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Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr Lockhart, at the College Office, and to give notice of any change.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors of *The Eagle* (Mr Gatty, Mr Newman, A. P. Polack, J. M. Preston, J. A. C. Robertson).

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

The Editors will welcome assistance in making the Chronicle as complete a record as possible of the careers of members of the College.



A LETTER OF ROGER ASCHAM

THE College Library has recently received, as a gift from *The Eagle*, an autograph letter of peculiarly strong Johnian interest. It was written by Roger Ascham to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, both of them Johnians who had exceptionally close relations with the College.

Roger Ascham entered St John's in 1530 and was elected a Fellow in 1534. He was one of the most active in spreading enthusiasm for the study of Greek literature, which had been introduced by Erasmus in 1511, and was the beginning of a revolution in University studies. He was for some years Public Orator in the University. "He was distinguished," says Mullinger in his *History of the College*, "for an admirable Latin style, and for a corresponding beauty of penmanship." William Cecil entered the College in 1535, and was in residence for six years. He too was interested in the new learning, and was for a short time lecturer in Greek. He kept closely in touch with College affairs throughout his life, and as Chancellor of the University had a large part in the framing of the Elizabethan Statutes, which remained substantially in force until the middle of the nineteenth century.

The letter is of particular interest since it is dated from St John's College, "E Colleg. D. Joān."; and it is important for the specimen of Ascham's Greek hand that it contains. It was published by Ascham's pupil, Edward Grant, sizar of the

Si vides ornatus, scilicet, quando in hoc
ultimo tempore Leo perhibuerunt, & frequentissimo omnium
Germanorum, & publicam etiam Regiam, cum innoculis tuis
Singularia Testimonia, cum de Salute tua communia vota,
plus tamen Synave voluptatis, & in tuis omnibus & tuis diebus,
quam maxime, & illis temporibus, & fortunae incertitudinibus
hominum debentur. *constat in tibi scilicet, quod in meo*
in meo, ut cum tempore essent tibi maxime difficilia
mensuram bonorum in tuis & tuis diebus fuerunt appositiona. ut cum
tuo consequentibus, & multa etiam fortuna, non tantum felicitate
tuis, quantum virtuti imbuimus, & qua plus vult laudis
quam de illa raro Salute contingit. *Nam dicitur*
quidem non patitur, quam precium, vniuersis & publicis
Singularibus votis, quibus vox etiam dei semper fieri solet
permittit, imbuimus tibi, quod partem illam laudem
quam *Seneca* tribuit *Tragediis*, & *de diuina*,
Epistola de *reuerentia*, & *de diuina*, & *de reuerentia*
de reuerentia & qua moderata *Laude* tuis, & *Singularibus*
absoluta, quo maior vel laus tibi, vel utilitas numerus
alijs profecta est, tanto tua quidem mihi fortuna infeliciores est,
ut, cum nemo alius quod ego, vel certiore iudicio etiam semper
dramatibus, vel maiore gratulatione etiam super Salute
prosequitur est, Solus tamen a te laus sum, a quo ceteri
sunt misere adiuti. *Et quoniam omnia in meo tempore*
inferiore fuerunt, & que *mihi* debentur promittere illam
partem Singularibus tuis *deuotionibus*, minus tamen credendum
possum, ut tu, qui alijs spectatum operum attuleris, mihi soli
improbatam muniam faceres. *Scilicet quomodo* me in

College, and headmaster of Westminster School, in Ascham's "Familiarum epistolarum libri tres," and has been frequently reprinted since. Like most such letters, it is a rather vague exercise in elegant Latin, concerned with Ascham's admiration for Cecil and the "insperatam iniuriam," which, he says, Cecil had done him. Details are left for a future personal interview. It is doubtless connected with his loss of the Princess Elizabeth's favour in 1549, which he recovered in 1550.

The autograph differs in a few words from the printed version. The most important is the date, in the manuscript 10 Feb. 1150, in the editions xv Feb. 1550: presumably 10 Feb. 1550 may be taken as the writer's intention. In addition the printed version omits the salutation "S.P. in Christo Jesu" and the signature "Dignitatis tuae Cupidissimus Rog. Aschamus"; and it makes trivial changes, apparently for the sake of elegance. No doubt the rough draft was retained by Ascham and corrected before publication. A peculiarity of the manuscript is the wavering use of the diphthong "æ" or its medieval simplification, the plain "e." Early habits were, probably, as usual hard to check. This interesting link between two of the most eminent of early Johnians is now to be seen in the case in the oriel window of the Upper Library.

quidem, illis verbis mihi allatis, illum fidem duxi, sic
 int̄ tantum mihi laetior de tua prudentia et equitate
 ut cum Cassio meo iuris neminem vicium, et tam
 ante oes expectam, et te iudice superavit, portet
 et tuam et omni bonorum offensionem liberam sustulero
 et as Longior ep̄, q̄ ut longi breuitate posuit
 terminare. Opportunus, si vis, et omni tibi fuerit,
 Coram Germano nun̄ applicabo. *Rogor Deum*
 ut perpetuo tibi illis et amicis et Fortium accessione
 fiant, quia et tua dignitas et expectationi,
 ut miris optatis respondeant. *Cantabrigia*
 Collegii de Jan. 10. *manus*
 1150.
 Dignitatis tuae
 Cupidissimus Rog.
 Aschamus

EQUINOX

YOU said in equinoctial strife
 Lay the ecstasies of life,
 But gloom there was in a sullen sky
 And fever-disquieted sea
 To set us dwelling
 On all had been and was to be.
 For we had been up with the dawn winds
 And the sun rose none too soon;
 But the ecstasy of morning
 Dropped quickly into noon.

J. M. P.

FOG

AH, Fog is down and men
 Become as children, grope again,
 Leviathans that loom to prey
 Were banished by the light of day,
 Leashed imaginings and
 Creeping gloom 'neath thought's bat wings.
 Quick past the greasy signs,
 These drip of other tales than wines,
 And the flickering gas—the wheezing jet's
 End, advancing minutes fixed bayonet set—
 And a tree jerks out, and a boulder gleams,
 And a sigh but slips out for contracted screams
 The shroud, the fog leviathan
 So quickly harnessed man

J. M. P.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A JOHNIAN?

WHEN, in August 1564, Queen Elizabeth paid her state visit to Cambridge University she was accompanied by Edward de Vere, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford, at that time aged fourteen, who was lodged in St John's College¹ and received a ceremonial degree from the Chancellor, Lord Burghley himself one of the most illustrious members of the College. De Vere had matriculated as a Fellow-commoner at Queens' College in 1558, but had subsequently migrated to St John's², and he is referred to in connection with the royal visit as a "pensioner of St John's."

Contemporary opinion places the seventeenth Earl of Oxford among the best of the courtier poets, and a number of poems written when he was a young man and published under his own name testify to his outstanding ability. There is, moreover, substantial reason to suppose that he was the author of the lyrics in Lyly's plays. These writings alone would justify his inclusion in the long list of Johnian poets, but far more has been claimed for him than a handful of exquisite lyrics; it has been seriously contended that Edward de Vere was actually the author of a large part of the writings that are usually attributed to William Shakespeare.

The notorious antics of the Baconian theorists have made it hard for anyone who throws doubt on the Shakespearian authorship to gain a serious hearing. The arguments that have been put forward for Edward de Vere as author, in a book entitled *Shakespeare Identified*, by J. T. Looney, are far removed from cryptograms or rebuses, and are not to be lightly dismissed; nevertheless the book has made little impression in literary circles—partly, perhaps, because of its rather provocative title, and a technique that is not strictly academic. It is,

¹ "... the lord Robert [Dudley], the queen's great favourite, had been invited before to the College by the Chancellor and received with an oration by Mr Becon afterwards public orator, being more than was done for the earls of Oxford and Rutland, though both of them lodged in the college with the Chancellor" (Baker, ed. Mayor, *History of St John's College*, vol. 1, p. 161).

² *D.N.B.*

however, well worth reading, whether it is viewed as a piece of serious literary criticism or as a good detective story.

The negative considerations which give at least some antecedent probability to an unorthodox theory of authorship are too well known to need repetition here. They may be summed up by saying that while the writings would lead us to expect an author with an immensely varied experience of life in the highest Court circles, both in England and abroad, the few scanty facts that are known about the Stratford Shakespeare point in exactly the opposite direction. The son of an illiterate father, he appears himself to have had considerable difficulty in writing his own name; and this great personality, which one would have expected to have made a deep impression on his contemporaries, is hardly noticed by them—under the name of Shakespeare.

If one attempts to derive from the plays and poems themselves some information about their author, one is led to suppose that he had had an every-day experience of outdoor sports such as riding and falconry, that he was well educated, with a good knowledge of the classics and of law, and an outstandingly good knowledge of English history—not only of the main events, but of the interests and allegiances of a host of minor historical characters. One would expect him to be a man with feudal connections, and strongly developed Lancastrian sympathies. In religion his outlook would be mainly agnostic, but perhaps with leanings towards Roman Catholicism. He would be a man whose attitude towards women was peculiar.

While searching through the writings of contemporary poets Looney was struck by the remarkable similarities of form, style and content between the poems of Shakespeare and the lyrics of Edward de Vere, of whom he at that time knew nothing. He then found that the known facts about de Vere coincided in a remarkable way with the inferences he had already drawn about the author of the Shakespearian writings. All the suggestions given in the preceding paragraph fit excellently, and on pursuing the matter further a large number of other coincidences were discovered. De Vere

was, for example, the intimate friend of that Earl of Southampton (also a Johnian) to whom *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece* are dedicated. He was a nephew and pupil of Arthur Golding, whose translations of Ovid are thought (by "orthodox" critics) to have influenced Shakespeare strongly. Of his early work enough remains for us to expect a brilliant maturity; but of maturer work, though contemporary allusion shews him to have been a prolific writer, not a vestige remains. Shakespeare, on the other hand, bursts upon us in full maturity, the highly-finished *Venus and Adonis* coinciding with his first arrival in London, while there is no record of the products of his immaturity. De Vere moreover was the employer of Lyly (the contemporary writer from whom Shakespeare is said to have borrowed most), and with him produced plays for many years.

Owing to loss of favour at Court, de Vere went into retirement; and this retirement coincides with the period of the great outpouring of Shakespearian plays. He emerged only when his friend Southampton was tried for treason. If the writer of the Sonnets was in disgrace, light is thrown on the frequent allusions in them to the loss of his good name.

De Vere died in 1604, and in this year the regular and rapid publication of Shakespeare's plays suddenly ceased. Thenceforward only a few pirated additions were made, until the Folio appeared in 1623, produced under the patronage of de Vere's son-in-law.

Perhaps the most interesting coincidences are associated with parts of the plays which are often thought to be autobiographical. If de Vere wrote *Hamlet*, then much of it is of this nature. When he was a boy of seven his father, for whom he had a great admiration, died, and his mother shortly afterwards re-married. Again, de Vere was himself unwillingly led into a marriage with the daughter of his guardian, Lord Burleigh, who on quite other grounds has been identified with Polonius.

By such facts as these, and the many others that have been discovered, a *prima facie* case may be held to have been made out which at least merits further examination. The problem

has a special interest for Johnians. Will not some member of the College explore further the history of one who was undoubtedly an outstanding poet, and may prove to have been the greatest poet of all?

L. S. P.

DUG OUT OF A SALTPIT

"THE East wind bloweth every day
Throughout the year!" "What's that you say?
To-day 'tis blowing West!" "Alack!
'Tis but the East wind blowing back!"

Old rhyme.

"Οἴμ'
Σήμερον." "Οὐ Νότος ἔστ', ἀλλὰ Παλιμβορέας¹."

A GERMAN in Tonbridge once complained to his landlord that his house was so out of repair "a dog was not fit to live in it!"

Τοιόνδ' οὐδὲ κύων δόμον ἔστι δίκαιος ἐνοικεῖν.

"THERE was an old woman of Thurston,
Who thought her third husband the worst 'un;
She always had reckoned
Him worse than the second,
And the second 'un worse than the first 'un."

"Hic vir meorum pessimus maritorum est,"
Sic flet Chloe ter nupta, "namque eo peior
Hic vir secundo est, quo secundus, heu, primo."

A HYDE-PARK tub-thumper exclaimed, "Thank God, I am an Atheist!"

Quam sibi conveniens crepat haec sententia "Grates
Dis habeo, nullos quod reor esse deos!"

W. GLYNN WILLIAMS (B.A. 1874).

¹ v. Liddell and Scott.

MOONRISE

THERE is rich colour in the skies to-night;
 small careless clouds creep by the rising moon
 and, softly shaping, take fantastic form
 to ease the weary sickness of my heart;
 one like an eagle stoops upon the earth,
 and there a panther gapes to gorge its wing;
 here slinks a weasel crouching, and immense
 behind a chimney sprawls Aladdin's lamp.
 I want to pierce through further, see the plan
 behind these empty figments of my brain;
 I want to have a vision, want to know
 if there's a God, or if this living night
 is but a vast material accident
 without a plan or purpose, anything.

The clouds are drifting faster; tiny winds
 circle the tower and tumble through my hair;
 one star is glinting coldly; can it be
 that star is nothing, masterless, inane?
 If it should be, then there's no use to find
 in all the tortured fabric of the world,
 all, all of it's for nothing, there's no God.
 We may pretend that there is something still,
 that even nothingness is worth to live,
 that there is work for doing, ills to mend,
 a million twisted elemental wrongs
 to set to order, new events to build
 to the dim aeon of imagined years
 when the cold earth will hurtle down the void
 and life's last embers flicker to the dark.
 We may pretend; pretend is all we can.
 The moon is rising whitely; darkling still
 stands the unfathomed torment of my soul
 and there's no answer. Will it ever come,
 that splendid glimpse into the depth of things
 which might destroy me? "Who sees God must die."

Maybe this way is wiser; in that glance
 might come the dissolution of my self,
 this little that I cling to; that were death.
 It may be there's some virtue in this sense,
 to think all's nothingness, and still to fight,
 nor lose the brave integrity of them
 who gaze clear-eyed upon the sum of things,
 and deem it vain, and laugh, and still go on
 to meet the strengthless buffetings of chance
 which has no power against them. If in truth
 there is a God, they will have served him well
 and asked no prize for their humanity,
 content to live for life's intrinsic worth.
 And if there's none, why it's no argument
 to waste this lucky compound of the world
 in cries that will not help it. Life is good,
 the moon is up, and there is much to do,
 enough to keep us striving till our flame
 is snuffed for ever. We need nothing more.

Sudden the clouds have fled the lighted sky;
 the full moon dims the wanly-paling stars;
 it may be after all this is the sign,
 and this the symbol of my heart's relief.

D. A.

IMMORTALITY

LOW in the night-time sobs the refrain:
 "Deirdrë the peerless, Deirdrë is dead,
 Beauty is broken, Destiny sated,
 Deirdrë is dead."

Wind on the mountains cries me again:
 "Mirth is forgotten, laughter has fled,
 Naisë is dying, Conco-bar fated,
 Laughter has fled."

Rings my defiance proud to the skies:
 "They are immortal, told in a tale;
 Conco-bar lives and the three sons of Usna
 Told in a tale."

"Deirdrë is peerless yet to our eyes;
 Ere she be lost shall Destiny fail,
 Ere Emain Macha crumble shall sooner
 Destiny fail."

D. A.

AND even as the verse foretold
 Beneath the unencumbered bough
 The knowledge comes upon you now
 That all your springtime groweth old,
 And those that were your best of days
 And loveliest of your delight
 Were guarded with a sovereign light
 That vanished from your altered ways.
 The murmuring about the stream
 Is loud across the April wood,
 And I have hardly understood
 The passing of a summer's dream.

H. M. C.

THE MUSIC OF INDIA

THE genius of a people expresses itself in its art. This art naturally bears its own local colour and expresses in its own way the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the dreams and ideals of the race. Its form as well as its content is coloured by the ideas and the outlook of the people. Standards differ in different races, and while there is the common desire to produce something beautiful, each race creates its own form of beauty, only to be really understood when approached in the spirit of that race.

Art in India is not a mere imitation of nature; it claims to have a much higher mission. It is self-expression in beautiful form. The beauty of nature—her lovely colours, her graceful forms, her melodious sounds—is but the wellspring from which the artist drinks "the milk of paradise." His soul is filled with wonder and beauty. It is this inward beauty which urges the musician to pour out his soul in melody and the artist to express himself in form and colour.

Religion is intimately associated with Indian art from of old. At the lotus-feet of the Master all the beautiful best that man's mind and hand can produce is to be placed. All forms of Indian art are, therefore, largely religious.

Music in India, like the other forms of art, is thus the product of ancient ideals, traditions, conventions and religion. Memory, not written script, has been its faithful handmaiden and preserved its elusive beauty through the ages. Essays, even books, can therefore give but a very faint idea of the wonderful many-sidedness of Indian music.

The particular form of musical expression that has been elaborated and wellnigh perfected in India is melody. "An artistic nation has reduced to law and order the melodies that come and go on the lips of the people." These "melody-types," on which the edifice of all Indian music is based, are called *rāgas* (literally, colours). From the primary *rāgas* are derived numerous secondary melodies known as *rāginis* (wives of *rāgas*) and *putras* (sons). These have been classified in

different ways in different parts of the country. In the North Indian systems (Hindustani schools) there are supposed to be six primary *rāgas*, each having numerous wives and sons. Musicians differ as to which six they are, but *Bhairava* and *Sri* seem to be common to all. In Southern India (Carnatic school) they are classified as seventy-two *janakas* (parents) and their numerous *janyas* (children).

There is no fixed scale, but each *Rāga* has its own scale which may or may not contain all the notes of the octave. The octave itself is not merely divided into twelve notes as in the Western system but has twenty-two notes by a division of semi-tones into quarter-tones. Each *rāga* has essentially two parts. The first is the *Ālāp* (Introduction) in which the musician introduces the melody. It is a kind of a fantasia in which the different phrases, in turn, give prominence to the main notes of the particular scale of that *rāga*. There are beautiful slurs. Notes glide into one another, now being hummed, now vocalised, now pulsated. The predominant note in the phrase seems to call to the others which play all round it and up to it. There is no fixed "time" except that imposed by the musical sense of the musician. In the second part, the *Gath*, he has to play to some definite time in obedience to the *tabalchi* (drummer). It is of interest to note that Indian music, for obvious reasons, cannot be played on any keyed instrument. In the first place, it is not played or sung in tempered intonation, and secondly, the separation of one note from another "eliminates the continuity of sound and gliding transitions which are essential characteristics of our music." Neither can it be written in ordinary staff-notation.

The different hours of the day, the different seasons of the year on which are based all the popular festivals, have their own appropriate *rāgas*. The soul of man desires to be in tune with the music of nature. Through the medium of *rāgas* it expresses the emotions aroused by the solemn beauty of dawn or the magic of the moonlight; the patter of raindrops or the murmur of brooks; the sleep that is in the lonely hills or the silence of the starry skies. Each *rāga* has, therefore, its own symbolic picture visualised by the painter. *Bhairava* (the

early morning *rāga*) for example has been visualised by the artist in the following manner:

The traveller stands in front of the snowcapped, sky-kissed peaks of the Himalayas. In the East there is the faint flush of dawn. On the treetops in the background the birds have not yet awakened. The traveller is rapt in wonder in the presence of this majesty and grandeur of nature—something that is beyond man's control. In that solemn beauty he hears the call of the Infinite. In that hour of peace—a peace which is not a mere dead stillness but instinct with life—his soul responds to the divine call. He bends his head in reverence, for his heart is full.

The *Bhairava Rāga* is solemn, peaceful and meditative. Those who have heard it sung or played in the early dawn by wandering minstrels know the charm of its haunting melody. There you have art at its highest—self-expression in beautiful form. While the miracle of dawn takes place in the East *Bhairava* sets your spirit free. Your music comes in response to all that you see and hear and feel around you. You realise the kinship of your human soul with the soul of things beyond. Your music is but a wave, a ripple in the unfathomable ocean of Divine Music.

Indeed, all Indian religious thought is saturated with this idea. *Saraswati*, the goddess of learning, is always represented as seated on a lotus throne with a *vina* in one hand, playing it with another, a book in the third and a pearl necklace in the fourth. The conception of *Indrasabha* (Heaven) of the ancients was not complete without music. The great leaders of the *bhakti* movement, which swept all over India during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, poured forth their message in popular devotional songs and ballads which are sung even to-day. They constantly refer to the music and the rhythm of the universe. Kabir (fifteenth century) our musical mystic says again and again that "Creation is full of music; it is music. . . . The body of every man is the lyre on which *Bralama* plays." Everywhere he hears the "Unstruck music of the Infinite." And in modern India to-day our poet Tagore writes in his *Gitanjali*:

I know not how Thou singest, my Master. I ever listen in silent amazement.

Oh my Master! Thou hast made my heart captive in the endless meshes of eternal music.

In its highest and most emblematic form Indian music moves to the lilt of Krishna's *murali* (flute) and dances to the throb of Shiva's *damaru* (drum). The whole universe swings to the rhythm of Shiva's dance. The *gopis* (milkmaids) of *Brindaban* (Krishna's birthplace) are but the myriads of human souls panting for the flute of the divine beloved even as the hart pants for the brook.

Numerous are the legends associated with Indian music and in some are preserved maxims and principles of great value even to an ultra-modern world. In the Narada legend we are told that once upon a time the great *rishi* Narada thought he had perfectly mastered the whole art and science of music. To teach him a lesson, one day Vishnu took him to Heaven where all the gods dwelt. In one of the magnificent palaces there they found a large number of men and women with broken limbs weeping and groaning with pain. Vishnu stopped and asked them why they thus wept and groaned. "We are the *rāgas* and *rāginis*," they replied, "created by Mahadeva. A *rishi* named Narada, ignorant of the true knowledge of music and unskilled in performance, has sung us recklessly and thereby distorted our features and broken our limbs. Unless Mahadeva or some really skilful person sings us correctly there is no hope of our ever being restored to our former healthy condition." Needless to say, Narada was ashamed, knelt down and begged to be forgiven. We have here "history and criticism in one." The legend teaches us two things of great importance:

- (i) The divinity of art—the source of everything beautiful is God.
- (ii) Carelessness and ignorance will spoil your art—"murder" your song.

What fulsome appreciation or captious criticism could bring home these two points better? According to tradition, Narada first "heard" (*shruti*) the law of music and taught it

to man, and one of our earliest books on music, the *Narada Shiksha* (tenth to twelfth century?), is wrongly ascribed to him. Our oldest musical treatise is the *Natya Shastra* (sixth century), a treatise on dancing with one chapter dealing with music proper and is attributed to Bharata.

Indian music has had a very varied and interesting history. Our kings and princes with very few exceptions, in all parts of India and in all ages, have been great patrons of music. And while in royal courts, royal schools of music have flourished under famous *ustads* (masters), folk music has always remained a unique feature of our land, enriched as it has been by the *bhajans*¹, *kirtans*¹ and *abhangs*¹ of the *bhākti* leaders. For a proper appreciation of Indian music, therefore, we have to go down to the common things of Indian life, the nursery rhymes and cradle songs, the chants and *bāuls*¹ of wandering minstrels, the songs of the boatmen and the labourers, that tell of the simple joys and sorrows, the trivial round and common task of everyday Indian life.

Jayadeva (eleventh century) who wrote the *Gitagobinda*, Amir Khusro (early fourteenth century) the versatile genius who could be a poet, scholar, soldier, statesman and musician in one, and who introduced *qawali*² music and modified the *vina* to the simpler form of the *sitar*, and mian tansen (sixteenth century), the court musician of the Emperor Akbar who introduced *darbari* (chamber) music, are some of the honoured names in mediaeval India. Of the last, Abul Fazl in the *Ain-i-Akbari* wrote, "A singer like him hath not been in India for the last thousand years." Even to-day, Indian musicians make long pilgrimages to his tomb at Gwalior and eat the leaf of the tree over his grave in the hope that some spark of his genius and some of the charm and sweetness of his music might pass into them.

Sailing down the stream of history we pass by a period of decline which set in with the fall of the Mogul Empire. The last great Mogul Emperor, the puritan Aurangzeb (1657-1707)

¹ Popular devotional songs. (*Bāul*: folksongs in Bengal, generally religious.)

² Devotional Mohammedan music influenced by Persian music.

banished music and poetry from his court. The story of the funeral procession of music passing under the Emperor's window and how he told the mourners "to bury her deep so that she might not rise again" is too well known to need repetition.

In the nineteenth century we hear of famous musicians in the South—Tyaga Raja of Tanjore, Govinda Marar of Travancore, Vishnu Digambar of Bombay. We come to the great name of Tagore towards the close of the century, the interpreter and poet-musician of modern India. At his University of Shantiniketan in Bengal, he has left the beaten tracks of professional musicians and chalked out "new paths for his melodies." His songs have wonderful musical as well as poetical qualities. His very presence reminds us of the great truth "that music does not reside in those designs and devices which can be imprisoned in symbols and committed to paper, but that it comes and goes upon the lips and the fingers of men who are able to feel it or create it."

K. M. SARKAR.

CURTAL SONNET

WHAT sea-moon rise of blood, what surging and
 roaring
 Through every vein and artery pounding and
 pouring
 Each time I but look into your dauntless eyes
 —Long on the rare-veined iris flower smoking there
 With amber-changing hue—and (how would guard the
 bloom
 On wings of butterfly) fold down your lids light-fingered
 as the air.
 But oh, how soon the mind can quell that rise,
 Picturing—as startling-bright as lightning sheet
 The distant night-snared hills—a darkened room
 And you, stiff-limbed, with thousand-fingered pennies on
 your eyes,
 Your eyes, those dauntless eyes.

E. C. P.

BOOK REVIEWS

Reading and Discrimination, by DENYS THOMPSON. Pp. 152.
 (Chatto and Windus, 3s. 6d.)

In *Culture and Environment* Mr Thompson (with the collaboration of Mr Leavis) analysed some of the factors responsible for the general lowering of cultural standards in England since the Industrial Revolution. While diagnosing the malady, however, the authors omitted to prescribe a cure. *Reading and Discrimination* repairs, in part, this omission. It provides a training in critical appreciation, based on work with a fifth form, and intended for use in schools, but designed also to appeal to a wider public. The method adopted is derived from that employed in I. A. Richards' *Practical Criticism*. The reader is confronted with two or more parallel passages of prose or verse, and is required to assess their relative merits, unaided by any indication of their authorship. The procedure is occasionally varied by the provision of a single piece for analysis and comment.

Two-thirds of the book are devoted to such selections. The author has obviously been at pains to secure quotations showing a more than superficial similarity of subject and treatment, and this is the most successful part of his work. Mr Eliot has remarked that the adolescent is at a stage in his critical development where he can only be expected to distinguish between the genuine and the sham, and this capacity is, in general, all that is required of the reader by Mr Thompson. Occasionally, however, and wrongly, in our opinion, he raises more difficult critical issues. Surely it is unreasonable to expect a fifth form to profit from a comparison of the merits of Milton and Shakespeare, or even of Herrick and Donne? A minor improvement in this part of the book would have been effected by following Mr Richards' example in consistently modernising the spelling, omitting all titles, and, where Hopkins' poetry is concerned, suppressing the stress-marks. These are, admittedly, details, but their retention does, on occasion, give a very broad hint as to the provenance of a poem.

A commentary on the selections to follow occupies the first fifty pages of the book. This is largely derivative, but the author is drawing on excellent sources which command our respect. He adopts, however, a peculiar tone of didactic dogmatism, which is certainly not present in the work of the two critics, Mr Richards and Mr Empson, to whom he is most indebted. The effect of this is to emphasise the occasional slips in what is, on the whole, a

carefully written book. The most striking of such lapses is the sentence which, introducing a discussion of fiction, concludes "... while poetry-reading is nearly a vestigial habit, novel-reading is as universal as eating, and more insidious in effect if indulged in uncritically." We cannot help feeling that a detailed analysis of other passages, on the lines of the discussion of Owen's poem on pp. 10 and 11, would have been more valuable than the brief dole of praise or blame meted out by the commentary.

With these qualifications Mr Thompson's book is to be recommended. It would be interesting to know what success he is having in his attempt to remedy some of the defects in our educational system revealed by *Practical Criticism*. Perhaps he will write another book quoting and discussing his pupils' answers.

D. E. W. W.

William Garnett, a Memoir, by BERNARD M. ALLEN. Pp. 140. (Heffers, 3s. 6d.)

William Garnett was at St John's from 1869 to 1880, first as Scholar and then as Fellow. He wore the Queen's uniform as a Volunteer, and the friend who kept in the rooms below his in that Johnian Colony called Portugal Place complained of the rifle-butt dumping on the floor when young Garnett was putting in his drills. But it will not do to call him a Victorian. What Victorian was ever seen wearing a top-hat on his head, coat tails flapping behind, carrying through the streets on his shoulders a great bar of Swedish iron? This was when he was the newly-appointed Principal of the Durham College of Science at Newcastle. But wherever he was, whatever position he held, he was a healthy and refreshing defier of all the conventions.

He knew every kind of handicraft, and could take classes in bricklaying or bakery as well as mathematics. He reformed the whole system of College commissariat and gave undergraduates better service for smaller money. His energy was enormous, his simplicity Spartan.

From Cambridge he was summoned to the Chair of Physics and Mathematics at Nottingham University College. After two years he was offered the Principalship but there was a more difficult job to be done at Newcastle, and he went there to build the College of Science and appoint his friend Owen Seaman as first Lecturer in English. Thence he went to London, and for ten years, as head of the Technical Education Board under the London County Council, he organised into a coherent system all the different independent Scientific Colleges and Polytechnics of Larger London, and

through a Scholarship opened up an educational highway to the University for the poorest elementary scholar. Huxley talked of an educational ladder: Garnett built it. This was done in the first four years—a work "remarkable as indicating both independence and ubiquity of influence." Directly he came to London he made himself felt as a man of vision who was also a creator, and the memoir now published shows how behind the scenes he was one of the formative influences that shaped out the final Acts of 1902 and 1903 which unified all public education in England and set it working on progressive lines.

Mr Bernard M. Allen, who was associated with Dr Garnett in those strenuous years in London, has given us in this memoir, all too short, a sketch of one of the great sons of our College. It has been said that a man can do great work in the world if he does not mind who gets the credit. Garnett never cared in the least who got the credit. It was in doing the work and putting his whole soul and consummate engineering ability into it that he found his exceeding great reward.

J. L. P.

JOHNIANA

“^S examining the east face of Monte Rosa from the Pizzo Bianco, which stands facing it to the south of the Macugnaga, and formed the idea of attacking the giant on that side. They did not, however, carry out their plan, because they considered it too dangerous at that time, on account of the avalanches which fell without ceasing from below the highest point.

“The same idea was taken up by Mr Taylor and the Messrs Pendlebury, who were the first to put it into execution, on the 22nd of July, 1872.

"In No. 41 (vol. VI) of the *Alpine Journal* is printed the paper read by Mr Taylor himself before the Alpine Club in London on the 2nd of April, 1873, and Signor Cerruti of the Varallo section gave a translation of it in the *Journal of the C.A.I.* for 1875 (p. 87).

"One need only read this paper in order to realise how the width of the crevasses on the upper glacier and the continual threat of avalanches hindered the climbers' advance, and filled them at times with absolute terror."

From *Climbs on Alpine Peaks*, by ABATE ACCHILLE RATTI (now Pope Pius XI), London, 1929, p. 18.

"... 'Under no circumstances, however favourable,'—this was the formula in which Professor Bonney deprecated any fresh attempt to ascend the Dufour from Macugnaga, and in which Signor Kugy concurred." *Ibid.* p. 85.

[Charles Taylor, Fellow 1864, Master of the College 1881–1908; R. Pendlebury, Fellow 1871; T. G. Bonney, Fellow 1859.

Sir Joseph Larmor, who sends the above extracts, writes: "In July 1872 Charles Taylor and Richard Pendlebury, travelling with their own special Tyrolese guide, arrived at Macugnaga and decided to go up Monte Rosa from that (the Italian) side, an expedition from which they acquired some fame and considerable charge of recklessness. Yet this traverse has been occasionally accomplished afterwards. The most notable instance was an ascent by Achille Ratti and his friend Luigi Grasselli, scholarly ecclesiastics from Milan, who in June 1889 achieved an Italian conquest of their own national mountain. An account of the climb, and justification of the risks undergone, was contributed by the former of the two, now no less a person than His Holiness Pope Pius XI, to the *Bulletin of the Italian Alpine Club* in the same year, and has now been translated and published in the small book *Climbs on Alpine Peaks*. This narrative contains some history of previous ascents, and in particular of the earliest, that of C. Taylor and R. Pendlebury along with his brother W. M.

Pendlebury and the landlord at Macugnaga, G. Oberto (p. 32). Incidentally a judgment of T. G. Bonney, also a Fellow of St John's, and later President of the Alpine Club, as regards risks in such adventures is quoted; he was thus also known to the writer.

When the fading activities of a scholarly generation of members of St John's College perhaps become ripe for writing up, the references in this remarkable record will be of value, as also may possibly be contemporary mention in *The Eagle* of the period."]

"Sir—By gracious permission of the Duke of Portland I have examined some old documents at Welbeck Abbey relating to the historic family plate.

One of the most interesting was an account, dated September 18, 1721, of disbursements for 70 gold memorial rings, bequeathed by Matthew Prior for distribution among his friends, amounting to £73. 10s. Each ring was inscribed, probably in black enamel: 'M. Prior. Ob: 18. Sep: 1721 Ætat. 57.' The 70 recipients included such men of mark as Dean Swift; Dr John Freind and his brother Robert, Headmaster of Westminster School; the Rev. Robert Jenkin, D.D., Master of St John's College, Cambridge, Prior's *alma mater*; the Bishop of Rochester; Richard Mead, the celebrated physician; Sir James Thornhill, the artist; the Rev. John Billers, non-juror Fellow of St John's, the poet's tutor; and Thomas Tudway, Professor of Music at Cambridge and compiler for Lord Harley of the well-known collection of compositions by English musicians.

This document is also of interest in that it discloses the names of the makers of 65 of these rings; Mr Fury, who made nine, and Mr Lukin, the maker of 56. The second was William Lukin, a London goldsmith of excellent reputation, whose work is represented at Welbeck by a two-handled cup and cover of the year 1709–10. Such small objects as rings would

hardly bear a hall-mark, and therefore this account is of double value in the history of English goldsmiths.

It is incredible that all the rings can have been melted. This letter may be the means of bringing some of them to light.

Yours faithfully,

E. ALFRED JONES."

From *The Times*, February 6th, 1934.

Diary of William Lucas of Hitchin (5 September 1837):

"We reached Cambridge about dark and walked for some time about the Quadrangles of Trinity, St John's, and King's Colleges; the new part of St John's had a very magnificent appearance. The gas lights below and the innumerable stars above afforded a light by which the effect of the architecture was greatly heightened: the view of the river from the covered Gothic bridge, calm and wide, reflecting the dark masses of building on its banks was very striking."

A Quaker Journal, vol. I (1934), p. 112.

"LONDON, October 9, 1920. Yesterday I went down to Cambridge to stay a night. Train full of undergrads and relatives. I dined in St John's hall. A 'short' dinner, too short, and professors, etc., rather dull. Too cautious, too pedagogic. A professor there, agriculture. I forget his name. His chief interest seemed to be the history of the barley plant. Went on with him to Rivers', where there was another psychologist (psycho-analyst) who had just been on a visit to Freud."

ARNOLD BENNETT, *Journal*. [From B. O'C.]

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Hon. Treasurer:* MR CUNNINGHAM. *First Boat Captain:* J. H. FAULKNER. *Second Boat Captain:* M. D. PARKES. *Hon. Sec.* C. H. HOSKYN. *Jun. Treasurer:* J. F. COLLINS.

Michaelmas Term 1933

PRACTICE for the Light Four races started very satisfactorily. There were five May colours from whom to choose—four of them having rowed in the Henley crew which won the Ladies Plate in 1933. At the beginning of practice the Light Four showed considerable promise—but as practice proceeded and the elements became more boisterous, it was obvious that a vast amount of power was being wasted, owing to a definite lack of watermanship, which is essential for this type of rowing.

Unfortunately two days before the races L. J. Quilter, the stroke, damaged his leg and was unable to row. J. H. Faulkner came in at stroke for the race against First Trinity who beat us by 4 seconds only.

Light Four

Bow	W. B. De Quincey (steers)	...	11.5
2	C. H. Hoskyn	...	13.0
3	M. D. Parkes	...	12.12
Str.	J. H. Faulkner	...	12.7

J. H. Faulkner was our only entry for the Colquhoun Sculls and met the eventual winner in the first round.

Of the six candidates sent in for Trial Eights, only J. H. Faulkner succeeded in gaining a Trial Cap. L. J. Quilter was again unlucky to get "flu" which probably robbed him of his Trial Cap.

Lent Term 1934

The Club again entered five eights for the Lent Races. They were all going quite well, but after the great success of last year there was a slight reaction.

Each boat except the First ended up one place down. The Second, Third and Fourth Boats each made one bump. The Third Boat started at the head of the Third Division on the second night. The Fifth Boat made one bump but was bumped once, thus retaining its position. The First Boat was rather disappointing, for some unfathomable reason, and never seemed to find its form.



"Best of luck, gentlemen."

M. D. Parkes and K. N. Wylie entered for the Forster-Fairbairn Pairs, but were narrowly beaten in the second round.

Names and weights

<i>First Boat</i>			<i>Second Boat</i>		
<i>Bow</i>	J. G. Munro	... 11.3	<i>Bow</i>	D. H. Clarke	... 11.7
2	R. O. Hibbert	... 11.10	2	J. N. King	... 12.0
3	W. B. de Quincey	... 11.5	3	F. J. Simmonds	... 11.0
4	K. N. Wylie	... 12.7	4	D. H. Lewis	... 10.2
5	C. H. Hoskyn	... 13.1	5	N. S. Kenchington	... 11.2
6	M. D. Parkes	... 13.1	6	F. W. Toovey	... 11.5
7	J. J. Waters	... 9.0	7	H. A. Wickstead	... 11.11
<i>Str.</i>	L. J. Quilter	... 12.6	<i>Str.</i>	M. W. Prynne	... 10.10
<i>Cox</i>	J. O. B. Wraith	... 8.8	<i>Cox</i>	M. B. Harman	... 9.13

<i>Third Boat</i>			<i>Fourth Boat</i>		
<i>Bow</i>	H. J. Absalom	... 10.11	<i>Bow</i>	C. E. Dunant	... 9.1
2	W. H. Fuchs	... 10.5	2	J. L. Thomson	... 11.1
3	R. Tilney	... 12.12	3	B. J. Braithwaite	... 11.10
4	R. A. Wright	... 10.10	4	A. M. D. Nanavati	... 11.10
5	W. O. Storer	... 13.4	5	H. H. Villard	... 13.1
6	J. A. Medland	... 10.5	6	R. Hambridge	... 13.8
7	H. J. E. Collis	... 13.1	7	H. C. Highet	... 11.5
<i>Str.</i>	J. H. Webb	... 10.1	<i>Str.</i>	G. R. Manton	... 11.13
<i>Cox</i>	G. A. Johnson	... 9.4	<i>Cox</i>	J. C. Mossop	... 10.0

Fifth Boat

<i>Bow</i>	F. R. Farmer	... 10.3
2	J. D. Pearson	... 11.4
3	J. Y. Crowley	... 10.9
4	H. A. Marshall	... 11.6
5	P. E. Percival	... 10.7
6	P. F. Claxton	... 11.2
7	H. M. Penny	... 9.8
<i>Str.</i>	R. B. Bryce	... 12.4
<i>Cox</i>	J. G. Diamond	... 8.9

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* G. T. BELL.

Secretary: J. H. E. BOWN.

THE season started satisfactorily, and we won all our College matches in the Michaelmas term. The first team showed great capabilities, but consistently good play was not the strong point of the pack. At the end of the term the team went on tour in Scotland and played matches against Glasgow University, Glasgow High School F.P.'s and Edinburgh Institution F.P.'s. Results were as good as might be expected under the wet and slippery conditions.

Much was expected of the team in the "cuppers," but, unfortunately, we drew Clare, the ultimate winners, in the first round

and were beaten 16-8. The game was a very equal one with Clare slightly superior in the second half. The score hardly does us sufficient credit as Clare seized two snap tries in the second half. The first coming at the psychological moment rather sapped our morale.

Thanks are due to Professor Winfield's untiring interest and enthusiasm and to J. M. Buchanan's able captaincy. Sincere thanks are also due to Mr and Mrs Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Dunlop and Mr and Mrs Thom for the kind hospitality shown to members of the team during the Scottish tour.

We congratulate R. O. Murray on being selected to play for Scotland.

The following represented the College in the Inter-Collegiate Competition: J. M. Buchanan, G. T. Bell, J. G. W. Davies, C. T. Suker, J. Oldroyd, R. P. Stewart, T. H. Miller, E. B. French, M. M. Walker, M. P. Brooks, J. L. Young, E. P. Jowett, A. M. Barnett, W. B. Dunlop, D. B. E. Paine, N. B. Beale, J. H. E. Bown.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEDDOW. *Captains:* R. DE W. K. WINLAW, F. T. WILLEY. *Vice-Captain:* J. SUTCLIFFE. *Hon. Sec.:* F. T. WILLEY.

IT was hoped that the inclusion of four Blues would so strengthen the team that there would be little danger of losing the Cup which we won for the first time last year. The term's record, however, has been disappointing. In the first round we knocked out Corpus in a scrappy game, and then defeated Caius, to enter the semi-final in which Christ's deservedly beat us by three goals against one.

It is true that injuries prevented us from turning out our strongest eleven but, none the less, we must admit that throughout the term we had played too individualistically and had never formed ourselves into an efficient coherent team. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the Corpus and Caius matches were the only ones in which we fielded our full eleven. This was due partly to injuries and partly to the fact that many members of the team were also playing for other clubs.

Although we did not meet with the success we anticipated, nevertheless, we had a most enjoyable term's football, and finally we once again thank our President, Professor Engledow, for the keen interest he has shown in the club's activities during the year.

Team: R. de W. K. Winlaw, F. T. Willey, J. Sutcliffe, A. Eden, J. R. Genge, A. W. Gaminara, W. H. D. Wakely, E. W. O. Adkins, A. W. E. Winlaw, P. G. Leeson, C. Sayer, W. Lomax.

HOCKEY

President: THE MASTER. *Captain:* J. A. OUSELEY.

Hon. Sec.: J. WILKIN.

THE First XI had a good record for the Lent term and the team played well until towards the end of the season. The Knock-out Competition was anticipated with considerable confidence, but unfortunately the play of the team deteriorated and the promise of a successful conclusion to the season was not fulfilled. We beat our first two opponents with considerable ease, but were beaten by St Catharine's in the third round of the competition.

The large proportion of victories which were obtained were due to the high average ability of the team rather than to the outstanding brilliance of any individuals. Probably the chief strength of the side was in the half-back line in which Kennedy was always prominent, especially in defence. The forwards were inclined to play as individuals rather than as a line, and failed to combine as they had done in the previous term. This was especially noticeable in the Knock-out Competition.

A pleasing feature of the term was the great improvement shown by the Second XI which developed into an efficient side and won most of its matches. It was thus possible to obtain good substitutes for the first team.

The Third XI games were frequently cancelled, but those which were held were notable for the keenness displayed and provided enjoyable exercise for those taking part in them.

Results: Played 18, Won 13, Drawn 3, Lost 2.

Team: J. A. Ouseley, T. R. Leathem, J. Wilkin, M. E. Moore, W. H. Kennedy, R. Oliver, A. D. Crawford, A. D. Bayley, J. H. Barrett, B. Y. Oke, E. A. L. Watts.

ATHLETICS

President: S. G. STEPHENS. *Hon. Sec.:* G. T. ESLEY.

THE optimism expressed at the beginning of the season has, to a large extent, been fulfilled, and once again the Athletic Club can look forward with enthusiasm to further battles on the track.

During the Lent term the greater part of our time was occupied with the Inter-collegiate Knock-out Competition. Drawing a bye

in the first round, we opposed Downing in the second, and they proved very stiff opposition. After being led on points until the final race was over, we just managed to beat them by five points, thanks to a magnificent effort in the later events.

The next round against Selwyn was considerably easier, and that carried us into the final, where we opposed Clare. A very keen match ensued, and some exceedingly fine performances were recorded, but, owing to their superior field events as a whole, the better team triumphed.

We were represented against Oxford at the White City by P. D. Ward, to whom we offer our congratulations.

The season closed with a renewal of the Annual Dinner, which was generally acclaimed a great success.

Full Colours: S. G. Stephens, G. T. Espley, P. D. Ward, S. G. Gunn, J. Oldroyd, R. E. Markham.

SWIMMING

President: MR BRINDLEY. *Captain:* F. J. STRATFORD.

Secretary: R. O. MURRAY.

ACTIVITIES have been as successful as last year, but again we have only been able to secure two of the three Inter-collegiate cups. This year, however, we have succeeded in capturing the Water-polo cup after a thrilling final with Emmanuel, which we won 4-1. We have retained the Relay cup and just lost the Medley Relay cup to Emmanuel by a matter of two yards.

In college matches, playing without the stronger members of the side, we won fifteen out of the twenty matches played.

We have to congratulate N. B. Beale on having been awarded his Half-Blue for Water-polo, and also receiving his Tadpole colours.

R. Davison, F. J. Stratford and R. O. Murray are swimming for the University at present, while R. Mitchell, besides being University Secretary, has recently reduced the bath record for the quarter mile. College colours have been awarded to N. B. Beale, J. M. Calvert, R. Davison and T. H. Miller.

Teams: Relay—R. O. Murray, F. J. Stratford, N. B. Beale, R. Mitchell. *Medley Relay*—F. J. Stratford, R. Davison, R. Mitchell. *Water-Polo*—T. H. Miller, F. J. Stratford, R. Davison, N. B. Beale, J. M. Calvert, R. Mitchell, R. O. Murray.

CHESS

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* F. SMITHIES. *Secretary and Treasurer:* G. E. DANIEL. *Committee:* D. K. DE, C. M. HAWORTH, J. C. NAIFF.

FRIENDLY matches were played during the Lent term 1934 against King's College (lost 3-5), Downing College (drawn 3-3), Christ's College (lost $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$) and Newnham College (won 6-2). The President of the Club (Professor Dirac) visited it at an ordinary meeting on February 14th. Towards the end of the Lent term a match was played against a team representing the members of the College High Table. This interesting match was won by the Club by $6\frac{1}{2}$ boards to $1\frac{1}{2}$. We hope it will be found possible to make this last match an annual feature.

We entered the Inter-collegiate Chess Tournament with high hopes of doing well: these hopes were strengthened when we defeated Emmanuel II in the first round by 3 boards to 0. We lost however to King's in the second round by $1\frac{1}{2}$ boards to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The college team was: K. Beaumont, C. M. Hawarth, H. M. Close, D. K. De and A. H. I. Swift.

THE NASHE SOCIETY

President: M. F. PRESTWICH. *Hon. Sec.:* E. C. PETTET. *Hon. Treasurer:* B. H. MEHTA. *Committee:* J. P. KAESTLIN, D. CARTER.

IN addition to the meetings of the Michaelmas term reported in the last number of *The Eagle* there was a further meeting on December 4th, when Mr Lyons read a paper on "Pure Art Value."

During the Lent term there were five meetings. For the first, on January 21st, the Society had the pleasure of welcoming Mr Joseph Macleod, who spoke on "Modern Methods of Production." In the course of this paper Mr Macleod gave an enlightening account of the technical side of theatre production; but the paper had more than a mere technical interest and it was a sign of its general interest that it provoked a long discussion afterwards which ranged from communism to architecture. On January 25th Mr M. L. Elvin read a paper on "Art and Propaganda," and this was followed on February 1st by a visit from Mr Clive Bell who read to the Society a portion of his latest book. This extract, which was entitled "Taking Art Seriously," was enjoyed very much by a large audience and led to perhaps the most vigorous discussion of

the year. On February 24th the Society heard a paper on "Radio Drama" by Mr Lance Sieveking of the B.B.C. The final meeting of the term was held on March 15th when Mr Leavis spoke on "Modern Poetry" with special attention to T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound and their relation to the technical achievements of Donne.

There was only one meeting in the Easter term. This was held on April 26th when Mr Bonamy Dobrée read a paper entitled "Modern Prose." But to balance this lack of meetings there was a pleasant lunch-party towards the end of term, which happily wound up a very successful year.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: S. HILL. *Hon. Sec.:* J. C. NAIFF. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. M. BRIGGS. *Committee:* G. C. EVANS, H. T. HEYWOOD.

OF the four meetings which were held during the Lent term, the open meeting on Monday, February 26th, was the occasion of a paper on "The Heavside Layer" by Mr J. A. Ratcliffe of Sidney Sussex College. This comprised an extensive survey of the ionised regions of the upper atmosphere and their investigation by means of their property of reflecting wireless waves.

The second meeting on Friday, February 9th, was held in Pembroke College and consisted of a joint debate with that College's Science Society on the motion that "Science has outrun its usefulness," the speakers being R. Ross (St John's) and Mr Poole (Pem.) for the motion and D. Cox (St John's) and Mr Hancock (Pem.) against. The motion, as was only to be expected, was defeated.

The remaining two meetings were taken up by papers by J. H. Briggs, "Artificial Disintegration"; G. C. Evans, "Plant Growth"; C. J. Milner, B.A., "Traffic"; and R. T. Evans, "British Rocks."

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: W. W. SAWYER. *Vice-President:* A. J. BENNETT. *Secretary:* G. R. TREVALDWYN. *Treasurer:* M. V. WILKES.

AT the first meeting of the Lent term, Dr Wishart addressed the Society on "The Methods of Statistics." Taking as his starting-point the fundamental theorems of probability, he gave us a very clear account of the various weapons available in attacking problems in this branch of applied mathematics.

On February 14th the Society were the guests of the Trinity Mathematical Society. At the joint-meeting held in the Old Combination Room, Trinity College, Professor Hardy gave a most entertaining paper on "Fermat's and Mersenne's Numbers."

At the meeting of the Society held on March 1st Mr F. J. Stratford read a paper on "Sunspots." Illustrating his remarks with several excellent lantern slides, he gave us an account of the nature and chief terrestrial effects of sunspots.

On March 8th Mr M. V. Wilkes addressed the society, taking as his subject "Telephony," and gave us an account of some of the problems which confront the wireless expert. He dealt in particular with the problem of converting electro-magnetic waves into sound waves.

Mr Ingham read a paper entitled "Geometrical Methods in the Theory of Numbers" at the first meeting of the Easter term. Using the properties of lattices as his chief weapon, he gave us intuitive proofs of several theorems in the classical theory of numbers.

At the last meeting of the academical year, the retiring president, Mr W. W. Sawyer gave us a most enjoyable paper on a subject which was most important for all present: "Learning Mathematics with the Minimum of Energy."

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: J. C. MOSSOP. *Hon. Sec.:* D. W. ALEXANDER.

Hon. Treas.: J. O. B. WRAITH.

DURING the past year papers have been read to this Society by Mr C. F. Angus on "The Hesperides," by Professor F. E. Adcock on the "Arts and Crafts of Attic Orators," by Mr R. L. Howland on "Ancient Athletics," and by Professor A. B. Cook on "Some Early Rivals to Christianity." Of the latter paper we were very nearly disappointed, owing to the indisposition of Professor Cook; but, fortunately, he promised to give it at a later date, and the postponement had the merit of wresting a long-expected display from Mr Howland. The word "display" is used advisedly, for by the end of the evening our modern Olympian was giving practical demonstrations of the methods of those of former days.

A custom which was revived this year was the reading of plays, a practice which had been allowed to lapse. In the Michaelmas term *The Birds* of Aristophanes was read, which proved such a success that the *Cyclops* of Euripides was read in the Lent term. It is hoped that by such easy stages the more recalcitrant members of the Society may be led into admitting that we are capable of reading tragedy without allowing it to become ridiculous.

THE LAW SOCIETY

President: K. BEAUMONT. *Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR WADE, MR BAILEY, MR JACKSON. *Hon. Treasurer:* P. D. MAY. *Hon. Sec.:* A. H. I. SWIFT. *Committee:* F. T. WILLEY, W. R. S. PRESCOTT, R. R. THORNTON.

THE first meeting of the Lent term was held on Wednesday, January 31st, when Mr R. M. Jackson read a paper entitled "The Law of Divorce and Sexual Offences." Mr Jackson demonstrated to a large and interested audience the unsatisfactory state of this branch of the law; he accompanied his paper with cases and instances giving anomalous and unjust results, made interesting suggestions for improvement, and urged that many sexual offences were a case for the doctor rather than the judge.

On Wednesday, February 14th, Mr H. T. Ll. Roberts read a paper entitled "Privilege in Law, Church, and Medicine." Mr Roberts, who confined his paper almost wholly to the subject of privilege in the medical profession, dealt not only with the position of the doctor in the witness-box but also with his position in private life. In summing up, he said that, however much the Bench might disapprove, privilege in the witness-box was almost nil; in private life, however, a doctor told his patients' secrets at peril of an action for heavy damages.

On Monday, February 19th, the Society held a joint Moot with Caius Law Society. G. Ll. Williams presided; counsel for the plaintiff were W. R. S. Prescott and W. B. Morrell (St John's), for the defendant, W. M. James and G. C. Raffety (Caius).

On Wednesday, February 21st, the Society was privileged by the visit of Mr H. A. Hollond of Trinity, who read a paper entitled "Edward Coke, 1552-1634." His interesting and instructive paper was well appreciated by a large audience.

On Tuesday, March 6th, the joint Law Societies of St John's and Trinity held a very successful Mock Trial in Trinity. The case, *McNock v. MacNess*, one in tort for conversion, revolved round the events of a crowded evening on the shores of Loch Ness; needless to say, the *Monster* played a prominent part. St John's provided counsel and witnesses for the plaintiff, and among those who distinguished themselves were G. Ll. Williams (leading counsel), R. R. Thornton (junior), G. R. Sandison (McNock, the plaintiff), D. J. Strickland (Ebenezer Sidebotham, a Lancashire boatman) and T. C. Lawson (Habakuk McSnurgle, Presbyterian Minister). Our thanks are due to the Trinity Law Society both for the excellent way they staged the defence and for the hospitality they extended to us.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: H. ST J. HART. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:* D. J. STRICKLAND. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, M. F. PRESTWICH, J. F. COLLINS, C. H. BUTLER.

SINCE the last issue of *The Eagle*, four meetings of the Society have taken place. On Monday, January 29th, J. Drever advanced some provocative "Thoughts on the Resurrection." The speaker taking up an extremely rational attitude, was keenly opposed, in the subsequent discussion, by those who held a more catastrophic view of the Resurrection. The second meeting was held on Monday, February 12th, in the Dean's rooms, when Canon Wilfred Knox put forward an Anglo-Catholic view of "The Validity of Sacraments," which surprised the meeting by its liberality. The meeting was very successful. On Monday, February 26th, the third meeting for the Lent term was held in H. F. Harding's rooms, at which the host read a paper on "The Authority of the Church," which was productive of a heated, though somewhat indecisive, discussion.

The meeting for the May term was held in Professor Creed's rooms on Monday, April 30th, at which Dr Joseph Needham of Gonville and Caius College read an excellent paper entitled, "Theology and Embryology." The speaker, whose grasp both of the scientific side of the subject and of its bearing on Theology was extremely acute, participated keenly in the discussion which followed.

Meetings have been held at 8.30 p.m., preceded by coffee at 8.15. We have to thank the readers of papers and the hosts who have entertained us. Attendances have averaged nineteen persons.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: J. SUTCLIFFE. *Hon. Sec.:* E. B. FRENCH. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. M. G. WILSON. *Committee:* J. S. F. WATSON, R. O. MURRAY, J. R. BIGNALL.

ON February 1st Mr E. N. Willmer gave an account of some of his recent researches in British Guiana, on the origin of air-breathing.

On February 22nd Dr Graham-Smith gave a lecture entitled "Insects as Vectors of Disease."

On March 2nd three papers were read by undergraduates: "Pasteur," by J. Sutcliffe; "The Problem of Milk-borne Infection," by E. B. French; "The Evolution of Sex," by J. M. G. Wilson.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN. *Musical Director:* DR Rootham. *Librarian:* DR VERNON. *Hon. Sec.:* R. P. TONG. *Junior Treasurer:* P. R. PFAFF.

THE year as a whole has been very successful for the Society. Its activities in the Lent term were somewhat curtailed by the demand made on its members by the C.U.M.S. production of *Jephtha*, but the two concerts which were given were supplemented by two Organ Recitals in the Chapel, and of course the Society provided part of the programme of the College Mission Concert.

The Smoking Concerts of the Lent term were not of so strictly classical character as they have been previously. In the first Concert R. Tilney played a group of Irish Folk Tunes arranged for violoncello, and Mr Charlesworth and Mr Newman a Debussy duet. B. S. Drewe sang with surprising vigour Rossini's "La Danza," and four pianists performed a two-pianoforte version of the William Tell Overture. The great success of the Concert was the excerpt from Mozart's "Il Seraglio," in which B. S. Drewe, with all the persistence of a robust tenor, was unable to shake the Doorkeeper (P. R. Pfaff) from his philosophical, but withal stridently obstinate, views on undesirable visitors.

The second Concert opened with Bach's Concerto for two pianofortes in C major performed by Dr Vernon and Dr Redman. The programme then took a varied course through a group of Welsh Folk Songs sung in Welsh by J. C. W. Lewis, an unaccompanied Sonata for two violoncelli by Defesch played by R. G. H. Watts and R. Tilney, three Intermezzi for Clarinet by Stanford played by W. H. C. Gaskell and H. M. Penny, to a Haydn Trio. This Trio was delightfully played, and D. R. G. Thoday, R. Tilney and J. C. W. Lewis made a very marked entry into the only too limited number of members who perform in concerted instrumental music.

The Chorus was revived for the Mission Concert and their Folk Songs proved a very popular item. They certainly were at their best in Gustav Holst's arrangement of "Swansea Town" and Vaughan Williams's "A Farmer's Son So Sweet," although R. P. Tong, the conductor, may have allowed them to be a little too robust in their rendering of Thiman's setting of "O No John." Two items from Smoking Concerts were repeated, namely the Mozart "Il Seraglio" duet and K. M. Sarkar's Dilruba Solo. L. P. Salter played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," and D. R. G. Thoday a Romanza of Beethoven for Violin Solo.

The Organ Recitals were given by Mr L. G. Thorne, Organist of Christ's College; Mr Denys D. R. Pouncey, of Queens' College, who has acted as deputy for Dr Rootham for several years; and Miss Susi Hock of Vienna. Mr Thorne displayed remarkable virtuosity in a very varied programme, and his clear rendering of the Prelude in D major of Bach was no mean achievement in the extremely resonant Chapel. This performance was excelled by that of the Sonata in C minor (descriptive of the 94th Psalm), by Reubke. There was considerable contrast between this and the less familiar of the César Franck Chorals—that in B minor. A relief from these heavier works was provided by the delicate Chorale Prelude of Bach, "Liebster Jesu," and a delightful work of John Stanley's entitled "A Fancy." The Recital ended in a blaze of modern French music—"Carillon-Sortie" by Mulet. Although Mr Thorne's registration was well thought out and usually well contrasted, there was rather a tendency to use the mixture work and reeds for long periods, which alone tended to allow the attention to flag in an otherwise brilliant recital. Mr Pouncey on the other hand adhered, except for one item, to a strictly classical programme. His registration was meticulously thought out and it was clear that his object was to contrast and clarify the tone by judicious selection of stops whether in solo or combination. Most successful perhaps was the Toccata for a "Double Organ" by Blow, which showed the Organ to advantage, and the Introduction and Fugue in C sharp minor by S. S. Wesley which gained much from the resonance of the Chapel. An interesting feature of the programme was the rendering of the rather unfamiliar Bach Prelude and Fugue in A major. Mr Pouncey confined himself almost to the Bach Organ in his registration of this, which was greatly in contrast with that of the Bach "Kyrie," where the build-up of the organ was well illustrated. A group of Brahms Choral Preludes tended to become a little tiring, but the general effect of the soft items, the Voluntary by Gibbons for example, was delightful.

Miss Susi Hock, who gave her recital in the Easter term, is a pupil of Stauber and comes from Vienna. Her programme was strictly pre-Bach except for the Passacaglia in C minor by Bach himself. Miss Hock confined herself entirely to the Bach Organ in her registration and the result fell rather as a surprise on unaccustomed ears. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the effective use of solo stops and contrast of manuals in "Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern" by Pachelbel and "Meinen Jesus lass ich nicht" by Walther. In a Prelude and Fugue by Böhm and one by Buxtehude the clarity of the playing was remarkable,

especially as the use of mixture work, which the Bach Organ theory demanded, is difficult to keep clear in the Chapel. The Bach Passacaglia without the use of sixteen-foot tone was new to many listeners, and one wonders whether Bach would wish his followers to deprive themselves of the amenities of the modern organ, in order to strive for effects for which the modern instrument is not made. The whole recital, however, was very successful, and Miss Hock is to be congratulated on her excellent performance.

Quite the most interesting event of the year was a Concert given on May 10th of works all written by resident members of the College. The programme was varied and interesting and included works by no less than eight people. It opened with a new Suite for Pianoforte by Dr Rootham, in which a new side of his work was revealed. In fact, as the composer himself said, he had never written for piano before. The suite, which consisted of four items, was well played by L. P. Salter and was typical of Dr Rootham's style. There followed a group of songs by L. P. Salter sung by R. P. Tong. These were extremely well set, although the composer expected his vocalist to possess a singularly large compass. Dr Vernon then played the Pianoforte part of a work of his for Violoncello and Piano composed in 1927. This work was very good and was well played by the composer and R. Tilney. E. J. G. Foster conducted a group of Madrigals and Part-Songs which he had written. Although the two madrigals were in the appropriate style, his setting of the words of Herrick's "To Dianeme" was more original and very beautifully arranged, and it was perhaps unfortunate that the members of the Chorus who rendered these light compositions gave them a rather too hearty performance. Pianoforte solos were supplied by P. R. Pfaff who had written an "Improvisation on Two Names" (which remained in obscurity even at the end of the performance), and F. W. Burgess who produced a Suite entitled "Blackwater Country." H. M. Penny presented a String Quartet of Variations on a Theme by Beethoven. This item was one of the best of the programme, and its freshness and contrasted movements were very congenial. The Concert ended with a group of songs sung by J. G. W. Davies and written by Mr Charlesworth to words by Hillaire Belloc, A. P. Herbert and G. K. Chesterton. These songs provided an extremely lively ending to the programme, for they were written in a very free style, and lavishly accompanied by the composer, "The Road to Round About" becoming so involved as to make the audience and singer return home in a whirl of sound.

The May Concert, which was held on Monday June 11th, was in every way a success. A most interesting point of the Concert

was the visit of Mr E. J. Moeran to conduct his new work, the "Songs of Springtime." These, which were very refreshing to sing and very modern in style, were well sung by the Chorus, and the Society is extremely grateful to Mr Moeran for being kind enough to come and conduct. The Chorus, which was definitely in good form, also sang a group of madrigals, the most beautiful of which was Gibbon's "Silver Swan." The other madrigals were "Say, love, if ever thou didst find" by Dowland and "Round Around About a Wood" by Morley, the latter arranged for male voices. L. P. Salter gave an excellent performance of the Concerto in the Italian Style by Bach, showing real insight in building up the climax of the second movement. In sharp contrast to the Concerto were the amusing "Mouvements perpétuels" by Poulenc, played gracefully and delicately by H. M. Penny, and very much appreciated by the audience. Dr Rootham and J. St J. Rootham gave a lively and very pleasing performance of "Variations sur des airs de Biniou trécorois" by Paul Ladmirault, and R. P. Tong and B. S. Drewe, accompanied by Dr Rootham, gave an extremely vigorous exposition of three vocal duets by Purcell. Mozart's Trio for Clarinet, Viola and Pianoforte in E flat was played with great delicacy and precision by W. H. C. Gaskell, L. P. Salter and Mr Newman. This item was one of the pleasantest of the concert and the clarinetist's tone was admirable. The Concert ended with the Song Cycle "On Wenlock Edge" by Vaughan Williams, extremely well sung by J. G. W. Davies, and accompanied by a string quartet consisting of D. R. G. Thoday, H. M. Penny, L. P. Salter and R. Tilney, with Mr Newman at the piano. The difficulties of this work are immense and the excellence with which it was played and sung was evidence of the considerable work which lay behind such a performance.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE following were elected Fellows of the College at the Annual Election in May, 1934:

ARTHUR VERYAN STEPHENS (B.A. 1930), formerly scholar; first class, Mechanical Sciences Tripos, 1930, with distinction in Aeronautics; Seely Prizeman.

KENNETH HURLSTONE JACKSON (B.A. 1931), formerly scholar; first class, Classical Tripos, Part I, 1930; first class Classical Tripos, Part II, 1931 (with distinction); Browne Medallist, 1930

and 1931; first class, Archaeological and Anthropological Tripos, Section B, 1932 (with distinction); Allen Scholar, 1933.

MR OSWALD ARTHUR TROWELL (B.A. 1929), lecturer in Physiology in the University of Liverpool, has been elected into a Fellowship under Title B, and appointed Director of Medical Studies and Supervisor in Physiology.

DR MARCUS LAURENCE ELWIN OLIPHANT (Ph.D. 1929), of Trinity College, has been elected into a Fellowship under Title B, and appointed College Lecturer in Physics.

The Rev. R. S. K. SEELEY (B.A. 1930), of Christ's College, has been appointed Chaplain of the College.

In the New Year Honours, 1934, THOMAS ETHELBERG PAGE (B.A. 1873), Honorary Fellow, editor-in-chief of the Loeb Classical Library, was made a Companion of Honour for services to scholarship and letters. ALAN BRUCE MACLACHLAN (B.A. 1895), Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health, was made a C.B. (Civil Division), and KISMET LELAND BREWER HAMILTON (B.A. 1905), I.C.S., Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Central Provinces, a C.I.E.

In the Birthday Honours, June, 1934, ALFRED WILLIAM FLUX, C.B. (B.A. 1887), Honorary Vice-President of the Royal Statistical Society, ALBERT HOWARD, C.I.E. (B.A. 1899), lately Agricultural Adviser to the States in Central India and Rajputana, and GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH (B.A. 1898), F.R.S., Honorary Fellow, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London, received knighthoods. WILLIAM LAWRENCE BALLS (B.A. 1903), F.R.S., formerly Fellow, Chief Botanist to the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, received the C.B.E. (Civil Division), and Major DOUGLAS HENRY STEERS (*Matric.* 1919), Royal Engineers, Staff Officer to the Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, the O.B.E. (Military Division).

Mr I. L. EVANS (B.A. 1922), Fellow, has been appointed Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Sir PERCY JAMES GRIGG (B.A. 1912), Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

DR R. STONELEY (B.A. 1915) has been appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Mr S. J. BAILEY (B.A. 1922), Fellow, and Mr R. M. JACKSON (B.A. 1924) have been appointed University Lecturers in Law.

The Rev. J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow and Tutor, has been appointed Stanton Lecturer in the Philosophy of Religion.

Mr O. A. TROWELL (B.A. 1929), Fellow Elect, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Physiology.

Mr T. ALAN SINCLAIR (B.A. 1922), formerly Fellow, Reader in Classics in the University of London (Birkbeck College), has been appointed Professor of Greek in Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr R. O. STREET (B.A. 1911), formerly Fellow, Senior Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in the University of Liverpool, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Professor J. W. H. ATKINS (B.A. 1901), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for the remainder of the session 1933-4.

The honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Manchester was conferred on Mr A. W. FLUX (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow, on May 16th, 1934.

Professor W. J. SOLLAS (B.A. 1874), formerly Fellow, has been elected Fellow of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Dr L. S. PENROSE (B.A. 1921) is a member of a new committee appointed by the Medical Research Council to advise and assist in the promotion of research into mental disorders.

The freedom of the City of Worcester has been conferred upon Dr W. MOORE EDE (B.A. 1872), Dean of Worcester Cathedral since 1908.

The Busk Memorial Prize of the Royal Aeronautical Society has been awarded to Mr A. V. STEPHENS (B.A. 1930), Fellow, for his paper on recent research in the spinning of aeroplanes.

Dr K. G. EMELÉUS (B.A. 1922), Professor of Physics at Queen's University, Belfast, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mr ERNEST GOLD (B.A. 1903), formerly Fellow, has been elected President of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Professor F. C. BARTLETT (B.A. 1915), Fellow, is President of the Psychology Section of the first International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences to be held in London in 1934.

The Lyell Medal of the Geological Society was awarded to the late Dr F. L. KITCHIN (B.A. 1893), of H.M. Geological Survey, in recognition of the value of his contributions to palaeontological science.

Sir STEVEN BILSLAND (*Matric.* 1910) has been appointed vice-chairman of a representative council appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to deal with questions affecting the relations between art and industry.

Dr P. E. VERNON (B.A. 1927), formerly Fellow, has been appointed to the Pinsent-Darwin Studentship in mental pathology for three years from 1 January 1934.

Squadron-Leader F. W. TROTT (B.A. 1919), R.A.F., has been promoted to the rank of Wing-Commander.

Mr R. J. GETTY (B.A. 1930), senior assistant in the Department of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed Lecturer in Latin in the University of Liverpool.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred by the University of Durham upon Mr W. G. CONSTABLE (B.A. 1909), formerly Fellow, Director of the Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London.

Mr K. E. BULLEN (*Matric.* 1931) has returned to Auckland University College as Lecturer in Mathematics.

Mr G. A. HOWE (B.A. 1914) has been appointed accountant to the Manchester Ship Canal.

Mr VERNON SMITH (B.A. 1919) has been appointed general manager of the Shell Company for Australia and New Zealand.

SAYED AHMAD MORAD EL-BAKRI (B.A. 1923) has recently retired from the position of inspector of co-operative societies under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Egyptian Government.

A grey marble tablet in memory of the late Canon EDWIN HILL (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow and Tutor, has been placed on the south wall of the chancel of St Peter's Church, Cockfield, of which he was rector from 1889 to 1929.

A memorial tablet to the memory of the late Professor JOHN EDWARD MARR (B.A. 1879), Fellow, has been placed on the house in Morecambe Terrace, Poulton-le-Sands, Lancashire, where Professor Marr was born.

Mr H. S. MAGNAY (B.A. 1925) has been appointed Director of Education for Barnsley.

Mr E. M. EAGLES (B.A. 1894) is retiring from the headmastership of Enfield Grammar School, which he has held since 1909; he will be succeeded by Mr L. C. SOAR (B.A. 1922), Headmaster of Henley Grammar School.

Mr J. E. BOYT (B.A. 1898) is retiring from the headmastership of King Edward VI School, Stourbridge; he is succeeded by Mr T. W. WATSON (B.A. 1911), Headmaster of Dudley Grammar School.

Mr P. FLETCHER (B.A. 1925), assistant master at Marlborough, has been appointed second master of Cheltenham College.

Mr A. J. ELEY (B.A. 1926), master at the Royal Liberty School, Romford, has been appointed to a mastership at the City of London School.

Sir William Browne's Medal for a Greek epigram has been awarded to H. A. WICKSTEAD (*Matric.* 1932), Scholar of the College.

The second Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship for 1934 has been awarded to E. MARMORSTEIN (B.A. 1933).

The Frank Smart Prize for Botany has been awarded to G. C. EVANS (*Matric.* 1931).

A Lord Justice Senior Scholarship has been awarded by Gray's Inn to Mr J. MEGAW (B.A. 1931).

The following members of the College have been called to the bar:

On January 26th, 1934: by the Inner Temple, Mr K. K. LIM (B.A. 1931); by Gray's Inn, Mr L. H. SHELTON (B.A. 1913), and Mr T. L. TAN (B.A. 1933).

On April 25th, 1934: by the Middle Temple, Mr A. L. ROLLS (B.A. 1926) and Mr H. PARKER (B.A. 1910); by Gray's Inn, Mr J. MEGAW (B.A. 1931).

On June 13th, 1934: by Lincoln's Inn, Mr N. M. DE SILVA (B.A. 1932); by the Middle Temple, Mr P. NAVARATNARAJAH (B.A. 1932).

Mr A. D. VICKERMAN (B.A. 1930) has passed the final examination of the Law Society held in March, 1934.

Sir PENDRILL CHARLES VARRIER JONES (B.A. 1905) was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians on April 26th, 1934.

Mr M. L. ROSENHEIM (B.A. 1929) and Mr J. B. HARMAN (B.A. 1929) have been admitted Members of the Royal College of Physicians.

The diploma of L.R.C.P. was conferred on April 26th, 1934, upon Mr R. A. ANDREWS (B.A. 1931), Guy's, Mr R. C. B. BARBOR (B.A. 1931), St Thomas's, Mr R. A. BINNING (B.A. 1931), St George's, Mr A. INNES (B.A. 1931), St Bartholomew's, Mr H. B. MAY (B.A. 1930), London, Mr T. A. RATCLIFFE (B.A. 1931), St

Thomas's, Mr T. L. H. SHORE (B.A. 1931), London, and Mr G. C. TOOTH (B.A. 1930), St Bartholomew's.

The diploma of M.R.C.S. was conferred on February 8th, 1934, upon Mr L. A. COLLINS (B.A. 1931), Charing Cross, and Mr D. WHITTAKER (B.A. 1929), St Thomas's.

The following higher degrees have been taken by members of the College:

M.D.: Hon. W. S. MACLAY (B.A. 1922), H. TAYLOR (B.A. 1926), F. A. RICHARDS (B.A. 1925).

Ph.D.: R. S. ALCOCK (B.A. 1930), B. WHIPP (B.A. 1930), F. W. G. WHITE (*Matric.* 1929).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. F. W. ARGYLE (B.A. 1903), rector of March, Cambridgeshire, to be vicar of St Andrew's, Leyland, Lancashire.

The Rev. Sir JOHN C. W. HERSCHEL (*Matric.* 1899), rector of West Clandon, Guildford, to be vicar of Perranzabuloe-with-Perranporth, Cornwall, by exchange.

The Rev. W. A. DOHERTY (B.A. 1895), vicar of St James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, to be vicar of Christ Church, Worthing.

The Rev. M. MULLINEUX (B.A. 1896), chaplain of Christ Church, Amsterdam, has been presented by the College to the vicarage of Marham, Norfolk.

The Rev. T. A. MOXON (B.A. 1899), headmaster of Denstone College, to be a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

The Rev. G. PASSINGHAM (B.A. 1893), vicar of Diddington, Huntingdonshire, to be vicar of Leighton Bromswold.

The Rev. H. P. W. BURTON (B.A. 1910), rector of Louth, to the prebend of Louth in Lincoln Cathedral.

The Rev. C. ASKWITH (B.A. 1890), rector of St Matthew's, St Leonards-on-Sea, to the prebend of Bury in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev. V. C. MORTON (B.A. 1909), curate in charge of St John's Mission Church, Earlsfield, to be vicar of St Peter's, Wimbledon.

The Rev. R. L. SANDERS (B.A. 1892), rector of Ruskington, Sleaford, to be rural dean of Lafford (North).

The Rev. H. C. SANDALL (B.A. 1902), vicar of Corston-with-Rodbourne, Wiltshire, to be vicar of St Katharine's, Redland, Bristol.

The Rev. W. R. SHEPHERD (B.A. 1883), rector of Kirby Underdale, York, to be canon and prebendary of Osbaldwick in York Minster.

The Rev. E. W. GREEN (B.A. 1906), vicar of Dunston-with-Coppenhall, Stafford, to be vicar of Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. G. T. M. EVANS (B.A. 1897), rector of Benoni, in the diocese of Johannesburg, to be dean of St Saviour's Cathedral, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

The Rev. E. L. SIMPSON (B.A. 1892), vicar of Evington, Leicester, to be vicar of Ashby Magna, Leicester.

The Rev. W. H. DEW (B.A. 1924), Head of the Maurice Hostel (Men's House), Hoxton, the College Mission, to be lecturer and assistant chaplain of Bede College, Durham.

The Rev. E. C. RATCLIFF (B.A. 1920), Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester.

The Rev. G. L. TIARKS (B.A. 1931) entered as chaplain, Royal Navy, January 1st, 1934, and was appointed to H.M.S. *London*, Flagship, First Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, April 1934.

The Rev. T. W. PECK (B.A. 1885) has resigned the vicarage of New Basford, Nottingham.

The following members of the College have been ordained:

On December 17th, 1933, Mr G. L. TIARKS (B.A. 1931), ordained priest at Southwark.

On December 21st, 1933, Mr M. E. McCORMICK (B.A. 1930), ordained priest at Chester.

On March 1st, 1934, Mr W. G. WALKER (B.A. 1932), St Michael's Theological College, Llandaff, ordained deacon by the Bishop of Monmouth, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Llandaff, in St Woolos Cathedral, Newport, to the curacy of Christchurch, Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil.

On May 27th, 1934, Mr A. E. R. KNOPP (B.A. 1933), Ridley Hall, ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chelmsford in his cathedral, to the curacy of St Mary-the-Virgin, Loughton, Essex.

Marriages

KENNETH ASCOUGH USHERWOOD (B.A. 1925), of Thames Ditton, Surrey, to MOLLY TIDBECK, of Johannesburg—on December 22nd, 1933, at Johannesburg.

DOUGLAS COOPER MERRY (B.A. 1932), Royal Engineers, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Merry, of Wing, Buckinghamshire, to UNA EVELYN WALLACE, elder daughter of the late W. H. Wallace, of Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire—on January 1st, 1934, at St Nicholas, Harpenden.

MAURICE PATRICK GURNEY (B.A. 1923) to GERTRUDE DE MARS BARTHELS, daughter of the late William de Mars, of Paris and Cleveland—on January 8th, 1934, at Westminster Cathedral, London.

STEPHEN GRANGE ASKEY (B.A. 1910) to JEANNETTE BILLING—on January 27th, 1934, at St Peter's, Clapham.

GUY SHIRLEY STEELE-PERKINS (B.A. 1929), second son of Dr Shirley Steele-Perkins, of Exeter, to SYLVIA BLENNERHASSETT DE COURCY, younger daughter of F. H. D. de Courcy, late of Kinsale Estate, Nilgris, South India—on February 10th, 1934, at St John's Church, Hove, Sussex.

GORDON IAN BRAND DICK (B.A. 1927), only son of J. R. Dick, of Reading, to ROSEMARY WILSON, younger daughter of W. R. Wilson, of Rudge Hall, Pattingham, Wolverhampton—on February 15th, 1934, at St Chad's Church, Pattingham.

RONALD RENSCHAW GILCHRIST (B.A. 1926), second son of the late Dr R. M. Gilchrist, of Fleetwood, Lancashire, to VERA ASHWORTH, youngest daughter of Councillor W. Ashworth, of Hackensall Hall, Preesall—on March 2nd, 1934, at Kirkham Register Office.

EDWARD KEITH QUICK (B.A. 1910), of the Cathedral School, Shanghai, eldest son of the late Edward Quick, to DORIS IRENE BARBER, fourth daughter of Henry Barber, of Ipswich—on April 3rd, 1934, at Kobe, Japan.

MARCUS WILLIAM CLARIDGE (B.A. 1925), son of the late W. Claridge, J.P., of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, to STELLA CAROLINE RENWICK, daughter of the late J. W. M. Renwick, of East Sheen—on April 5th, 1934, at St George's, Hanover Square.

FRANCIS PURYER WHITE (B.A. 1915), Fellow, to ALICE BARBARA DALE, Fellow and Tutor of Newnham College, Cambridge, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alfred Dale—on June 26th, 1934, at St Laurence, Besselsleigh, Berkshire.

OBITUARY

SIR DONALD MACALISTER OF TARBERT

SIR DONALD MACALISTER, who died on January 15th, 1934, in Cambridge, aged 79, entered St John's as a scholar in 1874, and in 1877, having graduated as Senior Wrangler, was elected to a Fellowship, which he retained all the rest of his life. He spent the years from 1886 to 1907 in Cambridge, taking a full and active part in the affairs both of the University, as a member of the Council of the Senate, and of the College, of which he became Senior Tutor. When, in 1929, he resigned the position of Principal of Glasgow University, after holding it for twenty-two years, he came to live in Cambridge again, and was regular in his attendance at College meetings until shortly before his death.

The following notice appeared in *The Times*:

"The death of Sir Donald MacAlister, Chancellor and for many years Principal of Glasgow University, removes a notable figure from the academic and medical world.

"He was born at Perth on May 17th, 1854, being the eldest son of Donald MacAlister, of Tarbert, and was educated at Aberdeen and Liverpool. Later he won open scholarships at Balliol and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, and at St John's College, Cambridge; but his mathematical talent inclined his steps to the latter University, where he was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1877, and was at once elected to a Fellowship of St John's, which he retained till his death. For a short time he taught mathematics at Harrow, but he always had a leaning towards a medical career, and joined St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1879. He subsequently studied at Leipzig. Besides taking the M.A. and M.D. degrees at Cambridge, he was a B.Sc. of London University. While working as a medical student at St Bartholomew's Hospital he was also a member of the teaching staff. Students who were there in the late seventies and early eighties will remember his extraordinarily clear lectures on physics, a subject he seemed able to make comprehensible even to those who had but a minimum of mathematics in them. He translated in 1883 Ziegler's classical text-book on pathological anatomy, and of this three editions appeared under his editorship. He also wrote on the nature of fever and on antipyretics, and for 13 years edited the *Practitioner* and in 1898 "The British Pharmacopœia," a revision of which appeared in 1914. In 1886 he was vice-president of the Mathematical and Physical Section of

the British Association, and at the Royal College of Physicians he was Goulstonian lecturer in 1887 and the first Croonian professor in 1888.

"MacAlister returned to Cambridge in the middle of the eighties, and at once took an active part in the life of his college and of the University. For some years he was tutor and then senior tutor of St John's and Linacre Lecturer of Physic, this last being an ancient but not an arduous post. He was elected time after time to the Council of the Senate, and many years ago served as secretary to that body. He published in 1903 a book on advanced study and research at Cambridge. He had a peculiar gift for drafting and for understanding statutes and ordinances of all kinds, and it was seldom that his subtle brain did not find a way round, or a way out of, any difficulty presented by inconsistencies in such regulations. He had an accurate and extensive knowledge of all regulations relating to medical study or public health, and he was an invaluable helper in reorganising the medical curricula and the medical examinations in many universities. His knowledge of medical procedure stood him in good stead as a member of the General Medical Council, of which he was chairman from 1904 to 1931, and of whose powers and work he published an account in 1906.

"At Cambridge he was consulting physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital, and in his early days he occasionally practised. He had a very large experience as an examiner and as a visitor on behalf of the Medical Council to various universities. He also played a considerable part on the Treasury Committee on the University of Wales and was first a Commissioner and then chairman of the Commission on the Belfast University, 1908-10. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1912-15.

"In 1907 MacAlister was appointed to succeed Dr Story as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. The nomination was made by the Secretary for Scotland, afterwards Lord Pentland, but the Prime Minister, himself a Glasgow man, went to Cambridge to discuss the appointment, and when MacAlister urged his knowledge of Cambridge and his ignorance of Glasgow as a reason for declining it, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman replied: 'I love them both, but with a difference; Cambridge is bright, but Glasgow is warm.' At an early stage of his Glasgow life the new Principal was able to say that he himself had found Glasgow both bright and warm. From the beginning Glasgow took to him and he to Glasgow, which never fails to recognise real greatness and knows how to admire a man who is efficient, or more than efficient, in his own sphere of work.

“MacAlister was a great Principal. He entered upon his office when Glasgow was on the verge of a large academic expansion, and when the guidance of a powerful mind and a firm hand was essential for the harmonious development of what was growing into a vast and complicated organisation. To that expansion he contributed by the confidence which he inspired in the Glasgow community, a confidence illustrated by the long series of valuable endowments, including the foundation of some 20 professorships, which marked his tenure of office. Many additions also were made to the University buildings; among them the beautiful War Memorial Chapel, which owed its conception to his initiative. A large increase in the activities of the University was accompanied by a reorganisation of its studies in almost every Faculty, and by the institution of one new Faculty, that of Engineering, while further complications were added by the perplexities of the years of the War, and by the rush of students to the University after the conclusion of peace.

“The Principal had come to Glasgow without any knowledge of the Scottish academic system, but, before many months had passed, he was familiar with the whole history of Scottish University institutions, from the fifteenth century, and, thus equipped, he undertook the reshaping of the organisation of his own University. He obtained almost at once a predominant influence in both the Senate and the University Court. He was a superb chairman, quick and resourceful, always willing to give to opponents the opportunities allowed them by law and custom, and ready, upon occasion, to extend that latitude, maintaining complete control over his temper, and amazingly fertile in expedients. After his first six years in Glasgow his work was frequently—for some years almost continuously—done in the intervals (and not always in the intervals) of attacks of pain which would have driven most men to seek retirement, but its efficiency never diminished, and he made pain itself yield to the stubborn courage with which he refused to allow it to interfere with the discharge of his duties. On the occasion of Lord Birkenhead’s installation as Lord Rector, in 1923, he rose from his bed in defiance of medical injunctions, presided with grace and dignity at the ceremony, and explained in an after-luncheon speech that he would never have dared to disobey his doctors if he had not armed himself with the permission and approbation of the chairman of the General Medical Council.

“Sir Donald MacAlister resigned the Principalship in 1929, and was at once elected Chancellor in succession to Lord Rosebery, in whose memory he afterwards placed a window in the University

Chapel. He left a deep and beneficent impress upon the University of Glasgow.

“MacAlister undertook an immense amount of work on boards and committees and international and other congresses, notably the two Carnegie Trusts, the Empire Universities Bureau, the Imperial College of Science, and the medical advisory boards of the Ministries of National Service and Pensions, and he was chairman of the Standing Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. In Glasgow, of which he was an honorary freeman, he held office in many institutions. He was also president of the Gypsy Lore Society.

“MacAlister was a man of fine presence and kindly address. He was fond of travel, and had at least a speaking acquaintance with a great number of foreign tongues. His volume of verse, ‘Echoes,’ published in 1907, contains translations from many languages. He was a strong Presbyterian, a trustee of Iona Cathedral, and took an active interest in the establishment of St Columba’s Church in Cambridge and in its services, and in the transfer of Westminster College from London to Cambridge, to which he himself returned as a resident in 1929. In politics he was a Liberal and an optimist. It is generally believed that he was in the confidence of more than one Minister, and that he exercised an influence, not the less real because unseen, on the policy of the Government in matters of public health and of education. He was created K.C.B. in 1908, and a baronet in 1924, and had received honorary doctorates from 11 universities in the British Empire and from the University of Athens. He was also a Commander of the Legion of Honour and a Cavalier of the Crown of Italy.

“MacAlister married, in 1895, Edith, the eldest daughter of Professor Alexander Macalister, of Cambridge; she survives him, but there is no issue, and the title becomes extinct.”

From the *Cambridge Review*:

“Donald MacAlister was one of the ablest men in Cambridge a generation ago, and he was a Highlander. He came to St John’s from a school in Liverpool; but he had been born in Scotland, and had the earlier part of his schooling there. The Scot in England, according to R. L. Stevenson, is always a foreigner. It is true; the Tweed is one of the broadest rivers of the world. Still more is the Highlander a stranger among Saxons; his mind works in a different way from theirs—works when theirs does not work, and has a sensitiveness quite unfamiliar; and all the traditions are different—different as the religion and the history of the two countries. The Saxon was perplexed by MacAlister, and was made uneasy by his

uncanny cleverness, by the ease with which he did things and by the range of his knowledge and his capacity. In those days there was comparatively little first-hand acquaintance with the larger world; men went to Germany and Switzerland; MacAlister knew America and Canada. He thought once of going to McGill,—would have gone, had not a great happiness moored him on this side. He was a medical man; but, incidentally, he had been Senior Wrangler. Now it is not always realized to-day how serious a matter it was to be Senior Wrangler. There were men who could tell you the series of Senior Wranglers, dating them like Derby winners; the year was known by the Senior. Some Senior Wranglers never did anything at all after achieving the degree; it was their high water mark. With MacAlister, one felt it was a mere episode in a career that went far beyond it.

“He handled University and College business with a quickness that shocked people. The type is familiar that never can make up its mind, that wants things postponed, and decides at last on a side issue. MacAlister would strike to the centre of the matter in hand, and strike to it quickly; and it took away the breath of the types just described; it seemed improper, too like levity. What other men laboured at he seemed to do with a light touch; it was a burden to them to be accurate; he came naturally by it, and just did the thing, and went on unstaggered to the next. He had a ready pen, and could draft a resolution as easily as he seized the issue. He looked further afield than many of the men he had to work with; he had seen more and he had realised more; and the local tradition meant less to him than the newer and larger idea. So in the end he lost his seat on the University Council to a safe man (a very pleasant one), whose mental processes men could more easily foresee, and who abode with us for all his genial life. Not long afterwards MacAlister was called away from Cambridge to responsibilities of far more moment. Cambridge sometimes has rivalled Montezuma in the sacrifice of life on the altar of safety.

“In the Principalship of Glasgow University he had (it might have been expected) a task to absorb all the energies that even he could bring to it. He was an amazing contrast to his predecessor, a tremendous divine of an oldish type. He threw himself into his work, including in it the civic life of the great city (very different from that of Cambridge), made himself a place among the men who counted most in one of the most living and active centres of the Empire, and enlisted them in the service of their University. Some twenty chairs or lectureships were added in his time. This in itself was no mean testimony to his gifts of insight, of organisation and conciliation. And the city honoured him among her first men

and magistrates. When at last he resigned his post, it chanced that another shortly fell vacant; and he succeeded Lord Rosebery as Chancellor of Glasgow University, a remarkable tribute to a life's work—and one with friendship in it.

“But in fact the University was not his whole life-work, and did not absorb all his energies. He was President of the Medical Council for years; and the work of the Council (which would appear to outsiders to be sufficiently heavy) was sandwiched between days in the University. The nights he spent on the train.

“In December 1913 he very nearly died from a haemorrhage of the stomach. A week or two later the writer of these paragraphs saw him—propped up with pillows in his bed, rather bloodless, but cheerful and debonair as ever. Forty years and more of friendship always show the same picture—the friendly smiling figure, never overstrained, never at a loss, always ready to do the kind thing that materially helped, and always quick to divine what it should be—the sort of friend that surmounts difficulties for you and makes life easier and more delightful. He recovered from his illness; and though never too strong (he picked up too much rheumatism in his ground floor rooms in St John's), he lived to do another twenty years (or near it) of effective work.

“He had a curious aptitude for acquiring languages—perhaps not up to Tripos standards; but he was not a Tripos candidate or examiner, and he could enjoy the languages as he went from one to another. The little book of *Echoes*, in which he published versions of poems from quite a number of languages, bears witness to this. It was not great poetry perhaps; he never suggested that; but his rendering in good Scots, in ‘Lallan,’ of the lines Catullus wrote on the sparrow is perhaps the most charming ever made. Compare it, for instance, with the conscientious prose of the Eton master in the Loeb Library! Romany was one of his tongues. A gipsy woman appeared in Addenbrooke's, and he tried it on her; she ‘didn't understand’; so he felt her pulse and did one or two things; and then, suddenly and offhand, in Romany: ‘Open your mouth’; she opened it; and he laughed, and perhaps she did, too.

“He had a stroke last August, followed by months in bed, with some loss of power on one side, but not on top. He was not ‘dying a top,’ like Swift; *there* he lived to the end, weak in body, but clear in mind, with the old smile and the familiar quick flash in the eyes. The end was not long, and he was released. Others will speak of his Liberalism, his loyalty to the Presbyterian church of his fathers, his great public service, his many honours. Here let one man close on a note of gratitude that he was of the same time, and knew him so long and so well.”

The Rev. CHARLES GERARD WINSTANLEY BANCKS (B.A. 1879) died at Hartley Rectory, Longfield, Kent, on February 20th, 1934, aged 77. He was the son of James Bancks, and was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1856. He was at King's College School and was admitted pensioner of the College under Bonney in 1875. Ordained in 1879, he was curate-in-charge of Green Street Green, Kent, 1886-1902, when he was appointed rector of Hartley. He wrote *A World beneath the Waters* (1895), *Man in the Old Stone Age* (1912), and *Hartley through the Ages* (1927).

ARTHUR WILLIS BEARD (B.A. 1882) died at 16 Manor Road, Beckenham, Kent, on January 19th, 1934, aged 73. He was the only son of the Rev. Arthur Beard, of St John's (B.A. 1855; *The Eagle*, xvi, 479), formerly Precentor of King's College, Cambridge, and was born in Cambridge in 1860. He came up to the College from Uppingham and was admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1878. He was a fine musician; at the age of 12 he accompanied Joachim, and for many years he acted as organist at St Andrew's Church, Earls Colne, Essex. His son Arthur John Beard (B.A. 1918) is a member of the College.

The Rev. SAMUEL ROBERT BROWNE (*Matric.* 1882) died at Berkeley Square, Bristol, on April 5th, 1934, aged 80. He was the son of William Browne, nurseryman, and was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, on October 10th, 1853. He was admitted pensioner of the College under Parkinson in 1882, but did not graduate at Cambridge; he went on to Trinity College, Dublin, and took the B.A. degree there in 1886. He proceeded LL.B. in 1888, and M.A., LL.D., in 1891. He was ordained in 1893 and was curate of Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Somerset, until 1902. He then moved to Bristol, where since 1912 he had been vicar of St Augustine's.

The Rev. GEORGE RUSSELL BULLOCK-WEBSTER (B.A. 1880), honorary canon of Ely since 1906, died at the Green Croft, Parkstone, Dorset, on February 16th, 1934, aged 75. He was the son of Captain Thomas Bullock-Webster, of the Bombay Native Infantry, and was born at Easton Bishop, Herefordshire. From Hereford Cathedral School he came up to St John's with a Somerset Exhibition, being admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1876. He went on to Ely Theological College where, after his ordination in 1881, he was chaplain 1883-7, then becoming resident chaplain to the Bishop of Ely. From 1910 to 1932 he was rector of St Michael, Paternoster Royal and St Martin, Vintry, with All Hallows Great and Less, in the City of London. He was active in the general work of the church, being the first honorary secretary of the Central Board of Finance, editor of the quarterly intercession

paper for the Church's work abroad, and a member of the Church Pensions Board. He was also a student of the stoneworts, being joint author of *The British Charophyta*, published by the Ray Society (2 vols., 1920-4). In St Paul's Cathedral on October 16th, 1927, Canon Bullock-Webster made a public protest against the Bishop of Birmingham, who was about to preach the sermon, for alleged false and heretical teaching. He then left the cathedral with his sympathisers.

The Rev. ALFRED HENRY FORSTER BURDER (B.A. 1871) died at Up Hatherley Vicarage, Cheltenham, on January 3rd, 1934, aged 86. He was the elder son of Alfred Hardcastle Burder. He was at the University of London, where he took the B.A. degree with first class honours in Mental and Moral Science, 1865, and the M.A. in 1866. He matriculated from Sidney Sussex College in 1867, but migrated to St John's, being admitted pensioner under Wood in October 1868. He was second in the first class of the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1870, and was a scholar of the College. He was ordained in 1871 and was vicar of St Paul's, New Swindon, 1881-8, vicar of Bedminster 1888-1902, curate of Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, 1902-26.

The Rev. HENRY JEPHSON CAMPBELL (*Matric.* 1863) died at Lightwater, Surrey, on December 30th, 1933, aged 97. He was the son of the Rev. Alexander Burrowes Campbell, and was born at Leamington. He was admitted pensioner of the College under Hadley in January 1863, but did not graduate. He was ordained at Brisbane in 1867, and was incumbent of Gympie, Queensland, 1869-73, of St David, Allora, Queensland, 1873-87. He returned to England in 1900.

The Rev. WALTER DAVID CHALLICE (B.A. 1879) died at Choseley House, Knowl Hill, Berkshire, on January 22, 1934, aged 78. He was the son of Frederick William Challice, book-binder, of Cambridge, where he was born. He was at the Perse School and was admitted sizar under Sandys in 1875. In 1878-9 he was an assistant master at Trent College; he was then appointed assistant master in the Junior Department, Cheltenham College, where he remained until 1896. He was ordained in 1881 and for a few years acted as curate of All Saints, Cheltenham.

The Rev. FREDERIC CHAPMAN (*Matric.* 1882) died at Ripple, Dover, on January 2nd, 1934, aged 71. He was the son of Thomas Chapman, corn-merchant, and was born at St Neots, Huntingdonshire, on February 28th, 1862. He was at Shrewsbury School, and was admitted pensioner under Parkinson in 1882, but did not graduate. For some years he was a journalist; he was ordained in

1913 to the curacy of Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent. He was headmaster of King's Junior School, Rochester, 1915-16, vicar of Babraham 1916-19, chaplain of St Winifred's School, Kenley, 1919-20, assistant master at Brighton College 1920-1, curate of Micheldever-with-Stratton, Hampshire, 1922-4, and became rector of Ripple in 1931.

The Rev. THOMAS ERNEST COLE (B.A. 1893) died at Tranby, Cobbold Road, Felixstowe, on May 11th, 1934, aged 67. He was the son of William Cole, master of the grammar school at Banham, Norfolk, where the son was educated. He was admitted sizar of the College under Mr Heitland in 1890, and graduated as 26th Senior Optime in the Tripos of 1893. He was ordained in 1898 and held the curacies of Lopham, Norfolk, of Branston, Lincolnshire, of Salhouse, Norfolk, and of Bacton, Norfolk. He was never in robust health, and would not accept the responsibilities of a parish. At the outbreak of war in 1914 he went to Thetford Grammar School to assist his brother, then headmaster; here he remained for eleven years as mathematical master.

The Rev. FRANCIS CLIFTON CURSHAM (B.A. 1873) died on April 14th, 1934, aged 84. He was the son of William George Cursham, solicitor, and was born at Nottingham. He came up to St John's from Oakham School, and was admitted pensioner under Wood in 1869. He was ordained in 1873, was vicar of Tithby-with-Cropwell Butler, 1879-1902, vicar of Flintham, near Newark, 1902-15, vicar of Marsworth, Buckinghamshire, 1915-18, vicar of Turnditch, Derbyshire, 1920-2.

JOHN ROBERT DAVIES (B.A. 1878) died at Ceris, Bangor, North Wales, on April 17th, 1934, aged 78. He was the son of Richard Davies, and was born at Llandysilio, Anglesea, on March 11th, 1856. He was admitted pensioner of the College under Bonney in 1874.

HENRY NOEL DEVENISH (B.A. 1896) died at Little Durnford Manor, Wiltshire, on February 7th, 1934, aged 61. He was the only son of Matthew Henry Whitty Devenish, bank-manager, and was born at Fisherton Anger, Salisbury, on December 25th, 1873. He was at Malvern College 1888-92, and was admitted pensioner under Mr Ward in 1892. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1903.

FRANCIS EDGECUMBE EDWARDES (B.A. 1896) died at 7 Royal Crescent, Bath, on February 26th, 1934, aged 59. He was the son of Edgumbe Ferguson Edwardes, barrister, and was born at Windlesham Hall, Bagshot, Surrey, on April 3rd, 1874. He was at

Crediton Grammar School, and was admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1892. He was 5th Wrangler in 1896, and obtained a first class, division 2, in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, 1897. He began teaching at Fettes, and went on to Harrow in 1902, where he stayed until 1927. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in The Rifle Brigade, but ill-health compelled him to retire from the Army. In 1908 he married Evereld Frances Teresa Hopkins, daughter of W. R. Innes Hopkins, of Bolton Percy.

FRANCIS CHARLES FORD (B.A. 1889) died at 28 Lillie Road, S.W., on May 6th, 1934. He was the only son of Francis Ford, editor of the *Bury Post*, and was born at Bury St Edmunds on May 20th, 1867. He was educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Bury St Edmunds, and was admitted pensioner of the College under Sandys in 1886. He graduated with a third class, Division 2, in Part I of the Classical Tripos, 1889. He was appointed to a mastership at Bolton Grammar School in 1890; in 1893 he became assistant master at the Castle School, Tonbridge.

THOMAS EMMERSON FORSTER (B.A. 1880) died at 17 Loraine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on December 27th, 1933. He was the eldest son of George Baker Forster, mining engineer (of St John's, B.A. 1854; *The Eagle*, xxii, 237); his younger brother Robert Henry Forster was also a member of the College (B.A. 1888; *The Eagle*, xliii, 182). He was educated at Reading School, and was admitted pensioner under Parkinson in 1875. We have received the following note:

"In the late 'seventies when MacAlister and Larmor were Senior Wranglers, when Russell was Junior Dean, and when Peter Mason and Prof. Mayor were well-known figures in the first court, when Dr Bateson and his crowd of clever children trooped into the well-filled chapel on Sunday mornings, one of the best known men in the College was Thomas Emerson Forster.

"He did not take a degree in any way commensurate with his abilities. He was a prominent member of the L.M.B.C., and was occasionally requested by Metcalfe to call upon the Dean, and was known for his unbounded hospitality and kindness of heart. After a life of activity and great usefulness he passed to a well-earned rest on December 27th, and on January 1st was buried on the shores of Ullswater in the little churchyard of Watermillock. To few men has been given the grace to diffuse so much joy and happiness throughout a long life. His wonderful sense of fun and humour manifested itself in early days at the L.M.B.C. table. His father had been a rowing Blue, and Tom Forster showed he was a chip of

the old block by rowing in the crew which won 'The Ladies' at Henley and which was the second boat on the river in 1879.

"On leaving college, after a trip round the world, he joined his father, G. B. Forster, then one of the leading mining engineers in the country, and many of the royalty owners in the North placed their interests in his hands. In time, too, he became a director of Bolsover, Blackwell, Wallsend, Cowpen and other collieries. His advice in mining matters was widely sought in the North. His father had been associated with the mining disaster at Hartley in 1862, and it was T. E. Forster who wound up the Hartley Relief Fund in 1909, and wrote an account of the accident. He contributed articles on 'Coal Mining' to the *Northumberland C.V.H.*

"With his brother, Robert Forster, he was deeply interested in the excavations at Corstopitum before the War. In summertime he loved to gather together at his picturesque home on Ullswater his numerous friends and relations, and latterly in the winter at Newcastle he worked on the restoration of St John's church and the cathedral. His generosity and kindness of heart will long be remembered by a large circle of friends."

The Rev. HENRY VERNON HEBER-PERCY (B.A. 1884) died at Bournemouth on April 1st, 1934, aged 75. He was the fourth son of Algernon Charles Heber-Percy, of Hodnet Hall, Shropshire, where he was born. He was admitted pensioner under Parkinson in 1878. Ordained in 1884, he was rector of Moreton-Say, Shropshire, 1889-96, of Hodnet 1896-1904, of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, 1904-24. From 1913 to 1924 he was rural dean of Lafford North.

The Rev. CHARLES HEMSLEY (*Matric.* 1869) died in 1933. He was the son of Henry Hemsley, farmer, and was born at Harlaxton, Lincolnshire in 1851, and was at Uppingham School 1864-69, being in the XV in 1868, and in the XI in 1869. He was admitted pensioner under Bonney in 1869, but did not graduate. In 1878 he went up to Oxford, where he matriculated as a non-collegiate student, proceeding B.A. in 1880, and M.A. in 1881. From 1880 to 1913 he was an assistant master at Bedford Modern School. He was ordained in 1881, and on leaving Bedford became rector of Tilbrook, Huntingdonshire; from 1917 to 1931 he was vicar of Thurleigh, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. ERNEST AUGUSTUS HENSLEY (B.A. 1890) died at Hertford Hospital on January 30th, 1934, aged 65. He was the son of Frederick John Hensley, M.D., and was born at Spring Gardens, London. He was at Felsted School, and was admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1887. After training at Ridley Hall he was or-

ained in 1891, and went out to India for the Church Missionary Society. He was at Lucknow 1893-9, and at Jubbulpore 1900-18, being an honorary canon of Nagpur 1914-20. He then returned to England, was perpetual curate of Brighton 1920-4, vicar of Sandown, Isle of Wight, 1924-30, and became rector of Aston, Stevenage, in 1930.

LEONARD THOMAS HORNE (B.A. 1882) died on June 2nd, 1934, aged 73. He was the son of Charles Horne, newspaper proprietor, and was born at Odiham, Southampton, on June 28th, 1860. He came up to the College from Newport Grammar School, Shropshire, and was admitted sizar under Sandys in 1878. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos of 1882. He entered the Secretary's Office of the Post Office as Clerk (Grade I) in 1883; he was private secretary to Sir George Murray from 1899 to 1903, and he rose to be assistant secretary of the General Post Office in charge of telephones. During the war he was acting assistant secretary to the Ministry of Pensions; he received the C.B.E. in 1918. He married, first, in 1893, Mary Fletcher Whibley, of Cambridge, and secondly, in 1925, Annie Fenn.

The Rev. ALFRED ERNEST JALLAND (B.A. 1881) died at Winfarthing, Guildford Road, Woking, on February 20th, 1934, aged 75. He was the son of Henry Jalland, wine-merchant, and was born at Nottingham. He was admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1877. Ordained in 1881, he was vicar of Woolley, Yorkshire, 1886-1908, and general secretary of the Wakefield Diocesan Societies, 1889-94.

The Rev. EDMUND JOSEPH FRANCIS JOHNSON (B.A. 1879) died on January 8th, 1934, aged 77. He was the son of Edmund Johnson, manufacturer, and was born at Leicester. He was at Oakham School, and was admitted sizar under Sandys in 1875. Ordained in 1880, he was vicar of Elmore, Gloucestershire, 1883-8, vicar of Hillesley, Gloucestershire, 1888-1903, and rector of Sarsden-with-Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1903-22. He married in 1883 Louisa, widow of John Geffrard Pironet, of St Helier, Jersey, and daughter of William Cavisey.

FINLAY LORIMER KITCHIN (B.A. 1893) died in St Thomas's Hospital on January 20th, 1934, aged 63. He was the only son of William Henry Kitchin, chemist, of Whitehaven, and was born at St Bees on December 13th, 1870. From St Bees School he came up to St John's, being admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1890, and graduating with a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, in 1893. At Cambridge he was the first pupil of Mr Henry Woods, University Lecturer in Paleozoology. Kitchin went on to

Munich to study under Zittel, and obtained the Ph.D. degree for a thesis on Indian Jurassic Brachiopoda. He was appointed Assistant Palaeontologist of the Geological Survey, his early work there being chiefly concerned with the identification of fossils collected for the field geologists. He dealt with conspicuous success with rock samples from borings made in the Weald during the exploration of the Kent coalfield; among his most important contributions to British palaeontological stratigraphy were the two memoirs which he wrote on this subject with Dr John Pringle. In 1905 he succeeded E. T. Newton as Palaeontologist to the Survey, and in the following year he was awarded the Wollaston Fund grant by the Geological Society. He served for many years on the council of that Society, which awarded him the Lyell Medal in 1934. He took the degree of Sc.D. at Cambridge in 1923, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1928. Dr Kitchin was also interested in modern locomotive design and in the construction of pipe-organs, and was an accomplished amateur musician.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM LEON (B.A. 1885), of Cleveland Gardens, W., died on May 24th, 1934, aged 72. He was the son of Abraham Leon, cutlery manufacturer, of Bath, and was born at Endcliffe Edge, Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorkshire, on November 14th, 1861. He came up to St John's from University College, Bristol, and was admitted pensioner under Hill in 1882. He obtained a third class in the Natural Science Tripos, Part I, in 1884, was 38th Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1885, and obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II, in 1886.

CECIL ERNEST MILLINGTON LEWIS (B.A. 1889) died at Birch Cottage, Shortlands, on January 22nd, 1934, aged 66. He was the son of the Rev. John Lewis, vicar of Ford, Shropshire, and was born at Buttington, Montgomeryshire. He was at Shrewsbury School from 1881 to 1885, and was admitted pensioner of the College under Mr Heitland in May 1886. He obtained a third class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1889. He then went to the Middlesex Hospital and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., graduating M.B. in 1897, and M.D. in 1899. He held the position of House Surgeon to the North West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road, and for a time was surgeon to the P. and O. Steamship Line. He then had a practice at Bickley, Kent; and was consulting medical officer to the Bromley Cottage Hospital.

FRANCIS JAMES LIVESSEY (B.A. 1886) died on February 8th, 1934, aged 69. He was the eldest son of Thomas Livessey, broker, and was born at West Derby, Liverpool, on March 7th, 1864. At Hereford Cathedral School he attracted the attention of Sir F. A.

Gore Ouseley by his musical talent. He was admitted sizar of the College under Sandys in 1883, and graduated with a third class, Division I, in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1886. He frequently assisted Dr Garrett at the organ at chapel services. After a year in Hereford, where he was deputy for Dr L. Colborne, the cathedral organist, he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St Bees Priory Church, and here he remained for the rest of his life. He did much to raise the standard of music at the services; through his instrumentality the Willis organ was erected in 1899, and he formed a very fine collection of choir music. He was conservative in church music and was an enthusiast for the work of Byrd, Gibbons, Purcell and Croft.

MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN (B.A. 1903) died at Bombay on March 8th, 1934, aged 53. He was the son of Mirza Husein Khan, solicitor, of Bombay, and was born there on November 3rd, 1880. He was educated at Wilson College, Bombay, and obtained the B.A. degree in Bombay University. He was admitted pensioner of the College under MacAlister in 1901, and graduated with a third class, Division I, in the Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1903. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1904 and soon after was enrolled as an advocate of the Bombay High Court. He was Principal and Professor of Jurisprudence in the Bombay Government Law School, 1914-19. He became a Fellow of Bombay University in 1909, was Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1927, and was Vice-Chancellor, 1930-1. In 1924 he was appointed Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court; he acted as Chief Justice in 1932. He was of Persian ancestry, and was Honorary Consul for Persia from 1905 to 1922.

ARTHUR HENRY McNEIL MITCHELL (*Matric.* 1890) died of heart failure on March 7th, 1934, aged 61. He was the son of Robert William Mitchell, sub-intendant of Crown Lands, Calcutta, and was born at St John's Wood, N.W. He was at Brighton College, and was admitted pensioner under Mr Heitland in 1890, but did not graduate. He went on to St Mary's Hospital, and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900. He took a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before retiring.

The Rev. WILLIAM INCHBOLD PHILLIPS (B.A. 1877) died on March 25th, 1934, aged 80. He was the son of William Phillips and was born at Shaugh, Devonshire, on July 7th, 1853. He was at Richmond School, Yorkshire, and was admitted sizar under Parkinson in 1872. Ordained in 1876, he held various curacies, and in 1883 he was appointed first Missioner to the newly founded

St John's College Mission to Walworth. When the Church of the Lady Margaret, Chatham Street, was built in 1889, he became its first incumbent. Mr Phillips remained at Walworth until 1898, and the College owes a great debt to him for his devoted work, in which he was ably seconded by his wife Eliza, daughter of Rear-Admiral J. F. B. Wainwright, whom he married in 1882. An account of these early days of the College Mission will be found in *The Cambridge Mission to South London* (Cambridge, 1904), pp. 1-25. In 1898 Mr Phillips left Walworth to become vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and in 1910 he became rector of Amcotts, Lincolnshire. He retired in 1915 and went to live in Bexhill.

The Rev. ARTHUR CHARLES ROBERTS (B.A. 1886) died at Manor House, Chesterton, Cambridge, on March 2nd, 1934, aged 70. He was the son of John Roberts, optician, and was born at Fort Street, Sydney, New South Wales. He was educated at the Grammar School, Sydney, and was admitted pensioner of the College under Sandys in 1882. After training at Ely Theological College he was ordained in 1888, and, after holding curacies in London and Bath, was appointed vicar of Havenstreet, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1909. He retired in 1920 and came to live in Cambridge. He married, in 1890, Beatrice Alice, daughter of E. Bell, of Chesterton; she died in 1933.

WALTER ROSENHAIN (B.A. 1899) died at Warrawee, Coombe Lane, Kingston Hill, on March 17th, 1934, aged 58. He was the son of Moritz Rosenhain, merchant, of Melbourne, Victoria, and was born in Berlin. From Wesley College, Melbourne, he went on to Queen's College, University of Australia, where he graduated in 1897 in physics and engineering. He then came to England with a research scholarship of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, and was admitted to the College as an advanced student under MacAlister in 1897. In Cambridge he worked mainly in collaboration with Sir Alfred Ewing, taking up the microscopic examination of metals, which led to the discovery of "slip bands." In 1900 he became scientific adviser to Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, where he was concerned chiefly with the production of optical glass and of lighthouse apparatus. In 1906 he was appointed first Superintendent of the Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry at the National Physical Laboratory; the department was then very small, but under his direction it grew in size and importance, covering the whole field of physical metallurgy, ferrous and non-ferrous. Dr Rosenhain was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1913; he was also a Fellow of the Institute of Physics, and was president of the Institute of Metals

from 1928 to 1930. He was Carnegie medallist in 1906 and Bessemer medallist in 1930 of the Iron and Steel Institute. In 1931 he resigned his position at the National Physical Laboratory to take up private practice in London as a consulting metallurgist.

The Right Hon. Sir HARRY SIMON SAMUEL (B.A. 1876) died at Villa Alexandra, Monte Carlo, on April 26th, 1934, aged 80. He was the son of Horatio Simon Samuel, merchant, and was born at Marylebone on August 3rd, 1853. He was educated at Eastbourne College, and came up to St John's as a pensioner under Bonney in 1871. After going down he became a partner in the firm of Montefiore and Co., but he soon decided to devote himself to public life. In 1889 he was adopted as Unionist candidate for East St Pancras, but he retired in 1892 and contested the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets, but was unsuccessful. He was, however, elected in 1895, and kept the seat until 1906. From 1910 until 1922, when he retired from politics, he was member for the Norwood Division of Lambeth. Throughout his career he was a strong advocate of protection. He was knighted in 1903, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1916. He married in 1878 Rose, daughter of Captain E. H. Beddington; his widow, three sons and a daughter survive him.

HUBERT ST JOHN SEAMER (B.A. 1887) died at 1 Beverley Road, Colchester, on February 26th, 1934, aged 68. He was born on June 13th, 1865, the son of Edwin Seamer, of St John's House, Wells Street, Bury St Edmunds. From King Edward VI School, Bury, he came up to St John's, and was admitted pensioner under Sandys in 1884. He became a schoolmaster and held appointments at Colchester Royal Grammar School, at Brentwood, and at King Edward VII School, King's Lynn. He retired in 1925.

ANTHONY GILBERT SELLON (B.A. 1880) died at Penzance on February 15th, 1934, aged 78. He was the son of the Rev. William Sellon, and was born at Kentchurch, Herefordshire. From Hereford School he came up to St John's with a Somerset Exhibition, being admitted pensioner under Parkinson in 1874.

SYDNEY EWART SEWELL (B.A. 1909) died at Watford on April 14th, 1934, aged 45. He was the son of William Sewell, of Highcroft, Whitburn, Sunderland, and was born in Kennington, S.W., on April 28th, 1888. He was at the Grammar School, Wellingborough, and was admitted pensioner under Mr Sikes in 1906. He graduated with a second class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos of 1909, and received an appointment in India.

The Rev. WALTER EDWARD STEWART (B.A. 1881) died at St Philip's, Scalby, near Scarborough, on January 24th, 1934, aged 75. He was the son of William Stewart, solicitor, and was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was educated at Rossall School, and was admitted pensioner of the College under Parkinson in 1877. Ordained in 1881, he was perpetual curate of Eryholme, Yorkshire, 1887-1904, and vicar of Longney, Gloucestershire, 1904-12. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical and Royal Meteorological Societies. He married in 1882 Catharine, daughter of T. Marris, of Croxton, Lincolnshire.

JAMES ROYLANCE STODDART (*Matric.* 1907) died on December 29th, 1933, aged 45. He was the only son of William Viner Stoddart, oil-merchant, of Crown Street, Redbourn, Herts., and was born at Stretford, Lancashire, on June 20th, 1888. After attending the Commercial Schools, Stretford, he went on to Rossall School, and was admitted pensioner of the College under Bushe-Fox in 1906.

The Rev. JOHN BIRD STOPFORD (B.A. 1883) died at 3 Cecil Street, Lytham, on March 11th, 1934, aged 74. He was the son of John Stopford, and was born at Up Holland, Lancashire, on November 15th, 1859. He was at Manchester Grammar School, and came up to St John's with a Somerset Exhibition and a sizarship, being admitted under Parkinson in 1879. He graduated as 19th Junior Optime in 1882. Ordained in 1883, he held curacies in Lancashire, and was vicar of Leesfield, Lancashire, 1901-12, rector of St Mark's, West Gorton, 1912-28. Since 1924 he had been an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral. Two of his sons are members of the College, John Stopford (B.A. 1913) and James Stanley Bird Stopford (B.A. 1923).

The Rev. JOHN TOONE (B.A. 1867) died at Cuxton, Kent, on April 5th, 1934, aged 89. He was the son of John Toone, farmer, and was born at Monks Kirby, Warwickshire. He was admitted pensioner of the College under Mayor in 1863, and graduated with a third class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1866. Ordained in 1867, he was an active worker in the growing district of Battersea, being vicar of St Peter's, Battersea, 1875-83, and of St John with St Paul, Battersea, 1883-1901. He was then appointed rector of Cuxton, near Rochester. Since 1898 he had been an honorary canon of Rochester Cathedral. He was much interested in education, and Sir Walter St John's School and Battersea Grammar School owe much to his zeal.

JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT (B.A. 1924) was drowned at Matanzas, Cuba, on November 2nd, 1930, while trying to save the

lives of William Jackson, the American Consul of Havana, and Mrs Jackson, who were also drowned. He was the son of John Tillotson Wainwright, banker, and was born at Rye, New York, U.S.A., on October 8th, 1898. He was educated at Chestnut Hall Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at St Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and from 1918 to 1922 was at Princeton University. He was admitted pensioner of the College under Mr Sikes in 1922, and obtained a first class in the English Tripos, 1923, and a second class, Division II, in the Historical Tripos, Part II, 1924. At the time of his death he was American Vice-Consul in Cuba.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Lady Day 1934.

DONATIONS

(* The asterisk denotes a past or present member of the College.)

From an anonymous donor.

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*GUTTRIDGE (G. H.). *Adam Smith on the American Revolution: an unpublished memorial*. (Repr. from *Amer. Hist. Review*, XXXVIII.) 1933.

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[Contains references to the late Dr Charles Taylor* and other Johnnians. See this number of *The Eagle*, p. 100.]

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Album of portraits of past Editors of *The Eagle*.

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[*BARWICK (Rev. John).] *Querela Cantabrigiensis: or, a remonstrance by way of apologie for the banished members of the . . . University of Cambridge*. (An excerpt.) 1685.

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[With contemporary MS. note: "March 11, 1641. This book was read publicly in John's College in Cambridge, by command from His Ma^{ty}."]]

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— Autog. letter to Campbell, dated July 21st, 1814.

*YULE (G. Udny), F.R.S. [Collection of articles, in offprint form, published 1893-1933.]

Periodicals were received from the following: *Mr Charlesworth, Mr Harker, Sir Joseph Larmor, Dr Previté-Orton, Rev. J. T. Ward, Mr White, Royal Astronomical Society, etc.*

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