the second crew made their bump on First Trinity III at First Post Corner quite easily. The First Boat caught Selwyn on Ditton. The Third Boat, which had missed their full course on the Saturday before, just failed to escape from First Trinity IV and were caught past the Pike and Eel. The second night the Second Boat caught Caius III after a minute's row, and the First got First Trinity I just after Ditton. The Third Boat rowed over. On Friday all the boats did splendidly. The Third rowed very well to catch Pembroke III at the Glass Houses: the Second got Clare II before Grassy, and after a terrific race the First Boat, rowing at their best, bumped Third Trinity almost on the post; both crews had raced magnificently. The last night the Third Boat just failed to catch the boat which had bumped them on the first night; the Second Boat made sure of their oars by bumping Downing at Grassy. The First Boat were a little tired and rowed over.

The record of the club in the Mays was the best for many years: keenness and good coaching had their reward. We can congratulate ourselves on securing Mr Meldrum again, and continue to be thankful that we still have Sir Henry Howard.

The crews were:

<i>First Boat (3 Bumps)</i>		<i>Second Boat (4 Bumps)</i>	
<i>Bow</i> D. Haig Thomas ...	11.4	<i>Bow</i> J. Sargent ...	10.1
2 F. Plutte ...	11.6	2 G. R. Millar ...	10.12
3 J. R. Owen ...	11.12	3 J. E. Prince ...	10.8
4 E. H. Whitaker ...	13.0	4 H. R. Thomas ...	11.9
5 J. H. M. Ward ...	12.11	5 K. A. McIntosh ...	11.9
6 F. B. s'Jacob ...	13.6	6 N. Booth ...	11.6
7 R. H. H. Symonds...	11.11	7 R. G. Chapman ...	10.8
<i>Str.</i> G. P. Easten ...	11.2	<i>Str.</i> F. J. Connell ...	11.8
<i>Cox</i> H. M. Casson ...	8.9	<i>Cox</i> Viscount M. Inaba...	8.1
<i>Coaches:</i> Sir Henry Howard		<i>Coaches:</i> Mr E. O. Connell	
Mr R. A. Symonds		Mr R. H. Meldrum	
		R. H. H. Symonds	

Third Boat (held its place)

<i>Bow</i> W. J. C. Todd ...	11.2
2 C. Pascoe-Williams ...	10.4
3 R. S. Ross ...	11.3
4 E. W. Thomas ...	11.7
5 M. L. Amin ...	11.8
6 S. G. H. Loosley ...	11.5
7 A. C. Wild ...	10.11
<i>Str.</i> S. Eddy ...	11.2
<i>Cox</i> W. G. Walker ...	8.3
<i>Coaches:</i> O. V. Bevan	
D. Haig-Thomas	

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WE began the season well in the Michaelmas Term, being defeated only once (by Christ's) with a weak side out. Our main difficulty was to find a fly-half, who could get the 'threes going fast enough; and after experimenting with two freshers, G. S. Notcutt and W. T. Anderson, who should be useful in the future, and G. B. Robinson, who has been very unlucky for three years in not finding a place in the College side, we finally decided upon A. P. Steele-Perkins who improved rapidly in every match, and was particularly good on tour. The only other problem was to find out the best method of fitting our numerous forwards into a scrum which, alas, must have three in the front row and not more than three in the back. By the end of the Michaelmas Term they had settled down into a heavy, well-knit scrum; and on tour they showed improvement in the loose. We held our tour in London and beat London Hospital, the Exiles, and the Rosslyn Park Public Schools on successive days, despite the fact that we were without some of our best players. W. A. Law hooked with such skill that he must be regarded as unlucky in not getting a regular place in the side. In the first round of the Cup we met Emmanuel who were without J. G. Askew but had another international in P. W. P. Brook. We took a few minutes settling down, but after that showed that rapid heeling and rapid passing will beat any wing-forwards and eventually won by thirty-nine points to nil. In the second round we met a much more dangerous side in Caius, who had three Blues in their pack but had the bad luck to lose Heywood outside the scrum. We scored in the first minute, following a brilliant cut-through by Corsellis, but Caius equalised before half-time from an intercept. But in the second half the Caius defence cracked and we added another sixteen points. The victory was in a great measure due to the fact that our forwards contrary to general expectation held the Caius pack throughout the game and were even superior towards the close. In the third round we beat Corpus comfortably after a bad quarter-of-an-hour at the beginning. Then trouble set in; Carris was hurt in playing against Guy's Hospital, and Payne against Corpus, whilst Megaw sprained his ankle in jumping off a bus. To make matters worse, Richardson, who would have taken Payne's place, was laid out in a practice game. Thus, when we met St Catharine's in the semi-final, our pack was thoroughly disorganised and could rarely get the ball against a pack that was heavier and better together; our outsides did not show their best form, but they had little

opportunity of doing so, with the ball continually amongst our opponents' backs; and finally St Catharine's won a well-deserved victory.

Turning to individuals, we must congratulate H. E. Carris on getting his Blue at last after thirty-five games for the 'Varsity, and on being reserve for England against France. G. H. Bailey and P. D. Macdonald both played for the 'Varsity in the Lent Term, and we wish them luck for the future. In College games, Whitaker and Megaw, who are both accustomed to pack in the middle of the back row, turned themselves into a pair of wing-forwards who kept up the very high standard set by last year's pair. Fuchs and Crothers formed a solid second row; and Payne, Macdonald and Hutton showed in the Caius match that they were capable of getting the ball against the 'Varsity front row. Outside the scrum Bailey and Corsellis improved out of all knowledge, and on their day formed a really dangerous wing. Rodd has played for so many years in the College side that it would be impertinent for mere youth to praise such age and experience; I cannot ever remember him having four sound limbs, but he always managed to "find" Steele-Perkins somehow, even if he had to pass between his legs.

It has been, then, rather a disappointing season. We had a side that could beat most colleges on its day; but injuries proved too much for us. Perhaps Fortune will in the future smile upon us, instead of laughing up her sleeve.

The team was: G. H. Walker, H. E. Carris, L. H. Collison, H. A. Corsellis, G. H. Bailey, A. P. Steele-Perkins, T. E. Rodd, P. R. K. Whitaker, P. E. L. Hill, J. Megaw, V. E. Fuchs, J. C. Crothers, R. J. Payne, H. G. Hutton, P. D. Macdonald, R. T. Gilchrist.

L.H.C.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

I THINK we can say with all due modesty that the season 1929-30 has been a successful one for this club.

Our 1st XI finished the Michaelmas Term by drawing with Pembroke, and as we had both lost to Emmanuel we finished equal second with Pembroke in the 1st League.

In the Lent Term our energies were devoted to the Cup. In the bye to the 1st round we defeated Selwyn 3-1. In the first round proper we easily accounted for Fitzwilliam, and then we met Emmanuel, and after a magnificent game we drew 5-5. In the replay, however, our opponents proved themselves superior and administered the *coup de grâce* to our Cup hopes.

Our 2nd XI were unfortunately handicapped by an extraordinary amount of injuries and failed to defeat Selwyn II in the "Getting-on" Competition.

The 3rd XI, however, can proudly boast that only on three occasions were they beaten during the whole season.

The Dinner was held in Lecture Room IV on March 10th, and was a distinct success.

The colours were: F. S. Crowther (*Captain*), G. Bruce (*Vice-Captain*), S. M. Davidson (*Hon. Sec.*), T. C. Burgess, M. F. Rose, S. P. H. Cadman, P. S. Young, R. W. K. Kefferd, C. Culpin, M. B. Brain, M. Schofield, W. T. Anderson and L. F. Bretherton.

The following officers were elected for next season: *Captain*: S. M. Davidson; *Vice-Captain*: P. S. Young; *Hon. Sec.*: M. B. Brain.

S.M.D.

HOCKEY

EXCEPT for one or two lapses in the Lent Term the 1st XI has played good hockey, and may be said to have had a successful season.

Our two Wanderers M. E. McCormick and F. R. Brown both played back, and this should have given the team confidence, especially as Brown was given a trial for the University, but in the Knock-out Competition we did not meet with the success we had hoped. We just defeated Trinity in an exciting game, the winning goal being scored only a few minutes before time, but in the semi-final Pembroke beat us 0-3. In spite of the fact that we were in their circle all the first half and most of the second, their dogged defence just succeeded in preventing our forwards from getting the ball into the net.

The 2nd XI started the season with a series of wins, but their performance in the Knock-Outs was very disappointing, and it was only after two replays that they qualified to stay in Division III.

The 3rd XI, on the other hand, deserve nothing but praise. After beating Pembroke II in the final of the "Getting-on" Competition, they scored 7 goals to 1 against Jesus II in the 1st round of the Division IV, and only lost to Clare II, 1-2, in a sea of mud. Throughout the season they have won their matches in the most decisive manner, on one occasion scoring no less than 19 goals.

The 1st XI team was: M. E. McCormick (*Capt.*), G. C. Harbinson (*Hon. Sec.*), P. D. Macdonald, D. Hay, A. A. Wynne Willson, F. R. Brown, T. J. Macdonald, F. H. Coleman, R. C. B. Barbor, W. G. Reddy, H. F. H. Benson.

CRICKET

IT was difficult to "spot" form this year, as an inordinate amount of rain has prevented at least four matches from being played. We won two of our games, the rest having finished in the almost inevitable draw. Three of last year's team were up—Carris, Brooks, and Sutor. So far, two more have been given their colours—Whitaker and Greenup. There was plenty of batting strength in the College, almost too much to choose from, but bowlers were few and far between. The fielding was much better than last year, but it is even yet not as good as it might be. It has still to be realised that fielding is quite as important as batting or bowling.

LAWN TENNIS

THIS year the tennis team has taken its rightful place in the First Division, by beating King's, our only other rival for promotion.

E. H. M. Grimsdell was captain and A. G. Penny secretary. Grimsdell has some amazingly effective strokes and, if occasionally wild, has experience and a match temperament. Penny is a pure stylist and a valuable partner. He already has his county cap and has put up some very good performances in open tournaments; and in the 'Varsity tournament against Gandar-Dower and Charanjiva. E. N. Avery and W. Q. D. Routledge have had plenty of experience in college matches, and paired with P. E. Hill and W. T. Anderson respectively, have formed two pairs that have done what was expected of them, and sometimes more. Hill and Anderson are both freshmen, and show much promise for the future. It would seem that unless one gets in the team as a freshman one never gets in, judging from recent years.

The strength of the side lay in its consistency throughout. Though no pair was really brilliant, there was a very small gap between the 1st and 2nd pairs, and virtually none between the 2nd and 3rd.

Mention must be made of S. K. Rashid, who also has received his colours. He is a singles player of very high ability, one of the hardest people in the 'Varsity to beat, as Maddock and Porter have found. Unfortunately his strokes and service are not aggressive enough to make him anything like so good in a double, so that it was not thought wise to displace anyone in the League side. He will undoubtedly prove most valuable in future years however.

The 2nd VI have been very much in and out. A greater regularity in the personnel in each match was perhaps required, and here the authorities might get some organisation started. The College courts and especially the Dons' court, continue to maintain their accustomed high standard of keen and excellent play.

The weather, by the way, has been so bad that home matches have been played on the cricket field recently.

Team: E. H. M. Grimsdell, A. G. Penny, E. N. Avery, W. Q. D. Routledge, P. E. Hill, W. T. Anderson, S. K. Rashid.

v. Christ's	won 5-4	v. Trinity Mayflies	won 6-0
v. St Catharine's	won 5-4	v. Clare	won 9-0
v. Brasenose, Oxford	won 7-2	v. King's	won 6-3
		v. Lincoln, Oxford	won 8-0

FIVES

LAST year three of our 1st IV. were in the 'Varsity Rugby Fives team, and we won the college competition without much difficulty. This year we repeated last year's success, beating Magdalene fairly easily in the final. Greenup is captain of the 'Varsity Fives team, and proved a tower of strength, which we shall miss next year. Brooks and Stewart formed a powerful partnership in the second pair, and they and Anderson, Greenup's partner, will be up next year. There are also a number of other people in the College who play fives, who will be of value in the future. May they carry on the tradition thus started.

THE COLLEGE MISSION

SINCE the last issue of the *Eagle*, the College Mission has lacked a Head. The new Missioner, whom many old Johnians will remember, is Rev. W. H. Dew, who was up here as undergraduate and B.A. from 1921-26, but he will not be able to take up residence until July. During his time at the College Mr Dew spent a great deal of time at the College Mission and he knows the older boys well. He has now had four years' parochial experience, first at Nottingham and then in the Liverpool diocese, and we are very fortunate to secure so excellent a Head, especially as he is coming at a very great sacrifice to himself.

Meantime the Club has been very far from idle. Before he left, Mr Eagles and the Dean arranged for the work to be carried on by the boys themselves. Four of the Senior boys were selected to manage the Club. One of them takes charge of the Committee and deals with all matters of discipline; a second is responsible for all correspondence and all general finance. He operates the bank account, pays weekly wages, etc. A third deals with the personnel of the Club, sees to all new entries and collects the weekly Club subscriptions, etc. The fourth deals with all arrangements with regard to indoor games, the inter-house competitions, competitions with other Clubs, etc., and also manages on his own account

the junior Club, consisting of some 30-40 boys of school age, which Mr Eagles started while he was there. We have, in fact, a President and Dean, a Bursar, a Tutor and a Director of Studies (or at least Occupations).

This arrangement has now been operating for four months. It has proved an astounding success. Not a single activity except Mrs Eagles' Ladies' Club has had to be curtailed. The religious side of the work is carried on by the generous assistance of local clergy, who between them take the weekly Club Service on Thursdays. The attendance at these Services has been well above the past average. On one Thursday the parson was unfortunately prevented from coming, and the boys themselves took a Service on their own account, reading two longish lessons in place of a sermon! Our very special gratitude is owed to Rev. D. W. Whitwham, who has contrived to fit in a fortnightly visit to the Club on Sunday mornings to take a Celebration, in the midst of his own parochial work, though it entails a journey of some miles to do it.

At Easter Mr and Mrs Stephens again entertained a party of 20 boys from the Club over the whole holiday. They report that the standard of behaviour was higher than it has ever been and that the two seniors in charge were completely competent.

It is interesting to note that every one of the four boys in charge has been in the Club for over 10 years. They are all boys who left school at 14, and three of them even now are working at, what is officially described as, "unskilled labour." They have never had any opportunity of learning control over anybody except in the Club, where they have been merely members among other members, yet they have succeeded not only in keeping complete control, but have won and kept the loyal co-operation of the rest of the Committee and the other senior boys, who might well have felt hurt at their selection. The spirit of the Club in consequence is really magnificent. It is, so far as can be discovered, a unique experiment in the history of social Clubs and one which not only the Mission but the College too may well be proud of. It proves at least that working men, properly treated, are not incapable of exercising rigid yet sympathetic authority. Indeed, it is a little ironical to find that the chief need for the new Head lies not in governing the Club but in encouraging the members of the College to take a more active and personal interest in it.

The Mission is always grateful for gifts of clothes, books, and sports gear of all kinds. Special arrangements are made for collecting these in College. But old Johnians are asked to send them direct to 55 Herbert Street, Hoxton, N. 1.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: MRE. E. SIKES. *Treasurer:* MRE. CUNNINGHAM. *Musical Director:* DR C. B. ROTHAM. *Hon. Secretary:* A. A. WYNNE WILLSON.

THE Society has held five Smoking Concerts this year, all of which have been well attended. In addition to this, two Organ Recitals have been given in the College Chapel, the first by Dr John W. Ivimey, Organist of Marlborough College, and the second by Mr J. Dykes Bower, organist of New College, Oxford. The May Concert was held on Monday, 16th June. There was a record attendance of over three hundred. The programme is given below.

A.A.W.W.

PROGRAMME

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. SONGS (a) "By a Bank as I lay" *Ravenscroft*
 (b) "There were three Ravens" *arr. Balfour Gardiner*
 (c) "Quant j'ai ouy le tabourin" *Debussy*

THE CHORUS

2. SONATA FOR FLUTE AND PIANOFORTE *J. S. Bach*
 Largo Fuga Allegro (from Sonata No. 1 in B minor)
 Flute: C. G. SMITH Pianoforte: MR M. H. A. NEWMAN

3. VOCAL QUARTETS
 (a) "Round About a Wood" *Morley*
 (b) "As Matchless Beauty" *Wilbye*
 (c) "The Splendour Falls" *C. B. Rootham*
 V. J. SANGER-DAVIES J. R. STEVENS
 J. E. KING H. F. H. BENSON

4. SONATINA IN G FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE, Op. 100 *Dvořák*
 Allegro risoluto Larghetto Scherzo and trio
 Violin: B. C. NICHOLSON Pianoforte: C. G. SMITH

5. SONGS (a) A Boy's Song *C. B. Rootham*
 (b) "When I was one-and-twenty" *George Butterworth*
 (c) Sorrow Song *C. B. Rootham*
 J. R. STEVENS

6. PIANOFORTE DUETS French Nursery Rhymes *D. E. Inglebrecht*
 (a) "J'ai fait voler mon cerf volant"
 (b) "Biquette"
 (c) "Une poule sur un mur"
 (d) "Berceuse pour une poupée malade"
 (e) "La Bergerie"
 J. ST. J. ROTHAM DR C. B. ROTHAM

INTERVAL

7. SONGS (a) "Sister, Awake!" *Bateson*
 (b) "Up in the Morning Early" Arr. *G. Dyson*
 (c) "In these delightful pleasant Groves" *Purcell*
- THE CHORUS
8. PIANOFORTE SOLO
 Sonata in D major. Op. 10, No. 3 *Beethoven*
 Presto Largo e mesto Menuetto e Trio Rondo
 MR M. H. A. NEWMAN
9. SONG "Whither must I wander?" *R. Vaughan Williams*
 H. F. H. BENSON
10. TRIO FOR PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO
 Phantasiestücke, Op. 88, Nos. 3 and 4 *Schumann*
 Duetto Finale
 Pianoforte: C. G. SMITH Violin: J. A. BEAVAN
 Violoncello: J. ST J. ROTHAM
11. THE COLLEGE BOAT SONG *G. M. Garrett*
 FIRST MAY BOAT, CHORUS, AND ORCHESTRA

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

THE Adams Society has had a successful year, seven meetings being held, with an average attendance of thirty members.

The officers for the year were: *President*: M. G. KENDALL. *Vice-President*: D. M. CLEARY. *Secretary*: E. R. LAPWOOD. *Treasurer*: A. C. WILD.

At the first meeting Mr White gave a paper on "Algebraic Functions in Geometry" which gave rise to a long discussion on the work remaining to be done in this field. The second meeting took the form of a debate on the motion that "Mathematics is a branch of Physics." A curiously inverted position was introduced when Mr Newman supported while Mr Cunningham opposed the motion. The motion was defeated.

The Adams Society was entertained by the Newnham Science Club on November 25th. Professor Stratton of Caius gave a lantern lecture on "A Recent Eclipse Expedition." He showed very interesting slides of the equipment and results of two expeditions, and enumerated those in which he hoped to take part in the future.

The first meeting of the Lent Term was graced by the presence of six Dons when Dr Lamb spoke on "Mathematical Style." He gave a very thorough analysis of the style of many mathematicians, from Euclid to Maxwell, and exhorted the junior members of the Society to study the classical works in order to cultivate a clear and fluent method of exposition.

Professor Eddington gave at the next meeting a paper on his recent investigations on the fundamental constant $\frac{2\pi e^2}{hc}$. After a very interesting paper a discussion took place during which many of the fundamental concepts of physics were examined by Professor Eddington and Dr Dirac.

A Joint Meeting with the Trinity Mathematical Society was held in Trinity on March 5th, when Mr Fowler read a paper on "Some possible relationships between α, β, γ rays of Radium C." He gave in his paper the conclusions which he and Dr Ellis had reached on this subject in the last two years. This is important as the first piece of work on the problem of the construction of atomic nuclei.

E.R.L.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE first paper of the year was a masterly analysis of papal politics in the reign of Alexander III, by W. G. Weston. The holder of the Lightfoot Scholarship fully maintained his reputation: overwhelmed by an impressive, and yet oppressive, array of facts, we lesser luminaries perhaps appreciated most of all the argument with Dr Coulton, whose store of learning once again lent solidity to the Society's discussion.

The next paper, by Professor Clapham, dealt with the mysterious subject, "A Victorian Conflict of Church and State." It was at once Scottish, ecclesiastical, legal, and theological. The Society owes its thanks to Dr Clapham for his elucidation of a difficult and obscure episode of British history.

"Arthur Young's Travels," by L. J. V. Shepherd, was a felicitous treatment of an apparently simple, but in reality treacherously complicated, phase of economic history. Incidentally, he revealed the controversial character of the sources of any history of the Industrial Revolution, and with the characteristic impartiality of the historian omitted any adequate conclusion.

K. C. Banks delivered a paper on the First American (or was it the Last Englishman?). The story of Benjamin Franklin was feelingly revealed and its humour delightfully emphasised.

Dr Whitney entertained a small but select gathering with the inner history of the Regius Professorships; this readily became a telling of the more intimate stories of its last four holders. It was a pleasant and admirably spent evening.

The year closed with a paper from A. D. Vickerman, devoted to Francis Place, and to the philosophy of Utilitarian radicalism and the spirit of "Laissez faire."

D.N.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB 1929-1930

THE Club was founded in October 1929, after dissatisfaction had been expressed in many quarters that although one of the largest Colleges in the University, St John's possessed no society for scientific discussion. The aims of the Club are to broaden the scientific mind in a time of ever-increasing specialisation and to provide a means for *undergraduate* discussion of problems of scientific interest. A set of rules has been drawn up, and amongst these the undergraduate membership is limited to thirty. Meetings are held fortnightly; there are no meetings in the May Term. Subscriptions are fixed at 4s. 6d. per Academic Year or 2s. 6d. per Term.

Michaelmas Term 1929

President: O. A. TROWELL, B.A. *Secretary:* F. C. CHAMPION, B.A. *Committee:* R. E. D. CLARK, B.A., J. S. CROWTHER, B. WHIPP.

PROFESSOR SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON presided at the inaugural meeting of the Club and expressed his good wishes for its future success. The paper was on "The effects of Tobacco Smoking" and caused much subsequent discussion whilst experimental investigation of the subject by members of the Club was marked throughout the address. At the next meeting, November 4th, R. E. D. Clark, B.A., gave a paper and demonstration on "Fireworks," while on November 18th, R. S. Alcock read a philosophical paper on "A Biological interpretation of Civilisation," and J. S. Mitchell a paper on "Brownian Movement." The concluding papers of the Term were given by C. A. Holbard and B. Whipp on "The Harmonic Control of Sex" and "Sound-Ranging" respectively.

Lent Term 1930

President: F. C. CHAMPION, B.A. *Secretary:* B. WHIPP. *Committee:* J. S. CROWTHER, R. S. ALCOCK, H. B. MAY.

THE Club had now reached its maximum of thirty undergraduate members and also possessed eight graduate members. The two opening papers of the Term were by H. Miller and O. A. Trowell, B.A., on "Gyroscopes" and "The Red Corpuscle." At the next meeting N. C. Lendon spoke on "Electric Fishes," and F. C. Champion, B.A., on "The Source of Stellar Energy." On the 24th February, J. S. Crowther discussed "The Heaviside Layer," and R. K. Kerkham gave an account of "Land Reclaiming." Finally, at the last meeting F. S. J. Hollick read a paper on "Mind in Animals," and this was followed by a general scientific discussion.

Election of Officers for the year 1930-31 will take place in October; it is anticipated that there will be some ten members of the Club going down this year and those wishing to join should communicate with B. Whipp or F. C. Champion. BRIAN WHIPP

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: G. H. WALKER. *Vice-Presidents:* PROF. P. H. WINFIELD, MR E. C. S. WADE. *Treasurer:* A. P. STEELE-PERKINS. *Secretary:* S. R. VINCENT.

THE Law Society has had a very successful year not only as regards the number of people attending the meetings, but also in the meetings themselves. It is one of the largest and most flourishing of the College Societies at present, having a membership of about forty-five.

On October 28th, Mr G. R. Y. Radcliffe, Principal of the Law Society, read a very interesting paper on "The Characteristics of English Law." At the second meeting the Society met Fitzwilliam House in a joint Moot for the first time; its success leads us to hope that the fixture will be repeated next year. Finally F. D. Morton, Esq., K.C. (Old Johnian), read a paper on "The Truth about Law as a Profession," giving intending barristers some very useful first-hand knowledge of what will happen to them after leaving Cambridge.

Judge Farrant opened the Lent Term's proceedings by reading a paper on "The Conduct of a Criminal Case." Later in the term Professor Winfield, after making a few preliminary observations, initiated a discussion on "The teaching of Law." This was valuable in that it gave an exchange of the views held by teachers and by students of law.

Two Moots were also held—the annual one with Caius and the other between members of the Society. Might we take this opportunity of saying that anyone reading law or feeling legally inclined is welcomed at these meetings?

THE CHESS CLUB

THE Chess Club has had a moderately successful season this year. The friendly matches, including one with the newly formed Newnham Club, were won with one exception. In the Inter-Collegiate Competition we reached the semi-final with the help of some good fortune, but were then badly defeated. A disappointing feature of the year was the small number of freshmen who joined the Club.

E. G. CREEK.

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY

FOR a new society we have had a very successful year. The papers on the whole have been interesting and useful, and the meetings reasonably well attended. The annual dinner held at the end of last term was enjoyable in every respect and that *bête noire* of every society, the annual business meeting, completed its work in less than thirty minutes.

On February 24th the secretary read a paper on "Quiescent Trades Unionism" which was discovered to be an account of the mutual insurance side of trade union work. He showed how it was probable that many of the early trade unions had evolved from friendly societies, how friendly societies differed from trade unions in respect of their friendly benefits and showed how mutual insurance and later, in addition, State insurance, had affected the administration of trade unions. The meeting then proceeded to discuss vigorously irrelevant matters regarding trade unionism.

At the annual meeting on April 28th, Mr C. W. Guillebaud was re-elected president, and Professor H. S. Foxwell, Mr E. A. Benians and Mr I. L. Evans were re-elected honorary vice-presidents. T. C. J. Young was elected chairman for the year 1930-31 and the position of secretary has yet to be filled.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: M. E. MCCORMICK. *Hon. Sec.:* J. E. KING.

THREE meetings were held in the Lent Term, all of which were well attended and followed by lively discussions. A. M. C. Field read a paper on "Religion in Public Schools" and E. E. Pochin on "The Duty towards the Neighbour."

The Society was very much indebted to the Rev. J. S. Boys-Smith, who, at very short notice, kindly consented to read a paper on "Christian Doctrine and the idea of Evolution."

The visit of Professor F. C. Burkitt was something in the nature of a red-letter day for the Society. He gave us a most entertaining and enlightening talk on "Creeds and their Re-interpretation."

This meeting took place in the Easter Term, and concluded most suitably a very successful year's work.

THE JOHNIAN SOCIETY GOLF COMPETITION

PAST members of St John's College, Cambridge, met at the West Surrey Golf Club, Enton Green, on Saturday, October 19th, 1929, to play for the "Marshall Hall Cup." The Competition resulted in a tie between W. A. Darlington and G. S. Graham, who were 1 up. A Foursome Competition against Bogey for cups to be awarded by the Johnian Society resulted in a win for F. D. Morton, K.C., and Mr F. W. Law, who were 1 up. Players and scores were as follows:

Name	Handcp	Score
W. A. Darlington ...	12	1 up
G. S. Graham ...	4	1 up
J. B. Hunter ...	16	2 down
F. D. Morton, K.C. ...	1	3 "
Prince John de Mahe ...	14	5 "
D. P. Thres ...	4	5 "
W. I. Harding ...	10	7 "
F. W. Law ...	16	8 "
Sir Jeremiah Colman ...	22	10 "
R. E. Newbury ...	14	10 "
G. A. Whitfield ...	18	11 "
I. A. Notcutt ...	18	—
G. Brightman ...	11	—

The replay between Darlington and Graham, which took place at Addington, resulted as follows: Graham 4 up, Darlington 2 up.

OBITUARY

SIR JAMES PEIRIS (B.A. 1884). The generation of old Johnians which is just reaching the seventies learned with great sorrow of the death, on May 5th, 1930, of James Peiris of Colombo, one of the wisest men who ever came to the College from the East.

The son of Mr T. Martinus Peiris of Colombo, he was born on December 20th, 1856. As he did not take the Law Tripos until 1881 and the full B.A. Degree in the following year, he must have been at least three years older than most of his contemporaries, although at the time the youthfulness of his mental make-up concealed the fact from us all. It is true that there was about him a certain soberness and maturity of judgment, but he was so appreciative of the irresponsible jesting of his juniors that they never realised the eminence of age upon which he stood.

Peiris's educational career was a distinguished one. From the Royal College, Colombo, he obtained a scholarship tenable in

England, and this brought him to St John's, where he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship. In the Law Tripos of 1881 his was one of the four names in the First Class, the Senior being Mr W. P. Schreiner, who in 1898 became Prime Minister of Cape Colony. In 1883 he took the Moral Sciences Tripos in one of its more prolific years, when there were no less than six names in the First Class. Peiris appears (in alphabetical order) immediately above another distinguished old Johnian, Professor G. F. Stout. In 1884 he was elected in due course to a McMahon Law Studentship, and was subsequently called to the Bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn.

It is doubtful if anyone born and educated throughout his school age in the East ever succeeded in absorbing more completely the ideas of the West. He used to say that in early days his family had come under Portuguese influence, and that had been the beginning of a long Christian history; and Peiris himself was a convinced and consistent member of the Church of England. Politically, he was a loyal but singularly enlightened member of the old Gladstonian Liberal party, and his successful career at the Union was largely due to his sober and sincere exposition of the political creed which he had so whole-heartedly adopted. His eloquence was of the torrential order, which in those days was far more acceptable than it is now, but the speaker had nothing whatever of the windbag about him, and a solid core of argument was always to be found in his oratorical flights which convinced his friends and commanded the respect of his political enemies. Thus when the claims of candidates for office came to be considered, his promotion followed the usual course, and he achieved the lonely honour of being the only Asiatic who has ever held the post of President. In the chair his legal training and the soundness of his judgment stood him in good stead when difficult questions had to be dealt with, and on the whole he was one of the best of Union Presidents, although his nerve was apt to fail him on the rare occasions when he had to face a really disorderly House.

On his return home, Peiris practised for some years as a barrister in Colombo, where an old Johnian who was travelling in the East discovered him almost by accident. As he passed down one of the streets of the city, his ears were saluted by a murmuring stream of gently flowing sound which in some way which he could not explain to himself carried him back to the Cambridge of his younger days. So strong was the impression, that he entered the building from which it proceeded, determined to track the mystery to its source. There he found Peiris ad-

dressing a judge exactly as he had once addressed the Union, and making his points with a curious swaying motion which had given so persuasive a character to his utterances there, and which had always been regarded as one of his most engaging personal idiosyncrasies. Mutual recognition followed, and the traveller soon found himself the recipient of every kindness that thoughtful hospitality could suggest.

After he gave up practice at the bar, Peiris interested himself in the management of his tea, rubber, and coco-nut estates. He also played an important part in politics, for which his earlier experiences had prepared the way. As a young man his views were always moderate and moderately expressed, and he had a strong sense of what was practicable. He had little sympathy with extremists anywhere, and when the Constitution of Ceylon was under consideration his influence was exercised in favour of a reasonable settlement that would work in practice. The rules and standing orders that were eventually adopted for the introduction of the Constitution closely followed a memorandum which had been prepared by him; and he was the author of the original suggestion of government by committees which attracted much attention at the time. In 1920 he was President of the Ceylon National Congress, but he resigned his connexion with the Congress on his election to the reformed Legislative Council in 1924, and immediately afterwards he was appointed Vice-President of the Council. His knighthood in 1925 gave as much pleasure to his old friends in England as it could possibly have done to his family and friends in Ceylon.

In 1889 Peiris married the daughter of the late Jacob de Mel of Colombo, and had two sons and two daughters. The sons were both educated at Tonbridge, and came in due course to the College. Leonard Peiris the cricketer took his degree in 1915; Herbert, who was a Choral Scholar, and an enthusiastic supporter of College music in his time, took the B.A. and LL.B. in 1923.

KENNEDY JOSEPH PREVITÉ ORTON (B.A. 1895) was the eldest son of the late Rev. W. P. Orton (see *Eagle*, vol. xxxiv, p. 267), and was born on January 21st, 1872, at St Leonards-on-Sea. His schools were, first, Kibworth Grammar School, 1882-5, and then the Wyggeston School, Leicester, 1885-8. He entered as a medical student at St Thomas' Hospital in 1889, and came up to St John's in 1891 with a W. Tite Exhibition. Sir John Sandys was his tutor. It was after taking a first in the Natural Science Tripos of 1893 and obtaining a Major Scholarship that he finally abandoned medicine for chemistry, to which he had already been

attracted by A. J. Bernays, the chemistry lecturer at St Thomas'. Here he was under Professor Liveing and Dr Ruhemann, and after the second part of the Tripos in 1895 he proceeded with a Hutchinson Studentship to Heidelberg, where he worked under Viktor Meyer and Professor K. Auwers. In 1896 he obtained the Ph.D. "summa cum laude," the highest class, which had never before been gained in chemistry by an Englishman at Heidelberg. After a year's researching under Sir W. Ramsay at University College, London, he was appointed senior demonstrator in chemistry at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1897, and was promoted assistant lecturer in 1903. The same year he was selected to be Professor of Chemistry at the University College of North Wales at Bangor, a post which he held to his death from pneumonia on March 16th, 1930. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1921.

He married in 1897 Annie, daughter of the Rev. W. Clement Ley, who survives him, with a son and two daughters.

Orton was in the right place as head of a department and a laboratory. His own published papers, mostly in collaboration, numbered 86—the halogen compounds of aniline were a favourite subject. He was an inspiring director of research, says one friend, "always able to contribute helpful ideas at critical moments. His vigour and driving force infected both staff and students." "His department was a family, with him as its father," was an outside comment. For "he was a willing adviser whose judgement and insight were rarely at fault. He would take any pains to give his students a good start in life." Two of them at the time of his death were professors in the sister colleges of the University of Wales. The awe, felt at first for the professor who saw every detail, grew into admiration and affection with closer knowledge. A lucid and brilliant teacher, "his forte as a lecturer," says another, "lay in his skill in making facts which may have been known to the majority of his hearers take on the glowing colours of a new discovery. It was characteristic of his type of mind that he was equally interested in the mind of the discoverer and in the discovery itself." This was to see his theme in growth and as human history—as it was to him and as others saw it.

In the last year of his life he was Vice-Principal, but he had long been Dean of the Faculty of Science. "His knowledge," to quote again, "and clear interpretation of the regulations have produced order out of chaos in the College career of many a student. His work on College committees was invaluable. His opinion was always carefully thought out and expressed with the utmost frankness. On one occasion during the erection of the New

Science Buildings his counsel saved a delay of a couple of years." The New Science Buildings had indeed been a scheme long desired by him, but it was not till after the War, and its work, that in 1921 the North Wales Heroes' Memorial Council undertook it as the best commemoration. The building was begun in December 1923, and in October 1926 the Science departments moved in from the ancient coaching hotel, inconvenient and inadequate, if exquisitely placed on the Straits, where they had worked for many years.

Chemistry was his chosen profession; the study of birds, and in his later years of the hawks especially, was his hobby. To this, as well as to his decisive inclination to natural science, he was first led by his future father-in-law, one of the most original of meteorologists. Though climbing was his favourite exercise and he was a member of the Climbers' Club, it was not to him an end in itself or not a self-sufficing end; it was a most enjoyable way of reaching the best enjoyment. He trained his ear to the most accurate perception of birds' notes, and the hindrance of severe short sight was quite overcome by the mental capacity of close observation. "It was once," writes Principal Emrys Evans, "his frequent practice after his day's work to set off in the evening to some lonely farmhouse in the mountains, where he would spend the night, and rise before dawn to climb within observing distance of a raven's or a buzzard's precarious eyrie." He contributed chapters on the "Birds of Llyn Ogwen" to Archer Thomson's *Climbing in the Ogwen District* and on "Bird Life in the Mountains" to Carr and Lister's *Snowdonia*; and he was planning an independent book, which it is hoped may yet be published from the materials he has left. Though it cannot be what he would have made it, the knowledge he amassed should not be buried in his MSS.

Orton's leading characteristics were an abounding, in his youth a fiery, energy, and an eager force of character. The love of listening to music, which showed itself so markedly in later life, gave perhaps his nearest approach to quiescence. He was always up and stirring, alive and responsive to the life around him and working on it in his turn with singular effectiveness. "He had," says a friend, "a remarkable power of perceiving intuitively what was going on in the minds of people around him and their general mental attitudes. While perceptions based on such slight objective data may sometimes have been erroneous, they were as a rule almost uncannily accurate, and constituted an important element in his success in dealing with people." He was, in fact, an observer of unusual accuracy and delicacy. Nothing escaped

his notice, and what he saw or heard was at once registered and grouped in his mind and acted upon with a swift and just decision when the time came. This was rendered easier by the simplicity and directness of his own nature. Hazy complexes and tortuous eddies were foreign to him. His mind moved on a free balance, like the hawk's flight he loved to watch, and his perception of external things was not blurred or shaken by internal twists and wrenches. His character was not only built on simple and harmonious lines; its elements were of the finer clays—strong and durable affections, a severe sense of duty, loyal friendships, a generous quite unselfish sympathy, and exceptional unselfishness which led him to a continuous beneficent activity, whether he was giving his best in graver matters, or a lift in his car to an old market-woman with her overweighted basket.

His abilities were by no means limited to his extraordinary facility in observation and correct induction. He was a good linguist and spoke German easily. He had a keen insight into the merits of other men's work, a faculty which made him an excellent examiner. And he organised and shaped what he perceived; he instinctively mapped out the trees as a wood and saw the lie of the land not merely acre by acre but as a panorama. With his energy and will and singleness of purpose, this rendered him an administrator of the first rank in practical life, an inspiring teacher; and more than that. "What struck one in talking to him," says Sir Harry Reichel, "was the extraordinary width of his knowledge, and the way in which he managed to bring things that seemed wholly unrelated into vital connection with each other. He had pre-eminently the architectonic faculty, the power of seeing things the most diverse as parts of one organic whole. With this went an unusual rapidity and intense vitality of thought, and a singular openness of mind. Taken together, these qualities lent his conversation a peculiar charm."

Again to quote Principal Emrys Evans, "He was not a narrow scientist. No University teacher was more ready to do battle for the humanities. He loved music, and was a regular attendant at the weekly college concerts. He would often rally to support the claims of the classics in Senate and committee if they seemed to be overlooked... He lived intensely, and possessed withal a youthful buoyancy of spirit, an eager interest in men and things, a generous impulse which shrank from severe condemnations—qualities that invested his manifold activities with a certain æsthetic charm and completeness which those who were admitted into his fellowship will preserve in memory as a precious experience."

C. W. PREVITÉ-ORTON.

ERNEST FREDERICK JOHN LOVE (B.A. 1883), born at Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, on the 31st October, 1861, was the eldest son of John Henry Love, surgeon, who was afterwards Medical Officer of Health for Wolverhampton. Until he was about nine years old he was a quite robust child, and then, after measles, he developed some lung trouble, which eventually left him a martyr to spasmodic asthma. His delicate health delayed his entry into Wolverhampton Grammar School till he was almost thirteen, but then he displayed marked ability, especially in mathematics. He went up to St John's in 1879, having been offered a sizarship on the results of the Senior Local Examination. At first he studied medicine, with the idea of adopting his father's profession, but had to give that up, as he could not stand operations. The elements of natural science required for the first M.B. Examination opened for him a new world, and he took up this study with great enthusiasm, becoming especially enamoured of physics. In those days candidates for Part I of the Natural Science Tripos had to take three subjects, and for Part II two subjects. "E. F. J." took physics, chemistry and botany for Part I, physics and chemistry for Part II, but he never could manage to bring his knowledge of the subjects that he regarded as subsidiary up to first class standard, with the result that he got a second class in each Part. The College recognised his merit as a student of physics by electing him to a Foundation Scholarship, and this was a great help, as, on account of bad health, he had to degrade for a year, and did not take Part II till 1883. During his undergraduate years he never was strong enough to take part in any sports, but he was an active member of the College Debating Society. His chief friends among his contemporaries included G. F. Stout, now Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at St Andrews, W. J. Greenstreet, who was for many years editor of the *Mathematical Gazette*, and E. J. Rapson, now Professor of Sanskrit. Among the Fellows of the College the one who more than any other was his friend and guide was P. T. Main.

Shortly after the Tripos was over he was appointed Demonstrator in Physics at Mason's College, Birmingham, by the old students of which he is still remembered, apart from his pedagogic activities, for his promotion of a literary society. During his time there he published two or three short physical papers. In 1888 he was offered an appointment as Lecturer in Physics at the University of Melbourne, Australia, and the hope of improved health in a warmer climate led him to accept it. The hope was realised to some extent, so that soon he began to plan extensive researches, and, in particular, formed the project of a gravity

survey of Australia. In this project he contrived to interest influential people out there, and so he came to England in the Autumn of 1894, in order to learn and practise the most modern methods of observation. Sir George Stokes and Sir Robert Ball were keenly interested in the project, and the latter gave him the use of a room in the Observatory. He returned to Australia early in 1895 with every prospect of carrying out a fine piece of work, installed his apparatus, and—met with an accident, which permanently affected the sight of one eye, and rendered it impossible for him to do work of the kind required for the gravity survey. The project was abandoned.

After this he settled down to lead the life of a University teacher prevented by circumstances from attempting anything very ambitious, and concentrated chiefly on performing his duties efficiently in spite of various disabilities. That this life was a happy one was largely due to his sister, Miss F. E. Love, who went to Melbourne to keep house for him in 1896, and to the professor under whom he worked, Sir Thomas Lyle, with whom he soon came to be, and always remained, on terms of intimate friendship. From time to time he would publish a short paper, generally on some point of theoretical interest. From time to time he would preach a sermon; he had always been interested in religious questions, and it seems that laymen are sometimes invited to preach in Anglican churches in Australia. But he was happiest when there was a congress to address or organise. The visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1914, meetings of its Australian namesake and other similar bodies, the so-called "Pan-Pacific" Congress of 1923, at which he acted as the Secretary of the Section concerned with geodesy—such occasions as these provided for him the times when he really lived. After retiring from his University appointment in 1928 he still managed to do a little work, chiefly on the acoustics of public buildings, in regard to which his advice was sought freely. But his health was becoming very feeble, some heart trouble having supervened, and the end came on March 8th, 1929.

A. E. H. LOVE.

Major PERCY ALEXANDER MACMAHON, F.R.S., late R.A., died suddenly on Christmas Day, 1929, at the age of 75.

Born at Malta on September 26th, 1854, the second son of Brigadier-General P. W. MacMahon, he was sent to Cheltenham College, and joined the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1872. Ten years later he returned to the Royal Military Academy as instructor in mathematics, and in 1890 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Ordnance College, holding that post till 1897.

He retired from the Army in 1898. From 1906 to 1920 he was Deputy Warden of the Standards, Board of Trade.

MacMahon's researches were concerned especially with combinatory analysis, part of the "additive" theory of numbers in the development of which by English mathematicians he took an important part, contributing numerous papers to the journals of learned societies. The value of his work was early recognised. He was elected F.R.S. in 1890, and president in 1894 of the London Mathematical Society, which conferred on him the De Morgan medal in 1923. From the Royal Society he received a Royal medal in 1900 and the Sylvester medal in 1919, and was elected vice-president in 1917. With the British Association he had a long connection, having been president of the mathematical and physical section at the Glasgow meeting in 1901, and general secretary from 1902 to 1914, when he was appointed a trustee. He was president of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1917, a member of the Permanent Eclipse Committee and of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, and hon. member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Honorary degrees were conferred on him by Cambridge, Dublin, Aberdeen, and St Andrews Universities, and he was a governor and Fellow of Winchester College. He was elected a member of the Athenæum under Rule II in 1903.

The following letter appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday, December 31st, 1929.

Sir,

The death of Major P. A. MacMahon, which you noticed in *The Times* of December 28, is the termination of a very remarkable and brilliant scientific career. After some service in the R.A. in India, he came under the influence of the late Sir George Greenhill, then professor at the Royal Artillery College, in the early 'eighties. At that time the theory of Algebraic Forms was in the full flight of development by the activities of Cayley and Sylvester and Salmon, this being the one great domain in the vast range of modern abstract mathematics whose creation may be claimed to be predominantly British. The young captain threw himself with indomitable zeal and insight into the great problems of this rising edifice of science; and in a very short time he was to be counted as conspicuous among the leaders, largely by invention of new methods of approach. So complete was his scientific absorption then, and during successive tenures as Instructor and Professor at Woolwich, that one was accustomed to hear his military friends refer in chaff to him as "a good soldier spoiled." Anyhow, they were proud of him: and equally proud was the scientific world into which he had so thoroughly forced an entrance, as the record in your obituary

notices shows. His most remarkable gift was great native insight into the theory of permutations, a sort of glorified chess practice, and the harvest that it could yield in other domains at first sight unlikely. This mass of work was recognized by the award of one of the Royal Medals of the Royal Society in 1900; and more recently, in 1919, further application of cognate methods in the widely separated domain of the Theory of Numbers attracted to him the Sylvester Medal, which had been founded in the Royal Society in memory of one of his greatest stimulators and a very intimate friend.

On being co-opted by the University of Cambridge to the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1904 he attached himself by invitation to St John's College, where he had acquired many friends. Some years ago he and his wife withdrew from London to Cambridge; and as a member of the Society of St John's College he became a most welcome, and, as we thought, a happy, figure in its life, armed with the knowledge that he brought of the external world. He continued the pursuit of mathematics, by public lectures as well as investigation. His absence was keenly felt when about a year ago a breakdown in health compelled him to retire to Bognor; his memory will be cherished as one of the most gracious accessions of recent times.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE

JOSEPH LARMOR.

ARTHUR JOHN FINCH, J.P. (B.A. 1868), died at Longmead, Studland, Dorset, on May 15th, 1930, aged 84. He was educated at Highgate School and at St John's, where he was a prominent member of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. He was one of the oldest members of the Leander Rowing Club, which he joined in 1866. Mr Finch was admitted a solicitor in 1871 and practised for 55 years as a member of the firm of Finch, Jennings and Tree, of Gray's Inn Square. He was a director of the Legal and General Assurance Company since 1896 and was a vice-president of the Society of Dorset Men in London. He was made a Justice of the Peace for Dorset in 1911. He held the post of Rector's warden at St Nicholas' Church, Studland, for 12 years, having recently resigned on account of ill health. He married, in 1879, Florence Mary, daughter of John Cochrane, Civil Engineer, of Westminster, and had a son, who is at present in Kenya, and a daughter.

Mr Heitland writes:

"I remember Finch as a notable figure of the L.M.B.C. and I witnessed his wonderful performance in the May Races of 1868. In my booklet, *After many years*¹, I have referred to this achievement. The cool judgment of their stroke was as pretty a bit of

¹ Cambridge (1926), pp. 112-113.

watermanship as the Cam ever saw. A crew not by any means of First-Boat quality throughout was so handled as to end not 6th but 2nd on the river, falsifying all forebodings. This triumph of the famous old Club in the time before Goldie seemed to me (and still seems) more worthy of record than some later successes of a more spectacular kind. And when I got Finch to come up for the L.M.B.C. centenary dinner I was disappointed to find that the senior man present was ignored. I ask the *Eagle* editors' pardon—the old heroes of the oar are to me a real interest."

The Rev. GEORGE HERBERT WHITAKER (B.A. 1870), formerly Fellow, died at Brasted, near Westerham, Kent, on May 23rd, 1930, aged 83. He graduated with a first class in the Classical Tripos and was elected to a Fellowship in 1870, holding it until 1892. He was ordained in 1875 and from 1878 to 1885 was Honorary Canon of St Ia in Truro Cathedral, in charge of the Cathedral School of Divinity. He then became Canon and Chancellor of Truro Cathedral. From 1889 to 1892 he was a Canon of Hereford and Prebendary of Wellington, and then, after serving various curacies, he was presented, in 1915, by the College to the rectory of Souldern, Oxfordshire; from 1917 until just before his death he was rector of Woughton-on-the-Green, Bletchley. From 1894 to 1917 he was Honorary Canon of St Petroc in Truro Cathedral and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Truro.

The formal details of Canon Whitaker's career are recorded above. But, as a friend who first got to know him in the winter of 1862 and who later on was intimately connected with him in many surroundings, I feel bound to contribute a few reminiscences of a lovable saint.

Saint he was from the first; at Shrewsbury School, at St John's, as schoolmaster at Wellington, as Canon at Hereford, as Dean at St John's, in all places to which he went as Parson whenever the state of his health in later years enabled him to undertake parochial duty. The one constant characteristic that marked him all through was a dark conviction of his own unworthiness. To himself he appeared an unprofitable member of Church, College, School, or whatever body he was serving or representing at this or that moment. This persuasion reached an acute crisis when he was holding a Canonry at Hereford and a Fellowship at St John's. While others were charmed with his effective virtues, he was in utter despair, feeling doomed to fail in whatever he tried to do. Nothing would serve his turn but to resign emoluments the duties

of which he could never discharge. But the mental disturbance caused by this conviction left him incompetent to execute a legal act; it was not until he had made a temporary recovery under special treatment that he could (and did) divest himself of what he found an intolerable burden.

Of all the sad experiences that one meets in the course of a long life one of the most melancholy is witnessing the incurable self-depreciation of a friend loved and deservedly admired. No encouragement or sympathy had any cheering effect on Whitaker's gloom when the fit took him. What had been fine modesty in a schoolboy became a more and more cruel infirmity as time went on.

It must not be supposed that he was a delicate creature, always ailing. At School he took active part in sports and games. He went the "Runs" in the winter; and the Shrewsbury Runs were a severe test of soundness. In a frost it was suddenly discovered that he was ahead of most boys in skating, a sport to which he had been trained during his childhood in Canada. At College he was one of the greatest walkers of his time, and I well remember how hard it was to keep step mile after mile with his long legs on a Sunday tramp. He was a Private in the Rifle Volunteers, regular in drills, and no mean marksman. In short, he was in point of bodily exercise certainly above the average standard of undergraduates. But even then, and still more when he was a schoolmaster, it was never safe for a friend to hint that this or that might have been managed better than seemed to have been the case. He did not resent the criticism, but blamed himself, for to laugh at his own failure, and simply note it as a step toward future success, was a moral attitude unhappily forbidden by his temperament. Now it is even for the best of men a grievous handicap to be unable genially to accept the fact of their own imperfections. It renders them liable to be unduly distressed at the errors of others, and often unfits them for bearing a helpful part in common undertakings subject to the limitations of human nature. When a man of ordinary fibre fails for some reason of this kind, we merely shrug our shoulders. But when the sufferer is one so lovable, so full of human kindness, as Whitaker was, the material of tragedy is there.

I have said enough to account for the deep sense of loss that possesses me, and will only add that there are other friends who will share their feeling to the full. But of the men who graduated in 1870 (an exceptionally fine year at St John's) not many are now left to put their feeling into words.

W. E. HEITLAND.

HAROLD JOHN ADAMS (B.A. 1880), late of H.M. Patent Office, died at St John's, Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, on April 22nd, 1930, aged 72.

HENRY HASLOPE BAGNALL (B.A. 1867) died at Avishays, near Chard, on March 16th, 1930, aged 85. He was at Harrow School.

CHRISTOPHER MATTHEW BARLOW (B.A. 1923) was killed on February 9th, 1930, in an attack by African natives at Shendam, Nigeria, aged 31. He was the son of the late Canon Henry Theodore Edward Barlow, Junior Dean of the College (see *Eagle*, vol. XXVIII (1907), pp. 83, 208) and was educated at Felsted School. In 1916 he entered Woolwich and received his commission in the R.F.A. the same year. He served in France, winning the M.C. in 1918; after the War he also served in Palestine, but resigned his commission in 1920 to come up to St John's. The following year he went out to Kenya to farm, but he returned later to take his degree. He then joined the Nigerian Political Service, of which he was a member when he met his death. In a recent number of the *Eagle* we chronicled his remarkable journey across Africa from Nigeria to Mombasa in a two-seater Morris-Cowley.

EDWARD BEAUMONT (B.A. 1867), barrister-at-law, died on April 29th, 1930, aged 85. He was the son of James Beaumont, a London solicitor, and was educated at Highgate School. He was a Wrangler in the Tripos of 1867 and was called in 1870 to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, of which he was later elected a Bencher. He soon acquired an extensive practice and became recognised as one of the most learned and capable lawyers in equity and conveyancing matters. About 1902 he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters. He married Elizabeth Helen, eldest daughter of John Lawrence Tatham; his son, John William Fisher Beaumont (of Pembroke College, B.A. 1899) is Chief Justice of Bombay.

The Rev. JAMES BENOY (B.A. 1885) died at Hilmarton, Calne, Wiltshire, in 1929, aged 67. He was ordained in 1888, was assistant missionary at the College Mission in Walworth 1890-92, Curate of St Matthew, Upper Clapton, 1892-93, Chaplain to the Forces 1893-1918, and since 1918 vicar of Hilmarton, Wiltshire.

WILLIAM JETHRO BROWN (B.A. 1890) died in Adelaide, South Australia, in May, 1930, aged 62. He was born at Mintaro, South Australia, and was educated at Stanley Grammar School. At

St John's he obtained a first class in both parts of the Law Tripos, and he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1891. From 1893 to 1900 he was Professor of Law and Modern History at Tasmania University; he returned to England as Professor of Constitutional Law and History at University College, London, but after a short time went to the University College of Wales as Professor of Comparative Law. In 1906 he was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Adelaide; during his tenure of the chair he was chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Commission. From 1916 to 1927 he was President of the Industrial Court at Adelaide, and from 1920 to 1927 President of the Board of Industry. He was an expert in arbitration and was the author of various works on legal principles, modern legislation and monopolies.

JOSEPH GRAY CHARLESWORTH (*Matric.* 1881) died at 25 Silchester Road, St Leonards, on January 14th, 1930. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Rhodes Charlesworth (of St John's, B.A. 1847), who married Frances Charlotte Elizabeth Grey, sister of the 8th Earl of Stamford.

The Rev. WILLIAM ADOLPH COUSINS (B.A. 1888) died at Agar Crescent, Redruth, in 1930, aged 62. He graduated with a third class in the Theological Tripos and was ordained in 1890. He was curate of Camborne, Cornwall, from 1890 to 1893.

The Rev. ALAN MAURICE EWBANK (B.A. 1923) died at 4 Seymour Street, Bath, on March 6th, 1930. He was the son of the Rev. Alan Ewbank, of St John's (B.A. 1892), and the grandson of Alfred Lloyd Vandyke Ewbank, also of St John's (B.A. 1864) (see *Eagle* vol. xxvii (1906), p. 271). Educated at St Paul's School, he took a third class in both parts of the Classical Tripos—a position which would have been much improved if he had not been physically handicapped. In spite of this serious disability he entered freely into the life of the College, and his fine character earned for him the respect of all. He played chess for the University for three successive years and was President of the University Chess Club during his third year. He was ordained in 1927 and served curacies at St Saviour, Hanley Road, London, and at St Paul, Bath.

The Rev. CHARLES WHITMORE FORD (B.A. 1890) died at Stanford Rectory, Loughborough, on June 1st, 1930. He was the son of the late Rev. Edward Ford, was ordained in 1893, and from 1897 to 1905 was chaplain at Dimbula, Ceylon. He then became

curate, and after a year as chaplain at Naples, vicar of Selling, Kent. From 1926 he had been rector of Stanford-on-Soar, Nottinghamshire.

JONATHAN COLLIN GREENBANK (*Matric.* 1874) died at the Doon, Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll, on February 8th, 1930. He was at Sedbergh School, and took up Land Agency work.

WILLIAM ALFRED GUTTRIDGE (B.A. 1877) died in Sheffield in April, 1930, aged 77. He was a founder and the first pastor of the Victoria Road Congregational Church, Cambridge, where he remained from 1877 to 1891. He then became minister at Attercliffe, Sheffield. He retired in 1915 and moved to Ranmoor, where he acted temporarily as minister to the Cemetery Road Congregational Church. He was a director of the London Missionary Society.

JOHN HASLER HARDY (B.A. 1874) died at Heathercliff, Portland Road, Bournemouth, on May 5th, 1930, aged 77. He was formerly vicar of Underriver, near Sevenoaks.

JAMIESON BOYD HURRY, M.D., J.P. (B.A. 1880), died at Hinton Firs, Bournemouth, on February 13th, 1930, aged 72. He was the son of the Rev. Nicholas Hurry, of Liverpool, and was educated at Neuchâtel and the City of London School. After taking his degree he went to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was resident obstetric physician. He was the author of *Vicious Circles in Disease*, *Vicious Circles of Neurasthenia*, *Vicious Circles in Sociology* and *Poverty and its Vicious Circles*, several of which works were translated into various European and Asiatic languages. In 1912 he founded at Cambridge a research studentship in memory of Sir Michael Foster, the physiologist. During 40 years' residence in Reading Dr Hurry became the historian of Reading Abbey; he wrote several books on the subject, the most important being published in 1921, the year of the octocentenary. His latest book, of which the second edition was published in 1928, was a contribution to the history of medicine—*Imhotep: the Vizier and Physician of King Zoser and afterwards the Egyptian God of Medicine*.

Sir JABEZ EDWARD JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Bt. (B.A. 1872), died at Springkell, Dumfriesshire, on December 10th, 1929, aged 80. He was the son of Jabez Johnson, J.P., of Kenyon Hall, near Manchester, and was born on November 27th, 1849. He took his degree as 32nd Wrangler in 1872, and was called to the Bar by

the Inner Temple in 1877. He joined the firm of Jabez Johnson, Hodgkinson and Pearson, cotton spinners and manufacturers, and became chairman on its incorporation as a limited company. He was also chairman of Bacares Iron Ore Mines and of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., iron and steel makers and colliery owners. He took the additional name of Ferguson in 1881. He was elected Member of Parliament in 1885 for the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire as a Liberal; he was defeated in 1886 but regained the seat in 1892. He was created a baronet in 1906. He married, in 1874, Williamina, daughter of W. A. Cunningham, of Manchester, and had one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. J. Johnson-Ferguson, who succeeds to the title.

The Rev. HENRY RAINES KRÜGER (B.A. 1890), of Brodsfield Avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool, died in 1929. He was ordained in 1891, was rector of Jacobstowe, Devonshire, 1899-1908, perpetual curate of St Mary, Devonport, 1908-18, vicar of Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1918-27.

GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD (*Matric.* 1873) died at Shelton Hall, Shrewsbury, on March 28th, 1930, aged 76. He was the eldest son of William Butler Lloyd and was the great-grandson of Dr Butler, Headmaster of Shrewsbury School. He was educated at Marlborough. After going down from St John's he entered the Salop Old Bank, of which he became senior partner until its merger in Lloyds Bank Limited, of which he was then made a director. He was keenly interested in education and was for many years chairman of the Shrewsbury School Board and a governor of Shrewsbury School. He was twice Mayor of Shrewsbury, and an alderman of the corporation, and in 1913 was elected Unionist member for Shrewsbury. He married, in 1880, Constance Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard Jenkins.

WILLIAM JOHN LOCKE (B.A. 1884) died in Paris on May 15th, 1930, aged 67. He was born in Barbados and spent his early years in Trinidad, where he attended the Queen's Royal College. At St John's he took the Mathematical Tripos, but his real interest lay in French and English literature. He became a master at Glenalmond but, in 1897, he was appointed secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This post he held with success for ten years. His first novel *At the Gate of Samaria* was published in 1895; others followed in rapid succession, and *The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne* (1905) placed him in a secure position among contemporary novelists. For an appreciation of his

literary work reference may be made to the notice in the *Times* of May 16th, 1930. He married Aimée, daughter of the late Theodore Heath.

CHARLES JOHN BLOOD MEACHAM, late organist of St George's, Edgbaston, who died on January 16th, 1930, aged 78, took his Bachelor of Music degree from St John's in 1871.

JOHN SAXON MILLS (B.A. 1885) died at Spring Wood, Oxhey, Watford, on November 27th, 1929, aged 66. He was the son of James Mills and Martha Saxon and was born at Ashton-under-Lyne in 1863 and was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Owens College. After taking the Classical Tripos he held masterships at King William's College in the Isle of Man, at Aldenham Grammar School and at Leamington College, but he had already begun to contribute to the press, and at the age of 30 he definitely took to journalism, being appointed to the staff of the *Echo*. He afterwards went to the *Daily News* and served as an editorial assistant to Sir Edward Cook, whose biography he wrote later. During the South African War he was appointed editor of the *Cape Times*; his editorship gave him a lasting interest in Imperial affairs and he produced various books, such as *The Future of the Empire*, *Landmarks of British Fiscal History*, *The Panama Canal*, and *Life and Letters of Sir Hubert Herkomer*. He married, in 1901, Grace Keeler, of Eltham, Kent.

The Right Honourable MORTON GRAY STUART, 17th Earl of Moray (B.A. 1877), died at Darnaway Castle, Forres, on April 19th, 1930, aged 75. He was the son of the Rev. Edmund Luttrell Stuart, grandson of the 9th Earl and rector of Winterborne Houghton, Dorset. At St John's, as Mr Morton Stuart, he took honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He assumed the name of Gray in 1901 on succeeding to the estates of that family, but resumed that of Stuart when he succeeded his brother in the earldom in 1909. He was of a quiet, reserved nature, and took very little part in public life. His chief interest was arboriculture, on which he was a recognised authority, being president of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society. He showed great zeal in the extension of Darnaway Forest, which contains some of the finest specimens of lime and oak in the United Kingdom. He was also an amateur artist of much taste and was an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy. He married, in 1890, Edith Douglas, daughter of Rear-Admiral George Palmer. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Doune, M.C.

The Rev. THOMAS KAYE BONNEY NEVINSON (B.A. 1874) died at 2 Wollaston Road, Cambridge, on February 9th, 1930, aged 78. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos and was ordained in 1876. He was rector of Lyndon, Rutlandshire, from 1889 to 1909, and was then appointed to the College living of Medbourne with Holt, Leicestershire, which he held until shortly before his death.

LINDSAY SHERWOOD NEWMARCH (*Matric.* 1875), Lieutenant-Colonel (Retired), Indian Army, died at 15 Evelyn Gardens, Kensington, on April 13th, 1930. He was educated at Haileybury and passed first into Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the 6th Foot, August 13th, 1879, and afterwards passed into the Indian political service, retiring in 1912.

RANDALL WEST POPE (B.A. 1929), scholar of the College, only son of T. Michael Pope, of 18 Hampton Road, Twickenham, died at King's College Hospital on January 7th, 1930, aged 22.

The Rev. RICHARD COXWELL ROGERS (B.A. 1868) died on March 20th, 1930, at Spa Buildings, Cheltenham. He was rector of Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire from 1894 to 1908.

THOMAS EDWARD SANDALL, C.M.G., T.D. (B.A. 1891), formerly commanding the 5th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, died at Springfield, Moutalt Road, Woodford Green, on May 31st, 1930, aged 60. He was the son of Thomas Sandall, of Stamford. After leaving Cambridge, where he took the M.B. and B.C. degrees, he became House Surgeon, House Physician and Electrical Assistant at Charing Cross Hospital. He was also Medical Officer of Health to the Alford Urban District Council. After serving throughout the War, during which he was mentioned in despatches and received the C.M.G., he became Deputy Commissioner of Medical Services to the Ministry of Pensions. He married, in 1895, Adelina, daughter of William Washbourn, of Gloucester.

The Rev. FRANCIS SAVAGE (B.A. 1871) died at Brook House, Eastry Kent, on December 13th, 1929, aged 82. He was the son of Dr Johnson Savage, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. He was ordained in 1873 and was vicar of Woodnesborough, Kent, from 1881 to 1915.

FREDERICK VINCENT THEOBALD (B.A. 1890) died at Wye, Kent, on March 6th, 1930, aged 61. He was the son of John Peter Theobald, of the Chestnut Grove, Kingston-on-Thames. After graduating through the Natural Science Tripos he was for three

years a University Extension Lecturer. He joined the staff of the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye on its foundation in 1894, and was for several years its vice-principal. The chief work of his life was the preparation of a monograph of mosquitoes of the world, in five volumes, for the Colonial Office and the Royal Society. He was Professor of Agricultural Zoology in the University of London and for some years had charge of the economic zoology section at the British Museum. He was also advisory entomologist to the Board of Agriculture for the South-Eastern district of England. His publications include "The Insect and other allied Pests of Fruit (1909)," "The Plant Lice of Aphididae of Great Britain" (3 vols.). For a notice of his scientific work reference may be made to *Nature*, April 19th, 1930, p. 607.

ELIAS JOHN WEBB (*Matric.* 1871), of The Brownsend, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, died at Cheltenham on May 18th, 1930.

COLLEGE NOTES

MR P. A. M. DIRAC (Ph.D. 1926), Fellow, and Professor W. W. C. TOPLEY (B.A. 1907) have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

Mr FRANK LEONARD ENGLEDDOW (B.A. 1913), Fellow, has been elected Drapers' Professor of Agriculture in the University.

Mr P. S. NOBLE (B.A. 1923), Fellow, has been appointed Professor of Latin in the University of Leeds.

The Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society of London has been awarded to Professor A. C. SEWARD (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow, Master of Downing College, for his researches in stratigraphy and palæobotany.

Professor A. E. LOVE (B.A. 1885), Honorary Fellow, has been elected a corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France.

Mr ALBERT HOWARD, C.I.E. (B.A. 1899), Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana, has been awarded the Barclay Memorial Medal by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr G. S. MAHAJANI (B.A. 1924) has been appointed Principal of Ferguson College, Poonah.

Mr Justice MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN (B.A. 1903) has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

The Honorary Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons has been awarded to Professor GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), formerly Fellow, for appreciation of his services to the Museum.

Professor F. L. ENGLEDDOW (B.A. 1913), Fellow, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies a member of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health.

Professor V. H. BLACKMAN (B.A. 1895), formerly Fellow, has been appointed a member of a Committee of the Empire Marketing Board to advise on the infestation of stored products by insects and fungi.

Mr W. H. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912) is Secretary of an advisory Committee on Forestry Research constituted by the Forestry Commission.

Mr A. S. LE MAITRE (B.A. 1920) has been appointed private secretary to the Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr NEVILL FRANCIS MOTT (B.A. 1927) has been elected to a Fellowship in Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and has been appointed a Probationary Faculty Lecturer in Mathematics in the University.

Colonel J. J. GILLESPIE (B.A. 1892) has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Moss' Empires, Limited. Mr C. B. GILLESPIE (B.A. 1926), son of Colonel Gillespie, has been taken into partnership in the firm of Gillespie Brothers and Company, Chartered Accountants.

Mr A. F. GREENWOOD (B.A. 1926) has passed the final examination for honours of the Law Society; he has been appointed Assistant Solicitor to the Corporation of Leeds.

Honorary degrees have been conferred on Professor P. H. WINFIELD (B.A. 1899), Fellow, by the Harvard University, and on Mr T. R. GLOVER (B.A. 1891), Fellow, Public Orator, by the University of Glasgow.

Mr J. D. COCKCROFT (B.A. 1924), Fellow, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Physics.

Mr D. G. G. ALLEN (B.A. 1929) has become assistant to Mr DALTON of the Shanghai Chemical Laboratories.

The Milroy Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians for 1930 have been given by Dr J. A. GLOVER (B.A. 1897).

At a Congregation held on Saturday June 21st, 1930, Dr A. NAIRNE, Regius Professor of Divinity, presented Professor J. M. CREED, Fellow of the College, for the degree of D.D.

The following Civil Service appointments, after competitive examinations held in July and August, 1929, are announced:

Home Civil Service: Mr A. PATTERSON (B.A. 1929), Ministry of Labour; Mr W. G. WESTON (*Matric.* 1928), Board of Trade.

Indian Civil Service: Mr S. P. H. CADMAN (B.A. 1928), appointed to Bengal.

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service: Mr A. R. MACDONALD (B.A. 1929) and Mr L. R. F. EARL (B.A. 1929).

Mr F. W. LAW (B.A. 1922), Middlesex Hospital, was admitted, in December, 1929, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Surgeon Lieutenant Commander N. B. DE M. GREENSTREET (B.A. 1915), R.N., has been appointed to the rank of Surgeon Commander.

The MacMahon Law Studentships of the College have been awarded to J. L. LEWIS (B.A. 1929) and W. J. P. WILLIAMS (LL.B. 1929).

Three out of the four Sir William Browne's Medals have been won by members of the College: for Greek Ode and Latin Epigram by K. H. JACKSON, for Greek Epigram by W. L. ELSWORTH. The Hawkesly-Burbury College Prize has been awarded to K. H. JACKSON.

Mr J. G. SEMPLE (B.A. 1927) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Queen's University, Belfast.

L. ROSENHEAD (Ph.D. 1930), Strathcona Research Student of the College, has been awarded an 1851 Senior Studentship.

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships have been awarded to E. MARMORSTEIN, in Hebrew, and to L. SUGGITT, in Sacred Music.

Mr C. W. STOKES (B.A. 1922) has been appointed Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe.

Mr J. J. NEWBURN LEVIEN (*Matric.* 1883) has retired from the office of honorary secretary to the Royal Philharmonic Society: at a concert on January 30th, 1930, he was presented by Sir EDWARD ELGAR on behalf of the society with a gold cigarette case, a silver cigar box and a book signed by a large number of musicians and music lovers.

In the Birthday Honours, June 3rd, 1930:

NORMAN GODFREY BENNETT (B.A. 1891), President of the British Dental Association, received a Knighthood, and ALFRED JOHN HARDING (B.A. 1901), Director of Colonial Audit, received the C.M.G.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. E. E. RAVEN (B.A. 1912), Dean of the College, to be Canon Theologian of Liverpool Cathedral.

The Rev. Canon J. C. H. HOW (B.A. 1903), rector of Liverpool, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool.

The Rev. E. H. P. MUNCEY (B.A. 1908), assistant master at Wellington College, to be Headmaster of the King's School, Gloucester, and minor canon of the Cathedral.

The Rev. R. K. HASLAM (B.A. 1912), curate-in-charge of St Olave's Mission Church, Mitcham, to take charge of the newly constituted district of St Olave, Mitcham.

The Rev. CORNWELL ROBERTSON (B.A. 1891), rector of Lilley, Hertfordshire, to be rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, a College living recently vacated by the resignation of Canon EDWIN HILL (B.A. 1866).

The Rev. F. G. OWEN-WILSON (B.A. 1892), vicar of Dedham, Essex, to be rural dean of Dedham.

The Rev. A. DOUGLAS TAYLOR (B.A. 1907), rector of Cheveley, near Newmarket, to be rector of Mistley with Bradfield, Essex.

The Rev. S. M. EPPS (B.A. 1922), curate of Gravesend, to be vicar of St Mary, Strood, Kent.

The Rev. CYRIL MEE TURNELL (B.A. 1902) to be vicar of Gouray, in the Island of Jersey.

The Rev. A. P. MCNEILE (B.A. 1895), rector of Murston, Kent, to be vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk.

The Rev. Canon H. J. ELSEE (B.A. 1885), vicar of St George's, Bolton, to be rural dean.

The Rev. C. P. KEELING (B.A. 1896), rector of Gorton, to be an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev. E. A. PHILLIPS (B.A. 1906), vicar of Basildon, Berks., to be rector of Gunthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. E. STUART (B.A. 1908), vicar of St James's, Holloway, to be vicar of Danehill, Sussex.

The Rev. Canon COURTENAY GALE (B.A. 1880), vicar of Christ Church, Sutton, to be chaplain to the High Sheriff for Surrey.

The Rev. W. K. CLAY (B.A. 1902) to the united benefice of Teffont Ewyas with Teffont Magna, in the diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev. W. B. THOMPSON (B.A. 1922), curate of Sedbergh, to be vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, York, a College living.

The Rev. W. J. V. STEAD (B.A. 1907), vicar of Mayland, Chelmsford, to be rector of Murston, Kent, a College living.

The following were ordained deacons at Advent, 1929: J. H. A. HART (B.A. 1898), formerly Fellow, in the diocese of York, appointed to Holme-on-Spalding-Moor.

R. S. MAXWELL (B.A. 1924), St Stephen's House, Oxford, to the diocese of London, appointed to All Saints, Notting Hill.

D. H. OWEN (B.A. 1919), Bishop's College, Cheshunt, to the diocese of London, appointed to Christ Church, Albany Street, St Pancras.

The Rev. J. B. MARSH (B.A. 1884), chaplain at Monte Carlo since 1923, is resigning owing to ill health.

The following were ordained at Trinity 1930:

Ordained Priest: the Rev. J. H. A. HART (B.A. 1898), formerly Fellow, in the diocese of York; the Rev. D. B. HASELER (B.A. 1922), in the diocese of Lincoln.

Ordained Deacon: Mr R. H. BAINES (B.A. 1929), Westcott House, Cambridge, in the diocese of Coventry, appointed to Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton; Mr G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926), Cuddesdon, in the diocese of Derby, appointed to St Mary and All Saints, Chesterfield; Mr F. H. MONCREIFF (B.A. 1927), Cuddesdon, in the diocese of Ely, appointed to St Giles with St Peter, Cambridge.

Marriages

EDWARD CHISHOLM DEWICK (B.A. 1906), son of Edward S. Dewick (B.A. 1866), and National Literary Secretary to the Y.M.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon, to HILDA CLARA, daughter of Frederick Schaeffer, and National Student Secretary to the Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon—on December 20th, 1929, at St Olaf's Church, Serampore, Bengal.

JOHN GORDON DOWER (B.A. 1923), elder son of Robert Shillito Dower (B.A. 1895), of Jekley, to PAULINE, eldest daughter of the Rt Hon. Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., M.P., of Wallington, Northumberland—on September 3rd, 1929, at Holy Trinity, Cambo, Northumberland.

CLEMENT ALEXANDER FRANCIS (B.A. 1921), son of Dr H. A. Francis (B.A. 1886), to PATRICIA MARION MARGARET, daughter of Charles J. Stewart, of Cluaran, Guildford—on February 1st, 1930, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Guildford.

RAYMOND MARSHALL SCANTLEBURY (B.A. 1927), son of William Imlay Scantlebury, of Clapham and Thornton Heath, to MARGARET NORAH HICKS, daughter of Shadrack Hicks, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law—on June 5th, 1930, at St Mark's Church, Barnet Vale, Hertfordshire.

DONALD GOMER COBDEN THOMAS (B.A. 1927), son of Gomer Ll. Thomas, of Maescynrig, Merthyr Tydfil, to FRANCES MARGARET HOLMES WATKINS—on April 16th, 1930, at St John's Protestant Cathedral, Buenos Ayres.

LADY MARGARET LODGE

The Installation Meeting was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W. 1, on February 3rd, when Sydney Gray MacDonald, 1899, was installed as Master, for the ensuing year. The Lady Margaret Lodge now numbers 38 subscribing members. The Secretary of the Lodge is H. H. Fagnani, and all enquiries relative to the Lodge, should be addressed to him at 20 Wimpole Street, London, W. 1.

JOHNIANA

The Cambridge Chronicle, week ending May 28th, 1830 (No. 3,527. Price 7d.): An interesting match at archery took place near the House-in-the-Fields, between the members of King's College and St John's College clubs, which terminated in favour

of the former, who scored 77, and their opponents 32. A large number of spectators assembled to witness the amusement.

[The House-in-the Fields is identified in another issue of *The Cambridge Chronicle* for 1830, recording a proposal to convert "Long Lane," leading from the Barton Road to Grantchester, into a made road avoiding having to go round by Trumpington. Long Lane thus became our present direct road to Grantchester, and *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 1830 describes its commencement as "a little above the first milestone near the House-in-the-Fields." This house, easily distinguished from its modern neighbours, still stands on the south side of the Barton Road.

H. H. B.]

A Nineteenth-Century Childhood, by MARY MACCARTHY, pp. 121, 126.

One of the things I often did at this time was to go and stay with my aunt by marriage, Lady Ritchie, who was Thackeray's daughter. . . . Herwit was so lightly lambent that often people missed her points. Samuel Butler went to call upon her one day soon after his *Authoress of the Odyssey* (which insists that that book was written by a woman) had been published. He told her he was at work on a book on Shakespeare's sonnets. He was, however, only bewildered at her saying, "Oh, Mr Butler, do you know my theory about the sonnets? They were written by Anne Hathaway!" It was not she who repeated this story, but the author of *Erewhon*. He never saw that she was laughing at him, and used to tell it, shaking his head sadly and saying, "Poor Lady, that was a silly thing to say."

THE LIBRARY

Donations and Additions to the Library during the quarter ending Lady Day, 1930.

(* The Asterisk denotes a past or present Member of the College.)

From H. H. Brindley, M.A., F.S.A.

*BRINDLEY (H. H.). "The Loss of the Lapwing, Post Office Packet." Repr. from *The Mariner's Mirror*, vol. xvi. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From Dr Coulton.

*COULTON (G. G.), Litt.D., F.B.A. *Crusades, commerce, and adventure*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

— *Life in the Middle Ages*. [2nd edn of *The Medieval Garner*.] Vol. IV. sm. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From A. J. Edmunds, Esq.

EDMUNDS (A. J.). *A Dialogue between two Saviors*. Postscript edition. 4to. Cheltenham, Pa. 1928.

From T. R. Glover, M.A., D.D.

[Bible in Irish.] Roy. 8vo. Dublin, 1827.

CALVIN (JOHN). *The Institution of Christian Religion*. Translated . . . by T. NORTON. fol. Lond. 1611.

OECOLAMPADIUS (J.) and ZWINGLI (U.). *Epistolarum libri quatuor*. fol. Basileae, 1536.

*PRIOR (MATTHEW). *Poems on several occasions*. 12mo. Lond. 1713.

STUART (Rt. Hon. JAMES). *Reminiscences*. Priv. printed. 8vo. Lond. 1911.

From R. Griffin, Esq., F.S.A.

*GRIFFIN (R.). *A monumental brass once at Little Shelford church, Cambridge*. Priv. printed. 8vo. Camb. 1929.

— *An account of two volumes of manuscript anthems once in the Barrett collection*. Priv. printed. 1a. 8vo. [Camb. 1929].

*SHAW (THOMAS BUDD) (B.A. 1839). Collection of writings in autograph manuscript (with a few printed items). 2 vols. fol. 1833-61.

From Sir Donald MacAlister of Tarbert, Bart., K.C.B.

Royal Society of Edinburgh. *Transactions*. Vols. LII, pt 4—LVI, pt 1. 4to. Edin. 1921-9.

— *Proceedings*. Vols. XXXVII—L, pt 1. roy. 8vo. Edin. 1917-30.

Scottish Text Society publications. New series. Vols. I—XXVI. [Also many parts of periodicals, etc.] 8vo. Edin. 1911-30.

From T. E. Page, M.A., Litt.D.

Loeb Classical Library. Aristotle, *Physics*, vol. I. Arrian, vol. I. Florus and Cornelius Nepos. Livy, vol. V. Ovid. *Art of Love*, etc. Plato, vol. VII. 6 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1929.

From C. W. Previté-Orton, Litt.D., F.B.A.

Boteler's Dialogues. Ed. by W. G. PERRIN. (Navy Records Society, vol. LXV.) 8vo. Lond. 1929.

REICHEL (Sir HARRY R.). *In Memoriam: KENNEDY J. PREVITÉ-ORTON**. 4to. 1930.

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS (L. F.). *Indigenous rule in India*. Repr. from *Bulletin*. . . *John Rylands Library*, vol. XIV. 8vo. Manchester, 1930.

TARN (W. W.). *Seleucid-Parthian studies*. (From *Proc. Brit. Acad.* vol. XVI.) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

TREVELYAN (Mrs G. M.). *Wandering Englishmen in Italy*. (*Ibid.*) 8vo. Lond. 1930.

From Professor Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., G.C.V.O.

*ROLLESTON (Sir HUMPHRY). *Sir Thomas Browne, M.D.* Repr. from *Annals of Medical History*, N.S. vol. II. 4to. New York, 1930.

From the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution. *Annual Report for the year ending June 30th, 1928*. 8vo. Washington, 1929.

From J. B. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.

*STERNDALE BENNETT (J. R.). *Life of Sir William Sterndale Bennett**. [Author's autograph manuscript, in a very beautiful hand.]

From Dr Tanner.

*TANNER (J. R.), Litt.D. *Tudor constitutional documents, A.D. 1485-1603*, with an historical commentary. 2nd edn. 8vo. Camb. 1930.

From F. P. White, M.A.

British Association. *Report of the 97th meeting, South Africa*, 1929. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

Periodicals were received from the following: *The Master*, *Mr Charlesworth*, *Professor Sir Joseph Larmor*, *Sir Donald MacAlister*, *Dr Previté-Orton*, *Rev. J. T. Ward*, and *Mr White*.

ADDITIONS

CLASSICS

Classical Studies, The year's work in, 1928-9. 8vo. Bristol, 1929.

FRAZER (Sir J. G.) and BUREN (A. W. VAN). *Graecia antiqua*. Maps and plans to illustrate Pausanias's *Description of Greece*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.

Inscriptiones Graecae. Vol. IV. Editio minor. Fasc. I. 4to. Berolini, 1929.

- PAULY-WISSOWA. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Bd. XIV, 2. Mantikles-Mazaion. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1930.
 XENOPHON. *Hellenica*. Recens. C. HUDE. Editio maior.
 (Teubner.) sm. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1930.

HISTORY

- BÉMONT (C.). *Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 1208-1265*.
 New edn. Transl. by E. F. JACOB. 8vo. Oxford, 1930.
- BURCKHARDT (J.). *The civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*.
 Transl. from the 15th edn by S. G. C. MIDDLEMORE. With
 243 illustrations. 1a. 8vo. Lond. 1929.
- BURY (J. B.). *Selected essays*. Edited by H. TEMPERLEY.
 8vo. Camb. 1930.
- CLARKE (T. E. S.) and FOXCROFT (H. C.). *Life of Gilbert Burnet,
 Bishop of Salisbury*. 1a. 8vo. Camb. 1907.
- *COULTON (G. G.), Litt.D. *Life in the Middle Ages*. vols. I-III.
 sm. 8vo. Camb. 1928-9.
 [Vol. IV presented by the author, see above.]
- DESCLOT (BERNAT). *Chronicle of the reign of King Pedro III of
 Aragon*. Transl. by F. L. CRITCHLOW. 8vo. Princeton, 1928.
- LOCKE (JOHN). *Of Civil Government: two treatises*. With introd'n
 by W. F. CARPENTER.
 (Everyman's Library.) sm. 8vo. Lond. 1924.
- MANWARING (G. E.). *Bibliography of British naval history*.
 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Scriptores*. Nova series. Tomi
 VI, VII. 8vo. Berolini, 1929-30.
- NEW (C. W.). *Lord Durham*. A biography of John George
 Lambton, First Earl of Durham. 8vo. Oxford, 1929.
- *PALMERSTON (HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount). Autograph
 letter to Hon. Mrs George Lamb, dated Jan. 15th, 1813.
- PASQUET (D.). *An essay on the origins of the House of Commons*.
 Transl. by R. G. D. LAFFAN. 8vo. Camb. 1925.
- PORRITT (E.) and (A. G.). *The unreformed House of Commons:
 Parliamentary representation before 1832*. 2 vols.
 8vo. Camb. [1903: repr.] 1909.
- STENTON (F. M.). *William the Conqueror, and the rule of the
 Normans*. 8vo. Lond. [1908: repr.] 1925.

LAW

- HEWART (Rt. Hon. Lord) of Bury. *The new Despotism*.
 8vo. Lond. 1929.
- PORT (F. J.). *Administrative Law*. 8vo. Lond. 1929.

MATHEMATICS

- *BROMWICH (T. J. I'a). *Introduction to the theory of Infinite
 Series*. 8vo. Lond. 1908.
 [Contains MS. additions and corrections by the author.]
- KELLOGG (O. D.). *Foundations of potential theory*. (*Die Grund-
 lehren der math. Wissensch.* Herausg. von R. Courant, ~~xxix~~ 7 I/4)
 8vo. Berlin, 1929.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH
LITERATURE

- CHÉNIER (A.). *Poésies*. 8vo. Lyon, 1919.
- English Language and Literature, Annual Bibliography of, 1928*.
 8vo. Camb. 1929.
- English Studies, The year's work in, 1928*. 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- HUCHON (R.). *Histoire de la langue anglaise*. Tome II.
 8vo. Paris, 1930.
- MAWER (A.) and STENTON (F. M.). *The place-names of Sussex*.
 Pt II. (English Place-Name Society, vol. VII.)
 8vo. Camb. 1930.

MORAL SCIENCES

- KANT (I.). *Critique of Pure Reason*. Transl. by N. K. SMITH.
 8vo. Lond. 1930.
- TENNANT (F.R.) *Philosophical Theology*. Vol. II.
 8vo. Camb. 1930.

NATURAL SCIENCES

- Annual Reports on the progress of Chemistry for 1929*.
 8vo. Lond. 1930.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

- Economic Dictionary.* English-German and German-English. By
H. T. PRICE. 2 pts. sm. 8vo. Berlin, 1926, 29.
- MALLET (Sir B.) and GEORGE (C. O.). *British budgets.* Second
series, 1913-14 to 1920-21. 8vo. Lond. 1929.

THEOLOGY AND CHURCH HISTORY

- BARDENHEWER (O.). *Patrologie.* 3te Aufl.
8vo. Freiburg-i.-B. 1910.
- BEDE. *Concordance to the Historia Ecclesiastica of Bede.* By P. F.
JONES. (Mediaeval Acad. of America, publ. no. 2.)
8vo. Camb., Mass. 1929.
- [Bible]. *The Old Testament in Greek.* Edited by A. E. BROOKE,
N. MCLEAN, and H. St J. THACKERAY. Vol. II, 2. I and
II Kings. 4to. Camb. 1930.
- CABROL (F.) etc. *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie.*
Fascicules 94-97. (Liber responsalis—Listes épiscopales.)
8vo. Camb. 1930.
- Joshua the Stylite, The chronicle of,* Composed in Syriac A.D. 507.
With English transl. and notes by W. WRIGHT.
8vo. Camb. 1882.
- Texte und Untersuchungen. 4te Reihe. Bd. IV, 2. LOOFS (F.).
Theophilus von Antiochien adversus Marcion, etc.
8vo. Leipzig, 1930.