

THE EAGLE

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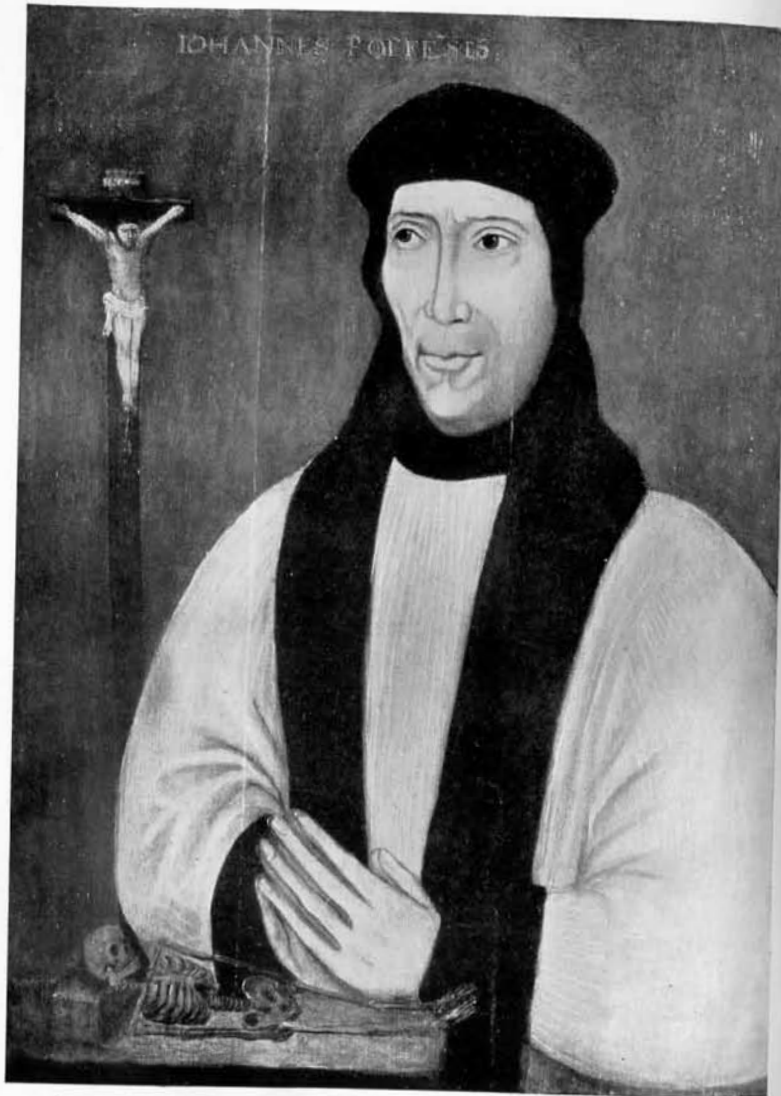
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N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to *one* of the Editors, who need not communicate them further.

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



JOHN FISHER, 1469-1535
Bishop of Rochester. Canonised 1935.

From the painting in the College Hall

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THE QUATERCENTENARY CELEBRATION OF ST JOHN OF ROCHESTER

THE joint celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, on Tower Hill by the four Cambridge colleges, Trinity, St John's, Queens', and Christ's, specially connected with him has coincided with his canonisation at Rome by the Pope. As readers of *The Eagle* will know the canonisation, following, as is usual, on the earlier beatification of several years ago, took place in St Peter's with full pontifical ceremony on May 19th. Photographs of Fisher's portrait in the College Hall and autographs in the College Archives had been sent to the Vatican earlier in the year, and the College received in return the printed process of the canonisation as well as the beautiful medal struck for the occasion with the portrait heads of Fisher and his fellow-sufferer, Sir Thomas More. Both these are now in the College Library.

The four colleges, however, celebrated on July 24th, not so much the heroic death as the saintly life of one of the most eminent members and benefactors of the University. To the University Fisher was successively Senior Proctor, Vice-Chancellor, and Chancellor. He was undergraduate, Fellow, and Master of Michaelhouse, now merged in Trinity. He was President of Queens'. By his advice and chiefly under

his direction, the Lady Margaret enlarged and renamed the older foundation of Godshouse as Christ's College. He lastly persuaded her to found St John's, and after her death carried the task of foundation through. All four, therefore, had a share in him and the celebration was in common. The first part of it took place at twelve o'clock in St John's College Hall, where the Fellows of the four colleges with their wives, and other guests, the Doctors wearing scarlet, met to hear the Master deliver the Memorial Lecture, which has since been printed at the University Press.¹

No place could have been more fitting than the Hall for the Memorial Lecture. Closely connected as he was with all four colleges, and with the whole University as its Chancellor, St John's can claim to be most in his debt and in the strictest sense his child. For the Lady Margaret's pious intention would have been frustrated by her death had not Fisher, its inspirer, come to the rescue. It was he who overcame the most formidable obstacles, the King who was the Foundress's heir, the vested rights of the Bishop of Ely and the brethren of the ancient Hospital of St John, the absence of endowments when the Lady Margaret's intended gift of estates was forestalled by her death, and the technical delays of the Papal Curia. He obtained the King's Charter, the Bishop's deed, the Papal Bulls, and the lands of dissolved monasteries. He is the true founder of the College, and the Master, in this hour's lecture, has given the portrait of a saint whose works live after him. It is an admirable *mise au point*. The Master has made Fisher live again in the plain yet sympathetic record of his acts and sayings. As in a portrait miniature everything is reduced to the allotted scale, but everything essential is there in due proportion. We see the medieval divine of old-fashioned training and unshaken orthodoxy, who yet perceived the new needs in religion: teaching colleges instead of recluse convents, Christian humanism to supplement scholastic syllogisms. We see the devout pastor and man of affairs, who confesses the Lady Margaret and audits his

¹ *John Fisher*, by E. A. Benians, M.A., Master of St John's College. (Cambridge University Press, 1935.)

college's accounts. Last of all, we see the man faithful unto death to his convictions of the eternal order: "other men's consciences may save them, and mine must save me". The Master tells the close with an austere felicity which matches its theme.

At the close of the lecture, which filled precisely the allotted hour, the Master of Trinity expressed the thanks of the audience in a brief and happy speech, and the whole company proceeded to Trinity to lunch together in the College Hall. The more distinguished guests sat at the high table—to everyone's regret the Master of Christ's was prevented by ill-health from attending the celebration. The rest sat at four parallel tables in the body of the hall, one table being reserved for each college. It was wisely arranged that there were to be no speeches, but a curiously dramatic element was provided by the picture of Henry VIII, gazing with undiminished self-confidence and authority over the commemoration of his disobedient subject.

Lastly, the choir of Trinity College sang madrigals and part-songs, all by English composers, in Nevile's Court; they were rendered with great charm in these harmonious surroundings, while the listeners in all the variety of academic robes and less crudely coloured feminine creations moved about the cloisters and the lawn. With their close the proceedings came to an end. One may doubt whether a University celebration of quite the same character has occurred before, but the innovation, if such it was, was most happy and fitting, not least in the Master's lecture. As Sir Joseph Thomson said, there is no better way of honouring a great man than by becoming acquainted with what he did and how he did it.

SYMMETRY

GLORY be to God for balanced things
 With complements and answerings,
 Echoes and re-echoings,
 For lungs and tongues and eagles' wings,
 For kidneys, hearts and twins;
 For Swastika and Fleur-de-lis,
 For thesis and antithesis,
 The Sun and Joyce's "Ulysses",
 For triangles isosceles,
 All spiders, birds and honey bees,
 Tigers, larks and highland screes,
 Ghostly-flowered magnolia trees,
 And Angel-fishes' fins;
 For symmetry
 In sails and ships,
 Their bows and prows,
 In lovers' lips and brows and hips
 And in the heaving of the deep;
 In squares and circles, domes and spheres,
 In stars and Solomon's seal,
 In children's faces, children's tears,
 The rhymed lilt we dreaming feel
 Of breathing in our sleep.
 For the balanced pattern Nature weaves
 In robins' eyes and lotus seeds,
 In petals of waving willow-weeds,
 In crystals, rainbows, dewy beads,
 In stamens, pistils, calyx, leaves,
 Praise the Holy One in Three,
 Sublime and Perfect Symmetry.

E. B. H.

NAY, to what praises shall I turn?
 Thou'rt not so fair, if rose be fair,
 Not wise, save in thy gracious air,
 Not proud at all.

Thou art no more than age shall burn,
 No more than silent death enfold.
 Thou art but very woman's mould,
 And sorrow's thrall.

Even so thou art, and yet shalt spurn
 The sullen earth and death despise,
 Outstar the rose, and school the wise,
 If love befall.

G. P. W.

WITH wonderful and long surprise
 That still is passing not away
 I, in the silence of those eyes
 Of quiet, never troubled grey,
 Found then the image of a deep
 And unsuspected peacefulness
 That, resting, did not fall asleep
 Or ever lose its happiness,
 But mellowed the abounding life
 And made of it a thing more rare
 By reason of some ended strife
 And gentle, retrospective care
 That brought that stillness to the eyes
 And made a thousand times more fair
 The loveliness that always lies
 In what has never known the snare
 Of years that make it worldly wise.

H. M. C.

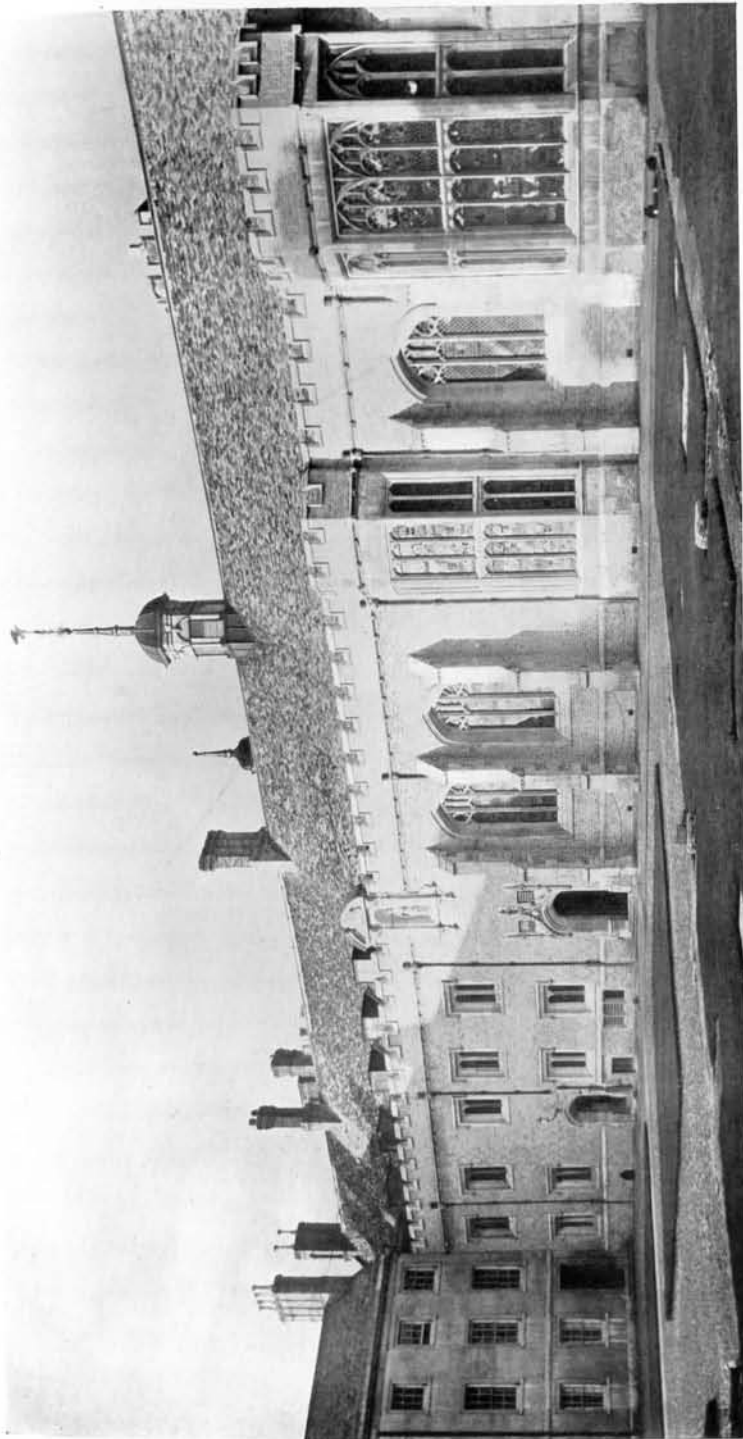
RESTORATION WORK, FIRST COURT, 1935

[This article on the repairs done this year has been written as a continuation of Sir Charles Peers' contribution to the last number of *The Eagle*, by Mr Noel Dean, M.A., F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A.]

IN February 1935 Sir Charles Peers and I reported on the condition of the two turrets in First Court and of the brickwork and stonework of the inside of First Court. We pointed out that the two turrets were in a very unsound condition. The walls had cracked and bulged badly, and although they were not in such a dangerous state as the front turrets, it was urgently necessary to rebuild the top portion of the North turret, and to strengthen the remainder of this turret and also the South turret. We also recommended substantial repairs to the brickwork of the Court.

During the demolition of the top portion of the North turret it was found that the condition of the walls was far worse than had been anticipated. They were constructed of "bats", or broken bricks, on the inner and outer faces, filled in between with clunch and soft and powdery lime mortar. There was no proper bond between the brickwork and clunch; the turrets were held together by means of the quoin stones which were only about 4 in. in thickness. The inside of the turret was coated with a rendering of cement and sand, and there can be no doubt that this had materially helped to hold the turret together. The top portion above the level of the Gate Tower roof was completely hollow, having no cross-ties of any kind, but the lower portion was strengthened by the presence of a spiral stone staircase which acted as a very good tie although several of the stone steps were broken through.

The question of taking down and rebuilding the lower portion of the turret was considered, but it was finally decided, on sentimental grounds, not to rebuild but to strengthen the old walls and make them last as long as possible. It was, however, found necessary to amend the original scheme some-



FIRST COURT, WEST SIDE, SINCE THE RESTORATION

what in order to reduce the amount of cutting away and consequent weakening of these old walls. In the revised scheme three encircling steel bands were fixed on the inside of the turret, the lowest band being 3 ft. 3 in. above the floor of A 1 Staircase and the others at vertical intervals of 7 ft. 8 in. and 6 ft. 10 in. respectively. Wrought-iron tie rods connected these bands to phosphor-bronze plates fixed on the external faces of the turrets. These encircling bands were anchored securely into the main walls of the Gate Tower.

The top portion of the turret was rebuilt with old facing bricks obtained from Longstanton, backed up with sound hard bricks, and the whole was strengthened at 2 ft. vertical intervals with special brickwork reinforcement. The lower portion was bonded into the main walls of the Gate Tower and also connected by a tie rod to the steel framework of the North (front) turret. The stone spiral staircase was rebuilt to its former height, six of the original steps being replaced with a better bearing in the walls. In rebuilding the top portion the greatest care was taken to ensure that it was rebuilt exactly as it was before. Every stone was numbered and enlarged photographs of the original turret were worked to.

The South-west (Bell) turret was found to be in better condition. The top portion, which had been rebuilt comparatively recently, was very badly cracked, largely owing to the defective construction of the internal angles and partly to the weight and vibration of the bell. It was not, however, necessary to rebuild any portion of this turret. The walls were found to be constructed of whole bricks throughout with satisfactory bonding, and although a scheme of strengthening similar to that previously described was adopted, it was found possible owing to the better condition of the walls to fix the plates, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. back from the brick face, so that none is visible. Owing to its greater size the encircling bands in this turret had to be considerably larger. Five bands consisting of 5 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. steel joists were fixed at intervals of about 5 ft. and were tied through securely into the walls of the Gate Tower. In addition the defective internal angles were strengthened with special bricks properly bonded in. During

the progress of this work the timber supports of the "silver" bell were found to be badly infected with death-watch beetle. The wall plates and ends of the main beams had almost disappeared. The structure was made safe by bolting the oak beams to compound steel girders built into the walls of the turret, the weight of the bell being thus transferred to them. The defective ends of the joists and all the wood plates were then cut away and destroyed and the remaining timbers treated with creosote.

Serious damage by death-watch beetles to timbers on the east side of the Court was also discovered during the progress of the work. Many live grubs were found, leaving no doubt that the beetles were active. On the south side of the Gateway the attack was confined to wall plates, ends of rafters, ash-laring, principal rafters and floor joists. Fortunately it was found possible to remove and replace all infected timber in such a manner as to prevent a further spread of the attack. New wall plates were fixed; the defective feet of the main roof principals were cut away; the principals are now supported by steel channels bolted on either side and the channels rest on the walls. All dust was removed by vacuum cleaners and all exposed old timbers were thoroughly creosoted under pressure. Through ventilation was provided by ventilators fixed on the landings and the ash-laring was refixed with movable sections to facilitate periodic inspection.

On the north of the Gateway the attack was found to be more extensive. The roof timbers have been dealt with but a considerable amount of work in connection with the floors had to be deferred until next Long Vacation.

In carrying out repairs to the brickwork the greatest care was taken to match the bricks. Old Tudor bricks were obtained from a manor house at Mildenhall (recently demolished to build a cinema), a wall at Longstanton, a building being demolished at St Catharine's College and various other sources. Five thousand defective or unsuitable modern bricks were cut out from the main walls and replaced in single bricks or in small patches. The battlements, plinths and the 1860 section of the Hall were refaced with old bricks, as those used in earlier repairs were unsound. Lias lime mortar was

used throughout to avoid the damage caused to old brickwork by the use of cement mortar, and great care was taken to obtain a suitable texture and finish for the mortar joints.

The stonework repairs consisted of removing all the Roman cement rendering which had been plastered over the original clunch windows, destroying or altering the shape of their mouldings and sections. All unsound clunch and stone was cut away and restored in synthetic stone, leaving the surrounding sound stone intact. These synthetic stone repairs may require explanation. The process consists of cutting away all decayed stonework, drilling holes, undercutting where possible and fixing copper tubes and dowels in the stone or clunch to provide a "key" for the synthetic stone. All dust is brushed away, the surface to be treated is wetted and a mixture applied composed of natural stone dust, silver sand and a little cement to bind it together. This synthetic stone can be applied like a plaster and when set is approximately of the same consistency as natural stone, it can then be carved or worked to any shape required and, when toned down, is practically indistinguishable from natural stone. Its great virtue is that it enables repairs to old buildings to be undertaken with the minimum amount of cutting away of the old stone; it is particularly useful in the repair of ornamental or carved stonework which can by this means be kept in repair, and not be left to decay until the original detail is lost. Synthetic stone has been used for at least 25 years and many examples of its weathering qualities can be seen in Cambridge, notably on King's College Chapel.

The cleaning of the stone was undertaken primarily in order to remove injurious soot deposits which cause rapid decay. Great care must, however, be taken not to injure the face of the stone by "scouring". Clean, softened water applied through fine-jetted sprays and plenty of scrubbing with ordinary scrubbing brushes were the methods employed.

The very satisfactory quality of the workmanship was due largely to the foremen, Mr Puttick, the general (bricklayer) foreman, and Mr Topper, of Messrs Layton & Leech, foreman mason. Both of these men showed the greatest interest, enthusiasm and skill.

T. E. HULME

SOME years ago it was the custom at meetings of the Nashe Society to conclude the more official and inaugurate the less official part of the proceedings by drinking a series of toasts in excellent punch, made according to an old College recipe, to eminent old Johnians. The list of toasts was interesting. Nashe himself came first, then, in a varying order, Wordsworth, Titus Oates, and Samuel Butler. There were others who appeared spasmodically: Ben Jonson, and an eminent post-war murderer, but after a time we found that they had been educated elsewhere. Curiously we never celebrated any of our notable politicians (except Oates), perhaps because the Nashe is a literary society. And still more curiously, we never, as far as I can remember, drank to T. E. Hulme. This omission was really remarkable, for in those days any literary society was very much concerned with the poetic and critical movement which had been developed by T. S. Eliot, and this movement, like most aspects of post-war intellectual culture and art, owed a very great deal to Hulme. But quite apart from his influence on some of our present intellectual leaders, Hulme was a very remarkable person, and his works, though somewhat fragmentary through no fault of his own, will continue for a long time to occupy a very definite place in the reading of intelligent people. It is possible, I think, that he is a suitable candidate for that kind of local and unofficial canonisation conferred by recognition as a College celebrity; it is certain that he deserves a little space in the College magazine. And while the papers and literary journals are devoting themselves so liberally to Samuel Butler (not always, unfortunately, remembering to mention his connection with the College), we, who recognised the importance of Butler so long ago, and provided a home for his despised paintings, may reasonably try to be still ahead of the outside world in our tastes, and do something for Hulme.

He was born in 1883, and duly appeared at St John's, only to be sent down in 1904, for overstepping the limits of that

“traditional licence allowed by the authorities on the night following the annual aquatic contest between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge”.¹ In 1912, after wandering about the world and pursuing his studies on his own account, he sought readmission, armed with the following recommendation from Bergson: “Je me fais un plaisir de certifier que je considère Mr T. E. Hulme comme un esprit de grande valeur. Il apporte, à l'étude des questions philosophiques, de rares qualités de finesse, de vigueur, et de pénétration. Ou je me trompe beaucoup, ou il est destiné à produire des œuvres intéressantes et importantes dans le domaine de la philosophie en général, et plus particulièrement peut-être dans celui de la philosophie de l'art.” It is very much to the credit of the College that his application was successful. However, he availed himself of the opportunities for study provided here only for a short time, and then set out again, first to Germany, and then to London, where he was the acknowledged centre of *avant-garde* intellectual life. In 1917 he was killed in France. A selection from his notebooks and manuscripts was edited in 1924 by Herbert Read, with a short introduction from which I have taken these biographical details, adding only the exact reason for which Hulme was originally sent down, a piece of information given by a present Fellow of the College who remembers him—who, indeed, used to row behind him in a College boat.

So much for his life. From a College point of view it is not, perhaps, all that could be desired. But other colleges have worthies who did much worse than that, and at least Hulme did nothing after he left us which needs hushing up: that is a consideration. And in any case, it is the custom to overlook a little misbehaviour for the sake of some positive achievement.

His achievement was, of course, cut short by his premature death. For this, we need not pity him, for at the time his philosophy had led him to a very unusual intellectual acceptance of militarism, and he died an enthusiastic and very

¹ The phrase will no doubt be familiar to students of the works of Mr Wodehouse.

able soldier. But though there is no need for pity on his account, there is some reason for regret on our own, for it is clear from the published work that if Hulme had survived he would have done much to justify the high opinion which Bergson had formed of his powers. What there is, is well worth having; but with Hulme, more than with most philosophers, time was needed to develop his positions. For, almost alone in his generation, he considered that the historical method was important in philosophy, and the historical method can never be a quick one, can never produce good results in a year or two. His conception of this method and of its uses is very clearly expressed more than once in his notes, and it deserves special attention, because any clear contribution to the discussion of this subject is as valuable as it is rare. The phrase "the historical method" seems to have been used for the most part very loosely in England—and elsewhere—often to mean nothing more than a willingness to take a sort of cultivated interest in the past, and to swell quite needlessly the size of books and essays by historical anecdotes. Of our eminent philosophers, only Whewell has succeeded in managing it properly, in making an orderly survey of the history of his particular subject, and in showing how that history really helps to explain the present state of thought. With Whewell, the historical method is a method of discovery, its results are positive; with Hulme, it is a method of discovery, but with negative results. Hulme does not use history as a means of discovering our present position, but as a means of disentangling our present position from the past; it is a critical technique:

I think that history is necessary in order to *emancipate* the individual from the influence of certain *pseudo-categories*. We are all of us under the influence of a number of abstract ideas, of which we are as a matter of fact unconscious. We do not see them, but see other things *through* them. In order that the kind of discussion about "satisfaction" which I want may be carried on, it is first of all necessary to rob certain ideas of their status of categories. This is a difficult operation. Fortunately, however, all such "attitudes" and ideologies have a gradual growth. The rare type of historical intelligence which investigates their origins can

help us considerably. Just as a knowledge of the colours extended and separated in the spectrum enables us to distinguish the feebler colours confused together in shadows, so a knowledge of these ideas, as it were *objectified*, and *extended* in history enables us to perceive them hidden in our own minds. Once they have been brought to the surface of the mind, they lose their *inevitable* character. They are no longer categories.¹

The particular purpose for which he proposes to use this critical technique is the destruction of what he calls the Humanist attitude, that constellation of assumptions which he considered to have dominated all European thought since the Renaissance—the perfectibility of humanity, the importance of human personality, progress. These notions, he says, have become pseudo-categories colouring our whole attitude to the world; they are not themselves seen, but we see everything through them; they are not proved or criticised, because we are not aware that there is anything to prove or criticise. Hulme does not carry his criticism of these notions any further, does not make a direct attack; it is enough if they are recognised as theories, dethroned from their privileged position as inevitable categories of thought. Then they can be compared and contrasted with Hulme's own attitude, which he calls, not very tactfully, the religious attitude. The essence of this is the belief in Original Sin—man is in himself essentially imperfect and incapable of perfection—human personality is of no intrinsic value: progress is not proven, certainly it is not inevitable, and it is, perhaps, hardly likely. To attribute perfection to anything human is a crude confusion between the human and the divine, for perfection can only belong to the divine. In all ways, then, the religious attitude is in direct opposition to the Humanist. It is a new way of looking at life, a new set of categories which will make people see things differently.

It was, I have said, hardly tactful of Hulme to call his own attitude religious, since the word alone is a stumbling-block to the irreligious, and his peculiar use of it is no less a scandal to the religious. The doctrine of human imperfection is

¹ *Speculations*, p. 37.

certainly embodied in the dogma of Original Sin, but that dogma is not as important as it used to be, and modern religion seems to be able to dispense with it, or to thrust it into the background. Moreover, the same idea occurs in various philosophies, particularly, perhaps, in the Epicurean tradition—for example in Hobbes. Hulme might have done better to select some less paradoxical term for his central conception. However, his choice of terms gives his explanation a certain force. It is difficult, he says, for anyone whose judgments of value are determined by the Humanist categories to

look at the religious attitude as anything but a sentimental survival. But I want to emphasise as clearly as I can, that I attach very little value indeed to the *sentiments* attaching to the religious attitude. I hold, quite coldly and intellectually as it were, that the way of thinking about the world and man, the conception of sin, and the categories which ultimately make up the religious attitude, are the *true* categories and the *right* way of thinking. . . . It is not, then, that I put up with the dogma for the sake of the sentiment, but that I may possibly swallow the sentiment for the sake of the dogma.¹

Perhaps Hulme would have passed out of this form of statement, which, though forceful, is confusing, to some more purely philosophic or even scientific formulation. One wonders, for example, if he might not have found in psycho-analysis a more satisfactory account of human imperfection, one more easily capable of philosophic development.

The most striking development of this contrast between the Humanist and the religious attitude is given in the theory of art, where the former is regarded as the basis of Romanticism, the latter of classicism. In painting and sculpture, Hulme sees signs of a return to classicism in the Cubists, in the new abstract painters, and in the work of Epstein. In rejecting the naturalistic representation of human vision, they are rejecting the Humanist idea of perfection; in accepting the non-human symmetry of geometrical form, they are recognising the existence of perfection outside humanity. In this change of aesthetic sensibility, he saw the chief evidence of a more general change from the Humanist or romantic to

¹ *Speculations*, pp. 70-1.

the religious or classical attitude. In verse similarly, he considered that the romantic vagueness and confusion between the finite and the infinite, the human and the divine, would soon be terminated by a revival of poetry of the classical type: "I prophesy that a period of dry, hard, classical verse is coming."

Hulme's prophecies have, in the main, proved to be correct. We have had a period of abstract painting and sculpture, and we have had a period of hard dry verse. And in so far as these movements have had any ideological background at all in England, it has been largely derived from Hulme. Anyone interested in the condition of the arts from about 1906 till 1926 will find Hulme by far the best guide to an understanding of the remarkable and certainly important "movement" which took place during those years. And since the movement was important, Hulme is still important to the historian. But, it should be added, only to the historian. That movement is now at an end, lingering only in a few odd places like England where, except for a few people like Hulme himself, we are customarily twenty years out of date. There is now a new and, I think, much more important tendency in painting and poetry, which will, in another ten years, be as well known in England as Epstein and cubism are now. This should be made clear, because if Hulme is to be accepted as a College worthy, we must be quite certain that we are not getting mixed up with really advanced artistic movements—a College has no business with such things. But we are quite safe. Hulme, with the period which he understood and which he helped to form, are safely past, and before long will be completely respectable, at any rate in comparison with the new movement; and not the least important claim to respectability which can be made on behalf of the followers of Hulme is that they are bitter opponents of this new movement.

Finally, if we should adopt Hulme as a worthy, we might some day have the chance of acquiring the magnificent bust of him by his friend (and to some degree his disciple) Epstein. It would, I think, considerably raise the level of College statuary.

A CAMP FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN

At the foot of the Yorkshire moors the River Rye winds an erratic and capricious course, playing havoc with the corn-land on its banks. Yet for some two hundred yards south of the village of Harome its course runs straight. This is the only visible sign that remains of a month that some hundred and thirty people are never likely to forget. For the other things that remain are not visible to the eye. A new worthwhileness in living, a sense, perhaps largely unconscious, that somebody cares, a little more stamina to face the winter months, and on the other hand the ability to translate the abstract problems of unemployment into the particular needs of the folk in Evenwood, Jarrow or Sheffield, these things are not visible or tangible.

The Camp for Unemployed Men was held in August and the first week of September in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The men came from Manchester, Durham, Jarrow and Sheffield. Married and single, youths and middle-aged men, some out of work for a few months, others out continuously for four years, of many different trades and crafts, they defy all classification. The Staff, with seven exceptions, were from St John's College. The site left nothing to be desired. A road from the village of Harome ran to the Camp and there stopped. A flat field was bounded on one side by the river, deep enough for bathing. Water was laid on to the site, provisions were handy and the surrounding country offered infinite variety of scenery and delight. Amid such luxuries who could complain of thistles or cows?

We were divided for the most part into ten tents, one member of the Staff sleeping and eating with and acting as tent leader to each tent. But he was a leader and not a commander, and there was also a Mate elected by the members of the tent to voice their opinions and to bring forward complaints and suggestions at the frequent meetings of leaders and mates.

Our main work was to cut a channel which would divert



THE U.C. UNEMPLOYED CAMP, NEAR HELMSLEY

the course of the river and so prevent further ravages of the adjoining corn-land. This was no easy task and we scarcely finished it in the time at our disposal. A surveyor from the Ouse Catchment Board supervised our work and saved us from many errors of ignorance. In this way our mornings were occupied. Afternoons were taken up with walks, games, bathing and even sleep. After tea, more definitely organised games were generally arranged—a cricket match against the village team, a football fixture with a neighbouring Oxford Camp, sports or inter-tent competitions. Everyone was encouraged to take up some kind of hobby. Ingenious erections began to appear in the tents from the carpenter's bench and for these marks were given in the daily tent inspection. Boots were repaired. A French class was a great attraction while it lasted. Others preferred lino-cutting or drawing and some were extremely interested in a course that taught them how to write business letters and apply for jobs. After supper the programme varied; sometimes a sing-song round the Camp fire, sometimes a debate. A mock trial was a great success and concerts were always popular. Nor were we slow to display our talents. Twice we took the village hall and gave a concert to the general public, and the problem was not to find talent but to keep down our items to reasonable proportions. There was, too, a memorable evening when the whole Camp went on an excursion to Scarborough—and all but two returned.

A remarkable feature of the Camp was the almost entire lack of rules. Within reason everyone was free to do what he liked. We were dealing with men, not boys, and we relied on good sense and *esprit de corps*. It was a bold policy, but it was wholly justified and no higher tribute could be paid to the personality and leadership of the Camp chief. It is infinitely easier to dragoon than to lead, but when one's aim is to restore men's self-respect there is no question which method must be used.

To run such a Camp for a month costs money. This came from three sources: the University Council for Unemployed Camps, under whose auspices the Camp was run; contri-

butions from the men and the Staff; and contributions from the College. The men received their normal relief and themselves decided what they should send home, what they should keep for themselves and what they should pay to the Camp. Some were receiving no relief and of course paid nothing, but the contributions from the men averaged about 2s. 6d. a week. The contributions from the Staff and the College amounted to about £140 and the total cost of the Camp was approximately £410.

No one will deny that these Camps are mere palliatives. They could not be anything else. It may well be asked whether they are worth while and whether they are appreciated. If any of us were expecting bouquets to be thrown at us, we were disappointed. North-country folk do not wear their hearts on their sleeves. Some grumbled continually, almost all took everything for granted, but beneath the surface there was a real appreciation that showed itself in little ways. And those who were there for the whole month and saw the colour and the healthiness returning, the vigour and interest in life increasing almost from day to day, have not a shadow of doubt that even a palliative is worth while. Apart from all else, it was worth while for the friendships that were created.

It would not be fair to leave the impression that the Camp was a success entirely on its own merits. The Earl of Feversham, on whose estate we were, did all he could for our comfort and not least did we appreciate his continued personal interest throughout the month. And but for the unflinching patience, generosity and courtesy of the whole neighbourhood we might have had a very different tale to tell. Already both in the North and in Cambridge we are asking: "Why not the same again?"

LAUS DOCTORUM TOPLII ATQUE MAJORIS DE SILVULA VIRIDI

NECNON DE MURIBUS EORUM THRENULUS

[Professor W. W. C. Topley, F.R.S. (Joh. B.A. 1907, M.D. 1919), Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Professor Major Greenwood, F.R.S., Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics at the same School, have carried out during the past ten years a long series of experiments on the course of epidemics in herds of mice. A report reviewing the experiments as a whole was recently presented to the Medical Research Council and in the ordinary course came before the statistical committee of which Professor Greenwood is chairman (line 6) and the writer a member. *Ectromelia* (line 24) is one of the diseases used in the experiments.]

- 1 Pange lingua professores,
inclitos indagatores,
murium catos pastores,
et eorum musculos:
- 5 Toplium, doctum doctorem;
nostrum praesidem Majorem,
callidum computatorem,
Viridi de Silvula.
- 9 Numerosos habent greges,
mures pereunt ut seges,
clare leges mortis leges
numerorum tabulis.
- 13 Mures febribus necantur,
aut per vira trucidantur;
jecora examinantur
duris ab auguribus:
- 17 pereunt et imputantur,
pereunt nec conservantur;
juniores manducantur
seniorum dentibus:

- 21 ardent jecur, splen, abdomen;
morbus torquet cujus nomen
timor noctis, dirum omen;
ferox ectromelia:
- 25 nullo medico curantur,
nullo comite servantur,
sed instanter terminantur:
heu, misellos musculos!
- 29 Nonne verum Haceldama?
Nonne clamat vox in Rama,
Rachel plorans? triste drama!
Pax vobiscum, musculi!
- 33 O verendam, pulchram mortem!
Clare lego gregis sortem,
si ingenium apportem,
curvas per pulcherrimas.
- 37 Habet fluctus mors ut mare,
nolit semper constans stare;
surgit, cadit, gliscit: quare?
Nonne pulchra quaestio?
- 41 Ai! quid dicis, puerule?
Haec sunt mugae, miserule!
Gusta libum,¹ pusillule,
alta non intelligis!
- 45 Hoc est arduum problema,
et donatur diadema
docto qui per enthymema
talia illuminat.
- 49 Pone, multa sunt obscura,
difficilia et dura;
pura tamen conjectura:
mus e mure nascitur.

¹ Confer responsonem anglicam, puero plurima quaerenti: "Do eat your damn bun!"

- 53 Hoc demonstrant indagantes,
mille partus observantes;
nulla mus dat elephantēs—
certa est conclusio.
- 57 Vivant ergo professores,
incliti indagatores,
sed pestiferi pastores,
vira dantes ovibus.
- 61 Laudet chorus medicorum,
laudent angeli caelorum,
ut in saecula saeculorum
dulce sonet canticum.
- 65 Forsan vocolae stridentes
cantent choro assistentes;
nunc gaudentes neque flentes,
ignoverunt musculi.

G. U. Y.

BOOK REVIEW

An Account of the Finances of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge, 1511-1926. By HENRY FRASER HOWARD, Fellow and Senior Bursar. xiv + 398 pp., and a map showing the situation of the more important College Estates. (Cambridge University Press, 1935. 21s.)

IN writing this book Sir Henry Howard has placed all Johnians still further in his debt. He has produced a clear and fully documented account of the way in which the College has managed, through more than four centuries, to adapt itself to changing needs. If the main emphasis throughout is on the financial side, this does not prevent the author from giving us delightful glimpses of what must always have been—alike in its virtues and its defects—a very human society. Moreover those periods in which particular attention and care were paid to collegiate resources are amongst the

brightest in Johnian history, and one need be no Marxian to admit, over the centuries, a close relationship between loaves and fishes and intellectual achievement. Indeed, it is encouraging to note that the present flourishing state of the College as a seat of sound learning coincides with a budget nicely balanced and an enlightened interest in the material well-being of the Society to which this book bears eloquent witness.

This must be the first consecutive account yet given of the finances of a corporate society in England from the Renaissance to the present day. A picture of the fortunes of a property amounting in the aggregate to some sixteen thousand acres and extending from Cumberland to Kent is obviously a contribution of first-rate importance to the history of rural England. As such the book will be of the greatest interest to many outside the Johnian circle, and its value in this connection is considerably enhanced by the fact that the author, in describing domestic happenings, has always kept in mind the general trend of events in the country as a whole.

Some of the material which the author has used has been drawn upon before, and he himself makes the fullest acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Baker-Mayor and to the series of articles which the late Master published in *The Eagle*. It is, however, no detraction from the valuable work of his predecessors to say that this is a new book and one, moreover, that was badly needed. On certain points, such as the real nature of beneficial leases and the connected problem of the origin of the Fellowship Dividend, earlier opinions will have to be revised. But, important as these and other details are, and full as is their treatment here, the real merit of this book is not antiquarian but general. It is the work of a financial officer, trained originally in the classics, who has turned historian for the nonce. His object in sifting masses of evidence—unimpeachable raw material even in the critical eye of the Cambridge historical school because hitherto largely unpublished—has clearly not been to accumulate documentary information for its own sake, but rather to find out how the College was actually administered.

He may occasionally have gone further than this, and attempted to draw from the past certain lessons relevant to the present and the future.

This approach to his subject is new in the history of College historians. Mr Baker was a devoted son of St John's, but his judgment in many matters was not wholly free from personal prejudice. We have had to wait until the year of grace 1935—four hundred years after the martyrdom of St John Fisher—for a rehabilitation of Dr Owen Gwyn, Master, who died in 1633, and who now appears as one of the most successful administrators the College has ever had.

Readers of Professor Mayor's voluminous and invaluable notes have had material for estimating the importance of the work of Dr Powell as Master (1765-75). Sir Henry Howard places this work in clear perspective: and finds it convenient to regard the reform of the Rentals in 1770 as a turning-point in College history. Before that date the available material is scattered and incomplete, though we know that between 1545 and 1770 the gross income of the College increased from £625 to £6449. After 1770 we have full details compiled according to a standard pattern which remained substantially unchanged till 1926. An Abstract of these Rentals is given in an Appendix containing twenty-three tightly packed pages of statistics and fifty pages of notes. From this it appears that the gross income of the College increased from £6449 in 1770 to £62,709 in 1925. Behind this remarkable rise lies the transformation of the face of modern England. We follow, with Sir Henry as our guide, the influence of the enclosure movement, the growth of railways and other concomitants of progressive industrialisation upon the fortunes of a landed society. We are told something of the delinquencies of Mr Blick the Bursar, who was not re-elected in 1846 but slipped conveniently into the comfortable obscurity of the living of Brandesburton. We are enabled to appreciate the importance of the reforms of his successor, Dr Bateson, who had been Master for twenty-four years when he died in 1881. We see the effects of a long period of agricultural depression in the 'eighties and 'nineties which unfortunately coincided with a

legacy of indebtedness on account of buildings. A Fellowship Dividend of £300 in 1878 had fallen to £80 in 1894—a fact which remains as a nightmare in living memory. And with this as a background we are able to appreciate the steady work of economy and consolidation undertaken by Sir Robert Scott, who was Senior Bursar from 1882 to 1908, and his successor Dr Leatham, who died in 1923.

The financial administration of the College since the new Statutes came into operation in 1926 must be left to a future historian, and it would be unseemly for a reviewer to trespass beyond the limits set by the author. One can only recommend the interested reader to consider not merely total figures of gross revenue, but also the distribution as between the different sources of net income: and conclude with the pious hope that the finances of all societies devoted to sound learning may some day be as prudently conducted as are those of St John's to-day.

I. L. E.

JOHNIANA

I

...PASSING through the empty Hall, later in the day, she stopped to stare at the portrait of that Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, in whose honour the college had been founded. The painting was a well-executed modern copy of the one in St John's College, Cambridge, and the queer, strong-featured face, with its ill-tempered mouth and sidelong, secretive glance, had always exercised a curious fascination over her—even in her student days, a period when portraits of dead and gone celebrities exposed in public places incur more sarcastic comment than reverential consideration. She did not know, and indeed had never troubled to inquire, how Shrewsbury College had come to adopt so ominous a patroness. Bess of Hardwick's daughter had been a great intellectual, indeed, but something of a holy terror; uncontrollable by her men-folk, undaunted by the Tower, contemptuously silent before

the Privy Council, an obstinate recusant, a staunch friend and implacable enemy and a lady with a turn for invective remarkable even in an age when few mouths suffered from mealiness. She seemed, in fact, to be the epitome of every alarming quality which a learned woman is popularly credited with developing. Her husband, the "great and glorious Earl of Shrewsbury", had purchased domestic peace at a price; for, said Bacon, there was "a greater than he, which is my Lady of Shrewsbury". And that, of course, was a dreadful thing to have said about one.

From Miss Dorothy L. Sayers' novel, *Gaudy Night*, published by Messrs Victor Gollancz Limited.

II

From the *Daily Telegraph*, October 11th, 1935.

UNIVERSITY PROGRESS

Sir,

Your notice of the Royal Horticultural Society's show said: One would scarcely expect to find St John's College, Cambridge, among the exhibitors of vegetables, but they have won the first prize for brussels sprouts.

I suggest the event shows the College's economic progress, for

We Johnians love our Tudor rose,
And now, with gladsome shouts,
Though Oxford rear its Verdant Greens
We hail our brussels sprouts.

Yours, etc., J. H. Payne.

Conyngham-road, Victoria Park, Manchester, Oct. 9.

III

A LOST BENEFACTION

IN the Public Record Office there is the fragment of a Will dated December 1588 catalogued as that of one Rusham (S.P./30/123). In this the testator disposed of his "lands tenements... in Burch Esthorpe and Copford called Holtes"

to his brother Jeffery Rusham for life with reversion to the College of St John's, unless John Hanwick of Stebbings or one of his family should within two years after the testator's death produce the purchase price of £280, in which case the money should be divided between Jeffery Rusham and St John's College to be used by the latter Society "upon bilding and edificacons in and upon the collidge". The parishes mentioned lie four to five miles to the south-west of Colchester.

Jeffery Rusham died within the two years and his Will was proved on 12 June 1589. In this no mention was made of "Holtes" and the only brother mentioned was John Hunwick who is said to have been a step-brother and to have owned the farm in 1593.

The above particulars were furnished by a correspondent who is endeavouring to trace the history of the farm.

It has not been possible to trace from the College records any reference to this bequest, any payment on account of it by any member of the Rusham family, or even to ascertain what was the testator's connection with the College. It would seem that the only inference that can be drawn is that the College never heard of the benefaction.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED CLUBS

BALANCE SHEET, 1934-5

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in hand ...	592	2 5	To purchase of Investments ...	329	1 2
By sale of Investments ...	647	0 6	Contribution to new Pavilion ...	600	0 0
Interest on Investments ...	25	10 0	Sundries ...	10	10 0
Subscriptions ...	1888	18 0	To L.M.B.C. ...	640	0 0
			To Field Clubs ...	1150	0 0
			Balance in hand ...	423	19 9
	<u>£3153</u>	<u>10 11</u>		<u>£3153</u>	<u>10 11</u>

Examined and found correct.

F. PURYER WHITE.

November 23rd, 1935.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

President: J. A. COSH. *Hon. Sec.:* G. S. GRAVESON. *Hon. Treasurer:* M. A. FAWKES. *Committee:* A. M. BARNETT, G. E. H. ENDERBY, P. S. HOLLINGS.

AT the end of last term Mr O. A. Trowell was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Four meetings have been held during this term.

On October 16th Mr T. R. Parsons read a paper on "The smaller components of the biochemical machine". We were treated to an interesting account of the latest investigations in the study of hormones and vitamins. The meeting was open to freshmen.

Dr H. B. Roderick addressed the Society on October 30th on "The care of cripples". By means of a large number of lantern slides he illustrated the treatment and after-care of chronic skeletal deformities, emphasising the importance of early treatment in these diseases.

On November 15th a joint meeting with the Medical Societies of Caius, Clare and Downing Colleges was held in the Physiology School. Dr G. N. Myers arranged the showing of two sound-films produced by Bayer Products Ltd. in conjunction with the Gaumont British Film Co. on "Syphilis" and "Malaria". They showed in an extraordinarily clear manner the clinical and bacteriological aspects of the diseases, and provided a most enjoyable diversion from the usual lecture.

We were favoured with a visit from Dr E. B. Verney on November 27th, who spoke on "Traffic in drugs of addiction". He told of the uncontrolled cultivation of the poppy and coca plants in various parts of the world, and the means that are being employed to bring the illicit trade in opium and cocaine under governmental control. The paper gave rise to an enthusiastic discussion.

THE ADAMS SOCIETY

President: M. V. WILKES. *Vice-President:* G. A. BARNARD.
Secretary: R. W. RADFORD. *Treasurer:* J. P. STRUDWICK.

THE Society has enjoyed a very successful Michaelmas term. Four meetings have been held, and the average attendance has been 26.

On October 24th Dr Coxeter addressed the Society on "Reflexions". He considered the formation of images in plane

mirrors, and in particular the cases when the number of mirrors is three, and the number of images is finite. He had with him three mirrors, with which he demonstrated some of the simpler cases.

The second meeting was held on November 7th when G. A. Barnard read a paper on "Schoolboy exercises in Babylon". After a few historical and geographical remarks, the lecturer described, first the Babylonians' mathematical symbols, and then the branches of mathematics with which they were acquainted.

At the next meeting, on November 14th, Professor Fowler gave a lecture on "Applications of statistical mechanics to plane equilibria". He said that he had written the title of his talk as "Applications of statistical mechanics to phase equilibria". Since then, however, he had decided to talk, not about phase equilibria, but about what might be called plane equilibria. So the misinterpretation of his writing was very convenient. The professor then dealt with monatomic gases, and obtained Langmuir's Isotherm, and concluded with a consideration of critical condensation temperatures.

The last meeting of the term was held on November 28th, when J. F. Hosie addressed the Society on "Some properties of quartic curves". He considered the elliptic quartic curve on a quadric, and its projection on a plane from a point of the quadric, and obtained many of the properties of both curves.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

President: R. O. HIBBERT. *Hon. Sec.:* A. ROSENBERG.
Hon. Treasurer: D. PEGG.

THE first meeting of the term was held on Tuesday, October 22nd, when the Society met to hear a paper by Mr V. S. Vernon-Jones of Magdalene on "Xenophon". After a very interesting paper in which emphasis was laid on the *Oeconomicus* of Xenophon, the lecturer answered questions which were mainly concerned with the relation of Xenophon to Socrates.

On Tuesday, November 12th, a joint meeting was held with the Trinity Classical Society to discuss "The Value of the Classics". The discussion was opened by G. P. Warner, who made a violent attack on classical studies, particularly prose composition. Then the classics were attacked and defended alternately and an amazing variety of sentiment was displayed: and after the meeting had formally ended, small groups remained behind to continue the

battle. The Society was invited by the Trinity Classical Society to take part in a reading of the *Iliad* on December 2nd in Trinity.

On Friday, November 29th, a crowd gathered in Mr Charlesworth's rooms to hear Dr Sheppard give his interpretation of the *Hecuba* of Euripides. After some opening comments, in which the lecturer stressed the unity of the play, he treated us to a reading of his own translation of the play with that inspiration and sincerity which is his alone. An interesting discussion ensued and evolved illuminating comments from the lecturer on the characters in this tragedy.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

President: THE PRESIDENT. *Senior Treasurer:* MR NEWMAN.
Musical Director: DR ROTHAM. *Librarian:* DR REDMAN. *Hon. Sec.:*
H. C. KELYNACK. *Junior Treasurer:* P. SANGER-DAVIES.

THE Society was most fortunate in having a Recital, by Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin (two brilliant Russian pianists), of works for two pianofortes. The Recital, open to all members of the College and friends, was held in the Hall (by kind permission of the Master and Fellows) on Sunday, October 20th, at 9.15 p.m.

The first Smoking Concert of the term opened with "Fantaisie sur deux Rondo camoëlais" by P. Ladamirault—a pianoforte duet played by F. Thistlethwaite and H. C. Kelynack. P. Sanger-Davies then sang Graham Peel's "In Summer Time on Bredon" and Vaughan Williams' "Linden Lea". B. K. Douglas followed with a pianoforte solo "Tre Sonetti del Petrarca" by Liszt. P. Fettes (clarinet) finished the first half of the programme with the Adagio Movement from Mozart's Clarinet Concerto in A major.

A pianoforte solo—Debussy's two Arabesques, played by B. K. Douglas—opened the second half of the concert. Mr R. S. K. Seeley sang two songs from "A Shropshire Lad" by George Butterworth. P. Fettes and W. H. C. Gaskell finished the programme with a Suite for Two Clarinets by Alan Frank.

The second Smoking Concert opened with a pianoforte solo—J. S. Bach's French Suite No. 5 in G major, played by B. G. Stevens. J. C. W. Lewis then sang three traditional songs in Welsh—"War Song", "Lament" and "Love Song". "Revenge Timotheus Cries!" from Handel's "Alexander's Feast" followed, with E. W. Scott (bass) and a trumpet obligato by B. H. K. Brown.

After the interval D. L. L. Clarke sang three songs—"Silent Worship" by Handel, "Sigh no more" by Dicken, and "King

Charles" by White. R. Tilney then played Bach's Unaccompanied Suite in G major for violoncello. B. G. Stevens ended the concert with "Warum", "Grillen" (Phantasiestücke) op. 12 by Schumann for the pianoforte.

The financial statement from the Senior Treasurer shows a balance in hand of £21. 7s. 6d. The Society is very grateful to Mr Edwards, a former Secretary, for his very welcome donation of £6 to the funds.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB

President: R. H. DEL MAR. *Hon. Sec.:* K. G. BUDDEN. *Hon. Treasurer:* H. P. STOUT. *Committee:* R. A. BEATTY, R. J. HUCK.

THE first two meetings that were held in the Michaelmas term took place in the Music Room. The first was an open meeting, at which Dr F. G. Mann gave a paper on "Gas warfare", and there was a record attendance of forty-two. The speaker described some of his own experiences in the Great War, and convinced us that gas was far less destructive than, for example, high explosives.

At the second meeting Dr F. R. Winton spoke on "Viscosity". He gave an interesting account of the two important physiological aspects of the subject, namely blood flow and muscle contraction. He described some recent researches, including his own, and illustrated his lecture with lantern slides.

Dr R. E. D. Clark was the speaker at the third meeting, and his subject was "Witches". He showed a large number of slides, and also described some experiments on clairvoyance and telepathy. A long discussion followed.

It is hoped that the number of members willing to read papers on subjects of general interest to both biologists and physicists will be sufficient, next term, to justify devoting some meetings to papers by undergraduates, as in the past.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

President: C. H. BUTLER. *Hon Sec. and Treasurer:* F. P. B. ASHE. *Committee:* MR BOYS SMITH, MR SEELEY, D. J. STRICKLAND, P. E. C. HAYMAN.

ALL members of the Society very deeply regret the loss of the President, F. G. M. Burrow, who died after a very short illness during the Long Vacation, and wish to express their sympathy with Mrs Burrow.

The opening meeting of the Society this year was held in Mr Boys Smith's rooms on October 21st. C. H. Butler was elected President. The Rev. W. Telfer of Clare read a very vivid paper on the "Conversion of Pontus". On November 4th, B. S. Braithwaite read a paper entitled "A scientist's theology". There was a large attendance at the meeting and the paper gave rise to considerable discussion. The meeting was held in W. O. Storer's rooms. The third meeting of the Society was held in Mr Boys Smith's rooms on November 11th. Dr Newton Flew of Wesley House read a paper on "Mysticism". He was successful in putting a very difficult study in a very clear and straightforward form. On November 24th H. St J. Hart, a former President of the Society, read an excellent paper on "The Bible and its interpreters" in A. T. Welford's rooms.

The Annual Dinner was held on Saturday, November 30th, in the College.

ST JOHN'S LAW SOCIETY

President: W. W. WATT. *Hon. Vice-Presidents:* PROFESSOR WINFIELD, MR WADE, MR BAILEY, MR JACKSON. *Hon. Treasurer:* F. P. KEYSSELL. *Hon. Sec.:* P. E. GREEN. *Committee:* C. H. LEVY, R. L. MIALL, W. M. MURPHY.

THE first and second meetings of the Michaelmas term, held on October 11th and October 30th, were devoted to debates. The first debate, as is traditional, was of topical rather than legal interest. The motion that "In the interests of world peace the League of Nations ought to apply military and economic sanctions against Italy" evoked promising speeches from the freshmen present. The motion was proposed by F. P. Keysell and opposed by W. M. Murphy, and was finally carried by 9 votes to 4. C. H. Levy and W. James spoke third and fourth. The second debate was livelier, and of more interest to the lawyer. R. S. E. Sandbach proposed the motion that "The function of the lawyer is to apply the law, not to criticise it". The motion was opposed by R. Henton and was defeated by 9 votes to 4. Several interesting speeches were made, notably by the third and fourth speakers—R. L. Miall and J. Gooderson. On November 13th Mr Pearson, the Chief Constable of the Borough, read a paper to the Society on "The police force in general", and kept all present thrilled and amused by his happy account of the policeman's lot. An informal discussion followed, and sufficient was learnt to increase, out of all

bounds, our liking and respect for the sorely tried and harassed Cambridge police force.

The programme for the Michaelmas term concluded on November 26th with the Annual Dinner, which was as great a success as usual. In fact, this function has now grown so popular that measures have to be taken against would-be gate-crashers. The guests of honour were Mr Wade and Professor Hazeltine.

THE CHESS CLUB

President: PROFESSOR DIRAC. *Vice-President:* G. P. WARNER. *Hon. Treasurer:* G. L. MERRELLS. *Hon. Sec.:* R. N. GOODERSON. *Committee:* F. SMITHIES, H. M. CLOSE, C. H. LEVY.

THE playing strength of the Club this term has been well up to the usual standard. H. M. Close has played regularly for the University. Among the new members are several sound players.

Five matches have been played this term, and not one has been lost. The results are: *v.* St Catharine's, won $7\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$; *v.* Christ's, drawn 3-3; *v.* Sidney Sussex, drawn 4-4; *v.* Trinity, won 5-3; *v.* Magdalene, won $5\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$.

The annual tournament is being played off this term. C. H. Levy, W. H. J. Fuchs, G. H. Twigg and F. S. Glassow have reached the semi-final.

RUGBY FIVES

President: MR WHITE. *Captain:* F. E. BAUMANN.

THIS term we have won more matches than we have lost, but little may be deduced from these results as we have never been able to form a representative side: in spite of the fact that other College sides are vastly improved, we entertain great hopes of retaining the College Cup once again.

All Fives enthusiasts will be pleased to hear that the College is planning to build a Rugby Fives court this year, as this will enable many of those who play other games regularly to get a game of Fives without having to pay the Portugal Place subscription to C.U. Rugby Fives Club.

We also congratulate one freshman, W. G. Popple, on having represented the University in several matches.

SQUASH RACKETS

Captain: K. R. OLIVER. *Hon. Sec.:* E. HALLIDAY.

THIS term has been quite an eventful one for the Squash Club, in that it has at last been accepted as a member of the Amalgamated Clubs. Perhaps this fact, in itself, does not cause much rejoicing in the heart of the average squash player, but for him there is the far more attractive piece of news that the College is at last to have courts of its own. After a violent struggle with the Fives Club, it was finally decided that the obviously superior game of squash should be granted three courts, two of which it is hoped will be ready for the third term. All those, therefore, who have written and spoken so many harsh words on this account will now have to direct their attentions elsewhere. We do agree, nevertheless, that it has been a serious deficiency in late years, and one that was well overdue for "treatment".

A number of College matches have been played this term, but there has been a consistent deplorable tendency for the team to lose by three games to two—a fault that will no doubt be remedied after a little more practice. It is extremely difficult to choose a team of five from the large number of men who play this very popular game, but when the College Knock-out Competition is concluded, the task may become a little less confusing. At the moment the competition has reached the semi-final stage, and it is hoped that the final will be played off before the end of term. If the demand is strong enough, there will be another one arranged for the Lent term, when, it has been suggested, a small entrance fee should be charged and ultimately collected by the winner!

We congratulate our captain, K. R. Oliver, on being awarded his half-Blue. When he joins forces with N. W. D. Yardley, who is now the secretary of the University Squash, the two together should form a decisive factor in the Inter-collegiate Knock-out Competition. At the moment, they are busy preparing for the University match. We wish them the best of luck.

SWIMMING

Captain: N. B. BEALE. *Hon. Sec.:* J. A. I. BALDWIN.

LAST season was probably the most successful in the history of the Club. For the first time two teams were entered for the Water-polo Cuppers, and also for the Inter-collegiate Relays. The Second polo team was, it is true, beaten in the first round, but

only after extra time, whilst the First team, after an easy passage to the final, won the cup by beating Pembroke 5-1. In the relays Pembroke proved to be just too fast for us in the finals of both events. Flushed with their victory in the Cuppers the Club paid a most enjoyable visit to T.C.D. and incidentally defeated the University both in swimming and water polo. Both the captain and secretary of the C.U.S.C. were members of the Club and five other members also swam or played polo at one time or another for the University. Prospects for the coming season are rather pale in comparison, for all but two of last year's polo side have gone down. However, we are fortunate in that eighteen freshmen, a record number, have shown an interest, and those who would deprive us of the cup next summer will have no easy task.

HOCKEY

President: MR CHARLESWORTH. *Captain:* E. A. L. WATTS. *Hon. Sec.:* L. A. BARRETT. *Hon. Sec. Third XI:* B. V. RUDDER.

AT the beginning of the term twenty-one freshmen put their names down to play hockey, bringing the number of members up to forty-two, which was most encouraging. Some of the new members show definite promise, especially J. Diamond, who is to be congratulated on his Freshmen's trial. We also offer our congratulations to N. W. D. Yardley on his Senior's and Final trial; he has played regularly for the University throughout the term. K. R. Oliver has played several times for the Wanderers.

The First XI, though it has won twice as many games as it has lost, is not really good, chiefly because it is seldom possible to get the same side together twice running. It suffered a great deal from injuries in the middle of the term and consequently many changes had to be made. Fortunately there are some good reserves available in the Second XI, so the loss of the injured was not so serious as it might have been. With a full and settled side, however, there is every prospect of a really successful Lent term.

The Second XI played disappointingly in the Cuppers, losing to Clare III 4-0 in the first round. The ground was wet and muddy, and Clare adopted the correct tactics of swinging the ball about and hitting it hard: we tried to keep it close, with disastrous results. D. G. Jones, the captain, got through a lot of work at inside-right, and K. G. Hunnybun played well on the right wing. The defence was patchy, though D. H. Welch played a good game.

Second XI. C. G. Thorne (*Goal*); E. G. Hill and R. G. Benians (*Backs*); D. H. Welch, R. N. Rycroft and P. W. Durham (*Halves*); K. G. Hunnybun, D. G. Jones (*capt.*), R. F. Tuckett, H. W. Sabin and J. Brewster (*Forwards*).

The Third XI has won most of its matches, and several players show promise and make capable reserves for the Second XI.

ATHLETICS

President: R. E. MARKHAM. *Hon. Sec.:* G. E. H. ENDERBY.

THIS year, thanks to the Club's efforts last year, we are back once again in the First Division, and have made a very good start by winning the Relay Races. We won every event, and good performances were registered all round.

The teams were:

4 × 150 yd.	4 × 440 yd.
R. E. Markham	E. H. Price
G. E. H. Enderby	J. C. Wollett
M. J. Ellison	S. G. Gunn
G. E. Ayton	G. E. Ayton
3 miles medley	4 × 120 yd. hurdles
P. R. Smith	A. W. Slater
B. H. K. Brown	M. J. Ellison
E. H. Price	A. Hughes
S. G. Gunn	

The preliminary round of the Inter-collegiate Knock-out Competition also took place last term, and we were drawn against Trinity Hall. This proved an easy match, which we won by 64 points to 42—St John's providing eight out of the eleven winners.

Last term we were represented in the Freshers' match against Oxford by A. Hughes in the high hurdles, and in the Oxford v. Cambridge Relay Races by R. E. Markham (440 yd.), G. E. Ayton (440 yd.), E. H. Price ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), and P. R. Smith (1 mile).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR ENGLEADOW. *Captain:* P. G. LEESON. *Vice-captain:* A. W. E. WINLAW. *Hon. Sec.:* T. H. BOWER. *Hon. Sec. Second XI:* J. S. OWEN.

THE College was honoured during the Michaelmas term by having four Blues in residence—A. W. E. Winlaw, C. Sayer and S. E. Smethurst, old Blues, and P. G. Leeson the captain, awarded a Blue during the course of the term.

A. W. Gaminara, last year's captain, doing Colonial Service work at Oxford, was awarded a Blue there.

The Blues were naturally unavailable during the Michaelmas term and the League team was moulded round several old Colours and sound Second XI men of last year.

Twelve freshmen were recruited, an appallingly small number for a large College, and have proved a valuable help in the League and friendly games.

Nevertheless there was considerable lack of understanding that will be rectified when the team is organised for Cup games next term.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

President: PROFESSOR WINFIELD. *Captain:* M. P. BROOKS.
Hon. Sec.: D. B. E. PAINE.

WITH seven old Colours, a strong body of last year's Second XV, and a large number of useful freshmen, we have had no difficulty in turning out a side which is useful without being brilliant. The real strength of the team lies in the forwards, who, after a few weeks' sluggishness, have developed into a lively bustling pack under able leadership. The "outsides" were disappointing to begin with, but in the last few games have shown signs of settling down into a safe, if not over-skilful, combination. Consequently we have won eight out of eleven games.

There is no lack of keenness in the XV, and there is no doubt that the side will make up in vigour and fitness for any lack of individual brilliance. We approach the Cuppers with the assurance that we are capable of upsetting any side. In criticism, however, the main failing of the entire side is a considerable lack of anticipation, a weakness which, by dint of hard practice next term, we hope to eradicate.

We congratulate M. P. Brooks and D. B. E. Paine on Seniors' Trials, W. O. Chadwick and W. F. Coutts on Freshmen's Trials, and Paine and Coutts on being awarded their LX Club Colours.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB

President: THE MASTER. *Sen. Treasurer:* MR GATTY. *First Boat Captain:* R. HAMBRIDGE. *Second Boat Captain:* O. M. TAYLOR. *Hon. Sec.:* R. V. SYMONDS. *Hon. Junior Treasurer:* K. M. MACLEOD.

May Term, 1935

THE May Races opened with the Club in a fairly low condition and closed with it, unfortunately, still lower. Despite the optimistic view that "Lady Margaret had turned the corner at the close of 1934", the only crew to justify the occasion of a Bump Supper was one composed of members of the Rugby Football Club. Willingness to work, to which the downfall of the Club last May has been attributed, because of its absence then, was certainly not lacking this term: the trouble lay rather—this year—in an ignorance of skilful application.

Following the success of the Lent Boat, and with five old May Colours to call on, the May Boat augured well. The period of training, however, resulted in a boat which knew what hard work was (thanks to O. V. Bevan's predilection for the water below Baitsbite) but which had very little idea of the "finesse" and subtlety which go to make pace. It was not surprising that after squandering its strength all over the Cam for the first two nights of the Mays—the boat "rowed-over" twice at a very high rate of striking to shake off its pursuers—the pace died within the boat after six minutes on each of the last two nights and a strong Trinity Hall crew and a less strong First Trinity crew completed the ruin.

To Sir Henry Howard, O. V. Bevan and J. F. Collins this crew owes the pace that it had and the Club here records its gratitude to this trio, for the great amount of time and energy expended on the boat.

The Second May Boat promised well and in practice was of great use in showing the First Boat exactly where it stood. On the first night of the races temperament deprived them of a certain bump and they fell to a fast Corpus crew: three "row-overs" followed.

The Third and Fourth Boats went down seven places between them and never looked like doing anything else.

The Rigger Boat was good: though clumsy, they knew what was wanted and used an excellent team spirit right throughout training to make up for their deficiencies in technique. Their four bumps were easily made as they had to carry their mascot steam-

roller (Roy Meldrum's gift, its significance apparent, the crew once seen) no further than First Post Corner on each night; and the violence of their bumps—attributable without doubt to Mr Charlesworth "splicing the main brace" before they went into action—caused considerable damage to their unfortunate victims.

First May Boat

Bow	H. C. Highet	...	11	4
2	K. M. Macleod	...	11	1
3	O. M. Taylor	...	11	7
4	R. Hambridge	...	13	7
5	M. D. Parkes	...	13	0
6	C. H. Hoskyn	...	13	0
7	R. V. Symonds	...	12	0
Str.	D. H. Lewis	...	10	3
Cox	D. G. Green	...	8	13

Coaches: Sir Henry Howard
O. V. Bevan, Esq.
J. F. Collins

Second May Boat

Bow	G. B. Buchanan	...	10	9
2	T. W. Rowntree	...	10	10
3	R. P. Mees	...	13	4
4	R. A. Wright	...	11	1
5	P. D. May	...	12	3
6	J. V. Rob	...	12	7
7	H. J. Waters	...	9	5
Str.	M. O. Palmer	...	11	1
Cox	G. A. P. Johnston	...	9	3

Coaches: M. D. Parkes
J. F. Collins

Fourth May Boat

Bow	W. E. Nixon	...	12	1
2	J. D. Pearson	...	11	8
3	G. R. Bell	...	12	9
4	C. Sayer	...	12	9
5	A. R. K. Weston	...	13	4
6	R. B. Kembell-Cook	...	11	7
7	B. J. O. Winfield	...	12	11
Str.	J. F. W. Hendry	...	11	0
Cox	J. W. Scriven	...	9	4

Third May Boat

Bow	G. R. Rowan-Robinson	...	10	6
2	J. M. Preston	...	10	7
3	M. A. Robinson	...	11	1
4	P. F. Claxton	...	10	11
5	H. J. G. Collis	...	13	4
6	H. A. Marshall	...	12	2
7	R. J. Shepherd	...	10	9
Str.	C. E. Whiteside	...	11	2
Cox	M. B. Harman	...	9	7

Rugger Boat

Bow	F. E. Wood	...	10	5
2	D. B. E. Paine	...	10	6
3	A. D. D. Macallum	...	10	7
4	H. D. Sweeney	...	11	12
5	R. G. Haley	...	10	4
6	J. C. J. Utley	...	11	3
7	J. C. Mossop	...	10	9
Str.	R. W. Thom	...	12	12
Cox	R. S. Hunter	...	8	10

Coach: D. H. Lewis

First Boat. Bumped by Trinity Hall I; First Trinity I.

Second Boat. Bumped by Corpus I.

Third Boat. Bumped by Trinity Hall III; Jesus IV; Sidney Sussex II; St Catharine's II.

Fourth Boat. Bumped by Corpus II; Magdalene II; Trinity Hall IV.

Rugger Boat. Bumped Downing II; Fitzwilliam House II; St Catharine's IV; Peterhouse III.

Henley Royal Regatta, 1935

An attempt was made to take a Second Boat to Henley this year but arrangements fell through. [In passing: it seems a great pity that a Club of this standing cannot take two crews to compete at Henley. Even though little success may attend the venture itself the Club's rowing in the following year would have profited by the invaluable experience and learning that Henley offers.]

The May Boat and two spare men went into training, at Denmark House, on the Saturday after the Mays. As usual, improvement was manifest almost immediately and on the last few days before the races Sir Henry made our outings a pleasure by arranging friendly competitive matches with other crews, none of whom proved fast enough to be a menace to the confidence already established within the crew. We were drawn against Trinity College, Dublin, in the first round—an uncertain quantity, as they had come to Henley a crew decidedly slower than their usual representative, but had improved enormously.

In the race, their speed at the start seemed to shake our crew, and by Fawley, the half-length lead which they established quite early was still unaltered: their position however was far from secure and at the Mile Post Lady Margaret drew just level. In the row-in from there, T.C.D. established their superiority to win by $\frac{3}{4}$ length.

The spare men did very well in the unofficial races held for spare men; Palmer won the Emerald Sculls—instituted by L.M.B.C. a few years ago—and he and Rob carried off the Spare Men's Pairs—a Jesus College B.C. event.

Our living arrangements were altered this year: Baltic Cottage had been turned into a car-park and refreshment house and though still available, was relinquished in favour of Denmark House, whose spaciousness and privacy made it the inevitable choice. The catering was in the hands of members of the College Kitchen Staff, and the quality of their work cannot be too highly praised. These arrangements proved admirable in every respect, and an air of supreme content reigned amongst the party—spreading even to the household cats, whose especial delight and privilege it was to have Sir Henry lift them gently by the tail in the seclusion of the garden in the morning sunshine.

Henley Boat: The same as the May Boat.

Spare Men: J. V. Rob; M. O. Palmer.

Michaelmas Term, 1935

The Light IV. For the first time, Lady Margaret contested this event on swivels, the reason for this move being twofold. It is doubtful whether, to meet the demands of IV rowing, the fixed pin is as advantageous as the swivel; and as the members of the Light IV proceed immediately to the University Trial VIII's which now employ swivels, it was thought that a degree of familiarity with this type of rowing would prove an asset to them.

Roy Meldrum, whose knowledge of the Zurich F.C. methods of training was of inestimable value, undertook the work of the first two weeks and under him the IV developed excellent control and a sound foundation for the quicker work of the final stages. This was set by D. G. Kingsford of Pembroke, who was a considerable help and under whom rowing was a real pleasure.

In the races we were drawn against Jesus, the runners-up to Pembroke eventually, and were outclassed by a much stronger crew. On that day's racing L.M.B.C. recorded a time slower than only those of Jesus and Pembroke.

Light IV

		st.	lb.
Bow	O. M. Taylor (steers)	...	11 4
2	K. M. Macleod	...	10 13
3	R. V. Symonds	...	11 4
Str.	R. Hambridge	...	13 5

The Colquhoun Sculls. There was a large field of fourteen entrants this year, and of these Lady Margaret was represented by M. O. Palmer and R. V. Symonds. Tubbs and Maclaren of Caius, and Laurie of Selwyn and C.U.B.C. were known to be fast, but the event was very open indeed.

Heat i. M. O. Palmer, L.M.B.C., beat R. O. Hornidge, Trinity Hall, from second station by 13 sec. in 8 min. 36½ sec.

Heat vi. W. G. R. M. Laurie, Selwyn, beat R. V. Symonds, L.M.B.C., from second station by 15 sec. in 8 min. 24¾ sec.

Heat viii [2nd round]. D. G. Longden, First Trinity, beat M. O. Palmer, L.M.B.C., from second station by 9 sec. in 8 min. 27 sec.

Tubbs and Laurie met in the Final and after a very even race a dead-heat resulted. There have been only two dead-heats before in the history of this event which will next year be 100 years old; the last was in 1868. Tubbs and Laurie were content to be bracketed as winners, but Laurie in that case wished to be allowed

to enter in a subsequent year. Ten days later the final was rescheduled and this time Laurie made sure of the event, going up on Tubbs (who had front station) right from the start. A heavy stream and a strong head-wind made the time slow, Laurie winning by 9¾ sec. in 9 min. 18 sec.

The Fairbairn Cup. Only four crews entered for this race, and considering the percentage of freshmen in all four crews the results might have been worse; they would certainly have been better had not the two lower boats had serious stoppages, thereby losing a number of places. The First Boat dropped two places and now stands fourteenth. The Second Boat was well up to standard and went up five places.

First Boat

Bow	T. C. Ledgard
2	R. B. Kemball-Cook
3	E. Schofield
4	M. C. Cowley-Milling
5	H. A. van Zwanenberg
6	D. L. L. Clarke
7	O. M. Taylor
Str.	J. V. Rob
Cox	J. D. Banks

Trial Eights. Six names were submitted to the C.U.B.C., and, of these, K. M. Macleod and R. V. Symonds had prolonged trials. R. Hambridge rowed "5" in "B" crew at Ely on November 30th.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE King has approved of the award by the President and Council of the Royal Society of a Royal Medal to Mr A. HARKER (B.A. 1882), Fellow, in recognition of his distinguished work and influence as a petrologist.

Mr E. CUNNINGHAM (B.A. 1902), Fellow, has resigned the offices of Steward and Tutorial Bursar, which he has held since 1925 and 1921 respectively; Mr G. E. BRIGGS (B.A. 1915) has been appointed Steward and Mr F. P. WHITE (B.A. 1915) Tutorial Bursar.

The freedom of the Borough of Hampstead has been presented to Dr EDWARD COLLINGWOOD ANDREWS (B.A. 1884), three times Mayor of the Borough.

Mr TERRY THOMAS (B.A. 1914), headmaster of Leeds Grammar School, has been elected President of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters for 1936.

The Rev. WILLIAM SNEATH (B.A. 1901) has been elected Renter Warden of the Feltmakers' Company for 1936.

Mr F. BERTRAM REECE (B.A. 1912) has been appointed Recorder of Birkenhead.

Captain HAROLD ARTHUR GOLDEN (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Chief Constable of Shropshire.

Mr A. F. GREENWOOD (B.A. 1926), assistant solicitor to the Leeds Corporation, has been appointed deputy Town Clerk of the City of Gloucester.

Mr H. H. SCULLARD (B.A. 1926), classical tutor at Hackney and New College, London, has been appointed Reader in Ancient History at King's College, London.

Mr T. A. A. BROADBENT (B.A. 1924), Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Reading, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Dr P. E. VERNON (B.A. 1927), formerly Fellow, has been appointed Principal Lecturer in Psychology and Head of the Department of Psychology, Logic and Ethics at Jordanhill Training College, Glasgow.

Dr JOHN CALDWELL (Ph.D. 1931) has been appointed Lecturer and Head of the Department of Botany in the South-West of England University College, Exeter.

Mr N. C. LENDON (B.A. 1930) has been appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy at University College, London.

Mr F. S. H. KENDON (B.A. 1921) has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

The Council of the Senate have appointed Mr C. W. GUILLEBAUD (B.A. 1912), Fellow and Tutor, to be a Governor of Repton School.

The following University awards have been made to members of the College:

The Crosse Studentship to Mr H. ST J. HART (B.A. 1934).

The Frank Smart University Studentship in Botany to Mr D. H. VALENTINE (B.A. 1933).

The Benn W. Levy Research Studentship in Biochemistry to Mr N. G. HEATLEY (B.A. 1932).

Grants from the Jebb Fund to W. J. REYNOLDS (*Matric.* 1933) and A. ROSENBERG (*Matric.* 1933).

A Bell Exhibition to A. HUGHES (*Matric.* 1935).

The trustees of St Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, Chester, have awarded a Gladstone Studentship to Mr M. F. PRESTWICH (B.A. 1932).

Mr G. L. WILLIAMS (B.A. 1933) was called to the bar by the Middle Temple on July 3rd, 1935; Mr J. M. GIBBS (B.A. 1934) by the Middle Temple, and Mr P. D. MAY (B.A. 1934) by the Inner Temple on November 18th, 1935.

Mr R. RICHARDS (B.A. 1908) was returned as a Labour Member of Parliament for the Wrexham division of Denbigh at the General Election of November 1935; Mr D. W. A. LLEWELLYN (B.A. 1924) unsuccessfully contested Croydon, South, in the Liberal interest.

At the open competition held in London in July 1935 Mr J. A. C. ROBERTSON (B.A. 1934) was placed 19th in the list for the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service and 4th in the list for the Indian Civil Service; and Mr R. E. C. JOHNSON (B.A. 1934) was placed 32nd in the list for the Home Civil Service.

The following members of the College have been selected for appointments in the Colonial Administrative Service: Mr G. T. BELL (B.A. 1934), Tanganyika; Mr A. W. GAMINARA (B.A. 1935), Sierra Leone; and Mr D. J. PARKINSON (B.A. 1935), Gold Coast. Mr Gaminara is spending his year as a probationer at Oriel College, Oxford, and has been awarded his Blue for Association Football by the Oxford captain.

Of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, chosen after the open competition of August 1935, Mr S. G. BARVE (*Matric.* 1934) has been appointed to Bombay, and Mr G. E. CLARK (B.A. 1934) to Burma.

Mr S. K. SEN (B.A. 1929) was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians on July 25th, 1935.

On July 25th, 1935, Mr J. F. Dow (B.A. 1932), Middlesex Hospital, Mr C. R. MORISON (B.A. 1932), St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Mr W. H. VALENTINE (B.A. 1933), St George's Hospital, were granted diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.

Mr R. S. HUNT (B.A. 1932), St Bartholomew's Hospital, was granted the diploma of L.R.C.P. on October 31st, 1935, and that of M.R.C.S. on November 14th, 1935.

Mr B. H. PRICE (B.A. 1935) has been awarded an anatomy and physiology scholarship at King's College Hospital Medical School.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

The Rev. Canon A. BAINES (B.A. 1893), vicar of Huddersfield, to be archdeacon of Halifax and Sanderson Canon, and to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Wakefield.

The Rev. F. W. HEPPENSTALL (B.A. 1883), vicar of Skelton with Newby, Ripon, to be an honorary canon in Ripon Cathedral.

The Rev. G. A. R. THURSFIELD (B.A. 1908), chaplain of Rangoon Cathedral, to be archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary.

The Rev. W. C. B. PURSER (B.A. 1900), vicar of Teynham, Sittingbourne, Kent, to be a Commissary in England of the Bishop of Rangoon.

The Rev. Canon J. M. CREED (B.A. 1911), Fellow, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Truro.

The Rev. J. S. BOYS SMITH (B.A. 1922), Fellow, to be an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham.

The Rev. F. W. ARGYLE (B.A. 1903), vicar of Leyland, Lancashire, to be rural dean of Leyland.

The Rev. Canon E. L. LE F. F. GORST (B.A. 1893), vicar of Bickley, to be vicar of Waverton, Cheshire.

The Rev. A. KERSHAW (B.A. 1903), rector of Stand, Manchester, to be an honorary canon in the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

The Rev. A. EARLE (B.A. 1893), vicar of Wansford with Skerne, Yorkshire, to be rural dean of Harthill.

The Rev. F. S. SPACKMAN (B.A. 1921), vicar of Marple, Cheshire, to be Commissary to the Bishop of Uganda.

The Rev. G. E. MARTINEAU (B.A. 1926), curate of Old St Paul's, Edinburgh, to be perpetual curate of New Mills, Stockport, Derbyshire.

The Rev. ALAN EWBANK (B.A. 1892), lately rector of Combe Hay, to be incumbent of St Paul's Church, Pretoria, and of St John's Church, Villiria (Pretoria).

The Rev. V. C. POWELL (B.A. 1925) to be vicar of the newly constituted district of St Francis, Dudley.

The Rev. S. NOWELL-ROSTRON (B.A. 1905), rector of Bradfield, Berkshire, to be vicar of St James', Paddington (by exchange), and also chaplain of St Mary's Hospital.

The Rev. H. WHEWELL (B.A. 1909), vicar of Castleton Moor, Manchester, to be rector of St Michael and All Angels', Ashton-under-Lyne.

The Rev. C. L. HOLTHOUSE (B.A. 1909), lately rector of Eastevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, to be vicar of North Holmwood, Surrey.

The Rev. R. Y. BONSEY (B.A. 1897), rector of Great Oakley, to be rural dean of Harwich.

The Rev. J. P. DENHAM (B.A. 1911), chaplain to the Forces at Plymouth, to be vicar of Broadhembury, Honiton, Devonshire.

The Rev. Canon KENNETH CLARKE (B.A. 1896), vicar of St John, Bognor Regis, to be vicar of Stonegate, Sussex.

The Right Rev. L. B. RADFORD (B.A. 1890), formerly Bishop of Goulburn, to be rector of Kemerton, Tewkesbury.

The Rev. A. A. WYNNE WILLSON (B.A. 1930), curate of Norton-on-Tees, Durham, to the Conventional District of St Cuthbert, Monkwearmouth.

The Rev. W. H. BONSEY (B.A. 1898), rector of Groton, Suffolk, to be vicar of Marston Morteyne, Bedfordshire, on the resignation of the Rev. A. R. JOHNSON (B.A. 1883).

The Rev. R. S. DAWSON (B.A. 1923), chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool, to be vicar of Filey, Yorkshire.

The Rev. W. S. BOWDON (B.A. 1899), vicar of Walsgrave, Coventry, to be vicar of St Merryn, Padstow, Cornwall (by exchange).

The Rev. C. R. MCKEE (B.A. 1895), vicar of Bickerton, Cheshire, the Rev. JENKIN EVANS (B.A. 1902), rector of Llanglydwen with Kilymaenllwyd, the Rev. T. RIGBY (B.A. 1879), rector of Scruton, Yorkshire, and the Rev. F. W. CARNEGIE (B.A. 1892), rector of Ledbury, Herefordshire, are retiring.

The following members of the College have been ordained:

On June 16th, 1935: Mr W. BONSEY (B.A. 1933), Ely Theological College, ordained deacon by the Bishop of Winchester to the curacy of Weeke; Mr A. E. R. KNOPP (B.A. 1933), Ridley Hall, ordained priest by the Bishop of Chelmsford.

On September 22nd, 1935: Mr J. F. COLLINS (B.A. 1934), Westcott House, ordained deacon by the Bishop of Newcastle to the curacy of Benwell, Newcastle; Mr A. C. DE P. HAY (B.A. 1932), Westcott House, ordained priest by the Bishop of Newcastle.

On October 6th, 1935: Mr F. D. COGGAN (B.A. 1931), Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Mr H. F. HARDING (B.A. 1934), Christ's College and Canterbury College, University of New Zealand, were ordained priests by the Bishop of London.

On October 17th, 1935: Mr J. S. FINLAY (B.A. 1922) was ordained minister in the John White Memorial Congregational Church, Tennent Street, Belfast.

Marriages

GEOFFREY HOWARD HERRIDGE (B.A. 1926) to DOROTHY ELVIRA TOD, youngest daughter of Mr Arthur W. M. Tod, of Haifa, Palestine—on February 27th, 1935, at St Luke's, Haifa.

ARTHUR MONTAGNON (B.A. 1915), senior mathematical master at Leeds Grammar School, to RHODA BASTARD, formerly matron at King's Warren School, Plumstead, daughter of the late Mr J. R. Bastard, of Cley, Norfolk—on September 16th, 1935, at St Margaret's, Horsforth, Leeds.

RALPH SIGISMUND DAWSON (B.A. 1923), vicar-designate of Filey, to FRED A. WAGSTAFFE, daughter of Mr Harry Wagstaffe, of Southport—on August 22nd, 1935, at Liverpool Cathedral.

TOM ARUNDEL RATCLIFFE (B.A. 1931), youngest son of Mr T. S. Ratcliffe, of Mapperley Park, Nottingham, to NORA GREENALL, only child of Mr A. N. Greenall, of Mapperley Hall-drive, Nottingham—on October 3rd, 1935, at St Jude's, Nottingham.

GEORGE HERBERT BAILEY (B.A. 1931) to EVELYN JAMESON, daughter of Mr Jameson, of Merton House, Ponteland, Northumberland—on October 5th, 1935, at Ponteland.

HUGH O'NEILL HENCKEN (B.A. 1926), of Boston, to MARY THALASSIA CRUSO, daughter of Mr H. A. A. Cruso, of Langley House, Pirbright—on October 12th, 1935, at St Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.

DENIS LOUIS SIMPSON (B.A. 1933), son of Mr Bernard Simpson, of Berkeley Court, London, to JOAN MARGUERITE BEATTIE, daughter of Sir Carruthers Beattie—on November 16th, 1935, at St Paul's, Rondebosch, Cape Town.

OBITUARY

W. E. HEITLAND

BY the death of WILLIAM EMERTON HEITLAND on June 23rd, the College has lost not only its oldest member, but one of the most distinguished of its Senior Fellows. In mere length of service he had no equal; for he started in the 'Eighties as Classical Lecturer and Tutor, and for many years was a most efficient Junior Bursar, at a time when, owing to agricultural depression, efficiency had perforce to be combined with economy. To many Johnians Heitland was, perhaps, best known as a tutor. The present writer was assigned to his Side; and, as a freshman, found him rather formidable; if his pupils took the wrong chair at an interview, or by inadvertence called at the wrong hour (or minute) they had verbal cause to regret their carelessness. Such, at least, was my own experience. But we soon found that minor eccentricities were no index of the real man. No tutor (in those or any other days) could have worked harder for his men, or could have shown more interest in their general welfare as well as their success in the Schools. When relieved from the Lectureship—much too early for the College—he had time to write: his first important work was the Introduction to Haskins' *Lucan*—a masterly piece of scholarship, in spite of the modest disclaimer: "This kind of work brings neither money nor repute." In much later years, he found at least the repute, both in the *Roman History* and the *Agricola*—the two *magna opera* on which his fame as a scholar will mainly rest.

But it is as a personality that the College, in general, will best remember him. The epigrammatic brevity of his incisive wit was for many years the joy of the Senior Combination Room and of the University at large. This wit summed up situations more often than it dealt with men, although he could be devastating in private remarks on such individuals as failed to satisfy his strong sense of duty and responsibility. He had started academic life as a reformer, and had no

patience with some of his seniors, who—as he said to the writer—“couldn’t ever have been efficient, even in their cradles”. On the other hand, he was generous in praise of those who deserved it; and a few appreciative words were more treasured, as coming from him, than more fulsome expressions from others. Those who knew his racy style of comment were perhaps a little disappointed by the comparative tameness of his published Recollections. They forgot, possibly, that although Heitland might well have been a second Gunning, times had changed, and there was no longer room for Gunning’s frank indiscretions.

It takes, no doubt, all sorts of men to make a College, no less than the world. Heitland was, in many ways, *sui generis*; and St John’s will be the poorer for the loss of one who not only served it well throughout a long life, but who won the respect and affection of his many friends. Indeed, in a place of learning, the eulogy on a very different person might seriously be repeated, that to know him was a liberal education.

It is remarkable that a man so distinguished, who, in his day, had played a great part in the affairs of the University as well as the College, should have had no mention in *Who’s Who*, while no University or other learned body seems to have recognised his scholarship by an honorary degree or otherwise. These omissions may well have been partly due to his own modesty.

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The following notice, by a member of the College, appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, June 24th, 1935: “William Emerton Heitland came of a Norfolk family, ‘tough old stuff’, as his doctor told him in his extreme old age. Whatever wealth the family had known was mostly memory, but there was plenty of character among them, coming, one felt, very largely from the mother. Heitland was sent to Shrewsbury, and went through the terrific drill imposed by B. H. Kennedy, then head master, and came out of it with a high regard for the great head. The rest of his life belonged to Cambridge, and especially to St John’s. He was in due course senior

classic—in those days the outstanding and the efficient were not huddled alphabetically into a veiled first class, and the senior classic was next best thing in public repute to senior wrangler. Heitland was poor, and there were family claims; he taught, he edited. He lectured for a while at St John’s, and then he gave up lecturing to combine the office of junior bursar with his tutorship.

“For many years he was tutor (in the Cambridge sense of guardian—better Latin than the Oxford meaning)—a rather terrible tutor at first. He did not drape his meaning in cotton wool nor use the velvet glove. He was pernickety, even irritable, but his mother put it exactly when she said: ‘He’s an oddity, but men like him.’ So they did. When, in those days before nurses and nursing homes, ‘Billy’ sat up with your friend for three nights running during his pneumonia you forgave him if he bit your head off next day. When he had enteric in 1893 one of his pupils proposed ‘sacrificing another don to the infernal gods to get Billy back’.

“As a colleague he was just the same, unexpectedly fierce and unexpectedly kind, shrewd and stimulating, and full of learning and history and nonsense. In 1901 he left college for a house he had built for himself, garden and all; and at last he got to the writing he had long had in mind. A big *History of Rome* in three volumes was praised by a critic, not apt to bless, as ‘beating Mommsen on his own ground’, but that was perhaps overstatement. His outstanding work was his *Agricola*, an inquiry into agricultural labour from the dawn of history to the Middle Ages, an amazing bit of labour, with all the thoroughness of a German scholar and a lot more insight of life. He found farm life resting on slavery; slavery resting on the long series of wars which Augustus brought to an end; and then where was labour to come from? It was the beginning of the slow transformation of farmer into serf. He wrote much else, including reminiscences, a little tempered in print from what his friends recalled in his talk. In 1927 his college gave him a dinner to celebrate his eightieth birthday; he made a speech, and then walked his mile home in the December night. What a figure

he remains in memory—an inimitable blend of choler, humour, learning, friendship, a man without an ounce of humbug in him, good to have known and good to remember.”

The late Dr C. R. Haines wrote:

“May I be permitted to say a few words about one side of Heitland’s educational career which has not been as far as I remember noticed by correspondents? I refer to his Long Vacation parties. They were a most happy combination of work and pleasure, where Heitland set the tone with the vigour, intelligence, and success which he put into everything he did. ‘Coaching’ was confined to direction of studies, more than the usual formal superintendence and correction of paper work. Pleasure was organised as well as work, and as the most delightful centres were chosen for these Long Vacation parties, they remain in our memories as ideal recollections. In the first which I was fortunate enough to share we packed into the chief hotel of Fishguard, then a picturesque little fishing village with charming surroundings and Goodric Bay not far off, all transformed and transmagnified into a Great Western jumping-off ground. The second centre I remember was Dale on Milford Haven, interesting not only for its connection with ‘Cymbeline’ but for its noble harbour, the only one able to accommodate the ‘Great Eastern’, which was there then. Heitland was an incomparable organiser and ‘Master of the Feast’, with a hand on the reins but always keeping things gay.”

JOSEPH TIMMIS WARD, born at Banbury in 1853 and educated at King’s School, Rochester, came up to the College as a Scholar in 1872 and took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1876. In the same year he was first Smith’s prizeman and was elected to a Fellowship of the College. After a period at the Leeds Clergy School, he was ordained deacon at Ripon in 1877 on the title of a curacy at the Leeds parish church. Shortly after he returned to Cambridge as curate of Chesterton, and was ordained priest at Ely in 1879. In 1882 he became mathematical lecturer at St John’s and in the next year tutor, an office which he held for 12 years. From 1896 to 1903 he was Senior Dean. He died in Cambridge on June 23rd at the age of 82.

An old friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. J. R. H. Duke, rector of Thornhaugh, Peterborough, has written recalling Ward’s character, capacities and tastes as a schoolboy and undergraduate:

“We boarded in the same house at Rochester for several years. Our Second Master’s wife was a connexion of the Wards of Banbury. . . . I went up to Cambridge a year or so before J. T. Ward, and, knowing his ability, I persuaded him to leave Rochester King’s School and to come up to Cambridge as a private student, living in lodgings. He did so, and coached with Hill of St John’s, and first got a Scholarship at Queens’ and then at St John’s. I remember reading of his Senior Wranglership in an evening paper in a train near Kennington, South London, one foggy evening to my great satisfaction. When he was at school he was extremely fond of Dickens, a predilection which I did not understand in the least. But he would sit and read him and giggle till he had to wipe his eyes with his handkerchief. He was always kind, gentle and innocent, quite incapable of doing a nasty turn to anyone.”

His death has removed a Fellow of the College who had been a familiar figure to many generations of Johnians. Legends are still handed down of his kindly handling of offenders and his zeal to discover extenuating circumstances which might mitigate the rigour of the law he was obliged to administer. He retained an accurate memory of his old pupils, and throughout his retirement continued to follow their careers with keen interest. For some years past he had lived the life of a recluse in his college rooms, a regular attendant day by day at chapel service, but at other times rarely seen in the Courts. The younger generation scarcely knew him except by sight, but to his friends he remained ever the same gentle and constant personality. His habitual reserve hid his good deeds from public knowledge. He was an original founder of Westcott House, a devoted supporter of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, a most generous benefactor to the College choir, and above all a dutiful and affectionate son of St John’s.

J. M. C.

PERCIVAL SMITH BARLOW (B.A. 1905) died in the Buchanan Hospital, St Leonards-on-Sea, on October 29th, 1935, aged 57. He was the son of George Edward Barlow, chemist, and was born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, on April 8th, 1878. From Pocklington School he went on to Yorkshire College, Leeds, where he graduated B.Sc. with first class honours in 1897. He then became a master at Normanton Grammar School; in 1901 he moved to Simon Langton School, Canterbury, but in 1902 he came up to St John’s as an advanced student to read physics. He obtained the B.A.

degree by research in 1905 and went out to Egypt to the Government School and Training College, Cairo. He returned to England in 1910 and after three years as a master at Oundle School he was appointed headmaster of Hastings Grammar School. This position he held until his death, but during the war he served as Captain in the 5th Royal Sussex Regiment, and afterwards from 1917 to 1919 on survey work in Palestine as Captain and Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

The Rev. ARTHUR FREDERICK BELLMAN (B.A. 1876) died at 258 Ifley Road, Oxford, on September 29th, 1935, aged 83. He came up to St John's in the Lent term 1873; he was ordained in 1876 and, after holding curacies in Hertfordshire, Kent, and Sussex, was in 1889 appointed vicar of Staplefield, Sussex. Here he remained for twenty years, being also chaplain of the Cuckfield Union; in 1909 he became rector of Kiddington, Oxfordshire, and he retired in 1921. His son, the Rev. Alexander Frederick Bellman (B.A. 1912), vicar of Birkenshaw, near Bradford, is a member of the College.

The Rev. HENRY EDWARD JAMES BEVAN (B.A. 1878) died at Quatford Castle, Shropshire, on July 11th, 1935, aged 81. He was the son of Henry Bevan, secretary of the Shropshire Infirmary, and was born at Shrewsbury. He came up to St John's from Shrewsbury School in 1873; after graduating he went to Ely Theological College and was ordained to the curacy of St Lawrence, Jewry. In 1883 he became vicar of St Andrew's, Stoke Newington; while here he was appointed Gresham Professor of Divinity. In 1895 he was presented by Lord Cadogan to the rectory of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street; he became rural dean of Chelsea in 1897 and prebendary of Hoxton in St Paul's Cathedral in 1900, resigning the former office in 1906 but retaining the latter until his death. Lord Cadogan presented him in 1902 to the rectory of Chelsea, and in the following year the Bishop of London appointed him Archdeacon of Middlesex; both preferments he held until his retirement in 1930, when he went to live at Quatford Castle, built by his great-uncle, which he had inherited in 1889. He married, in 1883, Charlotte Josephine Elizabeth Molesworth, daughter of the eighth Viscount Molesworth; she died in 1931, leaving four sons, one of whom, Guy Theodore Molesworth Bevan (B.A. 1912), is a member of the College.

The Rev. ROBERT HENRY BIGG (B.A. 1888) died in a nursing home on November 29th, 1935, aged 68. He was the son of Thomas Bigg, confectioner, of Brightside, Sheffield, where he was born

on March 25th, 1867. He came up to St John's in 1885 from the Brewers' Company School, Trinity Square, and graduated with a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1888; he was ordained in 1890 and held curacies in London, at St Philip's, Clerkenwell, St Matthew's, City Road, St Luke's, Old Street, and at Holy Innocents', Hornsey, until in 1911 he was appointed vicar of St Paul's, Bunhill Row, Finsbury, E.C., where he remained until his retirement in 1932.

FELIX GEORGE MARTON BURROW (*Matric.* 1933) died of pneumonia at his home at St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, on Thursday, July 25th, 1935, aged 21. He was the son of Mr George Albert Burrow, who died in 1915, and he was born on February 1st, 1914. He entered the College as a Pensioner in October 1933 from King Edward VII School, Lytham, and was placed in Class II, Division 2, in the Historical Tripos, Part I, in 1935, and was intending to read for the Theological Tripos. He had been elected President of the College Theological Society for the year 1935-6.

The Rev. ARTHUR WRIGHT CALLIS (B.A. 1877) died at Riverway, Christchurch, Hampshire, on October 19th, 1935, aged 82. He was the son of William Callis, farmer, of Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire; he was sent to Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, and came up to St John's in 1871. After taking his degree he became an assistant master at the Surrey County School (afterwards Cranleigh School); while here he was ordained. In 1885 he was appointed headmaster of King Edward's School, Wymondham, moving nine years later to King Edward's School, Bury St Edmunds. In 1907 he retired from his headmastership to become rector of Sproughton, Suffolk; in 1914 he was appointed rector of Salford and Little Rollright, Oxfordshire, finally retiring in 1928.

The Rev. ROBERT FULFORD CLARKE (B.A. 1877) died on October 21st, 1935, aged 81. He was the son of Thomas Clarke, architect, and was born at Higher Bebington, Cheshire. He came up to Cambridge in 1873 as a Non-Collegiate Student, but joined the College after a term. He was ordained in 1879 and held curacies at Portishead, in Southport and in Yorkshire. In 1901 he became curate of West Kirby, Cheshire; this he gave up in 1916, but he continued to live in West Kirby.

GEORGE FREDERICK HAMPTON COLLINSON (B.A. 1878) died at Hampstead on October 19th, 1935, aged 79. He was the son of William Collinson, and was born at Birkenhead on August 27th,

1856. He came up to St John's from Liverpool College in 1874. He was admitted a solicitor in December 1880, and practised in Liverpool, with the firm of Hindley and Collinson.

The Rev. WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS (B.A. 1887) died at the Homes of St Barnabas, Dormans, Surrey, on November 10th, 1935, aged 76. He was the son of James Davis, a clerk in the Post Office, and was born at Preston, Lancashire. Ordained in 1887 he held curacies at Crook, Durham, at Abingdon and at Wellingborough, and in 1894 was appointed vicar of Avebury. He moved to Holy Trinity, Bedford, in 1901 and remained there for twenty years. After three years as rector of Eastdowne, Devon, he was presented to the vicarage of Lower Brixham, which he held until his retirement in 1931.

CONRAD MONTAGUE DYER (B.A. 1885) died on July 10th, 1935. He was the son of Thomas Dyer, stockbroker, and was born at Penge. He came up to St John's from Sherborne School in 1882. He was on the Stock Exchange. His widow, Amy Bridget Dyer, died at Putney on December 4th, 1935.

GEORGE NEWSTEAD EDMONDSON (B.A. 1887) died at Nottingham on September 28th, 1935, aged 69. He was the son of Christopher Edmondson, cattle agent, of The Mount, Ripon, and was born at Bradford on March 23rd, 1866. He came up to St John's in 1884 from Ripon Grammar School. From Cambridge he went to Charing Cross Hospital and to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the degrees of M.B. and B.Chir. in 1892. After holding house appointments at the Nottingham General Dispensary, the Newport and Monmouth Infirmary, and the Rochdale Infirmary, he set up in practice at Hednesford, Staffordshire, in the Cannock Chase district. Ill-health compelled him to give this up, and in 1928 he went to live in Nottingham.

The Rev. NATHANIEL WALTER ALLEN EDWARDS (B.A. 1899) died at a nursing home in Torquay on November 14th, 1935, aged 58. The son of the Rev. Nathaniel William Edwards, he was born at East Budleigh, Devonshire, on May 9th, 1877, and was sent to St John's School, Leatherhead. He was ordained in 1900 as assistant missionary to the College Mission in Walworth; from 1904 to 1907 he was assistant chaplain to Guy's Hospital, and then became senior curate of St Nicholas, Plumstead. In 1915 he became a chaplain to the forces; he was twice mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross in 1917 and the O.B.E. in 1919. After the war he was appointed vicar of St John the Evangelist, Walworth, a parish attached to his old school, and

here he remained for the rest of his life. Writers in *The Times* and the *Church Times* pay striking tribute to his devoted work as a parish priest.

ARTHUR ELSEE (B.A. 1887) died at Crapstone, Devonshire, on October 3rd, 1935, aged 69. His father, the Rev. Charles Elsee, a master at Rugby, was a Fellow (see *The Eagle*, xxxiv, 252-5), and two of his brothers, Canon Henry John Elsee and Canon Charles Elsee, are members of the College. Arthur Elsee was born at Rugby on March 9th, 1866, and went to Rugby School. After going down he was for a year a master at Wellingore Hall; he then went to King William's College, Isle of Man, as engineering master. In 1900 he started a private school of his own at Burlington House, Hampton Hill, Middlesex. He retired in 1910 and went to live at Crawley Down, moving to Crapstone in 1925. He married, in 1894, Ellen Harvey, who died in 1927; they had no children.

The Very Reverend GODFREY THEODORE MAJOR EVANS (B.A. 1897) died at the Deanery, Maritzburg, on August 8th, 1935, aged 60. He was the son of Godfrey Matthew Evans, assistant librarian at the British Museum, and was born at 98 Canonbury Road, London, on May 8th, 1875. After four years at Colet House Preparatory School he was elected a foundationer of St Paul's School, and came up to St John's in 1894. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, in 1897, and after a period at the Clergy Training School, Cambridge, was ordained in 1899 to a curacy at Bishop Auckland, Durham. He went to London as curate of St Luke's, Chelsea, in 1908, and in 1912 was appointed to the Eton College Mission at Hackney Wick. In 1916 he returned to Durham as rector of Castle Eden, but in 1921 he went to South Africa to be rector of St John's, Belgravia, Johannesburg. He moved to Benoni in 1928, and only last year (1934) was appointed Dean of Maritzburg.

The Rev. HENRY INGATE KILNER (B.A. 1874) died at 19 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, on September 13th, 1935, aged 85. He was the son of John Kilner, surgeon, of Bury St Edmunds, and was sent to the Grammar School there. He was ordained in 1874 to the curacy of Witham, Essex, and in 1878 became rector of Chedburgh, Suffolk. In 1885 he was presented to the rectory of Little Saxham, Suffolk, where he remained until his retirement in 1921. He married in 1894 Beatrice, the youngest daughter of W. R. Bevan, of Plumpton House, near Bury St Edmunds. One of his brothers, Walter John Kilner, was a member of the College (B.A. 1870).

Sir JOHN HENRY MACFARLAND (B.A. 1876), Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, died at Melbourne on July 22nd, 1935, aged 84. He was the son of John MacFarland, of Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, and was born there on April 19th, 1851. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, at M'Clinton's Academy, and at Queen's College, Belfast, and came up to St John's in 1872. He was 25th Wrangler in the Tripos of 1876, and became a master at Repton School. In 1880 he went out to Victoria as master of the newly founded Ormond College in the University of Melbourne; this position he held until 1914. In 1886 he became a member of the University Council, from 1910 to 1918 he was Vice-Chancellor, and in the latter year he was elected Chancellor. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, Victoria, 1899, and of the Government Board for the Protection of Aborigines, 1908. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Royal University of Ireland in 1892, and he was knighted in 1919. He was unmarried. His brother, Robert Arthur Henry MacFarland, matriculated from St John's in 1880, but migrated to Caius; he died in 1922.

HARRY FLEMING MANLEY (B.A. 1902) died at Dehra Dun, India, on June 15th, 1935, aged 76. He was the son of Lieutenant Henry Manley and was born on December 28th, 1858, at Chandernagore, India. He was educated at the Calcutta Free School, and came up to St John's in 1898 as an advanced student. He obtained a third class in the Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1902, and was afterwards principal of Victoria College, Gwalior. His son, Herbert Manley (*Matric.* 1919), was a member of the College.

CHARLES TERTIUS MACLEAN PLOWRIGHT (B.A. 1900) died at North Wootton, King's Lynn, on October 16th, 1935, aged 56. He was the son of Charles Bagge Plowright, surgeon, of King's Lynn, and was sent to King's Lynn Grammar School. He obtained a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1900, and went on to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he qualified M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. in 1903; he took the degrees of M.B. and B.Chir. in 1905. He was in practice in King's Lynn from 1905 to 1930, serving during the war in Egypt and France as Captain R.A.M.C. He retired, owing to ill-health, and went to live at North Wootton, but later took a small practice at Flore, Northamptonshire, for a short time.

EDWARD PATTEN ROOPER (B.A. 1877) died at Hartley House, Exmouth, on October 22nd, 1935, aged 80. He was the son of

Captain John Rooper, Rifle Brigade, and was born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire. He went to Uppingham School and came up to St John's in 1873, being admitted Johnson Exhibitioner in 1875 and Scholar in 1876. He graduated with a second class in the Classical Tripos, 1877, and was appointed a master at Blundell's School, Tiverton, where he remained until his retirement, being a house-master from 1883 to 1901. He married in 1907 Mary, widow of Dr Howard Albert Bredin, and daughter of the Rev. John Owen, vicar of Hooton, Cheshire.

FREDERICK ERNEST ROWETT (B.A. 1914) died in October 1935, aged 46. He was the son of James Rowett, master mariner, and was born at Devonport. He was sent to the Wesleyan Elementary School at Gillingham, Kent, and entered H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, at the age of 14 as an engine-fitter apprentice. In the evenings he attended the Gillingham Technical Institute, and eventually he obtained a Whitworth exhibition to East London College, where he spent a year under Professor D. A. Low. He was then awarded a Whitworth Scholarship, which he held for the first year at the Royal College of Science under Professor Perry, and for the next two years at Cambridge, working under Professor Bertram Hopkinson. He joined the research staff of the engineering laboratory of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in 1915. In 1918 he was appointed principal of the Medway Technical Institute, Gillingham; while there he obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Engineering) of the University of London, with first class honours, in 1919, later proceeding to the D.Sc. with a thesis on the accurate determination of viscosity. In 1929 it was decided to erect the North Western Polytechnic in London, and Dr Rowett was selected as the first principal. He planned the equipment and contributed in great measure to the remarkable success of the new institute during the first six years of its existence.

The Rev. DOUGLAS HARRY GROSE SARGENT (B.A. 1900) died in a hospital at Merton, after an operation, on July 19th, 1935, aged 56. He was the son of Edward George Sargent, bank accountant, of Bristol, and was born at Chester on October 31st, 1878; three of his brothers, Sir Percy Sargent, the Rev. E. H. Gladstone Sargent, and Dr Eric L. K. Sargent, have been members of the College. Mr D. H. G. Sargent came up to St John's from Clifton in 1897; after graduating he went to Ridley Hall, and was ordained in 1901 to a curacy at Cheltenham. In 1907 he became rector of Cusop, Herefordshire; from 1910 to 1915 he was vicar of Holy Trinity, Hereford, and chaplain of

Price's Hospital. He was then appointed assistant secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and in 1919 secretary of the Zenana Missionary Society. From 1928 until his death he was vicar of St Luke's, Redcliffe Square, Kensington. He married at Cheltenham, in 1905, Mary Josephine, youngest daughter of Major-General Thomson, R.E.

The Rev. LLEWELYN WYNN THOMAS (B.A. 1889) died on June 19th, 1935, aged 67. He was the son of the Rev. John Thomas, vicar of Altcar, Lancashire, and was sent to King William's College, Isle of Man. He was a Junior Optime in the Tripos of 1889, and was ordained in 1892 as curate of St Mary's, Wavertree, and assistant master at the Liverpool Institute. From 1902 to 1910 he was curate-in-charge of St Alban's, Altrincham; he was then appointed vicar of St Alban's, Broadheath, but after two years removed to St John's, Newland, and finally, in 1928, to Sledmere, Yorkshire, where he remained until his death. Since 1931 he had been rural dean of Harthill, and since 1932 prebendary of Wetwang in York Minster. During the war he served with the Y.M.C.A.

WILLIAM HENRY WINCH (B.A. 1898) died at 172 Overhill Road, S.E., on June 30th, 1935, aged 71. He was the son of Joseph Winch, and was born in the City of London on June 15th, 1864. He was educated at the Bishopsgate Schools and at the Borough Road College, and came up to St John's in 1895. He obtained a first class in the Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1897, and was elected to a scholarship; the next year he obtained a first class in Part II, taking advanced psychology and psychophysics. He became an inspector of schools for the L.C.C.

WALTER GEORGE WRANGHAM (B.A. 1893) died at 27 Arlington Road, Eastbourne, on November 21st, 1935, aged 63. He was the son of Walter Francis Wrangham, barrister-at-law and justice of the peace, of Hotham House, Yorkshire, and was born there on March 6th, 1872. He was sent to Ripon Grammar School, and came up to St John's in 1890, graduating with a third class in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1893. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple on November 17th, 1896, and was sub-treasurer of his Inn from 1908 until compelled by ill-health to retire a few years ago. He married Evelyn, daughter of Edward Wilberforce, a Master of the Supreme Court.

THE LIBRARY

Donations and other additions to the Library during the half-year ending Michaelmas 1935.

DONATIONS

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

Gifts to the Library in connection with the Canonisation of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More.

From His Holiness Pope Pius XI.

Medal issued to celebrate the Canonisation of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More.

From the Congregation of Rites through the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Process and decree of Canonisation. 2 vols. Rome, 1934-5.

From Ellis Waterhouse, M.A. (Oxon.)

Decree of Canonisation issued in the form of a large single sheet and given to those present at the Public Consistory in the Vatican on 3 Mar. 1935.

From R. E. Balfour, M.A.

CIOPPA (G. DELLA). *I Santi Martiri Giovanni Card. Fisher e Tommaso More.* Isola de Liri, 1935.

[Given to those present at the ceremony of Canonisation in St Peter's.]

From Queens', Christ's, St John's, and Trinity Colleges.

*BENIANS (E. A.), Master of St John's College. *John Fisher. A lecture delivered... on the occasion of the Quatercentenary Celebration... 24 July 1935.*

From H. Banister, Ph.D.

*BANISTER (H.). *Psychology and health.* 1935.

From Professor Bartlett.

*BARTLETT (F. C.), F.R.S. *The problem of noise.* 1935.

From Mr Brindley.

CELLI (A.). *The history of malaria in the Roman Campagna from ancient times.* Ed. and enlarged by A. CELLI-FRAENTZEL. 1933. *Lists of men-of-war, 1650-1700. Pt. 1. English ships.* Compiled by R. C. ANDERSON. 1935.

View: "Cam River Improvements: dredging at St John's Bridge." (From *The Illustrated London News*, 29 May 1869.)
L.N.E.R. woodcut poster of St John's Old Bridge by Mrs G. RAVERAT, issued May 1935.

From P. L. Bushe-Fox, M.A., LL.M.

Medal struck to commemorate the acquittal of John Horne Tooke*, Thomas Hardy, and John Thelwall in 1794.

From Mr Gatty.

*WHITE (HENRY KIRKE). *Remains in prose and poetry*. 2 vols. 1824.

Five uncoloured Ackerman views of St John's College. 1814-15.
View of "Trinity Library... from St John's Back Gate". [c. 1760.]

From K. R. Guruswamy Reddiar, M.A.

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From Major-General E. H. Hemming.

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Periodicals were received from the following: Mr Boys Smith, Mr Charlesworth, Professor Creed, Mr Harker, Sir Joseph Larmor, Mr Palmer, Dr Previt -Orton, Mr White, Mr Yule, Royal Astronomical Society, etc.

ADDITIONS

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COLLEGE AWARDS

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 1935*Major Scholarships:*

- Turner, R., Manchester Grammar School, for Mathematics (Baylis Scholarship).
Boyce, P. M., King's College School, Wimbledon, for Mathematics.
Montagnon, P. E., St Dunstan's, Catford, for Mathematics.
Williams, R. D., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Classics.
Booty, B. K., Malvern College, for Classics.
Lees, R. J., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for Natural Sciences.
Stanton, J. B., St Paul's School, for Natural Sciences.
Hall, R. J. R., King Edward VI School, Birmingham, for Modern Languages.
Padfield, J. E., Merchant Taylors' School, for Hebrew (Rogerson Scholarship).

Minor Scholarships:

- Barnes, J. A., Christ's Hospital, for Mathematics.
Hicks, E. P., Jarrow County School, for Mathematics.
Jones, C. G., Wrexham County School, for Classics.
Dhenin, G. H., Hereford Cathedral School, for Classics.
Bywaters, B. W. D., Wakefield Grammar School, for Natural Sciences.
Hansford, R. N., Shrewsbury School, for Natural Sciences (Townsend Scholarship).
Ennals, J. A. F., Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, for History.

Exhibitions:

- Scott, H., King Edward VI School, Stourbridge, for Mathematics.
Rackham, H. C., St Paul's School, for Classics.
Jukes, J. A., Shrewsbury School, for Natural Sciences.
Hayman, H. J. G., University College School, for Natural Sciences.
Chirgwin, B. H., Eltham, for Natural Sciences.
Chambers, J. F., Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby, for History.
Pickford, F., Nottingham High School, for History.
Tannahill, J. A., King's School, Ely, for History.