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The Case for the Classics.



HE curriculum is always in the melting pot. Nor is the reason far to seek. Knowledge grows from more to more, conditions change from age to age. Education, being the practical answer to the necessities of the time, must respond to changing conditions, and must at each period select the forms of knowledge best suited for its purposes.

The upheaval of war and the birth of a new world have in our days rendered the processes of revision and adaptation more than ever necessary. Thus it is that successive Prime Ministers have seen right to appoint special Committees to deal with the four great departments of study—Natural Science, Modern Languages, Classics, English—and have entrusted to them the task of examining their respective claims to a place in the national system of education. We have before us the findings of the Classical Committee, to which its authors have given the title "The Classics in Education". The reports on Natural Science and Modern Languages appeared a year or two ago.

The Committee, whose chairman was the Marquess of Crewe, was instructed to enquire into the position which the Classics should hold, and to advise as to the means of maintaining and improving their proper study. It would hardly have claimed to be a judicial body. Like the other committees, it was briefed for its own client. If, in the domain of linguistic study, the Modern Languages Committee may be regarded as counsel for the prosecution, the tone of much of the Classical Report is that of counsel for the defence. It was its business to make the strongest case it could. The nation must in the end decide or compromise among the rival claimants.

The Report contains nine parts extending to 308 pp., and is both voluminous and exhaustive. It is very good "in parts," but there are too many parts; and the arrangement is by no means ideal. Few readers, it is to be feared, will wade through a Part like No. II., with its bewildering list of Entrance examinations, and the same remark applies to much of Part IV.—Universities. For such material, surely the proper place was in the Appendix. To the Scottish reader, the Introduction, Part III. (organization, method, etc.), and Part V. (Scotland) may be specially recommended; they contain the gist of the Report, as it concerns us in the North. It is with portions of these that this article will mainly deal.

The subject of the Report cannot claim to be new. But, in view of recent criticism, the Committee was well advised to restate the case for the Classics, as is done in the Introduction. Premising that it is difficult, if not impossible, for any man to determine exactly what he owes to his education or to any particular part of it, the Committee yet ventures to claim certain more or less peculiar benefits that the Classics have conferred upon their votaries. If a man has successfully gone through a full Honours course of Classics in the university:—

(a) He has obtained access to a literature, unique, inimitable, and irreplaceable, which in the judgment of many is "absolutely the noblest in the world".

(b) He has had the advantage of studying on a smaller scale and in simpler form many of the fundamental problems of our own civilization.

(c) In order to attain this access to beauty and this power of understanding, he has enjoyed a mental discipline of peculiar value, which furnishes a remarkable combination of memory training, imagination, æsthetic appreciation and scientific method.

Before examining these arguments in detail, it may be well to note that, in their general tenor, but with certain qualifications, they have been admitted and even considerably strengthened by the findings of the Modern Languages Committee. The classical ideal is what the latter desires to see established in its own department. A classical education, it says, still inspires the best of our teachers and our students. Such an education is no mere linguistic study, the dry bones of word forms. It implies scholarship, with a training in form and order, a discipline of taste, a passion for accuracy. But it implies still more—an intimate acquaintance with all that is best in the

greatest minds of two great races. It means more still: "it aims at an imaginative comprehension of the whole life of two historic peoples, in their art, their law, their politics, their institutions, and their larger economics, and also in their creative work of poetry, history, and philosophy". An ideal of this kind makes fine even the action of gerund grinding. During the dreary stages of initial study, such aspirations raise the whole level of effort. Before long the best pupils catch the inspiration. In the past, a classical training has produced some of the best historians, the best critics, even the best professors of English literature, and, beyond that, men with the widest outlook, the most balanced judgment, the finest taste. The best is very good indeed, the excellence springs in great part from the high ideal.

This is the case for the Classics as stated by their advocates, admitted and amplified by their rivals. It suggests some comments. To begin with, the plea urged by the Classical Committee under head (c) has now generally been abandoned. Every exercise of mental function trains the mind so far. It cannot be proved, nor is it at all probable, that the Classics improve the memory in any peculiarly valuable way. Much, too, of the material memorized is almost worthless as a permanent possession. So, in the early stages of classical instruction as traditionally conducted, scope for the imagination is conspicuously wanting. Latin grammar is anything but a stimulus to fancy or to æsthetic appreciation; nor is it, as usually taught, a training in scientific method. Mental function cannot be trained *in vacuo*. It requires material, and that material should be congenial, comprehensible, and call forth strenuous exertion. The excellence of the classical mind has come, in part, from its original endowment, in part, from prolonged energetic exercise in material fulfilling these conditions. But to how many pupils have classics proved uncongenial? It has ever been

The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word
In my repugnant youth;

the daily drug which turned
My sickening memory.

The classical mind is not necessarily superior to the non-classical. The two are different, that is all we are warranted in assuming. The classical standard was for long the only measure of ability. Tested by it, the non-classical pupil, of course, cuts a poor figure. Now we have other standards, as well as a wider view of mental

endowment, and fuller acquaintance with intellectual types and idiosyncracies. Undoubtedly the student must be possessed of pronounced ability who succeeds in becoming a competent classical scholar. But the kind of effort expended on the study of mathematics, or of plant or animal life, or on history or geography, though different from that bestowed on Latin or Greek, is not, therefore, less in degree or inferior in kind. Several subjects are at least equal to Latin or Greek in their appeal to memory, superior in imaginative possibilities, not inferior in æsthetic stimulus, some of them affording a model of scientific procedure. The argument based on mental function—(c)—is thus quite unconvincing.

When we go back to (b), the difficulty is of another kind. The opponent of the Classics may admit all that is urged on behalf of the study of the political and economic conditions of other nations, ancient or modern. He will concede that the Athens of the fifth and the Rome of the first century B.C. will offer to his view an extremely varied field of social experience, and enable him to see the underlying principles at work much more clearly than if he attacked direct the same problems in the enormously large and complicated civilization which now surrounds him. But he will not go for his information to Thucydides or Livy. He will be glad to come by the knowledge without personally conducting the necessary investigations. In like manner, he will seek to become acquainted with similar problems, in mediæval Italy, without learning Italian, in Arabia and the East during the rise of Mohammedanism, without studying Arabic. The native literature of English is so rich in historical materials that resort to foreign sources is, for ordinary purposes, unnecessary. The argument (b) does not carry conviction either, though it does suggest a question to which reference will be made later—the relation of a knowledge of a language to acquaintance with the life of the people speaking it.

For the moment we revert to (a), the value of literature as such, and of classical literature in especial. At this point comes a parting of the ways of Classicists and Modernists. The Modern Languages Committee, as has been seen, accepts the classical ideal, with all that it implies, regarding the language, literature, and life of two great peoples. But cannot the high ideal, it would ask, be transferred to the field of modern studies, which have a much more direct and intimate bearing upon the life of the twentieth century? If ancient

Greece and Rome are so serviceable, why not modern France and Germany, Italy and Spain? The question whether "modern studies" can afford an education equivalent to the best classical training can, the Modern Languages Committee says, be answered only by putting it to the test. "The equivalence cannot be denied by the wise until the experiment has had a full trial with all favourable conditions throughout at least a whole generation."

Thus a formidable rival to the traditional Humanities is to be found in modern Humanism. Nor are the claims of the latter exhausted by modern foreign languages, for the Mother Tongue is itself for us the greatest of all the Humanities. It was at the very period when the literatures of England and other countries of Modern Europe were taking form that the sway of the Classics began seriously to be disputed. Up to that time, the literature of the world had been classical. The whole record of human thought, human effort, man's achievements in political life, in legislation, colonization, arts and letters was contained in the Classics. The more distinct decline of classical studies in our time and country has been almost concurrent with the emergence into importance of English studies in school and university. The simultaneous introduction of modern foreign languages into the curriculum has somewhat obscured the part played by English itself. But the crucial fact is that the essential elements of humanistic culture are in great measure available without resort to unknown and difficult tongues, either ancient or modern. It happened most unfortunately for the Classics, too, that the attainment of literary rank by English and other modern languages was also coincident with the rise of modern science. Bacon, who may be regarded as the father of modern science, was a contemporary of the scholars who produced the Authorized Version of the Scriptures, a work which has done more than any other to give dignity and status to the English language as a literary instrument, and to impart to it a sanctity which is no small part of its influence. Bacon, it is true, still wrote chiefly in Latin, and so did Newton half a century later. But the fate of Latin as the language of science had already been sealed. Bacon himself illustrates the transition from ancient to modern.

On the comparative merits of English and classical literature we need not dwell. Large portions of Greek literature and considerable portions of Latin are unique, irreplaceable, belonging to the world and the race rather than to the ages and nations that

gave them birth. It would without doubt be an irreparable loss to humanity if, to mention but a few, Homer, Thucydides, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Plato; Lucretius, Horace, Vergil, Tacitus, were lost, or even remained closed books. But modern literature has so far embodied and transcended the efforts of earlier ages that the loss would be more than perceptibly mitigated. Our own literature is unrivalled both in range and quality. Other modern literatures are hardly, if at all, less excellent. But when all is said, classical literature has a specific value for which there is no exact substitute.

Now, whatever the inherent merits of a literature, ancient or modern, its full appreciation demands knowledge of the language. As is admirably set forth in the Report, translations have their value and their limitations, their use and their abuse. Literature, in any true sense, is the product of the individual mind, presenting a combination of form and substance which constitutes its essence and life. Destroy the form and the life is gone. In scientific writings literary form is not the main aim. It is incidental, the chief object being to set forth facts and reasonings which are in great measure independent of the form. Under these circumstances, a translation may not merely be as good as the original but actually an improvement upon it. Something of the kind has happened in the case of our matchless Authorized Version. The New Testament at any rate is not inferior to the original Greek. By comparison, its modern rivals, though preserving here and there a grain more of verbal accuracy, are banal and repellent. But to speak of translating Horace is like proposing to judge a statue by its weight of marble or a painting by its extent of canvas. In order to get to the real Horace—

it is a curse

To understand, not feel thy lyric flow—

or even the real Homer, the languages in which the poets wrote must be mastered; no other access is to be had to their poetry. Latin or Greek literature cannot be made a unique instrument of culture without a knowledge of Latin or Greek. By the substantive value of ancient literature, therefore, the claims of the ancient languages must primarily and principally be judged.

But there is another argument on which one would have been glad to see the Committee lay more stress at this point. Rome was the mother of modern Europe. Our whole political system derives from Rome. Our language is in vocabulary half or more

than half Latin. Our literature, too, is a lineal descendant of Latin. Its background and presuppositions, where not Scriptural, are classical. Without a knowledge of the sources, it is largely a puzzle, sometimes wholly unintelligible. If we are to know ourselves, the stream of our life history as a civilized nation must be traced back to its sources. The student of Modern Languages stands in even greater need of a knowledge of their ancestry, unless the philology of French and the other Romance languages is to remain an edifice without foundation. The relation of language to studies of this kind—a question reserved above—is a point of much importance. The connection is admitted, or assumed, by the Committee on Modern Languages, which says that “the study of foreign peoples is an attractive pursuit and that it cannot be carried far without an intimate knowledge of their languages”. The matter is no doubt one of degree. As already seen, much may be gleaned by reading *about* Roman laws, camps, and coins, *about* Greek architecture, pottery, games and drama. But without the language, the reader cannot penetrate the thoughts or appraise the genius and spirit that produced all these; he must remain to the end an outsider. He is travelling through a foreign land with whose people he can hold no communication. How superficial and imperfect his acquaintance must be! The languages are the sacred fire of classical study. Suffer it to be quenched, and the cause is lost. Conviction and policy alike demand that its study be placed in the forefront.

For reasons of this kind, Latin may be regarded as an integral portion of our birthright. The nature of the language itself adds strong confirmation of its claims. By similarity of form yet contrast of structure, it gives an insight and a grasp of English vocabulary and syntax for which it is difficult to find any exact equivalent. Its extraordinarily logical genius renders it an admirable discipline. More cannot safely be claimed; for other disciplines *may* be equally admirable. Broadly regarded, the case for Latin seems proved; nor can the period be at present foreseen when ancient Rome will lose for us its living interest, or a hold over our education.

Latin is a necessity, Greek is more in the nature of a luxury. The Report quotes Dr. Johnson's remark, “Greek, sir, is like lace: a man gets as much of it as he can”. It is so. The accomplishment is very precious, Greek is probably the last of his intellectual possessions with which a man would be willing to part. Though Greece can make no

such appeal as Rome in regard either to our language or our civilization, it is by no means devoid of distinctive claims of its own. Greek is the language of the New Testament and of ancient philosophy. In our own day, it is still a useful weapon with which to attack the vocabulary of science. Greek thought, the alertness and enterprise of the Greek mind have for two thousand years been an inspiration and an incentive to progress. The Greek spirit is eternally youthful, fresh, vigorous, attractive. The Greeks were an imaginative, nimble-witted people, with an extraordinarily delicate appreciation of harmony, beauty, grace of form and movement. Greece has contributed elements to human progress, the loss of which would leave us much the poorer. Its literature is immeasurably superior to that of Rome. It may with confidence be asserted that the language will more than repay such study of it as will give free entrance to the literature. We cannot afford to let Greek die. We must provide for it its opportunities and bestow the needful encouragement.

Two illustrations may be permitted as characteristic of the Greek genius and its contributions to life. The Greek verb is a marvel of skill and resource, one of the most perfect instruments for its purpose that the brain of man can ever have devised. In the most systematic and scientific fashion—though seldom, it is to be feared, so taught or learned—from a simple stem, as *τυπ* or *τρεπ*, a set of inflectional forms is developed to the number of five or six hundred, each expressing its *nuances* of time, state, person, number, voice, and each clearly distinguishable from its fellows. A few simple principles guide to an acquaintance and recollection of them all. Memory is often abused by being asked to carry them as a mixed assortment of verbal curiosities.

Again, here is a fragment from Sappho:—

Οἶον τὸ γλυκύμαλον ἐρεύθεται ἄκρῳ ἐπ' ὕσδαφ
ἄκρον ἐπ' ἀκροτάφῳ· λελάθοντο δὲ μαλοδρόπῃες,
οὐ μὰν ἐκλελάχοντ', ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐδύναντ' ἐφίκεσθαι.

* * * * *

Like as the sweet apple hangs blushing on the outmost bough, outmost on the outermost: surely the pickers must have forgotten it. No, that they did not, but they could not reach it

—a very prosaic rendering of what must be felt rather than heard. But why has not some imaginative Hellenist given us the concluding three lines?

So the sweet maiden, that quite impossible She, sits by her mother's side, waiting to be gathered. Has no suitor come by? Yes, hosts have come and tried, but none could reach the heart

—a still poorer version of what the poetess alone could have fittingly clothed in words.

But of what good are such things to life and its needs? Every good; they add years to it, for they make a man young again.

The conclusion under this head runs thus: the claims of classical study rest essentially upon the intrinsic value of classical literature; on content and not merely form, much less on some supposed occult influence exercised upon the mind, potent in proportion to its repulsiveness. The ultimate ground of Greek study is that one may with some degree of pleasure take down Homer, or Sophocles, or the Lyric Poets (alas! only the *disjecta membra*), or Plato, or Demosthenes, or other of the great masters, and receive instruction and inspiration, or, it may be, comfort from what they have to teach, from their outlook on life, their attitude toward the great problems of human destiny; or from the lightning play of their fancy, their mirth, their optimism, their joys and their sorrows. From this direct contact with the thought and spirit of Greece all collateral studies and aids to study derive, and to it they are subsidiary.

We pass on to consider ways and means—school organization, training of teachers, method and curriculum, and cognate topics contained in Part III. Regarding these, the Committee has sound and weighty counsel to offer. It is keenly alive to the importance of the age of entry on the study of a foreign language, to the merits of different methods of teaching the Classics, to the aims of the teaching, and to the claims of the various items composing the classical curriculum—texts, translations, grammar, composition, history, and art. It is not enamoured of the so-called “direct” method except in so far as the procedure contains a recognition of the important part played by oral instruction. Its predilection seems to be for the traditional method, which still produces so good results, “where time suffices,” that classical teachers have not generally found it necessary to avail themselves of any other weapons than those which served their predecessors well. Yet, as the heading of the paragraph informs us, there is need for a new outlook; and, as we read a few pages further on, the cause of classical education has been seriously injured by the dominance of the ideal of an austere and difficult discipline which has rendered Latin and Greek a dreary wilderness haunted by linguistic problems, and has concealed from pupils the fact that what they were reading was literature at all. The Report does not make

very plain what the new outlook is to be, while so much is said—a great deal of it just and sane—on each and every mode of instruction that it would be difficult to present in brief space a connected view of what are to be regarded as the essentials of method.

The general attitude of the Committee seems to be—while adopting the traditional method, make the text somewhat more prominent, and use all illustrative aids of history, archæology, art, museums, and libraries, in order to stimulate interest and widen the scope and appeal of the instruction. But the Committee has scarcely sufficiently grasped the importance of the time element throughout the whole range of the modern curriculum. Everything turns upon the application of “where time suffices”.

There are two general principles which we venture to think go some considerable way toward determining the place of Latin and Greek no less than of other subjects. One is, that educational gain, like other forms of profit, must be reckoned in relation to cost. An attainment may be bought at too high a price in time and energy. This is so, when, as regards the individual, something as good may be procured at less cost, or something better at equal cost. We are long past the time when there was no alternative to the Classics, when it was a choice of beginning Latin or getting no education at all. Classical teaching is chargeable with an enormous expenditure, and often waste, of time. In our days time never “suffices” to bestow a moment of it superfluously. There is no more vital condition of the Classics keeping their place than the reduction to the very minimum of their demand upon the time table already so overcrowded. The other principle is closely akin: the period of most fruitful and economical study of any subject whatever must be determined by the course of mental development. The principle has been grossly transgressed by the whole course and method of Latin teaching. The reform of this abuse is another requirement of the situation upon which much depends.

We are at one with the Committee in desiring a start in foreign languages not later than the age of eleven, preferably with good pupils about ten; but possibly for other than the Committee's reasons. The Committee finds that, on the whole but with marked exceptions, the balance inclines toward French as the first language. The question has, in Scotland at any rate, been already settled. To begin Latin at ten is educationally unsound, ruinously wasteful of time, and intellectually injurious. Latin is highly synthetic in character, unlike

the familiar structure of the mother tongue with its "of" "to" "from"; the substantives have endless varieties, the verbs have no pronouns, the subjunctive, if the pupil reach it, is a new and strange phenomenon. The memory is plastic enough up to twenty to retain all that it requires of grammatical forms, while the appropriate material at the age of ten to twelve for storing as well as exercising it is something very different. Are Burns and Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth and Stevenson, Milton, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Wootton and the rest of the glorious company less suitable than the Eton Latin grammar and Erasmus' *Colloquies*? Nor need the classical interest meantime suffer. This is the period at which to orient the pupil's mind toward classical study. Let him read the heroic and patriotic stories of Greece and Rome, let him con Kingsley's tales and memorize poems like *Horatius* and *Virginia*. Let him see representations of Greek vases, statues, buildings, Roman implements, standards, coins. Let him learn about ships and naval affairs from Troy to Actium. Let the inscriptions be a challenge to his curiosity. Let him feel that the ancient life has charms and examples and lessons for himself. In short, create in him an interest and something of a desire to know, and you will have predisposed him toward the studies and secured the first condition of success—an eager and intelligent pupil. The problem of English etymology may be utilized to make a similar appeal and to furnish an additional incentive. Thus the time will be usefully filled in till such stage of mental development has been reached, at thirteen or later, that the study of Latin may appropriately be begun. The apparent loss of a year or two at the outset will prove in reality an enormous gain in rate of progress, intelligibility of the study, and enthusiasm of the pupil; and will far more than compensate the initial delay. He is fortunate who, through happy accident or the unwonted wisdom of parents and teachers, has escaped the dreary drudgery, wasted effort and missed opportunity, so long associated with the daily drug of Latin grammar in his repugnant youth—

With the freshness wearing out before
My mind could relish what it might have sought,
If free to choose.

It will be a new idea to many that any one should *seek* to begin Latin!

The incidental gain in respect to French is one of the objects of the delay of Latin. French is not beyond the capacity of ordinary

children of ten or eleven. Two or three years of its study will have imparted knowledge of the language such that its subsequent demands upon time ought thereby to be greatly reduced. French provides a transition to Latin, for example, in the verb inflections, which renders the latter more intelligible. French is particularly useful as a test of linguistic capacity: pupils will be encouraged to proceed to Latin on the strength of their French record. French will, also, reinforce the etymological appeal already made by English and give an added motive for wishing to ascend to the fountain head of origins in Latin.

By the age of fifteen or a little later, Greek may be begun, and German either at the same time as an alternative, or, for classical pupils desiring it, a year later. The normal combinations of languages will thus be French, Latin, Greek; French, Latin, German: the exceptional, French alone, for pupils at the lower end of the scale; French, Latin, Greek, German, for a few at the upper end. Some boys and many girls will wish to specialize in French and German. As a rule, if they are good enough to be specialists in modern languages, they ought not to omit Latin, the study of which is quite compatible with the demands of their main languages. Adequate time must be reserved in the school programme for English with History, Mathematics, Science, and Drawing. The arrangement of the time table no doubt requires some skill, the more so, as one pupil may wish this group, and another that. The placing of languages *en échelon*, as described, reduces to manageable dimensions their demands on time at any one period of school life.

The Committee, it may be observed, accepts as the first of the objects of classical teaching that pupils should "understand and use" the classical languages. On the principle that the end regulates the means, exception must at once be taken to the words "and use". There will be general agreement that in the case of a living language, we wish by studying it—that is, for practical not philological purposes—to be enabled to read, converse, and correspond in this medium. If a language is no longer spoken—"dead" is an unhappy term—the main, possibly sole, object of its study is to read it, thereby to gain access to the literature and life of the nation whose it once was. Latin we practically never wish to "use" as a vehicle of thought. If we employ methods of teaching that point toward that object, they must be justifiable on some other ground. Grammar, syntax, composition, are all subsidiary to the

main objective—facility of comprehension with a view to access to the literature. Syntax is meaningless apart from a context, and the statement that it may advantageously be taught “on a basis of pure grammar, founded on the analysis of thought as such” is, in its apparent meaning, almost incredible. To teach syntax in any other way than as the principles underlying the forms and arrangement of words in a given text, a very concrete thing, seems a wholly mistaken, if not impossible, method.

Lastly, and in particular, classical teaching has for ages been obsessed by the bogey of composition. Perhaps it is a remnant of the practice of the Jesuits who had to prepare their pupils for the use of Latin by speech and pen, in pulpit and on platform, as the language of learning and debate. Writing, of course, makes the exact man, but the exactness will come all in due time. Two very pertinent facts seem habitually to be forgotten. First, even in the mother tongue, the child is not asked to write, i.e. “compose,” until, through long familiarity with the spoken word, he has accumulated a stock of vocabulary and construction, even some experience and fund of thought, on which to draw. Second, when he is asked to write, it is his own, not another’s, thoughts that he is required to express. In Latin this is all reversed. Reading and composition are made to proceed *pari passu*. The pupil is asked to express ideas not his own, sometimes not clearly understood, in an unfamiliar idiom, with a vocabulary of the most scanty description. It is a pure travesty, and inevitably futile. What wonder if a diligent youth latins “It is all over with the army,” *omne est super cum exercitu*? *Omne* and *exercitu* are indeed quite meritorious.

The value of composition in its time and place will not be underrated by anyone who knows what scholarship means: up to a certain point, it is necessary in verse no less than in prose. But the time is comparatively late, not in the initial stages; the amount comparatively small, not the hour-and-half exercises which make the Classics a weariness to the flesh even with the willingest of pupils. The higher Latin Composition is for the very few. All our classical pupils are not going to be college dons. We cordially agree with much of what the Committee urges in regard to the value of the higher composition, the rethinking, fusing, remoulding in Latin periodic structure, a piece of good narrative or a train of reasoning in English. But even so, we prefer the public orators, who are free to express their own thoughts in their own way, to the stately, often frigid,

renderings of Addison, Gibbon, or Macaulay, after the style of Livy or Tacitus. Much of the benefit might for the ordinary pupil be secured if more attention were bestowed upon translation. In rendering into idiomatic English, there is the same recasting and re-expression in a new idiom as in composition, with the important difference that the new form is one with which the pupil is already familiar, and the exercise such that he is asked to do only one thing at a time. It is more than enough to have to transmute and rearrange the thought, without the added difficulties of vocabulary and idiom. Translation is too often understood to be a loose acquaintance with the meaning, expressed in what is no better than lexicon English. If the same pains were bestowed in shaping, pruning, embellishing the English sentence and paragraph, it would be to much greater and more abiding profit, to greater insight into radical differences of structure and arrangement, not to say of the "lumps of experience" underlying single terms, than is meantime gained from collecting a cento of idiomatic phrases and dubbing it Latin prose. When pupils manifest a desire to employ Latin to express their own thoughts, they may be permitted and encouraged to do so. But they should not be forced: in education, "too soon" is as ominous as "too late".

By improved method and more intensive study from about the age of fourteen onward, the chances of the Classics in competition with other languages could be greatly improved. There is room for both series of studies, but only if the former largely abate their claims upon time. Those who are going to be specialists will not cause much difficulty. They can generally stand and walk alone. But the ordinary educated man (or woman) must, if possible, be led to regard Latin, at any rate, as an essential element in his course. The reduction of time, with which is involved the radical improvement of method, is the most pressing necessity of the case. It may be that the care of Greek will have to be assumed by the universities to a larger extent than hitherto. The schools are the seedplots, and every endeavour must be made to enable them to do their part. The most effectual agent being an enthusiastic teacher, graduates in Classics must be encouraged to take service as teachers. But if the worst come to the worst, the universities must take the lead in organizing the Hellenic forces. With them are to be associated the Training Colleges and Theological Colleges. The cult of Greek is

especially appropriate in an institution whose mission is to foster the liberal "Arts". Subjects not taught in the schools have to be begun in the university, and if Greek should be crowded out of the schools, there is no reason why it should be made an exception to this rule. The amount of time necessary to gain a working knowledge of the Classics has been greatly exaggerated. Good teaching will enable a student of the age of eighteen to twenty-two to acquire reasonable facility in Greek in three months, say, sixty-five hours of class instruction. By the end of six months, he will be able to make his way unaided, though it may be that he will still be unable, as required in a recent public examination, to describe a scene of purse snatching in "He struck him so as to prevent him from running away," or to instruct his friend in court etiquette, "Say nothing unless the king bids you speak". If Greek does not lay its spell upon the man who has enjoyed skilled and wise tuition in it for six months or, in the extreme instance, a year, there is nothing more to be said.

The Scottish members of the Committee were our own Principal, Sir George Adam Smith, and Professor Burnet of St. Andrews. If it may be presumed that the section dealing with Scotland is chiefly their work, we shall have no hesitation in congratulating them upon a succinct, straightforward statement of facts, and a definite line of policy, whose features can at once be grasped. Mention is deservedly made of the devoted labours of Professor Harrower in keeping the interests of Greek before the country, and in seeking to promote them both within and without the University. One would desire to put on record a like tribute to his distinguished predecessor, Sir William D. Geddes, whose lifelong services to the same cause were quite invaluable both in themselves and as a basis of subsequent effort; and in whose hands Greek became not only an instrument of scholarship but also the nucleus and core of a broad culture of mind and character.

The position of Greek in Scotland is more favourable than in England. It is taught in more than eighty schools, while other schools have competent teachers but no pupils in the subject. The regulations of the Scottish Education Department have indeed now made it imperative for all secondary schools to be prepared to teach Greek if pupils desire it. This is so far satisfactory; yet the Committee finds "that Greek does not get a fair chance in Scotland at the present time". The fault is in the conditions under which the schools have

to work. The simple fact is, Greek is being killed by the Leaving Certificate Examination. Entrance to the universities has since 1890 been regulated by the standard of the Leaving Certificate, which is alleged to be "exorbitantly high" for an entrance examination. Yet the standard is not really attained, for "much slovenly and inaccurate work is allowed to pass". Greek has suffered, and is being squeezed out. A more modest standard must be set up, and measures must be taken to ensure that it be really attained. The whole conception of a "Normal General Course" for the Leaving Certificate has, in the Committee's opinion, hopelessly broken down, and it would be preferable for the Department to publish a list of the alternative courses which it is willing to admit. The Universities Entrance Board and similar bodies could then decide which, for their own special purposes, they were prepared to recognize.

These proposals cannot here be discussed at length. Confessedly, Leaving Certificate, University Entrance, and Bursary Competition are in a very tangled and unsatisfactory state. But the main difficulty is generally thought to lie further back. The rigidity of the Intermediate Certificate "queers the pitch" and renders later adjustment impossible. That again leads back to the Qualifying Examination, which stands as a barrier to entrance to the intermediate stage of instruction. If the earlier stages were reformed, a good deal might be said in favour of a normal general course or courses. The alternative courses suggested by the Committee look much simpler than they would in practice prove. In number they would run into hundreds, and would probably be found quite impracticable to specify. But the whole position urgently needs clearing up: on that there is no difference of opinion. Of the Committee's recommendations, one advocates the prescription of definite books for the Leaving Certificate, with a wide choice among them; another, that Latin (or Greek) should be required for entrance to the Arts Faculty. For the latter proposal much may be said, but, as it has emanated from the Entrance Board, it has aroused considerable hostility.

The Report as a whole suggests one or two concluding reflections, based on the foregoing discussion. The Committee gives the impression of placing great reliance on machinery. It is true that the machine stands in need of extensive overhaul and repair. But rearrange examinations as you may, open up scholarships,

reconstitute courses of approved study, found new chairs: yet the root of the trouble has not been reached. A subject must eventually stand or fall by its intrinsic merits, that is, by the contribution it makes to life, as it has to be lived by a particular nation at a particular time; for ourselves, here and now. The Classics must not be subjected to unfair handicaps, they must have an equal opportunity with other subjects; but they can make no further claim. Their longevity is to some extent proof of their vitality, but it might also be used to prove that their dissolution is overdue and is imminent. The Renaissance managed by means of them to establish a system of culture which produced the man of affairs, the fine gentleman, the scholar, and the moralist. But "knowledges" have so increased and multiplied that, while more of the products of education are required, numerous alternative means of production have been devised, from which a selection may be made by each pupil. The change lies, not in the end, which is, in general feature, much the same in the twentieth century as it was in the sixteenth, but in the ways of attaining the end.

The question of questions is, Can the Classics still furnish one of the modes of culture suitable to our day. The answer is a distinct affirmative, at any rate for Latin, perhaps less pronounced and more limited for Greek. But this answer is subject to strict qualifications, most of which have incidentally appeared. First, as the Classics no longer come close enough to life to furnish a complete education, the man who knows Classics and nothing else sees awry and is out of touch with much of the civilization in which his lot is cast; they require supplementing. Then, the Classics must abate their claim upon time and effort, so as to leave room both for complementary and competing subjects; for this purpose their methods must be radically reformed. Again, the grammatical and other linguistic elements must be brought into due subordination to the main objective—literature, with what of history, art, religion, and cognate topics clusters round it. Further, the aim must be not merely to produce a select few, the scholars, essential though they be, but to diffuse the classical influence as widely as possible among ordinary students.

The Classics may pray to be saved from some of their professed friends. No greater disservice could be rendered than to bolster them up by untenable arguments—mental discipline, disinterestedness, and the like. In especial, the lessons of experience should

be laid to heart in regard to compulsion. Sooner or later the recoil comes with redoubled violence. Whatever it may have been in the days of the Inquisition, the only effective agent in our day is persuasion. It lies with classical students themselves to be the living evidence that their culture is at least equal to that gained in any other way. The world may be trusted to read the moral. By their fruits ye shall know them.

Rightly viewed and fully understood, ancient and modern, literary and scientific, as applied to educational disciplines, are not opposed but complementary terms. A man need not adopt an exclusive alternative, becoming either an impracticable theorist or a blatant materialist. Education, if it means anything, carries in it a sympathy wide enough to embrace knowledge, aspiration, and service in every field of human effort. The classic must regret that he knows so little of biology or chemistry; the physicist or the chemist, that he cannot appreciate a choral ode of Sophocles or interpret for himself the living oracles as they fell from the lips of prophets and apostles. He has gained but a poor entry into the secrets of wisdom who has had no vision of the boundless realms that lie beyond, into which his fellow labourers have been permitted to enter.

In an age that has witnessed such portents of physical force, and such triumphs of mechanical skill, the reminder is more than ever necessary that man's life is spiritual. It is not the least of the claims of the humanistic studies that they are, above all things, hostages for the spiritual and the ideal. The ancient Humanities, if they no longer stand alone, serve and always will serve to link us with the fellowship of the immortal past, to be a constant witness how bravely and nobly men could live even though ignorant of what is now known as science, though ready to see a nymph in every pool and to hear a god in every wind.

JOHN CLARKE.

P.S.—The Report of the English Committee, whose Chairman was Sir Henry Newbolt, has just appeared. Its conclusions must be collated with those of the three Committees whose Reports are before us. It is too late to attempt to embody them in an article already of somewhat excessive length. If initial impressions are to be trusted, the findings of the English Committee amply confirm what has been said above regarding the place and importance of the Mother Tongue.

J. C.

The Calendar.

I.

TO THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.



THE calendar at present in use in this country for civil purposes dates from 1582 A.D. though it was not adopted in Great Britain till 1751. It is the result of successive modifications of earlier calendars, it having been found necessary from time to time to make corrections. The present calendar has been the subject of criticism, and various suggestions have been made for its alteration, their object in general being to remove some of the more obvious defects ; for example, the inconvenience resulting from the fact that term days and other special days do not fall on the same day of the week or may coincide with other special days.

In order to examine the problem which the modification of the calendar presents, it is proposed in what follows to give some account of the different divisions of time used, to trace the history of the development of the calendar, to examine how far the problem involved can be regarded as solved, and to consider the simplest method of modifying it which will remove the more outstanding disadvantages.

It is convenient to begin by considering the divisions of time which are involved—the year, the month, the week, the day. Of these, the year, month and day are clearly related to natural phenomena, viz. the three most readily recognized periods marked by the motions of the celestial bodies : the solar year which is the period in which the seasons recur, the lunar month which is the period after which the phases of the moon recur, and the solar day which is the period of revolution of the earth about its axis, and which is marked by the alternation of light and darkness. These three constitute the natural divisions of time, the other divisions of time commonly used are conventional.

The true solar day at any time of the year is the period that elapses between two consecutive transits of the sun's centre across the same terrestrial meridian, but this period is not constant ; it varies from day to day although the difference in length between any two days is not great. This variation is due to two causes : the sun's apparent path among the fixed stars is not in a plane parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and the earth's orbit round the sun is not a circle but an ellipse of small eccentricity. As it is inconvenient to take account of the resulting small irregularity in the reckoning of time from day to day, a conventional day known as the mean solar day is used. The mean solar day is the interval between two successive transits of an imaginary sun supposed to move in the plane of the equator with the mean angular velocity of the true sun. The greatest value of the difference in time between the transit of the mean sun and that of the true sun is about sixteen-and-a-half minutes, and this occurs on the first day of November in each year. The part of the day which is reckoned as the beginning has varied in practice ; the present usage is that the astronomer's solar day is reckoned from noon to noon, while the civil day is reckoned from midnight to midnight. The division of the day into twenty-four hours, twelve morning hours being reckoned from midnight to noon, and twelve evening hours from noon to midnight, has been adopted from the Egyptians. This sub-division of the day was not used universally. The Greeks divided the day into two parts, the natural day and the natural night, each of these parts being subdivided into twelve hours. Except at the equinoxes the night hours differed in length from the day hours, and further, the length of the hours differed from day to day. The early Romans divided the day into three periods marked by sunrise, noon and sunset. In neither case was there a division of the day which enabled any part of it to be accurately fixed.

The most ancient method of equal sub-division of the hour is probably that which was used by the Chaldeans, viz. the division of the hour into one thousand and eighty equal parts. It is not possible to assign with certainty the grounds on which the numbers of sub-divisions of the day or hour have been chosen though they are probably connected with the duodecimal system, which again may be related to the number of months in a year.

The month is originally derived from the moon's period, although in most cases the period of time denoted by a month is not a true

lunation but some convenient subdivision of the year. There is little doubt but that the earlier calendars or methods of reckoning intervals of time greater than a day were lunar, and the importance of the moon to primitive man can be readily appreciated when regard is had to his conditions of life. The fact that at certain times the light of the moon is continuous with daylight coming immediately after it, while at other times there is an interval between the end of daylight and the beginning of moonlight, the moonlight lasting till day comes again, would inevitably lead to their arranging their longer expeditions to fit in with these phenomena. This would lead to the observation that the phases of the moon recurred regularly, that the interval between two consecutive identical phases was the same, and events would come to be identified as having happened during a particular phase of a former moon. A further step would be the recognition that the number of days in a moon was twenty-nine and a half. Reckoning by the periods of the moon was adequate in earlier times, but when the inhabitants of the temperate zones began to keep flocks, and later to cultivate the soil, the recurrence of the different seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter, became of primary importance to them, and the need for some method of reckoning time that would take account of this recurrence and its effect on their mode of life forced itself on them. As they were probably using a method of reckoning by moons, the problem they had to solve was to discover a method of reckoning time which would fit in with their existing method as nearly as possible and at the same time take account of the seasons. Since twelve lunations do not differ greatly from a year, the period of the recurrence of the seasons, the month was retained and the almost universal practice of reckoning twelve months to the year is due to this relation between a year and a lunation. The cumulative effect of the difference of eleven days and a fraction between the length of the year and the duration of twelve lunations is considerable in a few years and would make itself evident by the transfer of the seasons to a different time of the calendar year. Different methods of treatment of this difficulty have been devised and in some cases the attempt to reconcile reckoning by the moon's period with reckoning by the sun's period has been abandoned, the calendar in such cases being wholly regulated by the motion of the sun.

There is no general agreement between different calendars as to the number of days in a month but two distinct methods can be traced. One method, that used by the ancient Egyptians, is to make all the

months of the same length ; thirty days were reckoned to each month, and, in order to make up the year, five supplementary days were added at the end of each year. The other method is to distribute the extra number of days, i.e. the number by which the year exceeds 360, over the year so that the months are of different length as in our calendar.

The subdivision of the month into shorter periods, each consisting of a number of days, has been effected in different ways. The Greeks divided the month of thirty days into three decades of ten days each, and this method has the advantage that the number of the day or the name in the decade does not change from month to month, e.g. the fourteenth day of the month is always the fourth day of the second decade. This method has been used by other peoples ; for example, the new calendar of the French Republic at the beginning of the nineteenth century divided the month in this way. The Romans divided the month into three periods marked by the Calends, the Nones and the Ides, a particular day being identified by the number of days it came before the particular period, Nones, Ides or Calends.¹ As the number of days in the month of the Roman calendar was not the same for all the months, and the days of the months on which the Nones and the Ides fell were not the same in every month, the number of the day of the month had not an invariable relation to its number in the period of the month. It may be noticed that, in addition to these three periods, the Romans used another period more closely resembling the week ; this was an eight day period, marked in their calendar by the first eight letters of the alphabet, which repeat themselves in the same order. The seven day week was not introduced among the Romans till the time of the Emperor Theodosius. The origin of the seven day week cannot be definitely assigned, though it appears to have been used by most eastern peoples. The most widely accepted hypothesis as to its origin is that it is derived from the seven celestial bodies known to the ancients whose position in the heavens changed relatively to the other celestial bodies, the fixed stars ; these were the Sun, the Moon, and the five planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. It has also been suggested that the seven day week is derived from the phases of the moon, but the relation between the duration of a phase and the length of a week is not sufficiently close to make this probable. It is known that in the Astronomy of the Egyptians the order of the seven bodies known to them which move

¹ There is some evidence that originally the Calends denoted the new moon and the Ides the full moon.

relatively to the fixed stars was Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, the most distant being reckoned first. Each hour was consecrated to one of these seven bodies in the order named, and the day took its name from the body to which the first hour of that day belonged. Thus the first day of the week was Saturday, its first hour belonging to Saturn; as there are twenty-four hours in the day, the first hour of the second day belongs to the fourth body, that is, the Sun, the first hour of the third day belongs to the seventh body, that is the Moon, and so on, giving the days of the week in the order they still have. Saturday was made the last day of the week by the Hebrews after their exodus from Egypt.

The principal divisions of time to be used in a calendar being fixed, it is possible to state the problem presented by the making of a calendar. In its simplest form the problem is to distribute the days of the year equally among the twelve months, and to arrange that the beginning of the year shall always be as nearly as possible at the same distances from the solstices and equinoxes, to secure that the same days in different years shall recur at the same seasons. Now the solar astronomical year, which marks the recurrence of the seasons, being the period of the earth's revolution about the sun, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 49.62 seconds of mean solar time. The number 365 is not a multiple of twelve and therefore all the months cannot contain the same number of days if all the days of the year are to be included in the months, and further, as the solar year does not consist of an exact number of days, it is clear that the number of days in a year cannot be the same for all years if the beginning of the year is at constant distances from the solstices and equinoxes, for the civil year must begin at the same instant as the first day of the year, and the fraction by which the solar year exceeds 365 days cannot be taken account of until there is a sufficient number of them to make a whole day, and when there is this sufficient number an additional day must be added to the year. In our calendar the year contains 365 days except when the number denoting the year is a multiple of four when the year contains 366 days, unless the year is one that completes a century. When the number of the year that completes a century is a multiple of four it contains 365 days unless the number of the century it completes is a multiple of four when it contains 366 days. This calendar, as already stated above, has only been used since the middle of last century, and in order to understand how it took this form it is advisable to trace the history

of its development. In common with the calendars of all European nations it is derived from the Roman calendar. The origination of the Roman calendar is ascribed to Romulus, but there is no record of the method of reckoning time practised in that part of Italy previously, or of whether, as is likely, the calendar was borrowed with or without modification from some other people. The accounts of this calendar are not very precise but in it the year contained 304 days, distributed in unequal numbers over ten months. The first month was Martius, the second Aprilis, the third Maius, the fourth June; while the remaining months were denoted by their numbers in order counting from the beginning of the year, Quintilis, Sextilis and so on to the tenth or last month of the calendar. After a comparatively short experience it was found that this year of 304 days was too short and that to correct the discrepancy the civil year must begin before the solar year. Romulus is credited with revising the calendar, which he is said to have done by ordering the intercalation of two months in every year, but these months do not appear to have been inserted in the calendar nor to have been named.

The Roman calendar was modified by Numa who inserted two new months in the calendar, Januarius and Februarius and the year of Numa's calendar contains 354 days. It should be noticed that 354 days is the exact number of days in twelve lunations, which would appear to indicate that Numa's calendar was derived from some already existing method of reckoning by the moon. The beginning of the year was transferred to January, March being the second month and February the last. Somewhat later on, as an odd number was considered more lucky than an even one, an additional day was added, making the number of days in the year 355. The difference between the length of this year and the solar years is a fraction more than ten days, and to preserve the coincidence of the months with the seasons an additional month was intercalated every alternate year; these additional months containing twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately were inserted between the 23rd and 24th of February, and the regulation of the intercalary months was entrusted to the pontiffs.

Numa's calendar continued in use unchanged until 452 B.C. when the Decemviri changed the order of the months and placed February after January, and the order they made is the order we still retain. The fact that the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months in the calendar bear names that denote seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth is a

result of the changes made by Numa and the Decemviri. The months as arranged by the Decemviri had thirty days and twenty-nine days alternately, with the exception of January which had thirty-one days.

A period of four years in this calendar contained $4 \times 355 + 22 + 23 = 1465$ days, which made the average length of the year $366\frac{1}{4}$; and this is a fraction more than a day too much. There are some indications that an attempt to correct this error was made later by ordering that every third period of eight years should contain only three intercalary months of twenty-two days instead of the four intercalary months in the other two periods; and, as the four ordinary intercalary months contained ninety days, this arrangement would have the effect of reducing the number of days in the intercalary months of a complete period of twenty-four years by $90 - 66 = 24$ days and the average length of the year would be $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. The eight year period was borrowed from the Greeks, but it is doubtful whether the arrangement was ever carried out by the administrators of the calendar.

The regulation of the intercalations in the calendar was in the hands of the pontiffs and they appear to have abused their trust to serve different political ends. They would shorten or extend the period of a magistracy by intercalating a greater or less number of days than the proper number; postpone or precipitate an election in the same way; and the publicans or taxgatherers, to whom the collection of the revenues was farmed, would also benefit or suffer loss by the intercalation of a number of days greater or less than the proper number. The result of these abuses was that in the course of time the calendar fell into hopeless disorder: at the beginning of the Christian era the equinox of the calendar differed by no less than three months from its true position, and the winter months had been transferred to the summer.

H. M. MACDONALD.

(To be continued.)

“Ours” in the Great War.¹



THE Roll of Service of the Great War, which Miss Mabel Allardyce and her colleagues have mustered from the shadows with consummate care, is not merely an epic—pyrrhic, poignant, and pathetic—of the University of Aberdeen which it concerns in particular. It is a symbol of the travail that the universities in general suffered at the hands of the indiscriminating, brutal interrupters of their multitudinous and beneficent energies, for the war exacted from them a terrible toll of youth at its best, helped to lower the whole academic ideal, and crippled their immediate and prospective finances and potentialities generally.

Of course the universities did not stand alone in this tragic tribute: for the avowed purpose of the German begetters of the great tragedy was to obliterate the old distinctions between combatant and non-combatant: to make everybody in every country, even in the neutral countries, bow down to Mars; *contra vim Mortis non est medicamen in hortis*;

The lusty Lord, rejoicing in his pride
He draweth down: before the arméd Knight
With jingling bridle-rein he still doth ride:
He crosseth the strong Captain in the fight:
The Burgher grave he beckons from debate:
He hales the Abbot by his shaven pate,
Nor, for the Abbess waiting will delay:
E'en to the pyx the Priest he followeth,
Nor can the Leech his chilling finger stay.

These lines from Austin Dobson's "Dance of Death," dedicated as they were to Holbein, apply literally in every detail to the Hohenzollerns. But we are conscious of the swathes with which Mars litters the field far more in the case of the universities than of any other section of the community, for the university is our most clearly defined

¹ *University of Aberdeen Roll of Service in the Great War, 1914-1919.* Edited by Mabel Desborough Allardyce. Aberdeen University Press, 1921. 4to, pp. xi + 441 + [1].

unit of youth: and such a rare quality of youth—the hope of the Home, the glory of the Senate, the potential source of so much service to the State.

But if War had, indeed, become the "despots' Despot," the irony of it for the universities—and surely it was the grimmest of all the monstrous ironies of Armageddon—lay in this, that the universities of Germany, as part of the State, which was synonymous with the Sword, had been commandeered to formulate a new dogma of War, turning it into a Crusade for "Kultur". If the word does not quite connote our "Culture," it bears the impress of the academic mind, and as such it did incalculable damage to the whole university ideal, which was prostituted to supplement and extend the scope of strategy by supplying it with a knowledge of the sciences far more deadly than anything the mere soldier had ever dreamt of. In consequence, the Great War became the most calculatingly cruel war that the world has ever seen.

The professional German soldier, dull witted as he was, had been quick enough to see that the universities could be his greatest allies, not merely in the matter of supplying battalions of youth for the actual fight, but by indoctrinating youth at its most receptive period with a reasoned plea for battle. Speaking though he did in jest, our *olim civis*, Macgregor Rose, put his finger on the spot when he summed up the Kaiserly creed with the words "In times of Peace brebare for Wars". The German student "bребared" theoretically in the classroom, and practically in the old-fashioned duel and the ridiculously scarred cheek and jaw. His owlish (and ghoulish) mentors concentrated with characteristic thoroughness in all their lectures to keep the student, and through him the nation, well up to the mark, destroying all the veracities in order to give an air of validity to their utterly vicious dogma. The Professors of History, perverting facts, taught it as a national necessity—*Germania contra mundum*. The Doctors of Divinity fashioned the "higher criticism" to de-Christianize the Christian creed in favour of a fire-eating mythology, in which Wagner's Ring stood for the book of Exodus. But, worst of all, the Professors of Science turned the beneficent laboratory into the lethal chamber, distilling poison gases far more destructive than the "soon speeding gear" which the wretched apothecary of Mantua handed surreptitiously to Romeo. Never surely was there such a wholesale denial of our own motto—*Initium sapientiæ timor Domini*. As a result, the German universities, pursuing their remorseless passion for the syllogism,

however fallacious, even to its *reductio ad absurdum*, committed *felo de se* on an unexampled scale ; for everything in the Fatherland had to be *kolossal*.

Had the German universities immolated only themselves, we could have shrugged our shoulders ; but it was an essential part of their creed to immolate all other universities, denying them any of that sense of sanctuary which had previously been theirs. As with all mimicries, whether voluntary or enforced, the imposition of the German creed proved far more exigent for us than for its barbaric begetters. Not only were our students sent to the Front : but our old university men in the high offices of State were sent to the Rear, in favour of improvised administrators, who could not construe even "Adsum" and openly glorified in the fact. It almost looked as if the man in the street, in his bewildered search for safety, was determined to make them the vicarious victims of a vengeance on the academic ideal which Germany had prostituted. Except for a tendency to reactionary politics, put forward rather timidly in the name of historic impartiality, our professors and graduates had not lent themselves to the worship of any war gods. But that was of no avail, for some of the best of them in office were ruthlessly "scuppered," so that of the five men who signed the Peace on our behalf, only two had ever been at a university, and only one at a public school : while, incidentally, not one was wholly an Englishman, although 4,000,000 men from the geographical area called England had joined the colours.

I am not pleading that the universities represent the end of all wisdom : but the "new model" had hardly the beginning of it, and to-day we are suffering acutely from a lack of knowledge and vision in the higher direction of State, involving endless experiments in problems which our ancestors solved long ago : wasting our time on questionings, which so far from being obstinate, can be answered by an old edition of Hadyn's "Dictionary of Dates," or a superannuated Mulhall.

If the State has suffered, the universities have suffered even more. During hostilities they not only lost their students, but the teaching team was turned astray, having to exchange the Class-room for the Government Office, only to find that their knowledge of the conduct of former wars and previous treaties of peace was, as often as not, ignored by people who had not even learned how to learn.

Nor does it end there, for the rising generation of students, who were in knickerbockers or short frocks when the war broke out, find

themselves faced with increased fees in consequence of it: while the spread of our knowledge has been made enormously difficult, and in cases impossible, by the exorbitant price of paper and print. In short, while Cambridge University gave us Mr. Scott Oliver's "Ordeal by Battle"—which is now littering the fourpenny boxes—a boy from a board school could reply with some such Roland as "Battle as Boom-crang".

The irony of it, which is very obvious, and inevitable on reflective retrospection, is a part of the present: but the poignancy of it belongs to the deadly years when the battle was still in progress, and as such, under a merciful dispensation, it is apt to fade into the light of common day, when it is very difficult to recapture our emotions. Indeed, during the course of the war itself I constantly tried to reconstruct my own youth, by wondering how when "the sough o' war gaed through the land," I would have faced the necessity of exchanging my scarlet gown for a khaki tunic—even although I was an enthusiastic volunteer. Still more, I used to wonder how my immediate family, accustomed to the long spell of peace, and with a regular-soldier tradition too far behind them to have any active influence, would have contemplated the call up.

I remember the old traditional attitude of the north to soldiering, typified by the geographical aloofness of the Barracks on the Castle Hill, and summed up with humour by Mr. R. J. MacLennan in his amusing book "In Yon Toon," when Miss Macpherson informed Mrs. Simpson in the Shiprow milk shop about the "terrible thing" Mrs. Thomson's loon had done in "jinin' the sojers". I remember half a dozen students who enlisted in my time—one of them, an ex-trooper of the Blues, came to me the other day as an out-of-work docker in indescribable khaki rags—and how they all were regarded as having committed social suicide. I know that the call of 1914 was answered in a time of compelling emotion, and that many of the students had been partly acclimatized by service in the 4th Gordons. But even then I am lost in admiration of the selfless spirit which these lads displayed from the very first; and still more I marvel at the quiet courage displayed by their people, who had not the incentive of active excitement to carry them along, but had to sit quietly in their little towns or lonely glens, watching and waiting like the old cottar woman whom Charles Murray has pictured as "greetin' at her shank aleen".

I shall never forget seeing one train load off from Aberdeen: the mothers did not dare to "greet" until the train steamed out and they

could cross the ugly bridge in Guild Street on their way home in the lamplless night. The Donside farmer who suppressed his emotion in describing a heavy British defeat as an "akward" affair was true to the same inarticulate or, at any rate, grimly reticent type. But the reticence had often to be paid for quietly: confirming what I have heard Bairnsfather often say, that for every man killed in the field of battle, some one faded away at home out of sheer anxiety and grief.

It has not, of course, been Miss Allardyce's business to deal with the irony, or to picture the pathos of the period. The irony must remain a weapon—and there never can be too many weapons—in the armoury of those who, in Mr. Belloc's phrase on another occasion, mean by all the gods of scorn to rub the moral in, and to prevent any future relapse into barbarism. What Miss Allardyce and her colleagues have done has been to build up with quiet, unemotional, cumulative effect the story of the great sacrifice in the terms of the little life stories of the lads who were standing joyously at the threshold of life in 1914-1919. And it has been a fitting task for a woman to undertake—for Miss Allardyce has had the assistance of Miss H. Ogilvie, Miss N. Wilson, Miss Bisset, Miss A. Christie, Miss Cook, and "others"—not only because the most famous of our northern units, the Gordon Highlanders, was raised by a woman, the intrepid Jane Maxwell, but because women played a more active part in the Great War than Bellona herself ever anticipated. But before that two notable contributions to northern military literature were made by women, for the military history of Perthshire has been done by the present Duchess of Atholl, and the warlike achievements of the family of Gordon were traced by Mrs. Skelton, in what has become the rarest of all the publications of the New Spalding Club. Having, in the course of annotating an interleaved copy of that remarkable book with the names of 628 officers named Gordon in the war, had to penetrate the unparalleled, and sometimes unnecessary, secretiveness of War Office data, I can testify to the extraordinary difficulties that have faced Miss Allardyce and her colleagues in mustering the inspiring Roll Call—"luminous with names of those who might have found some other path to greatness," as Lieut. William Hamilton, M.G.C., said in a fine phrase most fittingly selected as a motto to the Roll. But, if it has been difficult to trace the records of service, however briefly, it has been infinitely more difficult to collect the 335 portraits for the fuller biographies of the 341 who fell. That task

would be formidable even for the editor of an illustrated newspaper with all a big organization at his command. In passing, I may note that one of the six missing portraits could not be extracted from a father who has spent his life in writing biographies of other people, including seven hundred to the *D.N.B.* He simply would not answer the makers of the Roll.

The Roll is divided into five main sections as follows :—

- (1) (pp. 1-110). The 341 men who were killed or died, arranged chronologically : with 335 portraits.
- (2) (pp. 111-429). The Roll of Service, of 2852 names, arranged alphabetically : those who died being referred back to the first section.
- (3) (pp. 431-439). The work of the Staff.
- (4) (p. 440). The civilian prisoners of war, seven in number.
- (4) (p. 441). Orders, decorations, medals, etc., totalling 1066, and including 51 D.S.O.'s : 190 M.C.'s : 501 mentions in dispatches : and 93 foreign honours.

It is, however, very difficult to convey any adequate idea of the real content of the Roll, which is by far the best thing of the kind I have yet seen. If there is one criticism to be made it is in the lack of a comprehensive preface, analysing and evaluating the services rendered by “Ours”. It is, of course, a very different sort of “Ours” from the usual interpretation of the term, for, although the initial unit of the University was D Company of the 4th Gordon Highlanders, “Ours” was represented not only in scores of different regiments but in every branch of the services—on sea, on land, and in the air ; in the Forces of the Dominions beyond the seas ; and even in the French Army. I only wish I had the time to make a broad summary of the multitude of facts marshalled with such meticulous method. But even then it would need different types of mind to do this thoroughly, for every reader will come to the Roll with different preconceptions, and rise from it with different conclusions. I can only indicate some broad generalizations that suggest themselves.

The Roll is a unique contribution to the history of the University, taking its place in that long series of quartos mainly inspired by Mr. P. J. Anderson, whose infective enthusiasm has commandeered a succession of workers to write the records of Alma Mater. With the eye of a true journalist—though I cannot imagine him ever picturing himself in the terms of the Fourth Estate—he has seized every opportunity of

evaluating the University, starting with his own laborious *Fasti* of both the old Universities. While I was still a student, he seized a Rectorial election to induce me to write a little history of the office of the Rectors in general. The Quater-centenary afforded him a still more spacious opportunity, beginning with the serialized sketches of the University written by Dr. Rait and myself, to be followed by five volumes, running into thousands of pages, and produced by a team of experts, including the late Colonel Johnston, without whose "Roll of Graduates 1860-1900" the personalia in this REVIEW could hardly be set forth. Latest, but probably not last of all, he has turned the Great War to his purpose: hence the Roll of Service.

But the Roll has a wider import: it forms a magnificent contribution to the biographical history of the North of Scotland as a whole. That is the most unexpected, and not least ironic result of all the enemy's horrible miscalculations, for he worked entirely on the suppression of the individual. War to him was a colossal effort of masses of men manœuvred like a machine. The State was everything: the individual citizen less than a cipher. But it was individuality that really won the war: the small nation like Serbia, and the small man, asserted their right to live, if only in memory, for never have the fighters in any of our wars been so widely commemorated. Up and down the whole countryside, graven in granite, or preserved in print, are thousands of names which not only add to the pride of the present generation, but afford a *Who's Who* on an unparalleled scale for the historian. It was very different in the past, for even with the comparatively small number of men who fought at Waterloo, it is almost impossible even to name the rank and file, as I found to my cost in an attempt to re-muster the men of the 92nd who faced Napoleon. In the bad old days the soldier was soon forgotten, turned adrift on demobilisation, often without a pension, for the army, officered by dukes and manned by dockers—and they have many simple affinities—was practically a caste of hereditary fighters, who were taken very much for granted, with the instinct to "carry on" independent of any notice of the general public.

But the Great War turned most of that public into helpers and servers of one kind or another, or eager watchers on events: and the general public therefore cannot forget, so that the poorest private is now being commemorated, while the Supermen who were going to rule everybody are being execrated for failing in what they should

never have attempted, the German Superman in particular occupying his uneasy leisure in writing apologia, while the so-called “mob,” once the creatures of his so-called Will, contemptuously watches him at work from the area railings. There could be no greater symbol of all this than the beatification of the Unknown Soldier, who has captured the imagination of all the peoples involved in a way that has amazed even the most cynical. Fortunately, our national temperament—more especially the pure Englishman’s, which is all for the conservation of nervous energy—serves to keep us free from the risk of regarding the memorials of our dead as incentives to vengeance.

Again, Miss Allardyce’s book serves to round off the history of the naval and military contribution of the North of Scotland to the safety of the nation which was sketched in the New Spalding Club history of Territorial Soldiering between 1759 and 1814. That is no mere hobby of the antiquarian: it is essentially a practical matter of to-day, for it is only by treating defence as an integral part of local government that we shall ever be able to solve the problem satisfactorily. I only wish Miss Allardyce could have given us an account, however brief, of the military training of the University since the days of the creation of the Battery, of which I was once an inadequate gunner.

The Roll, however, connotes an energy far beyond the immediate shire, and serves to show us how severely the north generally has suffered. Our “corner” has long been the greatest exporter of men in the whole kingdom, a fact due to several causes, notably a high level of general education, a climate difficult to conquer, and an extraordinary energy and spirit of enterprise. And, while that is true of the countryside as a whole, it is even truer of the University, which is essentially an exporter of talent: so that our part of the country suffered from every angle. It is significant of this that Dr. Thomas Peppé Fraser, the very first University man to fall, was killed in the first month of the war, while serving against the Germans in Togoland, and he was buried at the age of thirty-four at Mora, in Northern Nigeria. The last to fall was Captain Robert Scott Cumming, who succumbed at Basra on 14 March, 1921, to an illness contracted through exposure on the battlefield.

One of the many forms of analysing the Roll might be given in the terms of the first man to fall in certain specific categories, thus :—

1st Student—Pte. J. O. Cruickshank, 4th Gordons; k. 15 April, 1915.

1st Graduate—Dr. Thomas Peppé Fraser (as above).

1st Naval Officer—Surg. W. M. Mearns; torpedoed 1 January, 1915.

1st Regular Soldier—Major A. K. Robb, Durham L.I.; died of wounds, 20 September, 1914.

1st Flyingman—2nd Lieut. E. G. W. Bisset; died of wounds, 7 January, 1917.

1st Non-Comm.—L.-Corpl. E. Watt, Seaforths; died of wounds, 22 March, 1915.

1st in Australian Army—Pte. A. T. Fowlie; k. 16 June, 1915.

1st in Canadian Army—Pte. W. Gray; k. 23 April, 1915.

1st in French Army—Corp. R. A. Dieterlen; missing, 25 September, 1915.

1st in New Zealand Army—Serg. R. Maitland; k. 29 August, 1918.

1st in S. African Army—Pte. W. M. Reid, died of wounds, 3 January, 1917.

1st Professor's Son—Lieut. L. N. G. Ramsay, 3rd Gordons; k. 21 March, 1915.

The most poignant kind of analysis of the Roll, however, centres on the men each of us knew personally. I have been too long away from Alma Mater to know them, for most of them belonged to the younger generation. But not even a youngster did finer work than my old class-mate, "Joe" Milne, who left his large practice in Aberdeen for France one April morning in 1915 at the age of forty-seven, and after the most heroic and inspiring service, which brought him the D.S.O., fell near Ypres on 22 February, 1917. When the order came for men of his age to leave the actual firing line for a post at the base, Milne felt so dismayed that he got my brother to go specially to Sir Alfred Keogh for permission to remain at the front among his beloved men, with whom he had played and suffered with a spirit as high as the youngest subaltern displayed.

I also recall that bright happy spirit, John Keith Forbes, a brilliant member of a fascinating family. The last time I saw him was in the autumn of 1913 when I encountered him, knapsack a'back, turning his face like Richepin's Ragged Robin, to what sun there was in that bleak No Man's Land, the Cabrach. It was with a very different knapsack that he turned his face to Flanders, to fall at Hooge on the terrible 25th of September, 1915; but I am sure he went down as joyously as when James Grant—who himself joined up at the age of fifty—and I saw him breasting the bleak uplands of the Buck. Among the 2852 men—graduates, alumni, and students—remustered by Miss Allardyce, there must for those who knew them be many such memories. If any of us had known them all, our hearts would have surely broken.

But in whatever category we may compute the Roll, it serves from cover to cover to assure us that the University, in war-born phraseology which might have disturbed Dr. Bain, "did its bit". She gave us, to use a variant on Henry James's great pæan on France in the Fight—

“a view of her nature and her mind, in which, laying down almost every advantage, every art and every appeal that we have generally known her by, she took on energies, forms of collective sincerity, silent eloquence and selected example that were fresh revelations”; and after bleeding at every pore, she has never in all her history stood “so completely erect”.

We can never forget our debt of gratitude to the men and boys in this great Roll, for as the Principal, in a deeply understanding foreword, asks—“What do we not owe them?” And we owe much to Miss Allardyce, who has set forth their claims to that gratitude with such loving care. It is a perfect mine of memories, a model of how such work should be done. It represents a world of patient work, which no one who has not tried it can have any conception of. But to Miss Allardyce—who by the way had three brothers of her own in the services—it has been “an honour and a privilege” to do it. It is equally an honour and a privilege for every one of us to possess ourselves of this record of the Great Sacrifice, which had to be made amid long drawn agonies, and many unseen tears, but which eventually achieved what it set out to accomplish.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Laudatio Funebri—Old Style.

*Hic sita est Anymone Marci optima et pulcherrima
lanifica pia pudica frugi casta domiseda.*

C. I. L., vi, 11602.

Here lies Rob Allan's bonny Bell,
A tenty dame,
That span her 'oo', an' said her prayers,
An' bade at hame.

W. M. CALDER.

The Aberdonian Abroad.¹—I.



THE Aberdonian—including in that term the man of the shire as well as him of the city—the Aberdonian is ubiquitous. He is to be found nearly everywhere—often occupying a distinctive position, conspicuous in the field of business or the arena of administration, or prominent in public service of some kind or other. This Aberdonian of the wider world, too, wherever he goes, generally carries with him the characteristics which we are fond of reckoning essentially Aberdonian—physical stamina, grit and grip, power of hard work and endurance, intellectual keenness and perception, mental capacity and resource.²

I.

THE UBIQUITY OF THE ABERDONIAN.

The wandering nature of the Aberdonian was piquantly revealed in the following advertisement which appeared in the local newspapers a little over a year ago:—

“David Ronald, who left Marywell Street, Aberdeen, 1867, to join the ship ‘Golden Sheaf’ at London, and sailed from there bound for Buenos Aires. He left at that port, and is desirous to hear of any of his relations. Any communication to be sent to Captain Buchan, Coupar Angus.”

What may we not conjure up from this ingenuous advertisement?—the romance of travel, adventures in foreign lands, the acquisition of fortune, perhaps also its loss, and with its loss the loss of friends, and, finally, that curious innate disposition to revert in old age to one’s relatives and one’s early associations. It would be interesting to know what was the result of this truly pathetic appeal.

Other instances of the wandering Aberdonian are to be constantly found in the same source. Quite recently, an advertisement appeared requesting information regarding descendants or relatives of James and Alexander Cock, who left Aberdeen early in the ‘Sixties and were engaged in the tea trade at Shanghai and died there; and the Aberdonian abroad figures frequently—

¹ Lecture delivered to the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, 18 November, 1920.

² Lord Meston, in a recent speech, referring to the special qualities of the Aberdeen graduate abroad which contributed to his success, added to his physical endurance and intellectual industry—(1) the habit of suffering fools, “if not altogether gladly, at least decorously”; (2) the real democratic spirit inculcated at Aberdeen—“no nonsense, no snobishness, but taking things at their face value”; and (3) in spite of that real democracy of mind, “a great gift of reverence and respect for the real good things of life” (See *REVIEW*, viii, 163).

one might almost say continuously—in the news columns. The attention thus paid to sons of the city and the shire located in foreign parts is sometimes ridiculed by outsiders as petty and parochial, but the spirit which dictates it is nevertheless commendable as the manifestation of a very proper sense of provincial pride and of continuous interest in the careers of former townsmen. A few samples of this laudable newspaper work, noted within the past twelve months, may be cited. Mention was made of the deaths of George Barrack, a native of Aberdeen, who was one of the pioneers of gold mining in Alaska; George Johnstone, born at Moreseat, Cruden, one of the early sugar planters in Natal, latterly engaged in gold mining at Johannesburg; and John Nicol, C.M.G., born at Ramstone, Monymusk, a prominent builder and contractor in Durban, and at one time Mayor of the city. Even the deaths of people at home serve to show how widely spread their children become. A recent notice of the death of Mr. Alexander Rae, Burnbank, Tippetty, Logie-Buchan, informed us that one son had an engineering business in New Zealand, a second was a warehouseman in the United States, and a third was chief inspector of the Anglo-South American Bank, Buenos Aires.

Nearly every churchyard in the country testifies to the world-wide dispersion of country folk. I have in my mind's eye a tombstone in the old Walla Kirkyard at Glass—that of the family of a former minister of the parish. One son, a doctor in the East India Company's service, died at sea between Suez and Bombay. Another, a surgeon in the Bombay Army, died near Murzee, on the Indus. A third was a member of the Legislative Council, Cape Coast Castle, and died at Lisbon. A fourth was in the Civil Service of Victoria, Australia.

Their graves are sever'd far and wide,
By mount, and stream, and sea.

Similar examples could be readily multiplied by an analysis of Mr. John A. Henderson's valuable book on "Aberdeenshire Epitaphs."

"Next to the Germans," says Viscount Bryce, in his work on "South America," "the most ubiquitous people in the world are the Aberdonians," adding that, accordingly, he was not surprised to meet one at Oruro, in the highlands of Bolivia, some 12,000 feet above sea level, in the person of the principal doctor of the place,¹ with whom he had a talk "about our friends on the banks of the far-distant Dee." The Principal has a delightful story that, at the conclusion of one of his addresses in the course of his "objects of the war" mission in the United States, a voice from the gallery rang out—"Weel deen, Aiberdeen!" The late Mr. Alexander Mackie told me that, in the course of his lecturing tour in Canada, in almost every city and town he visited he had to hold an informal reception at the end of his lecture to exchange greetings with self-expatriated Aberdonians who rushed up to welcome him. Fully twenty years earlier, and long before emigration to Canada became the common thing it is to-day, a brother of mine, while engaged on an irrigation enterprise in an uncultivated and little-peopled region of the Dominion, discovered in the occupant of a rude "shack" a woman who had attended the Porthill Sunday School and still treasured the hymn-book she got there. On another occasion, while transacting some business in a bank office in a little town practically in "the wilds," his attention was arrested by

¹ Presumably, Dr. James R. Smith (M.A., 1892; M.B., 1896).

the accent of the clerk serving him, and he instantly exclaimed—"You come from Buchan!" The youth admitted the soft impeachment.¹

A journalist friend of mine, while touring in Australia, visited a public park in Brisbane and got into conversation with one of the gardeners, and discovered that he hailed from Aberdeen. Another journalist friend was for several years a reporter in Kobe, Japan, and on my suggesting that he had probably encountered Aberdonians in Japan, he wrote me:—

"Yes, in Kobe alone, with a 'foreign' (European and American) community of about 500 men, women, and children, there were in my time five or six grown-up Aberdonians, two of them at least settled there, and both since dead. One was Alexander C. Sim, a brother of George Sim, the naturalist. I knew him quite well. I think it would be right to say that he was the leading athlete of Japan for quite twenty years or so. He had a chemist's shop in Kobe, and died in 1900 or 1901; and he is probably the only 'foreigner' who has a memorial in Japan outside a cemetery. It was put up to him on the Kobe recreation ground, symbolizing his quite catholic enthusiasm for outdoor sports. In my time, his day was over, but he was still a big man at the recurring sports events.

"I have an idea that a notable Aberdeen graduate settled in Japan was one Murdoch, who while I was there published quite a considerable history of Medieval Japan. I rather think he was a sort of professor in Tokyo, and had adopted, as I understood, a completely Japanese mode of life—including a Japanese wife, I think—a somewhat pale shadow, perhaps, of the celebrated Lafcadio Hearn. When I was at Kobe, we used to hear of him as dwelling away somewhere in the Japanese hinterland—quite lost to the customs and conventions of his own countrymen."

The person thus alluded to is, I believe, Mr. James Murdoch, who graduated at Aberdeen University in 1879, and is the author of what I have seen described as a "great" "History of Japan," the third volume of which was published in 1911. Only a few days ago, an Aberdeen lady lent me two interesting works—the life of a botanist explorer in Hawaii and the journal of another explorer written 128 years ago. They were compiled and published by her brother, Mr. W. F. Wilson, one of three sons of the late Mr. George Washington Wilson, the well-known photographer, who are now settled in the Hawaiian Islands.²

¹ Quite recently my brother wrote me that in the Legislative Chamber at Edmonton, Alberta, he was introduced to Mr. Alexander Ross, a leading Labour member. "You come from Aberdeen?" my brother guessed. "Aye, frae Gartly!" was the rather surprising answer.

² The Aberdeen papers of 30 August, 1921, contained reports of a "Mutch Picnic" held on 6 August at the shore of Mr. David Mutch, Mt. Herbert, Prince Edward Island, Canada. It was a "grand re-union" of the descendants of Alexander Mutch, who emigrated from Aberdeenshire over 150 years ago. There were 75 Mutches present, besides 50 or more people descended maternally from Alexander Mutch; and a paper on Alexander Mutch, the progenitor of the Mutches of Prince Edward Island, was read by Mr. J. Robert Mutch, of Mt. Herbert, a great-great-grandson. Alexander Mutch and his brother John enlisted in the British army in the American revolutionary war; they were in the same regiment, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. John is supposed to have been killed in the battle, but Alexander survived the campaign and in 1786 he emigrated to Prince Edward Island.

I may be pardoned adding a personal experience of my own in illustration of this ubiquity of the Aberdonian.

On my first visit to Colorado, now many years ago, I made a railway journey with my brother to one of the passes through the Rocky Mountains. We alighted at a junction called Salida, about 6 o'clock in the evening, intending to join a return train at 9. We arranged to order supper at 8, and in the interval to have a walk through the town—a very small town then, mostly of frame (or wooden) houses; when I last saw it, it had grown immensely. The hotel entered from the station platform, the hotel office being a sort of lounge for railway passengers waiting for trains. You have to register at all American hotels, even the humblest, and even for a single meal, and I duly entered my name, giving my address, of course, as Aberdeen. When we returned from our walk, the office clerk informed us that in the interval inquiry had been made for the gentleman from Aberdeen. We could only surmise that some one belonging to Aberdeen on a passing train, having to wait for a little time, had been scanning the hotel register—a very common practice in a country where inquisitiveness is a universal trait—and, noticing my address, had, not unnaturally, been desirous of greeting a fellow-Aberdonian. In the circumstances, the greeting, had it been given, could only have been of the nature of "Hail and Farewell". The incident strongly impressed me at the time, being in its way so reminiscent of Longfellow's lines :—

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing;
Only a signal shown, and a distant voice in the darkness.
So, on the ocean of life, we pass and speak one another;
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and silence.

II.

WHENCE THIS UBIQUITY?

Whence this ubiquity of the Aberdonian—this evident propensity to travel and to settle and work in other lands? I am not to maintain that he has a monopoly of the wandering spirit—it is to a large degree characteristic of "Moray loons" as well, and Scotsmen generally, whatever the county of their origin, have ever been roamers. But the propensity is very conspicuously marked in the case of the Aberdonian, and its existence presents a problem which is somewhat difficult of solution. Probably, the tendency of the Aberdonian to seek a career abroad is in large measure attributable, like the development of his special characteristics, to his environment. John Hill Burton, in his "Scot Abroad," suggested that granite and east wind had a good deal to do with the making of some noted Aberdeenshire men. The theory, of course, is that the rearing of men under harsh and unpromising circumstances—a rigorous climate, lack of adequate means, absolute or comparative poverty—develops energy, trains character, and stimulates ambition, the ambition to rise above one's surroundings and carve out a career of distinction. An easy deduction is that, in the circumscribed area of a small provincial town, the "lad o' pairs" can only find elsewhere an outlet for his energy and abilities—for his ambition, if you will. Possibly this does not quite solve our psychological puzzle. Perhaps something should be allowed—in past generations, and particularly in our own—for the restlessness of youth, its impatience under home restrictions, its desire for individual and

independent life. I am content, however, to accept the theory in a general way, and would point out how signally its soundness was demonstrated in the case of the late Sir William MacGregor, one of the most distinguished of Colonial Governors. He was a native of Towie, the son of a farm labourer, and educated himself by a severe struggle. He spent forty years in the Colonial service, first as a doctor, then as an administrator, and he became successively Governor of New Guinea, of Lagos, of Newfoundland, and of Queensland. Professor Reid sketched his life—which was fruitful in labours for the many communities he served—in the *ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW*,¹ and he concluded his article with the following noticeable appreciation of Sir William MacGregor by “a great surgeon who knew him well from his student days” :—

“He was a great block of rough, unhewn granite, but recognized to be of sterling character and possessed of excellent, indeed unusual, ability, although I am sure no one could have predicted then that he would rise to the great position he ultimately occupied in the service of his country. As iron sharpeneth iron, so his intercourse with all sorts of men in so many parts of the Empire, hewed and polished his roughness of manner, until he became the polite and courteous man of later life. But even that did not remove all his angles. He maintained to the last an independent reticence and a stubborn opinionativeness, which were the result no doubt of a life which had fought its own way through a hard fight to a position of great eminence. I am sure, that if there had been a Carnegie Trust in his day, and all his fees had been paid for him, he would never have been the Governor of Newfoundland and Queensland. To bear loneliness and poverty in youth and to despise them and struggle on in spite of them, is to get an original impetus, which no obstacles in after years can wholly withstand. To the man who has conquered such initial difficulties, anything seems to be possible.”

My purpose at present, however, is not to discuss how the Aberdonian is made or why he goes abroad, but, accepting the fact that he does go abroad, to see what he makes of himself. Such a survey of the Aberdonian abroad can be only of a very general and limited nature, with rather scrappy results. The work to be properly done would require to be undertaken by a Commission of local experts, whose labours and researches might be prolonged for years. But as the outcome of some desultory reading and a little observation, I have gathered a few notes which may warrant me in essaying this paper, though, in preparing it, I have made the lamentable discovery that the reading might have been more extensive and the notes much fuller.

III.

THE ABERDONIAN AS A TRADER.

The wandering Aberdonian first presents himself to us, naturally, as a trader with foreign countries. Aberdeen has been associated with foreign trading from quite an early date, and though few details of this early foreign trade can now be gleaned, numerous allusions in the municipal records indicate that the commercial intercourse of the town with other towns overseas

¹ Vol. VII, 1-14.

was of no insignificant dimensions, considering the times. It is certain, at any rate, that by the fifteenth century, and possibly long before, trading relations had been established between Aberdeen and Flanders, Denmark, and ports in the Baltic. Like other towns on the east coast of Scotland, Aberdeen, by its situation and its proximity to the mainland of Europe, was favourably placed for the establishment and development of such relations. The trading seems at first to have been conducted solely by Flemings, but it was not long before Aberdonians were found enterprising enough to take part in it. As early as 1449 the trade with Flanders must have assumed respectable dimensions, for in that year the Aberdeen magistrates ordained that every merchant sending goods to Bruges should contribute to the repair of the parish church of St. Nicholas, the contribution or levy being in fixed proportions on the goods shipped—4 groats (a groat being fourpence) for every sack of wool, 4 groats for every parcel of skins, 1 groat for every barrel (of kippered fish or pork), and 1 groat for every "dacre" of hides. Seven years later, in 1456, mention is made in the Town Council records of the appointment of Lawrence Pomstrat as "host and receiver" of Scotsmen at Flushing—a certain indication that Aberdeen merchants were in the way of trading at that port.¹

From an early period, too, Aberdeen enjoyed with other east coast towns the privilege of dealing with the "Staple" port in the Netherlands. The Staple, which originated in the fifteenth century, was an organization for conducting Scottish commerce with the Netherlands by which the merchants in royal burghs secured a monopoly in foreign trading, to the exclusion of "unfree burghs" and "unfreemen". The organization was controlled and directed by the Convention of Royal Burghs, and for about 300 years and down even to the eighteenth century, a great deal of the Scottish foreign trade was conducted through the agency of the Staple. Bruges and Middelburg were in turn the staple or market port, and both these towns, and Antwerp as well, competed for the Scottish trade; and Aberdeen had dealings with all three. The staple was ultimately transferred to Campvere and business was concentrated there. With Campvere Aberdeen had for many years exceedingly close and intimate business relations; "the merchants of Aberdeen," it has been said, "long boasted that they were the most faithful frequenters of Campvere." Aberdeen men even settled in the town and several of them, "members of burghess families—Skenes, Gordons, Gregorys, Lumsdens, and Allardeses—held from time to time, or in continuous succession, the coveted and lucrative office of factor to the Staple," while Sir Alexander Cumming of Culter acted as Conservator for a brief period in 1709. The staple trade consisted principally of the export from Scotland of hides, wool, and salted fish, and the import of wine, spiceries, and corn; later, cloth was added to the exports. Aberdeen eventually came to do a large business in the export of pickled pork to Campvere, where an extensive market for it was found, particularly for the victualling of Danish ships.²

The foreign trade of Aberdeen in early days was by no means confined to the Low Countries, however. The political alliance which so long subsisted between Scotland and France had its complement in a commercial intercourse which, if not so distinctive, contributed none the less to the maintenance of

¹ "Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1398-1570," Spalding Club.

² See "The Scottish Staple at Veere," by John Davidson and Alexander Gray, 1909.

friendly relations between the people of the two countries. A large trade was carried on between Scottish and French ports, the commodities exchanged being much the same as those already specified; and in this trade Aberdeen actively participated, vessels plying between it and Bordeaux and Rochelle. But a much more special feature of Aberdeen's foreign trade was that conducted with Baltic ports, particularly with Danzig and Königsberg. The Baltic trade, like that with the Low Countries, also dates from a very early period, for there is a record in 1487 of a communication sent by the Aberdeen magistrates to Danzig deploring the fact that ships of that town sailed to more remote parts of Scotland—Dundee and Leith, to wit. Nearly a century later, in 1566, a special duty was imposed on all goods from Danzig for the expense of "the great light on the gable of St. Ninian's Chapel" on the Castle Hill, which had become part of the equipment of the port of Aberdeen. The Baltic trade speedily developed, becoming so extensive that in the course of the sixteenth century it was reckoned almost as important as the trade with the Low Countries. It is evident that by this time the foreign trade of the town had come to be relatively of considerable importance, for as late as 1583 Aberdeen occupied the third place among the Scottish burghs in respect of the amount of export duties imposed, being exceeded only by Edinburgh and Dundee. Conspicuous among the exports to Danzig were lambskins, one Aberdeen merchant (according to Alexander Skene's "Succinct Survey," published in 1685) exporting as many as 30,000 in one year. Stockings and other knitted woollen goods were also exported.

In the seventeenth century the bulk of the internal trade in Poland—which then bordered on the Baltic, Danzig being indeed a Polish town—was conducted by Scottish merchants, prominent among whom were men from Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. These Scottish traders were practically packmen or pedlars travelling through the country—"whilk is a trade to which our native subjects of Scotland are specially addicted," as King James is made to say in "The Fortunes of Nigel"—the wares they disposed of including tin utensils, woollen cloth, and "linen kerchiefs". They kept, besides, small shops in the towns and had booths at the fairs, at which they sold scissors, knives, and other iron goods, and also cloths. As John Hill Burton puts it—"The Scot discovered in the seventeenth century a good investment for his skill, sagacity, and endurance in Poland, Russia, and other territories occupied by tribes inapt at business and affairs". Or, as a modern writer phrases it—"Nothing could be wider than the difference between the plodding, matter-of-fact temperaments of the Chalmers, Davidsons, Tamsens, Thors, Gerns, and Rosses, and the people they came to live with, people who despised trade, and kept their rich, corn-bearing country by the strength of their swords alone."¹ The opportunities thus afforded were eagerly seized by adventurous Aberdonians whose prospects of engaging in trade or in any way "getting on" at home were doubtless very limited, and numbers of them not only prosecuted general trade in Poland, but, as in the similar case of Campvere, settled in Danzig.² They were generally successful, and not a few of them amassed fortunes, and, returning to their native country, purchased estates in Aberdeenshire and became the founders of leading families in the city and county.

¹ Miss Beatrice Baskerville in "The Scots in Poland," ed. by A. Francis Steuart, Scottish History Society, 1915.

² See lists of Scotsmen who became burghesses of Danzig and other documents in "The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia," by Th. A. Fischer, 1903.

A conspicuous example was Robert Gordon, who, however, remaining a bachelor, instead of raising a family founded a hospital for boys, leaving the money he accumulated as a merchant in Danzig for the establishment and maintenance of Robert Gordon's Hospital (now College). "Leslies and Farquhars, sons and other relatives of the Covenanter Provosts," says Mr. William Watt, in his history of the county, "with Chalmerses, Couttses, Burnetts and Barclays, Mores, Blacks and Abercrombies, are among the other Aberdeenshire names connected with the trade in Poland." "Numbers of Aberdonians and other Scotsmen," he adds, "were settled at Cracow, Posen, Kulm, Thorn, Plock, Lipno, and all centres of population." So considerable, indeed, became the Aberdeen "colony" in Poland that in 1699 the Principal and Regents of Marischal College addressed to them a special "Supplication" for donations towards the rebuilding of the College—an appeal which produced fairly gratifying results. A document preserved in the University archives gives the names of fifty-four Aberdonians resident in Königsberg and twenty-one in Warsaw who contributed.¹ Some of the Aberdeen merchants who settled in Poland also founded families there, and the personal names of these families still survive, though commonly in modified form. John Johnston, an eminent Polish naturalist, was descended from an Aberdeenshire merchant at Danzig.

The development of trade with the West Indies in the beginning of the eighteenth century opened a new field of enterprise of which Aberdeen took advantage. A street in the harbour quarter still bears the name of Sugar-house Lane, reminiscent of the time when sugar was directly imported into the city; and many men belonging to both city and county were connected with the West Indies as merchants and planters or as medical practitioners and clergymen. "It is surprising," says Mr. Watt, "how many landed estates in Aberdeenshire and the adjacent counties were purchased by means of fortunes acquired in the trade of the West Indies." In particular, members of the numerous Gordon families in Aberdeenshire owned many of the plantations and were identified with the colonization of the islands. Details are given in a brochure on "The Making of the West Indies: The Gordons as Colonists," by Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch. He mentions, for instance, James Gordon, laird of Knockespock (died 1768), who owned several estates in the West Indies, to which he went out as a young man; Robert Gordon, Governor of Berbice (died 1814), a younger son of Robert Gordon of Hallhead, in Leochel-Cushnie, and grandfather of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet; and several Gordons of less pretentious ancestry, who simply "hailed from Aberdeen".

IV.

THE ABERDONIAN AS WANDERING SCHOLAR.

The foreign trade of Aberdeen to-day is not the outstanding feature of the city's commercial life it once was. It has been cynically said of Aberdeen in these latter days that it has only two articles of export—granite and brains: the cynic, to be accurate, ought to have added—in pre-war times at least—

¹ See "Records of Marischal College and University," ed. by P. J. Anderson; New Spalding Club, I., 357-60.

herrings, while perhaps he would be obliged to cancel the allusion to granite, seeing that Aberdeen has now taken to importing it. Undoubtedly, however, there is—and always has been—a considerable trade in the export of brains: Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire scholars are sent abroad in every direction. Those who have read John Buchan's delightful story, "Prester John," may remember that the hero (a southern Scot), on his voyage to South Africa, discovered a man on board the ship who "turned out to be a Mr. Wardlaw from Aberdeen, who was going out [to a place in the far north of the Transvaal] to be a schoolmaster. He was a man of good education, who had taken a University degree, and had taught for some years as an under-master in a school in his native town. But the east winds had damaged his lungs, and he had been glad to take the chance of a poorly-paid country school in the veld." At a critical moment in one of the thrilling adventures of the hero, Wardlaw sends him by a Kaffir a message in Latin, "which was not a bad cipher," the hero says. "Wardlaw's message," he continues, "gave me information of tremendous value. I repented that I had ever underrated the schoolmaster's sense. *He did not come out of Aberdeen for nothing.*" The incident may be purely fanciful, of course, but none the less we must feel flattered by the compliment paid to us Aberdonians. At any rate, fanciful or not, the allusion to Wardlaw is illustrative of the wandering tendencies of our scholars as well as of our traders.

In the early days of learning, many an Aberdeen youth became a peripatetic or wandering scholar, ultimately finding his vocation in the schools and colleges of Europe, and, by his teaching and his published works, exercising considerable influence in the creation of the culture of the Continent. Dr. Joseph Robertson, in his "Book of Bon-Accord," and Mr. William Watt in his "County History," have given us accounts of the more outstanding of these scholars, and these accounts have been largely supplemented in recent years, particularly by Mr. Kellas Johnstone in the article on "The Aberdeen University Educator" which he contributed to the Quatercentenary volume of "Studies in the History of the University of Aberdeen," and by Mr. William Keith Leask in the introduction he furnished to the third of the New Spalding Club's volumes on "Musa Latina Aberdonensis".¹ Mr. Leask asserts emphatically—and I am not in the least disposed to dissent—that "The output of Aberdonians abroad, the result of two Universities in a little town on the North Sea, is nothing other than a phenomenon, to be best felt by those who can trace and estimate it in detail". I cannot do better than cite a few of the more illustrious names mentioned in these two works, with the accompanying particulars of their achievements.

The earliest of our local wandering scholars of whom there is record was Peter Davidson, Peter the Scot, one of "three learned men" called from Germany to inaugurate the studies in the University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479; he was born either in the town or in the diocese of Aberdeen.

The first Aberdonian to see a book of his own in print was James Liddell, a Professor in Paris, who published, about 1493, a guide to the

¹ See also Mr. Leask's article on "The Bibliography of Aberdeen" in the last number of the Review (viii, 219).

literary disputations upon appointed theses which formed part of the academic course of the period.

Gilbert Crab, a member of the family whose name is linked with the Crabstone and Craibstone Street, was Regent of the Burgundian College at Paris somewhere about 1503; his works, along with those of Liddell, "form the earliest known bibliographical items in the annals of Aberdeen".

Alexander Scot, a graduate of King's College, settled at Carpentras, near Avignon, and practised as advocate and judge (died 1615); his greatest work was a famous annotated edition of the "Commentaries of Cujas," a great French lawyer, "which is still used as a book of reference and quoted authoritatively by French lawyers."

James Cadenhead (died 1679) was Professor of Logic at Padua, in Italy.

Alexander Anderson—a cousin of the famous "Davie do a' thing"—located in Paris in the early part of the seventeenth century, was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time.

The wandering scholar, however, was not always a professor or preceptor, a writer of books, a disseminator of learning and culture. The Continent was visited by men studying medicine, mainly because instruction in medicine was then purely scholastic and was bound up with the course in arts and philosophy. Thus many of the eminent Aberdeen doctors of the olden times gained a reputation abroad before settling down to practice in their native city. Here, again, we can only glance at a few of our distinguished doctors who flourished in the seventeenth century.

Dr. William Barclay, who restored the Well of Spa and proclaimed its healing powers in a well-known local work, "Callirhoe, or the Nymph of Aberdene Resuscitat" (first published 1615), spent many years at Louvain and Paris.

Dr. Duncan Liddell of Pitmedden (1561-1613), who left that estate and 6000 merks to found the Mathematical Chair in Marischal College, along with several bursaries and prizes, was first physician to the Court of Brunswick and the chief support of the medical school of the University of Helmstadt.

His pupil, Gilbert Jack, a professor at Leyden, wrote "Institutiones Medicæ," which, published at Leyden, in 1624, was long held in repute on the Continent.

Dr. Thomas Forbes was Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, 1658-62.

Dr. James Cargill studied at Basle and became a botanist of repute, his name being given to a genus of plants, the *Cargillia*; he was the founder of the Cargill bursaries at Marischal College.

Another notable botanist was Dr. Robert Morison (1620-83), a native of Aberdeen and a graduate of Marischal College. A zealous Royalist, he was obliged to take refuge in France, and was appointed by the Duke of Orleans Keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Blois. After the Restoration he became Professor of Botany at Oxford. The plants named *Morisonia* were called after him.

William Davidson, a graduate of Aberdeen, was the first Professor of Chemistry at Paris (1647-51), and was also Director of the Jardin des Plantes. He was subsequently physician to the King of Poland.

Several of our early "mediciners," by the way, gained distinction at the Court of England, which we may perhaps reckon as "abroad" in those days. Arthur Johnston, the celebrated Latin poet, was Physician-in-Ordinary to Charles I. Sir Alexander Fraser of Durris was one of Charles II.'s physicians: he was wont to compare the air of Durris to that of Windsor, considered the finest in England. And Dr. Thomas Burnet is said to have been physician to Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne in turn, which is just possible, as only fifty-three years separated the reign of the first of these monarchs from that of the last of them.

To proceed further with the enumeration of the list of distinguished wandering scholars associated with Aberdeen would be to unduly prolong this paper. "It is a remarkable list," says Mr. Keith Leask, "and is probably unequalled by that of any other city in Scotland at the time. Every European country, with the exception of Turkey, has been familiar with the Aberdeen Wanderer." He goes on to show how these scholars were spread all over Europe, and concludes by saying—"These names are but a few out of the crowds of wandering scholars, the remarkable output of the little city by the Don and Dee, who garrisoned the Protestant colleges of France and the German universities round the Baltic."

The shire, as will have been seen, contributed its quota as well as the city. The Buchan district in particular has a notable contingent of its own, as was properly recalled by the late Dr. James Middleton of Peterhead in an article contributed by him to "The Book of Buchan". I may cite two or three of the wandering scholars mentioned by him.

First and foremost comes Thomas Dempster, born in 1579 at Cleftbog, son of the laird of Muiresk. "We find him," says Dr. Middleton, "drifting across the Continent as pupil, professor, tutor; in Belgium, in France, in Spain, in Italy." He was for three years Professor of Civil Law in the University of Pisa, and afterwards Professor of the humanities at Bologna: he had knighthood conferred on him by Pope Urban VIII.

James Cheyne, son of the laird of Arnage, taught philosophy at St. Barbe in Paris, and was afterwards Rector of the Scots College at Douay.

George Con or Conn, of the family of Con of Auchry, near Turriff, was educated at Douay, at the Scots College at Paris, and at Rome. A Catholic, he filled several important ecclesiastical positions, and was selected to be papal agent at Queen Henrietta's English Court in 1636.

John Johnstone, one of the group of Latin poets belonging to Aberdeenshire who flourished in the sixteenth century, was a native of Crimond. He made the usual pilgrimage of the Continental Universities and is found at Helmstadt and Geneva. He subsequently became the colleague of Andrew Melville at St. Andrews and ably assisted Melville in his resistance to King James's efforts to introduce Episcopacy.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

Ter-Centenary of the Birth of New Scotland.



AT Annapolis Royal on 31 August, in presence of a distinguished assemblage, three bronze tablets were unveiled commemorative of the granting of the charter of Nova Scotia three hundred years ago, of the establishment of English Common Law in Canada two hundred years ago, and of the arrival in Annapolis one hundred years ago of Thomas Chandler Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), the celebrated jurist and author. These symbolised the three-fold dowry of Race, Law, and Literature, which Nova Scotia gave to Canada. Greetings were read from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and the Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft.

A paper on the "Charter of New Scotland, 1621," by a graduate of Glasgow, Colonel Alexander Fraser, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., is contained in the Official Report of the proceedings, copies of which may be obtained on application to L. M. Fortier, Esq., President, Historical Association, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. Dr. J. Murray Clark of Toronto delivered an address upon the relations between the Dominion of Virginia and the Dominion of Canada in which he reviewed the coming of the common law of England to "The English Nation of Virginia," so called by Sir Walter Raleigh in dedicating the colony to his beloved Queen Elizabeth. We take the following report of Dr. Clark's address from the Toronto "Globe" of 1 September.

From Virginia, he explained, the Dominion received its heritage of justice, in the form of the common law which now ruled in all of Canada, except Quebec, and in all the United States of America, except Louisiana. He here pointed out that, in spite of the fact that the statute books of the United States had been loaded at the rate of 62,000 enactments within five years, more than 90 per cent. of the important disputes in that country had been decided by the principles of common law.

In 1721, he said, Governor Richard Philipps, in announcing the form of government to be observed in the Province, said that he had been directed to make the laws of Virginia the rule and pattern for the Government until such time as the Government should be settled according to the laws of Great Britain. Those laws had been brought to Virginia by settlers, among whom were many who had aided in defeating the Spanish Armada, who, with the "sure heritage" of British precedent to go upon, had developed during the century that followed the sound, safe and sane laws upon which almost all Canadian jurisprudence was later to be founded.

Dr. Clark emphasised the fact that common law developed by reason of natural evolution, based upon the needs of the people, and was akin to the inexorable laws of nature, whereas statute law more than often defeated the very ends for which it was enacted, citing in one instance the laws designed to

lower rates of interest, which, he said, in every case had worked out directly opposite. At the same time Dr. Clark did not underestimate the value of statute law, when enacted by those who possessed a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the subject to which the legislation was directed.

"The common law," he reminded his hearers, "is founded upon liberty, justice and truth, which are mighty and will prevail."

In leading up to an attack upon radical Socialism and Communism, Dr. Clark quoted Lord Bryce's words: "The two safeguards upon which democracy must rely are law and opinion". He then went on to show that whenever and wherever Communism had been tried it had resulted in starvation. He quoted from the words of one of the Communists who wrote of the Socialistic trials in the early days of Virginia and said: "The most honest men among them would hardly take soe much true paines in a weeke as now for themselves they will doe in a day; neither cared they for the increase, presuming that howsoever the harvest prospered the generall store must maintain them so that wee reaped not so much corne from the labours of thirtie as three or foure doe provide for themselves."

Thus, because profit was an absolutely essential attribute of property, the elimination of profit meant the destruction of property. It was, therefore, plain that if the elimination of profit destroyed property it also destroyed liberty and all true freedom, because no man was really free who was denied the right to acquire, hold and enjoy, private property.

To illustrate his point Dr. Clark referred to the ancient classics and touched upon experiments in Communism through the centuries up to the establishment of the Soviet system in Russia.

Reviews.

MISCELLANIES : LITERARY AND HISTORICAL. By Lord Rosebery. 2 vols.
Pp. viii + 372 and vi + 347. London : Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.
3os. net.

"ONE of the rarest of all combinations," says Lord Rosebery in an address now incorporated in these volumes, "is that of a bookish statesman who is at the same time a man of practical business and affairs." His lordship is himself a remarkable instance of this rare combination. As a Minister, he was distinguished for his grasp of public affairs, but he was none the less a man of literary leanings, with a wide knowledge of books and their authors and a happy faculty of ready reference and apt illustration. An orator in the political arena, he was equally effective in other branches of public speaking, and in his day he was unmatched for the felicity and charm of his platform addresses on themes outside the range of politics. Many of those addresses and of Lord Rosebery's occasional writings were informative in a high degree, all of them were interesting ; and it is well to have them collected in these two volumes. The gathering of them together is the work of Mr. John Buchan, Lord Rosebery having at last consented, on the repeated importunity of Mr. Buchan, to the republication of his miscellanies, "he himself standing aside in benevolent neutrality" ; and the collection will be widely welcomed by Lord Rosebery's admirers and by many others as a fine memorial of a cultured statesman, a literary critic of distinction, and, last but not least, a patriotic and enthusiastic Scot.

The first volume is devoted to "Appreciations". Lord Rosebery in his hey-day was in great demand as an "occasional orator"—one who could be relied upon to deliver an appropriate address on the unveiling of a statue or other memorial to one of our great departed, or on a centenary or other anniversary ; and here we have tributes to men so different in character and in their careers as Cromwell, Burke, Dr. Johnson, Burns, Dr. Chalmers, Thackeray, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury. With them may be associated Nelson, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Cecil Rhodes, tributes to whom figure in the second volume under the general classification of "Vignettes". Appreciations of men so diversified as those just named, even by one so skilled in the art as Lord Rosebery, are necessarily unequal. Perhaps the least satisfying is that on Cromwell, which is too much occupied with the discussion of whether the Protector was or was not a hypocrite. The fullest and most satisfactory appreciation, to our mind, is that of Johnson, in the course of which we have this interesting personal revelation : "I, speaking from experience, can say that in sickness, when all other books have failed, when Dickens, Thackeray, Walter Scott, and other magicians have been useless to distract, Boswell's book is the only one which could engage and detain the languid attention of an invalid". Frank criticism of some of the *illustrissimi* otherwise

extolled is not wanting. For instance, Lord Rosebery confesses that Stevenson's "The Master of Ballantrae," powerful as it is, has never been a favourite of his, because the story is so utterly repulsive—"the conflict of a scoundrel against a maniac narrated by a coward"; and he dwells on certain defects and blemishes in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and "Esmond," in condemnation of which, however, nearly all critics now concur. His lordship, by the way, enunciates a canon of criticism, not quite sound perhaps, but which will comfort many people disturbed by the higher "ethics of criticism" propounded by some modern writers—"One likes what one likes, and one dislikes what one dislikes". Grouped in the Appreciations we have also memoirs of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Randolph Churchill, which have been already published in book form. Here, perhaps, Lord Rosebery is at his best, due probably to the subjects belonging to the political sphere, in which Lord Rosebery occupied such a distinctive place, and also, in the case of Lord Randolph Churchill, to a personal knowledge founded on intimate friendship. The estimates of the two statesmen are just and discriminating, and they are combined with much sagacious reflection on sundry constitutional questions, such as the working of the Cabinet and the position and functions of the Prime Minister. Hardly anything has been better said of Lord Randolph's incessant attacks on Mr. Gladstone than Lord Rosebery's comparison of them to "an audacious light-weight sparring up to a recognised champion".

Lord Rosebery has had an experience which is surely unique. He has been Lord Rector of all the four Scottish Universities and is now Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; he has, as he himself phrases it, "lived many rectorial lives". His four Rectorial addresses and his address as Chancellor of Glasgow University occupy a very large part of the second volume of the "Miscellanies". Although Lord Rosebery declares that "The most dismal moment that can occur in a man's life is the moment when he is about to deliver a Rectorial address," his own efforts go far to negative the presumptive corollary that they must form dismal reading. These addresses really constitute, in some respects, the most important and the most inspiring sections of Lord Rosebery's literary output, dealing, as they do for the greater part, with various features of Scottish history and character, and containing fervid appeals to the youth of the country. The undergraduates of Aberdeen were the first to honour Lord Rosebery, electing him Lord Rector in 1878, when he was only thirty-one years of age. His address, delivered in 1880, dwelt on the importance of the University teaching of history, especially of Scottish history, and deplored the fact that in all our Scottish Universities there was then no provision for the teaching of Scottish history—a defect, however, which has been largely remedied since. The Edinburgh address (1882) dealt with "The Patriotism of a Scot," and was an argument for the preservation of the distinctive national character; the truest patriotism of every Scot, he maintained, was to be capable and reliable. Much the same idea—the service rendered to one's country in faithfully following one's profession—underlay the Glasgow address (1900), although its subject, "Questions of Empire," was of much wider range. The St. Andrews address (1911) was delivered on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that University, and was, almost of necessity, influenced and coloured by the anniversary note. It bears the allusive title of "The Struldbrug" (borrowed from "Gulliver's Travels") and depicts in a very graphic manner the course of Scottish history which the first Lord Rector in 1411 would have

witnessed had he been a Struldbrug and had lived down through the centuries. Seldom, indeed, have the picturesque episodes in Scottish history and the transformations that have taken place in the condition of the people been so brilliantly summarised as in many passages in this admirable address, an address which will bear more than one reading. In his address as Chancellor of Glasgow University (1908), Lord Rosebery reverted to the theme of "The Formation of Scottish Character," pleading strenuously for the cultivation of the Scottish characteristic of self-reliance, which he contended was the heart of Scottish independence and Scottish success. These various addresses are supplemented, in a sense, by one on "The Union of England and Scotland" delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, and another on "The Service of the State" delivered to the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University. All these addresses contain many eloquent passages, but, for a specimen, we content ourselves with a few sentences from the Aberdeen address, which are as pertinent to-day as when delivered forty years ago:—

Let me point out one more inducement to the study I advocate. You are in the city perhaps most calculated to give an interest to the study of those times, for surely no place ever suffered so much for its prominence. From the time that the Covenanted Commissioners refused to drink the cup of *Bon Accord*, and were followed by Montrose with an army which slaughtered the dogs which had been made the innocent instruments of satire, this unhappy city was compelled to undergo as many outward changes of complaisance as the Vicar of Bray or Bobbing John of Mar. In those days the greatest seat of learning in Scotland, it was the fate of Aberdeen, as of Leipsic, to learn that a famous and hospitable University is no protection against siege or outrage. Your well-sacked city, surviving the successive onslaughts of Malignants and Covenanters and impartial Highlanders, remains a noble monument of the stirring and perilous past of our country.

Around you learning spreads her various wares; you have but to pick and choose. You are the generation that holds for the present the succession to the long roll of famous men who have adorned this University. They have handed to you the light; it is for you to transmit it. The vestal lamp of knowledge may flicker, but it never dies; even in the darkest hours of dormant civilisation, it found loving hands to cherish and to tend it. To you that lamp has been given by those who have watched over it in these ancient colleges. I hope and believe it will not wax duller in your hands, but rather that you will show forth its radiance in whatever part of the world you may be called upon to wield that influence which every educated man must exercise.

A HUNDRED YEARS IN THE HIGHLANDS. By Osgood Hanbury Mackenzie, of Inverewe. London: Edward Arnold. Pp. xvi + 272. 16s. net.

MR. MACKENZIE of Inverewe is a son of Sir Francis Mackenzie, the 5th Baronet of Gairloch, Ross-shire, and uncle therefore of Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie, the present baronet. He is seventy-nine years of age, and has lived all his life practically at Gairloch or on the neighbouring property of Inverewe, which was bought for him in 1862. His own reminiscences carry him back to the middle of last century, and with them he has combined the reminiscences of his uncle, Dr. John Mackenzie, from whom he inherited ten manuscript volumes of "Highland Memories," covering the period 1803 to 1830. The result is a delightful volume, abounding in charming pictures of life in the Highlands in the old days. Gairloch is depicted for us as a veritable Arcadia. Dr. John Mackenzie maintained that the seasons seemed more "seasonable" and the summers far hotter than in his later days; for months in summer men wore nankeen jackets and trousers. Peaches and nectarines grew in the gardens, in the open air; honey was obtained for nothing from wild-bees' nests. Game of all kinds abounded; deer forests and exorbitant rents did not exist—the author started his life as a regular sportsman at the

early age of thirteen, his mother hiring for him an outlying sheep farm of something like 7000 or 8000 acres for £10 per annum! The only drawback was that there were no roads. When the family made their annual migrations to and from Gairloch, the larger tenants had to provide several days' labour by men and horses for the journey. Dr. Mackenzie wrote—"My eyes and ears quite deceived me if those called out on these migration duties did not consider it real good fun, considering the amount of food and drink which was always at their command". The old clan feeling of attachment and devotion to the chief subsisted; certain families served the lairds generation after generation. There was little or no schooling, but character was developed without education. Gaelic was the common language. The author was taught Gaelic as well as English, and says he and his daughter speak Gaelic to each other as often as they do English. He is very much—as is perhaps not unnatural—a eulogist of the olden times, and many modern features of life and manners in the Highlands he heartily dislikes.

I quite agree with my grandfather and father that Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, do not by any means produce the best men as Highland proprietors; such training just turns them into regular Sassenachs! It is surely better that a Highlander should be something a little different from an Englishman. When they are sent to English schools as small boys of eight or nine years old, and their education is continued in the south, they lose all their individuality. They may be very good, but they have nothing Highland about them except the bits of tartan they sport, which were probably manufactured in the south and their kilts tailored in London! . . . Why should the present chiefs and lairds call themselves Highland if they can't speak a word of the language of their people and country? Then, again, many of the lairds are so unpatriotic as to have forsaken the Church of their forefathers. Instead of worshipping with their tenantry and their servants in the Presbyterian Church in their neighbourhood, they motor great distances to some chapel where they can find very ritualistic services and probably hear only a very poor sermon.

Much of the volume is devoted to sport—accounts of deer-stalking, fishing, hunting for birds' eggs, etc.; but there are interesting chapters on the crofters and agriculture, on old-time communions and funerals, smuggling and sheep-stealing, and local superstitions. One chapter is of particular interest, for it gives the results of the author's experiments in arboriculture at Inverewe. Altogether, the work is highly attractive for its delineations of social conditions that have vanished, probably without the possibility of being recalled.

BALMORAL IN FORMER TIMES: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By the Rev. John Stirton, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.). Forfar: W. Shepherd. Pp. 57.

BALMORAL, as the Highland home of the Sovereign, has naturally an interest for most people. Apart, however, from the royal occupation, which dates only from 1848, Balmoral has quite an interesting history, and in this little volume, Mr. Stirton, the minister of Crathie, presents that history in consecutive form. He is not unfamiliar with the kind of work involved, being the author of an account of the parish of Glamis, where he was formerly minister, and he has in a sense a special qualification for dealing with Balmoral, as the last of the Balmoral Farquharsons was married to his cousin, Captain Archibald Chisholm of Glassburn, Strathglass. Mr. Stirton has executed his task with taste and discrimination, for the early history of Balmoral is vague and uncertain, and he has produced an account which practically comprises all the ascertainable facts.

Balmoral was originally a part of the earldom of Mar, and a curious thing

about it is that, long before the Victorian possession, it was Crown property. The earldom was appropriated by James I. in 1435, on the death of Earl Alexander of Harlaw renown, and it was administered on behalf of the sovereign until 1565, when it was granted to John, Lord Erskine. Balmoral itself seems to have been tenanted and subsequently owned by Gordons, and in a valuation of lands in 1635 there is mention of Balmoral "pertaining to" James Gordon, but who this James Gordon was cannot be determined. Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in his account of the Gordons of Abergeldie in the first volume of "The House of Gordon," incidentally threw out a suggestion—merely by way of a query—that James might have been the youngest (the sixth) son of Alexander Gordon, the fourth laird of Abergeldie; but, "on the other hand," says Mr. Stirton, "there is equal reason to believe that he was the descendant of a Gordon of Abergeldie of a former generation," but the reason for this belief is not stated. Anyhow, Balmoral did not long remain in the hands of the Gordons, and by the middle of the seventeenth century the Farquharsons of Inverey had become the proprietors, and that by the process, not uncommon in olden days, of acquiring a wadset of the lands. Gradually a family of Farquharsons of Balmoral was established, and it is somewhat striking, in view at least of the ultimate destination of the property, that the Farquharsons of Balmoral were Jacobites. William Farquharson, who may be reckoned the first of Balmoral, took part in the campaigns of the Marquis of Montrose. His successor, his younger son Charles, fought at Killiecrankie; and Charles's successor, his nephew James, was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Mar in the 1715 rising and also took part in the '45—he was known as "Balmoral the Brave". The family of Farquharsons of Balmoral became extinct, and Balmoral reverted to the Farquharsons of Inverey and then to the Farquharsons of Auchendryne, one of whom sold Balmoral to the second Earl Fife in 1798. The story of the connection of the present royal family with Balmoral is too well known to require recapitulation.

It was almost inevitable that the Farquharsons of Balmoral should figure most prominently in Mr. Stirton's historical survey. More is known of them for one thing, and, besides, their characters and careers and vicissitudes furnish many picturesque incidents, which Mr. Stirton has drawn upon to good purpose. He has added interesting particulars regarding other members of the great Farquharson family, weaving into his story fascinating details of some "Prince Charlie" relics; and the charm of his delightful little work is very considerably enhanced by the admirable reproductions of portraits of sundry Farquharsons of note now in Clova House, Aberdeenshire.

THE PHYSICAL GEOLOGY OF THE DON BASIN. By Alexander Bremner, M.A., D.Sc. (Publications of the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society; Aberdeen University Studies, No. 83). Aberdeen: The University Press. Pp. viii + 129. 6s. net.

THIS monograph may be regarded in a sense as the complement of that on "The Physical Geology of the Dee Valley," by Dr. Bremner, which was published by the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society nine years ago. It is gratifying, at any rate, to have the geological features of our two principal river valleys so methodically and meticulously mapped out and delineated as has been done by such an accomplished scientist, and it is safe to say that the reputation which Dr. Bremner earned by his work on the Dee will be enhanced by this work on the Don. The later work follows very much

the lines adopted in the earlier, the subject being treated in several chapters, such as the Age and Origin of the River, the Glaciation of the Don Basin, River Terraces, etc. Dr. Bremner's exposition is invariably lucid, informative, and authoritative, while on occasion he does not hesitate to dissent from some current geological theories or hypotheses. Thus, pointing out that the course of the Don is first north-east and then, broadly speaking, east, he challenges the theory which represents the whole drainage system of the British area as having originated on a peneplain tilted to the south-east. On other points he differs sometimes from recognised "authorities," but never without furnishing reasonable ground for his own opinion. Dr. Bremner's investigation of the Don and its life history is exceedingly exhaustive and at the same time exact, and it discloses some highly interesting features. In the origin of the river, for instance, we find a remarkable illustration of the phenomenon of "river capture". The Avon, eating its way back by erosion and solution along limestone and soft black schist, "pirated" twelve miles of the Upper Don, and altogether, through captures by the Avon and its tributaries, the drainage of nearly sixty miles of the original basin of the Don was diverted to the Spey—an area, too, which had the heaviest rainfall. The glaciation of the Don basin—which is dealt with in great detail—also presents many features that are specially noticeable. Whereas, in Dr. Bremner's opinion, the Dee Valley glacier extended as far eastward as Dinnet, many miles from the source of the river, the Don Valley glacier, compared with it, was "a feeble affair," and probably did not extend below Bellabeg and Invernocht. It "would be formed and fed mainly by ice-streams descending the tributary valleys from gathering grounds seldom exceeding 2500 feet in elevation. The valley it occupied, too, was a winding one, along which the glacier would have difficulty in forcing its way." The ice-movement in the valley, however, has left its traces in erosion, diversion of the stream, formation of river terraces, and so on. Many of the existing features of the river are traceable to ice action, while evidence is not wanting of features that have vanished. The river at one time, for example, circled round Seaton Haugh, and also flowed through Persley Den. Altogether, the "story" of the Don is depicted for us in this monograph in a most masterly manner, and that by one who is evidently full of his subject and has given to it elaborate and most patient investigation.

COMMON PLANTS. By Macgregor Skene, D.Sc., Lecturer on Plant Physiology, Aberdeen University. (The "Common Things" Series: edited by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, LL.D.) Melrose. 6s. net.

DR. MACGREGOR SKENE has added quite a distinctive volume to the "Common Things" series. In the preface he pays a compliment to his former professor for constant encouragement, advice and criticism rendered, in which readers of the UNIVERSITY REVIEW will note a happy continuation of the relations of teacher and student, which is one of the larger hopes of the future and an aim which the present book will assist in furthering. We shall expect to see others of Professor Thomson's disciples giving still further proof of the inspiration of their master.

Dr. Skene's object has been not merely to tell his readers of the marvels that the life-histories and relationships of common plants reveal, but also to include economic considerations and to bring out as the theme develops a survey of the vegetable kingdom, which will provide a course in the main

essentials of this great division of biological science. In fact, the student who may have omitted Botany from his course of study will find in these chapters sufficient to give him a working knowledge of the subject in its bearings upon the questions of general education which all should understand, and particularly as regards the most recent developments of the subject. Such things as Noël Bernard's investigations on mycorrhiza in relation to the germination and growth of orchids, the paragraphs on the various stimuli, the investigations into the breeding of wheats and other plants by Mendelian hybridization and pure line selection, the wonders of plant chimæras and of the alternation of generations, the place, work and control of fungi and bacteria, "Plants and Ants" and even such things as a "Study in Weeds," where the common stinging nettle is considered, bring us in close touch with fresh information and suggestion. Each study in the book has been written round a common plant which serves as a special illustration of some aspect of plant life.

The association of different species as co-workers is one of the themes which Dr. Skene invests with special interest, as there appears to be almost a human note in the living together of two plant organisms in those relationships of mutual advantage which Naturalists designate symbiosis. In the characteristic case of the lichens we are entertained to a model presentation of those romantic partnerships in all their bearings, with parallel cases in the animal kingdom like that of the *Convoluta* of Roscoff and the free-swimming green alga—"And we should mention the daring theory that the chloroplasts of the higher plants were originally free-living algae that invaded a colourless plant, and have become so closely associated with it, that they now pass for definite organs of its cells. The green plant itself on this hypothesis is a dual organism of a yet more highly integrated type than the lichen."

The author thinks it necessary to offer some apology on the score of his inclusion of certain species under the heading of "common plants". But though the coco-palm does not fringe our shores, nor *Cytinus* brighten our heaths, these and others are familiar to all readers of works of travel and popular biology; while many foreign species touched on are closely related to our own examples. The work possesses other qualities necessary in books that seek to popularize the discoveries of science. To freshness of outlook, stimulating exposition and vivid style there are added those touches of poetry and appreciation of beauty that are fast coming to take their place as an æsthetic department of natural science. Researches into the life histories and tissues of plants are not merely interesting, they are the ground-work, but the sheer beauty and soul of Nature will win every one and fill the mind with satisfaction. Dr. Skene in many passages gives us this also.

Of the twenty-six plates most are original: the sources of the others are indicated. The photographs are fine examples of selection and workmanship, and the drawings distinctly illustrative. The index is accurate and tolerably full.

A. MACDONALD.

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE. By J. N. Pring, M.B.E., D.Sc., Research Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1921. Pp. xii + 485. 32s. net.

ALTHOUGH not a few books dealing with the electric furnace and with electrical methods of heating as applied to industrial operations have been published,

the author of the volume under review makes a very useful, distinctive, and well-written contribution to the literature of the subject. The book appears at a very opportune moment when, with a view to the conservation of fuel resources and the development of vital industries, projects for the generation of electrical power and for the industrial application of electricity are being much debated. Until recently, in this country, industrial electrochemistry and the industrial applications of electricity have met with comparatively little favour; and the view has been widely held that electrochemical processes cannot be worked economically in countries which, like our own, are dependent mainly on electricity generated from steam-power. The author, therefore, does good service in pointing out and making clear by statistics that this view is a mistaken one, and that there are many directions in which high-temperature operations can be successfully carried out even when electricity has to be produced by the burning of coal.

The author is to be congratulated on the range of subject matter treated and on the clearness and accuracy of his descriptions. All the high temperature applications of electricity of any importance and the different types of electric furnace, as well as the methods of temperature measurement, receive consideration, and the text is amply illustrated by means of diagrams and pictures of manufacturing plant; attention is also paid to the economics of the processes discussed. Of special interest at the present time is the author's description of the nitrogen industries, in the development of which this country has been so deplorably backward, and constant reference is made to the important Report of the Nitrogen Products Committee. One is glad to think that in this all-important field of human endeavour, the outlook is somewhat less gloomy than it was a few years ago.

In view of the industrial position of this country and of the suggestions which have been made for the use of electricity on a vastly more extended scale than at present, the two chapters on "Water-power development and electrochemical centres" and "Steam-power stations and electrochemical centres" are of particular importance. This country, it appears, possesses less available water-power than any other, and it has been amongst the most backward in developing even such resources as it possesses. It is to be hoped that in the near future the water-power of Great Britain, which is situated mainly in the west and north-west of Scotland, and has been estimated to amount to over 180,000 e.h.p., will be developed and so enable a large and flourishing electrochemical industry to be established in the Highlands.

An excellent bibliography is appended which adds greatly to the value of a book the perusal of which can be heartily recommended to all students of chemistry and to all who take an interest in industrial developments.

ALEXANDER FINDLAY.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

- EL ALCALDE DE ZALAMEA. By Calderón. Edited by Miss Ida Farnell : Manchester University Press. 3s. 6d. net.
- EL VIEJO Y LA NIÑA. By Moratín. Edited by L. B. Walton, B.A., Forbes Lecturer in Spanish in the University of Edinburgh : Manchester University Press. 3s. 6d. net.

A PHONETIC SPANISH READER. By E. Allison Peers, M.A.: Manchester University Press. 2s. 6d. net.

THE Manchester University Press is doing a great service for the ever-increasing number of students of Spanish in this country by issuing cheap editions of the works of the great Spanish writers. The general editor is Mr. E. Allison Peers, M.A., Cantab., External Examiner in Spanish in Aberdeen University.

In the first place we must congratulate Mr. Peers on having chosen two such well-equipped scholars as Miss Farnell, formerly Scholar of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and Mr. Walton, as editors of these initial volumes. Very valuable introductory chapters, with all information necessary for understanding the setting of these two dramas, are given. Thus Miss Farnell delights us with one chapter on "Spain under the Hapsburgs," another on "The Rise of the Spanish Drama," while follow "The Life of Calderón de la Barca," "The Story of the Play," and the "Influence of the Spanish Drama". It is no less a pleasure to read Mr. Walton's introduction to "El Viejo" under the headings of "Spain and Spanish Literature under the First Bourbons," "Spanish Drama during the Eighteenth Century," "Life of Moratín," "The Art of Moratín," "The Story of the Play". Notes are added and a comprehensive bibliography.

The student, in short, is saved the trouble of groping among musty tomes of old dusty libraries. Everything necessary for the full study of the plays is put at his disposal in one volume. Briefly put, the "Alcalde" is an historical tragi-comedy, adapted from an earlier play of the same name by Lope de Vega. Philip II, not the bigot as portrayed in English history-books, and the great soldier Don Lope de Figueroa, pass across the stage, but the story centres round the betrayal of a maid Isabel by a highborn, Hunlike, swashbuckling captain, Alvaro de Ataíde. Then follow swift the vengeance due, the scrupulous observance of the *pundonor*. Near the end Calderón, soldier-priest, makes the father of the wronged girl say "My daughter has already chosen a convent, and she has a Husband who makes no distinctions between plebeian and patrician". The play is full of fine character drawing but is distinctively Spanish, and one of Isabel's speeches has been considered by some to be "worthy of the Greek Antigone". In the comedy of "El Viejo y la Niña" one can see for oneself the theme dealt with in "Auld Robin Gray" or in the marriage between May and December. But the subject is treated somewhat *a la Française*. We look forward with eagerness to the next volumes promised by the Manchester Press.

"The Phonetic Spanish Reader" by Mr. Peers is the first of its kind in England and is indispensable to all students of Spanish. It is a practical class-room manual and consists of over 110 pages of carefully selected passages of prose and verse with the phonetic pronunciation on the opposite page. So easy is the system to follow that a sub-title for Mr. Peers's book might almost be "Or Spanish Pronunciation Self-taught".

CHARLES DAVIDSON.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN, No. 23. May, 1921.

IN this number Mr. J. M. Bulloch, LL.D., has begun "A Bibliography of the Gordons". Nobody has suggested, he says, that the Gordons—essentially men of action, and mostly action in the field—hold high rank in belles-lettres,

yet the most cursory examination of a catalogue like that of the British Museum discloses the fact that a great many books are associated with the Gordons in one way or another. There are Gordons indeed who have been authors.

If one does not expect the Gordons to be bookmen in the sense of æsthetics, one is even more surprised that some of them have concentrated on producing very laborious books of the encyclopædic and theological type. It is, of course, easy to understand the genesis and genius of an Adam Lindsay Gordon; without a thought of writing "literature" he simply expressed the typical Gordonesque dash, highly developed in our most dashing Dominion, in a swinging verse that all who run may read. Indeed it is his Voice that we always hear in these galloping measures of his, not the Hand that wrote. On the other side we get a profound scholar like the Rev. Dr. Alexander Gordon, the distinguished Unitarian (originally of Ross-shire and Belhelvie stock), who has not only a large number of books to his credit, but who contributed no fewer than 700 memoirs to the "Dictionary of National Biography". Again, there are the two Gordons—if, indeed, they are not one and the same—who produced Dictionaries (of words), one of which inspired Dr. Johnson to his own *magnum opus*. I have, however, come across only one Gordon in the publishing business itself, namely, the rather shadowy figure of Charles Gordon in a London firm, whom Mrs. Fyvie Mayo recalled in the "Book Monthly" (August, 1904) as having been her literary godfather.

The instalment of the bibliography in this number deals solely with works relating to "Chinese" Gordon, and runs to forty-one pages.

Mr. James F. Kellas Johnstone contributes an interesting article on "The Lost Aberdeen Theses," furnishing details of the theses that have been recovered of recent years. The accounts of the recovery of some of them constitute fresh items in the ever-expanding "Curiosities of Literature". Mr. Kellas Johnstone himself bought a copy of the King's College theses of 1691 from an Edinburgh bookseller for £1 rs. When the Kirkwall Bibliothek (founded in 1683) came to be sold, it was found that the collection contained the Marischal College theses of 1616, 1656, 1658, and 1686; and these were presented to the University by Archdeacon Craven of Kirkwall, who bought the collection. In the dispersal of the Slains Castle Library, in which he played an important part, Mr. Kellas Johnstone was able to secure for the University Library the King's College theses of 1696, 1706, and 1711. The recent presentations of theses by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys and the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair have been chronicled in the REVIEW.

LIVRET DE L'ÉTUDIANT, Université de Paris, 1921-22. Bureau des Renseignements Scientifiques a La Sorbonne; Berger-Levrault, Paris-Nancy-Strasbourg. Pp. 323.

THIS volume is virtually what we understand by a University Calendar—the first of its kind we have seen from the University of Paris. Prefixed is a brief Calendar proper for the current academic year—from which we learn that this commences on the first week of November and extends to June, with vacations of eight days at the New Year and fifteen at Easter. The First Part of the Livret concerns the University itself. Chapter I. gives its council, officials, conditions of admission and matriculation, and other regulations; and Chapters II.-VI. details of its various Faculties—Law, Medicine, Science, Letters, and Pharmacy, with their courses, examinations, degrees, and separate libraries. Chapter VII. is devoted to University Extension and Chapter VIII. to the "École Normale Supérieure". The Second Part treats of the Official Establishments of the Higher Education, which are outside the University—

such as the College of France, and schools in history, languages, the fine arts, and applied sciences. In the Third Part we have the Free Establishments of the Higher Education, including the Catholic and Protestant Faculties of Theology and divers schools in politics, law, medicine and science. The Fourth Part treats of Libraries, Archives, and Museums, and the Fifth of Works, Associations, and Services organized for the Students. Throughout this valuable guide to the opportunities of Higher Education in Paris will be found instructions for the special guidance of foreign students. The volume has been deposited in the University Library.

THE LAYMAN'S BOOK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND] OF 1921. Edited by the Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Old Kilpatrick. Edinburgh: R. & R. Clark, Ltd. Pp. vi + 207. 2s. 6d. net.

Two unwelcome announcements are made in the "advertisement" to this volume. The first is that the work may have to be discontinued, at least as published by the Elders' Union, the dissolution of which, owing to various unfortunate circumstances, is under consideration. The second is that Rev. Harry Smith, a graduate of Aberdeen University, formerly minister of Tibbermore, feels obliged, through pressure of other duties, to relinquish the editorship, which he has so efficiently conducted during the past ten years. Mr. Smith's withdrawal will be widely regretted, for he has given the "Layman's Book" a distinctive character by his prefatory notes to the daily summary of the proceedings. The spectacular features of this year's Assembly were the appearance and speeches of the Lord Chancellor and the representatives of the Lambeth Conference, and otherwise, says Mr. Smith, the Assembly was characterised by a "get-on-with-the-business" spirit and "may be placed in that valuable and really progressive class known as 'the quietly useful'". The Moderator was Dr. McClymont, formerly of Holburn Church, Aberdeen, and an admirable portrait of him forms the frontispiece.

A PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY OF DUMFRIESSHIRE. With maps and diagrams. By John Murray, M.A. Robert Dinwiddie, Dumfries, 1921.

THIS book ought to prove useful to teachers not only in Dumfriesshire but elsewhere, as it indicates many ways in which practical work in Geography may be carried out in Schools. It has been carefully prepared, but it is somewhat overweighted by exercises which are arithmetical rather than geographical, and it does not always afford clear guidance as to the best methods of correlating the results which have been obtained.

A pamphlet, titled "Present Day Questions" by Rev. James Milne, M.A., Thames, New Zealand, deals with industrial unrest, the liquor question, and Church Union, concluding with a verse on the League of Nations. Mr. Milne advocates industrial co-partnerships, approves the Board of Control experiment at Carlisle, and regards Church Union as calculated to exalt Christian life above dogma or formulated creed.

University Topics.

ELECTION OF RECTOR.



THE Rectorial election this year had an unprecedented feature—three candidates were nominated. This was primarily due to the arrangement among the students that the contest should be on political lines, and due, secondarily, to the existence of a Labour Association in addition to the Coalitionist and Independent Liberal Associations. The candidates put forward were:—

Sir ROBERT S. HORNE, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer (Coalition Unionist).

Sir DONALD MACLEAN, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons (Independent Liberal).

Professor FREDERICK SODDY, Professor of Chemistry, Oxford (Labour).

The election took place at Marischal College on 5 November, and resulted in the return of Sir Robert Horne. The votes were cast in the various nations as follows:—

	Angus.	Moray.	Buchan.	Mar.	Total.
Horne	124	75	166	192	557
Maclean	65	80	116	139	400
Soddy	55	38	77	83	253

Altogether, 1481 matriculated students were on the electoral roll. Of that number 1210 recorded their votes.

The new Rector—the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT STEVENSON HORNE, P.C., G.B.E., K.C., M.P.—is fifty years of age. He is a “son of the manse,” his father having been minister of the parish of Slamannan, Stirlingshire. He was educated at George Watson’s College, Edinburgh, and at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A., with first class honours in Mental Philosophy, in 1893, having been joint Clark Scholar in the previous year; and he won the Ewing Fellowship in 1894. In 1895 he was appointed Lecturer in Philosophy in the University College of North Wales, and for four years (1896-1900) he was one of the Examiners in Philosophy in Aberdeen University. Choosing the law as his profession, Mr. Horne (as he then was), after taking the LL.B. degree, was called to the Scottish bar in 1896. His success as an advocate was such that in 1910 he became K.C. Then he entered the political arena, and was the Conservative candidate for Stirlingshire at the two elections in 1910, but was defeated on both occasions. At the next general election, in December, 1918, he was returned for the Hillhead division of Glasgow. By this time he had gained considerable

distinction by his administrative work during the war. He was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Transportation in 1917, and was subsequently Director of departments of the Admiralty dealing with materials and labour. He was made K.B.E. in 1918 (promoted G.B.E., 1920). Shortly after entering Parliament he joined Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry as third Civil Lord of the Admiralty. In 1919 he was appointed Minister of Labour, with a seat in the Cabinet, and in the following year he succeeded Sir Auckland Geddes as President of the Board of Trade. In April of this year, on the reconstruction of the Ministry consequent on the retirement of Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Austen Chamberlain. To have attained the high position of Finance Minister within two years of entering Parliament is a remarkable achievement, and is (as was claimed by his student supporters) "without a precedent in the last hundred years of our Parliamentary history". As President of the Board of Trade, Sir Robert occupied a prominent position last year in the prolonged and complicated negotiations respecting miners' wages, and he displayed very great ability and resource in the endeavour to secure a settlement.

THE RETIRING RECTOR.

At the close of the meeting of the University Court on 11 October, at which the Rector, Viscount Cowdray, presided, the Principal expressed the thanks of the Court to his lordship on the conclusion of his period of office. In Lord Cowdray, he said, the University of Aberdeen had been proud to have a Rector of unique ability and experience in business, in the employment of labour, and the national and international questions arising from these, and in the conduct of vast commercial enterprises, one might almost say all over the world. He had given the University, and, through it, the nation, the results of that experience in his memorable Rectorial address, for which they especially desired to thank him. It had added distinction to the University to be the platform from which an address so rich in experience and so statesmanlike had been delivered. The Principal was sure he expressed the feelings of all his colleagues on the Court when he asked the Rector to convey to Lady Cowdray their respects and their grateful appreciation of the generous hospitality of her ladyship.

Sir John Fleming, the Rector's Assessor, endorsed the remarks of the Principal, and alluded to the gift by Lord Cowdray of copies of his address to the students and other members of the University.

In reply, the Rector thanked the Principal and Sir John Fleming for the terms in which they had spoken of his services. It had been a great honour for him to be officially connected with Aberdeen University, the extent and quality of whose work he had more highly appreciated with every stage of the increase of his familiarity with it. Its students went out over the world, and next only to the pride in their country, carried abroad their pride in their University. He thanked the speakers for their allusion to his address. In it he had tried to express the experiences of a lifetime. Passing to a review of the present economic situation, he said that no one could deny the very critical character of the times through which they were passing. He emphasized that no one who knew labour, or had anything to do with it, would have the least fear for its future. We had emerged from a war of great endurance, a war of patience, a war in which men had to spend many days marking time,

and no one could be surprised at the resulting restlessness from which our men suffered on their return from service. But within the last few months labour had come to learn and recognize that the condition of the world was not to be bettered except by better work; that certainly it was not to be improved out of that bottomless purse from which they drew during the war; and that this country was going to live and prosper only by labour. There was no doubt that every worker—and we were all workers—was gradually learning that lesson, and that in consequence we would get down to normal conditions within a year or two. By normal conditions he did not mean a return to sweated labour, but to pre-war conditions, with wages enhanced by better work. He concluded by once more thanking the Principal, Sir John Fleming, and the Court.

CONTEST FOR THE COUNCIL ASSESSORSHIP.

The election of Assessors for the General Council to the University Court led to a contest. The retiring Assessors were—Rev. James Smith, St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, Aberdeen, and Mr. David M. M. Milligan, advocate, Aberdeen, Convener of the Business Committee of the University Council. At the Council meeting in October these two gentlemen were duly nominated, their proposers laying stress on the "concordat" which had been in existence since 1889, when the number of Assessors was increased from two to four. By that "concordat" it was arranged that the four Assessors should be representative of the four leading professions—divinity, law, medicine, and education; and that arrangement had been faithfully adhered to since, except on one occasion (1907). A third gentleman was nominated, however—Mr. George Duncan, advocate, Aberdeen, Chairman of the City Education Authority and Lecturer in International Law in the University; and on his behalf it was argued that what was needed in the election of an Assessor was the best man available, irrespective of his professional qualifications, and that, moreover, Mr. Duncan would represent the Lecturers in the Court. On a show of hands, the following votes were recorded:—

Mr. Duncan	.	.	.	.	.	.	67
Mr. Milligan	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Mr. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	27

A poll by post was demanded, and took place on 5 November, with the following result:—

Mr. Duncan	.	.	.	.	.	1668
Mr. Milligan	.	.	.	.	.	1470
Mr. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	628

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Milligan were accordingly declared elected. Mr. Smith lodged a protest against the eligibility of Mr. Duncan to sit in the Court, because his election vitiated the number of members of the University staff in the Court, and because it was improper for him to hold office in a governing body by which he was appointed and paid.

It may be of interest to note that a University Lecturer has been elected one of the Council Assessors at Glasgow, and also at St. Andrews. The result is that clerical representation has been swept away in all the four

Councils. The Aberdeen Council has as Assessors two lawyers (one also a lecturer), a doctor, and a teacher; Glasgow, a doctor, a lawyer, and two teachers; St. Andrews, a doctor (who is also a lecturer), a lawyer, and two teachers; Edinburgh, two doctors, a lawyer, and a teacher.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

There were no fewer than seventeen applicants for the Professorship of Political Economy, the new Chair founded by Sir Thomas Jaffrey. The appointment rests with the University Court, which, at a meeting on 5 August, selected Mr. Alexander Gray, M.A. [Edin.], head of the Approved Society branch of the Insurance department under the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Gray, who is thirty-nine years of age, had a distinguished University career. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1902 with first class honours in mathematics, being also medallist in the departments of mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, English literature, history, political economy; and political science. In addition, he was awarded the Bruce and Grangehill Mathematical Scholarship in 1902 and the Drummond Mathematical Scholarship in 1903. He spent a year on the Continent, studying at the Universities of Göttingen and Paris. Returning to Edinburgh University, he took first class honours in economic science in 1905, winning also the Gladstone Memorial Prize in economics and history. In 1905 he took second place in the Home and Indian Civil Service examinations.

From 1905 to 1909 Mr. Gray held an appointment under the Local Government Board (England). From 1909 till 1912 he was in the Colonial Office, and from 1912 to 1919 he was a member of the National Health Insurance Commission, being for one year (1913-14) Secretary of the Departmental Committee on Sickness Benefit Claims. He was afterwards seconded for propaganda work, and since the formation of the Ministry of Health in 1919, he has been head of the Approved Society branch of the Insurance department. From 1909 to 1912 Mr. Gray was external Examiner in Economics at Edinburgh University. He was awarded the Peddie Steele Prize of 100 guineas (open to all Scottish graduates) for an essay on "Scotland's debt of gratitude to her parish schools, her grammar schools and her Universities," which was offered on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the foundation of St. Andrews University in 1911.

Mr. Gray has published a number of works, including "The Scottish Staple at Veere" (with the late Professor Davidson) (1909), an admirable contribution to economic history; the above-mentioned Peddie Steele prize essay, under the title "The Old Schools and Universities in Scotland," in "The Scottish Historical Review" (January, 1912); "The True Pastime: Some Observations on the German Attitude towards War" (1915); "The Upright Sheaf: Germany's Intentions after the War" (1915); "The New Leviathan: Some Illustrations of Current German Political Theories" (1915); and the following translations: Works of Dr. Grelling—"J'Accuse" (1915); "The Crime" (3 vols., 1917-18); "Belgian Documents" (1919); von Edelsheim—"Overseas Operations" (1915); Nippold—"The Awakening of the German People" (1918); and "Ballads chiefly from Heine" (in the Scottish dialect, 1920).

In making his application, testimonials were produced by Mr. Gray from Sir John Anderson, Under-Secretary for Ireland; Mr. E. A. Gowers, C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary for Mines; Sir Walter S. Kinnear, Controller of

the Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour; Sir Richard Lodge, Edinburgh University; Mr. J. W. Headlam-Morley, C.B.E., historical adviser to the Foreign Office; Sir W. Arthur Robinson, Secretary, Ministry of Health; and Professor J. Shield Nicholson, Professor of Political Economy, Edinburgh University.

VISIT OF OVERSEAS UNIVERSITY DELEGATES.

Seven of the overseas University delegates to the Conference of the Universities of the Empire at Oxford paid a visit to Aberdeen. They were present at the reception which followed the graduation ceremony in July, and next day were conducted over Marischal College and King's College, and entertained to luncheon in the Palace Hotel by the University Court.

The Principal, in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates, and short speeches in reply were made by Principal A. S. Hemmy, Government College, Lahore, Punjab; Dr. H. Marshall Tory, President of the University of Alberta, and Professor A. C. Paterson, Rector and Chairman of the Senate of the University of South Africa. All the delegates expressed their deep appreciation of the welcome which they had received in this country, and of the warm hospitality and kindness which they had experienced in Aberdeen.

The Principal, with reference to some remarks made by the delegates, said that the University was not anxious to encourage undergraduate students from abroad. Canada, South Africa and India, had now well-equipped Universities of their own, and young men who intended to live in these countries, ought, he felt, to be graduates of one of their own Universities. When they had graduated in their own countries, they could, with advantage, come to this country for post-graduate work, and a warm welcome would always await them. Similarly, he felt that it would be to the advantage of students of this country if they went to some of the newer Universities of the Empire overseas for post-graduate work.

The delegates were the guests of the Principal at tea at Chanonry Lodge, and in the evening most of them returned south.

The delegates were:—

Alberta—H. Marshall Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (McGill), President of the University.

Calcutta—Rev. W. S. Urquhart, M.A. D.Phil., Professor of Philosophy and Logic in the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, and University Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy.

Madras—Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Physical Science at Madras Christian College.

Manitoba—A. B. Clark M.A. (Edin.), Professor of Political Economy in the University.

Punjab—A. S. Hemmy, B.A., M.Sc., Principal of the Government College, Lahore, and Fellow of the University.

South Africa—A. C. Paterson, M.A. (Edin and Oxon.), Chairman of the Senate of the University, Rector and Professor of Latin and Hebrew in Transvaal University College, Pretoria.

J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., Principal and Chairman of the Senate, and Professor of Classics, University College, Johannesburg.

UNIVERSITY CENTENARIES.

No fewer than three Universities celebrate centennial periods about this time—McGill University, Montreal, and the University of Buenos Aires their first centuries, and the University of Padua its seventh. As their delegate to the McGill celebrations in October, the University Court appointed Professor J. J. Rickard MacLeod, M.B. (1898), of the Chair of Physiology in the University of Toronto, and sent the following address:—

GUBERNATORIBUS ET PRINCIPALI ET SOCIIS UNIVERSITATIS
MACGILLIANAE UNIVERSITAS ABERDONENSIS S.P.D.

Vix dicere possumus quantam voluptatem ex vocatione vestra perceperimus benignissime his diebus nobiscum communicata. Fama enim vestrae inlustris Universitatis, etiam si brevem ut in his rebus vitam adhuc habuit, ad ultimos terminos orbis terrarum propagata est. Ut alios taceamus, gratissimo animo recordamur quam luculenter Medicinae studio profuerit Gulielmus Osler, Latinitatis Gulielmus Peterson. Inter omnes quoque constat principalem olim vestrum Aucklandum Geddes, cum genus humanum in summo periculo versaretur, ad metropolin Britanniarum revocatum a Ministro Regis Primario, bello tandem confecto non rursus ad Canadam, sed potius ad Unitas Civitates legatum Britannum missum. Non est quod enumeremus multitudinem praecipue Scotorum qui ad Montem Regalem convolantes ibi alteram quasi patriam invenere. His vero diebus potius recolendum est quantum pretiosi sanguinis in Galliae campis simul profuderimus, quo sacrificio immenso speramus libertatem perpetuam orbi terrarum fore condonatum. Neque dubitandum est quin in restauranda vita humana Universitates partes insignes acturae sint, et pro certo confidimus huic officio amplissimo non defuturam Macgillianam.

Sed ne tacita solum voce litterarum testificemur, legatus noster JOHANNES JACOBUS RICKARD McLEOD, M.B., ipse gratulationes nostras sincerissimas profitebitur.

Datum Aberdoniae Kal. Oct. A.D. MCMXXI.

GEORGIUS ADAM SMITH, EQ., LL.D.,

Vice-Cancellarius et Praefectus.

H. J. BUTCHART,

Universitatis Secretarius.

To the University of Buenos Aires, now containing, in the largest city of South America, between 4000 and 5000 students and a staff of over 350, this address was sent above the same signatures :—

Cum bene compertum habeamus quantum Universitas illustris Bonaerensis intra hos centum annos studia cuiusque generis promoverit, quantumque alumni vestri Rei Publicae Argentinae scientia sua profuerint, gratias vobis maximas agimus quod nos dignos existimastis qui de caerimoniis in honorem eventus huius paratis fiamus certiores. Etsi et vos et nos extra fines antiqui Imperii Romani habitamus, haud sine superbia recolimus illud maximum debitum quo semper erimus inter nos coniuncti, quodque numquam poterimus persolvere. Nos quoque speramus id quod usque adhuc inter nos et vos perstiterit studiorum consortium, perpetuum atque aeternum fore.

Datum Aberdoniae Kal. Oct. A.D. MCMXXI.

The University of Padua, founded in 1222, forwarded the intimation that it will celebrate its seventh centennial in the spring of next year; and the following greeting has been sent from Aberdeen in reply :—

Salve parens Universitatum!

Cum nemo sit nostrum qui inlustrem Universitatem Patavinam ignoret, cumque grato animo recordemur primum quanta benivolentia festum nostrum abhinc sedecim annos celebratum legato misso prosecuti sitis, deinde quot nostrates sive studuerint sive docuerint in Universitate vestra, vobis libenter

gratulamur annum septingentensimum celebrantibus. Hunc diem laetum salutassent Antenor urbis vestrae fundator, Titusque Livius civis maxime venerandus. Deum vero optimum maximum precamur ut semper Aponae telluri, civitati Patavinae, urbis Universitati suum plenissimum favorem indulgeat. Venetiae autem nunc novum vitae curriculum intranti gloriam infinitam auspicamur. Sanguis noster simul effusus fundamentum sit fixum atque immobile amicitiae renovatae nec non eorum laborum communium qui pro libertate populorum omnium nunc cum maxime strenue sunt subeundi. Ex aulis vestris semper prodeant viri feminaeque qui scientia et virtute sua vitam humanam ubique meliorem reddant.

Datum Aberdoniae Kal. Oct. A.D. MCMXXI.

The University Court is indebted for the composition of these three addresses to Professor Souter. Each of the originals is ornamented by the Arms of the University of Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURERS.

In the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Scholle, M. Ennemond Casati, L.-es-L., has been appointed interim Lecturer in French, for the year 1921-22 only.

Professor MacWilliam has been appointed the John Farquhar Thomson Lecturer on "The Care and Functions of the Human Body," for 1921-22.

The following Lecturers have also been appointed:—

English Literature—Mr. W. D. Taylor, M.A., formerly Lecturer in the English Language.

English Language—Mr. Claud Colleer Abbott, B.A.

Chemistry (Junior)—Mr. T. Harold Reade, M.Sc. (Birm.), B.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C.

NEW EXAMINERS.

Captain A. W. Hill, M.A., D.Sc., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed Examiner of the theses for the degree of D.Sc.

The following additional Examiners have been appointed:—

Anatomy—Professor Edward Fawcett, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Bristol University.

Classics—Professor James O. Thomson, Professor of Latin, Birmingham University (M.A., Aberd., 1911).

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Mr. William G. Fraser, H.M. Inspector of Schools (M.A., Aberd., 1893).

Physiology—Professor Hugh M'Lean, M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital, London (M.B., Aberd., 1903; M.D., Aberd., 1904).

Zoology—Professor Gregg Wilson, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Zoology, Queen's University, Belfast.

THE SIR WILLIAM NOBLE PRIZE.

The Sir William Noble Prize for a poem in "braid Scots" has been awarded to Mr. ALEXANDER MACINTOSH BUCHAN, M.C. (M.A., Hons., 1919), English master, Forbes Academy. The poem will be published in the next number of the REVIEW.

THE BLACKWELL PRIZE ESSAY.

The subject prescribed for the Blackwell Prize Essay for 1922 is "The Influence of the Social and Political Ideas of the Latin Peoples on the Civilization of Europe during the Nineteenth Century". The prize is £30, and is open to unrestricted competition.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At the preliminary examination in September one candidate entered for Spanish, this being the first occasion on which a candidate has done so. Two candidates entered for Telugu, in place of a modern language. Altogether, there were 102 entrants, a slight increase on last year's number.

INCREASE OF FEES.

As was briefly mentioned in our last number, a General Ordinance of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh regarding increases in fees has been approved by His Majesty in Council.

As a consequence of this each student matriculating on and after 1 September, 1921, shall pay a matriculation fee of £2 2s., instead of £1 1s. as formerly, "at the commencement of each academic year for the whole year next ensuing; but any student joining a class or classes during the Summer Term only, without having matriculated at the commencement of the academic year shall, in respect of each Summer Term, pay a matriculation fee of £1 1s. only".

The effect of this provision is to double the matriculation fee in each case. Under the same Ordinance examination fees have been increased, and, as increased, they are as follows:—

Degree of M.A.	£7 17 6
" " B.Sc. in any department	9 9 0
" " D.L.	7 17 6
" " LL.B.	9 9 0
" " B.L.	7 17 6
Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	34 13 0
Degree of B.Ed.	9 9 0
" " B.Com.	7 17 6
" " Mus.Bac.	15 15 0
" " Doctor of Medicine	21 0 0
" " " Letters	15 15 0
" " " Science in any department	15 15 0

BEQUEST TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The late Miss Catherine Fyfe Grant, of Seafield Place, Cullen—the last surviving member of the family of Mr. George Grant, Town Clerk of Cullen—who died on 9 July, bequeathed the residue of her estate, amounting to about £2250, to the University for the purpose of founding bursaries in the Faculty of Medicine to be called the "Grant Medical Bursaries". The bursaries are to be of such amount and awarded in such manner as the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, may decide, but preference is to be given

to candidates born in or having a substantial personal connection with the parishes of Cullen and Huntly. A brother of the deceased lady, Dr. George Grant (M.A., Marischal College, 1849; M.D. [Edin.], 1855), was in medical practice in Huntly; he died in 1867.

GIFT OF BOOKS FROM YALE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Yale has presented to the Aberdeen University Library sixty-six volumes, printed at the Yale University Press. These volumes had been selected, it was stated, "as apt to interest your patrons and to strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding between your nation and our own". There has been inserted in each volume a special book plate in the following terms:—

"Presented to the University of Aberdeen by the Yale University Press, in recognition of the sacrifices made by Scotland for the cause of liberty and civilization in the world war, and to commemorate the part played in the struggle by the 8000 Yale graduates in the services of the Allied Governments, 1914-1918."

EXTENSION OF THE LIBRARY.

Plans have been approved and tenders amounting to £3333 have been accepted for the construction of a new Stack Room at the University Library, King's College. The work will be proceeded with at once.

THE NEW COURSE IN GREEK.

An interesting report has been prepared by Professor Harrower dealing with the results of the new graduation course in Greek History, Literature, and Art in the University. This course is a new experiment in the Scottish Universities. It is intended for students who have no knowledge of the Greek language, but who desire to acquire some general grasp of the part which the Greeks have played in European culture and civilisation (see *REVIEW*, vii., 266). Professor Harrower deprecates any hasty conclusion based upon a single year's experiment, but he says that the results, so far as they have appeared, are encouraging.

The course was divided into three sections of 25 lectures each, the first on "Early Greek History," by Miss Frances G. Mordaunt; the second on "Early Greek Sculpture," by Professor Harrower; and the third on "Greek Literature," by Miss Mordaunt. The number of students taking the first section was 28. Twelve took the sculpture section and 34 the literature section, amongst the last being a number of students who were reading for honours in English literature or modern languages, and took this opportunity of widening their range of literary study.

Any fear that the course would be a "soft" option has been dissipated by experience; indeed, the very opposite has happened. In addition to the periods dealt with in the class, a general knowledge of the three subjects was required, and in the case of Literature, large portions of translations were prescribed for home reading. The course, says Professor Harrower, has proved severely trying, but the experience of the first session has suggested modifications and reforms which will remove superfluous difficulties without impairing efficiency.

The examination papers in the three sections are appended to Professor Harrower's report, and we reproduce that for Literature, as indicating the scope of the new course. The student had the choice of answering four or five questions :—

Describe Aeschylus' use of metaphor and simile.

"And then it was revealed, it was revealed
That I should be a priest of the Unseen——"

—Browning on "Aeschylus".

Discuss.

Show how the "Philoctetes" and the "Œdipus Coloneus" differ from the other remaining plays of Sophocles and discuss the purely dramatic value of these plays.

Describe and criticise Euripides' innovations in tragedy.

Discuss Homer's use of epithet and simile, and describe the differences between "authentic" and "literary" epic.

Write an account of the different kinds of Greek lyric poetry, and give an outline of the work of any one lyrical poet who has particularly interested you.

"Pure poetry is associated with realism in the work of Theocritus." Discuss this.

Write short essays on (a) The Greek Anthology : (b) Nature in Greek poetry.

"A peculiar vein of constitutional sadness belongs to the Greek temperament." Discuss, and illustrate from your reading in Greek literature.

The percentage of passes in the three sections was very high.

At the Classical Association's Conference at Cambridge in August, Professor Harrower read a paper on "The Best Method of Strengthening the Position of the Classics in English and American Education". He said that the recently published report by the Prime Minister's Committee had brought into the clearest light the dangerous position in which Classics, and especially Greek, were placed in England and in Scotland. A true bill had been brought in by the Committee against the Scottish Education Department for the disability and obstacles under which Greek had laboured in the schools of Scotland. But the mere removal of those obstacles and disabilities was not going to save Greek. A constructive policy was necessary. A great danger had been experienced in the past from the cheery optimist who acquiesced in the situation, which had reduced Greek classes to a handful of honours men at the top and another handful of students at the bottom struggling up to a bare pass. After discussing several suggested remedies which were more specious than real—the diminution of grammar, the abolition of composition, the introduction of archæology to illustrate reading, the direct method of Dr. Rouse, the prescription of Greek when only one Classical language was possible in a school, etc.—Professor Harrower explained his scheme of the Aberdeen "Tearless Greek" course and its object, which was not to provide a substitute for the study of the language, but, on the one hand, to give students who otherwise would leave the University ignorant of Greek History, Art, and Literature, some idea of what Greek had stood for in the world ; and, on the other hand, to induce some to take up the study in its linguistic side before they took their degree.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF "READERS".

The University Court has drafted an Ordinance providing for the appointment of members of the teaching staff with the title of Reader. What may be termed the "enacting clause" of the Ordinance is as follows :—

The University Court may institute the office of Reader (Readership) in any subject or department of study, provided that the Reader, normally, shall be head of the department of study to which he is appointed, and that the scope and duties of his office shall be

similar to those of a professorship. Yet, notwithstanding, the University Court may, in exceptional cases, after consultation with the Senatus, appoint a Reader in a subject or department of study, although such subject or department is not independent, and although the Reader to be appointed shall be under a Professor.

A Reader is to be appointed by the University Court for a period of five years, and shall be *ex officio* a member of such Faculty or Faculties as the Court may determine.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

At the April meeting of the General Council of the University, the Business Committee was instructed to arrange with the other three Councils for a Conference to discuss what changes would meet with acceptance by all the four Scottish Universities. The Conference was held at Perth on 25 June. The Aberdeen Council suggested four clauses as requisite for a Parliamentary Bill, and, after discussion, of these and of amendments, the Conference agreed upon the following summary of the clauses that should be inserted in the proposed bill:—

1. A University Lecturer shall *ex officio* be a member of General Council during his tenure of office.

2. A Senior University Lecturer shall be eligible for election to membership of the Senatus: but the whole University Lecturers in each University shall be entitled to elect as Members of Senatus such number of Senior Lecturers as shall most nearly correspond to the fourth of the whole Senatus for the time being.

3. The University Court, in addition to the duties imposed on it by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall make Ordinances, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, with the approval of His Majesty in Council, and subject to the provisions respecting procedure set forth in Section 21 of the said Act, ordaining:—

(1) "That a University Lecturer may be appointed for a term of years or may be given a permanent appointment, subject to such age limit as the University Court may from time to time prescribe."

(2) "That University Lecturers be members of or represented on their Faculty or Faculties."

4. For the purposes of this Act "University Lecturer" shall mean a non-professorial teacher appointed by the University Court to teach a subject having a definite position in the curricula for graduation.

"University Senior Lecturer" shall mean a Lecturer who is in charge either of a department not under a Professor, or, in co-operation with a Professor, of a sub-department having a definite position in the curricula for graduation; and whose tenure of office has become permanent after a probationary period of University service.

5. There shall be a comprehensive scheme of pensions.

The Conference afterwards discussed certain other matters, and resolved to recommend:—

(1) That the University Court should submit, for consideration by the respective General Councils, legislative changes proposed by the Courts, before the Courts signify approval of these; as Draft Ordinances and Alterations of Regulations are at present submitted.

(2) That there should be modification of the powers by which at present one University can put obstacles in the way of reforms which another University desires to introduce.

(3) That there be a reasonable age limit or period of service for all Principals, Professors and others.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that the time is ripe for the constitution of a representative body to inquire into the whole position of the Scottish Universities, with the view of determining in what directions and manner the existing constitution and arrangements may with advantage be reformed so as to enable the Universities more effi-

ently to discharge their functions. The Conference accordingly recommended the General Councils to approach their respective University Courts and urge them to take steps for setting up such a representative inter-University body ; failing which, the General Councils should themselves take joint action for the purpose.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Aberdeen Council on 15 October, Mr. William Rae, advocate, reported on the Conference. The suggestions made by the Aberdeen Council, he said, were altered more or less, but in substance they were all carried, with one exception—as to the extent to which Lecturers should be entitled to representation upon the Faculties. On that subject there was a rather acute difference of opinion. The Aberdeen Council suggested that a Lecturer should be *ex officio* a member of his Faculty, but this suggestion was very seriously amended by the Conference.

With reference to the proposal for the constitution of a representative body to inquire into the whole position of the Scottish Universities, Mr. Rae said it was a misapprehension to think it was to be a permanent body. Those who suggested it meant merely a temporary body representative of the four Universities, which would meet to discuss various matters with a view to arriving at unanimity on certain subjects that might be embodied in any Act of Parliament which would meet with the cordial approval of all the Universities. The alternative was suggested of having a Royal Commission, but it was thought it was not the time to press the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, which would be very expensive and very tedious in its procedure.

The report was adopted, and the Conference delegates were reappointed in view of a possible meeting of the Conference before the next meeting of the Council.

The Courts have drafted and are now considering a bill.

THE TEACHING OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

At the October meeting of the Council, Dr. George Smith moved :—

That the General Council represent to the Court that Honours in Modern Languages should include the following groups :—

French with German, or Latin, or Spanish, or any other approved language as a subordinate language.

German with French, or Spanish, or any other approved language as a subordinate language.

Celtic with French, or German, or Latin, or Greek as a subordinate language.

The standard to be attained in the subordinate language shall be an Intermediate Honours ; but the standard to be attained in the principal language shall be higher than that of the present Honours. When the principal language is French or German, the requirements shall include a year's work at a University or approved institution in a French- or German-speaking country.

Mr. A. A. Cormack seconded.

Rev. J. T. Cox, Dyce, took exception to the third alternative. Celtic, he said, was a dying language and would very soon be dead. Why was not the same prominence given to Spanish as to French and German ? Commercially, Spanish was of much more importance than French. Why not substitute Spanish for French or German or Latin as a subordinate language ?

Dr. Smith said he was quite willing to accept an additional group with Spanish as the primary subject, on the understanding that Celtic remain.

It was agreed to add a group for Spanish, and to include "Spanish-speaking country" in the last paragraph of the motion.

THE SUMMER GRADUATION.

The summer graduation took place on 14 July, the degrees being conferred by the Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. EUGENE DE FAYE, Professor of Church History in the Protestant Faculty of the University of France (at Paris), and the Right Rev. ERNEST DENNY LOGIE DANSON, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, *in absentia*; and that of LL.D. on Sir GEORGE CARMICHAEL, K.C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Dr. WILLIAM MADDOCK BAYLISS, F.R.S., Professor of General Physiology, London University. The degree of M.A. was conferred on seventy-five students (on six of these with first-class honours, on nine with second-class honours, and on three with third-class honours); Ed.B. (Bachelor of Education) on two; B.Sc. on eight; B.Sc.Agr. on twelve; B.Sc.For. on one; B.Com. (Bachelor of Commerce) on one; B.D. on two; LL.B. on two; and M.B. on twenty-four (on one of these, Miss ANNIE THAIN, with first-class honours, and on two with second-class honours)—127 in all. Of the Arts graduates, forty were men and thirty-five women; the two Education graduates were men; all the B.Sc. graduates but two were men; the Agriculture and Forestry graduates were all of the male sex, as were the B.Com. and the B.D.'s. Of the LL.B.'s, however, one was a man and the other a woman; and the Medical graduates were also equally divided—twelve of each sex. Altogether, there were seventy-seven men graduates and fifty women. This was the first occasion on which the degrees of Ed.B. and B.Com. were conferred. The diploma in Agriculture was conferred on eight students (male), and the diploma in Forestry on two (male). The degree of M.D. was conferred on Dr. JOHN KIRTON, Stromness; Dr. GEORGE FOWLER MITCHELL, Aberdeen; and Dr. ALEXANDER JAMES WILL, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. The diploma in Public Health was conferred on six candidates.

Mr. WILLIAM LILLIE, Watten, Caithness, carried off the Hutton Prize in Mental Philosophy, and the Bain gold medal in Mental Philosophy; Mr. JAMES RUNCIMAN SUTHERLAND, Aberdeen, the Seafield gold medal in English, the Minto Memorial Prize in English, and the Senatus Prize in English Literature; Mr. IAN JAMES SIMPSON, Monymusk, the Kay Prize in Education; and Mr. JOHN SOUTER MITCHELL, Kemnay, the Town Council Prize in Economic Science. The John Murray Medal and Scholarship and the Lyon Prize, both awarded to the most distinguished graduate in Medicine for the year, were gained by Miss ANNIE THAIN, Aberdeen. Miss Thain, who passed her final medical examination with first-class honours, having taken each subject with special distinction, has the honour of being the first lady medical graduate of Aberdeen to do so. The last occasion on which a student took first-class honours in Medicine was three years ago, when the successful student was a man (Mr. George S. Escoffery). The Struthers Medal and Prize in Anatomy fell to Miss ANNIE ANDERSON, Oldmeldrum. For the Lizars Medal in Anatomy Mr. EDWARD C. CHITTY, London, and Mr. WILLIAM GUNN, Halkirk, Caithness, were equal. The Edmond Prize in Law was won by Mr. DONALD BENJAMIN GUNN, Halkirk, Caithness.

The following awards were also made: Croom Robertson Fellowship—Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES HYSLOP (M.A., 1914). Gladstone Memorial Prize—Mr. JAMES L. MOWAT, a third-year Arts student.

THE BURSARY COMPETITION.

At the Bursary competition this year the first place was gained by MARGARET WATTIE, a daughter of Dr. J. M. WATTIE, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools (M.A., 1883; LL.D., 1919); she has been wholly educated at the Girls' High School, Aberdeen, of which she was dux last session, winning the Town Council gold medal. The second bursar was JAMES IAN CORMACK CROMBIE, a son of Mr. John A. Crombie (of Messrs. Lewis Smith & Son, wholesale stationers, etc.), Aberdeen; he was educated at the Grammar School, in the Classical Department of which he was dux last year, also winning the Town Council gold medal for English. ALEXANDER WILSON, Cairnie, was third bursar; he was left without parents some years ago, and has been a pupil at the Gordon Schools, Huntly, during the past four years, being dux this year. The fourth bursar, ROBERT W. BROWNLIE, son of a sheet-metal worker at Inverurie, was educated at the Inverurie Academy, being dux last session. DONALD J. CAMPBELL, son of the headmaster of Balloch School, Culloden, was fifth bursar; educated at the Royal Academy, Inverness, he was dux at this year's prize-giving and was awarded the County Member of Parliament's gold medal, winning also the silver medal presented by Dr. William Mackay to the dux in English, the Raigmore gold medal presented to the dux in Classics, and the silver medal presented by the Edinburgh Inverness-shire Association to the dux in Mathematics. The sixth bursar, PETER WALKER M'GILLIVRAY, son of a quarryman at Kintore, was a former pupil of Kintore Higher Grade School and was dux medallist at the age of fourteen; passing to Inverurie Academy, he has studied there for two years and was dux of his classes—he was under seventeen years of age at the time of the competition. An analysis of the list showed that out of the first sixty, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, had eleven places; Aberdeen Grammar School, seven; Inverurie Academy, Aberdeen Girls' High School, and Peterhead Academy, six each; Fordyce Academy, five; Central H.G. School, Aberdeen, four; Huntly Gordon Schools and Inverness Royal Academy, three each; and Banff Academy, Strichen H.G. School, and Fraserburgh Academy, two each.

THE MARISCHAL COLLEGE KAYAK.

Mr. David MacRitchie, in an article in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 2 August, called attention to a passage in an old diary kept by a Rev. Francis Gastrell, who made a tour of Eastern Scotland in 1760 (now preserved in the Shakespeare Museum at Stratford-on-Avon). The passage relates to a visit paid to King's College Chapel, Old Aberdeen, on 12 October, 1760, in the course of which, Mr. Gastrell says, he there inspected "a canoe about 7 yards long by 2 feet wide, which about thirty-two years since was driven into the Don with a man in it who was all over hairy and spoke a language which no person there could interpret. He lived but three days, though all possible care was taken to recover him."

There is little room for doubting (continued Mr. MacRitchie) that this canoe is a certain skin-covered "kayak" of the kind still used by Eskimos which is preserved in the Anthropological Museum at Marischal College. It is probably the lightest "kayak" in Europe, for it weighs only 34 lbs. Its exact length is 17 feet 9 inches, while its greatest breadth is scarcely 18 inches. Francis Douglas, who saw it at Marischal College in or about the year 1782,

describes it [in his "General Description of the East Coast"] as "a canoe taken at sea with an Indian man in it, about the beginning of this century. He was brought alive to Aberdeen, but died soon after his arrival, and could give no account of himself". Until now it has been assumed that the date indicated by Douglas was not later than 1710 or earlier than 1695, but Gastrell gives us a definite date, for "about thirty-two years since" clearly indicates the year 1728, or at most a few months before or after 1728.

Are there two canoes in question, or do the two stories, despite their discrepancies, relate to the same canoe and the same incident? Mr. MacRitchie leans to the latter conclusion, holding that "the two stories are merely different versions of one event, the positive truth having become somewhat blurred in course of time". He suggests, however, that it is possible to learn more about the canoe and its occupant, and he concluded his article with the remark—"The Aberdonian antiquary who decides to investigate the matter may find his labour well repaid by a fresh discovery."

[An account of the kayak, accompanied by an illustration, appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," iv., 264.]

A "WANDERING SCHOLAR".

At a meeting of the Deeside Field Club at Blairs College on 17 September, Mr. James F. Kellas Johnstone read a paper on George Strachan, a Kincardineshire man, whose "Album Amicorum" belongs to the library of the College. Strachan, said Mr. Kellas Johnstone, was born in 1570 and educated at Aberdeen, probably graduating M.A. before he went to Paris, following the path of all Scots students seeking higher education. He was a scholar, poet, and courtier, whose memory was preserved by the publication of excerpts of his verse (See "Musa Latina Aberdonensis," Vol. III). Mr. Kellas Johnstone dealt specially with Strachan's "Album Amicorum," 1599-1609, which disclosed that Strachan was our earliest autograph-hunter. His collection contained encomia addressed to him by many of the best Scots scholars of the period occupying professorial chairs in Continental Universities, in their own handwriting and generally stating the place and date. He (Mr. Johnstone) had never previously seen anything of the kind of so early a date. Not only did the book reveal the many wanderings to various places of Strachan, but it threw much light upon the scholastic and literary life of the Scot abroad, while its historical value was considerable.

Personalia.

The PRINCIPAL has been appointed the representative of the Scottish Universities on the Executive Committee of the Universities' Bureau of the British Empire.

The PRINCIPAL has relinquished his commission as an Army Chaplain (1st Class) and has been granted the retiring rank of Hon. Chaplain (1st Class).

The PRINCIPAL, SIR JOHN FLEMING, and Dr. JAMES E. CROMBIE have been appointed the representatives of the University Court on the governing body of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture for three years from 1 January, 1922.

Professors HENRY COWAN and WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON have been re-appointed Governors on the Milne Bequest for the ensuing five years.

Professor JOHN MARNOCH, C.V.O. (M.A., 1888; M.B., C.M., 1891), has been appointed by the Home Secretary a medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, for the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, to be attached more particularly to the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine—in place of Sir ALEXANDER OGSTON, K.C.V.O. (M.B., 1865; M.D., 1866; LL.D., 1910), resigned.

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON is to deliver another short course of six lantern lectures—mainly for juveniles—in the Aberdeen Art Gallery this winter. The subject of the lectures will be "The Natural History of Common Animals".

Mr. ROBERT BLAIR FORRESTER, M.A., Lecturer in Political Economy in the University, has received the Research Degree of M.Com. of Manchester University in recognition of his study of "The Cotton Industry in France".

Dr. JAMES E. CROMBIE has been nominated by the University Court a member of the Advisory Committee for the Edinburgh Meteorological Office, as from 1 April, 1922.

Mr. JOHN CLARKE, Lecturer in Education, has been appointed representative of the University on the Scottish Universities Entrance Board for a period of four years from 1 February, 1922.

Aberdeen University has recently furnished two new Professors. Mr. JOHN FRASER (M.A., 1903), Lecturer in Celtic and Comparative Philology in the University, has been appointed to the Chair of Celtic in Oxford University, which has been vacant since the death in 1915 of Sir John Rhys. Mr. Fraser graduated at Aberdeen in 1903 with first class honours in Classics, after a brilliant career as a student, which culminated in his winning the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics, open to all four Scottish Universities. He twice won

the Jenkyns Prize at Aberdeen for Comparative Philology, and he showed great literary taste as a writer of Greek verse, his contributions to Professor Harrower's "Flosculi Græci Boreales" being beautifully finished productions. Mr. Fraser went into residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1903. In the two following years he won the Brown Gold Medal for Greek and Latin epigrams, and in 1905 he was elected a major scholar of Trinity College, and was placed in the first division of the first class in the Classical Tripos, Part I. For Part II. of the Classical Tripos he took the subject of Comparative Philology, adding Sanskrit to his general linguistic studies. He continued these studies at Jena, specializing in Sanskrit and Lithuanian; and in 1907 he was placed in the first class of the Second Part of the Classical Tripos, being also *proxime accessit* in the examination for the Chancellor's Classical Medals.

Returning to Aberdeen, Mr. Fraser became assistant to the Professor of Humanity and Lecturer in Comparative Philology. He held the former position until 1916, when the Lectureship in Celtic was instituted, and from that date he has taught Comparative Philology and Celtic with conspicuous success. Starting with Scottish Gaelic as his mother tongue he has acquired a deep and extensive familiarity with the other forms of the language and its literature. He is a fluent speaker of the modern dialect of Ireland. He knows Welsh literature well, and writes Welsh with ease and correctness. He has published in the "Revue Celtique" and other periodicals devoted to Celtic philology many works which are recognized as authoritative and final, his pronouncements on knotty points commanding the respect of the most eminent scholars. A notable example is to be found in his researches in Irish palæography, where he has in several cases overcome great difficulties of decipherment.

Mr. Fraser's equipment in languages led to his being employed by the British Government on very special work during the war; and he rendered great services in London as a translator of languages practically unknown to the generality of scholars.

In connection with Mr. Fraser's appointment, it may be noted that the principal University teachers of Celtic are Aberdeen graduates. Dr. W. J. WATSON (M.A., 1886; LL.D., 1910) is Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University, and Rev. GEORGE CALDER (M.A., 1881; B.D. [Edin.], 1884; D. Litt.) is Lecturer on Celtic Languages and Literature at Glasgow University.

Mr. PERCIVAL ROBSON KIRBY, A.R.C.M. (M.A., 1910), has been appointed Professor of Music at the University College, Johannesburg. He had held the position of Acting Professor for some time, having been seconded for that purpose by the Natal Education Department. After graduating at Aberdeen, Mr. Kirby went to the Royal College of Music, London, studying under Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, Sir Frederick Bridge, and Dr. Charles Wood. There he won several exhibitions and prizes, including the Arthur Sullivan prize for composition, in which subject he took his diploma. In 1914 he went to South Africa on his appointment as Musical Adviser to the Natal Education Department. During 1918-19 he gave extensive lectures on musical subjects at the Durban Technical Institute. He has had much experience in playing and conducting in Aberdeen, London, and South Africa. Several of his compositions have been performed by the Cape Town Orchestra.

Professor WILLIAM SHARPE WILSON (M.A., 1884), formerly Professor of

English Literature at Petrograd University, who was released from Bolshevik prisons in August 1920, and reached England, *via* Finland, at the New Year (see REVIEW, vii., 281; viii., 87, 181), has accepted the posts of English Lecturer at the Latvian University of Riga, and of Director of Studies and Professor of English Literature at the State Training College for Teachers of English. The second of these posts was offered him on his arrival in England by the Latvian Deputy-Minister of Education, who had studied under Mr. Wilson at Petrograd University. The appointment to the University Lectureship was made in the usual course at the end of the Easter term, at the suggestion of several young lecturers of the New University, who had also been students of English at Petrograd.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER (M.A., 1874; D.D., 1913), on retiring from the pastorate of Waterloo Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, was presented, at a congregational farewell conversazione, with a barometer from his assistant ministers, "a rather numerous band, who have justified the promise revealed while under his superintendence". It was announced that the gift of the congregation had taken the form of a life annuity. Dr. Alexander is to reside at Lockerbie.

Rev. HERBERT ALEXANDER DARG ALEXANDER (M.A., 1915) has been ordained and inducted as minister of the United Free Church congregation of Monquhitter and New Byth, Aberdeenshire. During the war Mr. Alexander served in the East with the R.A.M.C. for about three years. He was assistant for some time to the late Rev. J. S. Stewart, North United Free Church, Aberdeen, and was *locum* at Castlehill, Forbes, and *locum* and assistant to Dr. Cameron, Inverness.

Mr. ERNEST RUSSELL ALLISON (B.Sc., 1921) has been appointed assistant teacher of Mathematics and Science in Dumbarton Academy.

MESSRS. JOHN B. ANDERSON, Logie-Coldstone (M.A., 1890); JAMES S. BARRON, Wick (M.A., 1914); WILLIAM MACLEAN, Portsoy (M.A., 1882); and BENJAMIN SKINNER, Strichen (M.A., 1893) have been elected members of the Council of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Mr. ALEXANDER ANGUS (M.A., 1886), Divisional Inspector under the Yorks (West Riding) Education Authority, has been transferred from Wakefield to Harrogate.

Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER ASHER (M.A., 1919) was gazetted Lieutenant in the Army Educational Corps in January last. He is at present stationed at Constantinople.

Mr. WILLIAM BARRETT (M.A., 1909) has been appointed H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Rochdale district.

Rev. ANGUS BOYD (M.A., 1907), minister of the parish of Weem, Perthshire, has been elected minister of the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire.

Mr. EDMUND BLAIKIE BOYD (M.A., 1916) has been appointed private secretary to Sir James Masterton-Smith, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A mountain and a cape in Spitsbergen have been named Mount Rudmose and Cape Rudmose respectively, presumably in honour of Dr. ROBERT N. RUDMOSE BROWN (B.Sc., 1900; D.Sc.), who accompanied Dr. W. S. Bruce in his expedition to Spitsbergen in 1919 and took over the command on Dr. Bruce's recall to Scotland on urgent business.

Major ROBERT BRUCE (M.A., 1905; B.L., 1906), 51st (Highland) Divisional Signals, has been awarded the Territorial Decoration.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACINTOSH BUCHAN, M.C. (M.A., Hons., 1919) has been appointed principal English master in Forbes Academy.

Mr. JAMES BLACK CALDER (M.A., 1910), Kinmundy School, Aberdeenshire, has been appointed Headmaster of Rathen School. He was presented with a wallet of Treasury notes on leaving Kinmundy.

Rev. SAMUEL WOOD CAMERON (M.A., 1911; B.D.), assistant, Parish Church, Forfar, has been appointed assistant in Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh.

The report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1919-20 has been issued by Mr. CHARLES CUMMING CARTER (B.Sc., 1908; B.Sc. Agr.; F.L.S.), Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, who, from 11 October, 1919, till the end of the official year, officiated as Director of the Survey and Officer-in-Charge of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum.

Mr. PATRICK COOPER (M.A., 1879), advocate in Aberdeen, has been re-elected President of the Incorporated Society of Law Agents in Scotland.

Mr. JAMES CORMACK (M.A., 1885), Headmaster of the Central School, St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, has resigned, for reasons of health, on his attaining the age of sixty. He has given nearly thirty years' service at St. Fergus, and altogether nearly forty years' service as pupil teacher and master. He took a very active interest in the social life of the village of St. Fergus, particularly in the provision of hot dinners for the school children; and on retiring was presented with handsome gifts from the parishioners and former pupils and from the Rattray Lodge of Free Gardeners. Mr. Cormack has been succeeded by Mr. WILLIAM TARREL, Portmahomack (M.A., 1913).

Mr. HENRY COWIE (M.A., 1884) was made the recipient of several gifts by the community of New Deer on the occasion of his retirement from the Headmastership of the Central School. During his twenty-four years' stay in New Deer, Mr. Cowie, apart from his scholastic duties, took an active interest in the social life of the village.

Mr. GEORGE CRUICKSHANK (M.A., 1913; B.Sc., 1920; B.A. [Cantab.]), teacher of Mathematics and Physics at Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School), has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Westminster Training College, London.

The Right Rev. ERNEST LOGIE DANSON (M.A., 1902), Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, on whom the degree of D.D. was conferred, *in absentia*, in July, has just completed three missionary journeys in the interior of Sarawak, and has been living among the former head-hunters, the Dyaks, teaching them the Faith and baptizing and confirming. He hopes to visit this country next year, and we look forward to hearing then, in the University Chapel, an account of his most interesting work.

Mr. DAVID STUART DAVIDSON (M.A., 1908), St. Paul Street School, Aberdeen, has been appointed first assistant in Sunnybank School, Aberdeen.

Dr. NORMAN DAVIDSON (M.B., 1899), Medical Officer of Health, Peterhead, has been appointed by the Admiralty as Surgeon and Agent for the care of sick and wounded seamen and marines at Peterhead and for duty when required at the Harbour of Refuge Works.

Mr. ALEXANDER DAVIE (M.A., 1910) has been appointed Headmaster of Culsalmond Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. Dr. JAMES DONALD (M.A., King's Coll., 1858; D.D., 1904), minister of the parish of Keith-hall, Aberdeenshire, was entertained at a complimentary

dinner by the Presbytery of Garioch in July last, on attaining his ministerial jubilee.

Professor JOHN WIGHT DUFF (M.A., 1886; M.A. [Oxon.], 1895; D.Litt. [Durh.], 1910; D.Litt. [Oxon.], 1911; LL.D. [Aberd.], 1920) was one of the Lecturers on Latin at the Oxford University Extension course in August.

Mr. JAMES DUTHIE (M.A., 1903), Headmaster, Ternemny Public School, Rothiemay, Banffshire, has been elected a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Rev. ADAM FYFE FINDLAY (M.A., 1889), minister of Bristo United Free Church, Edinburgh, has been appointed minister of the High United Free Church, Linlithgow. Mr. Findlay (who is the elder brother of Professor FINDLAY, of the Chair of Chemistry in the University) had a notable career as a student both at home and abroad, having studied at the University of Athens and at other foreign centres of learning. He held charges at Whithorn and at Arbroath before going to Edinburgh eight years ago. Last year, his name was submitted by a large number of Presbyteries for the Professorship of New Testament Language and Literature in the Aberdeen United Free Church College, and this year he was the Kerr Lecturer in the Glasgow College; it is understood that his lectures, "Byways in New Testament Literature: Studies in the Uncanonical Gospels and Acts," will be published shortly. During the war Mr. Findlay served as Chaplain to the Forces for two years, chiefly in Egypt and Palestine. He took part with the Lowland (52nd) Division in the second battle of Gaza, and, as Chaplain to the 1-6th Highland Light Infantry, in General Allenby's advance to Jerusalem.

Dr. ROBERT FORGAN (M.A., 1911; M.B., 1915), who has been on the staff of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary since October of last year, has been appointed V.D. Medical Officer for the county of Lanark under the Scottish Board of Health.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of the Lion and Sun of the second class on Major (Acting Lieut.-Colonel) ARCHER IRVINE FORTESCUE, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1904), on account of the services rendered by him in dealing with a severe epidemic of typhus which occurred in a camp for Bolshevik prisoners of war at Shahr-i-No, near Teheran. The official account stated: "The prisoners, to the number of about 500, were confined in a prison outside the town of Teheran, where Colonel Fortescue found them in an appalling condition of filth, starvation and misery, and dying of typhus at the rate of twenty a day. By the prompt and vigorous measures which he adopted, he succeeded almost at once in stamping out the disease, and saving the lives of over 400 potential victims."

Dr. DOUGLAS MORRISON MILNE FRASER (M.A., 1913; M.B., 1916), assistant in the Pathology Department, Aberdeen University, has been appointed Pathologist to the Aberdeen Royal Hospital for Sick Children.

Rev. WILLIAM DEY FYFE (M.A. [Edin.]; B.D., 1910) has been elected minister of Broughty-Ferry Parish Church. Mr. Fyfe—who is a son of Mr. W. T. FYFE (M.A., 1881), who succeeded Dr. William Dey as Rector of the Old Aberdeen Grammar School—had a brilliant record as a student. He graduated B.D. at Aberdeen with honours in Church History and Systematic Theology, and also gained the King William Scholarship (£100 annually, tenable for two years). At his examination for licence he was first in all subjects. At Oxford he pursued a two years' course of special research

in early Church History. Between terms at Oxford he was assistant minister for about six months in St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, and was subsequently at Newtonmore, Kingussie, and Elgin, from which last-mentioned place he was elected to Rattray in July, 1915, as successor to the late Rev. John Hunter. He joined up during the war, and was ultimately appointed a Chaplain to the Forces, in which capacity he served in France.

Mr. JOHN GILLIES (M.A., 1879), who has just retired (under the age limit) from the Headmastership of the Higher Grade School, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, was presented, on leaving the district, with an oak and silver tray (suitably inscribed) and a wallet of Treasury notes, along with a gold bracelet watch for Mrs. Gillies.

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON (M.A., 1898), Headmaster of Lonmay Public School, Aberdeenshire, since 1905, was presented by parishioners and friends with a wallet of Treasury notes, on leaving to become Headmaster of Inch Higher Grade School.

A fountain has been erected at the lower end of a road recently constructed, leading from the Dufftown-Huntly road at Alnaboyn, Auchindoun, to the Glenmarkie district, in memory of the late Dr. GEORGE COWIE GRANT (M.B., 1894), County Councillor for the landward part of the parish of Mortlach, and in recognition of his valuable help and generosity towards the formation of the road.

Mr. JOHN GORDON GRANT (M.A., 1885), owing to ill-health, has resigned his position as Lecturer in Physics and Mechanics to the London County Council. He has been in the service of the Council for over thirty-one years, having been formerly special science master at Berner Street School and afterwards at Thomas Street Central School.

Sir ROBERT BLYTH GREIG, M.C., LL.D., who was Fordyce Lecturer in Agriculture in the University from 1903 to 1910, has been appointed Chairman of the Scottish Board of Agriculture, in succession to Sir Robert Wright, retired.

Mr. ALEXANDER HARVEY (M.A., 1888), Headmaster of Culsalmond School, Aberdeenshire, was presented with a wallet of Treasury notes, from a large number of subscribers, on the occasion of his transference to the Headmastership of Oyne Public School. In addition to praise of his educational work, it was incidentally stated that Mr. Harvey had served as session clerk of the parish church for twenty-seven years, and, "in times of emergency he filled the precentor's pew, played the organ, and even filled the pulpit with great credit".

At a special Convocation of Durham University on 21 July, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Professor Sir ARTHUR KEITH (M.B., 1888; M.D., 1894; LL.D., 1911; F.R.S.). The Professor has been appointed a member of the Medical Research Council, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, for the investigation of the causes of dental decay. Sir Arthur Keith has been left £300 by Sir Thomas Wrightson, formerly M.P. for Stockton and for East St. Pancras. Sir Thomas had studied the anatomical and physical problems connected with the sense of hearing, and the bequest to Sir Arthur Keith was stated in the will to be "in recognition of our co-operation".

Dr. GORDON CECIL LAWSON (M.A., Hons., 1907; B.Sc. [sp. dist.]; D.Sc.), Old Cumnock Higher Grade School, has been appointed Rector of Inverurie

Academy. While at the University he served as demonstrator in the Natural Science Department. He also gave valuable service as a teacher of Science in Kilmarnock and Ayr Higher Grade Schools. He received the D.Sc. degree for research work in Orkney.

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM LETHBRIDGE (M.B., 1895), Indian Medical Service (retired), has been appointed a specialist in Tropical Diseases to the Ministry of Pensions at Leeds.

Mr. GEORGE MURRAY LEYS, one of the two first Ed.B. graduates at the University, has received an appointment on the staff of Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh.

Mr. WILLIAM LILLIE (M.A., 1921) has been awarded the Ferguson Philosophical Scholarship of £80 per annum, tenable for two years. Mr. Lillie—who is the son of Rev. DAVID LILLIE (M.A., 1874; B.D., 1877), minister of the parish of Watten, Caithness—graduated in July last with first class honours in Mental Philosophy, carrying off the Hutton prize and the Bain gold medal. During the war he served at home and abroad, first with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and later with the Royal Garrison Artillery. Last year he won the Gladstone Memorial Prize.

In memory of the late Mr. WILLIAM LORIMER (M.A., 1880) a Celtic cross of Kemnay granite has been erected over his grave in Forglen churchyard, Banffshire, by the parishioners, an inscription recording that he was “for thirty-five years a faithful schoolmaster in this parish” (see REVIEW, viii., 93).

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES M'BAIN (Diploma in Forestry, 1921) has been appointed Inspector of Forests under the Sudan Government.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD (M.A., 1887), late Headmaster of Crossroads Public School, Durris (who has been retired), and Mr. JAMES MCLEAN (M.A., 1893), formerly Headmaster of Lumphanan Public School, now transferred to Peterhead, were recently entertained at a complimentary luncheon by the members of the Deeside branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Dr. ANGUS MACGILLIVRAY (M.B., 1889; M.D., 1897; D.Sc. [St. And.]) has been appointed Assessor for the General Council to the University Court, St. Andrews University. He has also been appointed President of the newly-formed Dundee, Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine Association. Rev. STEPHEN FORSYTH (M.A., 1884), minister of Chapelshade Parish Church, Dundee, is one of the Vice-Presidents.

Dr. GEORGE MORTIMER M'GILLIVRAY (M.B., 1912) has been appointed Tuberculosis Medical Officer for Fifeshire.

Dr. JAMES PITTENDRIGH MACGILLIVRAY (LL.D., 1909) has been granted a Civil List pension of £75 a year, in recognition of his distinction in the art of sculpture and for his services in advancing the cause of that art in Scotland.

Mr. JAMES MCLEAN (M.A., 1893), Headmaster of Lumphanan Public School, Aberdeenshire, was presented by members of the School Interests Committee with “a well-filled combination purse and wallet,” on his leaving to assume the Headmastership of the Central Public School, Peterhead.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT MACPHERSON (M.A., 1869; B.D., 1872; D.D., 1904), who has been minister of Elgin Parish Church since 1881, has resigned his charge. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. ROBERT MACPHERSON, who was Professor of Divinity at King's College, 1852-60, and in the University, 1860-67.

Mr. JOHN REID M'RAE (M.A., 1921) has been appointed teacher of Science and Mathematics in Inch Higher Grade School.

Rev. WILLIAM M'ROBBIE (M.A., 1869), United Free Church of Leslie and Premnay, Aberdeenshire, who has retired from the ministry after forty-five years' service, was presented by the congregation with a Chesterfield settee.

Mr. ERNEST MAIN (M.A., 1912) has resigned his position on the editorial staff of the *Daily Mail*, and has joined the foreign staff of the new *Westminster Gazette*.

Rev. PETER MILNE (M.A., 1885; B.D., 1889), formerly of the Duars, Bengal, India, has been elected minister of Gilmerton Parish Church, Edinburgh. Most of his life hitherto has been spent in the mission field.

Dr. DAVID ROGER MOIR (M.A., 1893; M.B., 1898) has been selected for admission as an Honorary Associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER MORRISON (M.A., 1905) has been appointed Headmaster of Lonmay Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, C.H. (M.A., 1870; LL.D., 1890) was, on 10 October, the principal guest at a dinner party given in celebration of his (Sir William's) seventieth birthday by Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams, of Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, the publishers. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, was amongst those present and proposed Sir William Nicoll's health, referring to him as one of his oldest and truest friends—a friend who had stood by him steadfastly throughout a trying political career. The October number of the *Bookman* had an article on Sir William, who has edited that literary magazine since it was started thirty years ago—in 1891. Sir William Nicoll has also been editor of the *Expositor* since 1884 and of the *British Weekly* from its commencement in 1886.

Mr. PETER SCOTT NOBLE (M.A., 1921) has been elected to an open classical exhibition of £100 per annum at St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for four years. He closed a distinguished career as a classical student at Aberdeen University by graduating with first class honours and carrying off the Simpson Greek prize and Robbie gold medal, the Dr. Black prize and the Seafeld gold medal in Latin, and the Jenkyns prize in Classical Philology, and being equal for the Liddel prize for Greek verse.

The Very Rev. Dr. JAMES NICOLL OGILVIE (M.A., 1881; D.D., 1911), Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland, whose visit to the mission stations in India last year had to be abandoned on account of a break-down in health at Kikuyu, Africa, has undertaken the visit this year, and set out for India in October.

Mr. LAWRENCE OGILVIE (B.Sc., 1921) has been awarded the Fullerton Scholarship in Science (value, £100 annually), for two years, 1921-23.

The official interpreter at the recent trials of German war officers at Leipzig for cruel treatment of British prisoners during the war was Dr. WILLY ERNEST PETERS, Professor of Languages at Leipzig University—a graduate of Aberdeen University (M.A., 1907).

Mr. DAVID PETRIE, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O. (M.A., 1900), has been attached, as Police Officer, to the staff of the Prince of Wales during the tour of His Royal Highness in India.

Rev. EDMUND JAMES PETRIE (M.A., 1886), Rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Newlands, Glasgow, has been appointed a Canon of the diocese by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

Mr. JAMES PHILIP (M.A., 1888), on retiring from the Rectorship of Inverurie Academy after twenty-two and a half years' service, was presented with several gifts by the staff, pupils, and former pupils.

Dr. JAMES CHARLES PHILIP, O.B.E., F.R.S. (M.A., 1893; B.Sc., 1895; D.Sc., 1906; Ph.D. [Gött.], 1897), was entertained at dinner recently by his students, past and present, on the completion of his twenty-one years of service as Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington; and was presented with an illuminated address, a tea and coffee service, and a full purse, along with a gold watch-bracelet for Mrs. Philip. Sir Richard Gregory, President of the Imperial College of Science Association, occupied the chair; and the presentation was made by Sir William Tilden.

Dr. JOHN SMITH PURDY, D.S.O. (M.B., 1898; M.D., 1904; D.P.H. [Camb.] 1903), was an officer in the Australian Army Medical Corps during the four years of the war, his last position being that of Colonel commanding the third Australian General Hospital, which he held for five and a half months of the strenuous year of 1918. He served in Egypt, the Dardanelles, and France, one of his pleasant recollections, he says, being the hospitality of the Scottish hospital at St. Omer and the pleasure of again meeting Professor Ashley Mackintosh. On completing his war service, he returned to Australia and resumed his civil duties as Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health of Sydney—no mean post, as the combined metropolitan sanitary district has a population of wellnigh a million. Dr. Purdy was invited by the Public Service Board of New South Wales to take this position in 1913, and resigned the post of Chief Health Officer of Tasmania to do so. He also acts as Health Officer for the city of Sydney proper, with a population of 108,500. There are altogether 56 local municipalities in the area, and Dr. Purdy has a staff of 40 inspectors, clerks, etc., in the city and 104 inspectors in the suburban municipalities.—A brother of Dr. J. S. Purdy—Dr. JAMES ROBERT PURDY, C.B.E. (M.B., 1883)—in medical practice in Wellington, New Zealand, is a Colonel in the New Zealand Territorial Army and acted during the war as D.M.S. of the New Zealand Defence Forces in New Zealand. His eldest son, Major R. D. Purdy, M.C., Croix de Guerre (a grandson of the late Captain Jobberns, Aberdeen), was killed in April, 1918, when the Fifth Army was broken.—A third brother—Rev. HENRY DAVID PURDY (M.A., 1894)—is a minister of the English Presbyterian Church at Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DONALD REID, Central School, Peterhead (M.A., 1877); Mr. JOHN GILLIES, Old Deer (M.A., 1879); and Mr. HENRY COWIE, New Deer (M.A., 1884), were entertained at a complimentary luncheon at Maud, by the Deer branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland on 18 June, on the occasion of their retirement from their respective headmasterships on reaching the age limit. Mr. Cowie, who had acted as treasurer of the branch for eight years, was also presented with twenty-five volumes of historical, philosophical, poetical and other works.

Dr. JOHN RENNIE (B.Sc., 1898; D.Sc., 1903), University Lecturer in Parasitology and Experimental Zoology, has been appointed an additional examiner for Zoology at St. Andrews University.

Mr. ALEXANDER RIDDEL (M.A., 1877), Headmaster of the Public School, Oyne, has retired (owing to the age limit) after forty-two years' service. He

was presented with several gifts by pupils, former pupils, and friends, in recognition of his public services.

Rev. DONALD JAMES ROSS (M.A., 1899), formerly of St. Andrew's Scots Church, Penang, who was recently *locum tenens* in Ferryhill Parish Church, has since been acting in the same capacity in Wick United Free Church, and subsequently as *locum tenens* in St. Matthew's United Free Church, Glasgow.

Dr. JOSEPH HAMBLEY ROWE (M.B., 1894), Bradford, has been re-elected Chairman of the Council of the Bronte Society for 1921-23.

Dr. JAMES ALEXANDER SELLAR (M.B., 1915; D.P.H., 1921) has been appointed to the medical staff of the Perthshire Education Authority.

Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY SHIRRAS, F.S.S. (M.A., 1907), Director of Statistics, Government of India, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. IAN JAMES SIMPSON (M.A., 1920) has been awarded the James Dey Scholarship for 1921-22 (value, £100), the subject of his thesis having been "The Teaching of Shakespeare in School".

A marble bust of Rev. Dr. JOHN SKINNER (M.A., 1876; D.D., 1895; D.D. [Oxon.], 1920), Principal of Westminster College, Cambridge, has been placed in the College Library.

Mr. HARRY WILLIAMSON SMART (M.A., 1909) has been appointed principal teacher of English at Fraserburgh Academy.

Rev. HARRY SMITH (M.A., 1887), minister of Old Kilpatrick Parish, has resigned the editorship of *The Layman's Book of the General Assembly*, to which he was appointed in 1912, in succession to Rev. Professor H. M. B. Reid, D.D., Glasgow University. Mr. Smith was also for nineteen years (1899-1917) editor of *Morning Rays*, the Children's Magazine of the Church of Scotland, having succeeded in that office Rev. Professor GEORGE MILLIGAN (M.A., 1879; B.D., 1883; D.D., 1904), Glasgow University.

Rev. HUGH M'CONNACH SMITH (M.A., 1879), who has been minister of the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, since 1888, has been presented with a pony and trap as a token of the affection and esteem of his congregation.

Rev. JAMES SMITH, V.D. (M.A., 1874; B.D., 1877), Army Chaplain (1st Class), having attained the age limit, is retired in accordance with the regulations, and has been granted the retiring rank of Hon. Chaplain (1st Class).

Dr. JAMES SMITH (M.A., 1890; M.B., 1893) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the parish of Peterhead, in succession to Dr. JAMES STEPHEN (M.A., 1869; M.B., 1872; M.D., 1876).

Mr. CHARLES STEWART, O.B.E. (M.A., 1883), has resigned the Principalship of Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen. Mr. Stewart has been connected with Gordon's College since the year he graduated, when he was appointed one of the teachers. He was promoted to be head of the English Department in 1889; he succeeded the late Dr. Alexander Ogilvie as Headmaster in 1901; and when the Technical College was established in 1910 he was appointed Principal. The Secondary School was detached from the Technical College last year, and Mr. Stewart then preferred to remain Principal of the Technical College, Mr. GEORGE A. MORRISON (M.A., 1889) being appointed Headmaster of the Secondary School.

Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER THOMSON (M.A., 1900), Headmaster of Rathen Public School, who has just been transferred to New Deer Higher Grade School, was presented by a deputation from the Rathen district with a sporting

gun, in appreciation of his services in various spheres. The Cortes Recreation Club presented him with a fishing rod.

Dr. DANIEL IRONSIDE WALKER (M.A., 1916; M.B., 1920; D.P.H., 1921), recently on the staff of Kingseat Asylum, Aberdeen, has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Dundee Education Authority.

Mr. A. M. MACRAE WILLIAMSON has been awarded the Hunter Gold Medal in Roman Law for an essay on "The Influence of Roman Law on the Law of Scotland".

Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD YOUNIE (M.A., 1890) has been presented with a gold watch on the occasion of his semi-jubilee as Headmaster of the Public School, Longside, Aberdeenshire, the presentation being made by past and present pupils of the school and a number of friends.

Dr. BURTON YULE (M.B., 1919; D.P.H., 1920) has been appointed junior Medical Officer in the venereal diseases department of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

Dr. VINCENT T. B. YULE (M.A., 1912; M.B., 1917; D.P.H., 1920), who for the past year has acted as medical officer at the Aberdeen City Hospital, has been appointed medical officer to the Mexican Eagle Oil Company.

Miss AUGUSTA E. RUDMOSE BROWN (M.A., 1904) has been appointed Lecturer in English and Vice-Principal at the Dudley Training College.

Miss HELEN CAMERON (M.A., 1920; B.Sc., 1921) is now assistant Mathematical Mistress in the Municipal High School, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Miss JESSIE ANN DICKIE (M.A., 1920) has been appointed French teacher at the Hermitage Higher Grade School, Helensburgh.

Miss CHARLOTTE CLARK FORBES (M.A., Hons., 1913), principal English mistress, Dunoon Grammar School, has been appointed assistant English mistress in the Central Secondary School, Aberdeen.

Miss JANE ELLEN FRASER (M.A., Hons., 1910) has been appointed teacher of French and German in Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School); and Miss DOROTHY MARY BANNOCHIE (M.A., 1920) an additional primary class teacher.

Miss JESSIE HARPER HADDEN (M.A., 1919) has been appointed principal teacher of Modern Languages at Inverurie Academy.

Miss HELEN MARGARET HARVEY (M.A., 1920; L.R.A.M.) has been appointed assistant French teacher at Greenock Academy. She graduated with second class honours in English and French.

Miss ANN WILSON HASTINGS (M.A., 1915), H.M. Inspector of Factories, Platt Abbey, Rusholme, Manchester, has been appointed District Inspector of Factories for North Leeds.

Miss JEANNIE ELIZABETH HENDERSON (M.A., 1912) has been appointed an assistant teacher in Turriff Secondary School.

Dr. ELIZABETH JANE INNES (M.B., 1908) has been appointed Lecturer in first aid and sick nursing at the Aberdeen School of Domestic Science.

Miss ISABELLA MARGARET INNES (M.A., 1919) has been appointed to the teaching staff of Banchory Central Higher Grade School.

Miss ELEANORA M. P. LAW (M.A., 1918; M.B., 1921) is at present a resident physician in the Victoria Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Miss MARY V. LITTLEJOHN (M.B., 1919) is now resident medical officer in Hatton County Asylum, Warwickshire.

MISS NETTY MARGARET LUNAN (M.A., 1918), Somerville College, Oxford, has been awarded second class honours by the examiners in the Final Honours English (Language and Literature) examination at Oxford University.

MISS DOROTHEA M. A. LYON (M.A., 1921) has received a teaching appointment in Wilton Higher Grade School, Roxburghshire.

MISS ELIZABETH MCHARDY (M.A., 1906) has been working for two years and a half in Poland with a Relief unit of the mission organized by the Society of Friends in this country for the relief of the destitute in Poland. She is stationed at Warsaw but has general supervision of the work of relieving the privations of the students, male and female, in all the Polish Universities, and the professorial staffs as well, and this work has latterly been extended to the students of the Technical High Schools and of the Training Colleges.

MISS DOROTHY MITCHELL (M.B., 1921) is now assistant physician in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

MISS ALICE MARY PHILIP (M.A., 1916) has been appointed assistant at Maud Higher Grade School.

MISS ISABELLA ESSLEMONT ROBB (M.A., 1920) has been appointed assistant in English and French at the Torphins Higher Grade School.

MISS JANE WINIFRED ROBB (M.A., 1904) has been appointed Warden of the Moray House Hostel, St. John Street, Edinburgh. Miss Robb, after some experience in teaching, became a student at the Woodbroke Settlement, Birmingham, and gained the Social Science diploma of Birmingham University. During the war she acted as organizer for hostels for war-workers in the south of England; and was subsequently in charge of two centres, under the auspices of the Society of Friends, for the care of children from the famine areas of Europe.

MISS BEATRICE MARY ROSE (M.A., 1912), assistant to Professor Jack in the department of English Literature, has graduated M.A. at Oxford University.

MISS AGNES L. SEMPLE (M.B., 1918) has obtained the Diploma in Public Health.

MISS MURIEL D. SIMPSON (M.A., 1920) is assistant English Mistress in Lanark High School.

MISS ANNIE THAIN (M.B., 1921) is at present a resident physician in the Westminster Hospital, London.

MISS AMY S. WALKER (M.A., 1921) has been appointed English Mistress in Arbroath High School.

MISS DORIS WALKER (M.A., 1918), who completed her training as a teacher at Bedford College, London, last July, has been appointed History Lecturer in the Cheltenham Training College for Women. For two years prior to entering Bedford College, Miss Walker was employed on special work in the Record Office at Scotland Yard, London, and was later transferred to the War Office on cognate duty.

MISS NORA I. WATTIE (M.B., 1921) is at present resident physician in the Bruntsfield Hospital for Women and Children, Edinburgh.

MISS CATHERINE ISOBEL WHYTE (M.A., 1920) has been appointed teacher of French and English in Beltrees School, Greenock.

The following have received teaching appointments under the Aberdeen Education Authority:—

MISS MARY ANN CRAIG (M.A., 1919); MISS MARGARET SIMPSON DUNCAN (M.A., 1909); MISS MARY GORDON (M.A., 1914); and MISS ALISON MARION GRANT (M.A., 1914).

Among works by University men recently published were:—

"Tertullian Concerning the Resurrection of the Flesh," translated by Professor Souter (in the series of Translations of Christian Literature published by the S.P.C.K.); "A Short History of Scotland," by Professor Terry (an abbreviated edition of his "History of Scotland"); "Mountain and Moorland" and "The Control of Life," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson; "Concerning the Soul," by Professor James A. Robertson; "The French Cotton Industry," by R. B. Forrester; "Common Plants," by Macgregor Skene, D.Sc. (The Common Things Series); "Analysis and Energy Values of Foods," by Dr. R. H. A. Plimmer, head of the Bio-Chemical Department of the Rowett Research Institute of Animal Nutrition; "Metaphysical Lyrics and Poems of the 17th Century," by Professor Grierson; "Lord Byron, Arnold, and Swinburne," the Warton Lecture on English Poetry delivered before the British Academy, by Professor Grierson; "Principles of Political Science," by Professor R. N. Gilchrist of Krishnagar College, Bengal; "Princes of the Church," by Sir William Robertson Nicoll; "The Victorious Banner: Stories from Exodus Re-told for Young Folk," by Professor A. R. Gordon; "Transactions of the Scottish Dialects Committee, Part IV., edited by William Grant, M.A.; "Passages for Paraphrase, Interpretation, and Precise," chosen and edited by D. M'L. James (M.A., 1876); "History of Inverkeithing and Rosyth," by Rev. William Stephen, B.D. (M.A., 1891); Vols. IV., V., and VI. of "The Children's Great Texts of the Bible," edited by Rev. Dr. James Hastings; "Results of a Study of Bird Migration by the Marking Method," by A. Landsborough Thomson, D.Sc. (reprint from the *Ibis*).

Professor WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON's recent Croall Lectures have just been published under the title of "Recent Theistic Discussion". He explains in an introductory note that the volume may be regarded as a supplement to his Burnett Lectures of 1892-93 on "Theism as grounded in Human Nature".

Professor TERRY's important work on "Bach's Chorals" (see REVIEW, iv., 57, and v., 46) will shortly be completed by the publication of the third volume, which will deal with "The Hymns and Hymn Melodies of the Organ Works," giving the source and earliest published form of each and a translation of every hymn used by Bach.

By the death of Mr. Alexander Emslie Smith (see Obituary) Mr. ROBERT COLLIE GRAY, S.S.C., Edinburgh (alumnus, Marisch. Coll., 1856-58), now becomes the senior member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen (admitted, August 1864), the next in order being Dr. WILLIAM GORDON, O.B.E., the Town Clerk of Aberdeen (alumnus Marisch. Coll., 1854-57; LL.D., Aberd., 1903) (admitted, October, 1864).

MISS MARGARET GILES, the eldest daughter of Dr. PETER GILES (M.A., 1882; LL.D., 1903; Litt.D. [Cantab.]), Master of Emmanuel College, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, was married on 27 September, to Mr. Owen Bernard Wallis, M.A., of Emmanuel College. The marriage took place in the Chapel of Emmanuel College, and is noticeable as the first that has taken place in the College Chapel. A few days later, Dr. Giles delivered his retiring address as Vice-Chancellor. He was recently appointed by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge University a member of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

Obituary.

Dr. DAVID HUNTER AINSLIE (M.B., 1898; D.P.H., 1900; Diplomat in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Camb., 1905) died at Hong-Kong on 20 June, aged forty-six. He was the second son of the late Mr. William Ainslie of Logierieve, Aberdeenshire. He became medical officer for the Anchor Steam Navigation Co. (Glasgow), 1899; Lagos Government Railway, West Africa, 1901; Gold Coast Government Railway, 1901-04, and Demonstrator in the School of Tropical Medicine (London), 1905. Thereafter he joined the firm of Drs. Stedman, Rennie, and Harston, Hong-Kong. About 1906-07, Dr. Ainslie had a general medical practice at Amoy, China. When war broke out in 1914, he was appointed surgeon with one of our Mediterranean squadrons, and was later on in the war lent to the French and Japanese naval squadrons also operating in the Mediterranean. Within the last year or so he was surgeon (medical officer) on the s.s. "Keemuo," of the Ocean Shipping Company. Dr. Ainslie was a prominent Freemason.

Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER (M.B., 1874; M.D., 1877) died at his residence, 3 Saltoun Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, on 31 August, aged sixty-nine. He was a son of the late Mr. John Alexander, bank agent, Aberchirder, Banffshire. At a comparatively early age he succeeded to the post of medical superintendent of the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and during his eight years in this position the Infirmary was doubled in size and grew rapidly as a teaching as well as a curative institution. On retiring from this post, Dr. Alexander joined the visiting medical staff, and for some years was a dispensary physician and then an assistant physician in the wards. In later life he confined his attention to private practice. He was for several years one of the examiners for medical degrees in Aberdeen University.

Dr. ALEXANDER GREGORY ALLAN (M.A., 1887; M.B., 1891; M.D., 1903) died at his residence, 49 Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, London, on 31 October, aged fifty-four.

Mr. JOHN BUCKLEY ALLAN (alumnus, 1872-74 and 1875-78), advocate in Aberdeen, died at his residence, 15 King's Gate, Aberdeen, on 25 August, aged sixty-five. He was a son of the late Mr. George Allan, advocate in Aberdeen, and became a member of the Society of Advocates in 1881. He was a partner of his father's firm, Messrs. Allan, Buckley Allan, & Milne, from 1887-1904, and of Messrs. Allan, Buckley Allan, & Co., from 1904. After his father's death in 1912 he carried on the business as sole partner until this year, when he assumed Mr. Allan T. T. Whitehouse, solicitor, as a partner. He was educated at Chanonry House School, Old Aberdeen (known as "The Gymnasium"), and in 1885 he published an interesting volume of reminiscences, "The Gym, or Sketches from School".

Mr. GEORGE ALLEN ANDERSON (M.A., 1861) died at Gainsborough, Saskatchewan, Canada, on 2 October, aged eighty-four. After graduating, he

took up planting in Ceylon, but returned to Aberdeen in 1880 and became superintendent of the Oakbank Industrial School—a post which he held for six years. He then left for Canada, settling first in Manitoba and afterwards in Saskatchewan.

Dr. WILLIAM SPEIRS BRUCE, F.R.G.S. (LL.D., 1907), the well-known naturalist, geographer, and oceanographer, died in Edinburgh on 28 October, aged fifty-four. He was identified with several Arctic and Antarctic expeditions and with the recent exploration of Spitsbergen.

Mr. GEORGE CRABB (alumnus, 1862-65) died at his residence, 32 Harvard Court, Hampstead, London, on 22 June. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Crabb, bank agent, Auchinblae, Kincardineshire; and had been in business for many years, chiefly in London.

Mr. DAVID CRAIB (M.A., 1873; M.A., Cape of Good Hope, 1881) died at Cape Town on 27 October, aged seventy-three. He was a native of Macduff, and was educated at the local school and afterwards at the Old Aberdeen Grammar School. Winning the second bursary at the University in 1868, he became a prominent member of the 1868-72 Arts Class, which included an unusually large number of men who have risen to distinction (see REVIEW, vii., 169). He graduated with honours in mathematics; and, after acting for some time as tutor at Dr. Paul's private school at Banchory-Devenick, and in the Corporation Academy, Berwick-on-Tweed, he became in 1873 headmaster of the Public School, Ballater. In 1881 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in Gill College, Somerset East, South Africa. When home on furlough in 1889, he was offered and accepted a Lectureship in the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen. He also acted for some years as one of the Examiners for the preliminary examination in the University. Returning to South Africa in 1899, he was appointed an Inspector of Schools under the Education Department, Cape Town, but he retired from this post a few years ago.

Mr. JAMES FORBES CROMBIE (M.A., 1887), of 24, Chesham Place, London, a partner of the firm of Messrs. J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Grandholm Mills, Woodside, Aberdeen, died at a nursing home in Aberdeen, on 25 August, aged fifty-five. He was a son of the late Mr. John Crombie, Jun., and, on finishing his education, entered the firm of Messrs. Crombie. After serving for eight years in the office at Grandholm Mills, he went to the London office of the firm, where he was engaged till the time of his death. He took ill while on a holiday in Aberdeen, and was removed to the nursing home where he died.

Mr. JOHN PATON CUMINE (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1860) died at his residence, Ferryhill House, Aberdeen, on 4 September, aged eighty-one. He was a native of Fraserburgh, a son of Mr. Peter Cumine, a shipowner there. He studied for the law and was admitted a member of the Aberdeen Society of Advocates in 1866. Four years later he became a partner of the late Mr. John Watt, and since 1897 he had been in partnership with Mr. Alexander Sands, solicitor, the firm name of Watt & Cumine being retained. He held several appointments of a public nature; had been secretary and treasurer of the Aberdeen Dispensary since 1870 and clerk to the board of directors of the Aberdeen Reformatory and Industrial schools since 1885; and was clerk to the School Board of Peterculter from 1885 to 1888. Mr. Cumine was a prominent member of the Episcopalian body. For over forty years he took an

active part in the management of the affairs of St. John's Church, and had been one of the churchwardens since 1875. He was appointed Registrar and Treasurer for the diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney in 1889, and in 1916 Bishop Mitchell made him Chancellor of the diocese.

Mr. DOUGLASS DUNCAN, V.D. (alumnus, Marischal Coll., 1856-59) died at Aberdeen on 20 October, aged eighty-one. He was the third son of the late Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, advocate, Aberdeen (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1818). He was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1865, and became a partner with his father, the firm name being John & Douglass Duncan. In 1889 he was appointed factor, secretary, and librarian to the Society of Advocates, a post which he resigned a few years ago. He was particularly identified with the Volunteer movement in Aberdeen, having forty-one years' unbroken connection with the local rifle regiment (ultimately the 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders), of which he was Colonel from 1890 till 1900.

Rev. JAMES DUNCAN (M.A., King's Coll., 1850) died at his residence Kelmscott, Caterham, Surrey, on 4 September, aged ninety. He was one of the oldest of the former pupils of the Aberdeen Grammar School, which he attended in the days of Dr. Melvin. After graduating, he became schoolmaster of Alvah parish school, Banffshire, and while holding that post attended divinity classes and qualified as a minister of the Church of Scotland. He served for thirty-nine years as a Presbyterian Chaplain in the Army, five of them with the Black Watch and thirty-four with the Brigade of Guards at the Dépôt at Caterham. When the war broke out in 1914, he was made a temporary Chaplain to the Forces, and retired in the following year, when he was made an Honorary Chaplain.

Mr. ADAM ARGO DUTHIE (alumnus, 1862-65), general merchant, Tarves, died at a nursing home in Aberdeen on 1 March, aged seventy-one.

Surgeon-Commander HENRY RULE GARDNER, R.N. (M.B., 1895), died at Portsmouth on 31 October, aged forty-eight. He entered the Royal Navy in 1898, and reached the rank of Surgeon-Commander in 1912. Besides sea service in home waters and abroad, he filled appointments in Sheerness Dockyard, Malta Hospital, and latterly as Surgeon-Commander on the Staff of the Admiral Commanding in Scotland. During the war, with the exception of a few months on H.M.S. "Jupiter" in the White Sea (Russian Order of Stanislas, 2nd Class), he served in ships of the Battle Cruiser Force, Grand Fleet, North Sea; H.M.S. "Nottingham" (Jutland Battle); H.M.S. "Glorious" (Heligoland). When H.M.S. "Nottingham" was sinking after torpedo attack by enemy submarine, he was reported as having shown coolness and zeal in danger. While at the University, Gardner entered heartily into student life. He was a prominent member of the Rowing and Swimming Clubs, and played cricket and football. Although he did not take a prominent place in his classes, his keenness in practical work, his manner, and his temperament all gave promise of a successful medical career. In the Navy his exceptional abilities as a surgeon and physician were recognised, and his work was always well reported on by his commanding officers. His devotion to duty was keen, and his record was such that promotion to the higher ranks in the service was assured, and there is no doubt that had he lived he would have been a great credit to his University, of which he always spoke with pride and affection.

HON. JOHN GARLAND, K.C., M.L.C. (M.A., 1882; LL.B. (dist.) [Edin.], 1886; M.A., Sydney (*ad eund.*)), died at his residence, Carnston, Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill, Sydney, on 23 February, aged fifty-eight. He was a native of Fordyce, Banffshire. He went to Australia when he was twenty-five years of age, and in November, 1888, about twelve months after his arrival, he was called to the Sydney bar. Mr. Garland had a distinguished career as a lawyer, being characterised as "one of the ablest and most honourable leaders at the bar," and as an advocate of conspicuous force of character. He earned besides considerable reputation as a politician, and had held several Ministerial posts. In 1898 he was elected a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly for Woolahra, and he represented that constituency for three years. In 1903 he was elected for Tamworth, and held that seat till the following year. From December, 1909, to October, 1910, he was Solicitor-General and Minister for Justice in the Government of Mr. C. G. Wade, with a seat in the Legislative Council, to which he was appointed in 1908. Subsequently, Mr. Garland was Solicitor-General and Minister for Justice in the Ministry formed by Mr. W. A. Holman, and succeeded to the post of Attorney-General, which he held until April, 1920, when the Holman Ministry resigned. For many years Mr. Garland was Procurator of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales and also of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, being in addition Lecturer on Ecclesiastical Law and Procedure in the Theological Hall (St. Andrew's College), Sydney.

Mr. Holman, the ex-Premier, in the course of a long and enthusiastic appreciation of Mr. Garland which he contributed to a Sydney newspaper, said:—

He was intellect incarnate. His study, his culture, his reading, his very sports, all contrived to sharpen and re-sharpen, polish and re-polish the keen steel of his mind. Where other and weaker minds sank under a fresh complication, Garland hailed it as something giving new zest and variety to his daily intellectual fare. He was always ready to take over the "insolubles" from everybody's department and discover—as he almost always did—that they were capable of ready solution. . . .

Garland was a learned lawyer, but had none of the aridity of the purely legal mind. He was widely read—like every true Scot—in European literature, and always maintained an active interest in modern French. His knowledge of history was almost illimitable. He was keenly interested in science; he knew the politics of Great Britain and of Australia like a book; he had apparently read every decent work of fiction that has ever been written; and it was impossible to get on to any subject in which he was not entirely at home, well-grounded, and solid.

Combined with these things he had a gift of utterance such as few men achieve. The late Mr. John Norton, himself a most powerful speaker and a most severe judge of others, once expressed the opinion in the hearing of a group of us that in the House of Commons Garland would find himself in the company of his peers among such men as Balfour and Asquith. . . . He was a great speaker, with reservoirs of emotional power which were, it is true, but rarely drawn upon, and with an immense gift of lucidity which rose frequently into the most biting sarcasm. On the other hand, he also knew how to tender the olive branch when the olive branch was needed.

MR. JAMES GREIG (M.A., 1883), late of H.M. Customs, Leith, died at 35 Arduthie Street, Stonehaven, on 5 July, aged fifty-seven. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Greig, gardener, Inverurie. After serving an apprenticeship to a firm of advocates in Aberdeen, he was appointed in 1886 an officer of H.M. Customs.

DR. GEORGE FORBES HUNTER (M.B., 1908) died at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Tooting, London, on 19 September, aged thirty-five. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Professor HENRY JACKSON, O.M., F.B.A. (LL.D., Aberd., 1895), Senior Fellow and formerly Vice-President of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge University, died at Bournemouth on 25 September, aged eighty-two.

Dr. WILLIAM LAWSON (M.B., 1873; M.D., 1888; D.P.H. [Camb.], 1890) died at his residence, Dibrughur, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, on 19 August, aged seventy-one. He was a native of Tullynessle, Alford, Aberdeenshire. After practising at Tarland, he went out to Dooma, Upper Assam. He had been in practice at West Bromwich for several years.

Captain ROBERT JAMES MCKAY, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. (alumnus, 1900), died from black-water fever at Kumasi, Ashanti, on 27 October, aged thirty-nine. He was a son of the late Captain William McKay, of the 93rd Highlanders and the Army Hospital Corps. Educated at Robert Gordon's College, he entered the University with a high place in the bursary list in 1899, and he was attending the Arts classes when, in 1900, he responded to the call for men for South Africa and enlisted in the regular army, joining the Royal Army Medical Corps. He served at the Cape, and at the close of hostilities proceeded with the Burgher Mounted Infantry to Somaliland, where he again saw active service and was wounded at Obbia. Several tours of service in Northern Nigeria as a non-commissioned officer with the Colonial forces followed. He was at Aldershot when war was declared in 1914, and he went to France with the British Expeditionary Force as sergeant-major of the R.A.M.C. Headquarters Staff. While thus engaged, he greatly distinguished himself and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry during the retreat from Mons, having the honour, it is believed, of being the first man from the north of Scotland to secure this decoration. In 1916 he received his commission and was posted to his father's old regiment, the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. While holding the rank of Acting Captain, he took part in the action at High Wood, where by his conduct, although severely wounded, he greatly distinguished himself and was awarded the D.S.O. The official account of his deed states that "though wounded earlier in the attack, he stuck to his post and seized a portion of the enemy's line with a small party of about twenty men. This he held against repeated attacks till he was forced back by overwhelming numbers four hours later." On recovering from his wounds, Captain McKay was sent to West Africa, where he held the appointment of Staff-Captain of the Gold Coast section of the West African Field Force. At the conclusion of hostilities he held the position of adjutant of the Gold Coast Regiment, with headquarters at Kumasi, a position which he continued to hold to the time of his death. For his services in West Africa, Captain McKay was awarded the M.B.E. In addition to the decorations won during the war, Captain McKay was on three occasions mentioned in dispatches.

Rev. JAMES ROSE MACPHERSON (M.A., 1872; B.D., 1875) died at the Manse, Dingwall, on 29 June, aged sixty-eight. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. ROBERT MACPHERSON, Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1852-60, and Systematic Theology, Aberdeen University, 1860-67, and his mother was a daughter of Dr. DUNCAN MEARNs, Professor of Divinity, King's College, 1816-52. He was one of three brothers, who were all graduates of the University, the elder two being the late Rev. Dr. DUNCAN MACPHERSON (M.A., King's Coll., 1855; D.D., Aberd., 1880), Church of Scotland Chaplain

at Bombay; and Rev. Dr. ROBERT MACPHERSON (M.A., 1869; B.D., 1872; D.D., 1904), senior minister of Elgin (see p. 81). Mr. James Macpherson had a distinguished record as a student at the University, being second in Junior Mathematics to Mr. George Chrystal, afterwards Professor at Edinburgh, while in Divinity, besides taking the Brown Scholarship, he took his degree with honours—then a very rare occurrence. In 1879 he was ordained and inducted minister of Kinnaird, Carse of Gowrie, and nineteen years later was translated to Dingwall, in 1898. He was noted for his interest in Oriental research, and was for a time secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund. He was a regular speaker at the Keswick Convention.

Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER MEARNS (M.B., 1901) died at his residence, 11 Southgate, Leicester, on 26 October, aged forty-three. He was the elder son of the late Mr. Alexander Mearns, saddler, Aberdeen. He settled in Leicester about fifteen years ago, and built up an extensive practice. During the war he was a Captain in the R.A.M.C., and served for two years in India.

Mr. JAMES DUFF MILLER (alumnus, 1861-65) died at "The Gazette" House, Forres, on 26 September, aged seventy-seven. He was a son of the late Mr. John Miller, who founded the *Forres Gazette* in 1837, and early in life he became associated with his father in the editorship of the paper, and on his father's death in 1873 he succeeded him as editor and proprietor. He took a keen interest in the Volunteer movement, and retired after about fifty years' service with the rank of Major. He was a well-known competitor at the Wimbledon rifle meetings, and afterwards at Bisley.

Dr. WILLIAM MOIR (M.B., 1892; M.D., 1897; D.P.H. [Camb.], 1903) died at his residence, Balnedon, Loughborough Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham, on 4 April, aged fifty-seven. While out in the grounds of his residence on the previous evening, he had a seizure. Three eminent medical men in Nottingham were summoned, but despite their efforts he never rallied and passed away from heart failure in the early morning. Dr. Moir was a native of Forgue, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he was for some time assistant to Dr. Bastable, Blackburn, Lancashire, and about 1895 he started practice in Darwen. He speedily built up a lucrative practice, but he remained a student all his days, devoting himself specially to the study of public health in all its varying aspects. He secured the diploma in public health of Cambridge in 1903, and the B.Sc. (Public Health) of Victoria University in 1908. He then turned his studies to law, and in 1913—when he was fifty years of age—he became a barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn. Among other honours and appointments he held were those of referee to the Ministry of Pensions, Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, and member of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, while he had occupied the presidency of the Blackburn division of the British Medical Association and the presidency of the Darwen branch. In the autumn of last year he was appointed a Medical Officer of Health under the Ministry of Health—one of the twenty-six doctors selected for this purpose—with the counties of Nottingham and Derby under his charge and Nottingham as his residence. The whole country is now brought under the direct supervision of these medical officers of health, who are responsible to the Ministry of Health and to that department only. Dr. Moir was particularly well qualified for the post, and the regret was general in Darwen and elsewhere that he had not been spared to demonstrate his efficiency.

Dr. THOMAS HENRY MORTON (M.D., 1876), of 29 Glen Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, died on 26 August, aged eighty-one; he was the oldest member of the Sheffield Division of the British Medical Association. He was born in Burmah, where his father was a British Commissioner. He received his early education at Newark, and was then apprenticed to Dr. Slater of Bawtry. Later he passed to the Old Sheffield Medical School, and obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. in 1861 and the L.S.A. in 1862. For a time he acted as demonstrator of Anatomy at his old school, and then entered general practice by acting as assistant to a doctor in Gainsborough. In 1864 he settled in Brightside, Sheffield, and conducted a large practice in this area for nearly thirty-four years, retiring in 1898. He took the M.D. degree at Aberdeen in 1876. He was President of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1880, and contributed occasionally to medical literature.

The "British Medical Journal," in an obituary notice, said—

Dr. Morton had many hobbies. He was a connoisseur and collector of old oak. His collection was justly admired, and was considered one of the finest in Yorkshire. An ardent disciple of Isaak Walton, he enjoyed nothing better than a day with the rod, incidentally picking up any piece of old oak which caught his fancy. He was an accomplished photographer, and was particularly successful with interiors of cathedrals and churches. During the great epidemic of small-pox in Sheffield in 1888, Morton made a fine collection of lantern slides depicting the various phases of the disease. He was the only Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in Sheffield, and he was very proud of the fact. He was a Churchman, and for many years took an active part in the work of St. Mary's Church. He was beloved by his patients, and his benevolence to his poorer patients was a marked trait in his character.

Rev. GEORGE ROBB (M.A., 1881), minister-emeritus of the First United Free Church, Kirriemuir, died at his residence, 17 Devonshire Road, Aberdeen, on 26 July, aged sixty-one. After graduating, he took the theological course at the United Presbyterian Hall in Edinburgh, and in 1886 became minister of the West United Presbyterian (afterwards United Free) Church, Kirriemuir. A few years ago, the Bank Street congregation (an old Relief Church) and the West Church (an old Secession Church) united under Mr. Robb's ministry and formed the First United Free Church. Mr. Robb, owing to failing health, retired in April 1918; and since then he had lived in Aberdeen. A daughter is a graduate of the University.

Dr. JAMES SMART (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1899) died suddenly at the Kyles Hydropathic, Rothesay, on 13 July. He was delivering a lecture when he was seized with hæmorrhage and passed away a few hours later. Dr. Smart was the son of a builder in Aberdeen, and was forty-eight years of age. At the outbreak of the war he was registrar of the First General Scottish Hospital with the rank of captain. Very soon afterwards he was promoted major, and in 1916, when the commanding officer mobilised an hospital for overseas, Major Smart was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and became acting commanding officer of the First Scottish General Hospital. In 1918 he took over temporarily the command of Bangour War Hospital, and later proceeded to London, where he commanded the Fourth General Hospital, a post which he held until his demobilisation. Colonel Smart was in command of the First Scottish General Hospital in Aberdeen from 1916 to 1918. He had about twenty years' Territorial service. After the war he resumed practice in Aberdeen. He married a daughter of the late Rev. W. S. Chedburn, Crown Terrace Baptist Church, Aberdeen, by whom and a daughter he is survived. He was a deacon of Crown Terrace Baptist Church.

Mr. ALEXANDER EMSLIE SMITH (alumnus, King's Coll., 1850-52), advocate in Aberdeen, died at his residence, Summerhill House, South Stocket, Aberdeen, on 24 August, aged eighty-eight. He was the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Smith, farmer and timber merchant, Burns of Deskford, Banffshire, and was educated at Banff Academy and Fordyce Academy. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1858, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the body. He retired from practice several years ago. In his day he was one of the ablest and most prominent pleaders at the Aberdeen bar, and was engaged in a large number of important cases. He specialised in ecclesiastical law, and figured in many keenly contested proceedings, both in the Church courts and in the civil courts, notably the Pitsligo manse case, the Old Deer case, the Portlethen case, and the Strichen manse case. Mr. Smith, who was a man of wide culture and interests, engaged occasionally in literary work. He edited "St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel Register of Baptisms" which appeared in one of the New Spalding Club volumes, furnishing a "Historical Introduction"; and he was the author of several brochures, these including "Corgarff Castle" (1901), "St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen" (1901), "Episcopal Church in Aberdeen at the Revolution" (1905), "Cullen House" (1907), and "The Mystery of Dubrach in Braemar" (1908).

Mr. MAURICE GEORGE TEMPLE, Assoc. Memb. I.E.E. (M.A., 1896), died at Jamaica on 13 September, aged forty-seven. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. William Temple, Rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Fergue, author of "The Thanage of Fermartyn". By profession an electrical engineer, Mr. Maurice Temple was at the Coatbridge Electric Lighting Station for a short period, and was afterwards in the service of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. He eventually became chief electrician of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, and was responsible for the installation of wireless telegraphy on the islands served by the company.

Dr. ELLERINGTON REED TURNER (M.B., 1891) died at Ashfield, Kintore, on 19 October, aged fifty-nine. He settled in Kintore shortly after graduating and established a large practice. Dr. Turner took an active interest in public affairs. He was Provost of Kintore for several years and was still a member of the Town Council at the time of his death. He was also Chairman of the former School Board.

Dr. WILLIAM WALLACE (M.A., 1866; LL.D. [St. And.], 1899), formerly editor of *The Glasgow Herald*, died at his residence, 106 University Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow, on 17 July, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Culross, Fifeshire, and a brother of the late Dr. Robert Wallace, formerly editor of *The Scotsman* and afterwards M.P. for East Edinburgh; another brother was for several years minister of the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, Dr. William Wallace became a teacher of Classics at the Ayr Academy, but he early abandoned the profession of teacher for that of journalism. He secured a position as assistant editor on *The Edinburgh Courant*, afterwards becoming editor of *The Dumfries Herald*. After seven years' residence in Dumfries, he went to London, wrote for *The Echo* and other newspapers, and contributed to *The Spectator*, then under the editorship of Mr. R. H. Hutton and Mr. Meredith Townsend, and to *Fraser's Magazine*, edited by Mr. J. A. Froude. Incidentally, he studied law and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1887. In 1888 he became assistant editor

of *The Glasgow Herald*, and he succeeded the late Dr. Charles Russell in the editorship in 1906. Three years later, however, he retired owing to the state of his health. Dr. Wallace was recognised as a leading authority on Burns, and in 1896 he published a revised and re-written edition (in four volumes) of Robert Chambers's "Life and Works of Robert Burns". In 1898 he edited the correspondence of Burns and Mrs. Dunlop. He was President of the Burns Federation, and he took a prominent part in promoting the movement for the foundation of the Chair of Scottish History and Literature in Glasgow University. He was a considerable contributor to "Chambers's Encyclopædia" and "Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature". He published several volumes of essays, one of the best known being "Scotland Yesterday".

ERRATUM.

A slight error crept into our notice of Mr. WILLIAM MACKRAY (M.A., 1846), the senior graduate of Marischal College and of the University (REVIEW, viii., 183). Mr. Mackray's father, we are informed, was not a Congregational minister, but a minister in the Original Secession body.

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The Calendar.

II.



ARRANGEMENTS were made by Julius Cæsar for the reformation of the calendar, and he employed Sosigenes, an Alexandrian astronomer, to advise as to the changes necessary to make the times of the calendar correspond with the seasons and to prevent as far as possible the recurrence of the state of disorder into which the calendar

had fallen. Sosigenes came to Rome and a new calendar was prepared under his direction. He naturally borrowed from the Egyptian calendar to which he was accustomed, and the new Roman calendar prepared under his direction, while it embodied the essential features of the Egyptian calendar, retained as many of the characteristics of the Roman calendar as was compatible with the Egyptian method of time-reckoning.

At an earlier time the Egyptians used a lunisolar year, the corresponding calendar being one which took account of the motions of the sun and of the moon. This calendar was superseded by a calendar which depended on the solar year. The Egyptian year, as already stated, was divided into twelve months of thirty days each and five supplementary days were added at the end of the year. This was the religious year and it continued in use although they had discovered that it was approximately one day wrong in every four years.¹

The beginning of the true Egyptian year was fixed at the heliacal rising of Sirius, which, in Lower Egypt, takes place about July 20 in

¹ Eratosthenes, 275-194 B.C., suggested the calendar in which every fourth year contains 366 days and which was the calendar advised by Sosigenes.

our calendar. The five supplementary days added at the end of the year to make up 365 days were named after Sirius, and Sirius was named the dog star by the Greeks. Thus the Greeks and after them the Romans called the supplementary days of the Egyptian calendar the canicular days, and it is for this reason that the days about the middle and end of July are still called the dog days not because of the supposed effect of the sun's heat on dogs, although they coincide with the hottest days of the year in northern latitudes.

The beginning of the Egyptian religious year is coincident with the heliacal rising of Sirius only once in 1461 religious years, there being approximately one day less than the proper number in every four years; thus 1461 Egyptian years are equivalent to 1460 years of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days each, and this period of 1461 Egyptian years is a Sothic period. A Sothic period is said to begin when the heliacal rising of Sirius falls on the first day of the religious year. This occurred in 139 A.D., 1322 B.C., and 2982 B.C., the latter date being the beginning of the first Sothic period. As the heliacal rising of Sirius moves right through the nominal months in a complete period, a knowledge of the day of the nominal month on which the heliacal rising of Sirius occurred determines the year of the Sothic period.

The Egyptians knew that the average length of the year was rather less than $365\frac{1}{4}$; the difference was calculated by Hipparchus,¹ who computed it to be about one day in 300 years.² In framing the new Roman calendar Sosigenes appears to have decided to ignore this difference and took the average length of the year as $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. He advised the abolition of the lunar year and the intercalary month, and he proposed to regulate the civil year by the sun according to the Egyptian practice, taking the average length of the year to be $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, every fourth year containing 366 days, the other years 365 days. The Roman names of the months were retained in the same order as they were arranged by the Decemviri 452 B.C., with the exception of the month Quintilis which was renamed Julius after Julius Cæsar to commemorate the reformation of the calendar. The distribution of the days among the months was altered and the following more convenient arrangement was substituted; the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh months, that is January, March, May, July,

¹ Hipparchus, 160 B.C., determined the average duration of the year within six minutes of its value.

² The difference is approximately one day in 128 years.

September, November, were each given thirty-one days, the remaining months, with the exception of February were each given thirty days, while February was given twenty-nine days in each ordinary year and thirty days each fourth year. The old method of reckoning the days from the Calends, Nones, and Ides, was also retained, and the additional day in February every fourth year was inserted between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth days of the month, the twenty-fifth day of the month being counted twice, and as this was the sixth day before the Calends the years with the additional day were termed Bissextile.¹

Julius Cæsar ordered the adoption of the calendar prepared by Sosigenes, but before it could be brought fully into operation certain adjustments were necessary. In particular the vernal equinox had to be restored to the same place in the calendar as it occupied in Numa's calendar, the twenty-fifth day of March. To effect this he ordered the insertion of two additional months in the current year between November and December, one of thirty-three days, the other of thirty-four days, and as the intercalary month of twenty-three days also fell to be inserted in that year the last year before the institution of the new calendar contained 445 days. This year is known as the last year of confusion, and the first year of the Julian calendar, as it is named, begins with the first day of January 46 B.C. or 708 A.U.C.

The Roman calendar as now amended was an immense improvement on the former Roman system of time reckoning and it is worthy of notice that the amendments were made in such a way as to produce the least possible dislocation, everything being retained that did not conflict with the essentials of the new calendar, the change in the name of the month Quintilis alone excepted.

In spite of the simplicity of the new calendar, the pontiffs either through ignorance or carelessness did not regulate the insertion of the additional day every fourth year, and it was found in the time of Augustus, the succeeding Emperor, that by the end of thirty-six years from the beginning of the Julian calendar three days too many had been added. Augustus therefore made an order that the twelve years beginning with the thirty-seventh and ending with the forty-eighth year of the Julian calendar should be ordinary years of 365 days. He also made use of the occasion to change the name of the month Sextilis to

¹ The insertion of the additional day between the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth of February is still adhered to in the Ecclesiastical Calendar.

Augustus, and added a day from February to his month so that it should be of equal length with the month belonging to Julius. Later emperors made similar orders changing the names of months to their own names but none of these changes persisted.

The method of intercalation of the Julian calendar is simple and convenient but, as its average year exceeds the true average year by rather more than eleven minutes, the vernal equinox instead of being always at the same distance from the beginning of the year gets gradually nearer to it, and after the lapse of a few centuries the change becomes appreciable. The vernal equinox fell on March 25 when the Julian calendar was instituted in 46 B.C., and at the time of the Council of Nice, 325 A.D. it was found that the vernal equinox having retrograded four days fell on March 21. This day was then assigned to it, but the method of intercalation was not altered. During the middle ages great importance was attached to the observance of Easter on the appropriate day in relation both to the moon and the vernal equinox, and the retrogression of the vernal equinox in the calendar gave rise to difficulties. In order to deal with these difficulties and reform the calendar the Pope, in 1474 A.D., invited a mathematician Regiomontanus to come to Rome and undertake the matter. His premature death prevented the realization of any change at that time, and another century passed before the reformation of the calendar was arranged for by Gregory XIII. On this occasion the whole question was fully considered by a council of mathematicians and astronomers set up by Gregory XIII. for the purpose, and after ten years' discussion the new calendar known as the Gregorian calendar was instituted in 1582 A.D. As it was found that the vernal equinox had retrograded to the eleventh day of March in the calendar, the ten days gained since the date of the Council of Nice were ordered to be taken from the calendar in that year, the fifth of October being termed the fifteenth, to restore the vernal equinox to the place it occupied in the calendar at the time of the Council of Nice. It was also found that the error in the system of intercalation of the Julian calendar amounted approximately to three days in 400 years, and it was accordingly ordered that the intercalation of the additional day in every fourth year should be omitted in the case of century years unless the number of the year is a multiple of 400.

The Gregorian rule thus gives ninety-seven intercalations of a day each in 400 years, therefore 400 civil years contain 146,097 days, and

the average length of the civil year is 365·2425 days. The length of the tropical year is given by the expression $365\cdot24219879 - 0\cdot0000000614 (x - 1900)$ days where x is the year, giving an error of 0·0003025 for the present year, that is an error at the rate of one day in 3300 years approximately. To take account of this error it has been proposed that the year 4000 A.D. and all the years which are multiples of 4000 should be common years of 365 days, as the amount of the error is of the same order as one day in 4000 years. If the Gregorian rule were amended in this way, 969 additional days would be intercalated in 4000 years and the average length of the civil year would be 365·24225 days which differs from the present length of the tropical year by 0·0000525, an error at the rate of one day in 19,000 years approximately.

The degree of accuracy of the calendar depends on the difference between the average length of the civil year and the length of the tropical year, and also on the length of the period in which the intercalations repeat themselves, as the shorter this period is for a given difference between the average length of the civil year and the length of the tropical year, the less is the maximum distance of the equinox of the calendar from its true position. The most convenient way of treating this question is to convert the fraction $0\cdot24219879 - 0\cdot0000000614 (x - 1900)$ by which the length of the tropical year exceeds 365 days into a continued fraction. When this is done the successive quotients are 4, 7, 1, 3, etc., the successive convergents to the fraction are $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{28}$, $\frac{8}{33}$, $\frac{31}{128}$, etc.; and expressed as decimal fractions they are 0·25, 0·241379, 0·242424, 0·2421875, etc., being in excess and defect of the actual value alternately. Any one of these fractions after the second gives a closer approximation than the Gregorian rule for intercalating ninety-seven days in 400 years, and any one after the third gives a closer approximation than the proposed amended rule for intercalating 969 days in 4000 years. The third convergent is the one actually used in the Persian calendar; the period of thirty-three years is divided into seven consecutive periods each of four years followed by one period of five years, the fourth year in a four year period has one day added to it and the fifth year in the five year period has one day added to it. The difference between the average length of the civil year in the Persian calendar and the present length of the tropical year is 0·0002267*d*. which gives an error at the rate of one day approximately in 4411 years, and this

is a much closer approximation than the Gregorian rule for intercalating ninety-seven days in 400 years gives. As has been observed above the advantage of a short period in which the cycle of intercalations is completed is that at any time during the period the equinox of the calendar is never very far from its mean position; in this respect the Persian calendar, which was introduced in the eleventh century, is preferable to the Gregorian calendar, the period of the Persian calendar being thirty-three years and that of the Gregorian calendar 400 years. The Persian calendar has the further advantage that the sub-periods are four years and five years, while the sub-periods of the Gregorian calendar are four years and eight years.

Before the introduction of uniform rules, such as the rules of the Persian and Gregorian calendars, for determining the beginning of the year, the day from which the beginning of the year was reckoned was fixed by astronomical observation. The day of the heliacal rising of some well-defined star or constellation such as Sirius or the Pleiades determined the beginning of the year for some peoples, while others have made use of observations of the solstices.¹ It is interesting to notice that it was proposed to fix the beginning of the year in this way for the calendar introduced by the French Republic in 1793. This calendar fixed the civil year as beginning at midnight immediately preceding the day on which the true autumnal equinox fell, and, although in general the day of the equinox could be accurately determined, it would be difficult to decide on which day the equinox actually fell if the time of the Sun's entering Libra were very close to midnight.

The objections to fixing the beginning of the year by astronomical observation are that the intercalations would follow each other irregularly, and that it would occasionally happen that it would be impossible to fix with certainty the day on which the civil year should begin. The use of a uniform rule for fixing the beginning of the year is an improvement comparable with the improvement due to the use of mean solar time.

It appears from the foregoing that the present calendar is capable of improvement in two respects, the rule for fixing the beginning of the year and the method of distribution of the days of a year among the months and weeks. Since the length of the tropical year exceeds

¹ It is very probable that the stone circles were observatories whose principal purpose was to regulate the beginning of the year and determine the days on which festivals should be kept.

365 days and is less than 366 days it is evident that the rule for fixing the beginning of the year must assign 365 days to some years and 366 days to other years. It has been pointed out above that the rule of the Persian calendar is superior to the rule of the Gregorian calendar. The period of the Persian rule is thirty-three years made up of twenty-five years each of 365 days and eight years each of 366 days, the eight 366 day years being the 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 28th and 33rd years of the period. If the next convergent to the fraction by which the length of the tropical year exceeds 365 days, viz. $\frac{31}{128}$, is taken, the period for the corresponding rule would have 128 years made up of ninety-seven years each of 365 days and thirty-one years each of 366 days, the period of 128 years would be divided into three periods each of thirty-three years followed by a period of twenty-nine years, a period of thirty-three years would be sub-divided into seven sub-periods each of four years followed by a sub-period of five years, the period of twenty-nine years would be subdivided into six sub-periods each of four years followed by a sub-period of five years, and the last year of a four year sub-period or a five year sub-period would contain 366 days, all the other years containing 365 days. Thus the years of the 128 year period which contain 366 days would be the 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 33rd, 37th, 41st, 45th, 49th, 53rd, 57th, 61st, 66th, 70th, 74th, 78th, 82nd, 86th, 90th, 94th, 99th, 103rd, 107th, 111th, 115th, 119th, 123rd, 128th. If this latter rule for fixing the beginning of the year with a 128 year period were adopted the rate of error at present would be very approximately one day in 100,000 years and would be decreasing while the rate of error of the thirty-three year rule is approximately one day in 4411 years and is increasing. If the year $a + 1$ A.D. were the first year of a cycle, the number giving the position of the year x A.D. in a cycle is the remainder when $x - a$ is divided by 128; if this remainder r is one of the numbers 1 to 31 both inclusive, the year contains 366 days when r is a multiple of 4 and 365 days when r is not a multiple of 4; if the remainder r is one of the numbers 32 to 64 both inclusive, the year contains 366 days when $r - 1$ is a multiple of 4 and 365 days when $r - 1$ is not a multiple of 4; if the remainder r is one of the numbers 65 to 97 both inclusive, the year contains 366 days when $r - 2$ is a multiple of 4 and 365 days when $r - 2$ is not a multiple of 4; if the remainder r is one of the numbers 98 to 125 both inclusive, the year contains 366 days when $r - 3$ is a multiple of 4 and 365

days when $r - 3$ is not a multiple of 4, and if the remainder r is zero the year contains 366 days.

The chief defect of the mode of distribution of the days of the year among the months and weeks in the present calendar is that a particular day of a month may fall on any day of the week, e.g. Christmas day may be on a Sunday or any other day of the week, or a term day may fall on a Sunday. This defect can be removed by arranging that the civil year should always begin on the same day of the week. As a year does not contain an integral number of seven day weeks, a year of 365 days must have a supplementary day outside the fifty-two weeks or one of the weeks must contain eight days, and a year of 366 days must have two supplementary days outside the fifty-two weeks or one of the weeks must contain nine days or two of the weeks must contain eight days each. Another possible arrangement is that the civil year should always contain 364 civil days, one of the civil days in a year of 365 natural days being forty-eight hours in length, and two of the civil days in a year of 366 natural days being each forty-eight hours in length. The following are convenient ways of arranging the supplementary days or longer weeks or longer days in a year: (a) in a year of 365 natural days the fifty-two weeks succeed each other and the supplementary day comes after the last day of the fifty-second week being followed by the first day of the first week of the succeeding year, and in a year of 366 natural days the other supplementary day comes between the last day of the twenty-sixth week and the first day of the twenty-seventh week; (b) in a year of 365 days the fifty-second week contains eight days and in a year of 366 days the fifty-second week contains nine days; (c) in a year of 365 days the fifty-second week contains eight days and in a year of 366 days the twenty-sixth week and the fifty-second week contain eight days; (d) in a year of 365 natural days the last day of the civil year contains forty-eight hours and in a year of 366 natural days the one hundred and eighty-second day and the three hundred and sixty-fourth day both contain forty-eight hours. The first of these different arrangements involves the least change in the present method and is otherwise preferable to the others.

A further simplification of the calendar can be effected by a slight change in the method of distribution of the days among the months. It is evident that the most convenient arrangement is obtained by distributing the 364 days, omitting the supplementary day or days,

among the months so that each quarter of three months contains ninety-one days or thirteen weeks. In this arrangement one of the three months in a quarter will contain thirty-one days and each of the other two months will contain thirty days; the supplementary day or days can be regarded as outside the quarters and months as well as outside the weeks, or in a year of 365 days the first and last months of the last quarter contains thirty-one days each, while in a year of 366 days the first and last months of the second quarter also contain thirty-one days each. The days would be distributed among the months as follows: in a year of 365 days the months of February, March, May, June, August, September and November would each contain thirty days, and the months of January, April, July, October and December would each contain thirty-one days, the thirty-first day of December being the supplementary day outside the weeks and coming between Sunday the thirtieth day of December and Monday the first day of January in the succeeding year; in a year of 366 days the month of June would contain thirty-one days, the thirty-first day of June being the second supplementary day of the year outside the weeks and coming between Sunday the thirtieth day of June and Monday the first day of July.

If the calendar were modified in the way suggested above, the four quarters of the year would be identical and corresponding days in every quarter would fall on the same day of the week, e.g. the twenty-eighth day of May and the corresponding quarter days would all fall on a Wednesday in every year, Christmas would always be on Tuesday, and similarly for other such days. The thirtieth day of December 1928 will be a Sunday, and, if the thirty-first day of December 1928 were treated as a supplementary day, the following year 1929 would begin on a Monday; thus 1929 would be a convenient date for making the modification, and it has the further advantage that counting backwards 1801 would be the first year of a 128 year period.¹

Many different suggestions have been made for the modification of the calendar; in addition to those already indicated the following may be mentioned. It has been proposed to begin the year at the winter solstice and, if this were found desirable, the necessary change could be effected along with the changes treated of above, although a different date would have to be chosen for instituting the change to

¹ The foregoing is the portion dealing with the present calendar of the address on the calendar given to the University Association by the writer in 1919.

avoid undue dislocation with the present calendar. It has also been proposed that each month should contain an integral number of weeks, a quarter containing one month of five weeks and two months each of four weeks.

Another proposal is that the year should always contain an integral number of seven day weeks, some years containing fifty-two weeks and the other years containing fifty-three weeks. The rule for determining the years that contain fifty-three weeks will be somewhat complicated if the average length of the civil year is to be as close an approximation to the length of the tropical year as in the 128 year period with years of 365 days and years of 366 days, and, further, the distance between the beginning of the year and the vernal equinox would vary considerably.

Again it has been proposed that the weeks should contain ten days each, a month containing three weeks or decades, there being twelve months in the year and five or six supplementary days at the end of the twelfth month to make up the year of 365 days or 366 days; the 128 year period would clearly be applicable with this arrangement.

H. M. MACDONALD.

To Professor Ashley Mackintosh, M.A., M.D.

Tyrrhena regum.

—HORACE, Car. III. 29.

Son o' baith King's an' Marischal, Mac,
Here waits a grey-beard filled for you
Afore the war, an' up the glack
Dog-roses hing ye're free to pu' ;
Lay by your gibbles, leave Balgownie's Brig,
Lectures an' links, an' broomy braes o' Nigg.

Quit Kirks an' Clubs, forsake them a',
Your Toon-hoose wi' its to'er abeen,
Your granite streets, your Mitchell Ha',
The reek, the din o' Aiberdeen.
Changes are lichtsome, lat a bowl o' brose,
Neth cottar's thack, reduce your wecht an' woes.

The stars were lowein' reid the streen,
The sun is bleezin' in the Sooth,
An' neither herd nor sheep hae seen
Sae mony weary days o' drooth ;
Lyin' forfouchen in yon woody shaw
They ferlie that the Dee can rin sae sma'.

Ye're worriet owre the Toon an' State,
Noo a' the warl' is waur than weel,
An' Irelan's broken oot o' late
Wi' auncient sair that's ill to heal :
God wisely hides the future fae oor sicht,
An' lauchs when mortals fain would prob the nicht.

Mak' then the maist o' what ye hae,
The lave sweels by ye like the burn
That daunders singin' roon the brae,
An' roars in ragin' spate in turn,
Till beasts an' brigs an' trees an' riggins syne
Ging soomin' seaward like in '29.

Laird o' his saul, content an' mair,
Is he wha ilka nicht can say
"Noo fesh the mornin' foul or fair,
I carena. I hae lived the day."
Nor can the Sire himsel' for a' his po'er
Alter the ootcome o' ae vanished 'oor.

Fortune, the limmer, likes to see
The fash her fickle favours bring,
Kind whiles to him, an' whiles to me;
I reese her till on souple wing
She sklins the lift; syne, a' but virtue gone,
Oontochered Thrift I woo, an' warsle on.

Lest ships should skale on houderin' seas
Their far-bocht bales that's nae insured,
Nae mine to bargain on my knees
That hasna saxpence-worth aboard;
But safe my coble rows owre girnin' bars,
Convoyed by canny winds an' lucky stars.

CHARLES MURRAY.

James Murdoch.



VERY brilliant and exceedingly accomplished graduate of the University, who had a varied and interesting career, has passed away in the person of Mr. James Murdoch, Professor of Oriental Studies in the University of Sydney. Little known in this country, he had a great reputation in Japan and latterly in Australia. Resident for over twenty years in Japan, withdrawing from European intercourse and steeping himself in the life of the country, he acquired a singularly wide knowledge of its language and its history. In the former he became so efficient as to be recognized as an authority, even by the Japanese themselves—quite a unique distinction for a Briton. He wrote a great “History of Japan” in four volumes (unfortunately not completed), based on laborious researches in official and other archives—a remarkable feat to be accomplished by a foreigner. Recently recalled to Australia, where his career began, he was engaged in organizing the Oriental Studies in school and university which the authorities there now deem essential in view of the position of Australia as an Eastern Power. A man of prodigious learning and industry, he bears a similarity to Thomas Davidson, the famous scholar, who was also a son of Aberdeen University. And he had a career, too, in which there were many novel incidents, much wandering, and not a few vicissitudes. He died at Sydney in the end of October last (his funeral took place on the 31st), aged sixty-five. To notices of him in Japanese and Sydney papers we are indebted for much of the sketch that follows.

James Murdoch was born at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, on 27 September, 1856, the son of William Murdoch, a grocer in the town, who had also a little farm in the vicinity; and he helped on the farm and in the shop as soon as he was big enough to be of use. He had very little education in his early days, but was sent to the Fetteresso Public School when he was about eleven years of age. There is a story that he was then totally ignorant of the multiplication table and was told to learn the first table, astounding the schoolmaster at the

end of the day by having learned all the tables and being able to repeat them correctly. This is cited as an early instance of the extraordinary memorizing power he possessed. It is said that in after-life, in the course of conversation he would often quote an author textually, or, taking down a book from his well-filled shelves, would turn to the exact page where a reference he had cited was to be found. Murdoch was intensely bent on educating himself, and by strenuous application he speedily overcame the deficiencies by which he was at first handicapped. He studied for a time at the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen, and ultimately he won the first bursary at the University, in the competition of 1875, though by that time he had reached the somewhat advanced age of nineteen.

Murdoch was essentially of the type of Northern student who prosecutes his studies with straitened means and consequential privation, for he had to maintain himself chiefly on his meagre bursary; but, like many another "lad o' pairs" who has undergone the same rigorous discipline, he studied with unabated zest and with very notable success. He passed through the University curriculum with great distinction. In his first session he "swept the board," taking the first prize in each of the five classes, and in his second session he stood first in the classes devoted to the Classics; later on, he distinguished himself in Logic and Philosophy. His wonderful memorizing powers were again manifested, for on one occasion when Professor Geddes gave out the "*Œdipus Tyrannus*" for home work, Murdoch recited a large portion of the choral odes to a fellow-student the same afternoon. He graduated in 1879 with first-class honours in Classics and second-class honours in Mental Philosophy, carrying off the Simpson Greek Prize, the Hutton Prize, and the Seafield Latin Medal, while he subsequently won the Fullerton Scholarship for Classics. He studied for a time at Oxford and afterwards at Göttingen and the Sorbonne in Paris.

Somewhere about his middle "twenties," Murdoch emigrated to Queensland and for a time was Rector of the Grammar School at Maryborough. He gave up teaching for some reason or other, and for several years devoted himself to journalism, especially in connection with the Labour movement, which was then beginning to be a factor in Australian politics. It was the time of the agitation for the restriction of Chinese coolie immigration and the formulation of the idea of a "white Australia". Murdoch was commissioned by a leading

newspaper to investigate the subject of immigration and the introduction of Chinese cheap labour. He proceeded to China, taking a steerage passage in order the more thoroughly to ascertain the conditions under which the coolies lived in the steamers that brought them to Australia and returned them again to China. After completing his investigations in Hong-Kong and Canton, he went on to Japan; and, according to a biographical sketch of Murdoch in the *Japan Weekly Chronicle* (17 Nov.), he settled in Japan in 1890, engaged in teaching, ran a weekly paper (of which there were only six issues, however), and published a volume of satirical verse, entitled "Don Juan in Japan," and a novel with the title of "Felix Holt Secundus".

Then, in 1893, occurred one of the most curious incidents in Murdoch's extraordinary career. He became associated with a scheme organized by a man William Lane, a Brisbane journalist, to establish a Socialist colony in Paraguay to be called "New Australia". A grant of about 450,000 acres of land was obtained near Villa Rica, about 110 miles from Asuncion, and this land was to be settled by 400 families. The common ownership of the land and the equal division of expenses and profits was a fundamental principle of the settlement, and an endeavour was to be made to run the settlement in conformity with other Socialistic doctrines. Murdoch determined to throw in his lot with this novel community, to which he offered his services as schoolmaster, and he was appointed Minister of Education in the new colony. He was speedily disillusioned, however—in a fortnight, he is reported to have once said. Lane told him one day—so the story goes—that he had been consulting with God about the affairs of the community, and Murdoch thereupon came to the conclusion that with a leader of that kind "New Australia was no longer any place for James Murdoch". He accordingly left the community, which before long was rent by dissensions and secessions.

The Odyssey of this "wandering scholar" of ours began again. He travelled through Paraguay on foot, and embarked on a German tramp steamer bound for Europe. It touched at Japan, and there Murdoch was landed, sick and impecunious, spending his first days in a hospital. Recovering his health, he accepted the post of English teacher at the High School at Kanazawa, where he remained for several years. He then took up his residence at Shinagawa, a suburb of Tokyo, and seems to have taught Japanese in Japanese Colleges; and subsequently he became English teacher at the High School at

Kagoshima. Murdoch lived for over twenty years in Japan, adopted the Japanese mode of life, married (as his second wife) a Japanese lady, and set up a fruit farm at Kagoshima, on which he intended to stay for the rest of his life. Like Lafcadio Hearn, he made it his aim to enter into the very heart of the country by personal association and intercourse with Japanese of all classes, and the better to assimilate the true Japanese feeling he avoided, so far as possible, European society and contact with European influences.

In the process of this assimilation of Japanese ideas Murdoch devoted himself to the study of the history of Japan, and gradually became imbued with the notion of producing a work on the subject. His investigations were at first directed to the period of early foreign intercourse with Japan, from 1542, when Japan may be said to have been discovered by the Portuguese, to 1639, when the country was finally closed to foreigners. The result of his labours was the publication by the *Japan Chronicle*, in 1903, of the first volume of his "History of Japan," which he entitled "The Century of Early Foreign Intercourse". The volume has been characterized as one "that alone will prove an enduring testimony of his great capacity and the skill with which he pieced together the fragments of an engrossing story of the past". After its publication it occurred to Murdoch to treat the whole of Japanese history from its early and legendary beginnings to the present day. To do this, however, he felt it necessary to study official and other documents in the language in which they were written. He had by this time acquired a knowledge of Japanese, Chinese, and Sanskrit, as well as of Ethnology and Comparative Religion, which, obviously, were cognate to his historical inquiry, but he had now to learn archaic Japanese, which is quite a different thing from colloquial Japanese, and he had to do this when he was approaching fifty years of age. "Nevertheless," we are told, "by dint of his indomitable will, he persisted until he could read the ancient records with comparative ease." In fact, he came to be recognized as an authority in the languages named—recognized by the Japanese themselves, as well as by specialists in Britain, Europe, and America. He was familiar, too, with Spanish and Portuguese, a knowledge of which was essential to his work.

After these preliminary labours, Murdoch set himself to compile his systematic "History of Japan". The first volume, bringing the history down to the date of the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese,

was issued by the Asiatic Society of Japan in 1911. It has been described as "a book of extraordinary learning and originality," the outcome of twenty years' research work in many libraries in Japan; some 50,000 pages of old and medieval Japanese, it was pointed out, were "boiled down" to 636 pages of text. Murdoch's intention was to complete the history in two more volumes, thus making four in all. The history of the Tokugawa period (1639-1853) was to form one volume, and that of the Meiji era (1853-1911) the other. The manuscript of the Tokugawa volume was completed, but Murdoch postponed its publication until a time of greater leisure and better financial capacity: the volume, apparently, still awaits publication. The Meiji volume (the fourth volume of the complete work) will never be published, it seems, the following curious explanation of this most regrettable loss to literature being furnished by Professor MacCallum, of Sydney University, in an appreciation of Murdoch contributed to the *Sydney Morning Herald* (5 Nov.):—

The conclusion of "The History of Japan" is absolutely lost. In a way the last volume was finished, and in a way it was never begun. This is no paradox: Murdoch's method of working explains its absolute truth. He had a memory, like Macaulay's, extraordinarily retentive and ready, so that he seemed able to recall at will anything he ever knew, e.g. the number of a page in which some passage occurred, though he had not read the book for years. The gift, so useful to a historian, determined his procedure. He hunted out all the authorities, assessed them, assimilated their information, pondered it in his mind—all this without taking a single note—and when the heterogeneous material was reduced to a coherent and organic whole, took his pen and gave it its final shape in words. A few weeks before his death he said: "My fourth volume is now ready; I have only to write it, which will take a month or two". Now, that fourth volume, though ready, will never be read. In this as in much else his death was premature, though he lived till sixty-five.

The writing of the monumental "History of Japan" did not complete Murdoch's remarkable career. Five or six years ago, it was thought advisable to introduce the teaching of Japanese in the course at the Australian Military College at Duntroon, and the Australian authorities consulted the British Government on the selection of an instructor, with the result that, on the recommendation of the British Embassy at Tokyo, Mr. Murdoch was appointed. About the same time, various leaders of commerce urged the University of Sydney to take up the teaching of Japanese. In 1917, a provisional arrangement was made by which the University secured a share of Mr. Murdoch's services, and this continued until, at the end of 1918, he was attached altogether to the University staff as Professor of Oriental Studies

(Japanese and Chinese). Judging from Professor MacCallum's appreciation, Mr. Murdoch entered on his new sphere of labour with enthusiasm, keenly recognizing that Australia is primarily a Pacific, and therefore an Eastern, Power, and should accordingly acquire a thorough knowledge of its neighbours, and also regarding Sydney University as the proper home for a great school of Oriental learning. Unfortunately, he has been cut off before he had the opportunity of fully manifesting his powers in his new vocation and developing his ideas, which embraced the inclusion of Japanese in the ordinary school curriculum. According to Professor MacCallum—who characterizes Mr. Murdoch as “one of the most remarkable men in the Empire”—he has left no successor. “The teaching of Japanese,” writes the Professor, “will doubtless proceed efficiently, but where shall we find one so able to interpret to our students the conditions and culture of our Near East? It may safely be said that, in the wide commonwealth of British nations, he has no successor. And who has the requisite knowledge, zeal, and circumspect energy, to advance his scheme of Oriental study? Again it must be answered that he has left none even second to himself.”

“D” (presumably Mr. James Davidson, M.A., 1881), in the course of an appreciation of Professor Murdoch, under the title “A Scottish Scholar,” in the *Bulletin*, Glasgow, of 30 December, said:—

James Murdoch, Professor of Oriental Studies in the University of Sydney, whose death is announced, was a hero of my youth. At Aberdeen University from 1875 to 1879, where he graduated with honours in Classics and Philosophy, he was regarded, by seniors as well as us juniors, with admiration approaching to awe of his extraordinary cleverness. He was otherwise different from the common undergraduate. He had worked himself up to university level with very little tutoring or schooling, and as he was older than most of his classmates, it is probable that he had had to work for his living at the same time, though he seemed to pass through his course with financial ease. Anyhow, he was not only aloof and inclined to be dogmatic when drawn into debate, but he had a curious mental twist that might have repelled worship. It did not; his queerness did not count against his scholarship and quickness of apprehension that was quite out of the common. Perhaps M'Naughton, who was the classical “don” of the preceding class, and who died Professor of Greek in M'Gill, was considered a more solid classic. But he left on me no such impression as Murdoch did. Of all my contemporaries, I have been curious about none more than Murdoch the classic. To the youngsters it seemed almost a calamity when he did not carry off a first prize, and that was not often, and there was strong competition in a class that included Sir Francis Grant Ogilvie (one time Principal of Heriot-Watt, and now Principal Assistant Secretary in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research); Charles Chree, LL.D. (Superintendent of Kew Observatory); and Professor Milligan of Glasgow.

There is generally a man in a University class who strikes his contemporaries thus. Their anticipations of great doings by their hero are often disappointed, but it was not so in Murdoch's case. True to character, he made a queer start in workaday life, and I have always wondered how he “got on” with fellow-writers in Japan and Australia, but he certainly made a fine use of his exceptional brain.

Murdoch made good, and it is a reproach to his Alma Mater that in all these years she never laureated her distinguished graduate of 1879.

The Aul' Gairdner.¹

BY A BUCHAN LOON.

The Gairdner 'bade aside the village meer.
A clump o' fir-trees, dodderin' fae the wear
O' win' an' time, sae happit fae the ken
O' passin' fouk, his housie but an' ben,
That bare' the riggin' o' the thack wis seen,
An' wan'erin' smeers o' reek that furred abeen.
Ayont, the Tap 'rase up, wi' bracken din
An' peaty mosses, fin the year blaws in,
Till simmer hists the gowden funs an' heather
Scarlet like bleed, near faur the grouse forgaither.
Afore the door wis laid the bittie yaird
Faur the aul' jottin' Gairdner, his ain laird,
A' throu' the se'son, kale an' camomiles
Micht grow, wi' tenty han' for hame; an' fyles,
To sell, for siller 'mang the fouk a' roun'
An' eke his livin', for he'd mony a stoon
O' he'rt an' heid to gaither the bawbees,
For a bare moo'fu', milk an' breed an' cheese.

Weel ower in years, he tyned the wife he lo'ed
An' laneliness cam' on him. Sae he wooed
Anither time, an' eident lass an' yet
Nae wife for him, wha'd care, only to sit
An' watch the daisies grow an' bloom an' fade.
Jean had nae thocht for flo'ers, she wis sair-made
To wash an' men' an' dae her housewifery
An' earn a half-croon wi' her slavery
To keep their twa bit bairnies hose-an'-sheen.
Her man wis brawly, but wis ower weel-gi'en

¹ Being the Poem to which was awarded Sir William Noble's Prize for "A Poem in Braid Scots".

An' widna tak' his due; he'd tyave himsell
 For 'oors, to keep fouks' gairdens an' nae tell
 His chairges, tho' the days brocht aye the swither
 To gar the tae week's ein' clink wi' the t'ither.

A couthy, weel-respeckit man forbye
 The Gairdner meeved amo' the villagery.
 Nae bairns bit likit 'im, an' ower the meer
 Wad rin, as seen's they glintit 'im, to hear
 The learnin' he could gi'e o' the bricht stars
 Orion's belt an' soord, the fouk o' Mars,
 Venus, that cam' at even fyles, an' fyles
 As bricht's the e'e o' morn, wakenin' to toils
 An' lang day's trachle a' the commonty.
 Wi' gaupin' moo' an' lugs, an' lauchin' glee
 The bairnies croodit roun' him, takin' tent;
 An' wi' them by, the Gairdner wis content
 Just to be tellin'. In sic' simple ploys,
 Wark, an' the love o' lear an' hame, his joys
 Were ta'en, that neen could scant 'im o'. Nae thocht
 O' his ain sell, or girn o' anger, brocht
 The burnin' word till's moo', but aye on wean
 An' ilka weary body, fae abeen
 He socht a blessin' an' wis nae refree'st.

Ae mornin' Jean, miskennin' fat cam' neist,
 Doon ower the wash-tub, gar't the thievel spin
 Fin throu' the yaird, the Gairdner wan'er't in:
 "Jean, lass, I'm takin' ower a bittie lan'
 To clear an' dell," he said, "an' then I'm gyan'
 To saw't wi' corn, that winter throu', we'll hain,
 Richt thriftily, for meal to feed oor ain."
 Happy wis Jean to hear't, sin' lichtlisome
 Wis word o' mair whauron to gyang an' come;
 An' prood wis the aul' Gairdner. He had deen
 The best he micht, to tak' the wark aff Jean
 An' ease her trachle, but for a' his he'rt
 Aul' airms grow fushionless an' tyne their airt,
 The body's nae sae kibble's eence it wis
 An' ithers ken o't. But this ploy o' his

He'd dee wi' ony man ; an' fin the craws
Were biggin' i' the firs, he ploo'd his raws
An' saw'd the seed aboot him, row'd it in,
An' lippen't Gweed to sen' the rain an' sin.
The dewy mornin's brocht the breer green,
Takin' its dwafu' wye, 'mang clod an' steen
To caller air an' weety sho'er, an' then
Aneth the sinny lift, fair clamourin'
To rax its length, it gar't the Gairdner's e'e
Wi' pride, lauch in his heid richt merrily,
An' gi'ed him joukin' words, fin wark wis throu'.

Seener than thocht, in simmer, green craps grow,
An' seener than we're 'war', the hairst maun be.
Fu' seen the Gairdner turned his eidentry
To fell wi' scythe an' heuk, the bonny grain
He'd sawn nae mony months sin' syne, his ain,
Daffin' its gowden heids afore the win'.
Jean follow't him, to gaither an' to bin',
An' the twa lassies rakit. Sic content
Had Aggie an' wee Jean, as doon they bent
Ower a' the corn-rig, gaitherin' the strays
Or poo'in' at the rake fae en' to en'. Afraise
Een wi' the t'ither, they wad ha'e a houp
O' milk, choke on a bite o' breed, near coup
The flagon, an' rin aff like widdifies.
An' fyles, the Gairdner an' his Jean wad ease
Their toilin', lauchin' at the merry weans,
An' want to ha'e a runt themselfs ; their beens
Wis crackin' wi' the heuk, fae heid to fit ;
Their faces peeled, their duds wis clam wi' sweat ;
But they were happy, for their gaitherin'
Wad see the winter throu', a new year in.

That even, roun' the cottage-table, fite
Wi' carefu' scrubbin', gaither't for their bite
O' supper, gweedman, wife, an' bairns, fordeen,
Forfochen, gantin', wearit to the been.
The Gairdner, wi' he'rt fu' o' thankfu'ness
For mercies o' the lang day, said his grace :

An', for the lassies, drowsy-e'ed, wad wyle
 The reamiest o' the parritch milk an' smile
 To see them noddin' ower their speenfu', ere
 Wi' dichtit face an' han's, an' reddit hair,
 They gaiter't till his knees, an', gweed words said,
 Were cairri't, soun' asleep, aff to their bed.
 Bonny as rose in simmer-time were they,
 The dawties o' the Gairdner, i' the grey,
 Caul' even o' life. The greet wis in his e'e
 As doon he bow't an' clappit tenderly
 The curly, bussy heids, sae mercifu'
 Kept fae the thocht that harra's ower the broo.

An' sae, eence mair, as fin a soople chiel,
 The Gairdner bucklet to the flail, an' weel
 He thresh the grain, yird aifter thuddin' yird,
 Nae muckle bookit, fin the stray wis tirmed.
 The fairmer o' the Ord, wi' kin' intent,
 Offert to mull't along wi' his, an' sent
 The loon, niest day, roun' by, to hurl't awa'
 Ower to the mullart, lookin' unco sma'
 An' tynet-like, 'mang the buirdly secks, but dear
 To oor aul' Gairdner, as a miser's gear.

A lang 'ook warslet till an' ein'. Nae cairt
 Cam' by; an', wi' anither 'ook, the scairt
 O' fear, 'gan fret the Gairdner an' his Jean.
 Seerly the loon had hurlet by, an' ta'en
 Their pickle millin' wi' him. Jean wis thrawn
 To sen' the Gairdner, jist to unnerstan'
 Fat had come ower't; an' foo laith's he wis,
 Mair gleg to gi'e than tak' whate'er wis his,
 For fear o' their twa lassies' poverty
 Withoot their parritch, he maun gyang an' see.
 A fyle upo' the road he dauchlet, sweer
 Even to tak' his ain, ashak' for fear
 It micht be tyned, an' spak' a prayer afore
 He chappit, an' the fairmer h'ard the door.
 "Naithing but mine," he said, "cam' here yestreen
 Ower fae the mullart; an' he maun ha'e gi'en

A'thing he had o' oors; jist ye stoy roun'
 To ken for siccar." Shakkin' to the foun',
 The Gairdner hurried, amaisht satisfiet
 That heavy, noo, upon an aul' worn breet
 The warst wad tum'le, an' his fear stan' true,
 The mullart thriepin' that nae seck wis due.
 He'd haud nae bargie wi' dishonesty.

Runtit o' a' he'd gi'en aul' age to ha'e,
 O' bonny-picturet dream, wi' but a lame
 Left in his han', the Gairdner turned for hame.
 His heid sunk doon, his een were starin' glum;
 The thocht gyan' throu' his min' wis lanelisome.
 Nae breed in plenty for the hungry wean;
 Nae ease o' waesome darg for hard-vrocht Jean;
 Nae evenin's, gi'en to readin', for himsell,
 But aye the tyave, fae morn till even, fell
 An' brakin' to the he'rt, fin strength langsyne
 Wis wearin' deen—tyave till the very ein'.
 Alang the road for hame he wan'er't, ponderin':
 Aye here an' there, the stooks were weatherin'
 Upon the gowden stibble i' the win';
 Laich i' the lift, the hairst-meen gyan' awa',
 Made fite wi' silky rime, forest an' ha'
 An' field; an' deckit wi' a siller croon
 Dim ghaists o' mountains, layerin' aroon'.
 For bonny earth the Gairdner had nae een,
 An' h'ardna, sweetly welcomin' the meen,
 The mavis, makin' music wi' its sang.
 He had nae singin' in his h'ert; ower lang
 He'd focht an' trachlet, houpin' to mak' gweed
 His labours, an' they'd fa'n aboot his heid,
 An' aul' man's tyavin', little worshipping.

Hame till his yaird, an' hirplin' throu' the yett
 Upo' the dees he sat, his een aglower
 On naething, an' his shouthers bowin' ower.
 Nae need for Jean to spier "Fat's ailin' ye?"
 For weel she kent his eeran'. Pitifu'

An' mitherly, she strokit the fite pow,
 An' lo'ed her aul' man, noo his wark wis throu'.
 "We needna mourn aboot it; we ha'e fan'
 In a' oor tribbles that there's aye a han'
 That hauds us; though it's hard to bide an' sair
 To ha'e the breed, we've trachlet late an' ear'
 To gaither, riven fae us noo; an' yet
 We jist maun thole't, we craiturs, withoot fret."
 Across the meer Aggie wis cryin' Jean.
 "Peer lassies," said the Gairdner, "I'd ha'e gi'en
 A' my fyow days to keep them lauchin' sae."
 An' fae his rucklet lips, the words cam' wae,
 An', for awhile, faither an' mither steed,
 Watchin' the burnin' meen sink doon, bricht reed,
 Watchin' the stars gyan' furlin' throu' the sky,
 Thinkin' mirk thochts o' dool an' misery.

Lang years sin' syne, the Gairdner an' his Jean
 Ha'e lain thegither, wi' the sod abeen.
 Their vera grave-steen, layer't grey wi' fog,
 Styters upon its foun'; a bairn's shog,
 A puff o' win', wad ding it doon. Ootbye,
 Aneth the thack 'twis eence his pride, the kye
 Tak' shelter fae the win' an' sleety shoo'er;
 Throu' a' the bonny gairden, tansies flo'er,
 'Mang berry-busses grown to haulm; an' aye,
 As oorlich as the greetin' hellwarye,
 The crafters, mossin' to the Tap, can hear,
 Hine, hine awa' the grouse scraich ower the meer.

ALEXANDER M. BUCHAN.

A Forgotten Aberdeenshire Monastery.



OUR Celtic Christian sites in Aberdeenshire have usually been ascribed to St. Columba and his Scotie disciples from Iona, but recent research has shown that most if not all of them belong to a different source and may claim a higher antiquity. The whole question of the introduction of Christianity into Pictland has recently been exposed to searching investigation by the Rev. Archibald B. Scott, minister of Kildonan in Sutherland. Mr. Scott, in his book on the "Pictish Nation," and in his smaller work on "St. Ninian,"¹ has shown that much of the credit commonly awarded to Columba and the Scottish School of Iona, is really due to Ninian and his British missionaries from Strathclyde, who were actively spreading the Gospel in Aberdeenshire a full century and a half before Columba set foot on the pebbly beach of Iona. Ultimately, with the political ascendancy of the Scots over the Picts, the Scottish or Columban church absorbed its predecessor. While the Columban Church conformed early to Rome, the remnants of the native Pictish Church, founded from Strathclyde, continued dissidents to the last as the Culdees of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Hence all through the later Middle Ages the Roman Church writers systematically garbled the records of Celtic Christianity, ascribing to Columba and the Iona brethren much of the work which was in fact performed by Ninian and Kentigern and their disciples. Thus, to take one instance only, the famous Monastery at Deer in Buchan was believed in medieval times to have been founded by Columba, whereas in reality it was founded, a full generation before Columba even landed in Scotland, by one of Ninian's disciples, Colm, who also established churches at Oyne, Daviot, Birse, and Belhelvie, at each of which places he was afterwards confused or equated with Columba.

¹ "The Pictish Nation: its People and its Church," 1918; "St. Ninian, Apostle of the Britons and Picts," 1916.

One of the most famous of these pre-Columban Missionaries in Aberdeenshire was St. Moluag (Molocus or Lugadius as he is called in the Latin records). Unlike most of our Celtic apostles, he did not come from Strathclyde, but from the great monastery at Bangor in Ulster: "Bangor of the hosts" as it was called, from the three thousand monks which it numbered in its greatest days. From this famous monastery, which founded colonies as far away as Switzerland and Lombardy, St. Moluag was sent into Pictland in 562, the year before Columba established his community at Iona. St. Moluag laboured in Argyll, Ross, and Banff, but he is pre-eminently associated with Aberdeenshire. Three of his churches are in the valley of the Dee—Tarland, Migvie, and Durris. Others are at Newmachar and Clatt. It is interesting to note that the famous Newton Stone at Inch may be a relic of his activities in Aberdeenshire, for a recent version of its mysterious inscription contains the name of Moluag.¹ If so, this stone is surely one of the most impressive memorials of the dawn of its recorded history which our county can boast. The great apostle of Aberdeenshire died while labouring in the Garioch on 25 June, 592, and was buried at his monastery of Rosemarkie in Ross-shire. His crozier, the Bachuill More, is still preserved, a remarkable relic of the early Celtic Church, in the hereditary guardianship of the Duke of Argyll. "It is a dull intelligence," Mr. Scott truly remarks, "which is not startled by the survival of this pastoral staff into the twentieth century."²

The most important of St. Moluag's foundations in Aberdeenshire was at Clova in Kildrummy. His choice of this locality for a missionary centre is amply justified by the earth houses and other evidences of a thriving prehistoric population with which this district is crowded. The site is a gentle eminence on the left bank of the Little Mill Burn, a small tributary of the Mossat which rises in Hill of John's Cairn. It is just east of Little Mill Smiddy and slightly over half a mile south of Clova House, or a mile south-west of the village of Lumsden. Near it is, or was, Simmerluak's (St. Moluag's) Well. Within a plantation may still be seen the rubble foundations of the parish Church of Cloveth, which in medieval times took the

¹ See "Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.," 1907-8, pp. 56-63; "Trans. Scot. Eccles. Soc.," 1911-12, Vol. III, Part III, p. 308.

² See "Trans. Scot. Eccles. Soc.," 1911-12, Vol. III, Part III, pp. 294-309; also Wilson, "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," 2nd Ed., Vol. II, pp. 478-9, where the crozier is figured.

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place of the old Celtic monastery. They indicate a building about 30 feet 8 inches long by 21 feet 4 inches broad exteriorly, oriented to north-east. The walls were apparently some 2 feet 8 inches thick: but as the whole south side of the building has been completely wrecked, and lies buried under a heap of stones, it is not possible to give very precise dimensions. One or two dressed slabs still lie about the site; and in the grounds of Clova House are preserved a number of fragments which show that the little church was not without architectural pretensions. These fragments comprise large portions of a square headed window with a splayed central mullion; several splayed rybats and lintels; a portion of the font; and one finely wrought stone with mouldings whose deep hollows and bold rolls seem to indicate a date in the thirteenth century. In Clova House are also preserved four remarkable stone crosses which were dug up in 1875 in the old churchyard. They are quite plain and roughly hewn, or rather hacked out, and may well be relics of the early Celtic monastery. All were found erect beneath the surface of the soil into which they had sunk, and associated with them were traces of interment. The Museum at Clova also contains a remarkable perforated bead in dark blue stone, veined in white, red, light blue, and green, which was found in 1876 under the north-west corner stone of the foundations of the ancient chapel.¹

Standing on this very ancient and sacred site, is it not strange to think of it as the scene of a busy little Culdee community, where manuscripts were read and copied, and where schools were established to spread religion and civilization among the rude inhabitants of Kildrummy and Auchindoir, at a period when the adjoining earth houses may still have been inhabited, and when beacons blazed often on the vitrified fort at Tap o' Noth to give warning of approaching war? Still more remarkable is the reflexion that our remote district was witness of such godly labours at a period when in the west of Europe the Lombard hordes were pouring into that part of Italy to which they gave their name, and wresting the conquests of the great Justinian from the nerveless grasp of his successors; when at Rome Pope Gregory I was at the height of his power; when in the east the Empire was locked in that titanic struggle with Persia from which by the genius of Heraclius it emerged triumphant, only to be humbled

¹ I have to acknowledge the kindness of Capt. H. P. Lumsden of Clova in permitting access to the fragments of the old church and to the Museum at Clova House.

almost to the dust before the rival might of Islam ; at a period, also, before St. Augustine had landed in the pagan wilds of Saxon Kent, and when St. Columba had barely commenced his great work among the Scotie immigrants of Dalriada.

We may readily picture our little community, with its group of wooden or wattle huts, its smithy, its barns and byres, its bakery, its kiln for corn-drying, and its little heather-thatched church of uncemented stone—all enclosed by a fencible dry-built wall and earthen bank, and surrounded by the neat patches of cultivated soil upon which the holy brethren worked. The life of the inmates, too, may be realized with tolerable clearness from a consideration of the well-known characteristics of Celtic missionary monasticism. Most of them would be laymen, exempt from the heavy duties of religious service, and wholly taken up with the practical work and manual labour of the community. The religious brethren, or monks proper, were grouped into three classes—the Seniors, who were old men past active work and rich in holiness ; the Working Brethren, on whom the main burden of the missionary and educational work of the monastery was cast ; and the Juniors, or novices under instruction. The system of devotional exercises was very severe. A feature was the *Laus Perennis*, or “perpetual praise” maintained in the church day and night by relays of brethren. Thus in the Life of St. Kentigern, we have an account of his monastery at Llanelwy in North Wales, in which it is stated that three hundred and sixty-five monks, “divided into companies, so that the praise of God never ceased,” “devoted themselves to the divine office in church by day and by night, and scarcely ever went forth out of the sanctuary”¹—that is, the *comraich* or sacred precincts of the monastery. The dress of these monks was of the simplest form, consisting of a shirt reaching to the heels, and an upper garment with hood and sleeves ; shoes of hide ; and a white surplice for use at festivals. All classes lived with the greatest austerity, sleeping on beds of stone, or at the best on boards covered with straw ; each monk had his own cell or hut ; and celibacy at any rate in the early and best days of Celtic monasticism was strictly enforced. Up in the surrounding hills—in the Correens or in the wilds of the Cabrach—would be the “diserts,” or retreats whither the holy brethren would withdraw on occasion for solitary meditation. These hermitages were a great characteristic of the

¹ “Kalendars of Scottish Saints,” ed. Bishop Forbes, p. 368.

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Celtic monasteries. On the south side of Tap o' Noth, looking towards Clova, is an immense jutting rock called Cloch-Malew, "the stone of Moluag," which no doubt formed the "disert" or retreat of the Saint while labouring in these parts.

In addition to the work connected with the maintenance of the civil and religious life of the monastery, there was also the missionary activity of which each community was a centre. The brethren would go forth, generally in couples, for long periods, sometimes months on end, preaching to the natives and setting before them the ideals and standard of a Christian life. Moreover, every monastery possessed its school, and we also know that they provided systematic teaching in agriculture, and gifted seed to the faithful in the neighbourhood. In the life of St. Nathalan occurs the wise and beautiful remark that "among the works of men's hands the cultivation of the earth approaches nearest to divine contemplation";¹ and this thought was fully translated into practice by the Celtic church. In the East, monasticism abandoned itself to purposeless and selfish introspection: in the West, on the lines established by St. Martin of Tours, and strictly maintained by St. Ninian and his school in Scotland, it became an institution of the highest practical value for the spreading of spiritual and material blessings. It has been well pointed out that whereas the medieval monastery was a refuge whither men fled from the vices of their fellow-men, the monastery in Celtic times was a training school for warriors who boldly issued forth to wrestle with the evil around them.

We know very little of the community at Clova during the six hundred years of its activity. Its founder placed it under the larger settlement which he had planted at Mortlach in Banffshire. Practically the only notice of it which has been preserved amid the darkness of those early ages tells us that the church and lands of Cloveth were confirmed by Malcolm Canmore to the parent monastery at Mortlach. This grant, however, which is dated 1062, "has been," in the words of our great legal antiquary, Cosmo Innes, "very generally denounced as a palpable forgery".² After long continuing to fulfil the high purpose of its founder, the little monastery at Clova was finally merged in the Anglo-Norman parochial system which replaced the old Celtic missionary organization in the twelfth century. In 1157 a bull of

¹ "Kalendars of Scottish Saints," p. 417.

² "Registrum Episcop. Aberdon.," Vol. I, Preface, p. xi.

Pope Adrian IV assigned the town and monastery of Mortlach, with its five dependent churches and the monastery at Cloveth, to the See of Aberdeen.¹ It has been conjectured that the old Celtic Christianity still retained its hold upon the inhabitants, since we are told by Hector Boece that Gilbert de Sterling, Bishop of Aberdeen from 1228 to 1239, recovered Cloveth from "wicked Highlanders".² Thereafter Cloveth became a parish, and the ancient monastery was replaced by the parochial church whose foundations remain, and which in the Roman fashion was dedicated to St. Luke. Luke was probably deliberately chosen by the Romanists from the resemblance of his name to that of Moluag, particularly when the honorific prefix "Mo" is omitted—the form which is Latinized as Luanus or Lugadius. Macfarlane's Topographer, writing in 1725, speaks of a "chapel dedicated to St. Luke called Sommiluak's Chappel, formerly much frequented by all the northern parishes".³ His testimony to the fame of the ancient monastery is powerfully reinforced by the fact that the name of its Celtic founder has outlived both the Roman dedication and the faith of Rome itself.

In the fourteenth century, as a result of the disturbances and impoverishment caused by the great struggle with the Plantagenets, it was considered advisable to merge the parish of Clova in Kildrummy. The two parishes, we are told, had been "devastated over and over again by war". Probably the military operations connected with the two sieges of Kildrummy Castle, in 1306 and 1335, had pressed heavily on the district. The union between the two parishes was accordingly carried out on 18 January, 1362, and was duly approved by Alexander, Bishop of Aberdeen, on 4 April, 1364.⁴ Thereafter the church of Cloveth fell to ruin, and the ecclesiastical history of this ancient and holy site came to an end.

Although the foundations of the medieval church are wellnigh gone, and nothing whatever remains of the turf and wooden buildings which made up the old Celtic monastery, it is impossible to visit this venerable and historic site without feelings of profound emotion, when we consider the noble work which was here accomplished at the very dawn of our country's recorded annals. No finer task has perhaps been entrusted to man than was given these early missionaries to

¹ "Registrum Episcop. Aberdon.," Vol. I, pp. 5-7.

² *Ibid.*, Preface, p. xxiii.

³ "Macfarlane's Topographical Collections," Vol. I, p. 30.

⁴ "Registrum Episcop. Aberdon.," Vol. I, pp. 102-3.

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perform. In a wild land, under circumstances of great personal hardship and danger, they lived strenuous lives of the purest self-sacrifice for the great cause to which they were unreservedly consecrated, body and soul. Moreover, theirs were practical lives, rich in well-ordered, fruitful toil, both physical and intellectual. I need not dwell upon the spiritual uplift caused by the adoption of Christianity in Pictland at large, and its political effect in bringing these out-of-the-way districts into eventual touch with the main currents of European development. Not less important was the purely local work which these monkish settlements performed in introducing to the untutored natives an improved husbandry and winning them to a higher standard of social life. It may be freely granted that by the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Celtic Christianity had worn itself out, and that its absorption in the Church of Rome was necessary and inevitable, both spiritually and politically. But let us not thereby allow ourselves to forget the great work done by the native church, although all that remains to tell us of her activities are the forgotten sites of her perished monasteries, the church foundations and holy places which mark the wanderings of her great apostles, and the legends which have gathered round their names—legends which, adopted by the mediæval church and garbled in her interest, have too often served only to obscure the work of the primitive missionaries.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

From the Greek Anthology.

I.

Βρέγμα πάλαι λαχναῖον, ἔρημαῖόν τε κέλυφος
ὄμματος, ἀγλώσσου θ' ἁρμονίη στόματος,
ψυχῆς ἀσθενὲς ἔρκος, ἀτυμβεύτου θανάτοιο
λείψανον, εἰνόδιον δάκρυ παρερχομένων,
κεῖσο πέλας πρέμνοιο παρ' ἀτραπόν, ὄφρα μάθῃ τις
ἀθρήσας, τί πλέον φειδομένῳ βίότου.

CRINAGORAS.

Skull whereon in day gone by
Rippled thick the ringlets fair,
Gaping socket, void of eye,
Scurf-frayed now and gaunt and bare :
Fabric of the tongueless jole
Where no more doth come the breath,
Frail pavilion of the soul,
Relic of unburied death !
As the traveller takes his way
He shall drop a tear on thee,
Where thou liest, mouldering clay,
Disregarded by the tree,
And shall learn the lesson plain,
" Thrift of life is folly vain ".

J. HARROWER.

II.

Αἰεὶ μοι δινεῖ μὲν ἐν οὐασιν ἦχος Ἔρωτος,
 ὄμμα δὲ σίγα Πόθοις τὸ γλυκὺ δάκρυ φέρει·
 οὐδ' ἡ νύξ, οὐ φέγγος ἐκοίμισεν, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ φίλτρων
 ἥδη που κραδίᾳ γνωστὸς ἔνεστι τύπος.
 ὦ πτανοί, μὴ καὶ ποτ' ἐφίπτασθαι μέν, Ἔρωτες,
 οἶδατ', ἀποπτῆναι δ' οὐδ' ὅσον ἰσχύετε.

MELEAGER.

Whirling ever in my brain
 Is a music, Love's refrain,
 And my yearning eyes are dim,
 With sweet and silent tears abrim.
 Night nor day can bring me rest,
 On my heart is deep imprest
 That familiar character,
 Graven of the Sorcerer.
 Love imps his wings to fly to me,
 His pinions droop when he would flee.

J. HARROWER.

The Aberdonian Abroad—II.

V.

THE ABERDONIAN AS TEACHER IN THE NEW WORLD.



HE wanderings of the Aberdeen scholar were not confined to Europe—he found his way to the New World as well. One of the early pioneers of education in America was Rev. Patrick Copland, a native of Aberdeen—born there in 1572, and educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. His wanderings were many and diverse. He was for several years a chaplain to the East India Company, and while in its service made two voyages to India, returning from one of them by way of Japan. About 1621 he conceived the plan of establishing a church and school in Virginia and collected money for the purpose. He received a grant of land from the Virginia Company, was appointed one of the Council of State of the colony, and was chosen as Rector of the Henrico College, to which his proposed school was to be affiliated. His intention of going out to Virginia, however, was frustrated by a massacre by Indians, which put an end to the project. Copland's interest in colonization and the Christian education of the American natives continued unabated, nevertheless; and, receiving a legacy of £300 from a friend to establish an Indian School on the Somers Islands (the Bermudas), he proceeded thither, about 1626, to set the school in operation. He remained there for twenty years, actively prosecuting the work of a missionary and educationalist. This work was finally interrupted by ecclesiastical feuds, and Copland, owing to his Puritanism, was imprisoned for some time. In 1648 he sailed to Eleuthera, one of the Bahama group, and he died there, probably between 1651 and 1655, when he was about or possibly over eighty years of age. He founded the Professorship of Divinity in Marischal College in 1617 by a mortification of 2000 merks, which he subsequently increased to 6000 merks.

The College at Philadelphia, which developed into the University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1755 by Dr. William Smith, a native of the parish of Slains, who studied at King's College, 1743-47. He went to America in 1751, and attracted the attention of Benjamin Franklin by the publication of a scheme of university education. He was the first Provost of the Philadelphia College. Leaving Philadelphia in 1780 for Chestertown, Maryland, he there instituted the seminary which is now Washington College. His scheme of University education was practically identical with that prevailing in Aberdeen at the time, and it formed the basis of the curriculum adopted in all American Universities—quite a unique distinction, which Aberdeen owes to one of its wandering scholars.¹

¹ See "Aberdeen Influence on American Universities," by P. J. Anderson, in ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW, v., 27-31.

The founder of Trinity University, Toronto, was John Strachan, M.A., King's College, 1797; and St. John's College, Rupertsland, was founded by John McCallum, who graduated at King's College in 1832.

Many Aberdeen graduates have been professors in American and Canadian Colleges. Henry Hopper Miles, M.A., King's College, 1839, was for many years Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and ultimately became Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction in Canada: he was the author of the histories of Canada used in the elementary schools of the Dominion.

VI.

OUR MODERN "EXPORT OF BRAINS".

The export of brains still continues. I took the trouble one evening recently to run over two dozen pages of the list of graduates given in the University "Calendar"—barely a fifth of the total—and note the present occupation and location of the various men. There were professors, lecturers, College instructors and teachers in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, not a few of the teachers being ladies; medical men all over the world, even in such remote places as Raratonga, New Guinea, and Klondike; clergymen and medical missionaries in China, India, Nyasaland, Nigeria, and the New Hebrides, including a Bishop, the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, in the person of a son of the late Dean Danson; members of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Forestry Service, and of the Consular and Customs services abroad; rubber planters in the Malay States, a barrister in Australia, a solicitor in Edmonton, Canada, a banker in Mexico, a mining engineer in Johannesburg, a stockbroker in Pretoria, a farmer in the Argentine, and another in Saskatchewan, who has named his holding "Bennachie"—which reminds me that an Aberdeen friend of mine who settled in the sunny clime and fruitful land of California dubbed his farm, so he said, "Pech nae mair". In this connection I may mention incidentally that in the course of the past two years no fewer than eighteen graduates of Aberdeen University have been appointed to Professorships at home and abroad.¹

Buchan—selecting this district of the shire again merely as a sample—is not behind in its contribution to the export of Aberdeenshire brains in modern times. I hope I may be excused referring to the two last pages of my own edition of Pratt's "Buchan," where an enumeration was given of some of the more distinguished of then contemporary scholars hailing from the district. They included Charles Niven, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen University; his brother, Sir William D. Niven, Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Dr. Peter Giles, now Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Professor A. F. Murison, London University; Principal Cook, Government College, Bangalore, India; and Thomas Davidson, a native of Fetterangus, probably the most brilliant scholar that Buchan—or Aberdeenshire, for the matter of that—ever produced. He emigrated to America and acquired a high reputation by his philosophical and educational

¹ See REVIEW, vii, 81-82, 164, 178-79, 274-75.

writings. When he died (in 1900) the *Spectator* eulogized him as "one of the most gifted and remarkable men of the latter half of this century," "one of the dozen most learned men on this planet". At the date of the publication of that edition of Pratt (1901), Buchan was most worthily represented in theology by Dr. A. B. Davidson, Professor of Hebrew, New College, Edinburgh (a native of Ellon); in divinity by Rev. Dr. William Mair, Earlston (native of Savoch), Moderator of Assembly, 1897; in law by Mr. James Ferguson of Kinmundy, Sheriff of Argyll and later of Forfarshire; and in medicine by Sir James Reid (of Ellon), and by Dr. Charles Creighton (of Peterhead), author of "A History of Epidemics in Britain".

Mr. Keith Leask bears striking testimony to what he terms "the roving propensities of the Aberdonian" in that exceedingly interesting and most entertaining book of his, "Interamna Borealis". Writing on the record of the Grammar School Class of 1807, he points out that members of it found their way to Valparaiso, Lima, Java, Montreal, Charleston, China, and Jersey, etc. And writing on the University Arts Class of 1884-88 he says—

"One medical man, an unsuccessful candidate for the Yukon Territory in the Canadian Parliament, has made things lively in Dominion circles. Another doctor has travelled over Uganda and explored the uninhabited plains between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Kilima-Njaro, Rhodesia, and the ancient ruins of Matabeleland. Two in the Class have died at sea. Their outward-bound sails have long left the pier of Aberdeen far behind, and the wanderers are found in every quarter of the globe. They range from St. Kilda, 'plac'd far amid the melancholy main,' to China. Canada, America, Cape Colony, and the Hudson Bay Territory have all taken toll. The globe has been circumnavigated by at least two. Lately we noticed in 'Round the World on a Wheel' how three cyclists, breaking down in the interior of China, were succoured by a member of the Class."

VII.

THE ABERDONIAN AS SOLDIER.

Something ought, perhaps, to be said of the Aberdonian as soldier, but, frankly, it is a field I have not investigated, and I am somewhat doubtful if the investigation would yield any profitable results. It would be interesting, of course, to be assured that Aberdonians—limiting the term for the moment to men of the city—were to be found in the famous Scots Guard of France, best known to most of us, I suppose, by the account of it given in "Quentin Durward," and the history of which and of the ancient league between France and Scotland has been so well delineated by Burton in his "Scot Abroad". It would be equally interesting to know positively that Aberdeen furnished some of the Scots troopers who fought indiscriminately on any side in the Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-48), of whom the typical representative is Sir Walter Scott's Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket, on the estate of Banchory-Devenick.¹ I am afraid, however, that the Aberdonian of the olden days was not a fighting man, but was more concerned in pursuing

¹ See "Marischal's Most Martial Alumnus," by J. D. Symon; REVIEW, iii. 13-26.

peaceful trade at home than in serving as a trooper abroad; and this opinion is strengthened by an incidental remark of Dr. Fischer—"The most influential Scotsmen settled in Germany were merchants. . . . Whilst in France we hear of nothing but of the heroisms of Scottish warriors, it was the Scottish trader in Germany who chiefly left his imprints upon the country of his adoption."¹ Such Aberdonians as took part in Continental campaigns seem mainly to have belonged to the county and to have been younger sons of impecunious lairds, who enrolled in foreign armies, impelled thereto either by love of adventure or by dire necessity, the paternal acres being insufficient to maintain them as idlers at home, or because, as in some cases, proscribed for their political or religious views and the persistent and troublesome proclamation thereof. Three notable and well-known instances in illustration are furnished in the chapter on "The Soldier" in "The Scot Abroad".² Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, in Cruden, after serving in the Swedish and Polish armies, had a brilliant career in the Russian service, and Burton expresses the opinion that, "after his friend and master Peter the Great, it may be questioned if any other one man did so much for the early consolidation of the Russian empire as Patrick Gordon". James Francis Keith, of the once powerful and historic Buchan family of Keiths, forced to leave the country after the '15 and the attempted Jacobite rising in Glenshiel four years later, won much distinction in the Russian army, and, transferring his services to Prussia, ultimately became one of Frederick the Great's most trusted generals. And with him is associated his elder brother, the last Earl Marischal, who, however, was more a diplomat and an administrator than a soldier, a man of culture, the friend of Voltaire, and one of the literary circle with which Frederick surrounded himself.

Much the same remark—that the Aberdeen soldier was generally an offshoot of a county family and not at all a city man—falls to be made from a perusal of that colossal work, brilliantly executed—in many respects, a remarkable *tour de force*—the volume on "Gordons Under Arms" by Mrs. Skelton and Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch, as well as of Mr. Bulloch's many individual contributions to the history of the Gordons. The gallant and heroic Gordons, and the turbulent and discreditable ones of them as well—please to note that the familiar descriptive epithet should be "The Gey Gordons" and not as metamorphosed by latter-day journalists "The Gay Gordons," and I do not need to tell an Aberdeen audience the meaning that attaches to "gey"—the Gordons were mostly members of county families, and arms and battles and raids and fighting were to them a sort of natural heritage. On the other hand, trading in all its ramifications was more congenial to the douce burghers of Aberdeen; the ellwand was their favourite weapon, not the sword. We are all proud, of course, of the worthy part played in the recent war by Aberdeen men, who showed, just as their ancestors did many times, that they could fight when the occasion arose; still, it is very noticeable that in the recent war Aberdeen produced only one man of high military rank—General Sir George F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., the Commander-in-Chief of the Salonika force, son of a George Milne, who was the agent of the Commercial Bank in King Street and occupant for several years of the house at Queen's

¹"The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia."

²See also the section on "The Army" in "The Scots in Germany," by Th. A. Fischer, 1902.

Cross which is now the Convent of the Sacred Heart.¹ We must not forget, too, that Aberdeen men "did their bit" quite as valiantly in the Peninsular War, at Waterloo, and in the many campaigns of the century that followed—in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, Afghanistan, the Sudan, South Africa, and so on, not overlooking the famous charge up the heights of Dargai to the inspiring strains of the bagpipes played by Piper Findlater, a Turriff man, though what precisely was the tune he played still remains matter of controversy. After all, however, the deeds of such of these Aberdeen men as displayed conspicuous bravery are more properly part of the history of the regiments to which they belonged, and can hardly be classed with the individual achievements of Aberdonians abroad which we are now considering.

VIII.

THE ABERDONIAN AS COLONIST AND ADMINISTRATOR.

Finally, let us glance for a moment at the Aberdonian as a colonist and a settler. If the direct intercourse of Aberdeen with foreign countries resulting from trade connections has ceased to be so marked as it was in past centuries, it has been replaced in some measure by the inter-communication which has followed upon the emigration of Aberdonians to the various colonies and dominions and to the United States of America. Large numbers of Aberdonians have from time to time exchanged existence in their native city for life in lands of more sunshine and better prospects of "getting on". They have engaged in the pioneer work of settlement in all parts of the world; and in the remarkable exodus to Canada from Scotland, organized and directed by the Canadian authorities, which took place in the first dozen years of the present century, numerous contingents were furnished by Aberdeen and the adjacent counties. During the height of this exodus, Mr. J. M. Gibbon, an Aberdonian, who is now the Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, contributed to the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* a series of articles (subsequently reprinted) on "The Scot in Canada," descriptive of "a run through the Dominion". At a place named Indian Head, near Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, "it was natural to find some Indians," he wrote, "but what surprised me was to see an Indian woman wearing a fine plaid of the Gordon tartan". Asking whether any Scot was farming in the neighbourhood, he was advised to go and see John Murray—"he is the best man we have round here," he was told. He discovered that John came from Banchory-Devenick, where he had once been a blacksmith, that he still spoke the rich Doric, and that he owned a splendid farm. Digging up potatoes for their mid-day meal, John remarked—"Ye dinna grow tatties like yon in Banchory-Devenick. If they saw me owning soil like yon in Aberdeen, they'd a' tak' their hats aff to me!" Mr. Edward W. Watt, of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, who attended the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa this year (1920) and participated in the

¹ Another could be named, perhaps—Major-General Sir William Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces at Archangel, 1918-19, and Divisional Commander in Mesopotamia from 1920. He is described in "Burke" as a son of the late Surgeon-Major W. Ironside, R.H.A., of Ironside, co. Aberdeen; but I must confess I am ignorant of where Ironside is. Sir William is understood to be connected with the Dingwall-Fordyces of Brucklay.

accompanying tour through Canada, in the course of an address to the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, said :—

“The trail of the Scot is all over Canada. From Sydney to Vancouver he is in evidence, proud of his native land, and, in many cases, even prouder of the land of his adoption. I had many inquiries about Aberdeen from exiled Aberdonians, and it was a pleasure to meet several men who had fought during the Great War in the ranks of our own Territorial regiment. An incident which occurred one night as we were travelling down the Pacific slope quaintly illustrated the ubiquity of the Aberdonian. When the train stopped somewhere about one o'clock in the morning, I woke and heard some hammering outside and then a voice said ‘Are ye a’ deen noo, boys? Ca awa’.’ The accent was unmistakable.”

Many of the men who have migrated to the new lands of the earth have displayed both energy and ability, and have not only proved successful in various walks of life, but have won for themselves much distinction in their respective localities, particularly in the field of politics and administration, and in such departments of business and affairs as call for the exercise of superior mental faculties. “Look to India and the Colonies and every country with which we are connected,” Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff once said, “and you will find that Aberdeen men are doing hard intellectual work all over the world”. India in particular has been an exceedingly fruitful field for the display of the administrative capacity of the Aberdonian. I doubt if we can over-estimate the possession by the Aberdonian of this essential quality of “efficiency”—it has been so abundantly demonstrated. A few years ago, three of the permanent heads of great departments of State were Aberdeen or Aberdeenshire men—Sir Edward Troup, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, a native of Huntly (a nephew of George MacDonald, by the way); Sir John Anderson, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, born at Gartly; and Sir Robert Bruce, Controller of the London Postal Service, a graduate of Aberdeen. Sir John Anderson is now dead, and Sir Robert Bruce has retired.

Aberdeen's contribution to the Indian Civil Service has been enormous.¹ I will content myself with citing the names of a few living men only. The first that occurs, and the foremost, on account of many and important services rendered and still being rendered, is that of Sir James (now Lord) Meston, son of a well-known Registrar of Births, etc., in the city, who recently resigned the very high post of Finance Minister of India (held a few years ago by another Aberdonian, Sir James Westland, son of a former manager of the North of Scotland Bank). Lord Meston was called to London to assist the Indian Secretary in piloting the Indian Home Rule Bill through Parliament. Then we have Mr. G. F. Shirras, the Director of the Department of Statistics in India; Sir George Carmichael, member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; Sir Alexander Henderson Diack, Senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab (recently retired); and Sir James Walker, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division of the Central Provinces—all Aberdeen men; and Sir Harvey Adamson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Burma—a native of Turriff. Lord Meston, by the way, was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and

¹ See “Aberdeen and the Indian Civil Service,” in *REVIEW*, ii., 250-53.

Oudh, and in March, 1916, he laid the foundation-stone of a Hospital at Cawnpore, the gift of Sir Alexander M'Robert of Douneside, Tarland, who is, I think, president of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company. A notable thing was that, in addition to Sir Alexander M'Robert, other five Aberdonians were present at the ceremony, these including Mr. (now Sir) Leslie Watson, formerly of the Stoneywood Works, and the Hon. George Gall Sim, Chairman of the Municipal Board of Cawnpore.¹

The Aberdonian abroad figures not infrequently as a politician. Not many years ago the Speaker of the United States Congress was a Mr. David Bremner Henderson, who hailed from Old Deer. When I was last in America I introduced myself, in a railway train, to Mr. John D. Stephen, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Colorado—a State, by the way, larger than Great Britain. He was by birth an Aberdonian. A prominent South African politician is the Hon. Sir William Bisset Berry, a son of the late Baillie James Berry, the optician. He is a doctor, and has represented Queenstown, Cape Province, in the Legislative Assembly, with a short interval, since 1894, and was Speaker of the old Cape House of Assembly from 1898 to 1907. The Right Hon. W. A. Watt, son of an Aberdeen man, was formerly Premier of Victoria, and was appointed Treasurer in the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1918. He resigned, however, in May, 1920, while in this country representing Australia at the International Conference on Finance. As allied to politics, we may include Mr. B. C. Forbes, of whom we have been hearing lately. A native of Fedderate, New Deer, he began life as a compositor on the *Peterhead Sentinel*. He budded forth as a reporter, went to South Africa, and then to the United States. There he specialized in financial journalism, and ultimately became financial editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. Three years ago he started the *Forbes Magazine*, an American fortnightly for business men. Nor should mention be omitted of the late Senator Gibson, of Ontario, who belonged, I think, to Peterhead: he dubbed his Canadian home "Inverugie" at any rate.

Not infrequently, as I have already indicated, the Aberdonian turns up in the most unlikely places and occupying the most surprising positions. A few instances may be cited. General Hugh Mercer, who commanded the American troops at the battle of Princeton in 1777, was born in Aberdeen and was educated at Marischal College: he was a second cousin of a Major James Mercer, who built Sunnybank House. Dr. Charles Smart, an Aberdeen man, a medical graduate of the University, served as a surgeon in the Federal army during the American Civil War, and retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. The first Governor of Pennsylvania was Patrick Gordon, an Aberdeen man, son of John Gordon, Aberdeen, who was the son of John Gordon, a merchant in Poland. John Mair, a noted "apostle of temperance" in North America, was born in Aberdeen in 1788. Henry Farquharson, who took a leading part in organizing the Russian Navy, entered Marischal College in 1691. Francis Masson, the pioneer of botanical science in South Africa, was an Aberdonian. Dr. Adam Thom, a Canadian judge, and Mr. Angus Mackay, a Minister of Education in the New South Wales Government, were both

¹ See speech of Lord Meston at the dinner of the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association in REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 167. "There was no corner of the world," said his lordship, "where the Aberdeen graduate was not known and welcomed. Truly, they were citizens of the world."

Aberdonians; and half a century ago the Town Clerk of Sydney was Mr. John Rae, the son of an Aberdeen town's officer.

This enumeration reminds me of a story told by Rev. Mr. M'William of Foveran in his little book, "Scottish Life in Light and Shadow". He says he once asked a typical Aberdonian, semi-sarcastically, whether he did not think that, taking Scotsmen generally, an Aberdeenshire man was "just the pick of the lot". The Aberdonian, insensible to the irony implied, simply gave a pleased little laugh and said—"Noo, that's rale true!"

Apart from individual illustrations of the Aberdonian abroad which could be multiplied indefinitely—it is no unusual thing to find something like an "Aberdeen colony" in many European settlements in foreign countries, in such places, for example, as Hong-Kong and Singapore. Contingents of Aberdonians were to be found in Ceylon in the early days of coffee-planting, and, later, when tea-planting superseded coffee-planting; Aberdonians in numbers are to be met with to-day in Assam and other tea-planting districts of Upper India; and I am sure that by now all the rubber-growing districts of the East and of South America have their contingents of men hailing from the Granite City or from the county. A very large number of quarry-workers from Aberdeen and the neighbourhood are located at Barre, the chief seat of the granite industry in Vermont. There is a flourishing Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardineshire Association in Winnipeg, which held its tenth annual meeting last September. One of its vice-presidents is an Ellon man, two of its secretaries hail from Fraserburgh, and a third from Lonmay. Among the early Governors of Fiji was Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon (afterwards Lord Stanmore), an uncle of the Marquis of Aberdeen. He interested himself in the development of the islands, especially in the cultivation of sugar-cane, and not a few of the sugar-planters hailed from Aberdeenshire, particularly from the Haddo House estates. A later administrative official of Fiji was another Aberdeenshire man—Sir William L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., son of the late Colonel James Allardyce of Culquoich. He was Deputy-Governor of the colony, 1901-02; and Colonial Secretary, 1902-04.

The name "Aberdeen" itself has also acquired a certain degree of ubiquity. Eight towns at least in the United States are so called, and towns of the name are to be found in New South Wales, Queensland, and the Cape Province. Aberdeen is the name of a parish in New Brunswick, in a district where a "colony" of emigrants, mainly from Aberdeenshire and Glasgow, settled in 1861. There is an Aberdeen Lake in Keewatin, Canada—probably named, however, after Lord Aberdeen, when he was Governor-General of the Dominion; and "Aberdeen Island" off Hong-Kong possesses an "Aberdeen harbour". The choice of the designation "Aberdeen" in so many and such various places could hardly have been haphazard, but must have been determined presumably by a predominance of Aberdonians in the locality, or selected in deference to the wish—or in honour—of some official or influential resident who came from Aberdeen. Either way, the choice of the name demonstrates—what is abundantly demonstrated otherwise—the immense capacity of the Aberdonian for "peaceful penetration".

Much more, very much more, could be said of the Aberdonian abroad, both in the past and in the present day. I have been obliged to leave many phases of the subject unexplored. There is the large field of missionary enterprise, for instance, in which Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire men and women

have taken—and are still taking—a prominent and honourable part; the names will readily occur of Mackay of Uganda, Dr. Robert Laws, Dr. Hedderwick, Mary Slessor, and Rev. Dr. James Shepherd. Cognate to missionary work, there is the very remarkable share that Aberdonians have had in the compilation of dictionaries of native languages—quite extraordinary, I am assured. Nor have I so much as mentioned Aberdeen's participation in the building and sailing of the once famous clipper ships, and in the annual ocean-racing from China with the new season's teas, or referred to the great number of Aberdonians who man the engine-rooms of the liners that have supplanted the clippers. Kipling, by the way, has put one of his toughest yarns into the mouth of a chief engineer whose speech was "the speech of Aberdeen". I have said enough, however, I hope, to show that the Aberdonian ranges far and wide, playing no unimportant part in the world's work. So extensive is that range that we might well employ the classic phrase, *Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?*

There is a temptation—not unnatural, I fancy, and certainly not easily resisted—to indulge in a little self-glorification, in the manner of the familiar Scottish "sentiment"—"Here's to oorsel's; wha's like us?" Perhaps I have been indulging in it all through, indirectly if not directly. For fear of the implied laudation being too excessive, and to obviate any danger of our becoming too conceited, I shall end with the warning conveyed in a delicious story furnished by Rev. Mr. Cowan, late of Banchory. During the war he acted as a chaplain to the forces, and was stationed at Malta, where a large military hospital was established. Writing home one time, he said he had two soldiers in hospital lying side by side, one a Welshman, the other an Aberdonian. He went in with some newspapers one day. The Welshman said, "It's a good thing you've come. That'll keep him quiet for a time. He's continually lecturing us all on the unsurpassable glories of Aberdeen." "Well," said the Aberdonian, "Aberdeen is——." The Welshman, in a tone of mingled weariness and disgust, instantly interrupted—"There he goes again!"

ROBERT ANDERSON.

On Bach.¹



PROFESSOR TERRY is to be congratulated on the completion of what he is justified in describing as an "arduous labour". The publication of such an elaborate work is significant of the vastly increased appreciation of Bach's music among us of late years. Had it appeared fifty years ago, it would have been regarded as a conspicuous example of misdirected zeal. Now, however, nothing even remotely connected with the life or works of the great musician is without interest to an ever-widening circle of worshippers. The famous saying of Schumann that the debt owed by music to John Sebastian Bach is as great as that owed by Christianity to its Founder, which at the time of its utterance must have appeared to all but a select few an almost grotesque exaggeration, has become little short of a truism.

That Professor Terry should have chosen Bach's use of the German chorale as a subject for research and exposition is not to be wondered at if we remember the prominence accorded to it in the greatest of the master's compositions for the Church. In the colossal B Minor Mass, indeed, and other works meant to be used in Roman Catholic ritual, it could find no place by reason of its distinctively Protestant origin and spirit. But in all the other great sacred works—in the Passions of St. Matthew and St. John, in the cantatas, in the organ preludes—Bach's employment of chorales is the dominating characteristic. Those grand old tunes, some of them dating from the Reformation period, a few of them the composition of Luther himself, embodied the very soul of North German Protestantism during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and formed the nucleus of its worship. Every child learnt them, both words and music, as an essential part of its education. And if evidence should be desired of their influence over the German temperament having extended to a yet later age, we have it in the declaration of Mendelssohn that if life were bereft of all hope and faith, the one chorale "Schmücke dich, O Liebe Seele" would renew them for him. One happy consequence of German familiarity with the old chorales in and before Bach's time was that organists were left free to introduce into their accompaniments all manner of variations, arabesques, interludes, and fugal devices, sure that the congregation might be trusted to maintain the cantus in full volume. From this practice was gradually evolved the Chorale-Prelude for the organ alone, a species of composition which Bach brought to the highest pitch of perfection, and of which he composed no fewer than 143. "These," writes Mr. Ernest Newman, "are the key to the very heart of Bach. If everything

¹ "Bach's Chorals." By Charles Sanford Terry, Litt.D., Cantab. Part III., "The Hymns and Hymn Melodies of the Organ Works," Cambridge: at the University Press 1921. Pp. xiv + 361.

else of his were lost, from these we could reconstruct him in all his pathos and almost all his grandeur."

It may seem strange that such masterly works should be so little known and so seldom performed in this country. For this comparative neglect various reasons might be assigned. For one thing, the melodies of the chorales are unknown, and without a knowledge of these the preludes based upon them must be in great part unintelligible. Then until recently English organs were in some respects ill fitted to produce the effects contemplated by the composer. It was Bach's frequent habit to put the cantus into the bass part, to be thundered out by a powerful pedal stop or combination of stops, the manuals meanwhile contributing a complex superstructure of florid counterpoint. The effect thus produced has hitherto been unattainable on most British instruments, owing to the weakness of the pedal organ. There is the further difficulty that the organ preludes, as the composer left them, contain no directions as to registration—an omission the more remarkable from the fact that Bach was noted for his exceptional skill in the choice of stops, occasionally not disdaining to aim at piquant effects such as present-day purists would be ready to brand as "sensational". There is also to be lamented the absence of all guidance as to *tempo* and degree of loudness, sometimes leaving the performer at a loss whether to play a movement quickly or slowly, *forte* or *piano*.

To these hindrances in the way of an intelligent appreciation and rendering of the organ preludes is to be added our ignorance of German hymnody. We know from the testimony of a pupil that Bach himself laid great stress on the importance of playing the preludes "according to the tenor of the words". With much reason did Beethoven complain to George Thomson of Edinburgh of the difficulty he found in harmonizing Scottish airs without having the words before him. Any one attempting to play one of the chorale preludes while knowing nothing of the words associated with the melody will find himself confronted by a similar difficulty. The music must be played in the spirit of the hymn which suggested it. Moreover Bach, like St. Paul, had a habit of "going off on a word". In the preludes passages are of frequent occurrence in which the natural development of the thematic material is interrupted by the appearance of some apparently incongruous figure. This can only be accounted for by a reference to the words of the hymn, where some sentiment or image has been laid hold of by Bach as an opportunity for his favourite practice of tone-painting. Grief and pain are depicted by a profusion of chromatic harmony; the flow of a river by a rippling succession of quavers; the flight of angels by ascending and descending scale-passages.

In this third volume of his trilogy Professor Terry has done yeoman service in paving the way for a deepened appreciation of the chorale preludes, and also, it may be hoped, for a more general and adequate performance of them. After a lengthy introduction containing an enumeration of the tunes used as themes and the organ pieces founded upon them, supplemented by a wealth of biographical and bibliographical details regarding the authors of the hymns and the composers of the music—the fruit of a prodigious amount of research—the writer enters on the main portion of his task. The melodies of the chorales are given in their earliest known form (which Bach subjected to frequent alteration). Each melody is followed by an English translation of the hymn to which it was set. Various translators have been drawn upon—

Catherine Winkworth, George MacDonald, and others less known—not the least successful versions being contributed by Professor Terry himself. Occasionally his laudable desire to be faithful to his original betrays him into a painfully prosaic rendering such as that of the concluding lines of “*Der Tag, der ist so freudenreich*”. An invariably interesting feature of the annotations is the frequent mention of those instances above referred to where the treatment of the chorale is clearly affected by the words of the hymn. In a few cases it may be suspected that Professor Terry sees more meaning in Bach’s music than Bach himself was conscious of. It may be that in one prelude the faltering steps of the aged Simeon are depicted by the syncopated and halting rhythm of the pedal part, and that the semiquaver phrases in another symbolize the rolling away of the stone from the sepulchre. But when the author sees in the “extraordinarily wide spacing” of a theme a proclamation of Bach’s adherence to the Lutheran doctrine of the Sacrament as opposed to the Zwinglian, he is surely investing music with a faculty for doctrinal exegesis which to the majority of his readers will be far from obvious.

No one can rise from the perusal of this monumental work without a feeling of profound respect for Professor Terry as a scholar and musician. No less conspicuous is his love and veneration for the consummate genius whose productions he has done so much to elucidate. He has achieved a fine piece of work of which he has every reason to be proud; which needed to be done by some one, which could hardly have been done better by any one else, and which should earn for him the gratitude of all lovers, students, and players of Bach to the end of time.

H. W. WRIGHT.

The Lure of the North.

A REVERIE AT A REUNION OF ABERDEEN GRADUATES IN EDINBURGH.



OME one has said that Patriotism is fed from three fountains—God, The Home and History. It can only be true if God be in it. It can only be tender if our Home be in it. It can only be strong if History be in it. It is a mysterious instinct or passion—awakened by the lilt of a tune—a sprig of heather or shamrock—the waving of an old flag—a letter from home—but it wields a mighty force and has played a splendid part in the history of races and peoples.

What is the secret of it in its narrower or wider applications? Why do we love the land of our birth—the city or village or glen where our youth was spent—the school or college where knowledge was gathered and character trained? Is it race—or community of interest—or a common tradition—or mere sentiment—or what Professor Bain called “the habituation of ideas”? Is it not kin to the love of one’s father or mother—divinely created and running in our blood? Thus we speak of our Fatherland or Motherland, and name our College “Alma Mater”.

Some time ago the Principal of Glasgow University broke into a paean of the Highlands—the land of mountain and mist—of torrent and glen—of chieftain, clan and pibroch. Even a lowlander can appreciate the secret of such emotion and thrill with the magic of the forest and glen.

But how can we explain the love of Aberdeen?

A county for the greater part bleak and cold—its land stony and hard—its tillage severe and slow—a county in large measure bereft of verdure—few “gay landscapes or gardens of roses”—and its people like its soil, to outward appearance dour and hard and cold. Yet there is a lure in the north. Byron felt it; and our latest poet, “Hamewith,” strikes the chord when he sings of “the road that’s never dreary back where his heart is a’ the time”.

As I feel the Lure of the North I see its dark spaces of land and sea and sky where the infinite seems to dwell—nearer than in the sunny south with its warmth and verdure. Do not our windows open to it and our “wee things turn them northward when they kneel down at e’en”?

As I think of the north countree I seem to see the Aurora Borealis so vividly in the crisp keen night that I catch the music of the firmament and hear the rhythmic tread of the Merry Dancers as they flit across the dark spaces of the northern sky.

Or again I hear the thunders of the sea, the measured sweep of the long rollers breaking on the shore—“So vast an arc of open sea as from the beach near Aberdeen”—or the ceaseless booming of mighty storms across the bar.

Or yet again I revel in the blast of the East Wind—keen and cold and clear—as it circles round from the Russian Steppes and the ice-clad fields—bracing the nerve, kindling the blood and fortifying the brain with new energy.

Or I think of the mountains that girdle our county on the west—that clustre of giants that stand enthroned in invincible strength.

Or I dream of the city itself—sparkling in the sun or glistening in the rain—the smokeless, silent city by the sea; and I catch the glamour of the Old Town, between Minster and Crown sleeping peacefully, but its heart ever awake.

But what shall I say of the people—reserved and taciturn yet outspoken—dull yet intellectually keen—rude yet kind—cold yet generous—simple yet shrewd? As Masson writes: “All the qualities which the English are in the habit of attributing to the Scotch, the Scotch themselves hand over to the Aberdonian—specially the worst qualities”. They are Scotissimi Scotorum.

To one and all of our many critics, we can repeat the old motto: “They have said: what say they? let them say”.

In spite of all, our heart turns northwards and we may adopt the words of Stevenson “The old land is still the true love, the others are but pleasant infidelities. . . . It seems at once as if no beauty under the kind heavens and no society of the wise and good can repay me for my absence from my northern countree”. “The seas call, and the stars call, and oh, the call of the sky.”

What is true of the county and city is true superlatively of our “Alma Mater”.

When I travel backwards the forty odd years since I sat on the benches at “King’s,” I turn instinctively to what it was in my time—the late seventies.

There were in those days burning questions on the classical topic of University reform. Every Professor had his nostrum, and every student had his solution, not always to the credit or benefit of the Professors. The short-lived “Academic”—which issued seventeen or eighteen numbers in 1877 and 1878—thus epitomized the urgent reforms of that day: “English Chair; Age-worn Professors; Students’ Recreation Ground; Crown Professorial election; Re-organisation of the Curriculum”.

There is now an English Chair. The Professors of to-day seem to me so young compared with the venerables that had filled their chairs for a generation or were appointed in their old age to train ardent youth. The University has ceased to grow potatoes, and is now cultivating the sinews and muscles of her sons and daughters. The curriculum has been reorganised beyond recognition. I do not remember that in my time there was any real reform, but we, old students, bowed before the silence and authority of things as they were. And in the words of “Homer,” when translating a line from the Antigone of Sophocles, we could say: “With all thy faults, we love thee still”; or with Goldsmith:—

Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart untravelled fondly turns to thee.

What then, may we ask, is the secret of this love to our Alma Mater? Can we analyse this strange emotion that is stirred by the sight of a scarlet gown, by the memory of the grey stone crown of King’s or the white

pinnacles of Marischal? I have no doubt this love to one's college is common to all students, but we think we have a more stable foundation for our loyalty than others, for "None of them can possibly surpass our weather and our heather and our sea".

What is the source of this emotion?

Was it our Professors? The sarcasm of "Davie"—the ripple of "Freddie's"—English—the common humanities of Black—the profound philosophy of Fyfe—the relentless logic of Bain—the circumlocutions of Pirie—or the loud sounding but strangely attractive interpretations of "Homer"? These Professors were too far above us to evoke such trivial sentiments as affection and love. They were passionless deities compelling submission and obedience—or a fine. But we canonized them, and they have entered the Pantheon of Alma Mater.

Was it our fellow-students? We see them through the mist of years with some glow of affection. When we were jostling each other in the quadrangle or tearing gowns in those turbulent years, we were competitors with each other—rivals in cramming—critics in debate—and broken up into sects and factions. But they are all united now in the sacred shrine of memory.

Was it the fights for the flag in old Rectorial Elections—when according to our pride in our Rector was the pandemonium with which we greeted him as he came to address us? Still somehow the dust of old conflicts rises in the vista of the past.

Does our love for Alma Mater arise by after-visits to the old quadrangles? Revisit the College at any time of the session and you feel a stranger. You resent the intrusion of these boys and girls in the sacred courts which once were filled with *men*.

If you would find the tender emotion awaken in your heart, visit the College—say King's—when the quadrangle is empty and the evening sky shadows the ancient walls, and the Royal Crown is canopied by the deep azure, and the ghosts of the dim centuries people the vacant spaces; and the magic mystery will cast its spell over you. Or dream of it—think of it—and the Aurora Borealis will draw your eyes northwards, and you will cry, "If I forget thee, let my right hand forget her cunning".

What are the contents of this love to Alma Mater?

There is *reverence of the long past*. When we first went to College, this laid hold of our imaginations. What these buildings stood for—the cloud of witnesses that encompassed them—and the treasures of knowledge which our Mother laid at our feet.

There is *gratitude for the nourishment* we received. She was our mother. Our hungry minds drew out of her fulness. Knowledge, impulse, resolve, vision, dream, all met us under her wings. We profited differently. Some garnered rich harvests, others but a few ears, but all received some good. We heard a voice—we felt the touch of a hand—the fragrance of a presence. Even at the lowest we were given a *point of view* from which to look out at this strange world and strive to read the riddle of life and duty and truth.

But the *associations* count for much, and each of us has his own treasure trove. Friends and comrades—days and hours in which it was good to be alive—and then, over all, the beauty of situation, the symmetry of fabric and the harmony of environment in that "calm and changeless minster town and ever-changing sea". Will our memories of King's ever be complete without the refrain of Walter C. Smith:—

O'er the College Chapel, a grey stone crown
Lightsomely soars o'er tree and town
Lightsomely fronts the minster towers
Lightsomely chimes out the passing hours
To the solemn knell of their deep toned bell.
Kirk and College keeping time
Faith and Learning Chime for Chime ?

And yet in the love of Alma Mater there is more than memory of the past. Our venerable goddess has sat on her throne for over four hundred years, but her strength is nowise abated and her vision is undimmed. Her sceptre is still uplifted. Her fame is undiminished and untarnished. Never was she more regal than to-day. Her teachers, her students, her influence, and, in these last years, the sacrifices made by her sons in far-off fields of battle, all awaken veneration, gratitude, pride and love. The tie of loyalty between her and her sons and daughters holds fast throughout the years. Her bells are heard by her exiled children across land and sea, and they in dreams behold her face, and bow to her authority.

JAMES HARVEY.

Correspondence.

AN ABERDEEN GRADUATE IN VIRGINIA.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following interesting letter :—

18½ SOUTH MAIN STREET,
WEST HARTFORD, CONN., U.S.A.,
7 November, 1921.

MR. W. K. LEASK.

MY DEAR SIR,

As I know your deep interest in all that belongs to the former days of our *Alma Mater* I have much pleasure in relating to you the circumstances attached to a curious *find*. Two months ago or thereby I went with my granddaughter to Virginia to visit my youngest son who has for some years been one of the teachers at the Hampton Institute and Agricultural College of Virginia. While we were there we were, of course, taken to all sights which were within reach and an automobile can cover a considerable distance.

Hampton was at the outset known by its Indian name of Kequotán, and its fortune was to be always burned down and destroyed whenever there was a war at hand. The church had, of course, to go down with the rest, and the present church has several times been so destroyed and rebuilt. On the site of what is known as the second church of Kekotán (and now it is only a field with some trees) I found a concrete slab with some fragments of old tombstones embedded in its face. One of these fragments is : "Here lyeth the body of REV. M. ANDREW THOMPSON, *who was born at Stonehive* in Scotland and was minister of this parish for seven years and departed this life the day of September, 1719".

On reading this my attention rested first on the M which suggested *Magister Artium* and then came *Stonehive* which was very familiar. It was soon seen that Andrew Thomson graduated at Marischal in 1691 ("Mar. Coll. Records," ii, p. 262). The lives of George Keith the Quaker, and Andrew Thomson seem naturally to run together, but that of George Keith has pretty clearly been worked out as in the "Dict. Nat. Biography," and that of his friend Andrew Thomson is all but lost. Yet what would we not give for a few lines from him about his experiences before he lay down to die at Kekotán !

Bishop Meade in his volume, "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," says he died at the age of forty-six, and this is very likely, as longevity was an unknown quantity in those days of hardship and danger. Meade unfortunately gives no details of his life or work, except that "he left the character of a sober and religious man". I wonder how much lies under that word SOBER : we are glad, however, to note the word.

As we returned I woke up at Trenton, N.J., where GENERAL HUGH MERCER ("Mar. Coll. Records," ii, p. 315), was wounded and died at the Revolution. He was son of the minister of Tyrie in Buchan, ran off from his

medical studies to join the Jacobites, and somehow found his way to America where he joined the Anti-English party and proved an able soldier although little more than a boy.

We visited all that remains of the old Jamestown where there stands only the remains of the old church : all the rest has gone down with the encroachments of the James River. We then drove to the place where Lord Cornwallis capitulated to General Washington at Yorktown, and to Williamsbury, which was the original capital of the Dominion : there was the Bruton Church where Washington and six or seven of the Early Presidents were church wardens and constant worshippers. At Bruton Church there is shown the font where Pocahontas was christened, but the most curious old relics are to be found in the vestry of St. John's Church at Hampton, Va., where they are carefully locked away in an iron safe and shown only to the Rector's friends.

I have all but finished a list of the patron saints of Scotland, and I am the more interested in it as I begin to realize that **THE SAINTS ARE NOT FOREIGNERS** but almost entirely of a national character. I expected to find it mostly Irish as a general list, and specially Roman in character and substance, but it is a sturdy Scotch.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES GAMMACK.

Reviews.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN FRANCE. A Report to the Electors of the Gartside Scholarships. By R. B. Forrester, M.A., M.Com. The University Press, Manchester. Longmans, Green & Co., 1921. 10s. 6d. net.

THE cotton industry of France differs from that of England in various important respects. It is not localized to the same extent, which is but another way of saying that no region in France offers the industry the same geographical and economic advantages as does Lancashire; the labour employed is not so highly specialized and the benefits of what is often termed inherited skill are lost; variety of output rather than mass production is one of its distinguishing features; its market is not a world market but a protected one in French territory at home and abroad. Its organization is therefore a matter of considerable interest, but until the publication of Mr. Forrester's book no competent account of it had appeared in English, nor does any French writer cover exactly the same ground as he does. For during his stay in Manchester as Gartside scholar and University teacher he was brought into contact with the Lancashire industry, a fact which has enabled him to make many useful and informing comparisons between the two countries. Part of his material has, of course, been derived from official and unofficial reports, but much is the result of personal investigation, and the whole has been considered in the light of current economic theory. The result is a valuable study in realistic economics. The geographical distribution of the industry, its characteristic features and economic organization, its foreign trade and industrial policy are all carefully considered. Two of the most interesting chapters deal, one with the standard of living among French operatives and with various schemes of social betterment, and the other with the new problems brought about by the annexation of Alsace and the devastation of the Nord. In his Introduction the Professor of Political Economy at Oxford says that the book is "admirable in its conciseness, and in its combination of descriptive and analytic treatment". With this verdict, we fancy, all will agree.

JOHN M'FARLANE.

THE KING'S COUNCIL IN THE NORTH. By R. R. Reid, M.A., D.Lit. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xii + 552. 28s. net.

VIEWED in a historical sense, this admirable work may be regarded as an essay upon the remark by Bishop Creighton, quoted in its opening sentence, that "English history is at bottom a provincial history". The book is divided into four parts, of which the first, containing six chapters, describes the special nature of the problems—geographical, political, economic, social—that confronted the Plantagenet and Lancastrian kings in their attempts to establish the royal supremacy and lay the foundations of orderly government in the wild

and isolated region north of the Trent. These early efforts to solve the problem, and particularly the policy inaugurated by Richard III and Henry VII, whereby the special character of the district was recognized in the creation of a special authority to govern it, are described and analysed in great detail. In the second part of the book, which contains four chapters, the establishment by Henry VIII of the King's Council in the North is fully related, and the rapid development of its functions, administrative and judicial, is traced through the succeeding reigns to the Union of the Crowns. The third part, consisting of six chapters, reviews minutely the organization, procedure, and criminal and civil jurisdiction of the Court at York, explores its varying relations with the local Courts, and describes the constant strife in which it became involved with the Supreme Courts at Westminster. The tendency of the administrative side of the Council to suffer in the face of its great importance as a law court; the immense amplification of the legal business of the Council; and the good work which it performed in bringing cheap and impartial justice within the reach of the humbler classes—oppressed by the multifarious liberties and honours, whose courts lay wholly in the caprice of the great folk—are all treated in masterly fashion. The last division of the book, containing three chapters, describes the decline of the Council in the North, its brief revival under the energetic administration of Wentworth, and its final collapse at the outbreak of the Civil War. There is a very full Appendix, containing a bibliography, copious extracts from official documents, and much useful statistical information. A feature of the book is the coloured map of England north of the Trent in 1525, with its lucid exposition of the various honours and liberties by which the authority of the Crown was so drastically pruned throughout the Middle Ages, and in consequence whereof the power of the "overmighty subject" attained its highest development in these parts.

The book is legal rather than historical in tone, and presupposes large acquaintance with medieval law. But every page is packed with historical matter, and a knowledge of Dr. Reid's work will in future be essential to all who desire a clear understanding of the problems, policy, and methods of Tudor and Stuart government. It is impossible here to specify the numerous historical questions upon which Dr. Reid's researches shed helpful light: but the general historian will be particularly interested in his justification of that much maligned champion of good government, and upholder of the poor man's cause, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Dr. Reid's style is always lucid, and the skill with which he conducts his reader through an immense body of facts is worthy of admiration. The book bears evidence of hasty proof reading, and there is occasionally an embarrassing vagueness in the acknowledgment of quotations. But these small blemishes do not impair the value of a work which invites recognition among the weightiest of recent contributions to English historical literature.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

ENGLAND UNDER THE LANCASTRIANS. By Jessie H. Flemming, M.A.
London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xxii + 301. 12s. 6d. net.

MISS FLEMMING'S book is No. 3 of the University of London Intermediate Source-Books of History. The period covered is 1399-1460. It comprizes

a selection of contemporary documents varying in origin and in character. The chief of these are public records (records of the Chancery, of the Exchequer, and the Judicial records), local records and ecclesiastical records, principally the Bishop's registers; but the editor has also made good use of contemporary chronicles of the monasteries and of the towns, the latter being of more importance in this period of diplomatic and private correspondence and of the general literature of the time. The wide range of documents from which selection has been made—some are from MSS. not yet edited—betrays much labour on the part of the editor. The arrangement is happy and in the political section particularly, the extracts are so intelligently pieced together as to present a continuous narrative, lively and interesting. The section dealing with the economic and social life of the period tends, perhaps inevitably, to be more scrappy. One wishes to know more of the common life of the time, peeps into which are given by such documents as the "Paston Letters". On the whole a series such as this is bound to be helpful to those who wish to begin an earnest study of English history.

JOHN KELLAS.

SCOTLAND'S MARK ON AMERICA. By George Fraser Black, Ph.D. New York, 1921. Pp. 126.

LAST year an exhibition was organized in New York for the purpose of illustrating "America's Making," and one item of it was an historical pageant in which over thirty nationalities took part. No doubt there had been a certain amount of friendly rivalry among these, and the Scottish section, rallying to the call with traditional fervour of patriotism, made a specially fine appearance. A bright inspiration suggested as a supplement to their performance, that a short record of the Scotsmen who had done eminent service for their adopted country should be compiled, in order that absolute proof should thus be available, and no man able to call it an empty boast, that Scotland has printed her mark deep on the American nation: and this book is the outcome.

Proof was not really needed. If all records should perish, that mark would still remain evident and indisputable in the similarity of character and of outlook to be seen in the two peoples. Sturdy independence of thought, belief in the intrinsic value of a man, energy in the pursuit of an aim whether practical or ideal—these were Scotland's virtues before ever they were America's: and if we turn to the other side of the picture we find no less, the faults and failings of the older nation reflected in the new. Perhaps indeed these latter bear more eloquent testimony to Scotland's influence than does the assimilation of her virtues; for the failings of a small nation, fighting for each step up fortune's ladder, would not naturally be the same as those of a large and wealthy country like America, were it not that they are bound up in the heritage of her leading men.

However, chapter and verse are always useful in demolishing doubters, and perhaps this book was produced partly for that purpose. It was drawn up, so Dr. Black tells us, in a great hurry, to be available for the above-mentioned pageant, and he had no time to do more than give the bare bones of the story of Scotland's contribution to America. Had this not been so, something much bulkier than this volume might well have appeared,

for each page could be expanded into a book itself, each one tabulating as it does the names of many men who influenced their generation. When nine Presidents have to be dismissed in less than a page, and six Librarians in one small paragraph, it is easy to see there has been no padding! In this last category should have been found—had not modesty insisted on exclusion—the name of Dr. Black himself, whose bibliographical work is of outstanding excellence, and to whom Scotsmen in all countries owe a debt of gratitude for his admirable “List of Works Relating to Scotland,” reviewed in our pages of November, 1916.

It will be permissible in a local magazine to call special attention to the names of Aberdonians who have distinguished themselves in America; more particularly as Mr. Robert Anderson's very interesting account of “The Aberdonian Abroad” is still appearing in the REVIEW, giving in picturesque detail what is here only touched upon. One of the greatest of these names is that of William Smith, first Provost of the College of Philadelphia, who was born in Slains, Aberdeenshire, and whose influence on the whole of American University Education is discussed by Mr. P. J. Anderson in the REVIEW of November, 1917. Of the others we must content ourselves with giving only a selection, partly for lack of space and partly because the scope of Dr. Black's book does not admit of many interesting particulars for every name. The earlier ones include those of George Keith, Surveyor-General of New Jersey in 1684, honourably known as author in 1693 of the first printed protest against slavery; and Robert Barclay of the Ury family, Governor of E. New Jersey in 1682: two names which suggest that the harassment to which the Quakers were subject at that time had driven many of them abroad. John Lawson, a native of Aberdeen, was Surveyor-General of North Carolina in the seventeenth century and highly appreciated as an author. John Kemp, 1763-1812, born at Auchlossan, had considerable political influence and became Professor of Mathematics in Columbia University. Later on we come to J. Lendrum Mitchell, 1842-1900, State-Senator of Wisconsin, who was grandson to an Aberdeenshire farmer; and Professor A. J. Chalmers-Skene, born in Fyvie in 1837, one of the most famous gynecologists in America. These are a few of the outstanding Aberdeen names, but no doubt many readers of this review could add to them very considerably, from their own knowledge and without reference to Dr. Black's book.

It is a curious trait in human nature, this tenacious clinging to the past, this yearning towards the rock whence we were hewn. The more virile and energetic the nation, the deeper seems to be its desire to connect on with the earlier story of the race. One might imagine that a great people like that of the United States, looking with pride on its 400 years of growth, might be tempted to say in the vain-glory of youth “Alone I did it” and to ignore as far as possible its descent from wrinkled, sin-scarred Europe, whose 2000 years and more are weighted with blunders and crimes. But it is not so. Those of Irish descent in America still sing of their Dark Rosaleen, and groan over wrongs wrought upon her long before the Stars and Stripes first floated to the breeze; the Scots, the self-contained, the self-controlled, will let themselves go in a passion of oratory and enthusiasm at the mention of Robbie Burns; while the English, quite as persistent, if not so vociferous, stoutly assert their kinship with Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth. It is a deep-seated instinct, and in most cases is perfectly

consistent with a very fervent patriotism for the country in which they are citizens. As Mr. Foord points out in his interesting Foreword, the Scotsman is none the less a loyal American because his heart turns back at times to the sterner land which gave him birth, or which sheltered his forebears. The old country is bound to send her sons away, for her beautiful but barren hills are not sufficient for their needs. Her spirit she gives them, her heroic examples, her great traditions, and with these they must go out into the world and offer their true allegiance to another land.

Here in this book we have evidence of how loyally this has been done by Scots in America. Presidents of the nation, presidents of Universities, governors, educators, physicians, lawyers—there seems no walk in life where the Scot has not entered and made a success. We will hope that in the near future, Dr. Black may add to our debt, by expanding his notes and giving us fuller particulars of these men, of whom Scotland and America together have a right to be proud.

MAUD STORR BEST.

CRUICKSHANK SCIENCE LIBRARY SUBJECT CATALOGUE. Aberdeen University Studies No. 82. Aberdeen : Printed at The University Press. Pp. 337.

CATALOGUE OF THE TAYLOR COLLECTION OF PSALM VERSIONS. Aberdeen University Studies No. 85. Aberdeen : Printed at The University Press. Pp. 307.

THE Subject Catalogue of the Cruickshank Science Library, we are informed in an introductory note, contains the titles of about one-third of the books in the departments of pure science (Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Biology, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology) and Agriculture, including Forestry and Veterinary Science—being those which it is specially desired to bring under the notice of the student. The remaining two-thirds are titled either in the catalogues already in print, or in the manuscript sheaf catalogues in the Library. The general editing of the Catalogue was entrusted to Miss Helen Paterson, chief assistant in the University Library, and the different lists had the benefit of revision by the teachers of the several subjects. It is superfluous to commend the work, which is characterized by the care and accuracy that are such conspicuous features of our University catalogues. The introductory note, it may be mentioned, contains a detailed explanation of the system of classification and notation employed, which is a modification of the Dewey system now in use in many libraries.

More interest attaches to the Taylor Psalmody Collection Catalogue. The late Mr. William Lawrence Taylor, who conducted a bookselling business in Peterhead for wellnigh sixty years (1851-1910), made a hobby of gathering together metrical versions of the Psalms, and in the course of his lifetime he amassed a collection which was not only large but in many respects unique, for it contained a number of works which are not to be found in the British Museum. On his death this psalmody collection was acquired by Dr. William Dey, who generously presented it to the University on condition that it should be fully catalogued. The catalogue has appeared in the "University Library Bulletin" in instalments, and these have now been revised and run together as an independent volume. Such

psalmody literature as was already in possession of the University has been re-titled and the actual books have been amalgamated with Mr. Taylor's, except where they formed integral parts of special collections, but the exceptions have been duly entered in the Catalogue with their appropriate shelf marks.

It is believed, says Mr. P. J. Anderson, the University Librarian, in a prefatory note, that no list of Psalters of such detailed completeness has hitherto appeared, and perhaps we are not far wrong in adding that the bibliography of psalmody has never before been so well executed. This Catalogue is no mere list of psalm-books with their dates of publication, but amounts practically to an analytical survey of the development of this interesting branch of literature. In addition to the exact transcription of the title of each individual book—which was made, "with the utmost zeal and accuracy," by Miss Charlotte Robertson, assistant librarian—we have a full description and collation of the work, with relative notes where necessary. Further, to illustrate the alterations in and frequent eccentricities of versions of the psalms (extending in date over three centuries and a half), there has been reproduced as a sample of each versifier's work the opening stanza of the familiar Hundredth Psalm. "Probably," says Mr. Anderson, "the most universally known English psalm-rendering is that attributed at different times to Thomas Sternhold and to John Hopkins, but now known to have been written by a northern Scot, William Kethe, an exile at Geneva in 1557, and instituted Rector of Childe Okeford, near Blandford in 1561." Kethe's version appeared for the first time in print in that year (1561), but it was not the earliest English metrical rendering, there having been three earlier ones. The first two verses of Kethe's version are as follows:—

Al people yt on earth do dwel,
sing to ye lord, with chereful voice :
Him serve w^t fear, his praise forth tel,
come ye before him and reioyce.

The Lord ye know is God in dede,
with out our aide, he did us make :
We are his folck, he doth us fede,
and for his shepe he doth us take.

Three noteworthy variations have crept into modern versions: "fear" changed into "mirth" and "Know that the Lord is" substituted for "The Lord ye know," both these alterations first appearing in the Scottish Psalter of 1650; and "folck" changed to "flock," apparently a printer's error in a Psalter of 1585, which has been perpetuated. A study of the variants and of the many metrical versions that have been attempted is interesting, and not without amusing features even. After all, Kethe's version of the Hundredth Psalm maintains its supremacy, alike for thought and feeling and expression, and for genuine poetry as well. Even such well-known hymn-writers as Dr. Watts, Charles Wesley, and John Keble fail utterly to approach it.

Of the collection itself it will suffice to say that it contains psalters in many languages besides English—Latin, Greek, German, French, Dutch, Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, etc., not omitting "braid Scots," though the specimens of the "translations" by Henry Scott Riddell and Dr. Hatley Waddell are far from felicitous; Dr. Waddell's first line, "Skreigh till the Lord,

the hail yirth, maun ye," is positively repellent. There is also a version of the Psalms printed phonetically and published by Pitman in 1850. The first and oldest item in the Catalogue is a Latin Psalter published in Paris in 1546. It is followed by an English version published at Geneva in 1559 (like the one preceding, not metrical), and then we have the first complete edition of George Buchanan's version (in Latin), dated probably 1564 or 1565. The earliest Sternhold and Hopkins (English version) Mr. Taylor had was an edition published in 1578; the earliest Scottish psalm-book is one dated 1595, an edition interesting as showing that the use of the Gloria at the close of the psalm was common in Scotland at that date. To go through the list of these rare and curious psalters, however, would unduly prolong this notice, but we may call attention to one remarkable instance of the careful collation that has been made. Mr. Taylor possessed a 1617 copy of Ainsworth's Psalter, believed to have been printed at Amsterdam. It was from this book that the heroine of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish" sang:—

Open wide on her lap lay the well-worn psalm-book of Ainsworth,
Printed in Amsterdam, the words and the music together,
Rough-hewn angular notes, like stones in the wall of a churchyard,
Darkened and overhung by the running vine of the verses.
Such was the book from whose pages she sang the old Puritan anthem.

Yet, it is pointed out in the Catalogue, the words of the Old Hundredth do not appear therein!

The collection, for cataloguing purposes, has been divided into three sections—complete versions of the psalms, with few exceptions metrical, and for the most part English; partial versions, together with collections of paraphrases and hymns; and books relating to metrical versions of the psalms, or to hymnology generally. To the Catalogue is prefixed a sympathetic sketch of Mr. Taylor by Dr. Peter Giles, the Master of Emmanuel; and an admirable photograph of the worthy bookseller and collector forms a frontispiece to the volume.

THE OLD DEESIDE ROAD (ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR): Its Course, History, and Associations. By G. M. Fraser. Aberdeen: The University Press. Pp. xvi + 260. 12s. 6d.

"It will be found," says Mr. Fraser, "that, with all changes, nothing shows a greater persistency through ages than a line of road," and thus, owing to this persistence, the story of such a road as the old Deeside road, leading from Aberdeen to Braemar, properly expounded, becomes the story of the region it traverses. In one sense, indeed, the road is the great antiquarian relic of the district. It is—we must now unfortunately say it was—the dominating feature of the region, the connecting link between all parts, the chief means of inter-communication. Trade and commerce are associated with it and dealings with the outside world. The tide of national life flowed more or less along it. It is indelibly associated with history, nay even with romance. And then, too, as Mr. Fraser also points out, "roads are always a specially human feature, friendly and inviting, connecting generations as well as places," and of this quality in the old Deeside road he gives a very felicitous illustration. His book is in the main a description of such portions of the old road as remain unabsorbed in the turnpike road or in agricultural cultivation, and the

track of which can still be traced. A "charming bit" of the old road is yet to the fore immediately to the north of the Bieldside golf club-house, and of it Mr. Fraser remarks :—

It would be too much to expect that in the far-back days those who passed along there with their creels of wool, or loads of timber or peat, or drove their cattle, would have much of an eye for a prospect, but to-day, when that sense has been awakened to some extent, one may enjoy, from that bit of road, an absolutely glorious view along the Dee Valley and along all the northern flank of the eastern Grampians. In that view—with church and college and roads and residential properties—you have before you a fair conspectus of the movement of civilization in this region.

This new work of the librarian of the Aberdeen Public Library is substantially an inquiry into "the course and history and associations of the old Deeside road, the Mounth passes over the Grampians, the ferries and fords on the Dee, and the cross-country roads that were connected with the old highway". It was undertaken on behalf of the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society more than five years ago, and it has been carried out with a fulness that leaves nothing to be desired. Numerous authorities, both personal and documentary, have been consulted, and, in addition, Mr. Fraser derived ready and valuable help from the head teachers of schools throughout the district, no fewer than a dozen of whom are specifically thanked for their assistance—a pleasing assurance, were it needed, that the country schoolmaster is much more than a mere "dominie". The result of all this labour and co-operation, as just indicated, is an admirable piece of work, on which Mr. Fraser and all his coadjutors are to be heartily congratulated. The work, indeed, will remain not merely a well-informed and authoritative exposition of the road itself, but a no less authentic record of much of the local history of Deeside, its towns and villages and places of interest.

The old Deeside road is traced from its emergence from the Hardgate at the group of ruinous houses connected with what was long known as Palmer's Brewery, along Broomhill Road, over the rising ground at Kaimhill, to the "Two-mile Cross," and so onward. Its course thereafter might almost be likened to that of Tennyson's "Brook" :—

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Mr. Fraser proves an indefatigable guide. If the track of the road be momentarily lost, he will show us where it ran, and will pick it up for us again, tracing it through fields or woods and bringing us face to face with genuine bits of it. And so on we go, ever westward, up through the Pass of Ballater—perhaps the longest continuous stretch of the old road now left us—with little bits showing about Crathie, Cairnaquhean, Inver, etc., the last bit to be seen being a portion, about 150 yards long, opposite Braemar Castle.

The book, however, is much more than a mere description of how the old road ran. We are given a mass of detailed information on incidental but absolutely relevant matters—the ferries, fords, and bridges across the Dee, the passes over the Grampians (two elaborate and informative chapters), the cross-country roads from Drumoak, Banchory, Torphins, etc., the making of the military roads, the construction of the Deeside turnpike and the Deeside Railway, the growth of Ballater, and so on. Added to all this we have a running commentary on the history of the various places that come under

purview, with notes on the place-names, and accounts of properties and their proprietors. The wealth of information furnished, indeed, is truly remarkable, and well justifies Mr. Fraser's concluding panegyric on the old Deeside road: "It is a road of multitudinous interests, of which only a fraction of the less known have been touched upon by the way as we journeyed west, but enough may have been said or suggested to indicate the profound interest of Deeside, and the enlightening quality of many unsuspected historical interests generally in this north-eastern district of Scotland".

THE PORT OF ABERDEEN: A History of its Trade and Shipping from the 12th Century to the Present Day. By Victoria E. Clark, M.A. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son. Pp. xiii + 178. 9s.

It is somewhat singular that, notwithstanding the number of books dealing with the history of Aberdeen, there has hitherto been no book dealing with the history of the port. Casual references to shipping and the shipping trade there are in plenty in the works relating to the city, but there is no regular survey or sectional sketch even of these important adjuncts of the city's growth and prosperity. A beginning of such a historical outline was made by Mr. Alexander Clark in his excellent little book, "A Short History of the Shipmaster Society," published ten years ago, but it has been left to Miss Victoria E. Clark, one of our younger graduates, aided by a Research Fellowship of the Carnegie Trust, to undertake the task on a scale befitting its interest and importance. By a careful examination of the Aberdeen Burgh Records and other civic documents, the Privy Council Register, the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, and the records of the Customs authorities in Aberdeen and in London, she has collected a great number of facts and incidents relating to various phases of Aberdeen shipping, and now presents them in a consecutive and narrative form. Her book is an illustration of the important work that is being accomplished by research. It is an authentic account of the history of the port and of its shipping trade, bridging over what has up to this time been a lacuna in the story of the city's development. The work has been admirably done, and the author is to be congratulated, not only on producing a volume that is interesting in itself, but one that is doubly interesting as making a valuable contribution to local history.

Aberdeen has been a place of considerable shipping trade from the earliest times, but its history is one of many vicissitudes. A regular trade was carried on with Flanders in the thirteenth century, cured fish being the chief export, and during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries trading was extended from the Low Countries to the "Easter Seas," while the commodities shipped came to include wool, cloth, hides, and skins. Here is a sample of the trading which is of special interest to our readers:—

One of the most interesting accounts was that of Bishop Elphinstone, who was then engaged on his great undertaking, the building of King's College. His remittances were made in wool, lasts of salmon, barrels of trout, and a certain proportion of money. In exchange he imported carts, wheelbarrows, and gunpowder to quarry the stone for his college. Spices and comfits, clothes, church vessels, "a counterfeit chalice and two chalices of silver double overgilt each in its case" were among the articles shipped to him in 1498.

The Baltic trade was a prominent feature of the Aberdeen shipping trade in the sixteenth century, there being much commercial intercourse with the

Baltic cities of Prussia, Pomerania, and Poland, particularly Danzig and Stralsund; there was also a flourishing trade with Campvere. (By the way, if Miss Clark will again consult her reference, she will find that the founder of Robert Gordon's College was not "of Straloch" but "of the Straloch family".) Subsequent incidents in Aberdeen shipping—now progress, then set-backs, and then marked improvement—are duly noted, the story becoming ever more and more interesting. The final chapter of the book deals with "Progress since 1800," this including the clipper era, the development of shipbuilding and of shipping companies, the improvement of the harbour accommodation, the inauguration of the trawling industry, etc. There are many features of interest in the book to which we have not referred, such as piracy, privateering, the impressment of seamen, naval fights, shipwrecks, and smuggling, but the mere mention of them is sufficient to indicate the range and comprehensiveness of Miss Clark's valuable volume.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BUCHAN CLUB (BUCHAN FIELD CLUB), 1921.
Vol. xii., Part 2. Pp. 60.

THIS part is noticeable for the retiring presidential address of Dr. A. W. Gibb, the Lecturer in Geology, which, delivered as it was at Peterhead, dealt very appropriately with "The Natural History of Granite". The address is an exceedingly lucid exposition of the subject. Dr. Gibb shows how granite is formed, what are its characteristics, and what is its world distribution. The old idea that granites are the oldest rocks in the world, he says, can no longer be maintained; perhaps some of them are, but certainly some of them, geologically speaking, are quite young. Scotland has no monopoly in granite, and the wonder really is that the Aberdeen district has taken and maintained such a prominent position in the granite markets of the world, especially as there is nothing in Aberdeenshire granites that makes them superior to foreign stones. Referring further to foreign granites, Dr. Gibb said it seems a pity that, in centres of the granite industry like Peterhead and Aberdeen, there are no municipal collections worth the name to give at least an idea of the world's granites and their industrial possibilities.

Mrs. A. Clark Martin, Peterhead, contributes a paper on "Three Notable Workers in Buchan"—Miss Margaret Comrie, her sister, Miss Georgina Comrie, and Miss Annie Forbes—all of them well-known school teachers in Peterhead in their time, who exercised a great influence both in and out of school. It is well that the Transactions of a local club like the Buchan Club should have a permanent record of the work of such notable women—work that in its way was an inspiration to the community at large. The third paper—by Mr. John Cranna, Fraserburgh—is "A Record of Shipwrecks in the Fraserburgh District". The Buchan coast, owing to what may be termed natural conditions, has been long noted for its number of shipwrecks, and this was particularly the case when sailing vessels predominated. Quite a historic shipwreck was that of the "Edward Bonaventure" off Rosehearty in November, 1556. The ship was bound from the White Sea to London, was commanded by Richard Chancelour, a well-known navigator of the sixteenth century, and had on board Osep Napea, sent by the then Emperor of Russia as the first Russian Ambassador to the English Court. The Ambassador was one of the very few saved. Other notable shipwrecks are dealt with by Mr. Cranna.

THE BUIK OF ALEXANDER. The Scottish Text Society.

AMONG the cycles of romance on which our mediæval ancestors loved to write poems, the story of Alexander of Macedon held a high place. His exploits were sung in all lands from India westward by Egypt to France and Britain. A Scots version is "The Buik of Alexander," which Dr. R. L. Graeme Ritchie, Professor of French in Birmingham University, is editing for the Scottish Text Society. "The Buik" was translated from French originals, and the Scots and the French are here printed on opposite pages. The source of the greatest part of "The Buik" is "Les Vœux du Paon," a very popular fourteenth century French work. It exists in many manuscript copies and is now printed for the first time. The Scots version, of which no MS. is extant, is printed from a unique copy of Arbuthnet's edition, published in Edinburgh about 1580. The first part to be issued is vol. ii., which abundantly proves the wisdom of the Society in entrusting Professor Ritchie with the task. His wide and deep scholarship is no less manifest than his accuracy and skill as editor. The other volumes will be eagerly looked for, especially that in which the editor discusses the authorship of "The Buik". For a battle royal has been fought on the question whether or not John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, was the translator.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN, No. 24. January, 1922.

IN this number there is a curious list of "Lost Local Literature," compiled by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the University Librarian—a list of local books known to have existed at one time, whose location has now become an absolute mystery. The list is published in the expectation—a rather faint one, we suspect, seeing that most of the publications wanted are of sixteenth or seventeenth century date—that some readers of the "Bulletin" may be able to furnish information as to the whereabouts of some at least of the missing works. The chance is not altogether hopeless perhaps. For example, Miss Best, in a prefatory note to the list, mentions that the late Mr. J. P. Edmond stated that his authority for the existence of the "Aberdeen Almanacs" of 1623, 1624, and 1625 was the owner of them, who permitted the title-pages to be photographed, only on the express condition that their resting-place should not be divulged. "And these three local rarities of printing," she adds, "still remain in their hiding-place, unless—as is only too probable—the owner has since died and the precious leaflets have been destroyed by careless heirs." Of the interest inherent in many of the missing works, Miss Best says:—

The books in this List are largely concerned with matters relating to the University, the city, or the county of Aberdeen; and among them are some whose mere titles give an insight into the life and customs of the past. The "Papers prined on the bristis of thes that stand on the scaffold" suggest times when the Gallowgate had a more direct and sinister meaning in its name than we now recognise. The "Table of pettie custumes" calls up a picture of the old market-women, stopped on their entrance into the city and made to give toll of their produce—an egg here, a pound of butter there. The "Edicts and Programs for a professor of Mathematics" issued by the Town Council arouse curiosity, for what should the Council have to say on such a purely academic affair? The explanation is that when Duncan Liddel founded the Mathematical chair for Marischal College in 1613, he judged it expedient to give the town of New Aberdeen a closer interest in its University, and vested the right of appointment in the Town Council. Here in these Edicts the necessary qualifications of applicants were set forth, with the salary offered and terms of appointment—in fact, all that would now be put into an advertisement for the newspapers. . . . In the "Burgh Accounts" we find poets attaining a pale immortality,

through the money acknowledgments made to them. William Cargill and Alexander Forbes, for instance, both are paid for their verses in honour of the Council and of the Town. The poems themselves, alas! proved not so imperishable as their authors and subjects had hoped; but they would no doubt be interesting reading now, and a useful study in these days when the literature addressed to Town Councils is rarely of so urbane a character.

THE PARISH REGISTER OF KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, 1785-1811. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by A. H. Young of Trinity College, Toronto, for the Kingston Historical Society. Kingston: The British Whig Publishing Co., Ltd., 1921.

THE REVD. JOHN STUART, D.D., U.E.L., OF KINGSTON, U.C., AND HIS FAMILY, a Genealogical Study by A. H. Young. Whig Press, Kingston.

THESE works have been undertaken by Mr. Young in preparation for a life of Bishop Strachan who called the Reverend Dr. Stuart his spiritual father. They are the product of much laborious research and are of more than a merely local interest. A graduate of the College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania), John Stuart was ordained deacon and then priest within the same month in 1770, served as missionary to the Mohawks in New York State and elsewhere, as schoolmaster and Chaplain in Montreal and Upper Canada, and as Bishop's Official in Upper Canada from 1789 to his death in 1811. He was the first schoolmaster in Upper Canada. He and his wife had eight children, of whom one was Dean of Ontario, one the Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, and one Chief Justice of that province. Many of their children had also distinguished and useful careers of service not only in Canada but throughout the Empire. Several of the family served in the late war and one is Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, Managing Director of *The Times*, "who raised the Irish Regiment of Montreal for service in the recent war and subsequently did excellent work in the field of diplomacy".

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND THE BREAD PROBLEM, a series of Lectures by J. W. Petavel, late Captain, R.E., Lecturer on the Poverty Problem, Calcutta University. Second Edition. Published by the University of Calcutta. 1921.

CALCUTTA University is seeking, with praiseworthy energy and discretion, to direct some of the disruptive forces now working in India into constructive channels by appealing to all the thoughtful among the "advanced" sections of the population to study ways in which they might bring about the progress they desire, both social and political, by working for economic co-operation. These lectures are part of this propaganda. They explore, for their social applications, the possibilities of the enormous power given to industrial labour, even among the most unskilled workers, by industrial progress. They are four in number, on "The Two Aspects of Non-Co-operation," "Economic and Political Emancipation," "India's Problem and the Problem of the World's Industrial Classes," and "Co-operation," with an introduction summarising "the vitally important economic facts it is desired specially to call attention to". The volume not only expounds those important facts, and illustrates the present conditions of India, but is rich in sound advice.

University Topics.

THE UNIVERSITY AND PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING.



THE following telegram was dispatched on the wedding day of Princess Mary, 28 February :—

“ Her Royal Highness The Princess Mary
and Viscount Lascelles,

“ Buckingham Palace, London.

“ Warmest wishes from the University of Aberdeen.”

And this reply was received :—

“ Rector,

“ University of Aberdeen.

“ Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles deeply appreciate the good wishes of the University of Aberdeen.

“ DOROTHY YORKE, Lady in Waiting.”

LECTURER IN CELTIC AND COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The University Court has appointed Mr. JOHN MACDONALD (M.A., 1909), Lecturer in Classics and Ancient History, Armstrong College, University of Durham, to the Lectureship in Celtic and Comparative Philology, vacant by the appointment of Mr. John Fraser as Jesus Professor of Celtic at Oxford University (see p. 75).

Mr. Macdonald graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1909, with first class Honours in Classics. At Cambridge he was in the first class (Div. II.) of the Classical Tripos Part I. in 1912, and in the first class Classical Tripos Part II. in 1913. From 1913 to 1918 he was Senior University Assistant and Lecturer in Greek in the University of Aberdeen, and from 1918 to 1920 Deputy Professor of Classics and Ancient History in Armstrong College, and subsequently Lecturer in that subject.

Mr. Macdonald, although he offered himself for military service, was rejected on account of defective eyesight.

NEW LECTURERS, ETC.

The following appointments have been made :—

Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry—Mr. Edgar Beard, B.Sc., A.I.C.

Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry—Mr. George Milne, B.Sc.

Assistant in Mathematics (part-time)—Mr. DAVID BURNETT (M.A., Aberd., 1921).

Assistant in Pathology—Mr. WILLIAM BUCHAN (M.A., Aberd., 1916 ; M.B., 1918 ; D.P.H.).

German-speaking Assistant in German—Dr. Eugen Dieth.

PROPOSED CHAIR OF GEOLOGY AND NATURAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

At a meeting of the University Court on 13 December, communications were submitted from the Special Committee appointed to consider the bequests made by Dr. Alexander Kilgour and Mr. Alexander Kilgour of South Loirston, recommending that the funds be devoted to the foundation of a Chair of Geology and the endowment of senior and junior scholarships for promoting the study of Natural Science and Natural History. There was also received from the Senatus a scheme for the junior and senior scholarships. The report of the committee, together with the scheme for scholarships, was ordered to be sent to Mr. Alexander Kilgour's trustees for approval. The trustees subsequently intimated their acquiescence in the foundation of the Chair and in the proposed Scholarships, subject to the express condition of Mr. Kilgour's settlement that the bequest should never be diverted from the special objects for which it had been assigned. The Ordinance founding the Chair is now before Parliament.

Under the scheme for the endowment of senior and junior scholarships in Natural Science and Natural History, it is proposed that there shall be three junior scholarships open to competition each year, each scholarship to be tenable for three years. The value of each junior scholarship shall be the sum of money necessary to pay the fees of the classes attended by the scholars, with the approval of the Faculty of Science. In regard to senior scholarships it is proposed that there shall be as many of these as the free revenue of the fund, after making provision necessary for paying the junior scholarships, will permit. A senior scholarship shall be tenable for two years, and the value shall be £200 for the first year, and £250 for the second year.

ADVANCED ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The University Court, on the recommendation of the Senatus Academicus, has agreed that advanced economic history be added as one of the optional subjects for History Honours, and that it be also recognized as a subject qualifying for the degree in Commerce.

THE GRANT MEDICAL BURSARIES.

The University Court has approved the scheme for these bursaries (see p. 67). The bursaries number four, of the annual value of £25 or thereby, tenable for four years. They are restricted to students entering on their second winter session.

APPOINTMENTS FOR COMMERCE STUDENTS.

In 1919 a degree in Commerce was instituted by the University and various new appointments were made in order to provide the necessary teaching in connection therewith. The facilities thus offered were taken advantage of by a considerable number of young men, most of whom had been recently demobilized. Between fifteen and twenty of these may reasonably be expected to complete their course and graduate as Bachelors of Commerce next July, and in order to assist them in obtaining appointments a Committee has been formed upon which there are representatives of the University and members of the Chamber of Commerce. An appeal is here made to all graduates of the University, but more especially to those engaged in commercial work, to assist

the Committee either by finding employment for Aberdeen men in their own firms or by giving information regarding possible vacancies elsewhere. Many of the students in question have already had business experience; a number held responsible posts in the Army either as commissioned or non-commissioned officers; all have shown during their University career a capacity for study and strenuous work. A memorandum has been prepared giving a brief account of the qualifications of each student seeking employment, and copies of it may be had on application to Mr. J. McFarlane, Department of Geography, Marischal College. Mr. McFarlane, who is acting as Secretary of the Committee, will also be glad to give any further information which may be desired regarding any particular student.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From Lord Pentland, late Governor of Madras—A number of books on Indian history.

From Mr. F. C. Eeles, Westminster, formerly of Stonehaven (to the Geology Department)—A collection of 120 typical rocks and minerals of Cornwall.

From Sir John Ross, LL.D., Dunfermline—A portrait of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

At a recent meeting of the Library Committee, the Librarian (Mr. P. J. Anderson) reported the receipt from H.M. Stationery Office of a complete set—numbering 84 volumes—of the monthly Army Lists for the period 1914-18. Soon after the beginning of the war the issue of these lists to the public was completely suspended, but Mr. Anderson had represented the claims of the University Library to his friend, Mr. Ian Macpherson, when Under-Secretary of State for War, and had been promised that the request would be kept in view. When recently in Aberdeen Mr. Macpherson inquired whether the lists had ever made their appearance, and the present gift is the outcome of his efforts.

It is worthy of note that during the height of hostilities the monthly Army List increased from the normal pre-war size to an average of 4000-5000 pages. Taken in conjunction with the late Colonel W. Johnston's bequest of his file of Army Lists from 1755, the new accession makes the University's collection of these lists the most complete outside London.

The Committee adjusted the list of periodicals to be taken next year, and added the names of several new magazines and transactions. The number of serials received by gift or purchase now exceeds 850. The languages represented are English, Gaelic, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, and Japanese.

The Library has received 50 volumes presented by the University of California.

COLLECTION OF JACOBITE WORKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the University Library Committee on 17 November—at which Professor Souter was re-elected Curator for the current academical year—Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Librarian, reported the arrival from New York of fourteen large boxes containing the collection of Jacobite books presented

to the Library by Mr. William M. MacBean, of Yonkers, New York State (see REVIEW, vi., 70). Mr. MacBean, a native of Nairn, has been resident in America for the greater part of his life, and has devoted much attention to historical research, especially as bearing on the relations between Scotland and the United States. His "Contribution towards a Jacobite Iconography" was printed in 1903-04, and he has been for some time engaged on a work dealing with the membership of the St. Andrew's Society of New York, founded in 1756, and still in vigorous life. His deed of gift in favour of Principal Sir George Adam Smith was dated 21 August, 1918, but difficulties of transport had hitherto delayed the dispatch of the books.

It has been (Mr. MacBean wrote to Mr. Anderson) a source of great annoyance to me that I could not send them sooner, but we have had such a succession of strikes, one after the other, ever since the scarcity of ships was overcome, that it was very risky to ship them, as they might have lain on a pier for weeks liable to dampness. Even at the last moment a teamsters' strike threatened to prevent me getting them on the "Cameronia," but the Cunard people came to my rescue and got their own horses and wagon to fetch them from the storage warehouse. . . . Sir George writes me that you have a new gallery in which to locate the books and that they will be under your own immediate supervision. This to me is particularly good news. I am encouraged to believe that you will find yourselves the owners of one of the largest collections of Jacobite literature. . . . I wrote Sir George that probably I would come over next year, but that is on the knees of the gods. I shall certainly hanker after a sight of these books when they have been laid away on your shelves and probably will not rest satisfied, if my health continues, until again I lay eyes on them.

Mr. MacBean subsequently sent a draft for £10 to cover the cost of a cabinet to hold the necessary title slips, and promised from time to time to send further small remittances for the purpose of binding pamphlets and such works as need repair. "I trust," he added, "that the collection will be of lasting benefit not only to your University, but to Highland students generally who are interested in the Jacobite episode of Scottish history. It is a living theme which has survived persistently, and will continue to do so as long as Highland sentiment exists."

Mr. MacBean's books will be the most valuable gift received by the University Library since, in 1856, Miss Agnes Melvin presented the collection of her late brother, Dr. James Melvin.

CHINESE WORKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

A remarkable collection of Chinese prints and manuscripts has been presented to the Library by Mr. James Russell Brazier, a son of the late Professor Brazier. Mr. Brazier, who was a member of the King's College class of 1875-79, having spent the greater part of his life in the Consular service of the Chinese Government, had unusual opportunities for picking up literary and artistic treasures, several of them rescued from the destruction of the Han-lin College at Peking in 1900; and a selection of these he has now presented to his "Alma Mater". The selection embraces two large albums of drawings, one Buddhistic, the other comprising copies of the original paintings of the Hermit of the Sleeping Dragon of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1127). A great curiosity is a specimen essay submitted by a candidate at the competitive examination formerly held for Government appointments—an examination held in a hall at Peking which had 8500 cells, in one of which each

competitor was confined for three periods of three days each. The penmanship of this surviving essay is so exquisite as to excite the envy of examiners who have to deal with papers written by Aberdeen candidates.

Of even greater interest is a section (No. 11,907) of the extraordinary Chinese Encyclopædia, "Yung Lo Ta Tien". This amazing work was completed in MS. in the year 1407, and ran to no fewer than 22,877 sections. At the downfall of the Ming dynasty in 1644, the original of 1407 and one of two MS. copies made in 1567 perished by fire, and the remaining copy was placed in the Han-lin College, where it was jealously guarded till 1900, when it, too, was destroyed by fire. Only the merest fragments of the great work were rescued from the flames. A few of the sections are now preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale, the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University Library; and a section is in the possession of the Aberdeen Grammar School, having been presented to the School Museum by a former pupil of the school, Mr. R. R. Hynd, of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, who was in the British Legation at Peking when it was besieged during the Boxer rising of 1900. (As the Han-lin College was next to the British Legation, it was set on fire by the Chinese troops with the object of destroying the Legation.) The volume presented to the University is in a marvellous state of preservation, in its original binding of yellow silk. It deals with the manners and customs of Canton 500 years ago.

FRATERNAL GREETING FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA.

The University of Upsala, Sweden, has sent to the University Library a fraternal tercentenary greeting from its Library, which was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621. The greeting, together with a Latin reply composed by the Curator, appeared in the last number of the *Library Bulletin*.

THE STUDENTS' UNIONS.

Important developments are in prospect in connection with the improvement of social life among the students. There is already in existence a Students' Union which is housed in Marischal College and is practically under the regulations and the supervision of the University authorities. It is urged, however, that, so long as the Union is housed within the University buildings, the members cannot enjoy as much liberty and independence as is desirable, and, as a consequence, there is a feeling in favour of the establishment of the Union in a separate building outside the University. At the same time, there is a very strong feeling that a Union should be provided for women students, who now number 500. An opportunity for taking definite steps in one or both directions, it is surmised, will speedily occur.

The Carnegie Trustees have accumulated a large sum of money, representing students' fees which would normally have been paid to the Universities, but which, on account of the absence of many students during the war, were left undrawn. It has been intimated by the Trustees that this money is lying at the credit of the Universities, and that they are prepared to hand it over for purposes specially applicable to the students. This would cover schemes such as the erection of residences and the provision of playing fields, or Student Union facilities. The share of this fund which is expected to fall to Aberdeen is some £10,000.

In addition, a large sum available for purposes such as those indicated, has

been paid by the University Grants Committee. When this Committee recently visited Aberdeen, a proposal for the erection of a residence for students was laid before Sir William McCormick and his colleagues. They are understood to have expressed a personal preference for proposals in the direction of Students' Union facilities rather than of residences. It was made clear, however, that the Committee regarded the social life of the students as an important aspect of University welfare. It is understood that the Committee have given effect to this in their recommendations, and that they earmark a definite proportion of the new Government grants for this purpose. The sum available in Aberdeen will amount to a very substantial figure, and altogether the funds which will be at the disposal of the University authorities in Aberdeen for all the above purposes will be well on to £20,000.

STUDENTS' HALF-HOLIDAY.

A new feature has been introduced in University undergraduate life—a weekly half-holiday. During December a plebiscite of the students was taken on the question of instituting an “off” afternoon on Wednesdays, to be devoted to outside physical exercises. The proposal was approved by 943 votes to 82. Thereafter, the Senatus, acting on the report of a special committee, agreed that a Wednesday half-holiday should be instituted provisionally during the spring term, making it clear, however, that this was only in the form of an experiment.

The first half-holiday under this arrangement occurred on 11 January, and, according to a report in the *Free Press*, “Considerable exuberance of spirit prevailed as the students trooped homeward at the conclusion of the forenoon classes, free for the day. Perhaps the novelty of the occasion contributed, in some degree, to the exceedingly whole-hearted rally which was made during the afternoon to the playing fields at King's College. A large turnout of ladies engaged in exhilarating games of hockey, both there and on the Seaton fields, while the Rugby and ‘Soccer’ pitches were fully occupied by athletic young fellows, who spent a very arduous time until darkness began to fall.”

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS.

The sister Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield recently addressed a letter to the Prime Minister urging, on grounds of national importance, the danger of any reduction in the grants now made by the Government to the Universities and University Colleges of Great Britain. The Universities have received official information that it is proposed to reduce the grant, which for the year 1921-22 was £1,500,000, by the sum of £300,000.

In an accompanying memorandum it is contended that the reduction now announced would gravely embarrass the Universities in their work, especially in the development of advanced studies in science, medicine, literature, and technology, and would also restrict their work in adult education. The value of the assistance rendered to the nation by the Universities during the war has been recognized in official circles, and their importance as the source to supply the future needs of the Empire demands that a requisite amount of support be given.

During the last academic year almost all the sister Universities sustained a financial loss, and to meet this they have made every effort of self-help.

Economy has been practised in all structural expenditure and in the maintenance and equipment of laboratories; the fees for courses of study and examinations have been raised, so that about a third of the University incomes comes from students' fees; private benefactors have contributed during the last three years £1,750,000, and the local authorities in the University areas have increased their annual grants from £74,263 to £135,868. It is stated also that the Government urged on these efforts by encouraging the University authorities to hope that what was raised locally would be met by a corresponding increase in Government grants.

The memorandum concludes: "Retrenchment in the present grants would threaten the Universities with debility, and would check their growth as democratic institutions. Their work is part of the life insurance of the nation. To fail to keep up the premiums would, we submit, be unwise. A refusal to spend upon Universities what University work requires would discredit Britain in the eyes of other peoples, not least in the eyes of the sister nations of the Commonwealth, and would disconcert and dishearten the most intelligent of our citizens, especially those of the younger generation."

PRE-FUSION GRADUATES.

The list of still living pre-Fusion graduates and alumni of King's College and Marischal College is rapidly shrinking. The numbers, as given in the General Council Register at different dates, are:—

	1868.	1908.	1922.
King's graduates	872	158	27
„ alumni	109	23	6
Marischal graduates	517	102	29
„ alumni	146	33	9
	<u>1644</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>71</u>

Of those who entered either College not later than 1850 the following are believed to be the only survivors:—

King's College.

- Rev. George Compton Smith, Rhynie; matr. 1845; M.A., 1849.
 Hugh Green, Limerick; M.D., 1846.
 Rev. William Brand, Dunrossness [not there since 1918]; matr. 1850;
 M.A., 1854.
 Alfred Hill, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight; M.D., 1854.

Marischal College.

- William Mackray, Croydon; matr. 1842; M.A., 1846.
 Rev. William Cormack, Capetown; matr. 1846.
 Rev. John Fleming, Edinburgh; matr. 1846; M.A., 1850.
 George Falconer Muir, London; matr. 1848.
 Rev. Andrew J. B. Baxter, Edinburgh; matr. 1849; M.A., 1853.
 William Farquhar, I.M.S. (ret.); matr. 1846; M.D., 1857.
 William Stewart, Paraguay; matr. 1849; M.B., 1852.
 Henry Thomas Sylvester, V.C., London; matr. 1849; M.B., 1853.
 Rev. Alexander Blake, Bangalore; matr. 1850; M.A., 1854.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The annual meeting of the Carnegie Trustees was held in London on 8 February—Lord Sands presiding. His lordship was appointed Chairman of the Trust in succession to the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh; and the following were appointed members of the Trust to fill the vacancies caused by deaths during the year—the Duchess of Athol, Mr. Bonar Law, Viscount Novar, and Sir Francis Grant Ogilvie, the two last-named being also appointed members of the Executive Committee.

Lord Sands, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred at considerable length to the subject of the payment of students' fees. It was undoubtedly an unsatisfactory feature of the situation, he said, that, apart from one or two exceptional cases, they could not give more to the Carnegie students than about 40 per cent. of their class fees. That raised a problem of some difficulty. The question was whether it was desirable to go on paying a proportion of the fees of a large number of students, or pay the whole fees of a more limited number. If they were to do the latter, they must have some system of inquiry and selection. Their late Chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, had been strongly adverse to any system of particular inquiry, if that could be obviated. In the present position of the Trust, and of the country, and of education, he thought they could hardly come to a final decision upon this matter. They must rather wait a little and allow things to stabilize somewhat before making a new and drastic departure. In the meantime, they were doing all they could by way of requiring from applicants and from their guardians stringent attestations of necessity of assistance.

His lordship also referred to the return of money by the beneficiaries of the Trust. Mr. Carnegie had contemplated that something of that kind would be done, and he (Lord Sands) thought it important that the public should have before them what was in Mr. Carnegie's mind. The Trust had paid away £880,000 in fees, and it had had £11,000 or 1·27 per cent. in repayments. The number of students helped was 21,749, and 299 had in after life repaid the amounts by which they were assisted. The reasons for this comparatively small response were, he thought, twofold. He believed there was an impression abroad that the funds of the Trust were ample, that they had an overflowing treasury, and that there was sufficient both for the present generation and for future generations. That was an entirely mistaken view. Then there was the other view, that, while it might be highly meritorious to return this money, it was not the sort of thing to be expected of any ordinary man. It was as if one were to imitate those patriotic gentlemen who, in the furore of their war zeal and patriotism, subscribed for war bonds and then put them into the fire. This, he thought, was also a mistaken view, because it was clear that Mr. Carnegie did not so regard it as something extraordinary, but something naturally looked for from the ordinary self-respecting Scot.

The report was adopted.

The report stated that during the year there had been a slight decrease in the total amount paid for class fees, the comparative figures being:—

	Beneficiaries.	Amount.
1919-20	4912	£68,591
1920-21	4860	65,284
Decreases	52	3,307

The average per beneficiary had fallen from £13 19s. 3d. to £13 8s. 8d. With £220 spent in providing assistance beyond the payment of class fees, the total expenditure in this branch of the funds was £65,204, against an ordinary income of £60,220—a deficit of £4984. Against this had to be set £1279 received in voluntary repayments, leaving a net deficit of £4005 to be paid out of the Trust's general reserve fund.

Funds for the payment of class fees were allocated to the four University centres during the year as follows:—

	Students.	Amount.
St. Andrews	424	£6,025
Glasgow	1837	23,760
Aberdeen	922	12,289
Edinburgh	1677	23,210

The details for the Aberdeen centre are:—

Faculty.	Beneficiaries.			Payments.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Tl.	Men.	Women.	
Arts	169	245	414	£1428	3 £2048	£3,476 3
Science	113	51	164	1609	4 832	2,441 4
Medicine	255	70	325	4901	19 1344	6,245 19
Law	3	2	5	19	15 11	30 15
Divinity	14	—	14	95	0 —	95 0

Totals, 554 368 922 £8054 1 £4235 £12,289 1
Average per beneficiary, £13 6s. 7d.

GRADUATES' DINNERS.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CLUB, LONDON.

The half-yearly dinner of the Club was held on 17 November. General Sir George Milne, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., presided, in the absence through illness of Sir William Robertson Nicoll; and the company, which numbered about 100, included Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P., Sir Edward Troup, Sir James Porter, Sir Archibald Reid, Sir James Galloway, Sir Arthur Keith, Sir F. G. Ogilvie, Professor Marnoch, Professor Ashley Mackintosh, Professor W. J. R. Simpson, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, LL.D., Mrs. Binns, etc.

Sir George Milne, in proposing "The University and the Aberdeen University Club, London," expressed regret that their original Chairman was not present and read a letter from Sir William Robertson Nicoll, who referred to the bitter sorrow with which he had had to bow to the advice of his two doctors and stay away. He also read letters of apology from the Principal, the Rector, and the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair.

Continuing, Sir George Milne said he deeply appreciated the honour they had done him in asking him to be their chairman. He appreciated the honour the more as he was not himself a graduate, the reason being a formidable letter which he received some forty years ago from the Senatus, intimating that owing to his irregular attendance at classes his further attendance at the University would not be required. Since then he had travelled a great deal about the world, and everywhere, from Central Africa to Central Asia, he had found the ubiquitous Scotsman, and the almost equally ubiquitous Aberdonian,

always doing the same thing—always showing the same grit and (he continued with a smile) always usurping the best places. He put their success down to the early training in Scotland—the training which began with the Shorter Catechism and ended with the University.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. J. D. Symon, who coupled with it the names of Professor John Adams, Dr. Tough, Professor Mackintosh, and Mr. William Will. Professor Adams replied. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Howard A. Gray.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

DR. LAWS ON THE WORK OF THE LIVINGSTONIA MISSION.

This vigorous association held its thirty-third annual dinner in the County Hotel, Edinburgh, on 3 February—"Bursary Night"—according to its honoured custom. The President for the year, Dr. A. W. Russell, Glasgow, occupied the chair, and the principal guest was Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, Livingstonia. Apologies were intimated from, among others, Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Professors James Cooper, Cushny, and W. P. Paterson, and Rev. Dr. David Paul.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman suggested a happy innovation by asking each of those present to rise in his place in succession and announce himself—a method of mutual introduction which seemed to be highly appreciated.

In proceeding thereafter to propose the toast of the principal guest, the Chairman acknowledged the generous distinction bestowed on him in bringing him from the West to be their president for a year, and commented on the advantages of such an association, deploring the want of it in the Glasgow district with its 200 or more alumni within easy reach of the city. He hoped it would still be possible this season—say, in March—to arrange for a Saturday luncheon, at which graduates of both sexes might be present. He then referred to the great characteristics that had gone to the making of the distinguished missionary whom they had invited as their special guest that evening, and concluded by proposing his health.

[The speech of Dr. Laws in reply seemed so important that he was asked to provide an extended note of it for the benefit of a larger audience.]

Dr. Laws said—I am glad of the opportunity of telling you something of the geographical, commercial and political changes which have taken place in Central Africa since I went out there first in 1875. At that time there was not a single school or church between me and the west coast of Africa, and to the north the nearest mission was at Assiout on the Nile, and to the east at Zanzibar, or at one of the stations of the Universities' Mission on the mainland opposite. The people belonged to separate tribes living in warfare with one another, and the slave-trader from the coast fostered these quarrels so as to provide himself with victims; and thousands of these were annually carried across Lake Nyassa on their way to the slave markets of the coast.

The missionary does not go out with colonization as his aim, but commerce and good government often follow in his steps. In this way the Livingstonia Mission has been the pioneer of the extension of the British Empire. In 1878, Sir Bartle Frere said it must stop at the Zambesi, but now we have the Nyassaland Protectorate, with an area of 39,573 square miles or about a fourth

larger than Scotland. To the west of it lies Northern Rhodesia, with an area of 291,000 square miles, while to the north of Lake Nyassa is Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa), with an area of 384,180 square miles, or nearly equal to the combined area of France and Germany. In early days extension of the Empire was tabooed, otherwise we might have been saved the late war in Central Africa. When Sir Harry Johnston was making treaties near Kilimanjaro, orders came to him from the Foreign Office that they did not want new territory, and so the recent additions have come to Britain in a more costly way than if added then. The advent of the British Government to Nyassaland has resulted in the abolition of the slave trade, and practically the extinction of domestic slavery. Good government, with the peace it brought, has given security to Mission work, and has fostered the extension of planting industries and commerce. In 1879 I brought £25 of silver and copper into the country, and for five years it was sufficient for all the commercial transactions of the Mission. (Dr. Laws here cited some commercial statistics, remarking that these figures told of progress and pointed to the need for further development.)

In South Africa they are realizing the benefit of the union of the States there under a High Commissioner. There is great need north of the Zambesi for a similar group of Tropical States under similar administration. Mr. Churchill has referred to some of them, but he left out two which ought to be included. We need and should have Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony (formerly British East Africa) and Uganda as a block of Tropical States under a High Commissioner, with the capital, not at Zanzibar, which is hot and unhealthy, but on the Highlands of the interior, probably somewhere on the Dar es-Salaam-Tabora-Ujiji Railway, central for, and get-at-able from, the other States. These should have legislation providing for one common penal code; one language (English) for the higher training of the natives and the common use of the Europeans; one (English) monetary standard, but preferably decimal, using the florin as the unit, to be divided into cents, as already begun in Tanganyika Territory; and one Customs Union, replacing the present cumbrous and unfair system whereby on Lake Nyassa, in addition to the Portuguese Customs, there are three separate and varying British Customs tariffs to be dealt with.

As an Aberdeen University Association, educational effort has a fascination for us, and so I am glad to be able to tell you that the first school begun by the Livingstonia Mission in 1875 had become, at the close of 1920, 682 schools, with 1,222 teachers and monitors and 36,345 pupils. In Nyassaland alone eleven Missions carry on 1,991 schools, with 110 European teachers and a roll of 125,159 pupils. By our widespread elementary education we aim at getting the people able to read the Word of God in their own vernacular and carry on correspondence in the same. For higher courses of training English is the medium employed. I have no faith whatever in education which leaves out of account the spiritual side of a man's nature. Such a thing is unscientific. The foundation of the instruction we give is that of our University motto—*Initium Sapientiae Timor Domini*. Medical Mission work is steadily carried on, and at our hospital medical courses for hospital orderlies and assistants are arranged. Industrial training is given in various trades, so that we may have crofters and craftsmen resembling those who have been the backbone of our Scottish homes. There are training courses for teachers, evangelists and pastors. In the evangelistic work all our efforts culminate, and at the end of

1920 we had twelve central stations with forty-one congregations, six ordained native ministers, 604 elders and deacons, and 13,877 communicants. In 1920, 2,750 adults and children were baptized as compared with nine adults in the first ten years of our mission work. The census of 1921, just to hand, shows that 130,000 professed themselves Christians, and that the number had doubled during the last decade.

The extension of our Empire, by the addition of the vast areas I have mentioned, and their millions of inhabitants, brings with it vast responsibilities, which, I fear, few in this country adequately realize and many do not think of. As a Christian nation, we have to give them the Gospel of Christ, and many forms of service are incumbent on us, whether engaged as rulers, in commercial pursuits, in the healing of the sick, or in educational and evangelistic work. We need to cultivate and show a sympathetic spirit in our dealings with all those long downtrodden races. They are wonderfully responsive to justice, righteousness and kindly advances, and no one can go from this country to live among them without being under the microscope of their eyes and their shrewd criticism of his character by the campfire at night. They need all the help we can give them; they are worthy of it and will respond to it.

The toast of "Alma Mater" was proposed by Rev. Dr. Schlater with characteristic felicity, and Mr. William Chree, K.C. replied. Professor Grierson proposed "The Sister Universities," and Sir George Berry, the prospective Unionist candidate for the Universities, replied. The orators were all in form and the evening passed too quickly. Special appreciation of the services of Mr. Robert Fortune, S.S.C., as Hon. Secretary, was expressed; and Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Ogilvie was unanimously elected the President for the coming year.

WEST RIDING ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

This Society held its fifteenth annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on 11 November, under the presidency of Dr. T. Irvine Bonner, Shipley. The company numbered forty-five, and included Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P., and Mr. John Gordon, ex-Lord Mayor of Leeds, who started his school-days with Sir J. M. Barrie at Kirriemuir. The Society was founded in 1901 with Dr. Thomas Logan as President. The other Presidents have been—Dr. Wardrop Griffith, Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce, Dr. Dunlop, Dr. Churton, Dr. Angus, Dr. Allan, Dr. Scatterty, Dr. Leslie Milne, Dr. J. Hambley Rowe, Dr. Robert Mitchell, Dr. J. W. Myers, Dr. G. H. Johnston, and Dr. Andrew Little. The toast of "The University" was proposed by Dr. Leslie Milne, and was responded to by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, LL.D.

Mr. Bulloch said: I have to thank you for the great, and, I think, unique honour you have conferred on me in inviting me to reply to the toast of our University. I can only imagine that you have consigned the reply to me because I am intensely interested in the University, and have written and rhymed about it by the yard during the period of nearly forty years. That interest is hereditary, for my grand-uncle, Rev. William Malcolm, of Leochel-Cushnie, entered King's College in 1809—that is, 112 years ago; my grandfather, Andrew Malcolm, schoolmaster, of Leochel-Cushnie, was there in 1820-24; and his son, my uncle, William Malcolm, was at the University exactly forty years later, becoming seventh wrangler in 1871; while my brother has been examiner in the University, and has blossomed into a full-blown professor in the strange University of London.

The foundation of the University 427 years ago was one of the greatest acts of faith imaginable. Here in Leeds, and, indeed, in every University centre in England, beyond Oxford and Cambridge, the University has been the long-delayed aftermath of a busy civilization. In Aberdeen, on the other hand, the University preceded and, to a large extent, created that civilization. William Elphinstone, the son of an astute Glasgow merchant, and a very able business man himself, went north to Aberdeen as Bishop in 1488 at the age of fifty-seven. It was a very small place, little more than a glorified fishing village, almost wholly isolated from the rest of the country by formidable hills, looking out on the bleak North Sea, backed by an almost impassable hinterland of moor and forest, and inhabited by a people whom he described in Latin as "rude and ignorant". In 1494 he got the permission of the Pope to dump down on this bleak spot a University complete in all four faculties, for it is one of our glories that Aberdeen was the first University in the British Isles to possess a faculty of medicine. It was certainly an extraordinary act of faith, for, although the town had possessed a grammar school, which still flourishes, before 1262, the mass of the people stood more in need of the three R's than of the four faculties. And then, as if that were not enough, almost exactly a century later another rival University was established by the Earl Marischal, so that Aberdeen possessed two complete Universities, while all England had no more.

The two Aberdeen Universities were from the first democratic, and not exclusive cloisters as Oxford and Cambridge were at that time. Much has been written about them, but their full effect on the whole bleak hinterland has never yet been measured. For centuries King's College was the educational centre of gravity of the whole countryside, sending out priests and ministers to every parish, circulating its life blood in the whole countryside through a race of splendid dominies, whose greatly to be regretted disappearance is mainly the result of Scotland having to level down its primary educational standard to the primitive necessities of the dominant partner. And its influence extended far beyond its own hinterland. Founded as it was by a great missionary, it sent out its sons as missionaries in all capacities to every corner of the world; even to the arenas of the south where, till the other day, Dr. Giles was Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and where the University Press, which celebrated its quarter-centenary yesterday, has an Aberdeen graduate as its printer. Indirectly, I think we may claim that the influence of our University gave Mr. George Stuart Gordon, formerly connected with the Oxford Press, to Leeds University. Since our day, England has taken a leaf out of Scotland's book, and created for herself Universities—nearly all in the vigorous North and Midlands—beginning in 1831 with Durham, where we are represented by Professor Wight Duff. But the rise of these Universities in districts flowing with milk and money has only bestirred the University of Aberdeen to greater efforts. Thus, when I was there in 1884-88, there were but twenty-two professors and one lecturer. To-day there are twenty-six professors and sixty-eight lecturers; and the number is likely to increase. If Elphinstone ever looks down on his bantling by the sea from the Elysian fields he must surely be amazed, even although his faith as founder was so expansive.

Every time I go north, said Mr. Bulloch in conclusion, I see how the University is expanding its usefulness in every direction, especially in the actual business of life, such as agriculture, though it is not degrading itself

into a mere technical school. In no department of its expansion does it fascinate me more than in the great development of the library, which has become a splendid institution with a journal of its own, under the guidance of Mr. P. J. Anderson, who has done more for the interests of the University than any man I know. And the University will continue to grow still more if we who have benefited by it will only continue to remember "Alma Mater," not only in our memories, but in our pockets.

CLASS REUNIONS.

ARTS CLASS, 1886-90.—The eleventh reunion of this Class was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on 6 January. Dr. Alexander Wood, Longside, occupied the chair, and Rev. Canon J. B. Jobberns, Carnoustie, was croupier. The other members of the Class present were: Mr. J. B. Anderson, Logie-Coldstone; Rev. George Bartlet, Aberdeen; Dr. G. Black, Tomintoul; Rev. A. Copland, Forfar; Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. C. Davidson, Mr. W. Fyfe, Dr. A. Low, Dr. W. L. Marr, Mr. A. A. Prosser, Mr. W. M'Queen Smith, Aberdeen; and Mr. A. M. Younie, Longside. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Dr. W. L. Marr proposed "The University," which was replied to by Dr. A. Low. The toast of "The Professions" was submitted by Mr. W. M'Queen Smith, and acknowledged by Rev. George Bartlet (Divinity), Dr. G. Black (Medicine), Mr. A. A. Prosser (Law), and Mr. J. B. Anderson (Teaching). The toast of the evening, "The Class," was submitted by Canon Jobberns, who gave an interesting record of the careers of the various members. Dr. Wood replied in a felicitous and reminiscent speech. "Absent Class Fellows" was proposed by Rev. A. Copland. The remainder of the evening was spent pleasantly with song and sentiment.

ARTS CLASS, 1888-92.—The tenth triennial dinner of this Class was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on 27 December—Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, Banchory-Devenick, presiding. Mr. William Garden, advocate, Aberdeen, the Class Secretary, acted as croupier. There were also present: Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, Aberdeen; Mr. James Davidson, Aberdeen; Mr. J. B. Duff, Aberdeen; Mr. Charles Fraser, schoolmaster, Stoneywood; Mr. F. W. Kay, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. Alexander Meff, Mr. G. Anderson Simpson, rector, Fordyce Academy; Mr. Alexander Sivewright, Edinburgh; and Mr. David Troup, solicitor, Peterhead. In the course of the evening Mr. Garden read some interesting letters which he had received from old class-fellows conveying their best wishes to their old comrades present at the dinner, and their regrets at being unable to be present themselves. Mr. Garden regretted to have to intimate that since the last reunion in December, 1918, two members of the Class had died—Mr. Alexander M'Lean, at Glasgow, on 3 October, 1919, and Dr. James Leslie Wilson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was a well-known figure in medical circles, on 6 January, 1920. Mr. Garden reported that he had had a very hearty response to the circular which he had recently sent out to the Class for up-to-date information to enable an addendum to be prepared for the Class Record which was issued by him in 1902. With song and recollections of the old days at "King's" a very enjoyable evening was spent.

ARTS CLASS, 1890-94.—This Class had a reunion dinner in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on 5 January. There were present: Mr. J. C. Dewar,

solicitor, Arbroath; Rev. W. W. Reid, Parish Minister of Dumbarton; Mr. F. W. Michie, H.M.I.S.; Dr. Thomas Fraser, D.S.O.; Mr. Robert Mitchell, D.S.O., advocate; Mr. Peter Smith, Gordon's College; Mr. C. J. Mackie, advocate; Mr. James A. Johnston, schoolmaster, Tullynessle; Mr. A. E. P. Gardner, solicitor, Stonehaven; Rev. A. J. Kesting, Parish Minister of Mossgreen, Fifeshire; Mr. C. D. Rice, Rector of Peterhead Academy. Mr. Dewar presided, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The Class Record is in course of preparation, and an opportunity was taken to go over the names of a number of those whom the Secretary had been unable to trace, and the names also of the departed, to whose memory the company drank in silence. The hope was expressed that the Class Record might be ready for distribution at next reunion.

ARTS CLASS, 1893-97.—This Class held a reunion in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on 23 December, when there were present: Professor W. S. Urquhart, D.Phil., University of Calcutta, who presided; Dr. Alex. Whyte Cassie, Govan; Mr. John Christian, headmaster, Inveravon School, Ballindalloch; Mr. W. G. A. Morgan, headmaster, Higher Grade Public School, Torphins; Dr. Henry Peterkin, aural surgeon, 17 Bon-Accord Crescent; Rev. John Thomson, U.F. Church, Carmyllie; and Mr. J. MacDiarmid, advocate, 173A Union Street, Class Secretary. The Secretary intimated apologies from Professors W. L. Davidson and J. Harrower, who were invited as guests but unfortunately had previous engagements; and from the following members of the Class: Mrs. Shirreffs, 183 Great Western Road; Mr. D. M. Andrew, headmaster, Hamilton; Mr. George Badenoch, headmaster, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire; Rev. William Cruickshank, Manse of Kinneff, Bervie; Mr. James C. Knox, classical master, Aberdeen Grammar School; Mr. John Nicol, teacher, New Cumnock, Ayrshire; Rev. Johnston Oliphant, The Manse, Abercorn, South Queensferry; and the first bursar, Mr. William A. Ross, Ministry of Health, London. This being the first reunion of the Class since the war, the evening was spent hearing the experiences of those present. In the course of the evening the following toasts were submitted: "The King," by the Chairman; "H.M. Forces," proposed by Rev. John Thomson, and replied to by Captain MacDiarmid; "The University," proposed by Mr. John Christian, and replied to by Dr. Peterkin; "The Professions," proposed by the Chairman, and replied to by Rev. John Thomson for the Church, by Dr. Cassie for medicine, and Mr. Morgan for teaching; "The Class," proposed by Mr. MacDiarmid, and replied to by the Chairman. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Dr. Cassie. It was resolved that the next reunion should be held three years hence.

ARTS CLASS, 1914-18.—More than thirty members of this Class dined together in the Bon-Accord Hotel, Aberdeen, on 23 December. Mr. A. G. Badenoch, M.A., presided. The guests of the evening were Principal Sir George Adam Smith, Professor W. L. Davidson, Professor Souter, Mr. R. B. Forrester, and Dr. J. L. McIntyre. The toast-list included "The Class," "Our Alma Mater," and "The Professors". Dancing was afterwards engaged in. A Class Record will be prepared, and future reunions arranged by the newly-appointed Secretaries, namely, Mr. W. M. Dickie, M.A., Mr. A. Lyall, M.A., Miss G. M. Mitchell, M.A., and Miss M. Livingston, M.A.

Personalia.

THE following honorary degrees were conferred at the spring graduation on 30 March:—

D.D. :—

Rev. PETER DUNN, minister of the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire (M.A., Aberd., 1865).

Rev. W. F. LOFTHOUSE, Tutor in Old Testament Language and Literature and in Philosophy at Handsworth (Wesleyan Methodist) College, Birmingham (M.A., Oxon.).

Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH, lately Professor in the Madras Christian College, now a member of the Aberdeen Education Authority (M.A., Aberd., 1880).

Rev. ROBERT HARVEY STRACHAN, minister of St. Andrew's United Free Church, Edinburgh, formerly of Langside Hill United Free Church, Glasgow (M.A., Aberd., 1893; M.A., Cantab.).

Rev. GEORGE WALKER, minister of the East Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen (M.A., B.D., Edin.).

LL.D. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS WARDROP GRIFFITH, C.M.G., Professor of Medicine in the University of Leeds (M.B., Aberd., 1882; M.D., 1888; F.R.C.P.).

Mr. JOHN MASEFIELD, author and poet, Oxford.

CUTHBERT HAMILTON TURNER, Fellow of Magdalen College and Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis, Oxford (M.A., Oxon.; D.Litt., Durh.; F.B.A.).

The PRINCIPAL, who was appointed the Baird Lecturer for 1922, delivered a course of six lectures in February and March. The subject of the lectures was "Jeremiah: the Book, the Man, and the Prophet".

The PRINCIPAL and Professor MACDONALD have been reappointed by the University Court Governors on the board of Robert Gordon's College for a period of three years from 1 January, 1922.

Professor FULTON has been appointed representative of the Senatus on the Aberdeen Endowments Trust, in succession to Professor Cowan.

Professor HAY has been reappointed representative of the University on the General Medical Council.

Professor MACDONALD has been appointed Assessor of the Senatus to the University Court, in succession to Professor MacWilliam, whose period of office has expired. He represented the University at the Air Conference held in London in February.

Professors ASHLEY MACKINTOSH and MACWILLIAM have been granted leave of absence on grounds of health.

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON has been appointed representative of the University on the Scottish Marine Biological Association for the current year.

Emeritus-Professor CASH, who, in 1919, retired from the Chair of *Materia Medica* in the University, which he had held since 1886, has left Aberdeen and settled in the west of England.

Emeritus-Professor Sir WILLIAM M. RAMSAY (M.A., 1871; LL.D., 1912; D.C.L. [Oxon.]) was compelled in December, owing to ill health, to cancel the remainder of his programme of lectures before American universities and scientific associations which he began last September, and returned to this country.

Sir Robert Horne, the new Rector, has appointed Sir JOHN FLEMING (LL.D., 1902) as his Assessor on the University Court for a period of three years. Sir John has been Rector's Assessor continually since 1908, having been appointed by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Churchill, and Viscount Cowdray successively.

The Principal and Lady Adam Smith were present at the Ball in the Bute Hall of the University of Glasgow on the occasion of the reception by that University of the eighty students of the University of Aberdeen who went to Glasgow to play against Glasgow University teams in Rugby and Association football, in shinty, and in men and women's hockey.

A gathering of graduates and alumni of this University resident in Glasgow and the neighbourhood, to meet the Principal, was held on 18 March. The gathering was arranged by Dr. Alexander W. Russell, Sheriff Blair, and Mr. A. M. Williams. An account of the proceedings is held over till next number of the REVIEW.

Mr. ROBERT BLAIR FORRESTER (M.A. [Edin.]; M.Com. [Manchester]), who has been Lecturer in Political Economy in the University for a number of years, has received an appointment in the London School of Economics, which is attached to London University and is the chief centre of economic study in this country. Mr. Forrester left Edinburgh University about twelve years ago to conduct researches in England and France into the conditions of the cotton industry, and he recently received the Commerce degree of Manchester University for a work on that industry. Settling in Manchester, he became assistant to Professor Chapman in the Victoria University. He threw himself into the workers' educational movement, and, as tutor in centres like Bacup, Blackburn, Chorley, and Oldham, he showed the extent of his ideal. When Dr. Turner, Lecturer in Economics in Aberdeen University, was appointed to the Health Insurance Commission, Mr. Forrester filled the vacant place, and at once made himself popular in the University. His students had a vast fund of economic knowledge placed at their disposal, and they soon learned to appreciate the matter and manner of his lectures. He has been not only an efficient University teacher, but willingly gave his services in other directions. He took a warm interest in the sports and the University societies.

Dr. ROBERT H. A. PLIMMER (D.Sc.), who, since September 1919, has been head of the Bio-Chemical Department of the Rowett Institute of Research in Animal Nutrition at Craibstone, near Aberdeen, has been appointed Professor of Medical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School in London University.

Dr. ALEXANDER GREIG ANDERSON (M.A., 1905; M.D.; M.R.C.P. [Lond.]) has been appointed medical officer to the Morningfield Hospital for Incurables, Aberdeen, in succession to the late Dr. George M. Edmond.

Mr. P. J. ANDERSON, the University Librarian, has offered the Inverness-shire Education Authority £100 to found a medal or prize in the Royal Academy, Inverness, in memory of his father, Peter Anderson, and his uncle, George Anderson, authors of the "Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," and both of them former pupils at the Academy. The medal or prize is to be awarded to the student showing most proficiency in knowledge of the history and topography of the Highlands, with especial reference to Inverness-shire.

A diploma in psychological medicine has been conferred on Dr. JAMES SCOTT ANNANDALE (M.B., 1910), Maudsley and Sheffield.

Mr. ALEXANDER JAMES BARCLAY (M.A., 1884), Headmaster of the Public School, Cove, Kincardineshire, for many years, has just demitted office under the age limit. He was presented by local friends with a gold watch in token of his long and devoted service.

Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE (M.A., 1884), minister of the United Free Church of New Deer and Maud, has been appointed by the Jewish Mission Committee of the Church to the responsible post of senior missionary and superintendent of the mission at Budapest. Mr. Beveridge went out temporarily to Budapest for six months last year, and his success, coupled with his scholarly attainments, has led to this permanent appointment. Before leaving for Budapest, Mr. Beveridge was presented by the congregation and friends in the district with a gold watch and a wallet of Treasury notes, and a silver-mounted toilet outfit and a diamond and sapphire ring for Mrs. Beveridge. He was also entertained at a complimentary dinner by the members of the Deer United Free Church Presbytery. Mr. Beveridge presented to the Higher Grade School, New Deer, a valuable collection of arrow-heads, flint knives, stone balls, etc.

Dr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN BINNIE (M.A., 1882; M.B., 1886), Kansas City, has been unwell for some time, and towards the end of last year the president of the Jackson County Medical Society appointed a Committee to send him some form of appreciation in his illness. The Committee drew up a letter and sent it to him, with a basket of fruit and flowers, on Christmas Day. The letter, after expressing sympathy with "Our dear Dr. Binnie" in his illness, went on:—

You would be the first to know that men are constrained from saying all that they feel, of affection and of admiration, about one another. But you may not realise that we have thought of you so constantly as the foremost man among us, that it seemed commonplace to say so. We admire your scholarship. We have sat eagerly under your instruction. You have been a guide, a helper and a friend to one after another of us in the early years of practice. And we have been fiercely proud that you belonged to us, and we to you. You have stood for standards and you have abided by them. When black days came, when we have been disappointed in some man or some trend of affairs, we have met and said, one to another, "Well, anyway, there is Binnie". And there you always were—clean and steadfast, and dependable.

We feel that your record in the war was typical of your attitude toward the profession. You might easily have excused yourself because of an age beyond the requirements of military duty, because of the value of your service to your community, but instead of that, you accepted more than your share, left your practice and did your work, acquitting yourself like a man.

Dr. GEORGE GORDON BRUCE, Cullen (M.B., 1915; M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.),

has received the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (F.R.C.S.).

Dr. WILLIAM BULLOCH (M.B., 1890; M.D., 1894; LL.D., 1920; F.R.S.), Professor of Bacteriology at the London Hospital Medical College, is to deliver the Tyndall Lectures at the Royal Institute this year.

Rev. SAMUEL WOOD CAMERON (M.A. 1911; B.D., 1916), assistant at Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, has been elected minister of the Parish of Kells, New Galloway (see p. 78).

Mr. DAVID MONTAGU ALEXANDER CHALMERS (M.A., 1880) has been elected President of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen.

The Very Rev. JAMES COOPER (M.A., 1867; D.D., 1892; Litt.D. [Dublin]; D.C.L. [Durham]; D.D. [Oxon.], 1920), it is understood, intends, for reasons of health, to resign the Professorship of Church History in Glasgow University in September. Some time ago he had a long and rather serious illness, and although he has now largely recovered, he feels that the general conditions of his health will not permit him to continue his work at the University beyond the period which he has set for his retirement. Dr. Cooper succeeded the late Very Rev. Dr. Story in the Glasgow Chair of Church History in 1898.

Captain ALEXANDER MITCHELL COWIE, M.C. (M.B., 1884), has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Banffshire.

Rev. WILLIAM CRAN (M.A., 1880; B.D. [Edin.], 1884), minister of the Westhill Congregational Church, Skene, Aberdeenshire, recently celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of his pastorate there, and at a congregational social meeting was presented with a substantial cheque for adding volumes to his library, Mrs. Cran being presented with a spirit lamp and kettle.

Dr. WILLIAM FLETT CROLL (M.A., 1895; M.B., 1900; M.D.) has been appointed physician to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, in place of the late Dr. William R. Pirie.

Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON (alumnus, 1865-66), owing to ill health, has resigned his position as branch manager at Aberdeen for the Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd. The directors of the Corporation have received Mr. Davidson's resignation with regret, and, in recognition of his services to the undertaking during the thirteen years in which he was local manager, they have appointed him a member of the Aberdeen board. The announcement of Mr. Davidson's retirement from active duty will be noted with interest by his old fellow-students at King's College, and many good wishes will be extended to him for the years of leisure which he has so fully earned after a long and strenuous business life. He has for many years been a leading figure in insurance business in Aberdeen, having been at one time manager of the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, Ltd., now merged in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.; and he is widely known in business circles throughout the north of Scotland. Mr. Davidson is a Justice of the Peace of the county of the city of Aberdeen.

Mr. ALEXANDER DUFFUS (alumnus, 1876-78), advocate, Aberdeen, has been appointed Chairman of the directors of the Great North of Scotland Railway Company.

Mr. HENRY DUGUID (M.B., 1909) has been called to the English bar (Gray's Inn).

Mr. FRANK EMSLIE (M.A., 1906), teacher, Denny, has been appointed Headmaster of the Public School at Kinloch Rannoch.

Sir DAVID FERRIER (M.A., 1863; M.D. [Edin.]; LL.D., 1881), the famous expert in mental and nervous diseases, has retired from practice and gone abroad for the winter. Educated at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg, Sir David had a remarkably brilliant student career—one unbroken triumph of prize-winning—and as quite a young man obtained a European reputation by his investigations into the functions of the brain. He is Emeritus Professor of Neuropathology, at King's College, London, where he used to be known as "the nerve man," and was Consulting Physician to King's College Hospital and to the National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic. He was knighted in 1911.

Rev. JAMES LAWSON FORBES (M.A., 1877; B.D., 1881), minister of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, has recently retired from the active ministry. After thirty-seven years' service at Eden, New South Wales, he demitted his charge on 30 June, 1910, and was placed upon the Retiring Fund of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. No arrangements, however, were made to carry on the work until the end of May this year, and Mr. Forbes, who is now sixty-eight years of age, conducted about half the usual number of services until that date. He still retains the office of Clerk of the Presbytery of Monaro, to which he was appointed in 1889. As minister-emeritus, he will continue to have a seat in the Presbytery and in the State Assembly.

In Convocation at Oxford on 21 February, the degree of M.A. was, by decree of the house, conferred upon Mr. JOHN FRASER (M.A., Aberd., 1903), Professor of Celtic, formerly Lecturer in Celtic and Comparative Philology in Aberdeen University.

Mr. ANDREW GORDON (M.A., 1913), classical master at Tain Academy, has received an appointment on the staff of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen.

Mr. ALEXANDER RAE GRANT (M.A., 1920), divinity student, has been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen.

Mr. JAMES GRANT (M.A., 1895), Headmaster of Leslie Public School, Aberdeenshire, has been appointed Headmaster of Tough Public School, in succession to Mr. CHARLES STEWART (M.A., 1880). Mr. Grant is succeeded at Leslie by Mr. JAMES IRNSIDE (M.A., 1891), Headmaster of Linhead School, Alvah, Banffshire.

Dr. CHARLES ALEXANDER HARVEY (M.B., 1917; D.P.H., 1921) has been appointed resident medical officer of Noranside Sanatorium, Forfarshire. He served during the war with the R.A.M.C. in Mesopotamia until 1920, when he resumed his studies for the D.P.H., which he secured last year. From July last till his appointment as above, Dr. Harvey acted as *locum tenens* for Dr. Longmore, New Deer.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HECTOR (M.A., 1866; D.D., 1894) celebrated, on 14 December, the jubilee of his ordination as a missionary to India in 1871. He was appointed to Calcutta and joined the staff of the Free Church Institution there. He succeeded Professor Dr. James Robertson as Principal in 1887, and held the post till 1902, when he was invalided home. He was a Fellow and an Examiner of Calcutta University while in India.

Rev. WILLIAM DRUMMOND HUNTER (M.A., 1912) has been elected minister of the Cairns United Free Church, Stewarton, Ayrshire.

Mr. GEORGE IRNSIDE (M.A., 1896) has been appointed Headmaster of Cairnbanno School, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. COLIN MACKAY KERR (M.A., 1903; B.D., B.Sc., Ph.D.), minister of the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire, has been elected minister of St. George's-in-the-Fields parish, Glasgow. Mr. Kerr is an examiner in Theology and Church History in Aberdeen University.

Rev. JOHN LENDRUM (M.A., 1888), minister of the South United Free Church, Elgin, has been presented by his congregation with a new pulpit robe and academic hood, in appreciation of his faithful and devoted ministry of twenty-two years in Elgin.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT ALEXANDER LENDRUM (M.A., 1882; D.D., 1920), St. David's United Free Church, Glasgow, has been translated to St. Margaret's United Free Church, Fairlie, Ayrshire.

Mr. GEORGE MACKAY (M.A., 1902), Superintendent of Schools, Fiji, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies Director of Education, Trinidad, West Indies.

Mr. JAMES MACKIE (M.A., 1904; B.Sc. Agr.), recently acting as interim organizer for Inverness-shire under the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has been appointed county agricultural organizer and Principal of the Farm Institute at Cannington, under the Somerset County Council.

Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER MATHESON (M.A., 1909) has been elected minister of Dallas United Free Church, Moray.

Lord MESTON, K.C.S.I. (LL.D., 1913) has been appointed a Councillor of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. GEORGE MURRAY (M.A., 1882), who has been Headmaster of Dyce Public School, Aberdeenshire, for the past thirty-six years, has retired under the age limit regulation. On his retirement, he was presented with a silver tea tray for himself and Mrs. Murray and an attaché case for Miss Murray. He is succeeded by Mr. DAVID MORE (M.A., 1908), second master, North Supplementary (Girls') School, Kirkcaldy. Shortly after graduating, Mr. More received an appointment in Dunnikier Supplementary (Boys') School, Kirkcaldy, which he held until 1914. On the outbreak of war he enlisted in the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and served in that unit for two years in France. He was afterwards transferred to the Intelligence Corps, in which he was engaged in counter-espionage duties near the line. On returning from military duties Mr. More was appointed second master in the East School, in Kirkcaldy, and was afterwards transferred to a similar post in the North Supplementary (Girls') School.

Sir FRANCIS GRANT OGILVIE, C.B. (M.A., 1879; B.Sc. [Edin.], 1881; LL.D. [Edin.]) has been appointed one of the Carnegie Trustees and also a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. JAMES BENNET PEACE (M.A., 1884), Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is the printer of the Cambridge University Press, the quatercentenary of which was celebrated on 10 November. Mr. Peace was fifth wrangler in 1887, and, after taking his degree, became Lecturer on Applied Mathematics and then on Electrical Engineering.

Dr. JAMES ALLAN PHILIP (M.A., 1865; M.B., 1868; M.D., 1882) began practice in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in 1886, and has just retired from work and returned to England. When the war began Dr. Philip took part in the work of providing medical attendance for the poor of the town, and was fully occupied in obeying the numerous demands for his help, always bearing in mind the poverty prevailing amongst those whom he attended. When news of his approaching departure was known, it was thought that his services during

the war should be recognized, and the Council Municipal voted a resolution thanking him for his work; the Syndicat Municipal, the Bureau de Bienfaisance, which voted a liberal gift, and many friends followed suit, and a valuable testimonial was presented at a public meeting. Dr. Philip was recommended for a decoration.

Sir DAVID PRAIN, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S. (M.A., 1878; M.B., 1883; LL.D., 1900) is about to retire from the post of Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Sir David succeeded the late Sir GEORGE KING (M.B., 1865; LL.D., 1884), as Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in 1898; and in 1905 he was appointed Director at Kew in succession to the late Sir William Thiselton-Dyer. He has filled the post of president or vice-president of eight learned societies, and last year was elected to the chair of the Gilbert White Fellowship.

Mr. ALEXANDER REID (M.A., 1912; B.Sc.), Vice-Principal of the Government Training College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, has been appointed Principal of the College.

Mr. WILLIAM REID (M.A., 1884), who has been Headmaster of the Central School, Fraserburgh, since 1904, has retired owing to the age limit. He was presented with a dining-room suite on leaving. Mr. Reid is succeeded by Mr. JAMES BLACK (M.A., 1895; B.Sc.), principal teacher of Mathematics and Science at Fraserburgh Academy. Mr. Black has been succeeded as Mathematical teacher at the Academy by Mr. JOHN FORBES (M.A., 1912), who has been Mathematical master in Mortlach Secondary School, Dufftown, for the past three years.

Sir BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (alumnus, 1880-83; LL.D., 1914) has visited the famine area in Russia at the request of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, to report on the use which is being made of stores emanating from British sources.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON (M.A., 1897), teacher of Classics in Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School), has resigned, consequent on his having been appointed principal teacher of Classics in Bellshill Academy, Lanarkshire.

Rev. THOMAS BREMNER ROBERTSON (M.A., 1906), Bainsford United Free Church, Falkirk, has been elected minister of the West United Free Church, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Dr. THOMAS OGILVIE ROBSON (M.B., 1916) has been appointed to the medical staff of the Aberdeen Dispensary.

Dr. FRANK MILLER RORIE, M.C. (M.B., 1917), has been gazetted Surgeon-Lieutenant. During the war he commanded the R.A.M.C. (Special Reserves), having been in the University O.T.C. He was attached to the 55th Field Ambulance, and, later, to the 39th Motor Ambulance Convoy. He served in France, Mesopotamia, and Persia.

Rev. ALEXANDER ROSS (M.A., 1909; B.D.), minister of the United Free Church, Partick, has accepted a call to Burghhead.

Mr. JOHN J. ROY (M.A., 1914) has been appointed principal teacher of English in Peterhead Academy.

Mr. NORMAN ANDERSON SCORGIE (B.L., 1919) has been appointed Joint Clerk of the Aberdeen Education Authority.

Rev. ROBERT SEMPLE (D.D., 1919), who was ordained and inducted minister of Ruthrieston United Free Church, Aberdeen, in 1872, celebrated his ministerial jubilee in February last. At a meeting of the congregation, he was presented with a canteen of cutlery along with a sapphire and diamond

ring for Mrs. Semple. He was previously entertained at a complimentary luncheon by the members of the Aberdeen United Free Church Presbytery and presented with his portrait in crayons (executed by Mr. John M. Aiken, Aberdeen), along with a gold wristlet watch for Mrs. Semple.

Dr. ROBERT SEMPLE, O.B.E. (M.B., 1910; M.D., 1915), has been appointed obstetric physician of the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, in succession to Dr. W. F. T. Haultain. In 1912, Dr. Semple received an appointment on the West African Medical Staff. On the outbreak of war he was attached to the West African Frontier Force, and served with the West African Expeditionary Force in the Cameroons from July 1915, to April 1916, holding the rank of commanding officer of a detachment of the R.A.M.C. Dr. Semple afterwards served in the German East Africa campaign from December, 1916, until the end of the war, when he held the rank of Major. During the East African operations he was mentioned in dispatches in August, 1917, and in September, 1918, and was awarded the O.B.E. in January, 1919, in recognition of his valuable services.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON SIMPSON (M.A., 1880), who has been Headmaster of the Public School, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, since 1889, has resigned on account of ill health. He has been succeeded by Mr. JAMES WILLIAM MACKIE McALLAN (M.A., 1895), who for the past ten years has been Headmaster of the Strathdon School. He was previously at Fraserburgh Central School for four years, and served for periods at Macduff, Stromness, and Keith.

Mr. HAROLD ADDISON SINCLAIR, M.C. (M.A., 1902; B.L.), has been appointed assistant to the University Secretary, in succession to Mr. NORMAN ANDERSON SCORGIE (*q.v.*).

Rev. ALEXANDER LESLIE SKENE (M.A., 1885), minister of the United Free Church, Kirkmichael, Perthshire, has received a unanimous call from the Stronsay congregation, Orkney. Mr. Skene went to Kirkmichael from Bower, Caithness, about three years ago.

Rev. ALEXANDER SMART (M.A., 1918) has been awarded the Burgess Divinity Prize for an essay on "The Theology of Isaiah and its Bearing upon the Unity of the Book". Mr. Smart has also been awarded the Mackenzie Scholarship in Divinity. This scholarship—which is now brought to Aberdeen for the first time—is open for competition in the four Scottish Universities among divinity students in their final and probationers in their first year. Mr. Smart is at present assistant minister in the East Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Rev. HUGH M'CONNACH SMITH (M.A., 1879), minister of the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, has been granted six months' leave of absence by his Presbytery, on account of illness.

The University Court has agreed to recognize Dr. HUGH ROSS SOUPER (M.A., 1908; M.B., 1912; M.D., 1920) as extra-academical teacher of diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

Dr. JAMES STEPHEN (M.A., 1869; M.B., 1872; M.D., 1876), who has been in practice in Peterhead for close on half a century, has retired, and taken up residence in Aberdeen. Prior to leaving Peterhead he was presented with a piece of silver plate and other gifts by citizens of the town.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART (M.A., 1880), on the occasion of his retirement from the Headmastership of the Public School, Tough, Aberdeenshire, which he has held for the past thirty-six years, was presented with a gold watch, a writing bureau, and a wallet of Treasury notes, as a mark of the esteem in

which he is held and as an appreciation of the services he has rendered in the district. The gifts were subscribed by over 400 former pupils and friends. Mrs. Stewart was at the same time presented with a silver-mounted tea-tray. Lieut.-Colonel Moir-Byres of Tonbey presided.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART, O.B.E. (M.A., 1883), on retiring from the Principalship of Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, at the end of the year, was presented by the members of the day and evening staff with a Swanston edition (in twenty-five volumes) of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, and by the students of the Art School with a cut crystal bowl.

Mr. DAVID STEWART (M.A., 1885), on leaving Aberchirder for Dufftown, was presented by friends in the parish of Marnoch, the staff of Aberchirder Higher Grade School, and former pupils, with a wallet of Treasury notes and a gold wristlet watch for Mrs. Stewart.

Mr. WILLIAM STEWART (M.A., 1913), has passed the examination for the diploma of Associate of the College of Preceptors, London.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SUMMERS SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1876; D.D. 1912), who retired from missionary work in the spring of last year (see REVIEW, viii., 280), was met recently by the Divinity students attending the University and presented with a silver-mounted walking-stick and a Sutherland tartan travelling rug.

Dr. JAMES TAYLOR (M.A., 1880; M.B., 1883; M.D., 1887) has retired from the medical superintendentship of the Turner Memorial Hospital, Keith, which he has held for over seventeen years.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR (M.A., 1913) has been appointed private secretary to Sir Montague Barlow, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

Sir CHARLES EDWARD TROUP, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (M.A., 1876; B.A. [Oxon.], 1883; LL.D., 1912), Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has retired on reaching the age limit. He passed into the Civil Service in 1880, and received a post in the Home Office. In 1896 he became a Principal Clerk, in 1903 Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and in 1908 Permanent Under-Secretary. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Identification of Habitual Criminals, 1893, and Chairman of the Committee on Cremation, 1902; and he edited the Judicial Statistics of England and Wales from 1894 to 1903. Sir Charles Troup is a native of Huntly, son of the late Rev. ROBERT TROUP, Congregational Minister there (M.A., King's Coll., 1847). Lady Troup is a daughter of George MacDonald, the poet and novelist.

Rev. JOHN WOOD (M.A., 1920) has been appointed assistant at St. Andrew's United Free Church, Blairgowrie. During the war he served as a combatant in the 6th Gordon Highlanders for five years, first in France, where he was wounded, and afterwards, as an officer, in East Africa.

Miss MARGARET A. DUNN (M.A., 1904), principal Science Mistress at the Girls' High School, Aberdeen, has resigned.

Miss BEATRICE DAVIDSON KNIGHT (M.A., 1909) has been appointed to the teaching staff of the Central Higher Grade School, Banchory, Kincardineshire.

Miss NETTY MARGARET LUNAN (M.A., 1918), Somerville College, Oxford, has graduated B.A. at Oxford, with second-class honours in English (Language and Literature). Miss Lunan graduated at Aberdeen with first-class honours in English. She was the most distinguished graduate in English of her year, and carried off the Minto prize, the Seafeld gold medal, and

the Senatus prize in English Literature. She was subsequently awarded the Murray Scholarship.

MISS FANNY KANTER THOMSON, Inverallochy (M.A., 1912), has been appointed assistant teacher at the High North School, Fraserburgh.

The following have received teaching appointments: Miss HELEN J. INNES (M.A., 1911); Miss AMELIA H. LAING (M.A., 1914); Miss ELLA M. STALKER (M.A., 1918); and Miss PAULINE B. WATSON (M.A., 1919).

Among recent publications by University men are—"The Haunts of Life," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson (Royal Institution Lectures, 1920-21); "The Scottish Liturgy: Its Value and History" (second edition, revised and enlarged), by Principal Perry; and "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," edited by Rev. Dr. James Hastings, Vol. XII. (and last).

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON is editing a new "Outline of Science" which Messrs. Newnes, Ltd., are publishing. The work is being issued serially in fortnightly parts. The plan of the work is to bring into focus, in plain language, for the benefit of the ordinary reader, the marvels and revelations of science.

Miss VICTORIA E. CLARK (M.A., 1915), who holds one of the Research Fellowships of the Carnegie Trust, having completed her history of "The Port of Aberdeen," is now collecting material for a work on "Opinion in England on the North American Colonies from the resignation of Walpole to the repeal of the Stamp Act".

In consequence of her editorship of the "Aberdeen University Roll of Service," Miss M. D. ALLARDYCE has been asked to help to compile the "Clan MacRae Roll of Honour and Service," and has, for this purpose, been granted leave of absence from her work on the University Card Register.

It is proposed to erect at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, a tablet in memory of THOMAS GORDON, of the Pitlurg family, grandson of Robert Gordon of Straloch, the famous geographer. He was born in 1653, and entered King's College, Aberdeen, in 1670. He went out to East Jersey in 1684, and in the following year moved to Perth Amboy, which had been founded by a band of prominent Scots under the auspices of the Earl of Perth and his brother, the Earl of Melfort, Barclay of Urie, Burnett of Lethentie, and Robert Gordon of Cluny. No fewer than thirteen Gordons were identified with the settlement, including three of the Gordons of Straloch. Thomas Gordon continued to reside at Perth Amboy, "a highly honoured citizen," until his death on 28 April, 1722. The approaching bi-centenary of his death has been made the occasion for the proposed erection of the tablet, and an intended inscription records that Thomas Gordon

Held many important public offices in City, County, and Province, including Judge of the Court and Small Causes, Customs Officer, and Assemblyman for Perth Amboy; High Sheriff of Middlesex County; Deputy-Secretary and Register and first Surrogate of East Jersey; Speaker of House of Assembly; Attorney-General, King's Councillor and Treasurer of New Jersey; also Secretary of Proprietors' Council of East Jersey.

A proposal has been made to publish a Memorial Volume of the "Gym" (the Chanonry House School, Old Aberdeen), of which Rev. Dr. Alexander Anderson was so long the head. It is intended that the volume should include a history of the school, an account of the life and the education there, and especially a roll of pupils, so far as that can be constructed now. Mr. ALEXANDER SHEWAN (M.A., 1870; LL.D. [St. And.]), late of the Indian Civil

Service, now resident in St. Andrews, who was a boarder at the school from 1861 to 1866, has been asked to prepare the work and has consented to undertake the task if sufficient encouragement be forthcoming. An appeal for the necessary funds and also for the requisite information has been issued by Mr. D. F. MacKenzie, Collingwood Grange, Camberley; Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, Aberdeen; Sheriff P. J. Blair, Glasgow; and Professor Grierson, Edinburgh. The three last named are graduates of Aberdeen University, and as there are many other graduates who received their early education at the "Gym," we take this opportunity of making the appeal more widely known. It is requested that all contributions and communications be forwarded to Mr. Shewan at Seagate, St. Andrews.

An interesting University connection was indicated by Rev. Walter A. Mursell, the newly-appointed Lecturer in Public Reading and Speaking, in the course of his introductory lecture on 20 January. His father, Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL (alumnus, Marischal Coll., 1852-53), a popular preacher and lecturer in his day, was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and was a teacher of English there and afterwards in the West End Academy, Aberdeen. His father's brother, Rev. James Mursell, later a minister in Kettering, Bradford, and Newcastle, also taught for a time in the West End Academy. His grandfather was for fifty years minister of the Harvey Lane Church, Leicester, and his predecessor in that pastorate, was the celebrated ROBERT HALL, who had been a student at Aberdeen University (M.A., King's Coll., 1785; D.D., Marischal Coll., 1817). "It was there," said Mr. Mursell, "that Robert Hall laid the foundation of a lifelong friendship with another of Aberdeen's many renowned students, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH" (LL.D., King's Coll., 1808). Mr. Mursell went on to say that he was particularly interested in discovering, only a few days before, another rather curious family connection with Aberdeen. He happened to be reading the life of SAMUEL DREW, who was in his day known as "the Cornish Metaphysician," and who wrote a book, which brought him considerable fame, bearing the ponderous and overpowering title "The Immortality and Immateriality of the Soul". Mr. Drew was his (Mr. Mursell's) great-grandfather, and the paragraph in his life that interested him the other day was this—"In May, 1824, the degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Drew by Marischal College, Aberdeen. Dr. Brown, the Principal, remarked that he should feel particularly gratified in assisting to confer an honour on one who was his antagonist in the Prize Essay."

Obituary.

The University has lost a very distinguished graduate in the person of Rev. Dr. PETER TAYLOR FORSYTH (M.A., 1869; D.D., 1895), Principal of Hackney Theological College, London, who died at his residence at the College, Finchley Road, on 11 November, aged seventy-three. He was a son of the late Mr. Isaac Forsyth, for many years a postman in Aberdeen, and was connected by family associations with the Blackfriars Street (now Skene Street) Congregational Church. After graduating with first-class honours in Classics, he spent a year as tutor to the family of the late Mr. Patrick Davidson of Inchmarlo; studied for a time at Göttingen, where he attended the lectures of Ritschl; and, before entering the ministry of the Congregational Church, studied for a year at New College, Hampstead. His first charge was at Shipley, near Bradford, where he remained from 1876 to 1880; and there he came under the influence of the late Principal Fairbairn, attending his lectures at Airedale College, Bradford. In 1880, he succeeded Mr. Allanson Picton in the pastorate of St. Thomas's Square Church, Hackney; from 1880 to 1885, he was minister at Cheetham Hill, Manchester; and brief ministries at Leicester and Cambridge followed. In 1901, he was appointed Principal of Hackney College, one of the strongholds of Nonconformity, and his teaching there exerted a great influence over his students. A preacher of remarkable power, he became, in the words of a biographical notice, "a vital force in British Congregationalism".

Dr. Forsyth was the author of many theological works which earned for him a very considerable reputation. "In later years," said *The Times*, "Dr. Forsyth became known as a brilliant theologian, dealing with the deepest matters in a massive way, though in a style of unusual complexity". His first work of importance was "Religion in Recent Art," published in 1885; and among his other works were "Faith and Criticism," "The Cruciality of the Cross," "The Charter of the Church," "The Place and Person of Christ," "The Justification of God," "The Christian Ethic of War" (1916), and "This Life and the Next" (1918). He was also a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, the *Hibbert Journal*, and other magazines. He was Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1905, and delivered the Yale Lectures in 1907, the subject being "Positive Preaching and Modern Mind". He delivered the Murtle Lecture in Aberdeen at the time of his pastorate in Cambridge, and he preached a very striking sermon in the University Chapel during the Quatercentenary celebrations.

A notable public man, connected with the University, has also passed away. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G. (alumnus, Marisch. Coll., 1848-49; LL.D., Aberd., 1892), died at his residence in London on 1 January, aged eighty-seven. He was a native of Aberdeen and was educated at the

Grammar School, and was then sent to Marischal College with a view to his entering the ministry. This prospective career not proving attractive, however, he left the University and entered a mercantile office in Aberdeen. In 1852, young Sutherland, at the age of eighteen, became a junior clerk in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at the head offices in London. Two years later, he seized a chance of going East to fill a vacancy in the company's offices at Bombay. Soon after he was sent to Hong-Kong, where, by the display of rare organizing ability, he rapidly rose to be superintendent over the affairs of the company in the Far East. He was one of the founders of the Hong-Kong Docks, and he was largely instrumental in establishing, in 1864, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank. His great services to the mercantile community of Hong-Kong were recognized by his being nominated by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, a member of the Legislative Council.

In 1866 Mr. Sutherland was recalled home, and in 1872 he was appointed managing-director of the company, and in 1881 he became its chairman, a post he held continuously till he resigned in 1915. He reformed and improved the company's services, restoring thereby its prosperity and credit which had been somewhat dimmed, and he played a prominent part in the arrangement made between British shipowners and the Suez Canal Company in 1883, which has given satisfaction ever since. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1891, and promoted G.C.M.G. six years later. He was M.P. for Greenock from 1884 till 1900, first as a Liberal and then as a Liberal Unionist. Besides having been Chairman of the P. and O. Company, he was Chairman of the Suez Canal Company (of which he was a Vice-President), a director of the London City and Midland Bank, Chairman of the Marine and General Assurance Society, and Chairman of the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College (H.M.S. Worcester). Sir Thomas Sutherland held the distinction of having entered the Aberdeen Grammar School before any one now living—in 1844. He was not, however, the oldest surviving pupil, that honour being held by Rev. WILLIAM CORMACK, Rondebosch, South Africa (alumnus, Marisch. Coll., 1846-50), who is ninety-six.

No fewer than five prominent medical practitioners in Aberdeen have died since the last issue of the REVIEW:—

Dr. GEORGE MAITLAND EDMOND (M.A., 1872; M.B., 1875; M.D., 1877) died at his residence, 12 Rubislaw Terrace, on 18 December, aged sixty-nine. He was a son of the late Mr. John Edmond, bookbinder, Aberdeen, and was educated at Dr. Tulloch's Academy and at the Aberdeen Grammar School, at the latter of which he was the best all-round scholar of the highest class, obtaining the gold medal. He entered the University in 1872 as seventeenth bursar, and had a distinguished career, graduating with highest honours in medicine and surgery. He practised in Stonehaven for nine years, being medical officer for the parishes of Dunnottar and Fetteresso and surgeon of the old Stonehaven prison. In 1882 he was appointed an Examiner in the Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the University. Two years later, he removed to Aberdeen, and he gradually established what became one of the leading medical practices in the city. He was connected with the Royal Infirmary for fully twenty years—first as anæsthetist, and then as one of the physicians. He held this latter post for sixteen years, retiring in 1912, when he became one of the consulting physicians. During his long career Dr.

Edmond held a number of public positions, among them—assistant to the Professor of Midwifery, examiner in Surgery and Midwifery, physician to the General Dispensary and to the Hospital for Incurables, medical officer to the Post Office staff, and surgeon-captain in the 1st V. B. Gordon Highlanders.

Dr. JOHN INNES (M.B., 1896) died at his residence, 513 George Street, Aberdeen, on 5 March, aged fifty-three. He was a native of Glenlivet, Banffshire, and, on coming to Aberdeen, became an apprentice to Messrs. William Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists. After acquiring experience in the south, he returned to Aberdeen and opened a druggist's shop in Leslie Place. His ambition had always been to qualify as a doctor, however, and, after studying at Marischal College, he graduated; and setting up practice in Aberdeen, he soon became widely known as a medical practitioner. For ten years he was one of the medical officers of the Dispensary. Dr. Innes took a great interest in the introduction of the panel system, and was one of the leaders in the movement locally. He also interested himself in ambulance work and freely delivered lectures on this subject to railway employees. In 1905 he entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant, and served during the first two years of the war, rising to the rank of Major, but was obliged to resign his commission on account of ill health.

Dr. ANDREW ROSS LAING (M.B., 1897; D.P.H., 1899; M.D., 1905) died in a nursing home in Aberdeen on 26 January, aged fifty. After graduating, he was for some time at Market Harborough, Leicestershire; but on the outbreak of the South African War he went to the Cape and served as a surgeon with the Field Force in 1899-1900. For health reasons he had to return home, and in 1901 he was appointed assistant in pathology at the University. Amongst other posts which he subsequently held were those of medical officer at the Aberdeen Dispensary, lecturer on hygiene at the Aberdeen Training Centre, and city bacteriologist at the University. Ultimately, however, his private practice became so extensive that he relinquished all outside appointments. His publications included "A New Anærobic Apparatus," "Disinfection and Disinfectants" (M.O.H. report, Aberdeen, 1905), and "Experiments with Disinfectants" (1906).

Dr. WILLIAM RATTRAY PIRIE, O.B.E. (M.A., 1888; M.B., 1892), died at his residence, 20 Bonaccord Square, Aberdeen, on 5 January, aged fifty-three. He was a son of the late Mr. Johnston K. Pirie, for many years the representative in Aberdeen of Young's Paraffin Oil Company, Limited. He was educated at the Old Aberdeen Grammar School and at Aberdeen University, and, after graduating, he studied at Leipzig and Vienna for a considerable time. He ultimately took up practice in Aberdeen about twenty-five years ago, and soon came to be recognized as an able practitioner. He was prominently identified with the Aberdeen medical school, having been appointed a University assistant in Medicine in 1894, and becoming later an assistant physician at the Royal Infirmary and subsequently one of the physicians and lecturers in clinical medicine. He was also a certifying surgeon under the Factories Act. During the war he was attached to the 1st Scottish General Hospital in Aberdeen, attaining the rank of Major, and he rendered arduous and valuable service in various directions. He was upon the Medical Board which sat in the city, and also on the Pensions Board, and recognition of his work was given in the award, in 1919, of the O.B.E. decoration. Dr. Pirie was an accomplished linguist and musician.

Dr. JAMES DAVIDSON WYNESS (M.B., 1872; M.D., 1874) died at his residence, 1 West Craibstone Street, Aberdeen, on 24 November, aged seventy-six. After graduating, he was closely associated for several years with the late Dr. Henry Jackson, Aberdeen, who was his uncle. He began practice on his own account in Schoolhill, having at the same time a surgery in Woolmanhill; and he afterwards removed to Union Street, and, later, to West Craibstone Street. He had one of the largest general practices in the city, particularly among the middle classes, and he was exceedingly popular with and highly trusted by his patients. A week before his death, on account of failing health, he disposed of his practice to Dr. HERBERT J. A. LONGMORE, New Deer (M.B., 1915). In 1903 Dr. Wyness acquired the estate of Teuchar and Castlehill, near the village of Cuminestown, Aberdeenshire, and greatly improved the estate by building suitable steadings for the tenants and otherwise.

Rev. JOHN ANDERSON (M.A., 1878) died at Stanley Cottage, Banchory, Kincardineshire, on 20 January, aged sixty-seven. He was for some time schoolmaster at Foveran, Aberdeenshire, and was for many years Rector of the McLaren High School, Callander, Perthshire. He retired from the Rectorship a few months before his death, and went to reside in Banchory, where his son, Rev. John W. Anderson, B.A., is parish minister.

Dr. ALLAN RANNIE ANDREW (M.A., 1863; LL.D. 1909) died at his residence, Hilton Bank, Hamilton, on 21 November, aged seventy-eight. A native of Alvah, Banffshire, Dr. Andrew was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and at the University. He became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but his career was wholly connected with education. He began teaching as a private tutor, and was for a short time a tutor in England, but his first important post was that of English master in Milne's Institution, Fochabers, the rector at that time being Dr. Robert Ogilvie. On Dr. Ogilvie being appointed an Inspector of Schools, Dr. Andrew became rector in his place, but in half a dozen years, following the footsteps of his predecessor, he, too, joined the staff of Inspectors in 1875. His first charge was in Glasgow, where he remained for nine years; and then, after two years' service in the Aberdeen district, he was put in full charge of Banffshire and the Orkneys. He was transferred to Dumbarton and Govan in 1897, and in 1904 he was appointed Chief Inspector for Glasgow and the Western District, and he held that important position for a considerable time, retiring a few years ago owing to his advanced age. He proved an able administrator, and it was greatly owing to his wise and conciliatory management that School Boards and managers were induced to co-operate in promoting secondary education throughout the West of Scotland. Dr. Andrew is survived by three sons, all graduates of Aberdeen University—Mr. GEORGE ANDREW (M.A., 1894), an Inspector of Schools; Mr. DAVID MIDDLETON ANDREW (M.A., 1897), Rector of Hamilton Academy; and Dr. CHARLES TODD ANDREW (B.Sc., 1901), Hamilton.

VISCOUNT BRYCE of Dechmont (Right Hon. James Bryce), O.M., F.R.S. (LL.D., 1906; D.C.L.; etc.), died at Sidmouth, South Devon, on 22 January, aged eighty-four. He received the LL.D. degree at the Quatercentenary celebrations, he being then M.P. for South Aberdeen and Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was put forward as a candidate for the Rectorship of the University in 1890, but was defeated by the Marquis of Huntly.

Dr. JOHN WILL COOK (M.D., Marischal College, 1858; M.R.C.S.) died at his residence, 29 Hayes Road, Clacton-on-Sea, on 25 December, aged eighty-five. His son, Dr. JAMES WILL COOK (M.B., 1884), is in practice at Bury, Lancashire.

Rev. Dr. JOHN BUIE DAVIDSON (M.A., 1869; D.D., 1914; F.E.I.S.), formerly minister of the East Parish, Peterhead, died at his residence, 20 Hammerfield Avenue, Aberdeen, on 19 February, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Macduff, and for a time acted as a pupil teacher under the late Mr. Renton. When a young man, he left for London to enter the business of a relative, but indifferent health compelled him to return to the north. He then studied at the University, and on graduating in 1869 became a parish schoolmaster at Careston, in Forfarshire. After a few years there, however, he decided to enter the ministry, and returned to Aberdeen and studied divinity at the University. On being licensed as a minister, he was ordained assistant to Dr. Stevenson, the then minister of Dalry, Ayrshire. In 1876 he went to Peterhead and took over the charge of the mission chapel which was afterwards endowed and is now the East Parish Church. Here he ministered till 1914, when he retired on account of ill health and went to reside in Aberdeen. He was a noted educationist, and was a member of the Peterhead Burgh School Board for thirty-five years, holding the Chairmanship of the Board for the last twenty-six years of that period; and he was prominently identified with the schemes for the organization and grading of the Peterhead schools and the provision of additional accommodation, including the extension of the Academy. He was elected a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and on his retirement in 1914 his valuable services in connection with education in Peterhead were recognised by a public subscription and the presentation to him of a cheque for £150.

Rev. JAMES FORBES (M.A., 1861) died at St. Mary's Manse, South Ronaldshay, Orkney, on 2 December, aged eighty-one. He had been minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of St. Mary's, South Ronaldshay, since 1880. He was a native of Clatt, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. WILLIAM FORBES (M.A., 1863) died at his residence, 1 Ormonde Avenue, Muirend, Glasgow, on 15 December, aged eighty. He was a native of the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. He graduated in 1863, taking a distinguished place in Logic and Philosophy, and afterwards studied Divinity. He was ordained minister of Craigiebuckler Chapel of Ease in 1874, and in 1881 was called to Mannofield Parish Church, Aberdeen, where he ministered for a quarter of a century, resigning the charge in 1906, owing to advancing years.

Dr. THOMAS CHALMERS HYND (M.B., 1899) died suddenly at his residence, 28 Prince Street, Peterhead, on 9 February, aged forty-nine. He was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Hynd, Headmaster of King Street School, Aberdeen. After graduating, he was in practice at Wigan in partnership with his brother, and he was also for a short period *locum tenens* to a doctor at Huntly. He went to Peterhead about ten years ago as assistant to the late Dr. Middleton, and on the retirement of Dr. Stephen a few months ago he acquired his practice.

MR. ALEXANDER KEITH (M.A., 1880) died at Burnshangie, Strichen, on 21 November, aged sixty-three. Shortly after graduating, he was appointed Headmaster of the Public School, Methlick, Aberdeenshire, and held that

post for twenty-two years. He edited a brochure on "Methlick, Haddo House, Gight, and the Valley of the Ythan," published in 1899, contributing many of the papers. After his retirement in 1902, which was due to a serious break-down in health, Mr. Keith took up farming at Burnshangie. He was a member of the Strichen Parish Council and the old School Board for several years.

Rev. HUGH MAIR (M.A., Marischal College, 1859) died at his residence, 350 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, on 5 January, aged eighty-three. He was a son of the late Rev. JAMES MAIR (M.A., Marischal College, 1818), schoolmaster, Savoch of Deer, Aberdeenshire, and a younger brother of the late Very Rev. Dr. WILLIAM MAIR, minister of Earlston (M.A., Marischal College, 1849; D.D., Aberdeen, 1885). After graduating, he entered the teaching profession, and held several appointments—at Tullynessle and Macduff, among other places. He was for some time in Ceylon, and, on returning to Scotland, he entered the ministry. Ordained in 1876, he became minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of Keiss, Caithness, from which he retired twelve years ago.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERT COLVIN MIDDLETON (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1888; D.P.H., 1894; M.D.) died at his residence, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, on 8 December, aged fifty-eight. He was born at Bombay, where his father, Rev. WILLIAM MIDDLETON (M.A., Marischal College, 1852), was military chaplain. After a year as resident physician in the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and a short assistantship in England, he went out to Singapore as junior to the Medical Officer. When home on furlough in 1894, he graduated D.P.H., and thus qualified to succeed his chief on his retirement over twenty years ago. Under Dr. Middleton's direction, great improvement was effected in the sanitation of the city, and he secured the erection of a city hospital, which has been called by his name. And so highly were his services valued that on his retirement twenty months ago he was voted a generous honorarium by the municipality.

Dr. STANLEY WOOLASTON MUNRO (M.B., 1906), of King Street, Wolverhampton, died at the Falcon Hotel, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, on 7 January. He was a son of the late Mr. Donald Munro, schoolmaster, Knock, Lewis.

Mr. JAMES COOPER MURDOCH (M.A., Hons., 1894), Headmaster of Musselburgh Grammar School, died at Edinburgh on 10 December, aged fifty-six. He was a native of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire. He was first master in the secondary department of Alloa Academy before being appointed Headmaster of Alva Academy, Clackmannanshire, in 1904. From Alva he went to Musselburgh. Mr. Murdoch took a very keen interest in the Musselburgh Grammar School, and showed it in a practical fashion by purchasing a piece of ground for use as a tennis court by past and present pupils. He also left the residue of his estate as a fund, the revenue of which is to be expended in grants to promising and clever pupils of the Grammar School, to enable them to pursue their studies.

Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER RUSSELL (M.A., 1875), minister of Durris United Free Church, Kincardineshire, and senior minister of Causewayend United Free Church, Aberdeen, died at the United Free Church Manse, Durris, on 21 February, aged sixty-six. Although a native of Edinburgh, Mr. Russell had spent the whole of his life in Aberdeen, having been educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, the University, and the Aberdeen Free Church College.

After being licensed by the Aberdeen Free Church Presbytery, he was appointed colleague and successor to Rev. John Craven, Newhills. He remained in that charge for six years and a half, and in 1886 was called to Causewayend Free (now United Free) Church. He was compelled by ill-health to leave that church in 1918, although he still remained its senior minister, and he became minister of the Durriss United Free Church. An active and zealous clergyman and a good preacher, he was successful in considerably increasing the membership of all the churches in which he successively ministered.

Dr. JAMES SAVEGE (M.B., 1884; M.D., 1888) died at his residence, 9 Gibson Place, Montrose, on 19 November, aged fifty-eight. He had been in practice in Hull for over thirty years, and had just retired to live in Montrose, his native place. He took an active part in the public life of Hull, and gave promise of doing the same at Montrose, having been a candidate (unsuccessful) at the municipal election before his death.

Dr. JOHN SCOTT (M.A., 1866; M.B., 1873; M.D., 1891) died at his residence, White Hall, Abridge, Essex, on 22 November, aged seventy-four. He practised for a time at Huntly, as assistant to Dr. M^cWilliam, and afterwards at South Ronaldshay, Orkney. About 1874 he removed to Manchester at the suggestion of his friend, Sir William Sinclair, and practised there till 1918, when he was taken seriously ill and underwent an operation, from which he never sufficiently recovered to resume active work. In 1919 he went to Abridge, Essex, to reside with his son, Dr. James B. Scott, M.C.

Miss RHODA CAMPBELL SLORACH (M.A., 1919) died at her residence, 173 King Street, Aberdeen, on 28 December. She was a teacher.

Dr. JAMES LIND SMITH (M.A., 1911; M.B., 1914) died at 1 Roslyn Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, on 28 December.

Rev. ROBERT URQUHART (M.A., 1865) died at his residence, Rowanlea, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, on 28 November, aged eighty. He was descended from a line of ministerial ancestors, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having all been ministers of the Church of Scotland or of the Free Church. His father was the late Rev. ALEXANDER URQUHART, minister of the Free Church at Old Deer (M.A., Marisch. Coll., 1835). After studying at the University and at the Aberdeen Free Church College, Mr. Robert Urquhart was, in 1869, elected minister of the Free Church at Bottriphnie, Banffshire. In 1874 he was called to St. Mary's Presbyterian Church, Woolston, Hampshire, where he proved a most successful minister and bore the burden of obtaining funds for the erection of a new church. He returned to Scotland in 1879 as minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church at Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire, where he remained for thirty years, resigning when increasing deafness incapacitated him for the full duties of the ministry. He is survived by two sons, graduates of the University: Dr. ALEXANDER URQUHART (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1898; M.D., 1903), who is in practice at Shepperton-on-Thames; and Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SPENCE URQUHART (M.A., 1897; D.Phil., 1915), Professor of Philosophy in the Scottish Churches College at Calcutta.

ERRATA.

P. 78, l. 10.—For Mr. Charles Cumming Carter read Mr. Charles Cumming Calder.

P. 86, l. 13.—For "assistant physician" [in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary] read "a clinical assistant in one of the special departments for a period of three months".

The Aberdeen University Review

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Appeal.



WITH this number the Ninth Annual Volume of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW is completed. Nine years is an exceptionally long life in the history of Scottish University Reviews. We are the more grateful for the fact, not only because the REVIEW, when hardly a year old, suffered an irreparable loss by the death of its editor,

Mr. Alexander Mackie, M.A., but because the subsequent years were those of the Great War, during which it naturally lost many of its subscribers, the number of possible contributors to it was curtailed, and, with the rapid rise in the price of materials and the cost of printing, the expense of its production far outran its diminishing income. That the REVIEW has weathered a period of such strain is a matter of great gratification and a strong ground of confidence in its future.

We continue to receive testimonies to the valuable service rendered by the REVIEW, not only by its articles and reviews of general, literary and educational interest, and by its records of particular episodes and personalities in the ancient and illustrious history of the University of Aberdeen, but also—and this is especially emphasized by our correspondents—in its sections on present-day "University Topics" and "Personalia". We have endeavoured to exercise a strict impartiality in our selections from the amount of verse offered to us from many sources; and are, in particular, proud of having been the means of conveying to a wide circle of readers the earliest publication of poems by Thomas Hardy, Charles Murray, the author of "Hamewith," and

Miss Symon. To all our contributors, but especially to the group who have never failed to answer our demands upon them, our warmest thanks are hereby given. It is hardly necessary to state that all have given their services without any fee or honorarium.

The number of subscribers to the REVIEW has again begun to rise, but slightly and to a degree still insufficient to meet the costs of its production, which are supervised by the Business Committee with a careful regard to economy.

We therefore appeal to the graduates, young and old, of the University who have not yet subscribed to the REVIEW to come to the help of their *Alma Mater* in a work which materially contributes to the record both of her great traditions and of her present activities and more urgent needs. If the loyal subscribers whom we already have will assist us in gaining fresh subscribers, our gratitude to them will be greatly increased.

Not only is it difficult for us to meet the cost of producing the REVIEW in its present form, but we have requests, to which we are unable to respond, for its enlargement, and we could add to its interest and efficiency by a larger number of illustrations, of which we have had in the later numbers too few.

Donations beyond the amount of the annual subscription to the REVIEW are also very welcome.

Particulars of subscription will be found on the Contents page.

In the name of the Committee,

GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

Principal "Rory" Macleod and His Posterity.



HAVE been urged by an old friend to accede to Mr. P. J. Anderson's request that I should write something about the Old Town, not the present one, but *our* Old Town, the one *we* knew. As I am probably the last person in touch with that vanished time, perhaps it is right that I should try to recall something of the inhabitants who in their

day gave it such unique character and charm.

For me history seems to begin in 1748 with the advent of Roderick Macleod, who was connected with the Talisker branch of the family, and I owe him an eternal debt of gratitude for the many pleasant friendships I have made in every generation of his posterity, some of them the best and dearest of my life. He held successively the offices of Regent, Sub-Principal, and Principal of King's College for the space of sixty-seven years, dying in 1815 shortly after Waterloo. His son-in-law, Hugh Macpherson, also had a prolonged period of office, as Professor of Hebrew and Greek and then as Sub-Principal, for sixty-one years, so that their service made up 128 years, their joint lives covering the period from the birth of Macleod in 1729, to the death of Macpherson in 1854.

We are familiar with the countenance of Rory Macleod in the picture of "The Sapient Septem Viri of King's College," a skit which emanated from Marischal College during one of the abortive attempts to effect a union of the Colleges. The portrait is no doubt a caricature, but it bears the unmistakable stamp of character and is probably quite suggestive of his personality. We are indebted for a vivid portrait of another kind to that delightful scamp, George Colman the younger, whose banishment from the gay doings of London to the "Academic Penitentiary" of Old Aberdeen took place during the Regency of Rory. We can see the hearty, good-humoured old gentleman, who was for ever preaching economy, and, unlike the preachers of to-day, practising it. He evidently had much ado to restrain George within

the limits of the paternal allowance, which, according to the young man, was doled out to him in quarterly dribbles by the hands of Rory. The incorrigible George is frankness itself in regard to his own delinquencies, owning that his frequent visits to the "Professor of Economy," as he nicknames him, were as often to petition for an advance as to receive the dole. He seems to have been far from resenting Rory's exhortations, though perhaps he may have thought a little economy might not have been amiss in regard to them, and, though he poses as a graceless dog, he evidently had a thorough respect for Rory's character. George was quite amused, if not a little surprised, by the declaration of the Regent that, so far from being uplifted by the coming of the gilded youth, he was quite the reverse, "for a young Englishman breeds muckle harm to our lads frae the highlands; he is allowed what I may ca' a little fortune and sets unco bad examples of economy." George's astonishment, therefore, was all the greater when it was noised abroad that the venerable professor was himself out for an extravagance of the wildest kind, inasmuch as he proposed to take to his "parsimonious bosom," a young wife, "a bonny bride," for whom "rings and things in rich array" had to be provided, while for the bridegroom there had to be a new suit for the wedding, and, according to George, a much-needed overhauling of his whole wardrobe. The "bonny bride" was Isabella Chrystie, and the marriage took place in 1780, so that Rory was not on the verge of three score and ten as George avers, but no doubt fifty-one was to his youthful eyes there or thereabouts. The Macleods make a charming pair in the portraits done about this time, and if the garments are not the wedding ones, Rory must have turned over a new leaf under the eyes of his wife. Somebody must have had a pretty taste in furniture, as Rory's Chippendale sideboard was a great beauty and the ornament of his granddaughters' dining-room in 10 The Chanonry. Like the patriarchs of old, Rory begat many sons and daughters, and his posterity, like theirs, became as the sands of the sea, innumerable. Some of his descendants were gifted with an excellence and a charm beyond compare, but, whatever its origin, the exquisite result could not have been achieved by any amount of Eugenics, had that dismal science and other evils been even dreamt of in these days, when it was a joy to be alive, and to be young was very heaven.

Rory's son Roderick was a medical man, and married a Macleod, of some other branch of the clan. He was the father of Jessie, who

became Countess of Caithness, wife of the 16th Earl, whom we knew so well as Mr. James Augustus Sinclair, a noble man in every sense, whose fine character so well adorned his ancestral honours. She was the mother of the 17th Earl and of the present holder of the title. Dr. Roderick's son, who became a Roman Catholic priest, I once met at the house of a friend in London, Miss Busk, one of Cardinal Manning's converts. It was a large party, and I was talking to, I forget what fellow-guest—possibly the word Aberdeen may have been mentioned, I cannot say—but a voice said "My grandfather was Principal of King's College." "So was my father," I instantly replied, and turned to see the speaker, but I only saw a clerical figure vanishing in the crowd. The attempt at mystification was very well done, but I soon discovered the identity of my friend.

Dr. Roderick had a grandson "Roddy," who was one of my earliest playmates, but I have only a dim recollection of a large thing in a green kilt that carried me about. Later experience has taught me that the thing must have been a boy! We have never met since these days, as he has spent all his life in the Indian army, but every now and then a greeting comes—the frontier post is far away—and I hear a tale of a meeting of two Aberdonians and a talk about the days of yore. Roddy lived in what is now 81 High Street with his great-aunt, Miss Ann Macleod, Rory's eldest daughter, a lady of great character who ruled her circle with a severity greater than that permitted even to aunts. She took the opportunity of departing from the world at a moment when all her more immediate relatives were beyond recall, and the present Lord Caithness, then a very small boy indeed, had to be thrust into the position of chief mourner on the occasion—his first appearance in an official capacity. Another daughter of Rory's, Margaret, became Mrs. Gordon, and two of her daughters are still alive. Should they succeed in living till 1929, they will have put a space of 200 years between themselves and their grandfather's birth. Another daughter, Christina, became the second wife of Professor Hugh Macpherson, a nephew of Sir John Macpherson, Bart., who succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General of India. He was an M.A. of King's College, and founded the Macpherson bursaries for Gaelic-speaking students. It was from him that Hugh Macpherson inherited the Island of Eigg. They were the parents of thirteen children, who all lived to old age, and whose united ages reached the magnificent total of 1060 years, making the family a

sort of composite Methuselah and actually beating his record. This long-lived family was raised in the beautiful old house of the Sub-Principal, now, alas! no more! Loud have been the maledictions and deep the lamentations I have had to listen to over its destruction, and the Goths of the University who compassed the deed. Judging by the accounts of its beautiful situation near the Hermitage Hill, it must have been a lovely home, the house low and picturesque, the Powis burn running bright and clear beside it, its waters full of banstickles, affording much sport to the young Macphersons. If the Goths demolished the old house, surely the Vandals presided over the erection of its graceless successor, adding an abiding insult to the original injury. It was supposed to be a replica of Powis House, but it seems to have been eminently successful in reproducing the drawbacks of that mansion, while carefully avoiding any of its merits. The Snow Churchyard was in the grounds, and in these days it was full of wild raspberry bushes which produced large crops of fruit. This was eagerly consumed by the Macpherson boys, but the girls would never touch it, as the berries were believed to be dyed with the blood of those who lay in the churchyard.

The Macphersons were remarkable as a family for their passionate attachment to the Old Town, and never did a summer pass without one or more of them revisiting their old haunts. Dr. John came often from his home in Curzon Street, and the handsome Hugh, a retired Indian Army doctor, hardly ever missed a year. He was as remarkable for his beautiful and gracious manner as for his tall stature and distinguished bearing. He never married, and it was whispered that his romance ended when a charming and much courted belle of the Old Town gave her hand to the Professor of Mathematics. Norman was Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh, and was the author of the "Notes on King's College Chapel," which he wrote at my father's request. We spent a springtime together at Alassio, and, though he was so deaf as to be cut off from ordinary conversation, he was greatly assisted by a tube, but one of such a formidable character as to indicate that no communications other than those of the most momentous nature could be received. In its presence I became entirely incapable of speech, but he had such an engaging way of wagging the monster, as an invitation to come and tell or hear stories of the Old Town, that I soon became on quite confidential terms with it. I am afraid some of the other inhabitants did not

quite appreciate these never-ending conversations, and a highly irritable clergyman, in a moment of supreme exasperation, said across the table, "But what *is* this Old Aberdeen that you are for ever talking about?" Norman, being, of course, completely deaf, was unaware of the rude remark addressed to him. La parole était à moi, so I said "It is the place where Professor Macpherson and I and so many distinguished people come from that I am surprised you should require to ask!" Norman was always walking on the seashore and comparing it with the beach at Aberdeen, but my patriotism was not robust enough to be able to follow him in his vehement preference for the latter. He used to describe how, in his student days, the bajans congregated round the parapet of the draw-well at King's College, to watch the movements of the enormous eel that had its habitation there from a time no man could remember. One can see the students of to-day smiling at the simple pleasures that so entranced their predecessors! One day I found Norman amusing himself with some painting, and to my surprise I recognized some of the shields from the roof of St. Machar's Cathedral, which he was reproducing from memory. As the Escarbuncle of Navarre and the quarterings of Sicily presented no terrors to him, he confessed that he had learned them all in his boyhood during the long sermons he had to sit through. I congratulated him on having had this alleviation to his sufferings, as, owing to my bad sight, mine had to be endured without the mitigation of heraldic distractions.

Mrs. Norman was a fragile woman, belonging to a delightful family whose connection with Glasgow University began about 400 years ago. Her learned brother, Mr. Ninian Hill Thomson, the translator of Guicciardini and Macchiavelli, died last summer at his lovely villa near Florence, where he and his wife (*née* Cowper), also of a Glasgow University family, dispensed much pleasant hospitality. They all belonged to the Macleod-Macpherson circle by the ties of sympathy and congenial tastes as well as that of kindred.

William Macpherson was editor of the "Quarterly Review," and his wife was connected with the Dunvegan Macleods. I have heard Norman telling his niece, William's daughter, that it was a good thing her two grandmothers never met, as the Dunvegan would not have spoken to the Talisker. No doubt the Dunvegan lady's feelings would have been similar to those that a bottle of Clos Vougeot might be supposed to entertain for a bottle of St. Julien. William's

clergyman son was unhappy enough to be chosen as his heir by an uncle who bequeathed him a property in Skye, which was selected as the scene of a political agitation, and seeds were sown which came up as Glendale martyrs. As it produced little else, the inheritance was a perfect curse, and his life was made a burden by the unmerited abuse he was subjected to, as well as the litigation and financial trouble which followed. He was one of the first martyrs to the crofter agitation, and the irony of the position was the more tragic that it was just on account of his high character that the uncle had chosen him to be the owner of the property. William's daughter was a very fragile girl who delighted in planning what we were to do if her health ever permitted her to come to see the Old Town of which she had heard so many fairy tales. Sir Arthur, who was a class-fellow of my father's at King's College, and General Roderick spent most of their lives in India and came north less than the other brothers. The General's grandson, Lord Johnston, won the case for the Constitutional party of the Free Church in the litigation over the money which took place after the union with the U.P.s.

There were very many unmarried Miss Macphersons, whom I recollect only as having reached that stage of prudence which involves wearing goloshes and waterproofs at tea parties in summer. Three Macphersons were married—one to a half-brother of Maria Edgeworth's, a son of one of her father's numerous marriages; another, Mrs. Innes, was the mother of the present Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge; the third, Mrs. Young, lived for many years in Florence, where her two daughters are still to be found. They have, among other family relics, a portrait of their grandfather, Professor Hugh Macpherson, in his study in the old Sub-Principal's House. Miss Christina Young is a charming artist, who follows in the footsteps of her cousin, Miss Georgina Forbes. That gifted lady, who united in herself all that was best in the family both of heart and head, in addition to the artistic gifts peculiarly her own, was a daughter of another daughter of Rory's, Isabella, who married Lieut.-Col. Arthur Forbes, son of Sir Arthur Forbes, 4th baronet of Fintray and Craigievar, and lived at 10 The Chanonry. Their only son, Arthur Forbes-Gordon of Rayne, was the father of the present laird of Rayne and of Mrs. Burnett of Kemnay. Mrs. Burnett's youngest daughter, Dorothy, married Mr. Quentin Irvine younger of Barra and Straloch. Their children are therefore the sixth generation in descent from Rory and the "bonny

bride". Colonel Arthur Forbes spent some years in a fortress in France during the wars of the eighteenth century, as he was arrested while travelling in that country and was allowed no time to leave when war was declared. He married late in life, so that his daughters were able to relate many of his anecdotes about events that took place in the middle of the eighteenth century. They always described him as a man of a most gentle and peaceable disposition, though on one occasion he broke all records in the way of fury, when he discovered that his family tombstone, that of Bishop Forbes of Corse, had been transplanted to the burying ground of the parish minister, who also bore the name of Forbes, though not Forbes of Fintray. A severe tussle ensued, as the minister claimed to have absolute power in all matters concerning the churchyard, but in the end Colonel Forbes compelled him to disgorge the tombstone, which was triumphantly restored to the ancestral vault.

There were three daughters of the marriage of Colonel Forbes and Isabella Macleod—Isabella, Christina and Georgina—who were all remarkable women, and pre-eminently distinguished by their social gifts and personal charm. Isabella married two Irish husbands—first, Mr. Newton of Rathmade, County Carlow, and then Mr. Aylward of Shankhill Castle, County Kilkenny; but she left no descendants. She was the most lively and entertaining of women, and as she was always on the top of the wave when she was with her sisters in the old home in the Chanonry, her visits were much looked forward to, and we laughed over her sallies and repeated her bon-mots, long after she had returned to her Irish home. After her death, her sisters fulfilled a promise made to her that they would not leave Mr. Aylward, who had long been in precarious health, and for years they devotedly endured not only banishment from everything they loved, but the nerve-shattering strain of some of the worst years of the Irish terror, as their lives hung on one thread of safety due to the fact that the parish priest was well disposed to Mr. Aylward. Mr. Aylward wished to leave them his estates, but they declined the splendid offer, and when his death at last set them free, they shook the dust of Ireland off their feet and thenceforward divided their time, as they did their affections, between the Chanonry and their lovely home in Florence. They were frequently called *Le Forbice*, and though it was a play of words on their name, the idea of a pair of scissors was appropriate in suggesting their absolute oneness, for though they were totally different, no one

could ever think of the one without the other. They had no use for the first person singular, and always used the royal "we". Miss Christina was a majestic figure; her aristocratic carriage and superb bearing suggested the ideal duchess. She was not a little awe-inspiring to strangers, but her friends knew what depths of kindness lay in her motherly heart. There was a certain touch of aloofness about her, just a suggestion of the space around a royal personage, and the tragedy which occurred on the eve of the marriage that would have given her the position she was so clearly destined for, as head of a historic house, may have perhaps been the origin of it. Latterly, too, her lameness, the result of a carriage accident, kept her seated when in company, so that she seemed to be receiving the homage of her subjects.

Miss Georgina, the much younger sister, was an absolute contrast. Always full of mirth and droll sayings, no one ever had a dull moment in her presence, and every one who knew her found her the best company in the world, the keenness of her mind being only surpassed by her matchless sense of humour. She would no doubt have developed into an original artist had she stayed at home, but from the time she began to visit the picture galleries of the Continent, she dedicated herself wholly to the study of the early Italian painters, who at that time were not merely suffering from neglect, but were held in absolute contumely. She was one of the pioneers in the work of re-establishing their fame and in proclaiming the beauty of their art. Along with another artist, Mr. Wheelwright, she devoted her time and talents to copying the frescoes that were going to wreck and ruin in damp chapels and mouldering sacristies.

Wherever a fresco peels and drops,
 Wherever an outline weakens and wanes,
 Till the latest life in the painting stops,
 Stands One, whom each fainter pulse-tick pains;
 One wishful each scrap should clutch the brick,
 Each tinge not wholly escape the plaster—
 A lion who dies of an ass's kick,
 The wronged great soul of an Ancient Master.

She met with little sympathy and not a little opposition in regard to these *brutte cose*, as the works of these old masters were called. Even the Director of the Uffizzi Gallery did not scruple to remonstrate with her when she wished to copy Botticelli's Madonna of the Magnificat, and asked, Why should she choose that *brutto brutto*

picture when there were so many beautiful ones? The tables are indeed turned! But in these days when one would almost hate Botticelli (if one did not love him too much) because of the trash that is talked about him by people who hardly know whether he is a wine or a cheese, one feels what a priceless privilege it was to have been brought up from childhood in the faith and love of the early Italian painters by Miss Georgina Forbes. Mrs. Graham, an Anglo-Florentine, the author of "From a Tuscan Garden," says of her, "I am the fortunate possessor of one of this lady's copies and of some other work of hers from the lower church at Assisi. Of the latter work the present P.R.A. (Lord Leighton) once said to me that, although one could see that it was that of an amateur, he had never seen any copies so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Quattro Cento."

Much as Georgina loved Botticelli, he did not hold quite the first place in her heart; that was reserved for Fra Filippo Lippi. She bore a strong resemblance to his favourite type of model, and in his great picture in the Badia at Florence, of the Vision of St. Bernard, the Madonna might have been Miss Georgina in her girlhood. I mentioned this to Miss Christina Young last time I was in Florence, and she said it was perfectly true, though she had never thought of it before, and that nothing would have given her cousin so much pleasure as to think of herself as being so much at one with the painter's thought. I think she may have been conscious herself of the resemblance; she could not fail to observe the resemblance in her colouring, and this may perhaps be the explanation of the peculiar attraction his pictures had for her. Miss Georgina was not beautiful—indeed, many people who only looked at her casually would have called her plain—but she had a rare grace all her own, and her light brown hair must have been auburn in her youth. She had beautiful expressive hands which gave her great distinction; and one feels that the ex-Kaiser's admiration for beautiful hands rather than for faces has much to be said in its favour. Men were always greatly attracted by her interesting conversation which was lit up by her flashes of humour, but we always felt that there never could be a man worthy to be permitted to monopolize her for good and all.

When the sisters first went abroad in the early fifties of last century, they spent some years in Dresden, where the Hon. Francis Forbes, brother of the then Lord Granard, was head of the British Legation. He claimed them as cousins, and as he was an old bachelor,

they entertained for him, and his official position gave them a splendid opportunity for the exercise of their great social gifts, while he no doubt fully appreciated their qualities as hostesses. Mr. Forbes was rather an eccentric, and one of his hobbies was keeping a flock of snow-white Pomeranian dogs, which accompanied him everywhere. Their birthdays were noted, and each dog had a special festival when the anniversary arrived. Mr. Ainslie of Delgaty was for some time at the Legation with Mr. Forbes, and he well remembers the dogs, and still better the Miss Forbeses and their charm. The only failing the sisters had, if failing it could be called, was a fondness for white Pomeranians that barked atrociously and were always called "Puffy"—scions no doubt of that ambassadorial race.

After their life in Dresden the sisters migrated to Florence, where they became as well known as Giotto's Tower, and all that was best in society flowed to their *salon*, as naturally as rivers to the sea. Much have I heard from my parents of the charming society they had the happiness of joining in the sixties when the sisters were in their prime, and received much company at their house in the Lungarno Arquebusieri, overlooking the passage which connects the Uffizzi and the Pitti Palace, which at that point is carried on arches above the street till it reaches the Ponte Vecchio. They had the gift of making their surroundings beautiful wherever they pitched their tent, and their houses, both in Old Aberdeen and Florence, were filled with treasures which made a perfect setting for them and their friends. Never did any people have so many and such delightful friendships. Fortunately for me, I succeeded to a hereditary one, and was one of three little girls for whom they had a special favour, thanks to their love for our parents. The other two were the daughters of Mrs. Fuller, who, as Annie Smith at the Manse, had been a quite special friend of their girlhood. We perhaps did not altogether realize our great privileges, any more than we understood what it was to be brought up in the perpetual presence of a perfect thing like the Crown of King's, but their influence entered deeply into our lives, and we knew at least that we occupied a specially favoured position. There were the constant little gifts that came from Italy in triplets, and when the sisters were at the Chanonry there was the kind instruction in needlecraft and the copying of pieces of old embroidery which had been picked up during the winter in Italy. Their unfailing kindness and affection has followed me through life, and even after their death their influence

lives on. Constantly in speaking of this or that friend, they would say, "My dear, if you ever meet so and so, you must go straight up to them and say we sent you." I frequently received this injunction about one of their greatest friends, Mrs. Sotheby, afterwards Mrs. Ingram Bywater. I met her at a party in London, after both Christina and Georgina were dead, and I spoke of their message, but the poor lady was so overcome with emotion at the mention of their names that she could hardly speak of them. Mr. Sotheby left instructions in his will that his wife was to study Greek as he wished her to have something to distract her mind, the result being that she married Mr. Bywater, who was Professor of Greek in Oxford. We used to meet him at Sir Theodore Martin's, but it was at another friend's that I met his wife.

The Miss Forbeses were on intimate terms with Lord and Lady Crawford, both at Dunecht and at the Villa Palmieri where the scene of the first part of the *Decameron* is laid. Lord Crawford, as the author of the "History of Christian Art," had much in common with Miss Georgina in his tastes and sympathies. Mr. George Howard, afterwards Lord Carlisle, was also an artist friend, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott, first at Culter House and later in Florence. At Culter we all admired Mrs. Scott's lovely daughters by her first marriage, the Miss Cavendish-Bentincks, who might have sat for three child-graces. The eldest one, who afterwards married Lord Glamis and is now Countess of Strathmore, would have been Duke of Portland had she been a boy. Another friend was Mme. Helbig, who lived in Rome, however. She was a Russian, by birth Princess Schachovskaia, of a most exalted family. Her parents took her to Rome as a girl, and being people for whom red cloth is always spread, Liszt became her music master, and the head of the German Archæological School, Herr Helbig, conducted her through her Roman history. Rome became a passion with her, and, unfortunately for herself, it culminated in an elopement with Herr Helbig, a costly infatuation, as it involved estrangement from her parents, banishment from Russia, deprivation of her inheritance, and, worst affliction of all, being Helbig's wife. It was not a world well lost for love, as he was a man of vulgar and common nature, even for a German, absolutely incapable of understanding or even appreciating the very great lady which the foolish girl developed into. She became a superb musician and played constantly with Liszt and she had many artistic and intellectual gifts, but

she devoted herself entirely to caring for the poor children of the Trastevere, by means of a dispensary which she founded. She collected some charming sketches of Rome which she had written from time to time in English, in the hope of raising some money for her charity, and I had the pleasure of helping her with it and correcting the proofs. The first time I went to see her with a mutual friend, Miss Leigh Smith, also a friend of the Miss Forbeses, she exclaimed, "Was I not a fortunate girl to have had Liszt to teach me music, and Miss Georgie Forbes to teach me drawing?" I fear the war broke her heart, as her only son sided with Germany, against his mother's two beloved countries, Russia and Italy. The lovely Marchioness of Waterford was another friend who used to roam the galleries with Miss Georgina, while her mother, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, was happy confiding all the scandals of London to Miss Christina—so at least Miss Georgina declared. Lady Waterford was a wonderful colourist and her work was full of poetry and imagination. I have seen her scrap books which were given or bequeathed to Miss Georgina, full of interesting and suggestive sketches. The Hon. Mrs. Boyle, "E.V.B.," the illustrator of that book of our youth, the "Story without an End," was also an intimate friend, and a neighbour when she lived at Ellon Castle.

Mr. Holman Hunt was much with Miss Georgina when he was painting "The Pot of Basil". As he could not find the pot of his dreams anywhere, he at last modelled one himself in clay and painted it with beautiful decorations. When he had finished the picture he gave the pot to Miss Georgina, and it was a most decorative object in their drawing-room. Unfortunately, being only a thin shell of clay, it was extremely fragile, and it was impossible to bring it to the Chanonry when the house in Florence was broken up at Miss Georgina's death. The saintly Bishop of Brechin, Bishop Forbes, was a much-loved friend, and a tale used to be told of how he accompanied Miss Georgina on her sketching expeditions, his episcopal hands gloved in purple and his episcopal head sheltered by a scarlet umbrella. His godson and kinsman, Mr. Horatio Brown of Venice, repudiates the purple gloves, but confirms the rest of the story. Mr. Brown's witty mother was another of the circle both in Italy and in Scotland. Dr. John Peddie Steele, physician and scholar, they were bound to by their Irish ties, his wife having been a Trench and a cousin of Mr. Kavanagh, who so wonderfully conquered his disabilities and represented his

county in Parliament, though he was born without arms and legs. John Addington Symonds was another friend; Mr. Spence, whose discovery of the long-lost Botticelli in a dark corner of the royal apartments in the Pitti Palace thrilled lovers of the Quattro Cento; Senatore Pasquale Villari, the author of so many historical works on Florence, and his wife, Donna Linda, who translated them into English; Miss Alexander, "Francesca," Ruskin's friend, who collected the songs of the peasants in Tuscany; Lady Dalhousie; Marchesa Peruzzi, a daughter of Story the sculptor and wife of the King of Italy's chamberlain; Miss Burke, who turned her back on Ireland after the foul murder of her brother with Lord Frederick Cavendish; the Miss Horners, who wrote the first great guide book to Florence; Mr. Spencer-Stanhope, the pre-Raphaelite painter, and his niece, Mrs. de Morgan, with her husband, then famous for his beautiful pottery, though in late years better known as a successful novelist, were all to be met at their *salon*. There were, however, sometimes guests of another type, and I remember the Princess Croy, a Belgian lady resembling a mountain range, turning to me to explain her reason for continuing her conversation about a Swiss hotel, and saying, "Il faut que je m'informe de la cuisine, parceque moi je mange énormément et de tous les plats". Guests of that type, however, were exceptional.

Miss Christina and Miss Georgina had quite strong likes and dislikes, and in my young days I used to feel rather sad that they had no use for Mrs. Browning, though they liked Robert Browning himself. I have no doubt now that they were perfectly right in disliking the sickly atmosphere of adulation from her small circle, in which Mrs. Browning lived, and they also greatly objected to the spiritualism of her later phase, and the mediums with whom she surrounded herself. Another lady who did not come into their circle was "Ouida," who at that time was in her hey-day, but they had many tales of her doings, and I think they were present at the priceless scene when she and another Anglo-Florentine lady slapped each other's faces at a great reception, after a violent altercation in which they slanged each other like fish wives. "Ouida" had been engaged to the Marchese Stufa, a handsome young Italian, but the match was broken off, as "Ouida" believed, through the machinations of her friend. "Ouida" retaliated by writing her novel called "Friendship," in which she paints her quondam friend in lurid colours. The lady, who belonged to an Aberdeenshire family, was not related to the Miss Forbeses, but

"Ouida" represents them as her kinsfolk, perhaps on the principle that all Scotch people are cousins. She also makes them converse in what she supposes to be broad Scotch, which hugely diverted the originals. "We know we are very Scotch," they used to say, "but we had no idea we were like that." As might be supposed, "Ouida's" Scotch is like anything but what it is supposed to be, and is not fit even to adorn the pages of *Punch*.

The Miss Forbeses were not less interested in Italian literature than they were in Italian art, and they had many Dante scholars among their friends. I do not remember if Lord Vernon was one of them, but his son, the Hon. William Warren Vernon, who carried on the work Lord Vernon had begun, and was himself a most learned Dantist, was a great friend. It was at the Miss Forbes' house that he began the "Readings" on Dante, which, first unsystematic, then as time went on, regularly systematized, became the great Commentary in six volumes, so helpful to students. The Hon. Alethea Lawley, afterwards Mme. Wiel—from whom we have received much kindness in Venice—was the first applicant for his assistance in her studies, and she was afterwards joined by a number of other friends. Mr. Vernon was brought up in Florence from his childhood, and Tuscan was almost his mother tongue. This is one of the reasons that his help is so invaluable to students, as most of the commentators know only Ollendorf Italian and some not much of that. It is impossible to say how much kindness I have myself received from Mr. Vernon, through this friendship, and when he was so kind as to give me a copy of his great work, he wrote in it "In memory of Christina and Georgina Forbes," thereby greatly enhancing my pleasure in his gift.

Another Dantist was the great Duke of Sermoneta, a most remarkable man who lived to extreme old age and was totally blind for many years. He was of the most illustrious birth, the head of the great house of Caetani, one of the most distinguished in Italy, which had the honour or otherwise of supplying the Papacy with the 8th Boniface, that Pope who is held up to such obloquy by Dante. This ancient family feud, however, did not prevent the Duke from being a most earnest student of the Divine Comedy, of which he knew every word by heart. According to Mr. Vernon, he was the most learned Dantist of the world. In the years of his blindness, he used to recite and then expound a canto of the poem, and it was an unforgettable pleasure to listen to his exquisite Italian. He often gave these recitations at the

Miss Forbes' house, and their friends were allowed to share the privilege of hearing them. The Duke lived to be so old that people were apt to forget that it was he who acted as cicerone to Sir Walter Scott when he paid his sad visit to Rome shortly before his death. The Duke was also a great statesman and patriot, and figured largely in politics in the time of Pio Nono. At that time, when no expression of opinion was allowed in the Papal States, views were ventilated by means of pieces of paper which were attached during the night to a statue that went by the name of Pasquin. These were read and passed from mouth to mouth among the people. "What does Pasquin say this morning?" was the universal question at that time, and Rome rocked with laughter over the witty pasquinades, as they were called. The Duke of Sermoneta was the author of many of these. When the doctrine of the Papal Infallibility was promulgated, Pasquin said: "Hitherto the Pope has been Christ's Vicar on Earth, but now Christ is going to be the Pope's Vicar in Heaven." That is only one I remember of the many I have heard. The Duke's favourite passage in Dante was where the warning occurs to men that to come of illustrious descent is nothing unless a man not only lives up to his traditions, but excels them, and the Duke faithfully carried out the motto "Noblesse oblige." The Duchess—his last Duchess—was a daughter of Lord Howard de Walden, and of all the Italian circle, she was perhaps the Miss Forbes' most intimate friend. One day I went to give a message to the ladies about something they had asked me to do, and as I came and went at all hours and was never announced, I as usual walked straight through to the *salon*. As I lifted the portière, I saw there was a third lady in the room, to whom the Miss Forbeses were talking very earnestly, indeed. I hesitated for a moment, wondering whether I could disappear, or whether I had been observed, as the lifting of the portière had let the sunshine stream into the dark cool room. The stranger, who was facing me, turned to Miss Forbes and said, "I think we have got La Primavera with us." I was wearing a white dress covered with bunches of flowers, but the comparison of it with Botticelli's creation made me blush for my garment. Miss Forbes at once said "Come in, my dear; we wish to introduce you to the Duchess of Sermoneta," so I went forward and paid my respects to the great lady, of whom I had heard so much. After a few charming words of greeting on her part, I took my leave, saying my message would keep till later, as I knew how precious their

moments together were, but I had time to observe the beauty of her hands as she stretched them out in welcome. It is an instance of how gracious natures can transmute an awkward little contretemps into a pleasant incident.

Although I have mentioned some of the well-known people who were Christina and Georgina's friends, they had hosts of others. The only passport to their *salon* was the fact that they liked you; there was no other. They had not the smallest pretence about them, and, though their interests and sympathies were so wide and they touched life at so many points, their feelings were always perfectly sincere, and that was one of the secrets of the restfulness of their friendship. They had the will and the power to do many kindnesses, and they never failed to use their opportunities, and many a little student working in the galleries in Florence found them ready with a welcome and sympathy. The little house in the Chanonry saw many of the great ones of the Earth, and one knew they were perfectly happy with their hostesses; but one could not help wondering sometimes what the great one's maids thought—of the hot water supply, for instance! The house was quite unchanged since their girlhood, but it was perfection in their eyes, and it would have greatly surprised them to think that it left anything to be desired! They would not have changed it for any palace! The house remains, but who ever visits it now?

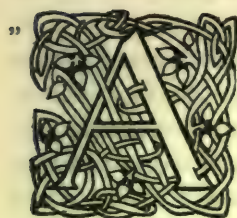
I have tried to show something of the love that Rory Macleod and his posterity bore for King's College, and the influence they were in the Old Town. There are few left who remember its gracious past and the society "*cujus pars parvula fui*," but the picture may not be without interest for the present generation.

RACHEL BLANCHE HARROWER.

Sir Thomas Browne and his "Religio Medici."¹

Our most imaginative mind since Shakespeare.

—J. RUSSELL LOWELL.



"T my Nativity my Ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius; I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn." Thus Browne alludes to his birth on Saturday, 19 October, 1605, in St. Michael-le-Quern, Cheapside. His father, sprung from a family of Cheshire squires and by occupation a London mercer, died early; and his mother married again. He went to Winchester School in 1616, and to Oxford in 1623, matriculating a fellow-commoner of Broadgates Hall, later Pembroke College. Of his Oxford career (B.A., 1626; M.A., 1629) we can say little, except that at the University, as previously at school, he must have been acquiring that wide knowledge of Latin and Greek which he displays throughout his writings. Oxford could afford him very scanty instruction in science or medicine; but, even before his Oxford days, he had begun to botanize. Speaking of his acquaintance with the plants around Halifax, he declares, in 1635-36, that he seems to know fewer than when he knew only a hundred and had scarcely "simplified," i.e. gathered medicinal plants, farther than Cheapside. But we must not picture Cheapside as then a region of lanes and hedgerows. Browne gathered his "simples" on the herb-stalls. "Cheapside," ran a London proverb, "is the best garden." In "The Merry Wives" Shakespeare makes perfumed fops "smell like Bucklersbury [Cheapside] in simple time." Pepys (13 February, 1659-60) writes: "My mother sent her maid Bess to Cheapside for some herbs to make a water for my mouth."

In 1630 Browne left England for Montpellier, long noted for its medical school, especially the departments of botany and anatomy.

¹ This article is, in slightly altered form, the address delivered to the Aberdeen Branch of the Historical Association, 17 March, 1922. Much of that address was the same as parts of the introductions to my editions of "Religio Medici" and "Hydriotaphia" (Cambridge University Press), and is reproduced here by permission of the Syndics of the Press.

Next he went to Padua University, then in high repute for scientific and medical studies, in particular surgery, physiology and anatomy. He finished his Continental sojourn by studying at Leyden, which was specially renowned for chemistry. There he is believed to have graduated M.D. He was back in England in 1633, and settled near Halifax. In 1637 he began the practice of his profession in Norwich—then the third, if not the second city in England—where he was to remain till his death forty-five years later.

In 1641 he married Dorothy Mileham, sixteen years his junior, "a lady of such symmetrical proportion to her worthy husband, both in the graces of her body and mind, that they seemed to come together by a kind of natural magnetism." The wits found matter for raillery in the marriage, since Browne had appeared to despise matrimony in "*Religio Medici*". There he commended those who did not marry a second time, but he did not disapprove of polygamy. "The world was made for man, but only the twelfth part of man for woman. Man is the whole world and the breath of God, woman the rib and crooked piece of man." How much better, he hinted, if babies grew on trees like apples.

The outbreak of the Great Rebellion was now near. Norfolk was puritan, and the men of Norwich were very lukewarm churchmen. When fighting began, the city was fortified in the Parliamentary interest. Browne was a royalist, but he had no intention of making a martyr of himself. Discretion, he maintained, is the better part of all actions, civil and religious. To become a martyr needlessly is simply to commit suicide. While holding it discreet, however, to abstain from active resistance, he figured once as a passive resister. In the summer of 1642, Newcastle was seized by royalist soldiers. Some months later, a fund was raised to equip Parliamentary troops for the re-capture of the strategic fortress on the Tyne. The substantial citizens of Norwich were invited to contribute. Browne was one of the 452 who declined. Otherwise he went about his professional duties regardless—outwardly at least—of state affairs. In truth he was far more concerned about "*Religio Medici*," which, in the winter of 1635-36, he had penned in the Halifax district, far (as he says) from the assistance of any good book to promote invention or relieve memory. The work was a private exercise, a memorial to himself rather than a rule to others. That is, he sought to draw up a statement of belief, not the Thirty-nine Articles or any kind of formulated

creed, but a straightforward account of his views about God and man, about time and eternity, about life and death. He showed the treatise to a friend, who showed it to another. Copies were made, five of which are extant. One copy fell into the hands of a London publisher, Andrew Croke, who printed it, in 1642, without asking Browne's permission and without Browne's name on the title-page. The book was widely read and discussed. The Earl of Dorset recommended it to Sir Kenelm Digby, who at once sent his servant to St. Paul's Churchyard to buy a copy. When the servant returned, Digby was in bed; but he read the whole book before he fell asleep, wakened early, and started to write animadversions with such impetuosity that, within twenty-four hours of receiving Dorset's letter, he had finished a treatise almost half the length of "*Religio Medici*." Shortly after this, learning that the animadversions were to be published, Browne requested Digby to delay publication till an authentic text should appear. Digby refused. Browne made necessary changes, and Croke issued in 1643 the first authorized edition.

Browne begins "*Religio Medici*" by declaring himself a Christian from conviction. Yet he does not therefore hate Turks or Jews. Though disliking the name *Protestant*, he is of the reformed faith; but he is willing to live with Roman Catholics, to enter their churches, to pray with them or for them. Browne was tolerant in an age that hardly knew what toleration meant—the age of Jenny Geddes and Archbishop Laud, the age of Puritans who smashed stained-glass windows, of Puritans, one of whose preachers scolded his hearers for sitting in church with their hats off, while another omitted in prayer the name of Jesus lest any should show reverence and thus be guilty of idolatry. It was this that Browne meant when he wrote:—

I am, I confess, naturally inclined to that which misguided zeal terms superstition . . . at my devotion I love to use the civility of my knee, my hat, and hand, with all those outward and sensible motions which may express or promote my invisible devotion. I should violate my own arm rather than a church; nor willingly deface the name of saint or martyr. At the sight of a cross, or crucifix, I can dispense with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour.

While faithfully following the Thirty-nine Articles, he maintains the right of private judgment. He binds himself neither to Luther nor to Calvin nor to the Pope. "Yet I talk courteously of the Pope; and, though excommunicated by him as a heretic, I do not call him Anti-Christ or Man of Sin. For charity never retaliates."

He loves the old theology. When younger, he entertained opinions long ago condemned as heretical. He had held that the soul perished at death but should be revived at the last day; and that God in His mercy would finally release the damned from torment. He had wished that prayers might be offered for the dead.

The deepest mysteries do not unhinge his brain. The more incredible the mystery, the greater is his delight to believe. Faith is not faith if exercised only on visible objects. The Devil—Browne firmly believes in a personal Devil—often suggested to him that Bible miracles proceeded from natural causes, but could never pervert him to atheism. Browne marvels when he finds anyone crediting the incredible tales of travellers and yet questioning the testimony of St. Paul. True, the story of Samson exceeds all legend; but it is an easy possibility once we admit the co-operation of God.

Browne cannot understand how learned men doubt the existence of spirits, which are absolutely necessary in the scale of creatures. As to witches, he is very explicit. "For my part, I have ever believed, and do now know that there are witches." Deny witches, and you deny spirits. Consequently, you are a kind of atheist.

Creation is a mystery: especially the creation of man. Whence comes man's soul? The vitalists gave the soul an organic existence in the brain; but Browne's anatomical knowledge had disproved that, and he leaves it a mystery. "Thus we are men, and we know not how; there is something in us that can be without us, and will be after us, though it is strange that it hath no history, what it was before us, nor cannot tell how it entered in us."

Death is the gateway to immortal life; and Browne keeps repeating *Memento quatuor novissima*: Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell. We should not dogmatize about the time and the manner of the last judgment. These are things indifferent for our spiritual life. What matters, and matters supremely, is the fact of a final judgment.

This is the day that must make good that great attribute of God, his justice; that must reconcile those unanswerable doubts that torment the wisest understandings; and reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next. . . . This is the day whose memory hath only power to make us honest in the dark, and to be virtuous without a witness. "*Ipsa sui pretium virtus sibi*," that virtue is her own reward, is but a cold principle, and not able to maintain our variable resolutions in a constant and settled way of goodness. . . . The life, therefore, and spirit of all our actions is the resur-

rection, and a stable apprehension that our ashes shall enjoy the fruit of our pious endeavours; without this, all religion is a fallacy.

The resurrection of the body causes Browne no difficulty. To believe only possibilities is not faith but philosophy. Our dust and ashes, after many transformations into animals, plants and minerals, shall re-unite and arise in the primitive shape.

What and where heaven and hell are, Browne does not know. He does not believe in a hell of fire and brimstone, where the Devil dwells. "Lucifer keeps his court in my breast. Legion is revived in me . . . a distracted conscience here is a shadow or introduction unto hell hereafter." Hell never terrified nor influenced him.

I can hardly think there was ever any scared into heaven; they go the fairest way to heaven that would serve God without a hell: other mercenaries, that crouch unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.

Unlike most of his contemporaries, Browne cannot sentence to damnation those who differ from him. The Church of Rome condemns the Church of England. The Church of England condemns the Church of Rome, and is itself condemned by the English sectaries, who again condemn one another. In his bewilderment, he concludes there must be more than one St. Peter, else nobody could enter heaven. And so he wisely disbelieves all such antagonistic condemnations, content to rest for salvation on God's mercy.

After faith comes charity. Faith without charity is a mere motion and of no existence. By temperament Browne is charitable and sympathises with all. "I wonder not at the French for their dishes of frogs, snails, or toadstools, nor at the Jews for locusts and grasshoppers." Neither has he any national repugnances. He detests nothing but the Devil.

If there be any among those common objects of hatred I do condemn or laugh at, it is that great enemy of reason, virtue and religion, the multitude, that numerous piece of monstrosity, which, taken asunder, seem men, and the reasonable creatures of God, but, confused together, make but one great beast, and a monstrosity more prodigious than Hydra. It is no breach of charity to call these fools; it is the style all holy writers have afforded them, set down by Solomon in canonical Scripture, and a point of our faith to believe so. Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and minor sort of people: there is a rabble even amongst the gentry; a sort of plebeian heads, whose fancy moves with the same wheel as these; men in the same level with mechanics, though their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses compound for their follies.

To give alms, some think the only charity. But to impart knowledge may be as much an act of charity. Indeed, niggardliness in sharing knowledge is the most sordid covetousness, more contemptible than stinginess in money. "As calling myself a scholar . . . I make not therefore my head a grave, but a treasure of knowledge. I intend no monopoly, but a community in learning. I study not for my own sake only, but for theirs that study not for themselves."

It puzzles Browne why theologians, philosophers and other learned men should show want of charity by quarrelling, especially on trivialities. They do not wear swords, yet their tongues are sharper than razors. Fear of the uncharitableness of chroniclers makes princes indulgent to scholars. For princes dread their revengeful pens. "And surely there goes a great deal of conscience to the compiling of an history: there is no reproach to the scandal of a story; it is such an authentic kind of falsehood, that with authority belies our good names to all nations and posterity."

Another offence to charity is when nations heap insulting epithets on one another; when, by an uncharitable logic, or want of logic, what is merely a disposition in some members of a community is concluded to be a habit in all.

Le mutin Anglois, et le bravache Escossois,
Le bougre Italien, et le fol François;
Le poultron Romain, et le larron de Gascongne,
L'Espagnol superbe, et l'Aleman yvrongne.

This satire is sure of applause on the stage, while proverbs, stories of fools, and literature abound in this "method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." The Cretans were "always liars," the Bœotians stupid. We hear of "Punic faith," and "Perfidious Albion." "Punch" makes Scotland pre-eminently the home of miserliness. A Glasgow evening-paper never fails to dub Aberdonians the stingiest of Scots. Such breaches of charity Browne stigmatizes as ways of assassinating a nation's honour.

Browne naturally prizes friendship very much. "I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I conceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my blood," even father and mother. In former years his highest morality had been "to do no injury, and to take none," i.e. to give tit for tat. Now he sees the folly and futility as well as the unchristian character of retaliation and revenge.

His load of original sin contains no pride. That blemish he has escaped, scholar though he is. Scholars are liable to petty pride in their learning. Yet he is humble. "From my own self, good Lord, deliver me," is his incessant prayer. For he dreads the corruption within more than contagion from without.

Greed for money he considers not so much a vice as deplorable madness. The wealth of the Indies would not tempt him to sin. Why need one be rich? Unless the widow's mite be merely a marvel, a man is rich if he has enough for alms-giving. "*He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord* : there is more rhetoric in that one sentence than in a library of sermons. . . . Upon this motive only I cannot behold a beggar without relieving his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers." Statesmen who labour to contrive a commonwealth without poverty, take away the object of charity. They misunderstand the Christian commonwealth and also forget the prophecy of Christ. "Now, there is another part of charity which is the basis and pillar of this, and that is the love of God, for whom we love our neighbour; for this I think is charity, to love God for Himself, and our neighbour for God."

To conclude, there is no happiness under the sun, no felicity in what the world adores. The only happiness is in God. And so Browne prays, "Bless me in this life with but the peace of my conscience, command of my affections, the love of thyself and my dearest friends, and I shall be happy enough to pity Cæsar!"

"*Religio Medici*" had many readers, both English and Continental. It was translated into French, Dutch, German, Italian, and Latin. Ten editions in Latin appeared between 1644 and 1743. Some of its contemporary readers censured it severely. Alexander Ross, in "*Medicus Medicatus*," accused Browne of applying "rhetorical phrase" to religion, of believing in judicial astrology, and generally of heresy. Other readers, as Guy Patin, the renowned Parisian savant, praised "*Religio Medici*" highly; while Samuel Pepys ("*Diary*," 27 January, 1663-64) quotes Sir William Petty as saying that in all his life these three books were the most esteemed for wit in the world—"Religio Medici," Osborne's "*Advice to a Son*," and "*Hudibras*."

Browne's readers were puzzled about his religion. Was he truly a Church of England man? Duncon, a Norwich Quaker, was convinced that he was not, and hoped to get him to join the Friends. The editor of the French translation considered Browne to be in reality a

Roman Catholic. Much depended on the angle from which "Religio Medici" was viewed. For, as has been said, it combines daring scepticism with implicit faith in revelation. The Papal authorities, however, had no doubt about the book. Browne had been kindly and tolerant in his references to the Pope and to Roman Catholicism, but under date 18 December, 1646, "Religio Medici" was decreed to be placed on the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

That same year Browne had published a fresh work, "Pseudodoxia Epidemica" (better known as "Vulgar Errors"), the fruits of long pondering over the strange ideas current on natural, civil, and religious history as well as in other departments of knowledge. The book begins with a statement of several causes of mistaken beliefs—the infirmity of human nature, adherence to antiquity and to authority, and—what to Browne is the greatest promoter of false opinion—the father of lies, the Devil. Many of the beliefs belong to the unnatural natural history, the kind drawn upon for similes by John Lyly in his "Euphues," frequently alluded to by Shakespeare, reproduced in Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," and still lurking in nooks of the human mind. Some of the errors are: crystal is ice strongly congealed; a man weighs heavier dead than alive and before a meal than after; swans sing only before death; a man has one rib fewer than a woman; the tenth wave is the largest; pelicans feed their young with their blood; to cure the quartan ague, lay the fourth book of Homer's "Iliad" under the head; the badger has its legs shorter on one side than on the other; the salamander lives in fire; the chameleon lives on air; the ostrich digests iron; the phoenix exists; the peacock is ashamed of its legs; the stork is found only in a republic or a free state; the elephant has no joints in his legs. He sleeps by leaning against a tree, which his hunter saws almost in two. Down falls the tree under the elephant's weight, and he also falls to rise no more.

Another error is the old and widespread superstition that the caul or membrane sometimes enveloping a child's head at birth, brings luck. Hence its name—which Browne uses—*silly how*, the Aberdeenshire *seelie hoo*, meaning lucky cap. In seventeenth-century England cauls cost from £10 to £30. In the nineteenth century prices ranged from six guineas to sixteen. Occasionally they are still in the market. Last summer "The Aberdeen Journal" advertised:—

Birth Caul for Sale. What offer? No. 1411 Journal Office.

Was it sold, and for how much? Who was the buyer? Was he an Aberdeen lawyer? "Credulous lawyers," says Browne, "had an opinion that cauls advantaged their promotion," making them gracious pleaders. We give the lawyers the benefit of the doubt. The purchaser was most likely a trawl-skipper from Torry. Cauls infallibly preserve from drowning.¹ Advertising a caul, "The Times" (8 May, 1848) said it "was afloat with its late owner thirty years in all the perils of a seaman's life, and the owner died at last at the place of his birth."

Browne intended to write "Vulgar Errors" in Latin to appeal universally to scholars, but changed his mind in order to benefit the "ingenuous gentry" of England. But it is full of strange words of Latin origin and is by no means easy reading. It contains, however, much to interest and to amuse. Scientific truth, indeed, is not Browne's sole aim. It is the investigation he enjoys; and the more marvellous a tale is, the more enthusiastic is his discussion. In addition, he was himself in no small measure imbued with the contemporary credulity.

Browne's repete for multifarious learning brought him numerous letters from various quarters—even from Iceland. He readily answered enquiries on all sorts of topics—from the botany of the Bible to artificial mounds, from Apollo's oracle to the Saxon tongue, from the fishes eaten by Christ after his resurrection to whales stranded on the Norfolk coast. Besides his wide acquaintance with Latin and Greek writers—even the most out-of-the-way—he possessed a competent knowledge of the Bible in the original languages, with the commentaries thereon. Like Milton, he belonged to the select band of seventeenth-century Englishmen who read Dante's "Divina Commedia" in Italian. Other modern languages he also knew well. He was thoroughly versed in the Authorized Version of the Bible. But no other work in English—poetry or prose—does he ever mention or allude to, with the one exception of "Hudibras," and he merely recites a list of Greek and Latin burlesques which it recalled.

For a dozen years Browne published nothing; and then in 1658 came "Hydriotaphia," with its elfin melody, meditations on cinerary urns recently unearthed in Norfolk. The mistaken notion that the urns were Roman weakens the book scientifically. We read it, however, not for its antiquarian information but for its wizard music.

¹ See Dickens, "David Copperfield," opening sentences.

Browne is concerned with the human associations of the urns; and he weaves a splendid web of facts and fancies round funeral customs of all ages and countries, round man and his desire to be remembered, round the grave and what lies beyond. The concluding chapter is a solemn homily on death and immortality, unsurpassed for sustained majesty of eloquence and for dignified music.

Along with "Hydriotaphia" was printed "The Garden of Cyrus, or the Quincuncial . . . Plantations of the Ancients." The quincunx is the arrangement of five objects seen in the five of playing-cards. So were the trees in Cyrus's garden arranged. Browne ransacks heaven and earth, sea and land, for quincunxes. He finds them in St. Andrew's Cross, in architecture, in crowns, in the beds of the ancients, in the Roman battle-array, in the labyrinth of Crete, in fruits and seeds, in skins of animals, and in scales of fishes.

The same year (1658) saw Cromwell's death; and Browne rejoiced in the collapse of the protectorate and the restoration of monarchy. When coronation day came, 23rd April, 1661, it was with deep satisfaction that, in a private letter, he described the loyal doings in Norwich, part of which was the hanging and burning in effigy of Cromwell, "whose head," Browne adds, "is now upon Westminster Hall, together with Ireton's and Bradshaw's."

In 1664 occurred an incident over which several of Browne's biographers have waxed very angry: one of them calls it "the most culpable and the most stupid action of his life." At the spring assizes, Bury St. Edmunds, two women were accused of witchcraft. Sir Matthew Hale, the Lord Chief Baron, doubted the credibility of the evidence. Instead of directing the jury to acquit, he requested Browne to give his opinion—an unfortunate request, since Browne's belief in witches had been published for twenty years, as Hale himself must have known. Browne declared "he was clearly of opinion that the fits were natural, but heightened by the Devil's co-operating with the witches, at whose instance he did the villainies." Eighteenth-century writers assert that Browne's authority influenced the jury in finding the women guilty. The jurymen of Bury St. Edmund's hardly required Browne's authority to make them convict. At the assizes there in 1645-46 nearly fifty persons were condemned for witchcraft. Why should Browne be singled out for blame? He simply stated what he sincerely believed; and his belief was the belief of most seventeenth-century lawyers, clergymen, and philosophers, as Bacon,

More, Cudworth, Baxter. Glanvil, like Browne, held that atheism would spring from disbelief in witches. For, witches once disproved, belief in all spiritual existence would vanish. This view was echoed by John Wesley, who added, "the giving up of witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible." To judge Browne fairly, we must look at the matter with the eyes of the men of 1664.

In September, 1671, King Charles visited Norwich, where he was feasted on the 29th, at a cost of £900. After the feast he was going to confer knighthood on the mayor. The mayor modestly declined and begged his Majesty to bestow the honour upon their most distinguished townsman, meaning Dr. Thomas Browne. Charles was graciously pleased to consent.

To discuss Browne's humour and his diction would carry us too far, but we may linger for a little on one point—the charge that he ruined English by his excessive use of words of Latin origin. True, he does employ many Latin words; but it is hard to see why *he* should be specially pilloried when his contemporaries are equally guilty. In "Vulgar Errors" Browne required new expressions for new ideas, and he borrowed or coined such terms as *lapidifical*, *conglaciation*, *congelation*, *supernatation*, *effluency*, *guttulous*, *stillicidious*, *septentrionate*, *australise*, *syndrome*, while elsewhere in his works are found *discruciating*, *quodlibetically*, *salvifically*, *sollicitudinous*, *improperations*, and so on. The words look worst in a list, but they are bad enough in their context, as in "Vulgar Errors," ii. 1 :—

"That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as Earth, Dirt, and Clay; that which is coagulated by a fiery siccity, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as Salt and Sugar. . . ."

Equally strange monsters occur in other seventeenth-century writers, as *clancularly*, *immorigerous*. Herrick the poet alone yields such forms as *repullulate*, *regredience*, *adulce*. Browne often chose these words for their pomp and pageantry or for their sonorous qualities. If in this he is blameworthy, why does Shakespeare escape for the famous passage :—

No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine?

Incarnadine is a Shakespearian coinage which has not come into general use. Again, Browne is charged with employing words, not in their English sense but in a Latin sense as when he gives *votes* the

meaning of wishes. But Shakespeare's *extravagant and erring spirit* requires a knowledge of Latin for its interpretation. Finally Browne is censured for introducing Latin constructions. Here too he is less guilty than either Jeremy Taylor or John Milton. Browne was himself quite alive to the danger of latinising. He laughingly said in "Vulgar Errors" that if English writers continued that fashion their readers would "be fain to learn Latin to understand English."

It is indeed a mistake to think that Browne cannot write without a vocabulary of uncouth Latin words. He can be blunt and colloquial: "Grammarians," he says, "hack and slash." His familiar letters to his sons are models of the plain conversational style. His letters to his learned correspondents are naturally in a more elevated key. His other writings show many passages of straightforward idiomatic English. Again, when he rises higher, bursting into mighty organ tones, as in the conclusion of "Hydriotaphia," swelling Latin words find appropriate place.

Browne died in 1782, on the 19th of October, his birthday, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter Mancroft. "To be gnawed out of our graves," wrote he in "Hydriotaphia," "to have our skulls made drinking-bowls, and our bones turned into Pipes, to delight and sport our Enemies, are Tragical abominations." He himself was to suffer one of these "abominations." In 1840 his coffin was accidentally broken into. The sexton carried off the skull, which he sold. Later it found a resting-place in the museum of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Recently lovers of Browne heard with peculiar satisfaction of the restoration of his skull to St. Peter Mancroft.¹

When the Funeral pyre was out (says "The Epistle Dedicatory" of "Hydriotaphia") and the last valediction over, men took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends, little expecting the curiosity of future ages should comment upon their ashes, and having no old experience of the duration of their Reliques, held no opinion of such after-considerations.

But who knows the fate of his bones, or how often he is to be buried? who hath the Oracle of his ashes, or whether they are to be scattered.

W. MURISON.

¹ See Sir Arthur Keith's letter, "The Times Literary Supplement," 11 May, 1922.

Important University Benefaction.



Y the will of the late Rev. J. M. Gordon, of 7 Moreton Gardens, London, S.W., and Charleton, Montrose, a valuable bequest has just come to the University. Mr. Gordon was the donor of the "Harry Gordon Collection" in the Geological Department, and it may be interesting to readers to have some particulars about Mr. Gordon and the origin of this collection.

After a distinguished career in Classics as a student at Balliol, Mr. Gordon was for some thirty years Vicar of Redhill, in Surrey. While there, he began to take an interest in minerals, finding the study a mental relaxation from the theological and other problems that usually claimed his attention. He was also a keen mountaineer, a member of the Swiss Alpine Club, and he used to spend a part of his vacation every year in Switzerland. He thus became an expert collector of Swiss minerals. About the time that the new Marischal College buildings were opened in 1906, Mr. Gordon had visited the new Geological Department there, but, as it was the long vacation, he saw none of the Staff. He subsequently wrote the head of the Department that he would like to be permitted to commence building up a collection of minerals in memory of his grandfather, Harry Gordon, who had been a student in the University. Ever since that time, Mr. Gordon had continued adding to this collection. While resident in Redhill, and subsequently in London, he used to come north every year to his place at Montrose, and it had become his practice to travel to Aberdeen, usually bringing a parcel of minerals with him, spend a forenoon in the Geology Department, and return by afternoon train to Montrose. The Harry Gordon Collection had thus at the time of his death reached a total of over 700 specimens, many of them valuable and beautiful varieties. He was always on the outlook for new material, especially from Scottish localities, as he believed that Scottish minerals should be fully represented in a Scottish University. The very last

thing he sent, a week or two before his death, was a specimen of gold, recently discovered at Wanlockhead, in Lanark.

By the new bequest some 3000 specimens will be added to the collection. They include hundreds of Swiss minerals, all from named localities, a set of Swiss rocks with microscopic sections to correspond, various gemstones, specimens of garnet, quartzes, fluorspars, tourmalines, micas, agates, feldspars, various ores and innumerable other types. In addition to the mineral specimens, there is a fine collection of instruments, including microscopes, goniometers, refractometers, spectroscopes, balances and other mineralogical and petrological apparatus. And also hundreds of books and monographs, the very kind of material that will be useful in a departmental Library.

Mr. Gordon's relatives were very generous in their interpretation of his will, and allowed the University to select much material of interest that might not strictly have come under the terms of the bequest. Not a few valuable collections have recently come to the Geological Department, but the present collection, both for quantity and intrinsic value, is the finest that has ever been given, and will be of great use. Mr. Gordon wisely made no condition about keeping the collection together, and duplicates, of which there are many, and for which there might not be space in the Museum, will be available for the teaching collections, which can absorb thousands of specimens of all kinds. Due care must, of course, be taken that these are catalogued as part of the general collection.

There is now ample material in the University for setting up an independent Mineralogical Department, and the subject really requires, for full efficiency, a separate equipment and staff.

A. W. GIBB.

Rendering in Sapphic Metre of Robert Browning's Lines :—

"The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn ;
Morning's at seven ;
The hillside's dew-pearled ;
The lark's on the wing ;
The snail's on the thorn ;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world !"

Ver adest anni, simul et diei
prima lux, hora est etiam secunda,
clivus en splendet quasi margaritis
 rore decorus.

iam supra dulces volitant alaudae,
cocleae serpunt alacres in illo
vepre ; de caelo deus omne lustrat.
 omnia grata.

ALEXANDER EMSLIE.

My Friend James Murdoch.

(SOMETIME ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.)



IT was a shock to see the name of James Murdoch in the last REVIEW, for I knew at once that he must be dead and I had never answered his second long letter. After thirty years I had renewed touch with him in 1911, in a way that I tell below; but I lost it again and the fault was not his. Perhaps it was not mine; for the stream of life carries one away past the things that ought to be done and we say—"To-morrow!" Perhaps, too, the memory of Murdoch was so vivid and the delight of almost hearing him again was so keen that time ceased to count and a few months would be but a short interval. But nothing I can say now will make me feel that I was not wrong in losing touch again when I had the chance of letter after letter from that rare spirit. For the ten years that ended in 1921, I knew nothing more of Murdoch and his doings; but now and again I read snatches of his big learned first volume of the "History of Japan" and I enjoyed the verve and swing of his narrative. He brought me back to the Literary Society as it was in the old Natural History classroom—Cossar Ewart's room and Alleyne Nicholson's room—and to the rush and passion of his exposition of the *Ramayana*. Of the details I remember nothing; but, in those days, Murdoch was caught up in the study of Sanskrit and filled us with enthusiasm for it. We all learned a little of the writing and caught something of his warmth in the attempt to master it; but the characters have lost all meaning except one: whenever I see a line of Sanskrit, the picture of Murdoch and our class in the Square Tower comes back with its magic lights. Even Benfey's "Sanskrit Grammar" was becoming an unsealed book to us; it is forty years since I last saw it. It is a pity we cannot carry all we wish or keep the memory of it within conscious control. By chance, I came north to Aberdeen

once with a great classical scholar, who, thirty or forty years before, knew Sanskrit so well that Benfey had suggested him as his successor; but now, he had lost all controllable memory of his great acquisitions as I had of my petty beginnings. His experience was a consolation, for if his wide knowledge of the dead and living languages did not help him to keep fresh *his* memory of Sanskrit, I did not need to feel so much ashamed if the other activities of life had so completely blotted out mine.

But I am already wandering, just as we all did when Murdoch's imagination opened the Eastern world to us. When I entered Arts in 1879, Murdoch was already a legend and we had for him the young reverence that every brilliant senior inspires. When, a year later, he became assistant in Greek, his mind and mine mixed in friendship and his vanishing out of the Western world I always counted as a personal bereavement. There is so little time on the earth to enjoy one another! The world widens to let the lines of life diverge and most of us never meet again.

Two years ago, in this REVIEW,¹ I told how Murdoch introduced Leask to us. These were two that charged the atmosphere with new potentialities. Those were great days and there was no after-thought: they were enough for themselves. But one of the greatest was a day with Murdoch alone. One morning in the provoc. class, he asked me if I would spend a day with him; he wanted to talk with me. On the day fixed, I went to his lodgings in Rosemount and for three or four hours we wandered over the country, going out, if I remember rightly, by the Stocket and Skene Roads and crossing south by Cults; but those roads and fields later became so familiar to me that, if I tried to recall the local details of that day, I should only mix the memories of many later wanderings alone. But Nature was not among the themes and, in those days, had little interest for either of us. It was philosophy, history, the classics, Oxford and all that those wonderful names stand for. He had thought that I was then twenty-six and could hardly restrain himself when I told him I was only nineteen; for obviously he had some programme in his mind for me and seven years more to work with would make a difference. He placed the allurements of Oxford before me, assuring me that I could easily

¹ "Alma Mater" Anthology, 1883-1919," vii, 193.

make "pots of money," and filling my imagination with the glories of the life there.

In my ten Aberdeen years after that, I made many friends and their names remain sacred to me; but the day with James Murdoch stands alone. He, I think, enjoyed it as much as I did, and perhaps that is the meaning of the warm opening of the letter I quote below. Of Murdoch I could believe anything that was generous and adventurous: "still nursing the unconquerable hope." I can well believe what a second-hand bookseller in the New Market once told me of him that, in his young days, he would walk in the sixteen miles from Stonehaven for a new book and walk back again. He swept many things in front of him at the University and he excited jealousies as well as rivalries, and sometimes—as usual—there was something ungenerous in the remarks made of him. But his conquering quality was undoubted, and those that knew him as we of our Senior Class did, rejoiced in his presence and talk. He had his criticism of the "Aberdeen method" of working at the classics by retail, and preferred the Oxford way: he advised us to master a cardinal book intensively and then soak ourselves in all that belonged to it until our minds were saturated. He had a prodigious memory, as the article in the *REVIEW* tells; but he had method too, and he never showed impatience in his teaching, but only warmth and friendliness and enthusiasm.

When he went, classics became less a pleasure than a duty, and, by and by, other things came up over them and their sown seeds were forgotten. In due time the trees grew and blossomed and they will shade and colour our lives to the end.

These vague touches may excuse my wish to produce some extracts from two letters I had from Murdoch. These and mine to him explain themselves. Naturally, as they were not meant to be published, I take only a few extracts; but friendship may justify this liberty both with his and with mine.

(1) (*To James Murdoch.*)

EDINBURGH, 10 August, 1911.

MY DEAR MURDOCH,

I cannot tell you how surprised and delighted I was, a short time ago, to receive the first volume of your "History of Japan". When I saw the parcel on my table, I could not think who there was in that quarter of the world that knew me or would be in the least likely to think of me. I speculated and speculated, but without result. I knew neither publishers nor authors in the East, and I could hardly imagine that anything but a book

connected with something medical would ever come my way. So I had to solve the problem by cutting the strings and unwrapping the volume.

I am afraid, that, if I detailed all the rush of memories that your name evoked, I should have to send you a volume nearly as large as your own. Since we saw each other last, somewhere about 1880, we have never once come into touch. Two or three times, I have heard second-hand rumours of your doings, of your adventures in literature and political construction; but I knew nothing definite. All the more is it a delight to find that your splendid faculties have blossomed and come to fruit in such an atmosphere. History, as you may possibly remember, had less interest always for me than philosophy; but now I shall read the "History of Japan" with a double interest—the interest that every thinking Westerner feels in a great civilization, the interest that I have in the personality of the writer. Let me thank you whole-heartedly.

May I now hope that I shall hear a little more of you and your doings? I shall only be too delighted to read anything you send, whether it be a letter or a research. I remember as if it were yesterday your prelections on Sanskrit, in the Old Square Tower in King's College. I remember, too, many a day of depression and disappointment on my part that I had so little energy to give to the entrancing line of study that you opened up to us. For the first, almost the only time in my life, I was roused to an interest not in the classical civilizations only, but in the Eastern literatures too. But we did not all have your rush of great impulses and your untiring re-creation of interests. There were examinations to pass. I cannot even forget that the only "nth" prize I ever got in Greek was in the "provec." that you had charge of. That was, no doubt, because the wealth of your teaching flowed over the boundaries of the Second Aorist and fertilized the squares even of Geddes's Greek verb. A man that could make these broken pieces once more organic, could grow wheat from an Egyptian mummy. That is the kind of feeling I have about you to-day, after thirty-one years.

It would take too long even to hint at the progress of events through that whole generation of years; but I am sending you some papers that will prove that I have not been idle. If I have gone away from the literary studies, I have not forgotten philosophy, nor have I ceased to believe that the literary studies have their fruitful uses in the practice of life.

Nearly all the old men are dead. Bain, Black, Geddes, Pirie (father and son), Fuller, Fyfe, and some even of their successors—Minto, Adamson. Niven is the only Professor still living that was living in our day. Leask—I remember well the day that you introduced that picturesque figure to our class and told us how he suggested the Greek for a phrase that puzzled all of us. Many times I have seen him and talked with him in these thirty years; he has the old touch, and can bring out the pathetic chords of the past; but it is two years since I have even seen him. He is still in Aberdeen, and, however long he remains there, he will never cease to be interesting.

Then I gave him a few passing notes of some class-fellows—some living, some dead, but all keeping their place in our Valhalla of unfading youth. One was a mathematician, who could produce Greek lines with the best. One was both mathematician and classic, who reached a very high place in the Indian Civil Service and came home in 1910

to die at forty-six. Another is a prosperous barrister in England, whom I have seen only once in the thirty-seven years since we parted : a charming and chivalrous friend. Another, also a mathematician and classic, is a Chief Inspector of Schools ; yet another is a publisher ; another, a distinguished teacher of modern languages. But the best classic in our class and one of the best that passed through King's in twenty years had been drowned in the Rhine in his first year at Oxford. At the very moment when he died, I was reading a long letter from him. When he went, Magdalen lost a fine scholar and I, another friend. Before he left Aberdeen for Oxford, he gave me the first edition of Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," the copy he had received, with inscription, from his tutor at Magdalen. He also left me a beautiful vellum-bound "Horace," and when, as I sometimes do, I look within the leaves, I hear William Cameron's gentle voice murmuring Latin or Greek or Gaelic as the whimsical fancy took him. In his letters from Oxford he poured out all the three languages indifferently. One night in our lodgings up Rosemount way, he said very simply : "Well, if the first nine hundred lines of the Agamemnon are lost, I can replace them." The night before his Greek Composition scholarship paper at Oxford, he ran through the whole "Republic" and next morning he could write Greek better than English. He had a wonderful memory and an exceptional language gift ; but he had not the proud poise that distinguished Murdoch or the outlook in action that guided him over the Eastern world.

Then I gave, in unromantic outline, my own little history so far as it would interest Murdoch. And now I must quote a few sentences that will explain Murdoch's reply :—

The King's Government has to be carried on, and I find every corner of Scotland has something exceptionally interesting in Poor Law or in Public Health, or in Education, or in some other illimitable field of ideas. For I have never forgotten to look beyond the surface to the idea. Perhaps that is the primary reason why I am finding every department of life and administration full of new interests, bursting into flower with never-ending beauty.

But I must not become dithyrambic. If I do, yours is the blame. It was always a regret, the unending regret of the Celt, that I never saw as much of you as I wanted and had no chance to absorb more from your stores of impression. It is, therefore, the pent up and broken desires of thirty years that are now speaking to him that was "sometime Assistant Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University" [as he described himself on the title-page]. If I have lost all, absolutely all, the Sanskrit and very nearly all the Greek words I then knew or, in the years following, learned, I have never lost anything of the classic spirit you did so much to create in us. Life would be worth little to-

day but for the little I learned in the four years at King's. It keeps all the rest fresh and living.

This is a long letter—mostly personal. Let me have something from you. By that time, I shall have read your book and shall be looking for more.

Here is a problem for you :—Have you ever found in the East, or anywhere else, a whole civilization that lived to have a history and that man could live by, that yet did not contain any belief in a monotheistic metaphysics, or in ancestor worship, or in any other of the innumerable projections of the human mind? Have you found a civilization that took as its basis the fact without after-thought—the unromanticized and unexplained reality of life, looking to the darkness behind and to the darkness in front, without any mythical tradition for the past or any mythical creation for the future?

I look in vain for any such society; but I seem to find individuals here and there capable of the necessarily suspended judgment without becoming incapable of passionate action. You can see I prefer the Stoics before everything.

But I must end this long story and thank you once more for a gift as rich in memories as it is gracious in fact.

(2) (*From James Murdoch.*)

1145 YOSKENO MURA,
KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN, 5 August, 1911.

[He had been struck with some initials in some magazine “and wished badly to find who —— was”.]

Am I wrong (he continued) in my conviction that he was —— in my Provenc. Greek Class of 1880-81?

At all events, I at once took the liberty of ordering a copy of one of my own bits o' Buikies to be forwarded to you, on that supposition.

I am publishing this “History of Japan” at my own expense, really, and for a man in the condition of the proverbial church mouse, that is “a gey teach job.”

I am especially anxious that libraries should get to know the existence of the “Buikies.” If you could do anything to bring them still more before the public, I should be deeply grateful to you. The London agent is Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

If you have leisure to write, a scrape of the pen would be greatly appreciated by your old friend,

JAS. MURDOCH.

(3) (*To James Murdoch.*)

EDINBURGH, 24 August, 1911.

MY DEAR MURDOCH,

The enclosed letter, as you will see, was written a fortnight ago. I need not alter a word of it. The only part of it that is not true is about my promise to read the book before I received a letter from you. The letter has come before I have had any time to do more than look through your crowded pages.

Do I need to repeat my delight at hearing from you again? I shall certainly do what I can to let your work be known. [I did; but without any success so far as I know, for I was out of touch with all that world.]

I feel perfectly ashamed to think that splendid work like this should have to be done under such an enormous handicap. But I trust you will get full recognition before it is too late to bring you any satisfaction.

The delay in sending this letter has been due partly to the hot weather here—which makes everybody lazy—and partly to the delay in getting some leather-bound copies of the small book I am sending you.

It is a marvel to think that your letter, written on the 5th of August, came here on the morning of the 24th. The world is shrinking rapidly. It even tempts one to think that you might turn up here any day, or I, there.

Anyhow, now that we have got into touch again, we must not get out of it.

(4) (*From James Murdoch.*)

II45 YOSKENO MURA,
KAGOSHIMA, 20 September, 1911.

MY DEAR MACKENZIE,

Man! But your letter *has been* a surprise and delight to me—a delight passing words to express! The matter of it is of surpassing interest to me—all the details you have given I have gone over and over again; and I fancy I've about got the whole of your nine or ten pages by heart.

But it's the *manner* of it that I love to think over. Teaching in the Old Square Tower was really worth doing after all, if it contributed even ever so little to forming the disposition of mind which is at the bottom of the letter you sent me. It's a whiff of a moral and intellectual atmosphere that is sadly to seek generally in the work-a-day world of material interests to whose colour even the most enthusiastic of youthful idealists often gets subdued. (I'm afraid the figures are a bit mixed; but you'll understand the general drift of my meaning, I'm sure.)

Your problem I've been keenly attending to for years; and my experiences as regards it exactly square with your own. From the "Buikie" I sent you, you will discover, I think, that my views of life generally are mostly also in accord with your own. A man's true distinction comes not from what he gets out of society, but from what he willingly gives to society: above all his services towards increasing the possibilities of the expansion and elevation of the individual mind are to be reckoned in any final estimate of him. What was his moral (and of course intellectual) ideal; how far did he come up to or fall short of it, and for what reasons? *What did he take for granted?* What were his axioms and postulates? What his outlook on life, and what his scheme of the universe, if he ever got so far as to have one? But all that, I fancy, you'll precious soon sniff out for yourself, once you tackle my amorphous and style-less writings.

Now, a few words about "myself," since I saw you last.

1881-1888 in Australia. Pupils all right, but "grown-ups" too materialistic to please me. I at last felt I needed a change and a rest, for the work was overpoweringly hard, and it left little time for study. 1888-1893 teaching History in a Japanese college. Lots of outside work then pressed upon me but I turned it all away to get time for study. Then in 1893 a visit to Paraguay to organize schools for New Australia there. That venture soon came to an end—human nature not being sufficiently near perfection. 1894 in the British Museum for five months; then back to teach English in Japan. Off and on at that job till 1908, when the Japanese

Government found it had no further need for me, and paid me off with four months' screw.

Three things have handicapped me physically somewhat seriously. Scarlet fever in Aberdeen in 1879; malaria in Java in 1888, a touch o' the sun in Paraguay in 1893. Sometimes for years at a stretch I could produce nothing, tho' strange to say I could always read, "research" and absorb. But withal generally as cheery as the proverbial grig; for an Aberdeen Scot can always hope to worry through somehow. I here have a small citron plantation under way, and it will begin to bring in something next year, *I hope*. All my funds I've spent on the History; but I make living expenses by scribbling for a local paper about five days every month. I've plenty of time for scientific and historical work, and that is *the* great consideration of course. As I mentioned, the great difficulty is to get my "wee bit buikies" brought to the notice of the reading public at home.

[At this point he suggested some ways of getting the Western public interested in his work. Nothing much, I fear, could have come of his suggestions; but it is a great satisfaction to read in the REVIEW that his fine mastery of Eastern tongues came to the knowledge of the right people and that he ultimately found scope for his apostolic scholarship.]

Man alive! If you *could* pop up here, it would make the "foreign hermit" of Kagoshima a score of years younger! I live in a sort of stable—a clean one—but I could "fix" you up all right. A Stoic is the right man for this latitude! Pure air, and the scenery! As good as the Bay of Naples. Man alive! if you only *did* come!

A warm hand-grip,

Ever yours,

JAS. MURDOCH.

P.S.—Carcass rotten and eyes permanently on strike.

As I read over these letters again, I understand still less why I failed to answer his second. But the feeling is partly due to an illusion of memory, for it is easy to forget how much more there was to do in the imperative seven years that started for me in 1911. But I am profoundly glad to have had this one flash of recognition from my old friend and to have been able to flash back to him one word of greeting. I shall never walk or talk with him again and no one can fill his place in my memory; but it is a joy to have known him and to know also that, through the forty years, he lived on the plane of high imaginative achievement and, at the end, he was still leading new minds into new worlds of action and of thought.

W. LESLIE MACKENZIE.

New Universities Bill.



THE Government, acting on the instigation of the University Courts of the four Scottish Universities, has introduced into Parliament a small bill of three clauses extending the powers of the University Courts to make ordinances, and, in particular, enabling them to make ordinances for the following purposes: (1) To impose an age limit on the tenure of office of any Principal or Professor; (2) To institute new pension systems for Principals or Professors, in addition to or instead of any existing system; (3) To provide for the admission of Lecturers or Readers to the *Senatus Academicus*. The subject of a Universities Bill has been under the consideration and discussion of the Courts and General Councils for some time past, but agreement on details had not been reached, the General Councils as a rule (that of Aberdeen University notably) favouring wider and more advanced reforms than the Courts were disposed to sanction. Mr. Munro, the Secretary for Scotland, notified some time ago that he was unwilling to introduce a bill which would involve much discussion in Parliament, but indicated his readiness to push forward a measure which might be regarded as an "agreed" measure. Hence the bill now before Parliament, which is purely an enabling measure, conferring powers of reform which all agree are necessary. How far these powers shall be exercised by each or all of the Universities will be determined by Ordinance.

The essential clauses of the bill are in the following terms:—

- 1.—The powers conferred upon the University Courts of the Scottish Universities by section twenty-one of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (which confers power on these courts to make, alter, or revoke ordinances) shall include power, subject to the provisions of that section, to make and to alter or revoke such ordinances as they think fit—

(1) Ordaining that, notwithstanding the terms of any statute, charter, deed, or instrument, and notwithstanding any custom, the tenure of office of any Principal or Professor shall be subject to limitations in respect of age prescribed by the Ordinance: Provided that in the case of any principalship or professorship, the nomination or appointment whereto is reserved to or exercised by the Crown, the consent of His Majesty to any such limitation of the tenure thereof shall have been signified by the Secretary for Scotland: and provided also that no Ordinance prescribing such limitation shall apply to any Principal or Professor holding office at the date of the approval of the Ordinance by His Majesty in Council unless such Principal or Professor shall have consented to such application, or is, by the terms of his appointment, subject to such limitation;

(2) Instituting or adopting a system or systems of pensions or superannuation allowances for Principals or Professors in supplement to, or in substitution for, any existing system of pensions instituted by Ordinance or otherwise : Provided that no Ordinance instituting or adopting any such system or systems shall apply to any Principal or Professor holding office at the date of the approval of the Ordinance by his Majesty in Council unless such Principal or Professor shall have consented to such application.

Any system or systems so instituted or adopted may provide that, in reckoning the period of service of a Principal or Professor, the period (if any) during which he may have held any other office of Principal or Professor in the same or in any other University, whether in Scotland or elsewhere, shall be taken into account ;

(3) Providing for the admission of University Lecturers or Readers as members of the Senatus Academicus, subject to such conditions as to qualifications, number, mode of appointment, and tenure as may be prescribed in the Ordinance.

- 2.—A Lecturer or Reader appointed by the University Court of a Scottish University who has held the office of Lecturer or Reader therein for one year shall thenceforward, during his tenure of that office, be a member of the General Council of that University, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member of Council although his name is not entered in the register of the Council ; Provided that nothing in this section shall entitle any person to be registered or to vote as a Parliamentary elector.

Lord Stanmore moved the second reading of the bill in the House of Lords on 18 May. He outlined the provisions of the measure, and, referring to the clause providing for the admission of Lecturers and Readers to the General Council during their tenure of office, said it frequently happened that graduates of other Universities occupied the position of Lecturers. At present they were not entitled to the rights of members of the Council of the University in which they were serving. This was recognized to be a defect, and the bill proposed to remove it. The bill, his lordship added, had been carefully considered by the governing and consultative bodies concerned, and the proposals which it contained were put forward with the approval of all the Universities. The bill threw no burden on the Exchequer.

Viscount Haldane said he had looked into the bill, and it was a very valuable one. It was a necessary adjunct to the Act of 1889.

The bill was read a second time. It is now before the House of Commons.

The Raban Tercentenary.



THE month of June, 1622, witnessed the arrival in Aberdeen of Edward Raban, the first person to set up a printing press in the city and so to inaugurate an industry which has flourished ever since. Thanks are due the Aberdeen Master Printers' Guild for its recent commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the double event, and specially for perpetuating Raban's name and fame by placing a bronze tablet to his memory in the Drum's Aisle of St. Nicholas Church. The inscription on the tablet is so succinct and withal so comprehensive as to warrant reproduction :—

To perpetuate the memory of

EDWARD RABAN

MASTER PRINTER

THE FIRST IN ABERDEEN

Printer to the City and both

Universities of Aberdeen

from 1622, when he set up his Press
in the Castlegate at the Sign of the
Town's Arms, until 9 January 1650,
who died in December 1658, and
was buried near the West Wall of
the Churchyard of St Nicholas.

THIS TABLET WAS PLACED HERE

BY THE GUILD OF MASTER PRINTERS

in Aberdeen · A · D · MCMXXII ·

Raban, though born in England, was the son of German parents; and Mr. James F. Kellas Johnstone conjectures that the English Rabans were possibly connected with a German family of printers at Frankfort, who invariably spell the name Raben. The future "Caxton of Aberdeen," as Joseph Robertson terms him in his "Book of Bon-Accord," had a roving career before settling down in "the Northern city cold." He served as a volunteer in the Dutch wars from 1600 till about 1610, subsequently travelled through Germany, and apparently acquired his knowledge of printing at Leyden. He set up in business in Edinburgh, and in 1620 removed to St. Andrews, where he was appointed printer to the town and the University. Two years later he came to Aberdeen—apparently on the joint invitation or suggestion of the town and the Universities. There is a good deal of uncertainty on the point, however. The person who most actively interested himself in the matter on

the part of the town seems to have been Sir Paul Menzies, who subsequently became Provost. The active agent on behalf of the Universities was undoubtedly Bishop Patrick Forbes of Corse, Chancellor of King's College and University. Principal Sir George Adam Smith—whom the Master Printers' Guild very considerably and appropriately selected to unveil the memorial tablet—claimed the chief credit for Bishop Forbes, whom he described as "the great Bishop of his day and the second greatest Chancellor the University and King's College ever had." To Patrick Forbes, he said, had been very safely ascribed a great—if not the greatest—part in the introduction to Aberdeen of the first printer; and he quoted from one of the Bishop's contemporaries:—

"Our Bishop, when he perceived the printing press to be a nursery of the library, fetched hither as if from heaven the art of printing, an art divine and worthy the brain of Jupiter (which never before had greeted the forests of Caledonia and the Grampian Mountains); and by this privilege our Academy is exalted above all others in the country. For not only are books issued here useful to all scholars, but also those which, while they have talent, are a distinction to our schools and their rectors, and that in a splendour of type which can bear the light of the most illustrious regions."

Of Raban's merits as a printer and of the works issued from his press—of their importance and value in connection with the bibliography of Aberdeen—there is no occasion here to speak; these are matters of settled literary history. It is of interest to note, however, the important additions to the Raban bibliography which Mr. Kellas Johnstone announced in the paper on "Edward Raban, Laird of Letters, the first in Aberdeen" (as Raban quaintly described himself) which he read at the commemorative dinner on the evening preceding the unveiling of the memorial. They include a satirical poem of 500 lines, "The Packman's Pater Noster," a controversial dialogue between a packman and a Roman priest; a Broadside Proclamation of 13 June, 1646, which illustrates the distracted and unhappy condition of the country as described by John Spalding; and a hitherto unknown broadside printed by Raban at St. Andrews. It is more to our purpose to quote further from the speech of Principal Sir George Adam Smith. After referring to the dimness of the figures visible on the scene of Raban's arrival in Aberdeen, the Principal continued:—

"But if the individual figures on that stage were dim, how clearly had this commemoration revealed the spirit which moved them and their energies! There was evident to us, for instance, that to which he alluded the previous night—the happy co-operation between the City and the University which had almost constantly prevailed over the four centuries of their common history—that happy co-operation in promoting the intellectual and spiritual interests of the community. Another characteristic of Aberdeen had been recalled by that tercentenary of the coming of the Englishman Raban. The previous day Sir Arthur Keith spoke of Aberdeen's export of brains—educated and trained brains—to all parts of the world. But equally characteristic of the City and the University had been their enterprise in the import of brains—the welcome and the hospitality they had given with admirable discrimination and foresight to profitable artists and craftsmen, scholars and preachers, from the south. Elphinstone himself was an example; Boece, the first Principal of King's, and his brother were two more; Raban another; and so on, now and then, till recent times when, to name only the dead, there had been

Lawrence Brown, Sir John Struthers, William Milligan, and John Dove Wilson.

"Mr. Kellas Johnstone had kindly shown him the broadsheet printed by Raban in Aberdeen on 13 June, 1646, which he read—an ancient proclamation in connection with the war. It was not a foreign war, but a civil war, reminding them that their country of Scotland was torn by passions—political and religious—as grievous as those which now distracted the sister country, Ireland, from which they all prayed that the latter country might have issue as prosperous and as peaceful as their own had been.

"But while the education, which such commemorations as that gave to them all, was historical, their chief value lay in their power of ennobling and inspiring the routine of their common life, along whatever branch of it they had been called to labour. Every one of them had a more or less commonplace routine of work to follow, which sometimes they called drudgery. There was not one of these many callings but had a noble heritage of memories behind it. The saints and heroes were at the start of them all, and it was one of the great inspirations of commemorations such as that, that they carried them back to the power of the individual, to the power of the single genius or intellect or character, to whose foresight and energy their beginnings were due."

The University Library, it may be noted, contains sixty-five examples of Raban's work, twelve of these being believed to be unique. The following greeting was sent by the University Library Committee:—

"The Aberdeen University Library Committee desires to convey to the promoters of the celebration in honour of the Tercentenary of Edward Raban, its warm appreciation of the pious intention so admirably carried out.

"The University Library wishes to associate itself with the general expressions of gratitude to this distinguished printer, without whom University influence in the early seventeenth century would have been much more restricted than it was, and University education considerably retarded.

"Raban was brought to Aberdeen in 1622 by the joint action of the Town and the two Universities which it then contained, and for the most of his lifetime there he was responsible for all the academic printing. The University Library has a larger and finer collection of works issued by him than is to be found elsewhere, and is always endeavouring to add to the number.

"The Library Committee believes that in honouring the memory of such a predecessor, the Master Printers of Aberdeen are worthily maintaining their high traditions, and it offers sincere congratulations on their success."

The Memorial Tablet is the work of Dr. William Kelly, A.R.S.A.

Reviews.

RECENT THEISTIC DISCUSSION, the Twentieth Series of Croall Lectures. By William L. Davidson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Aberdeen. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1921. Pp. xi + 240.

FOR its size this volume is marvellously full, and though it deals so largely in exposition of the views of others it is rich in original criticism and statement of truth; while the simplicity and clearness of style, for which Professor Davidson is noted, renders his treatment even of the more abstract or obscure departments of his subject a pleasure to read.

If these lectures did no other service, the student of theology or philosophy—and indeed any man of intelligence—would be warmly grateful to them for their comprehensive and discriminating review of the Gifford Lectures from the beginning to the year 1919. It was a happy thought to plan such a review, for the Gifford Lectures are already a formidable pile and their contents cover many fields of metaphysics, ethics, history and science. Here we have a clear summary of the essential arguments of all, with relevant and acute criticisms of many of them. In Lectures II-V on "Biology an Aid to Theism," "Reflective Common-Sense," "God as Revealed in Man and in Nature, and the Philosophical Function of Faith," and "The Principle of Value and the Idea of God," the views of Dr. Driesch, Arthur James Balfour, and Professors Campbell Fraser and Pringle-Pattison respectively are analysed and criticized; while in Lecture VII on "Natural Theology and Schools of Thought," which was not delivered, the whole four-fold series of the Gifford Lectures is concisely but adequately summarized in a most useful and instructive manner—the groups being those on the Origin of the Idea of God and Growth of Religious Beliefs (Anthropology, Mythology, etc.), Philosophical Development of Religion, Philosophy and Ultimate Reality, Philosophy and Theism, with various sub-divisions.

Still more valuable than such clear exposition are Professor Davidson's criticisms. These are always sober, fair, and in the case of views from which he differs generous, while frank, straight, and strong in stating their defects; as for instance in his treatment of writers so different as Edward Caird and other Hegelians, Pringle-Pattison (though only in some respects), Bosanquet, Bradley, the radical empiricists, Wells and other sophists of a finite God, with their refuge in supplementing Him by a super-god. The fairness, the common-sense, the logic, and the justice done to experience, which characterize these reviews, are worthy of the best traditions of Scottish Philosophy. Happy characterizations occur, for example Max Muller's "adroit manipulation" of his materials; the "debased usage" of the term Theosophy; Dr. Caird's philosophy is "too clean-cut as William James would put it to be adequate to the richness and fulness of content of the Christian faith"; God is "the

Unifier rather than the unity of existence"; the conclusion in Lecture I—after a description of elements common to all religions, an informing discrimination between the higher and lower forms of worship, and an estimate of the factors, chiefly ethical, which account for the difference—that

this is the inner nature of the religious experience, a sense of being at one with the Highest and consequent joy and bliss even in the midst of "a divine discount." Such experience, in its higher forms, is sensitive to everything that disturbs the harmony. Hence the meaning to the religious man of conscience—of conviction of sin and sorrow for it, of self-humiliation and of the cry for conversion. But, in these higher forms, it is not the idea of placating God that is operative, but that of union and intimate communion with Him.

Or take this observation in Lecture VI, "Theistic Advance and A Retrogression," in reference to certain theories of the Absolute:

We can hardly avoid thinking of the Absolute as a sort of huge steam-engine, which, for its efficiency, needs constant re-stoking. This obviously cannot express the real nature of the ultimate creative source of life and being or do justice to the creative and self-determining power that we feel is characteristic of the finite centre of active consciousness . . . that we designate the Self.

Or take the sound suggestion as to the proper use respectively of the terms God and the Absolute, or the equally sound remarks on "the keenness at the present moment of the appreciation of God as *Redeemer* of the World" (both on p. 153), and on the idea of the Incarnation by which "only is due regard paid to man's living experience of the world of Nature and to his knowledge of his own needs and heart" (p. 155); or the fine utterance (pp. 161-2).

Although evil must ever remain a problem to us, the conception of the world as a process and not a completed thing . . . and recognition of the fact that goodness has to be won by man and cannot be thrust upon him even from on high—these considerations turn the edge of the difficulty, and change despair into hopefulness. The spirit of the conqueror, invigorating and cheering—the spirit of the free man working towards victory—lays hold of us, as one stubborn, strenuous resistance of evil tends to make evil disappear, and to further the advent of better things.

Such extracts from Lectures I and VI, and others which we could have made both from these and the other Lectures had space permitted—on such subjects as The Trinity, Atonement, and various religious experiences and aspirations—will show that we have in this volume, in addition to the historical and critical values which we have already indicated, the fruits of a long and a deep personal experience of the spiritual values included within its scope. After careful and, for ourselves, very profitable readings of it, we cannot give it higher praise than to wish its coming into the hands not only of all students, whether of theology, philosophy or science, but of every intelligent person with an interest in the spiritual issues of life; and this as we have tried to show both because of its instructional and historical value, its example of a criticism at once frank and fair and its power to inspire because it is the work of a thinker, both devout and logical, speaking out of his own experience of life and worship. It raises the pious wish that we of this community oftener heard Professor Davidson on these high themes, addressing us upon the faith, rational and practical, which we owe to God and upon our duties to our fellow-men.

A COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ON INORGANIC AND THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.
By J. W. Mellor, D.Sc. Vol. I. Pp. xvi + 1065. Vol. II. Pp.
viii + 894. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1922. £3 3s. net each
volume.

OF the various more or less comprehensive and exhaustive treatises on Inorganic Chemistry which had been published in various countries before the war, two, both in German, had been given positions of outstanding importance. The fact that the most esteemed reference books were published in the German language, although a number of the contributors to these composite works were of a different nationality, tended to an over-exaggeration of the importance of German chemistry. It was therefore felt by a number of British chemists that an effort should be made to furnish the chemists of English-speaking countries with comprehensive chemical compendia in the English language; and, a few years ago, committees were formed to that end. Among the works intended to be undertaken, a comprehensive treatise on Inorganic Chemistry was included. The difficulty, however, of reconciling divergent views and of obtaining the financial guarantees which were considered to be necessary, rendered the scheme abortive; but what a Committee and a federation of chemical societies failed to do, a single person has succeeded in doing, and through the splendid enterprise of Messrs. Longmans and the ability and energy of Dr. Mellor, chemists are now being put in possession of a treatise on Inorganic Chemistry, in the English language, which will undoubtedly take a leading place among similar works of reference.

In this treatise, Inorganic Chemistry is treated from the standpoint of Physical Chemistry. The first volume of the work is mainly introductory, and the general principles of physical chemistry—theory of solutions, phase rule, thermochemistry and thermodynamics, kinetic theory, etc.—are discussed. A discussion of atomic structure is promised for the third volume as a sequel to the radio-active elements. Hydrogen and oxygen are also discussed in the first volume, while the second volume is occupied with the halogens and the alkali metals. The other elements are to be treated in subsequent volumes and will appear mainly in the order of the periodic law. The author, however, emphasizes his view that the appearance of order imparted by the periodic law is superficial and illusory, and that it has the tendency to make teachers over-emphasize unimportant and remote analogies and to under-estimate important and crucial differences. With the author's view regarding the value of the periodic law as a guide in the order of treatment of the subject-matter of inorganic chemistry, the reviewer is largely in agreement, provided one is dealing with a *text-book* where the logical and clear development of the subject, the passing from the known to the unknown, is of primary importance. In the case of a work of reference, however, such as the work under review, the important matter is to adopt such order of treatment or method of arrangement as will render the searching out of the facts most easy. For this reason the arrangement adopted by the author does not seem to possess any special advantages over that based on the periodic law.

With regard to the handling of the material by the author nothing but praise can be given. With a comprehensiveness and completeness which one would almost have thought beyond the power of a single individual to achieve, the facts of inorganic chemistry are displayed and original authorities quoted; and the very exhaustive bibliographies which come at the end of each section

constitute one of the most valuable features of the work. The historical and general sections dealing with the occurrence or production of elements and compounds, e.g. the history of the alkali metals and the account of the sources and production of potash, the occurrence and production of soda, etc., are well written and supported by ample references to the special literature. So far as the reviewer has been able to apply a test, inaccuracies and misprints are, for a work of this size, remarkably few in number; a fact which testifies to the care both of the author and of the proof readers.

Although only the first two volumes have appeared, one can already judge of the high value and usefulness of this most important reference work on inorganic chemistry, and if the further four or five volumes which are promised to complete the work maintain the high standard of the opening volumes, this treatise will take a foremost place among chemical compendia.

ALEX. FINDLAY.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE SEA-SHORE. By F. W. Flattely and C. L. Walton, M.Sc., with an Introduction by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D.
London: Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd., 1922. Pp. xvi + 336. 16s. net.

IN the no-man's land which skirts the territories of the earth, "Where earth lies exhausted, as powerless to strive with the sea," there has been waged from time immemorial a struggle as strenuous and almost as ancient as the contest of the elements themselves. But the struggle must be regarded less as a pitched battle between animate and inanimate than as a determination of life to assert itself, and to find, even in the most adverse conditions, means of development and progress. Here, where the rude shock of breakers is compensated by the greater quantity of life-supporting oxygen which they engulf, the first spark of life is generally thought to have been kindled, and the unquenchable spark has spread until the shore, with all its difficulties and dangers, has become perhaps the most densely inhabited of all the areas of the earth.

It is little wonder, then, as Professor J. Arthur Thomson remarks in his short introduction, that the animals of the sea-shore have had many historians; for there is a fascination in the study of these creatures, so easily accessible to study, which have come through many tribulations and bear the imprints of their struggles in the structures of their bodies and in the manifold adaptations of habits by which they have conquered. But where once zoologists were content with description and identification, they now recall that, after all, their science is a science of living things, and demand that, since structure is for use, they shall be given a new array of facts which will bring into closer significance the relationship between animal form and animal function.

This the authors of the present work have set out to do, and their aim distinguishes the book from earlier histories of the shore, in which the identification of species has generally had a predominant place. And they have succeeded well in their aim, for no other book gives so detailed and consistent a view of the peculiar conditions of shore-life, and of the many adaptations of structure and habit which have been evolved to meet these conditions, and have succeeded in overcoming them.

Two methods of investigation are available for such a study as that which the authors had in mind: the first, a detailed and close analysis of the natural

agencies at work and of the accommodations in animal life by which these have been met; the second, which has not yet been attempted, a minute survey, carried on throughout a year, of the interrelations of the population of a strictly conscribed area of the shore, say a shore pool. The first method, which the authors have adopted, offers a substantial groundwork for the second; it is essentially a method of analysis, while the second is synthetic, and would afford a basis for a true ecology of the shore.

In pursuing their method of analysis Messrs. Flattely and Walton discuss in fine detail, as a necessary preliminary to an understanding of the animal problem, the broad characteristics of animal associations, the physical influences at work on the shore, and the general associations into which shore animals and plants naturally fall. In a valuable chapter in which they deal with the special problems of shore life they more closely approach the immediate problem, and give a vivid account of the dangers and the difficulties which shore-creatures have been compelled to circumvent in order to survive. The remaining and greater part of the book takes up in turn the structures and habits which the inhabitants of the shore have evolved or adopted in the struggle for existence, first against their co-dwellers which seek the same food or the same foothold, and second against the inanimate forces of nature. There are highly specialized methods of attack and defence, the extraordinary device of casting off a limb that the life may be saved, and the more marvellous regrowing of a new member to replace the lost one; and there is the widespread system of co-operation between organisms of very different kinds and habits. Such are discussed in detail with a wealth of illustrative examples, and with copious references, especially to recent literature. These chapters are succeeded by a series in which the physiological adaptations of shore-creatures are analysed; and here, in particular, in treating of movement, feeding, respiration, nervous organization, reproduction and growth, the authors have seized the opportunity of bringing into close relation the essential connection between life-function and environment. Nothing could be more marvellous than some of the adaptations here described. Take the case of the tiny ciliated Planarian worm, *Convoluta roscoffensis*, a creature of simple organization. In response to light, it rises to the surface of the sand, as the tide retires, in such numbers as to form large green patches; but when the first waves of the flood tide lap the seaward edge of a patch, the worms retire again for safety beneath the surface. Now it so happens that in summer time at Roscoff low spring tides fall at midday and midnight, and during the nocturnal low tide, *Convoluta*, in the absence of light, is no longer compelled to come to the surface. But "it is precisely at this period, when the worms are able to remain below the sand for the longest possible time, viz. eighteen hours at a stretch, that egg-laying, as observed at Roscoff, reaches its maximum!" If any adaptation of habit could be more wonderful than this, it is the extraordinary timing of the tides which has evolved in the egg-laying habits of that small Californian fish the "Grunion"; but we must leave readers to follow that marvellous tale for themselves (p. 250).

Sometimes, it seems to us, the authors are inclined to put the cart before the horse; they state that sea-water is an ideal chemical medium for life (p. 21), but is it not that life has made the most of sea-water? Sometimes pressure of space has caused the omission of little illustrations which we would have welcomed: the account of the migration of shore animals (p. 173) might well have included a reference to those strange, lengthy journeyings of crabs—say,

from Northumberland to the Firth of Forth and Kincardineshire—which seem to involve more than the simpler off-shore and in-shore annual movements; or the “greatest amount of specialization” in the water-conducting antennæ of *Corystes* might have been paralleled with the exactly similar adaptation in the antennules of the Indian mole-crab, *Albunea*, a case all the more interesting because it illustrates to perfection the exactitude of similarity in adaptation called forth by identical demands of environment.

The book concludes with a short account of the economic aspects of shore life, a subject of special interest in a country with so extensive a seaboard as Scotland has. It is worth remembering in this connection that during the severe famines which visited Scotland in the eighteenth century, considerable numbers of the poverty-stricken populace of the northern counties were able to survive only by returning to the shell-fish diet of their prehistoric ancestors.

The authors, who make generous acknowledgment of help received from the Natural History Department of the University of Aberdeen, are to be congratulated upon their knowledge of the sea-shore and their acquaintance with vast stores of information which have contributed to a volume invaluable to every serious student of shore-life and of the adaptations of life in general.

JAMES RITCHIE.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE ENVIRONMENT. By J. E. Adamson, D.Lit.,
Director of Education, Transvaal Province. London: Longmans, Green
& Co. Pp. x + 378.

THE sub-title of this interesting volume is “Some Aspects of the Theory of Education as Adjustment.” The adjustment is that of the pupil to his world, in its three orders—nature, society, and the moral world. As an example of the way in which South Africa is facing its educational problems, the work is suggestive of great things, in its breadth of view, its sanity, its humanism. It is not, perhaps, easy to read; the groundwork is modern psychology and philosophy; facts and authorities are marshalled in the search for principles and applications; but, as far as one can judge, Dr. Adamson has a sure touch for the best in psychology, philosophy, and literature alike.

The Introduction discusses the psychological basis of “adjustment”; the guides here are Dewey, Ward, Stout, and McDougall, all of whom recognize individuality as the key to life and development, and activity, self-expression, self-realization, as the only means by which the individual does maintain himself and grow. With such a standpoint, it follows that the child in its education is not being *moulded* by the environment (which includes the teacher), so much as selecting from the environment that which is adapted to its needs, and, where possible, moulding the environment into adjustment to its needs. This process is less marked in the first order of world (nature), but becomes more and more prominent as we pass to the second and third. Towards nature, the main attitude must be one of exploration; nature is, on the whole, *given* to the individual, something which he must assimilate; the educational subjects corresponding to this stage are nature-study, geography and physiography, and, later, natural science. In discussing the methods, Dr. Adamson rejects both the ideals of accumulated knowledge, and of mental discipline or formal training. The aim is a gradual adjustment, till the pupil is at home in nature, and more and more capable of controlling it for his own and

for humanity's good. This should be made the starting-point, Dr. Adamson argues, of the whole educational process; at the early stages everything else (as arithmetic, reading) should be made secondary to it, and should be taught in relation to it. The details of the methods, like the principles themselves, are everywhere based upon the psychological nature of the child, and are distinctly "modern" in their trend. The teacher's task is to efface himself as much as possible, to make the adjustment of the individual as easy, but above all, as natural and as spontaneous as possible.

Towards the social environment, which is the subject of the Second Book, the attitude must be one of discovery, rather than mere exploration; it is immaterial, spiritual; it is, in a sense, the individual himself, at least it is *in* the individual—his social instincts, desires and impulses; by living with his fellows, he must discover these hidden forces. Dr. Adamson discusses in turn the various strands of this social web—the political, the national, the religious, the economic; the struggle and the sacrifice they involve—sacrifice of the individual, sacrifice also on the part of the social groups themselves (Bosanquet, Kidd). Here also the school, in its history, "civics," and literature lessons, should aid in the adjustment of the pupil to this second and higher world; and again it should do so not merely by giving knowledge, but by exercising, training, in social duties and responsibilities.

So the problem extends, in the third book, to the world of morality, religion, and art; it is the ideal world and the individual's attitude must be one of creation; it is self-realization at its highest, where every act, every thought, is a new thing in the world. According to Dr. Adamson the school has a great part to play in aiding the adjustment of the individual to this third world also. All through one is impressed by the idealism of the work, and by its confidence in the high calling of the school in the life of the nation.

One of the most useful parts is the chapter in the second book on Vocational Adjustment. The question is raised of the different types of Secondary School that are necessary. According to the writer there are three. Common to all are certain subjects, which must be carried on from the primary stages—language and literature; science, including biology; civics, as part of the history and other lessons. Apart from these common subjects, the schools should be, (1) the humanist-type, (2) the nature-type, and (3) the craft and commerce type. The first will lead to the professions—church, law, teaching, administration; the second to medicine and the scientific side of industry; the third to the more definitely practical work of the crafts, industries, factories, farms, etc.; domestic science schools are included here. The proposed curricula follow familiar lines for the first two; for the third, trade schools are suggested, in connection with the various great industries. A scheme is outlined by which the boy at such schools will feel himself in direct touch with life—making goods for sale, sharing in the values received, getting insight into the costs of production, and the distribution of costs and of profits. But the essential feature should be that the social bond is strengthened, the boy led to regard his trade as a profession, bringing benefit to the social group and to humanity as a whole, not merely gain to himself in the shape of wages. So the monotony, even of unskilled work, may be reduced or compensated, and the danger to the race of the unskilled and uninterested worker may be avoided.

It is a thoughtful and stimulating work, raising many questions, and offering at least workable solutions for most of them.

J. L. McINTYRE.

BRITISH HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1782-1901). By G. M. Trevelyan, C.B.E. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xvi + 445. 12s. 6d. net.

THIS book is designed, in its author's words, "to enable the student or general reader to obtain, in the compass of one volume, a picture of change and development during the one hundred and twenty years when things certainly, and probably men and women with them, were undergoing a more rapid change of character than in any previous epoch of our annals . . . to give the sense of continuous growth, to show how economic led to social, and social to political change, how the political events reacted on the economic and social, and how new thoughts and new ideals accompanied or directed the whole complicated process."

The freshness of Mr. Trevelyan's view-point, coupled with the attractiveness of his style, will ensure his book a permanent place upon the shelves of those who seek to understand our modern history. Chapters I and II, sketching England in the eighteenth century, and Chapter IX, outlining the Industrial Revolution, are masterly surveys. The author has obviously made a close study of social and economic problems, and has the gift of presenting his conclusions with lucid terseness, relieved by a delicate sense of humour. But his matter lacks proportion and consistency in selection. One feels that the later portion of the period, from the Mutiny onwards, is hustled: it obtains barely a quarter of the total space. Yet this later period, with its gigantic discoveries and social changes, is surely, from the author's standpoint, at least as important as the earlier half. Similarly in regard to selection, John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham get several pages each, but Darwin is dismissed in two sentences. The profound influence of the doctrine of evolution upon the social, religious, and industrial life of the later nineteenth century is entirely ignored. The huge development of medical research, so closely interacting with private life and local government, is passed by in silence. Indeed the whole progress of modern science is scurvily treated throughout.

Mr. Trevelyan tells us that his book is aimed to treat Britain as "the centre of a great association of peoples, enormously increasing in extent during the period under survey." The sections on colonial expansion are thoroughly well done. But the treatment of foreign affairs is weak. Great events such as those of 1848, 1854-5, 1870, and 1877-8 are dealt with as incidental intrusions upon British history. No attempt is made to sketch out a background of general European development. For example, 1848 marks a critical epoch in European history, when the Peace of Vienna broke up, and the twin avalanches of nationalism and democracy were let loose, year by year to gather added force. Yet 1848 is presented here as an abortive incident, a "turning point at which modern history failed to turn." No indication is given of the radical change that comes over European development thereafter—a change which largely conditioned English history in the latter years of the century. Nor is sufficient emphasis laid on the increasing tenseness of foreign relations after 1871. The forces gathering for the cataclysm of the new age were plainly apparent in 1901, yet no analysis of them is offered. The student seeking in Mr. Trevelyan's book light on the origin of the World War will lay it down disappointed.

There are eight excellent maps, and a well-arranged bibliography, which is one of the best features in the book.

W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

METALLOGRAPHY. By C. H. Desch. Third Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 16s.

THE appearance of a third edition of this book is sufficient evidence of its merit. The earlier chapters dealing with thermal equilibria and pyrometry are very clear, being well illustrated with diagrams. The description of the preparation of micro sections is given in sufficient detail for laboratory work. A more detailed description of the microscopic appearances of alloys would be welcomed. The physical properties of alloys are very ably discussed, changes having been made in the new edition in the sections dealing with hardness, electrical conductivity and magnetic properties. This latter property is of such importance to metallurgists that one feels that more space could be devoted to it in the book. Tensile strength is not discussed. A most excellent chapter deals with the construction of the equilibrium diagram.

The chapter dealing with the metallography of iron and steel has been greatly improved. A misprint which has crept through all the editions is found on page 370, troosite for troostite.

The appendix is an excellent feature of the book; it gives an extensive bibliography of the literature on the subject up to the end of 1921, and is arranged so that references to particular systems can readily be found.

The book contains a very good account of theoretical matters connected with metallography and should be in the hands of all students of physical chemistry.

W. THOMAS.

SOME PHYSICO-CHEMICAL THEMES. By Alfred W. Stewart, D.Sc. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xii + 419.

THIS book contains an extraordinary number of facts from widely different fields of chemistry, all described with great clearness. The author is particularly interesting where his own interest particularly lies, namely in the chapter in which he discusses the relation between the structure of organic compounds and some physical properties. The Residual Affinity explained there leads him in the next three chapters to deal with Double Salts, Oceanic Salt Deposits, and Complex Salts and Complex Ions. His treatment of complexes is very superficial and suffers from his "organic" bias. He complains that the illustrations of physico-chemical principles are too often taken from Inorganic Chemistry and therefore he concentrates on the Organic side. The theory he thus arrives at he hopes to extend to Inorganic substances. Now, Organic Chemistry after all is only a particular case; we are therefore not surprised to find that his hopes are not realized. For example, he writes thus, in comparing Group IV and Group VIII, "In the two Groups the same kind of fertility is displayed, though in the one case ordinary valency conceptions suffice to describe the phenomena whereas among the complex salts of Group VIII the normal views appear to be insufficient," and again, after pointing out the remarkable success of structural chemistry in the organic field,

he says, "it seems amazing to find the inorganic compounds so refractory when we attempt to bring them within the bounds of the same system." Inorganic Chemistry deals with the great majority of the elements, Organic Chemistry with only a few. Therefore it is far more likely that general principles obtained from a study of the former field will be applicable to the latter than vice versa.

The following statement will not pass unchallenged: "Group VIII elements show a capacity for acting either in the form of positive ions or, when merged in a complex, of negative ions." The fact that a Group VIII element forms part of a negative complex ion does not imply that it displays negativity. The most consistent system undoubtedly regards the kernel atom of a negative complex ion as positive, just as a negative atom forms the kernel of ammonium and its analogues.

Under valency, the importance of polarity is not sufficiently emphasized, Abegg's work being regarded as "an intellectual exercise rather than a helpful instrument"; there is no mention of Kossel's use of the non-valent elements as standards of atomic stability in the activation of valency; Langmuir's theory of co-valency is so useful in Organic Chemistry that we are surprised to find no reference to it here.

There are excellent chapters on "The Development of the Periodic Law," "The Atoms and the Periodic System" and "Some Views of Atomic Structure," where with the assistance of numerous useful diagrams and tables the author gives a clear account of many problems involved in an attempt to classify the elements. Professor Stewart has acted wisely in allotting nearly one-fourth of the book to these subjects.

Other interesting chapters are entitled: "The Pseudo-Acids" followed by "The Theory of Indicators"; "Non-Aqueous Ionizing Media," "Colloids" and allied subjects; "Avogadro's Constant and some Molecular Dimensions" and "Catalysis."

As in his previous works, this author takes independent views on theory, and writes in a fresh style of his own that has proved attractive to a large body of readers.

FRANCIS W. GRAY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1468-1921. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1922. 8vo. Pp. 112. Illustrated.

"WHAT'S in a name?" cries love-sick Juliet, "that which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet;" and "What's in an imprint?" asks the uninitiated, "who cares where or by whom the book is published?" But each of them learns eventually that name or imprint denotes origin and has a vital connection with the wearer which can never be shaken off. Had Romeo not sprung from the house of Montague, he would not have possessed that particular combination of graces which played such havoc with Juliet's heart; and if the Oxford Dictionary had not been printed at the Clarendon Press, it could never have attained that symmetry and beauty which wooed the hesitating guineas from our pocket.

There is much in an imprint; for with a little observation we may discover what the different printing firms stand for, what are their characteristics, and which of them are to be trusted as artistic workers and reliable guides. Tak-

ing the Oxford University Press as an instance, it can safely be assumed that works on the Classics issued from thence will be scholarly, those on Engineering will be by experts, those on Art by recognized critics; and that each will be either exquisitely or respectably printed according to suitability, and the price demanded. The book before us is a short account of this famous Press, glancing over the vicissitudes and growth of more than four and a half centuries; and it relates a story interesting as a romance to book-lovers.

Of human beings the saying goes, "Blood will tell;" and in some of the old-established industries, though the saying may not be adopted literally, the same idea is certainly applicable. Centuries of good work must, and does, produce a habit of mind which is handed on from one generation to another, creating a feeling of *noblesse oblige* comparable to that belonging to some fine untarnished name of our old aristocracy. Anyone reading this remarkable story of the Oxford Press will be able to see for himself how such a great tradition is built up and maintained. From the beginning, Britain's great men were interested in the existence and growing reputation of this wonderful medium for spreading knowledge. Leicester and Laud and Clarendon in the early days; Stubbs, Bywater, York Powell, Farnell and others equally distinguished, in ours, all have by their generosity and self-denying labours worked steadily towards the goal of perfection, and a sustained reputation for the Press has grown up, which it would be difficult to shake. We speak of the leaders—the brains of the undertaking—but no less necessary for success is the co-operation in like spirit, of the work-people, and of these we learn that many come of families which have been connected with the Press for generations. It is a fine record.

There is an engaging *naïvete* of disposition in most of us which leads us to cry out "That's my countryman" when we hear of any famous exploit carried out by a compatriot—a cry which we manage to suppress when the other compatriot chances to be hanged. In reading the volume before us, this instinct springs to the front, and it is with almost personal pride we dwell on the triumph of ingenuity and skill, the devotion and zeal of the workers, the brilliance and pertinacity of leaders, realizing that these are part of the very back-bone of the character which we assume our country to possess. The book is worth buying and reading, if only for the pleasure of preening ourselves in the reflected glory of really great achievement.

M. S. BEST.

HANDBOOK OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY. By Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). New Edition. With Maps and Diagrams. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xvi + 824. 25s. net.

MR. CHISHOLM's well-known and serviceable Handbook was originally published in 1889, and no fewer than eight editions have appeared since. As the author says in his preface to this, the ninth, edition, the work "is old enough to have undergone a process of evolution." Much new material has been added from time to time, including a chapter on Trade Routes, for instance, while it became necessary to indicate the connection between commercial geography and commercial history. Considerable extensions were also made in the fourth and eighth editions by the insertion of new introductory matter with a separate paging from the rest of the book. Preparations for a ninth edition were begun in 1913, and were nearly completed when the

war broke out. That event obviously rendered it inopportune to publish a work of the kind "when the geography of almost the entire world was about to be upset," so publication was postponed till after the conclusion of the principal peace treaties.

All the time, however, preparations for the new edition were going on, and the work now appears in a form more completely recast than any previous edition. The resetting of the entire book and the renumbering of the paragraphs have allowed of interpolations and rearrangements of matter on a much greater scale than ever before. The introductory matter of the fourth and eighth editions has been put in its proper place in the text, and subjects that seemed to require further elucidation have been dealt with at greater length. Such additions are scattered throughout the book, but the principal additions are under Climate (with new illustrative maps), Commercial and Industrial Towns, Coal, and The British Isles. It is this last section that has been most considerably extended, but not so much by the addition of new matter as by the incorporation of matter previously in one or other of the introductions.

The Handbook has been recognized all along as a most comprehensive and useful work, and its value has been greatly enhanced by the additions and alterations introduced in the new edition. For students of geography and commerce this new edition will be found a most reliable text-book, but it makes a much wider appeal, not only to traders and business men, but to all interested in the multifarious topics with which it deals. From its wide and intelligent survey it is well fitted to be a valuable addition to any library.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SCOTTISH DIALECTS COMMITTEE. Edited by William Grant, M.A. No. IV., 1921. Pp. 90. 2s. 6d.

THIS new part of the work of the Dialects Committee carries on from P to Y the General Vocabulary of Scots words hitherto unrecorded or the meaning of which is unrecorded, and it is almost unnecessary to say that it is characterized by the preciseness and meticulous detail which marked the preceding parts. Mr. Grant is to be congratulated not only on his own editorial supervision, but on the copious supply of additional dialect words which he is receiving from his large band of zealous contributors.

The augmentation of the dialect that is thus being made is hardly short of amazing, and most people who study these Transactions, even those possessing some acquaintance with ordinary Scots dialect, must be surprised at the appearance of so many novel words and phrases. Aberdeenshire, as usual, forms a large field for the excavation, so to speak, of these new forms, particularly the districts of Buchan and the Garioch. We are introduced, for instance, to "peternickle," which it seems was the designation on Deeside and the Garioch of a large copper penny, and arose from an itinerant ballad-singer of the name of Peter Nicol preferring as his payment the large George III. penny, evidently thinking it better value than the smaller kind. "Scouff," meaning to swallow in large mouthfuls, is Aberdeenshire—familiar as applied to the taking of medicine, "scouff't ower an' be deen wi't"; reminiscent, too, of the injunction to the boy at the Wells of Macduff in "Johnny Gibb"—"Hoot, min, dinna spull the gweed, clean, halesome water; skowff't oot." "Shakins o' the pyockie," is a delicious Aberdeenshire phrase, signifying the youngest of a family. "Side-begotten" is an unfamiliar term, common in Tomintoul, and meaning illegitimate. "Staiple and ring" is also unfamiliar, but is attributed to Cromar and Tarland: it means "three sheets in the wind"—"John cam

hame staiple and ring. A' doot there had been gey sups o' drink ga' in'." "Oot o' the tyauchle an' in o' the tyuggle," is a Buchan "twister": it means "Oot o' the frying pan into the fire." Fyvie contributes "a wappy deem," a showily-dressed woman; and "Mains and Hilly" furnish a variant, "Peter himsel' was sic a wappy chiel," where the meaning is neat or smart. The highly interesting nature of the "Transactions" can be deduced from these examples, which could easily be multiplied.

A BOOK OF SCOTS. Edited by William Robb. Glasgow: The Grant Educational Co., Ltd. Pp. 264. 5s. net.

THE study of the Scots dialect, which has received such a remarkable impetus of late, will be materially aided by this work, which is an anthology of prose and verse in the vernacular. It has been prepared, we are told, in a foreword, so "that the children of Scotland may read at least a little of the tongue their forefathers spoke." But it is capable of having a much wider range, for many grown-up people are either ignorant of the dialect, or, if they speak it or hear it spoken, are far from familiar with its literary expression. A perusal of the work may therefore be commended to such persons, either as introducing them to notable specimens of the dialect, or as renewing their acquaintance with famous poems and prose passages in Scots literature. The book is divided into two parts, but the differentiation of the parts is not very obvious, except that the first part consists mainly of what may be regarded as "easy extracts," suited for younger people. This section opens with twelve poems intended for quite little children who can read—charming and attractive poems like "Wee Willie Winkie," "Castles in the Air," and "Wee Joukydaidles." Then follows a very judicious selection of old ballads ("Sir Patrick Spens," "Edom o' Gordon," and the like), half a dozen of Burns's poems, and Charles Murray's "It Wisna his Wyte." The section concludes with four delightful prose extracts—from "Mansie Waugh," Crockett's "Stickit Minister," Barrie's "Window in Thrums," and Hugh Foulis's "The Vital Spark." The second part embraces selections from older and more archaic examples of Scots literature and dialect—extracts from Barbour's "Bruce," Blind Harry's "Wallace," and the works of James L. Henrysoun, Dunbar, Sir David Lyndesay, and Gavin Douglas. The change in the dialect form effected in the eighteenth century is illustrated by selections from Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and from Robert Ferguson, Burns ("Tam o' Shanter"), Hogg ("Kilmeny"), Motherwell, etc.; while the modern revival of the recourse to the dialect for literary expression is well represented by characteristic specimens culled from "Hugh Haliburton," Mrs. Violet Jacob, John Buchan, and Mary Symon ("After Neuve Chapelle"). The prose extracts in this section comprise specimens of very old dialect such as appears in Bellenden's Translation of Hector Boece's "History" and John Knox's "History of the Reformation"; and these are followed by extracts from Scott, John Galt, William Alexander, and Robert Louis Stevenson. Altogether, we have in the two parts a very fair representation of Scottish literature in its dialect form, which, aided by the glossaries, should contribute substantially to the revival of knowledge of and interest in the vernacular.

BANFFSHIRE. By W. Barclay, Editor, "The Banffshire Journal" (Cambridge County Geographies). Cambridge: At the University Press. Pp. viii + 139.

BANFFSHIRE is a comparatively small county, but it is not lacking in interest nor even in importance. It has a greater wealth than any other county in herring fishing plant and stands supreme in the size and value of its herring-fishing fleet, and along its shores is the largest aggregation of herring and line fishermen. It abounds in distilleries, and it is conjectured that the county output of spirits is the largest in Scotland. Its "most potent export," however, according to this work, "is not its whisky, its black cattle, or its herrings, but young men and women fitted by education and discipline to play a creditable part in the affairs of life." The history of the county, too, touches national events at a number of interesting points. Banffshire was visited by the early Celtic missionaries, and was subjected to raids by the pagan Vikings. A battle at Altochoylachan, in Glenlivet, in 1594, constituted the last struggle in the north between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. The county was not very materially affected by the Jacobite rebellion of 1745-46, although the Roman Catholic communities in several places suffered great losses—the destruction of chapels at Shenval and Tombae and of the little college of Scanlan. All this and much more that is of interest is succinctly narrated by Mr. Barclay in the little work he has contributed to the series of Cambridge County Geographies, the general editor of the Scottish section of which is Mr. William Murison, M.A. Mr. Barclay's volume follows in the main the lines pursued in the other volumes of the series, particulars being furnished of the surface features and natural history of the county, its chief towns and villages, its industries, architecture and antiquities, and so on. The "Roll of Honour" is a very noticeable section, demonstrating the large contribution Banffshire has made through all the centuries to the national list of men of "light and leading".

THE NEWTON STONE AND OTHER PICTISH INSCRIPTIONS. By Francis C. Diack. Paisley: Alexander Gardner. Pp. 64. 2s.

HERE we have a reprint of three striking articles which appeared in the "Aberdeen Free Press" in February last, in which Mr. Diack put forward entirely new readings of the inscriptions on the Newton Stone that have puzzled antiquarians and archæologists ever since the stone was discovered, a little over a century ago. There are two inscriptions. The principal one, on the face of the stone, consists of 46 letters in six unequal lines, whilst an Ogham inscription runs along the edge of the stone. Mr. Diack identifies the lettering of the six unequal lines as a cursive form of the Roman script of the first three centuries, A.D., the language being Gaelic of an age long anterior to the earliest documentary remains, and the whole inscription consisting of the epitaphs of two persons, Ette and Elisios. It has been commonly supposed hitherto that the Newton Stone is bilingual and that the Ogham inscription on the edge of the stone is a duplicate of the cursive lettering on the face, but Mr. Diack declares it to be a separate inscription in early Pictish Gaelic indicating the burial place of Iddaiqninn, son of Vorrenni. Mr. Diack's general conclusions are that the inscription in Roman letters is Pictish and non-Christian, and may be assigned to round about the

year 400 A.D., and probably rather before than after that date; that an approximate date for the Ogham inscription would be about 500 A.D.; and that the two inscriptions suggest that, "if it is not kings that are recorded here, it is persons connected with the royal lines." Other Pictish inscriptions are referred to, and in an entirely new section, "Addenda," the whole subject of translating the characters in the inscriptions is subjected to a searching analysis.

BURNS AND FOLK-SONG. By Alexander Keith, M.A. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son. Pp. 85. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; Paper, 1s. 6d.

THIS booklet comprises six papers on aspects of Burns's work as an adapter and reconstructor of Scottish traditional folk-song. Four of the papers appeared in a slightly restricted form in the "Aberdeen Journal," and these have been supplemented by other two, the second of which deals with "The Secret of Burns's Hold on the People." While not pretending to give any new revelation regarding the poet, the pamphlet is noticeable for its fresh and individualistic treatment of the folk-song side of Burns's activities, which it strongly emphasizes, directing attention to many points that hitherto have been obscured or misrepresented by depreciatory critics. Having regard to Burns's lavish contributions to Johnson's "Scots Musical Museum" and Thomson's "Scottish Airs," Mr. Keith regards him as entitled to be classed among our pioneers of ballad research, "although he was not an exact student in the sense that the modern antiquarian science connotes, but rather nearer to the professional balladist". He was a musician as well, and "was as much a leader in the recovery of Scots music as he was a pioneer in the restoration of folk-song to its proper position in literature." The two themes are amplified in the pamphlet. It is indisputable, of course, that Burns effected a vast improvement in the national songs, refining what was coarse, rendering musical phrases that were unmelodious, and practically relegating to the scrap-heap much that was really worthless. He so transformed and perfected these old songs that his versions have completely ousted their predecessors, and one of Mr. Keith's main contentions is that Burns's songs form his chief monument to-day and constitute the principal reason of his universal popularity. A large portion of the pamphlet is devoted to the subject of the "sources" from which Burns derived the folk-songs he utilized, and here Mr. Keith writes with exceeding clarity and good sense and discrimination. Incidentally, he has much to say that is pertinent and persuasive in defending Peter Buchan from the aspersions and critical onslaughts of Henley and Mr. T. F. Henderson.

INDUSTRIAL COPARTNERSHIP. By Charles Carpenter, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., President of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. Third Edition. London: Copartnership Publishers, Ltd. 1921.

To these papers on Copartnership in Industry, Trades Unionism and Copartnership, Copartnership and Efficiency, with Chronological Notes on British Profit Sharing and Copartnership, 1829-1920 (by Walter Layton, F.R.Hist.S.), all originally published in 1914, there have been added in this edition the report of an Address on The Copartnership of the South Metropolitan Gas Company delivered in 1918, and a reprint of some notes on

experiences of Copartnership under war conditions. The whole constitutes an instructive manual on a potential movement.

A SHORTER BIBLE HISTORY (OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT) FOR THE USE OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS. By the Rev. Charles Hart, B.A., author of "A Manual of Bible History," 2 vols. ("The Students' Catholic Doctrine," etc.) London: Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. 1921. 3s. 6d.

THIS is a re-telling of the sacred history from Genesis to the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It is intended for Roman Catholic candidates for the teaching profession, and after an introduction on the structure and contents of the Canon, some notes on the Versions of the Bible and a brief essay on Inspiration, contains nothing but references to the Old Testament "types, figures, and prophecies which foreshadowed and foretold the realities to come". The narrative is clear, but neither stimulated by questions of criticism nor inspired by imagination or ethical insight. What sense of proportion the author has may be judged from the fact that to the story of Tobias over five pages are devoted, but only three or four sentences to the Prophet Isaiah.

LAW EXAMINATION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. By a Law Agent. Second Edition. Edinburgh: W. Green & Son, Ltd. Pp. 91. 5s. net.

THE fact that this little manual, so serviceable for the law agents' final examination, has reached a second edition is, perhaps, the best testimony to its excellence and utility. Well-nigh 300 questions are propounded, dealing with all the various branches of Scots law, with conveyancing, Court of Session practice, Sheriff Court practice, and criminal law and procedure. The questions, numerous and comprehensive though they be, are stated briefly and succinctly and the answers possess the same merits; and a study of the book, accompanied by the necessary self-examination, should materially help aspiring candidates to determine how far they are really prepared to meet their final examination. There can be no hesitation in warmly commending a manual so carefully prepared and so obviously useful.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, YEAR BOOK NO. 20, 1921. Published by the Institution, 1922.

THIS volume of xxii + 475 pages contains, besides the President's Report for the year, the usual valuable reports on investigations and projects in the various departments of Botany, Embryology, Genetics, Geophysics, Seismology, Marine Biology, Meridian Astrometry, Nutrition, Terrestrial Magnetism, the Mount Wilson Observatory and Historical Research, with accounts of other investigations of interest to scientific workers. The volume has been deposited in the University Library.

University Topics.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR NIVEN.



PROFESSOR CHARLES NIVEN, who has been laid aside by illness for some time, has intimated his resignation, as from 1 October next, of the Chair of Natural Philosophy, which he has held for the long period of forty-two years.

Professor Niven is one of a family of remarkable Mathematical scholars belonging to Peterhead, five of whom graduated at Aberdeen University. An elder

brother was the late Sir WILLIAM DAVIDSON NIVEN, K.C.B., F.R.S. (M.A., 1861; LL.D., 1884), Director of Studies in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. A younger brother, Dr. JAMES NIVEN (M.A., 1870), was eighth Wrangler at Cambridge; he entered the medical profession, and has just retired from the post of Medical Officer of Health at Manchester. The youngest brother, the late Dr. GEORGE NIVEN (M.A., 1877), was fifteenth Wrangler at Cambridge; he became a doctor and died at Manchester several years ago.

Professor Niven graduated in 1863 with first-class honours in Mathematics, carrying off also the Simpson Mathematical Prize. In the following year he won the Ferguson Scholarship in Mathematics, being the first Aberdeen student to gain the highest distinction in that subject open to all Scotland. Entering Cambridge University, he became Senior Wrangler in 1867 and graduated B.A.; and soon after he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork. In 1868 he gained a Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge—a college where these honours are allotted by examination; and in 1880, on the death of Professor David Thomson, he returned to Aberdeen as Professor of Natural Philosophy. In 1880 also he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. His election to this honour was more directly due to his publications on mathematical subjects in various mathematical journals, particularly the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Transactions* of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London. The more important of these articles were on the elasticity of solid bodies, conduction of heat, and conduction of electric currents.

Among his many honours, Professor Niven received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Queen's University, Dublin (now the National University of Ireland), and he was twice at least appointed Examiner for the Ferguson Scholarship.

The Professor, it may be noted, was the senior member of the Professoriate in respect of length of service—a distinction which now passes to Professor MATTHEW HAY, who was elected to the Chair of Forensic Medicine in 1883.

At a meeting of the University Court on 13 June, at which Professor Niven's letter of resignation was submitted, the following resolution was adopted :—

In accepting this resignation, which it does with deep sympathy as involving the close of one of the longest and most honourable careers within the University, the Court resolves to record its grateful sense of the manifold services rendered to the University by Dr. Charles Niven, F.R.S., during his professorship of two-and-forty years. Maintaining, as he has done, the high personal traditions of the chair, he has indefatigably promoted the extension of its activities throughout a period distinguished by the most rapid development of its subject, the present department of Natural Philosophy in the University with branches in three Faculties being mainly the fruit of his powers of design and organization. As a member both of the Senatus and, for eight years, of the Court, he has, besides, loyally contributed to the general administration of the University and to other interests of the academic life. He is followed into his retirement by the high esteem, the gratitude, and the affection as well of his colleagues as of the many generations of students whom he has trained.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR COOPER.

The Very Rev. JAMES COOPER (M.A., 1867 ; D.D., 1892 ; Litt.D. [Dublin], D.C.L. [Durham], D.D. [Oxon.]), has resigned the Chair of Church History in the University of Glasgow, which he has held in succession to Principal Story since 1898. He has taken a house in Elgin, his native place, in which he generously proposes to make accommodation, equipped by his library, for study and worship by ministers of all denominations. In answer to a letter of sympathy and tribute addressed to him on behalf of the University of Aberdeen by the Principal, Professor Cooper has written as follows :—

"I have had many kind and flattering things said to me since my resignation was announced, but among them all I don't think any has touched or gratified me more than your delightful letter conveying to me the sympathy of my own dear Alma Mater, to which I owe so much ; in which in my student days I first learned and formulated to myself that hope of a wide Reunion which has been a guiding star to me throughout my whole subsequent career, which was the first to do me public honour, and which must ever occupy a unique position in my heart. Pray convey to the University my most grateful thanks for their exceeding kindness. . . . The Doctor has at last given expression to the hope that I may still enjoy some years of tolerable health ; so that I may tell you of the desire to be permitted ere I die to do something for the increase of Divine worship and the furtherance of Sacred Studies in my native district. Elgin would be true to its best traditions if it became again a centre for these things, but the clergy there of all denominations are sorely hampered by the absence of a common meeting-place, and the expense and difficulty even of borrowing the necessary books. Mine are chiefly historical and liturgical, but, such as they are, they are hardly procurable so far North, and they may form at least the nucleus of a more comprehensive collection. I wish much that I may be spared and honoured to inaugurate in a humble way a movement of the kind."

Formal intimation of Dr. Cooper's retirement was made at a recent meeting of the Glasgow University Court. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, who presided, suggested that, in receiving the intimation of the resignation, the Court desired to record its grateful sense of Dr. Cooper's faithful performance of the responsible duties of his office, and of his zealous devotion

to sacred learning during his tenure of twenty-four years. His many services to the Church and the Christian comity had obtained wide recognition beyond the bounds of the University, and had increased the reputation of his chair and faculty. The Court, with the whole University, offered him its cordial good wishes of peace and happiness in his retirement from academic labour. Professor Milligan, as a member of the Faculty of Divinity, associated himself with what the Principal had said about Dr. Cooper. If the whole University would be poorer by his retirement, the loss fell with special heaviness on the Faculty of Divinity. The degree of LL.D. of Glasgow University was conferred on Dr. Cooper on Commemoration Day, 22 June.

THE ROWETT INSTITUTE.

Mr. William Godden, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.C.I., Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry at Leeds University, has been appointed head of the Bio-Chemical Department of the Rowett Institute of Research in Animal Nutrition, Craibstone, Aberdeen, in succession to Dr. R. H. A. Plimmer, appointed Professor of Medical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London University (see p. 176). Mr. Godden was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry at Leeds in 1912, and since 1917 he has been entirely responsible for the control of the agricultural-chemical work of the department. Since 1913 he has been charged with special advisory duties under the scheme of the Board of Agriculture for the provision of advice to farmers, and has personally conducted all investigations in connection with nutrition and dairying problems. His research work and publications include "Carbo-Hydrate Metabolism and Glycosuria," "Comparative Keeping Qualities of Palm Kernel," etc., and a large number of publications dealing with the chemical aspect of animal nutrition.

The following other appointments have been made to the Rowett Institute:—

Head of the Bacteriology Department—Dr. J. P. M'Gowan, M.A., M.D., B.Sc. [Edin.], D.T.M. and H., M.R.C.P.E., Bacteriologist and Assistant Superintendent of the Royal College of Physicians Laboratory, Edinburgh.

Head of the Physiology Department—Captain H. E. Magee, B.Sc., M.B. (Belfast), F.A.S., Indian Medical Service.

The formal opening of the new Institute, which is nearing completion at a cost of £40,000, will take place in the autumn.

VACATION COURSES.

A new scheme in the form of Vacation Courses is about to be inaugurated by the University. Though new to Aberdeen, vacation courses are not a novelty in University life. A flourishing summer school, due to the inspiration and energy of Professors Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson, existed in Edinburgh University several years ago, and similar enterprises have been conducted at Oxford and St. Andrews. The object has been the same in all—to bring under academic influences those who would be glad of a fresh stimulus for study, but who have few opportunities during their workaday months, whether old alumni revisiting their Alma Mater, or others who have not had the benefit of a University education. The underlying idea of the scheme is that the lectures should deal with subjects of study under their

modern aspects and developments. Those attending would be introduced to the latest advances made in the fields of science, literature and art, history and philosophy, through lectures that aimed at being stimulating rather than exhaustive; and, accordingly, the lectures are limited in number, consisting generally of three, while none exceed five.

The forthcoming course is to cover a fortnight in July (17th to 29th). The course is divided into three groups. The first is devoted to literary and artistic studies, the lecturers including the Principal, Professors Harrower and Baird, Miss Mordaunt, Mr. Taylor, and others. The second group is directed to social and historical studies, the lecturers being Professors Baillie and Gray, Dr. Low, Dr. Tocher, Messrs. Bruford, Townend, Davidson, Morland Simpson, and others. Science is the subject of the third group, and its numerous phases will be expounded by Professors Thomson, Macdonald, Hendrick, and Marshall, Drs. M'Intyre, Gibb, Fyvie, Gray, and Skene, and Messrs. McFarlane and Clarke, and others.

In the afternoons, it is intended that the various museums in the University and the Botanic Garden shall be visited and excursions be made to Scotstown Moor, the Bullers of Buchan, Nigg Bay, the Craibstone Forest Nurseries and Forestry Experiment Station, the Rowett Institute, etc.

REVIVAL OF THE TOGA.

The opening of the summer session witnessed a revival of the wearing of the "toga rubra" or red gown and the trencher, this being in response to a recent recommendation of the Students' Representative Council that both should be worn by students, male and female, when attending classes and chapel. To begin with at all events, the number of lady students who donned the gown was far in excess of the male students similarly adorned, but possibly when the gown has become more familiar and shyness has worn off, a greater proportion of the male students will take to what is described as "the traditional and honoured dress." The "splash of colour" in the University precincts and in the streets is decidedly welcome.

At a recent meeting of the Students' Representative Council, a resolution was adopted to request the Senatus to insert in the next and following Calendars the following notice:—

"Arts students are expected to wear the scarlet gown and trencher at all Arts classes at King's and Marischal Colleges, at Chapel, and at all academic ceremonies."

The first pictorial representation of the gown of King's College is in a portrait in oils of a student of 1677 preserved in the University Library; the gown of Marischal College is shewn in a water colour sketch in a note-book of Robert Gordon of date 1694. The present toga dates from 1860 and is a combination of the two; the velvet collar is that of Marischal, and the sleeves are those of King's.

STUDENTS' HALF-HOLIDAY.

The experiment sanctioned by the Senatus for the spring session of granting students in attendance at King's College and Marischal College a weekly half-holiday on Wednesdays for the purpose of engaging in sport or outdoor relaxation (see p. 165), proved so successful that the Senatus has agreed to the weekly Wednesday half-holiday being continued throughout the winter and spring terms, but not during the summer session.

POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The Faculty of Divinity has recommended a scheme for a Post-graduate School of Theology, and it has been approved by the University Court. The purpose of the scheme is to provide advanced teaching in the several Departments of Theology, and to advise duly qualified students to proceed to the Degree of Ph.D. in Theology. The scheme provides for the co-operation of the professors of the University and of the United Free Church College.

THE SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT BURSARIES.

A scheme for the Sir James Sivewright Bursaries has been prepared. It is proposed that there be twenty bursaries, each of the annual value of £25 or thereby, to be tenable for four years in any of the Faculties. Five bursaries will be awarded each year. They are to be open to students coming to the University from the County of Moray, with preference to students who have attended Milne's Institution, Fochabers, and especially those who are sons of stone-masons.

THE BLACKWELL PRIZE ESSAY.

The Blackwell Trustees have made no award for the current year, being of opinion that not one of the essays had attained a sufficiently high standard (see p. 67). The subject prescribed for the prize essay for 1923 is "The Sculptured and Inscribed Stones of the North-East and North of Scotland."

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The McRobert Endowment has benefited by £1000, which has been allocated out of £10,000 gifted in aid of cancer research work by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Todman, of Sydney, New South Wales, in memory of their daughter, the late Mildred Hope Buzacott.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Miller, Buckie, bequeathed to the University £150, to form the nucleus of a General Purposes Fund.

Mr. William Ramsay, Dyce, has presented to the class library of the Agricultural Department a bookcase and sets of "The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," and of "The Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland."

Dr. David Nicolson, C.B. (M.B., 1866; M.D., 1875; LL.D., 1920), has gifted to the University an old painting of King's College.

The portrait of Dr. James Gregory, the younger, Mediciner to King's College from 1732 to 1755, was recently purchased by the University.

THE LIBRARY MANUSCRIPTS.

At a recent meeting of the University Library Committee, the Librarian reported that the manuscripts in the Library, numbering about 1350, dating from the beginning of the twelfth century (Augustine's "De Doctrina Christiana") to the end of the nineteenth century (Thomas Hardy's "An Imaginative Woman"), had now been brought together and arranged in the Cromwell Tower Muniment Room, King's College. The work has been carried out by Miss Ethel M. Barnett, assistant librarian.

STUDENTS' GALA WEEK.

The students' "gala week," which was initiated two years ago, promises to become an annual institution, and we are likely to see the first week of May henceforth devoted by the students to sundry diversions and revels, many of them with picturesque features, and all of them directed to the laudable purpose of raising funds for the Aberdeen hospitals. The modes of "tapping the public" for contributions apparently develop with the passing years, more especially as the sum to be raised is fixed at an ever-increasing figure. This year, £3000 was aimed at, and consequently the programme of "events" and "stunts" was considerably enlarged. One novel—and very successful—feature was the organization of a "jazz band" and concert party which "toured the north," giving performances at Inverurie, Huntly, Keith, Dufftown, Buckie, and Insh; no less than £500 was realized by these performances and by the accompanying collections that were made. "Pierrot troupes" and various musical combinations followed suit, visiting other towns, and what were termed "pirate parties" motored to several places, "holding up" the inhabitants; and by these means a fairly large sum was also collected. A special feature of the week was the performance on four evenings of a clever musical comedy, "Stella, the Bajanella," written by Mr. E. R. Linklater, the music being composed by Mr. J. S. Taylor. (Altogether, the performances realized £250.) There was the usual sports gala at the King's College grounds, supplemented by various "side shows," including a Dutch auction of goods gifted by local shopkeepers. A house-to-house collection was prosecuted during the week, and the Friday was given up to street collecting, which was conducted mainly in Union Street. This thoroughfare presented a very animated spectacle during the day, students (male and female) attired in all manner of fantastic costumes soliciting subscriptions from the passers-by, while one gaily-dressed group sang and danced and played music on a lorry, and another group on a different vehicle—agricultural students, it was understood—vended fruit, flowers, and vegetables. The carnival-like nature of the proceedings attracted large crowds. A novel "stunt"—to lay a mile of pennies along the kerb of the pavement in Union Street—was not quite a success; the line of coins extended only from Holburn Junction to near Crown Street, and comprised but 12,720 pennies (£53) instead of the requisite 60,000 (£250). On the other hand, the torchlight procession in the evening was an unqualified success; it was declared to be "the biggest event of the kind ever held in Aberdeen," while "the dresses worn were, on the whole, more elaborate and ingenious in design than those at any previous carnival." The street collections during the day and at the torchlight procession in the evening amounted to £1250. The funniest "event" of the week was a sand-castle building competition on the beach on Saturday afternoon, engaged in by some 400 students (of both sexes) dressed in "the utmost exaggeration of juvenile attire;" it drew an enormous crowd, estimated at 30,000, and the collection taken amounted to £270. Altogether, there was realized from the gala £4266 2s.—a record for Scotland, beating last year's total of the Glasgow students, £3300, and also that of the Edinburgh students, £2700. The expenses amounted to £177 7s. 9d. only, leaving £4088 14s. 5d. available for distribution among the hospitals. This sum was apportioned by the Students' Representative Council as follows: Royal Infirmary, £3000; Sick Children's Hospital, £600; Maternity Hospital, £480.

THE MEDICAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Important changes affecting the admission of medical and dental students to the University are at present engaging attention. The General Medical Council has issued new regulations on the subject, which will come into force on 1 January, 1923. The effect of these is as follows :—

All those who desire to be registered as medical or dental students will have to produce evidence that they have attained the age of 17 years, and the minimum standard of general education required will be that of University Matriculation or Entrance Examination.

Before registration as a medical student every applicant will be required to have passed, in addition to the Examination in General Education, an Examination in Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry conducted or recognised by one of the Licensing Bodies.

A student who has diligently attended an approved course of instruction in Elementary Biology at a secondary school or other teaching institution recognised by a Licensing Body may be admitted to the Professional Examination in Elementary Biology immediately after his registration as a student.

The Preliminary Examination in Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics is intended to be taken in addition to the Matriculation or other Examination in General Education. The latter examination must be complete in itself, without reference to the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Science.

The Senatus, at a meeting on 15 February, approved of the following findings unanimously adopted by the Faculties of Science and Medicine :—

With reference to the conditions subject to which the General Medical Council will recognise the University Examinations, the Faculties are of opinion that the Certificate should bear evidence :—

(a) That the candidate has passed in the following subjects :—

- (1) English.
- (2) Elementary Mathematics.
- (3) Latin.
- (4) A Modern Language.

and (b) That the candidate has attended an approved course in Elementary Science including Physical Science.

At the meeting of the General Council on 15 March, the Business Committee submitted a report by a Sub-Committee in the course of which they stated :—

Preliminary Examination.—In regard to the standard of general education required by the General Medical Council, the medical members of the Sub-Committee endorse the unanimous findings of the Medical and Science Faculties as approved by the Senatus.

The Pre-Registration Course and Examination would remove Inorganic Chemistry from the Course of Chemistry required for graduation in Medicine, and would leave that course to be devoted to branches of the subject specially fitted for medical students, viz., Organic Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Chemistry applied to Forensic Medicine, etc. It has already been under consideration whether a special course of Chemistry for medical students should be instituted at Aberdeen University, and the proposed change would appear to give effect to this proposal.

The Pre-Registration Course and Examination in Physics would overtake part of the work of the present one-term course in Physics required for graduation, and would leave the graduation course free for a special course in Physics for medical students—dealing with Sound, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism in relation to Medicine and Surgery (with Laboratory training).

The curriculum of five years required by the present regulations after registration would in effect be extended under the new regulations by one term or at most two terms, but this cannot be definitely stated until the four Scottish Universities determine, either singly or collectively, the scope of and syllabus for the Pre-Registration Examinations in Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry.

It is preferable that the Pre-Registration Courses should be taken at the University.

Dr. Macgregor Skene said in one point the report of the Sub-Committee was, he thought, not in agreement with the general policy which had been expressed by the Business Committee and the General Council. The point in question was the position of Latin in the preliminary examination. The General Council had always been against compulsory Latin and in favour of a uniform basis for all the Faculties, and, as far as he was concerned, he did not think the sentiment of the General Council was in agreement with that of the Sub-Committee. Only medical members were in favour of that particular recommendation. The whole question was in the melting-pot owing to the recommendations of the Conference held recently at Perth on the question of entrance examinations. The Business Committee wished to make no recommendation anent the preliminary examination clause, pending the final decision of the Scottish Universities Entrance Board.

Professor Findlay pointed out the necessity for the inclusion in the preliminary examination of Section B—namely, that the candidate had attended an approved course in Elementary Science, including Physical Science—not only in the preliminary examination for entrance to Medicine, but in the general preliminary examination. He explained that the kind of course meant was one not quite on the lines of the courses at present given in schools, but a general course in Physical Science, as it was very important, in the case particularly of language students, that they should have some knowledge of Science of a general kind, otherwise a great deal of the money at present spent on education would be wasted. He also explained that unless the scheme suggested by the Sub-Committee were adopted there was a danger that students entering the Faculties of Science and Medicine would not have sufficient language equipment to enable them to take full advantage of their University training.

Dr. George Smith, Training Centre, said his objection was that the proposed scheme made Latin compulsory, and that the opinion of the General Council, expressed on more occasions than one, had been that Latin should not be compulsory.

Mr. Hugh Brebner, Huntly, said that, while agreeing with Professor Findlay that Physical Science was not a proper equivalent for Mathematics, he could not agree with the scheme proposed for the medical examination in so far as it was proposed to make Latin compulsory.

The Chairman (Mr. D. M. M. Milligan) did not think there was anything they could do except approve of the pre-registration examination, and to make no recommendation with regard to the preliminary examination pending the final decision of the Universities' Entrance Board.

This was agreed to.

PURGING THE REGISTER OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The University Court has authorised the removal from the Register of the General Council of the names of members whose addresses have been unknown for at least ten years and whose first degrees are of at least fifty years' standing. The Registrar has accordingly deleted the names of—

	Address useless since
Copland, John Johnstone, teacher, Bath ; M.A., '62	1901
Fraser, Archibald Leitch, teacher, Somersetshire College, Bath ; M.A., '67	1901
Law, Rev. George, Clackmannan ; alumnus, K.C., '50-55	1901
Lorimer, George, teacher, Elstrie Hill, Watford, Herts. ; alumnus, M.C., '55-59	1901

	Address unless since
Macdonald, Rev. Charles Grant, Portbrae, Kirkcaldy; M.A., K.C., '55	1902
Mathieson, Rev. Finlay, teacher, 1 Vine Villas, Harrow Road, Kensal Green, N.W.; M.A., K.C., '57	1906
Samuel, George Robert, tutor, Wesley College, Sheffield; M.A., K.C., '53	1901
Sim, Rev. George Innes, Weymouth, Manurewa, Auckland, N.Z.; M.A., '62, B.D. [Edin.], '68	1911
Simpson, James, retired teacher, 8 Merryland Street, Govan; alumnus, M.C., '56-60	1901

The following non-registered graduates for whom no addresses have been known for at least ten years are also presumed to be dead—

Anderson, George, Manitoba; M.A., '61.
 Botha, Theunis Johannes; M.B., '64.
 Chiappini, Pietro Alessandro; M.B., '71.
 Conley, Robert Macdonald, London; M.A., '64.
 Cooper, William, Cheshunt, Herts; M.A., '70.
 Davis, Christopher James; M.B., '70.
 Dutt, Lieut.-Colonel Russeck Lall, I.M.S., Bengal (ret.); M.D., '71.
 Fropier, François Gabriel; M.D., '63.
 Graham, Thomas, Manchester; M.A., '65.
 Hughes, John Thomas; M.B., '67.
 Low, Ernest; M.A. (K.C.), '59; M.D., '62.
 Macdonald, William, San Francisco; M.A., '61.
 Paterson, Alexander, Wellington, N.Z.; M.A., '64; M.D. [Edin.], '68.
 Perkins, Rev. William Henry, Bournemouth; M.A., '61.
 Robertson, Archibald George; M.B., '64.
 Taylor, Alexander, Invergordon; M.B., '61.
 Williams, Albert, Croydon, Surrey; M.B., '63; M.D., '72.
 Wills, Charles James, London; M.B., '66; M.D., '67.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

The first annual conference of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland was held at University College, London, on 13 May. Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal of Glasgow University, presided, and every University in the United Kingdom and in Ireland was represented, Principal Sir George Adam Smith representing Aberdeen. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, also attended the conference.

The following subjects were discussed: the urgent need for the provision of enlarged opportunities for advanced study and research; the increase of residential accommodation for students; specialization in certain subjects by certain Universities; and the organization of adult education as an integral part of the work of Universities.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL.

This is to be held in Vienna from 7 to 21 September of this year. An influential British Advisory Committee, including Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., as Chairman, Dr. Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., Professor Gilbert Murray, and others, has been formed to co-operate with the Austrian Committee. There will be three sets of lectures—Economics; Law and Politics; Philosophy, Art, and Literature—with supplementary courses in History and in Languages. A composition fee of five guineas will admit to all the courses, and half that sum to the lectures in any one section. Vienna has for long been one of the great centres of culture in Europe and not only some of its most distinguished

professors, but others from Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere have promised to give lectures. There are few places where a more pleasant holiday can be taken and none so cheap for those who benefit by the rate of exchange. At present the return fare from London to Vienna costs less than that from Aberdeen to London—i.e. about £7. We may add that if a large number of British visitors attend the School it will be an enormous benefit to the University of Vienna, to which the world owes much. For the fees, paid in English currency, will form a very large reserve fund for the relief of the destitute professors. All letters and enquiries should be addressed to Dr. George Tugendhat, London School of Economics, if possible by 15 July. Forms of registration, with leaflets giving full details of the school, may be had at the Secretary's office, University of Aberdeen.

In connection with this we may note that the Civic Education League has organized a summer holiday course in Tyrol, of which the probable dates are 4 or 5 August to 4 September, the inclusive fee for which is £30, covering travel, hotel, and lecture expenses. Apply to Miss Margaret Tatton, 65 Belgrave Road, Westminster.

THE SPRING GRADUATION.

The spring graduation took place in the Mitchell Hall on 30 March—the Principal, as Vice-Chancellor, presiding, in the absence of the Chancellor. Special features of the occasion were the conferment of the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. John Masfield and a speech by Mr. Masfield in response to demands therefor by the undergraduates.

The Degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Dr. R. L. GRAEME RITCHIE (M.A., 1904; D.Litt. [Paris]), Professor of French in Birmingham University; that of D.Sc. on Mr. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH HECTOR (M.A., 1901; B.Sc.), Botanist in the Agricultural Department, Dacca, India; that of M.D. on Dr. FREDERICK W. C. BROWN, O.B.E. (M.B., 1915); Dr. JAMES GORDON DANSON, London (M.B., 1908); Dr. MURRAY YOUNG GARDEN, London (M.B., 1920); and Dr. ROBERT DANIEL LAWRENCE, Aberdeen (M.A., 1912; M.B., 1916); and that of Ch.M. on Dr. WILLIAM BRANDER (M.B., 1901; M.D.).

The Degree of M.A. was conferred on thirty-five students (on seven of these with first-class honours, on eleven with second-class honours, and on one with third-class honours); B.Sc. on twelve; B.Sc. Agr. on six; B.D. on two; B.L. on three; LL.B. on three; and M.B. on forty-five (on five of these with second-class honours)—106 in all. Of the Arts graduates twenty-three were men and twelve women; of the Science graduates six were men and six women; the graduates in Agriculture were all men; the two Divinity graduates were men; the Law graduates were also all men except Miss MARGARET TROUPE MACKENZIE, who graduated B.L. (with distinction) last year, and this year took the LL.B. Degree (also with distinction); and of the Medical graduates thirty were men and fifteen women—total, 72 men and 34 women. It may be noted that two sisters graduated M.B.—Miss DOROTHY JANET DOW and Miss GRISELDA ANNIE DOW, daughters of a retired Elgin schoolmaster; a third daughter, Miss ELIZABETH MARY DOW (M.A., 1918; M.B., 1919), is assistant in Nottingham General Hospital, while a brother, Dr. JOHN DOW (M.A., 1910; M.B., 1914), died in Persia while on war service. The Diploma in Public Health was awarded to two candidates, and that in Agriculture to three, two of whom were women.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON McKERRON, Aberdeen, won the Simpson Greek prize and Robbie gold medal and the Seafield gold medal in Latin, and was first in the examination for the Dr. Black prize in Latin, but was ineligible to hold the prize, which was divided between Mr. WILLIAM G. D. MACLENNAN, Inverness, and Mr. THOMAS M. PATERSON, Tillyfourie, who were equal. The Jenkyns prize in Classical Philology was won by Mr. WILLIAM J. GARDEN, Aberdeen. Miss WINIFRED M. DEANS, Banchory, carried off the Simpson Mathematical prize and the Neil Arnott prize in Experimental Physics, and was first in the examination for the Greig Prize in Natural Philosophy, but was ineligible to hold the prize, which was divided between Mr. ALEXANDER R. DAVIDSON, Hatton; Miss HILDA A. DINGWALL, Peterhead; and Mr. CHARLES G. KENNAWAY, Aberdeen, who were equal. Mr. Davidson won the Boxill Mathematical prize. There was no award of the Dr. David Rennet gold medal in Mathematics, and no candidate for the Liddel prize for Latin verse composition.

Mr. CHARLES S. D. DON, Jamaica, won the Fife Jamieson Memorial gold medal in Anatomy. Mr. WILLIAM L. HECTOR, Tarland, won the Keith gold medal for Systematic and Clinical Surgery, and was equal with Mr. FRANK FORMAN, South Africa, for the Dr. James Anderson gold medal and prize in Clinical Medicine. The Shepherd Memorial gold medal in Surgery was won by Mr. REDVERS N. IRONSIDE, Aberdeen; the Matthews Duncan gold medal in Obstetrics by Mr. ALLAN W. DOWNIE, Rosehearty; and the Alexander Ogston prize in Surgery by Miss EDITH M. MACRAE, Aberdeen.

GATHERING OF GRADUATES IN GLASGOW.

THE PRINCIPAL ON THE UNIVERSITY, ITS WORTH AND WORK.

A very successful social gathering of graduates of the University resident in Glasgow and district was held in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, on 18 March. It was organised by a small Committee consisting of Dr. Alexander W. Russell, Sheriff P. J. Blair, and Mr. A. M. Williams, the Rector of the Provincial Training College. A reception was followed by a luncheon, at which Principal Sir George Adam Smith presided. The company, which numbered between 70 and 80, and comprised several lady graduates, included Sir Robert Bruce, the editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, and Lady Bruce; Sir W. Leslie Mackenzie, Edinburgh, and Lady Mackenzie; Sheriff Blair, Professor Rait, Dr. J. A. Third, Ayr; Mr. William Mitchell, K.C.; Canon Low, Edinburgh; Rev. J. G. Sutherland, Galston; Rev. A. M. Shand, Bridge of Weir; Rev. A. Irvine Pirie, Kilmarnock; Rev. G. Calder, D.Litt., Glasgow; Rev. W. W. Reid, Dumbarton; Rev. P. Philip, New Galloway; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, Glasgow; Dr. C. R. MacDonald, Ayr; Dr. John L. Wilson, Hamilton; Mr. James Beattie, Rector, High School, Greenock; Mr. Robert Fortune, S.S.C., Edinburgh; etc. etc. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the announcement by each guest of his or her years of association with the University.

The toast of "The King" having been given from the chair,

Sir Robert Bruce (who at one time was a journalist in Aberdeen) proposed "Alma Mater". Perhaps the duty of proposing that toast, he said, had fallen on him because, away back in the early "nineties," although not a student, he was brought into a fairly intimate relationship with King's and Marischal

Colleges. He knew the professors of those days well, and many of the undergraduates. It was on a debating evening in a crowded class-room that he first saw two youths who had since reached eminence in the great world "twal' miles beyond Aberdeen". They were Professor R. S. Rait, whom Glasgow now claimed as one of her distinguished citizens, and Scotland honoured as her Historiographer Royal, and John Malcolm Bulloch, the gifted editor of the *Graphic* in London. Dr. Rait they had with them that day, and from Dr. Bulloch he had received the following letter :—

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be in Glasgow at the luncheon of Aberdeen University men, for I am interested not only in Aberdeen University, but also in Glasgow. I have never ceased to be grateful for the fact that my grandfather was born in Glasgow, his family having come from Baldernock, in Stirling, and though he went to Aberdeen in 1829, I trace in my temperament, and still more in that of my brother, qualities of the West which are fundamentally different from those of the East Coast. The next best thing for the Aberdonian who has not been born in Glasgow, or claims Glasgow blood, is, I think, to go down to the West Coast and assimilate this spirit. I am sure that was the secret of Burns's genius. If he had remained in his original Kincardineshire he would never have reached the pinnacle which he scaled by moving into the genial atmosphere of Ayr.

To know such a man as Minto, as he did, was to one of his profession an inspiration. Then came Professor Grierson, whose first lecture he heard. And now they had Professor Jack, whom he used to listen to in London, and whose venerable father, still in their midst in Glasgow, once held the editorial chair which he now occupied. They would notice how difficult it seemed to be to keep Glasgow out of his remarks. It would be absurd to refrain from allusions to the city of their adoption, because had it not been that a Glasgow man born and bred thought of the promotion of the higher learning in the Granite City, the foundation of King's might have been delayed for many a year. Bishop Elphinstone was not only born in Glasgow, but he was a graduate of Glasgow University, and in time its rector. And, to span the centuries with a sentence, Aberdeen had now a Principal who spent some of his happiest years in Glasgow—the years of his preparation for his great work in Aberdeen ; and she had a Glasgow-educated Chancellor of the Exchequer as her Rector. All this led him to one of his central remarks, namely, that both sentimentally and historically it was most appropriate that in Glasgow Aberdeen graduates should come together and attempt to recapture the spirit of their youth, and offer incense at the shrine of their old University. No matter how far each of them might have gone in the wander-years, they could say in the words of James Symon :—

But a dearer, sterner Mistress is mine :
Fast by the Northern Sea the symbols are twain of her shrine,
Heavenward soaring they beacon the mariner far in the Bay,
Crown of the reverend Past and Tower but of Yesterday.

What Aberdeen University had meant in Scotland's history he did not attempt to estimate in sombre prose. And he was not a poet who could put all he had in his mind into language that could be wedded appropriately with the thoughts that were seeking utterance in their hearts. But he could concentrate their thoughts on a man—their distinguished chairman, Sir George Adam Smith. He would say nothing of the distinguished position he held in the councils of his Church. Ecclesiastically, he was one of Scotland's greatest assets. But he had proved himself a great University administrator ; he had

falsified in every detail the common opinion that a theologian could not be a first-rate man of affairs. Sir George Adam Smith was such a one, and they men of Glasgow, they his personal friends, were proud to acclaim him to-day as one of Scotland's big men, who was doing national things in a big way. He gave them the toast, and asked them to pledge not only Aberdeen University with affection, but its very distinguished head—(applause).

The Principal, replying to the toast, thanked them from the bottom of his heart for their welcome to the present Principal of Aberdeen University. It was always a pleasure and a privilege to those charged with the management of University affairs in Aberdeen to find themselves in the company of her graduates in any part of the Kingdom. He had had that pleasure in Edinburgh, London, Manchester, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and East Lancashire, and now he came for the first time to his old graduates who lived and worked in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. He did not think they could understand what a privilege and what an honour they who administered the University counted it to come into contact with their graduates who, round all those centres, were running careers of always honourable and useful, and very often most distinguished service to the commonwealth—(applause). It always sent him back to Aberdeen feeling ever so much more firmly that it was a University worth working for that turned out such men and such women, and he went home with a new stimulus, a new inspiration for the routine and the emergencies—he would not call them crises, because they never had any crises in Aberdeen—that arose in the light of what Aberdeen had been for four centuries and more, and which was still a growing and expanding University—(applause). He wanted to tell them that, while he had spoken about the careers of the sons and daughters that the University had turned out, there was just as good grist running through the mill as in their time—(applause)—and they were being followed by a set of students, men and women, worthy of them all, and worthy of the best of them—(applause).

Proceeding to give some figures relative to the current session, the Principal said that before the war the average number of students in the University in all Faculties had risen to something over 1050, but this session they had enrolled 1559 as compared with 1545 in the winter session of two years ago. The greatest increase had come in the Faculty of Arts. They had received in that Faculty 684 students against 597 two years ago. There had been a great falling off in medicine, to everybody's delight—(laughter). Owing to the return of so many ex-Service men their medical school, like every medical school in the country, was congested, and they who had charge of the administration had the uncomfortable feeling through several years that they were utterly unable to fulfil their legal contracts with their students in the way of supplying them with material or the opportunities of study. Now he was glad to say that this winter the number of entrants into the Medical Faculty had dropped to its pre-war average rate, and although they were still grappling with an excessive number of students in their fourth and fifth years, these would pass in a year or two, and they would resume their normal numbers, and he trusted their normal capacity for training and turning out some of the very best practitioners, ordinary and consultant, that any University was able to give to the country—(applause). Turning to the Department of Commerce, he said that they were going to turn out this summer their first group of Bachelors of Commerce. This was not a cheap degree, the men having gone through a three years' course. They had appointed a committee

to seek for posts for these men, and although he knew the times were bad, he made an appeal to the inhabitants of the great commercial and industrial city of Glasgow to do what they could to help these men to positions. A memorandum of their experience, qualifications, and capacities was at the disposal of anyone who wished to make inquiries concerning them.

Aberdeen University, the Principal proceeded to say, had grown out of all recognition of those who knew it some thirty or forty years ago. Within the last twelve years alone—which was all he could speak of from personal experience—there had been added thirty-nine new lectureships, both part time and whole time, of which the new Department of Commerce was responsible for eight, and he thought alone of all the Scottish Universities they had four lectureships in the Fine Arts. Two new Chairs had been founded within recent times—the Chair in Agriculture by the munificence of Lord Strathcona, and in Political Economy by the equal if not greater munificence of his good friend, Sir Thomas Jaffrey. They had had one of the most brilliant lectures that it had ever been his fortune to listen to from the new Professor of Political Economy, Professor Gray, only last Tuesday. They hoped to found a Chair of Geology before the year was out. Turning to administration, he said that it might surprise them to know that their endowments now amounted to over £600,000, and the revenue from the General University Fund had nearly trebled in the last twelve years. Sir Robert Bruce had spoken far too kindly of any contribution he had made to the management of the University. Whatever success had attended that branch it was not due to the Principal but to the fact that they had on the University Court able and devoted men, and in particular he mentioned the name of Dr. Matthew Hay. Speaking of the subject of students' welfare, he said that the sum of £20,000 had been placed in their hands for student purposes, and he indicated the schemes that they had in contemplation, including the providing of a Women Students' Union, which had been far too long delayed. In conclusion, he spoke of the fund that was being raised to construct a perpetual memorial to the students and graduates who fell in the war, and any assistance towards that end would be gratefully acknowledged. In connection with the UNIVERSITY REVIEW, they were going, he thought, to pay their way this year, but they required 300 more subscribers, and he appealed for support on behalf of that publication—(applause).

Sheriff Blair proposed "Other Educational Institutions," and, in doing so, indulged in interesting reminiscences of the class-room and of college life. Dr. John A. Third, Ayr, responded. Mr. Robert Fortune submitted the toast of "Aberdeen and twa' mile roon 't," to which Mr. A. M. Williams replied; and both speakers related some excellent stories of the district and its people. Sir W. Leslie Mackenzie proposed "The Chairman" in glowing terms, and the Principal acknowledged and then proposed a toast to Dr. A. W. Russell, which was cordially pledged. The gathering—which, it is hoped, will prove the first of a series of annual meetings—concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CLUB, LONDON.

On Thursday, 18 May, the London Aberdeen University Club held its sixty-seventh half-yearly dinner. Sir Robert Horne, who was to have presided, sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Club and it was read by the Principal, who took his place in the chair:—

"Dear Dr. Milligan—It is with great unhappiness that I find myself prevented from being present at the dinner of your association to-night. I deeply regret to miss the opportunity of making the acquaintance of your members, and of drinking to the prosperity of the great University, of which it is my chief pride to be Lord Rector.

"Associations such as yours have infinite value. In maturity and age they maintain our youth. Amid the obliterating influences of time and space, they keep alight the fire of old attachments, and preserve old affections. In place of loneliness among strangers, they give comradeship among friends. Scotsmen more than most people cling to ancient ties, and among Scotsmen Aberdonians are naturally tenacious of the clannish sentiment.

"I recently read a book entitled '*Interamna Borealis*,' which struck one's heart with the pride which it expressed in the shining town and benign College of the author's devotion. In that pride I am sure all members of your dinner party to-night take a constant share. As they recall old memories and many happy hours, I should like to think that I, though absent, may be permitted with them to pledge the toast, '*Floreat Universitas Aberdonensis*.'"

The Principal said that they would readily excuse their Rector for his absence from their gathering, because, as they all knew, he was bearing almost the heaviest burden that any subject of the Crown did bear.

He (the Principal) had been called at very short notice to take the Rector's place, but while he was personally unfitted to do so, he fortified himself with the recollection that though the Principal comes after the Rector in University rank, the Vice-Chancellor precedes him. And therefore the average of his own double office was precisely equal to Sir Robert's single position. Moreover, he could do what even the Rector could not, and that was to bring them fresh greetings from their Alma Mater.

Since last year one other had been added to the number of the Aberdeen graduate clubs throughout the world. In addition to London, Edinburgh, East Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Manchester, and South Africa, they had one in Glasgow. And in connection with these clubs he could only say that after he attended one of them he returned to his work with a firmer conviction than ever that there was no University in the whole world for which, judging from its graduates, it was better to work with one's might.

He had pleasure in reporting the smooth, unruffled running of their ordinary routine and solid expansion and progress. The return of men from service brought the numbers of students to over 1600, while the pre-war normal was about 1050. That strained their accommodation, but was gradually righting itself. They had still too large classes in their medical curriculum, but the numbers were falling to their normal pre-war figure, and he hoped, considering the prospects of the profession, that it would long remain there. But they were still about 50 per cent., taking the total number of their students into consideration, more than they were before the war. Those who had been long out of the University would perhaps be surprised to know that in foreign languages they had 122 studying French and 83 German, and he thought he was right in saying that Aberdeen University was the only one which increased the number of its students studying German during the war. This, he thought, was a great tribute to the foresight of Aberdonians.

The Principal went on to tell the members something of the "extremely successful adventure" of the students on behalf of the hospitals of the city. The Aberdeen students were to be congratulated on their success. More

marvellous than the sum raised were the powers of organization which had been shown by the leaders of the students who, he thought, were almost, if not altogether, returned service men. He was not an Aberdonian, and therefore he could speak impartially. He thought that the result had banished for ever the old stale joke about Aberdeen meanness. And the result illustrated that close relationship which had always existed between their Alma Mater and the city wherein she dwelt.

The Principal then spoke of developments at the University, and mentioned that their buildings were extending. They hoped to get the whole of the Botanical Department removed from Marischal College into the Botanical Garden in Old Aberdeen. Thanks to the gift of Mr. Rowett, they were just finishing the building of research laboratories in animal nutrition.

Thanks to another benefactor, Dr. Kilgour, they were at last going to get a professor of geology, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, formerly Vicar of Redhill, proprietor of the estate of Charleton, near Montrose, who had previously founded and generously increased a mineralogical collection in memory of his uncle, had left to them a large part of his geological collection.

In conclusion, the Principal said they were looking forward with regret at the retirement in October of their senior professor, Dr. Charles Niven. He was sure that there had been few professorships of equal length which had been sustained with greater devotion, and Professor Niven would be followed into retirement with the grateful esteem and affection of numerous generations of students.

Lord Meston was to have proposed "The Guests," but he was unable to be present, and this toast was given by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, and responded to by Mr. Fortune.

During the evening Scots songs were sung by Miss Muriel Macgregor.
To. Dr. Milligan was mainly due the success of the gathering.

Personalia.

The summer graduation is to be held on 13 July. A special graduation, however, is to be held on 7 July, for the conferment of the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, Chief Justice of the United States, and formerly President (1909-13). The Senatus agreed to offer Mr. Taft the degree in 1919, along with other representatives of the Allied nations, including Marshal Foch and Burgomaster Max, of Brussels. It is only now, however, while he is on a visit to this country, that Mr. Taft has been able to fix a date on which he can appear to receive the degree in person. The Court and Senatus are to entertain him to luncheon.

The PRINCIPAL has been invited to act as one of the Electors to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. There is at present a vacancy in that Chair through the resignation of Rev. Professor Stanton.

The PRINCIPAL is a member of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of Scotland to advise as to the legislative provisions with reference to the property and endowments of the Church of Scotland, which may be necessary or expedient in view of the Church of Scotland Act, 1921.

The PRINCIPAL was the representative of the University at a conference of the Universities of the United Kingdom, held in London on 13 May, to discuss the urgent need for the provision of enlarged opportunities of advanced study and research in the Universities, the increase of residential accommodation for students, and other matters.

Professor HARROWER, Professor MACWILLIAM, and Professor BAIRD attended the sept-centenary celebrations at the University of Padua as delegates from Aberdeen University. An honorary degree was conferred on Professor Harrower.

Professor J. A. MACWILLIAM is to be President of the Physiological Section at the forthcoming meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow.

Professor MARSHALL is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. of St. Andrews University at the graduation ceremony in July.

Professor SHENNAN has been appointed the John Farquhar Thomson Lecturer for the academic year 1922-23.

Professor TERRY has been appointed a representative of the University to attend the extended session of the Anglo-American Historical Committee, to be held in London on 5 July.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Professor TRAIL Memorial Fund it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a portrait plaque of

Professor Trail, to be placed in the Botany Department of the University, and a memorial volume to include the Professor's "Flora of the City Parish of Aberdeen," certain autobiographical matter, and a complete bibliography of his works.

The following have been appointed Deans of the respective Faculties : Arts—Professor HARROWER ; Science—Professor MACDONALD ; Divinity—Professor FULTON ; Law—Professor STUART ; Medicine—Professor MARSHALL.

A smoking concert was held by the Aberdeen University Commerce Society in the Imperial Hotel on 19 May, to honour Mr. R. B. FORRESTER, M.A., M.Com., on the occasion of his leaving the University to take up an appointment in the London School of Economics (see p. 176). Mr. W. M. Mirrlees, M.A., who presided, referred to the excellent work Mr. Forrester had done while acting as Lecturer on Economics, and particularly to his work in organizing the newly-instituted Department of Commerce, and, in name of the Society, presented Mr. Forrester with a handsome camera and case as a token of appreciation and esteem.

In the recent triennial election of the Aberdeen Education Authority, the following graduates of Aberdeen University were returned, viz. : Mr. DUNCAN CLARKE (M.A., 1882), Dr. ALEXANDER DON (M.A., 1884 ; M.B., 1894), Mr. GEORGE DUNCAN (M.A., 1888), Professor GILROY (M.A., 1880 ; B.D., 1890 ; D.D. [St. And.]), and Professor GEORGE PITTENDRIGH (M.A., 1880 ; D.D., 1922). Mr. Duncan was re-elected Chairman.

The election of the Aberdeenshire Education Authority was noticeable for the return of seventeen clergymen of various denominations, out of a total membership of forty-six—more than a third of the board. Of the seventeen clergymen, no fewer than eleven are graduates of Aberdeen University, viz. : Revs. JAMES BLACK, Inverurie (M.A., 1883) ; J. T. COX, Dyce (M.A., 1886 ; B.D.) ; A. A. DUNCAN, Auchterless (B.D., 1896) ; J. S. EWEN, Monquhitter (M.A., 1899) ; WILLIAM GRANT, Drumblade (M.A., 1882 ; B.D.) ; WILLIAM M. GRANT, Drumoak (M.A., 1884) ; Canon ROBERT MACKAY, Longside (M.A., 1881) ; ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Coull (M.A., 1877) ; A. HOOD SMITH, Newmachar (M.A., 1888 ; B.D.) ; WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Gartly (M.A., 1894 ; B.D.) ; and W. T. WISHART, Echt (M.A., 1891). Other graduates elected included Dr. DAVID MAVER, Bucksburn (M.B., 1878) ; A. M'DONALD REID, Peterhead (M.A., 1877) ; CHARLES W. SLEIGH, Strichen (M.A., 1884) ; and Dr. ROBERT M. WILSON, of Tarty (M.A., 1873 ; M.D.). Mr. Sleigh was re-elected Chairman, and Dr. Wilson, Vice-President.

Rev. JOHN LENDRUM (M.A., 1888) was re-elected Chairman of the Moray Education Authority.

Dr. WILLIAM MACKAY (LL.D., 1914) was re-elected Chairman of the Inverness-shire Education Authority.

Rev. ALEXANDER JOHN ANDERSON (M.A., 1878), who has been minister of the parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, since 1882, has resigned his charge on account of long-continued ill health.

Dr. JAMES STIRLING ANDERSON (M.A., 1914 ; M.B., 1921) has been appointed senior resident medical officer at the City Hospital, Aberdeen, with the status of an assistant medical officer of health.

Mr. JOHN THOMSON BAXTER (M.A., 1898), Mr. CHARLES REID (M.A., 1884), and Mr. FRANK MOIR ROBB (M.A., 1893) have been appointed to Headmasterships of public schools in Aberdeen.

Dr. WILLIAM BAXTER (M.B., 1913; D.P.H., 1920) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the borough of Newark-on Trent and also for Newark Rural District Council, Claypole District Council, and Southwell District Council, the area embracing 108 parishes. In addition, he has been appointed School Medical Officer and Police Surgeon for the borough of Newark. Dr. Baxter was for some time resident surgeon at the County Hospital, Lincoln. He joined the army in September, 1914, and attained the rank of Captain in the R.A.M.C. He saw service in Salonika, Egypt, and France, where he was severely wounded in July, 1918.

Mr. CHARLES INNES BEATTIE (M.A., 1896) has been appointed editor of the London *Evening News*.

Rev. PETER SMITH BISSET (M.A., 1891; B.D., 1894), minister of Craig Parish Church, Montrose (formerly minister of the parish of Oyne, Aberdeenshire), recently celebrated his ministerial semi-jubilee, having been ordained in 1897.

Mr. EDMUND BLAIKIE BOYD (M.A., 1916), who entered the Civil Service, securing an appointment in the Colonial Office (see p. 77), has now been promoted to be private secretary to the Hon. E. F. L. Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office.

Mr. JAMES BROWN (M.A., 1909), Mr. ROBERT GORDON (M.A., 1909), and Mr. GORDON GRAY STEWART (M.A., 1908) have been appointed first assistants by the Aberdeen Education Authority.

Dr. WILLIAM BULLOCH (M.B., 1890; M.D., 1894; LL.D., 1920; F.R.S.), Professor of Bacteriology at the London Hospital Medical College, delivered the Tyndall Lecture at the Royal Institution in May, his subject being "Tyndall's biological researches and the foundations of bacteriology".

A Committee of the Presbytery of Aberdeen has been formed to make arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the ministerial jubilee of Rev. Dr. JOHN CALDER (D.D., 1904), formerly minister of Oldmachar Cathedral, Aberdeen, which falls on 19 September next.

Rev. SAMUEL WOOD CAMERON (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1916), who has been elected minister of the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire (see p. 178), is the third successive minister of the parish who has belonged to the north-east, the others being the late Professor THOMAS NICOL (M.A., 1868; B.D. [Edin.], 1871; D.D., 1893), a native of Fordoun, who was minister from 1873 to 1878; and Rev. PIRIE PHILIP (M.A., 1871; B.D., 1878), a native of Oldmeldrum, who was appointed in 1879, and to whom Mr. Cameron has just succeeded.

Mr. GEORGE OGILVIE CLARK (M.A., Hons., 1915; B.Sc., 1920) has been appointed teacher of Mathematics and Science in Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School).

Rev. RICHARD MACKIE CLARK (M.A., 1904), Logie Parish Church, Dundee, has been elected minister of Wamphray Parish Church, Dumfriesshire. He has been minister of Logie Church since August, 1909.

Diplomas in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene have been conferred by the Royal College of Physicians, in conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons, on Dr. CHARLES CLYNE (M.B., 1910) and Dr. ALEXANDER NOBLE (M.B., 1906), both of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Mr. JAMES DONALD, C.I.E. (M.A., 1893; LL.M. [Cantab.]), has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Donald

entered the Indian Civil Service in 1896. He was originally posted to Bengal, but was transferred to Assam in 1898, was Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for several years and subsequently held various administrative offices. He was transferred to Bengal as Excise Commissioner in 1912, and in 1915 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal Finance and Commerce Departments. Latterly, he was Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCAN (M.A., 1900; B.Sc.) has been appointed principal teacher of science at the Central Secondary School, Aberdeen.

Rev. Dr. PETER DUNN (M.A., 1865; D.D., 1922), minister of the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, has been presented with his portrait (in oils), on the occasion of his attaining his ministerial jubilee. Dr. Dunn was ordained minister of Speymouth, Morayshire, in 1872, and has been minister of Dalmeny since 1890.

A tablet in memory of Principal PETER TAYLOR FORSYTH (M.A., 1869; D.D., 1895) has been erected in the library of Hackney College, London.

Mr. SPENCER STEPHEN FOWLIE (M.A., 1912) has been appointed Headmaster of the Lady Cathcart School, Buckie.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY GIBBON (alumnus, 1890) has been re-elected President of the Canadian Authors' Association for a second term (see REVIEW, viii, 275). He has also been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Mr. JAMES GRANT (M.A., 1895), formerly Headmaster of Leslie Public School, Aberdeenshire, who has been appointed Headmaster of Tough Public School (see p. 179), was presented, on leaving Leslie, with a timepiece subscribed by the pupils and friends and an inlaid mahogany Sheraton table for Mrs. Grant. He was also the recipient of a silver inkstand presented by the members of the Kirk Session of the parish church, in appreciation of his fourteen years' voluntary service as session clerk and treasurer to the church.

Mr. WILLIAM MORTON GRANT (M.A., 1919) and Mr. JOHN MARTIN (M.A., 1920) have been awarded the two Lumsden and Sachs Fellowships of £40 each at the Aberdeen United Free Church College. Mr. Martin also gained the Foote Scholarship in Hebrew. Mr. JAMES YOUNGSON (M.A., 1921) gained the Salmond Prize in Dogmatics.

Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER GUNN (M.A., 1915), minister of the United Free Church, Rosehall, Golspie, Sutherlandshire, has been appointed minister of the United Free Church, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire.

Dr. PETER HOWIE (M.B., 1893) has been appointed certifying surgeon under the Factory and Workshops Acts for the Aberdeen district of the county of Aberdeen.

Mr. NORMAN J. H. HILSON (M.A., 1919) has been appointed Headmaster of Cairnorrrie Public School, Methlick, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. ADAM HUTTON (M.B., 1907), on leaving Wartle to take up practice in Aberdeen, was presented with a revolving bookcase and a wallet of Treasury notes, "as a token of esteem from his well-wishers in Wartle and district".

Mr. JOHN KELLAS (M.A., 1920), assistant in History in the University, has been appointed secretary and treasurer to the newly-established Society for the Social and Civic Welfare of Aberdeen, of which Bishop Deane is President.

Mr. WILLIAM DOW KENNEDY (M.A., 1898) has been appointed assistant teacher of mathematics and science in Buckie Secondary School.

Rev. PHILIP DOUGLAS LAWRENCE (M.A., 1919), son of the late Mr. C. M. Lawrence, shorthand teacher, Aberdeen, has been elected minister of the New Deer and Maud United Free Church congregations, in succession to Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE (M.A., 1884), recently appointed superintendent of the Church's Mission at Budapest (see p. 177).

The following have been appointed resident medical officers at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary for the current year: Dr. JOHN LEDINGHAM (M.B., 1922); Dr. JOHN K. CUMMING (M.B., 1922); Dr. CHARLES DONALD (M.B., 1922); and Dr. JAMES F. FRASER (M.A., 1914; M.B., 1922).

Mr. WILLIAM LILLIE (M.A., 1921) is joining the foreign missionaries of the Church of Scotland, and will take up the duty of Professor of Philosophy in the Murray College, Sialkot, Punjab, India (see p. 81).

Mr. WILLIAM NEVINS MACDONALD (M.A., 1903) has been appointed principal teacher of French in the Central Secondary School, Aberdeen.

Rev. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (M.A., 1914; B.D.), assistant, South Dalziel Parish Church, Motherwell, has been appointed assistant and successor to Rev. Dr. David Dickie, St. Luke's parish, Glasgow.

Rev. CHARLES MACKIE (M.A., 1877), who has been minister of the parish of Drumoak, Aberdeenshire, since 1883, has retired from the ministry. Mr. Mackie, who is now seventy years of age, gave as his reason for retiring that he did not think it fair to the Church or to himself "to cling to office when Nature has issued her summons to let go." At a farewell meeting with his parishioners, Mr. Mackie was presented with a wallet of Treasury notes and a silver salver.

In the recently published list of King's Birthday honours appeared the name of Mr. ALEXANDER MARR (M.A., 1897; B.Sc., 1898), Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, created C.I.E.

Lord MESTON (LL.D., 1913) is Chairman of a Departmental Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to investigate the question of Government grants to local services.

Rev. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON MITCHELL (M.A., 1919; B.D., 1922), until recently assistant to Rev. Dr. Robert Thomson, Rubislaw Parish Church, Aberdeen, has left for Kirkcaldy to become assistant to Rev. Dr. John Campbell, of the Parish Church.

Mr. WILLIAM MURISON (M.A., 1884) has been appointed an additional Examiner in English at Edinburgh University.

Rev. Dr. GORDON JOHN MURRAY (M.A., 1878; B.D., 1882; D.D., 1910) was appointed by Rev. Dr. John Smith, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, one of his assistant chaplains during the recent sittings of the General Assembly.

Mr. MALCOLM WILLIAM MURRAY (M.A., 1902; B.A.) has been appointed principal teacher of French at Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School).

The honorary degree of LL.D. of St. Andrews University was conferred on Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, C.H. (M.A., 1870; LL.D., 1890; D.D. [Halifax], 1920), *in absentia*, at the graduation held on May 3 on the occasion of the installation of the Chancellor (Lord Haig) and the Rector of the University (Sir James Barrie).

Mr. PETER SCOTT NOBLE (M.A., 1921), in the recent Tripos examinations at Cambridge University, passed in Class I. of the classical Tripos, Part I. (see p. 82).

The Very Rev. Dr. JAMES NICOLL OGILVIE (M.A., 1881; D.D., 1911),

Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland, has returned to Edinburgh from visiting the mission stations in India (see p. 82). In the course of a strenuous tour, entailing 9000 miles' travelling, all the mission fields and Scottish congregations of the Church were visited, as well as the Scottish Regiments, and, in addition, several of the fields of the United Free Church. Dr. Ogilvie reported to the recent General Assembly concerning the tour and the general situation in India as it affects the Church's work.

Mr. ALEXANDER CARDNO PATERSON (M.A., 1911), who hails from Enzie, in Banffshire, has been appointed Rector of Holy Cross Academy, Leith. After graduating, Mr. Paterson was appointed principal teacher of English at Fordyce Academy, and ten years later—in June of last year—was appointed principal teacher of English at St. Mungo's Academy, Glasgow.

Rev. JOHN CAMERON PEDDIE (M.A., 1910), minister of the High United Free Church, Aberdeen, has received a call to the Westbourne United Free Church, Barrhead, Renfrewshire.

Major M. B. H. RITCHIE, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1904), who has held an appointment at the Horse Guards, London, for the past three years, has now proceeded to Malta for duty.

Mr. SAMUEL RITCHIE (M.A., 1908), Headmaster of Cairnorrrie Public School, Methlick, has been appointed Headmaster of the Bridge of Don School, Aberdeen.

Mr. KENNETH MACKINTOSH ROBERTSON (M.A., 1921) has taken to acting as a profession, his stage name being "Kenneth Dare." He has recently organized the Histrionic Art Company, which intends to produce literary and poetical plays throughout the country.

Rev. WILLIAM DAWSON SCOTT (M.A., 1903), who, on account of ill health, resigned his charge at Ladyburn, Glenluce, and subsequently, on recovery, acted as assistant to Rev. Mr. McNeil, Auldearn, from April, 1918, to November, 1920, has been appointed by the Brechin and Fordoun United Free Presbytery as minister without charge at Maryton, near Montrose, in succession to the late Rev. William Fairweather, for a period of three years.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON SIMPSON (M.A., 1880), who has retired from the Headmastership of the Public School, Monymusk, after thirty-two years' service (see p. 182), was recently waited upon by a deputation representing the parishioners and friends and former pupils at a distance, and he and Mrs. Simpson were presented with a parting gift. The gift took the form of two easy chairs (one of them suitably inscribed), the balance of the money subscribed to be used to purchase some other suitable article.

Dr. GEORGE SMITH (M.A., Hons., 1881; LL.D., 1908) has resigned the post of Director of Studies of the Aberdeen Training Centre which he has held for the last fifteen years. On leaving the University, he entered the teaching profession. After a year at Milne's Institution, Fochabers, he was for eight years (1881-89) Headmaster of the Gordon Schools, Huntly; and then for nine years (1889-98) Rector of Elgin Academy. In 1898 he was appointed Rector of the Free Church Training College, Aberdeen. The two denominational Training Colleges in Aberdeen came to an end in 1907 on the establishment of the Training Centre, and as Director of Studies in the new institution Dr. Smith took up the labours previously performed by Dr. Joseph Ogilvie and himself. The duties pertaining to this educational post—regarded as the most responsible in the north of Scotland outside the University—have been carried out by Dr. Smith with notable energy and organizing

ability. He is succeeded as Director of Studies by Mr. GEORGE A. BURNETT (M.A. Hons., 1902; B.Sc.), Master of Methods at the Training Centre.

At the recent Convocation of Calcutta University at which the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Prince of Wales, the other recipients of honorary degrees included Rev. Dr. HENRY STEPHEN (M.A., Hons., Aberd., 1870; D.D., 1914), Syndic Fellow, and Professor of English Literature in Calcutta University, who was one of two to receive the degree of Ph.D. Dr. Stephen was for several years Professor of Philosophy in the Scottish Churches' College, Calcutta. He is the author of various works in philosophy which have had a wide circulation in India.

SIR CHARLES EDWARD TROUP, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (M.A., 1876; B.A. [Oxon.], 1883; LL.D., 1912), is Chairman of the tribunal appointed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland to consider the hardships suffered by individual members of the Royal Irish Constabulary owing to the disbandment of the force and cognate matters.

Professor ROBERT STRACHAN WALLACE (M.A., 1904), Professor of English in Melbourne University (formerly Lecturer in English in Aberdeen University), has been appointed Film Censor for the Australian Commonwealth.

Dr. JAMES MCPHERSON WATTIE (M.A., 1883; LL.D., 1919), Chief Inspector of Schools for the Northern District of Scotland, has been promoted to the Chief Inspectorate of the Western District at Glasgow.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON (M.A., 1913), Headmaster of Forglan School, has been appointed Headmaster of King-Edward School, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. NORMAN JAMES WILSON (M.A., 1921) has been awarded the Hunter gold medal in Roman Law.

The Very Rev. Dr. JAMES WISEMAN (M.A., 1869; D.D., 1905), Dean of the diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, has retired from the Rectorship of St. Machar's Episcopal Church, Bucksburn, Aberdeen. Dean Wiseman was incumbent of St. Andrew's, Alford, from 1870 to 1874, when he was removed to the charge at Bucksburn. He was appointed Dean of the Diocese by Bishop Douglas in 1910. His successor as rector of St. Machar's, Bucksburn, is Rev. WILLIAM PENNIE (M.A., 1900), who has been rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Folla Rule, Rothienorman, since 1913. Dr. Wiseman has also resigned the Deanship, and to that office Bishop Deane has preferred Rev. Canon ROBERT MACKAY (M.A., 1881), Rector of St. John's Church, Longside.

Miss CHRISTINA BATTISBY (M.A., 1921) has been appointed a teacher in the Buckie Secondary School.

Miss ANN WILSON HASTINGS (M.A., 1915), of the Middle Temple, was one of three students (all of them women) who passed first class in Roman Law in the Easter term examinations for the English bar. In the beginning of the year, Miss Hastings also passed first class in Criminal Law and Procedure, and was awarded the Campbell Foster prize for the best student of the Middle Temple in that subject.

Miss ELLEN J. M. HUNTER (M.A., 1912), teacher, Central Secondary School, Aberdeen, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Miss ANNIE C. MATHEWSON (M.A., 1915).

Miss BEATRICE WEIR SIMPSON (M.A., 1913; B.Sc., 1917), assistant lecturer in the Chemistry department of Robert Gordon's Technical College, was presented by the students of the School of Pharmacy with a silver-mounted grey morocco writing-case, on the occasion of the termination of her association with the pharmacy classes.

Among recently-published works by University men were the following :— "The Haunts of Life," being six lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, Christmas Holidays, 1920-1921, by Professor J. Arthur Thomson; "An Indian Pilgrimage," by Dr. J. N. Ogilvie; "Pelagius's Expositions of Thirteen Epistles of St. Paul—I. Introduction," by Professor Alexander Souter; "Tertullian: Concerning the Resurrection of the Flesh," translated by Professor Alexander Souter; "Conciliation and Arbitration," by Professor R. N. Gilchrist, of Krishnigar College, Bengal, Acting Controller of the Government of India Labour Bureau; "Sharing Profits with Employees," by James A. Bowie (M.A., 1914); "Jane's Admirals," by James Davidson (M.A., 1881); "Burns and Folk-Song," by Alexander Keith (M.A., 1916); and "Eternal Helen" (poems), by Dr. Frank Pearce Sturm (M.B., 1907).

Principal SKINNER of Westminster College has completed a new work entitled "Prophecy and Religion; Studies in the Life of Jeremiah." The book is based on the Principal's Cunningham Lectures, which have been expanded since they were delivered in New College, Edinburgh, in the spring of 1920, and re-arranged. Nine chapters have been added in order to present a more detailed picture of Jeremiah than was possible in the lectures.

Sir JOHN FLEMING (LL.D., 1902) has written his *Reminiscences* and published a volume for private circulation among his friends.

A new work by Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON, "The Biology of Birds," is announced for early publication.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Sheriff Blair's article on "Recollections of the Gym." in the REVIEW for June, 1919, is to be included *in extenso* in Dr. Alexander Shewan's forthcoming volume on the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen.

Dr. ALEXANDER MAXWELL ADAMS, of Tibshelf, Derbyshire, has just had privately printed a pamphlet titled "A Dynasty of Doctors," which tells the history of ten doctors of the name of Adams, the first four bearing the name of Alexander Maxwell Adams. The family came from Limavady, in Ireland, and the first doctor (1792-1860) took his degree at Edinburgh University. His son, also ALEXANDER MAXWELL ADAMS (1813-67), and a younger son, JAMES MAXWELL ADAMS (1818-99), took their M.D. degree at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1849.

"It is rather unique in a vast organization like the Army Medical Corps," writes a correspondent, "to find a numerically small medical school like Aberdeen having its graduates in high places to the extent that Aberdeen University had during the war." As an instance, he points out that Major M. B. H. RITCHIE (regarding whom there is a note on a previous page), who served in France from August, 1914, till after the Armistice, was for a long time assistant to a very distinguished Aberdeen graduate, Major-General STUART MACDONALD, C.B., C.M.G. (M.B., 1884). During the last year of the war, Major Ritchie held an important appointment on the staff of the Director-General of the Medical Services at General Headquarters; and out of a staff of four principal officers one was always an Aberdonian—later, there were two. Colonel CLAUDE KYD MORGAN, C.B. (M.B., 1893) was the original; and when he left Major Ritchie joined. Still later, the Deputy-Director-General was also an Aberdonian—Major-General JAMES THOMSON, C.B. (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1886).

From "Conference: a Quarterly Paper in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Missions in India," ably edited by Rev. Dr. J. M.

Macphail of Bamdaha, we take the following : The Biennial Conference of the Missions is to take place at Pachamba in December of this year. Some striking facts are noted as to the longevity of missionaries to India. Besides the Rev. John Anderson, formerly Church of Scotland missionary in Calcutta, who died in March at the age of one hundred, there are three missionaries still active who are over seventy-five years of age, Dr. Hume of Ahmednagar, Dr. Ballantine of Rahuri, and Mr. Gates of Sholapur, each with already forty-seven years of work to his credit. And it must be forty-eight years since Dr. HENRY STEPHEN (M.A., 1870 ; D.D., 1914) first went to India. The appointment is noted of Miss MARION MOWAT (M.B., 1921). Mission reports for 1921 are summarized. In the Calcutta Scottish Churches College the enrolment was 1029. "The Bengalis must believe in a College to which they pay over a lakh of rupees in a year in fees, and in which at least one of the classes could have been filled four or five times over by candidates for enrolment." The University examinations results were extraordinarily good ; our warm congratulations to our graduate, Principal WATT (M.A., 1884 ; D.D., 1912) and his colleagues. In the report of the Madras Christian College a warm tribute is paid to Principal WILLIAM SKINNER, C.I.E. (M.A., 1880 ; D.D., 1908), on his retirement. Rev. D. T. H. MACLELLAN (M.A., 1916) has left the Scottish Churches Mission for a Church of Scotland chaplaincy. Several missions gratefully record the visit to them of the Very Rev. Dr. J. N. OGILVIE (M.A., 1881 ; D.D., 1911) and Mrs. Ogilvie. There are reviews of Dr. Macphail's very interesting "The Story of the Santal," printed at the Santal Mission Press and published by Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, and of Fraser and Edwards' "Life and Teaching of Tukaram," the extraordinary Hindu poet and teacher of the seventeenth century.

Obituary.

It is with extreme regret that we have to record the death of one of the most eminent of the contemporary sons of "Alma Mater"—one who was characterised by Sir Alexander Ogston as "probably the most distinguished man of science who ever graduated in medicine in the University of Aberdeen". Sir PATRICK MANSON, G.C.M.G. (M.B., 1865; M.D., 1866; LL.D., 1886; D.Sc. [Oxon.], 1904; LL.D. [Cantab.], 1920; F.R.S.), died at his residence, 25 Portland Court, London, on 9 April, aged seventy-seven. A parasitologist of great distinction, he was the first to trace the connection between the mosquito and the malaria parasite, and he was the pioneer and virtually the founder of the modern school of Tropical Medicine.

Sir Patrick Manson was the son of Mr. John Manson of Fingask, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire, who was for many years the agent of the British Linen Bank in Aberdeen. He had intended to be an engineer, but an injury to his spine suffered in the works where he was a pupil turned him to medicine. He studied at Aberdeen University, taking his M.B., C.M. degree with honourable distinction in 1865, and his M.D. degree in the following year. He went out to the island of Formosa the same year (1866), to act as medical officer to a group of merchants and missionaries. It is said that his first impression was that there existed there "a considerable prevalence of diseases, most of which had never been heard of in Aberdeen," but with the instinct of the born investigator he set himself to study them and to discover their causes. Becoming involved with the Japanese political service for helping China to buy ponies during a Chino-Japanese "scrap," he left Formosa for Amoy, in China, in 1871. There he acted as medical officer to the Chinese Maritime Customs, organised a Chinese hospital, and began researches into tropical diseases, particularly elephantiasis, from which many of his patients suffered. He pursued these researches for several years, employing his Chinese hospital assistants to collect specimens of blood from their fellow-countrymen. Elephantiasis was known to be due to a small worm named *Filaria sanguinis hominis* from its presence in human blood, and Manson ultimately succeeded in discovering that persons became infected with the worm through the agency of the mosquito, chiefly at night. As the biographical sketch of Manson in "The Times" put it: "Kill the mosquito, prevent its breeding, and you will abolish the disease. The science of tropical medicine and hygiene was founded. A new epoch in man's life in the tropics had begun."

Manson's discovery with regard to filariasis (on which he published a small book in 1883) led, almost directly, to the discovery of the connection between mosquitoes and malaria, his hypothesis of this connection being demonstrated by the investigations pursued by Colonel Sir Ronald Ross in 1895. The general results that have followed have been described by Sir Alexander Ogston:—

This discovery [as to the nature of elephantiasis] opened up a new and entirely unknown field of investigation regarding many diseases, and led to the discovery that malarial fever and other diseases were also multiplied and spread solely by their being absorbed from the human blood by the mosquito, nourished in these insects, and conveyed by their bites to infect healthy individuals.

The knowledge was spread and extended by Manson and many other investigators who followed in his footsteps, with the result that many of the most virulent and important infectious maladies, such as the notorious and deadly yellow fever, are now recognized to be due to similar causes, and can be combated and prevented in a way that had never before been dreamt of. It is owing to Manson that such a medical triumph was obtained as the conversion of the fatal district of Panama into a healthy zone where Europeans can dwell in safety, and that, on his lines, the causation of such diseases as sleeping sickness is being hopefully dealt with in Central Africa and elsewhere.

Sir Patrick Manson removed to Hong-Kong in 1885, and engaged in general practice. He also founded a Medical College there for the Chinese, and was its first Dean and Lecturer in Medicine. While at Hong-Kong he became a thorough master of the Chinese language, and translated a well-known surgical work into Chinese. His interest in China was manifested in later years when he returned to London, for he was associated with Sir James Cantlie in the romantic episode of the liberation of Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese political reformer, who was kidnapped in the Chinese Legation in London in 1896.

He returned definitely to England in 1890 and set up as a consultant. He became physician to the Dreadnought (Seamen's Hospital Society) in 1894, and in 1897 was appointed medical adviser to the Colonial Office. He was also Lecturer in Tropical Diseases at St. George's Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital. A lecture delivered at the former hospital in 1898 on the need of the special study of tropical diseases attracted the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, then the Colonial Secretary, and the establishment of the London School of Tropical Medicine speedily followed, Manson being appointed its head. In 1900 he was made C.M.G.; the K.C.M.G. followed in 1903, and the G.C.M.G. in 1912. He retired from active practice in the following year, and for a time he travelled in Ceylon and South Africa, noting hygienic problems. On his return he continued to take a deep interest in the conduct of the London School of Tropical Medicine and the progress of his special branches of science.

The notice of Sir Patrick Manson in the "Lancet" concluded as follows:—

He exercised great influence upon all who worked with him, for nothing was too big or too small for him to consider; his clinical acumen was sound, so that he made few mistakes. His habit of thought may be summarized in his own words written in 1909 to his son-in-law: "Never refuse to see what you do not want to see or which might go against your own cherished hypothesis or against the views of authorities. These are just the clues to follow up, as is also and emphatically so the thing you have never seen or heard of before. The thing you cannot get a pigeon-hole for is the finger point showing the way to discovery." His own scientific hypothesis had a knack of turning out right—for example, his forecast of the life history of *Schistosoma hematobium* in the fourth edition of his manual of "Tropical Diseases," in 1907; also his suggestion in 1903 of the two species of schistoma proved true by Leiper in 1915. Younger men who came under Manson's influence remarked always that in outlook and in knowledge he remained eager and enthusiastic to the end. His interest in his work never flagged. Only fourteen days before his death he visited the London School of Tropical Medicine and critically examined some microscopical preparations, showing his usual perspicacity in picking out the important points in each specimen and emphasizing the lessons they taught. Almost the last words he uttered expressed his hopes for the future of this school, for which he anticipated a still wider field of work in co-operation with the Rockefeller scheme for the new Institute of Hygiene.

A well-merited tribute to the great value of Sir Patrick Manson's discoveries to the world at large was paid in a leading article in "The Times":—

Sir Patrick Manson was the father of modern tropical medicine. He founded and inspired that great band of British workers, thanks to whose efforts the tropics are being made safe for the white man. Triumphs over a whole category of disease have proceeded naturally from his teaching, so that it may be said that a share of the credit of each of them belonged to him. How great that service was this generation is probably incapable adequately of judging, for, as yet, the harvest is largely unreaped. Our children's children may understand the full significance of labours that, whatever betide, will stand as a memorial for all time, a gift to humanity of which the value must increase from generation to generation. Yet, that Sir Patrick Manson was able to save millions of human lives, that he was able to banish disease from its immemorial fastnesses, that he was able to afford safe conducts to the missionary, the soldier, and the merchant in many of the world's danger areas, are perhaps the least of his achievements. Greater by far than these is the moral support which his work has bestowed on what we speak of as Western civilization. For this, with all its shortcomings, has served man more nobly than any of its predecessors, in that it has taught him how to accomplish the measure of his days in safety. War and famine, as we have seen in our own generation, bring with them, too often, the horrors of pestilence; and pestilence is a fruitful soil of new wars and greater famines. To have broken that fatal chain in one of its links is to have accomplished a work monumental in stature and infinite in its possibilities of good.

A medal is being struck in commemoration of the services to the London School of Tropical Medicine of the late Sir PATRICK MANSON, and the first impression is to be presented to his widow. The medal, which bears on one side a portrait of Sir Patrick, is to be presented annually to those members of the school who distinguish themselves in clinical work.

Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS (M.A., 1890) died at the Schoolhouse, Finzean, Aberdeenshire, on 2 April, aged sixty. He was headmaster of the Finzean Public School, and was well known in the teaching profession on Deeside and also in Volunteer and Territorial circles. He served for many years in the 7th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, from which he retired with the rank of Captain.

The Hon. Sir WILLIAM BISSET BERRY, M.L.A. (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1858; M.D., Aberd., 1861; LL.D., 1911), died at Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa, on 8 June, aged eighty-two. He was a native of Aberdeen, a son of the late Baillie James Berry, a well-known optician in Marischal Street. After obtaining his medical degree, he practised for a short time at Kincardine O'Neil, but in 1864 he got an appointment as medical officer on one of the vessels of the Union Steam Shipping Company sailing to South Africa. Impressed by the fine climate and perceiving the great potentialities of the new country, he resolved to settle there. He first established himself at Burghersdorp, but subsequently removed to Queenstown, where he speedily acquired a large practice. He also took a leading part in municipal, educational, and other public affairs, and served on several educational and other Commissions. He was three times Mayor of Queenstown, and his Mayoralty was conspicuously identified with the introduction of a water supply on an extensive scale, the main reservoir being named after him the "Berry Reservoir". In 1894 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Parliament for the Eastern District of Queenstown, and he retained his seat till 1909, being Speaker of the House from 1898 till 1907, when he retired from the Chair. On the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1909, Sir William Berry (who was knighted in 1900) was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Union for Queenstown, and still remained a member though latterly, by reason of age and infirmity, he was unable to attend.

Sir William Berry's greatest services to South Africa were probably

rendered in the spheres of education and medicine. He was for several years Chairman of the Senate of the South African College, and he founded the hospital at Queenstown, besides advancing the knowledge of medicine by many contributions to the medical press. He completed his eightieth year in July, 1919, and was then the senior member of the medical profession in South Africa. "A man of the widest erudition and the most kindly courtesy," (said the "South African Medical Record" on the occasion) "our venerable *confrère* is an ornament to the profession to which he belongs."

Among his many activities, Sir William Berry found time to act as President of the South Africa Aberdeen University Club.

Rev. JAMES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (M.A., 1865) died at the Manse, Fetlar, Shetland, on 9 May, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of the Isle of Man. He became minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of Quarter, Lanarkshire, in 1872, and was translated in 1881 to Fetlar Parish Church, where he ministered for over forty years.

Sir JOHN DUTHIE, K.B.E., of Cairnbulg, Aberdeenshire, and Kempsons, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire (alumnus, 1875-76), died at Whitchurch on 19 June, aged sixty-three. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Duthie of Cairnbulg, and a grand-nephew of the late Mr. William Duthie, who, over a hundred years ago, founded the firm of Alexander Duthie & Co., shipbuilders and shipowners, Aberdeen—a firm which established the first regular line of sailing vessels between Britain and Australia, and was latterly known as John Duthie, Sons, & Co. After being educated privately and at Aberdeen University, he proceeded to Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the English bar in 1880. When a student at Aberdeen, he assisted to raise the 1st Aberdeen Engineer Volunteers, in which corps he served as an officer for fourteen years, retiring with the rank of Major. He succeeded to the estate of Cairnbulg on the death of his father in 1896, and a year or two later he undertook the reconstruction of Cairnbulg Castle, then in ruins, restoring the keep, the round tower, and the entrance tower, and erecting a building between the two towers on the foundations of the ancient edifice and in much the same style as the original structure. In co-operation with his neighbour, Mr. Gordon of Cairness, he promoted the St. Combs light railway, the two proprietors making a free grant of all the land necessary for its construction; the railway has proved an enormous boon to the villages of Cairnbulg, Inverallochy, and St. Combs. Sir John also took a great interest in the county scheme for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis, and presented a number of open-air shelters to the county authorities. Art appealed to him too. He originated the Aberdeen Artists' Society, and took an active part in the organization of several Art Exhibitions in Aberdeen.

Latterly, Sir John Duthie was prominently identified with the business life of London. He was Chairman of the Steamship Owners' Coal Association, Ltd., and Vice-Chairman of William Cory & Son, Ltd., and he sat on the boards of several other important undertakings. On the occasion of the first great strike of the London dockers in the early 'eighties, he entered the field on behalf of the London shipowners, and organized the free labour movement, contributing thereby and otherwise to the defeat of the strikers. When the Port of London Authority was created, Sir John was selected by the London County Council as one of its representatives on the Court of the Authority, and he occupied the post for seven years, rendering valuable service. On the outbreak of the war, he took an active part in helping to organize the

multifarious auxiliary agencies which sprang up all over the country. His abilities and his organizing powers were speedily recognized, and on the creation of the department of Director-General of Voluntary Organizations he was appointed Deputy Director-General. He spoke on behalf of the department at numerous public meetings throughout the country, including Aberdeen and the north, and he did much to consolidate the voluntary services and make the department the effective power it proved to be. In recognition of his services he was created K.B.E.

SIR EVERARD DUNCAN HOME FRASER, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General at Shanghai (alumnus, 1874-76), died at Shanghai on 20 March, aged sixty-two. Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and Aberdeen University, his intention was to enter the Indian Civil Service, but this aim was frustrated by the change that was made in the age of candidates, and, instead, he entered the Chinese Consular Service, readily securing a place by competitive examination. His first appointment was in 1895 as Vice-Consul at Canton, and two years later he was moved to Pagoda Island in a similar capacity. In the same year he became acting Consul at Foochow, and in 1899 was appointed Consul at Chinkiang, but acted as Consul at Hankow, till 1901, when he was made Consul-General there. He was Consul-General at Hankow till 1911 when he went to Shanghai. He was appointed C.M.G. in 1901, and it was in 1912 that he became K.C.M.G. A profound Chinese scholar, Sir Everard Fraser assisted Dr. H. A. Giles, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, in the compilation of his Chinese Dictionary, and in order to be near him, came to Aberdeen, and on two occasions made a stay of some duration.

DR. JOHN HENRY GRAY (M.B., 1868 ; M.D., 1890) died at his residence, Inverleigh, Ellington Park Road, Ramsgate, on March, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Louth, Lincolnshire, and practised at Upper Tooting, London.

DR. ALFRED HILL (M.A., King's College, 1854) died at his residence, Valentine Mount, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, on 22 February, aged ninety-five. Possibly, he was the oldest graduate of the University in point of age, though not the senior graduate.

DR. GEORGE WRIGHT HUTCHISON (M.B., 1869 ; M.D., 1872 ; M.R.C.P., Ed.) died at his residence, 128 Ashburnham Road, Hastings, on 24 February, aged seventy-four. He was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Very Rev. DR. GEORGE HUTCHISON (M.A., King's Coll., 1840 ; D.D., Aberd., 1870), for forty-seven years minister of the parish of Banchory-Ternan, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1877. Dr. G. W. Hutchison was in practice at Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, for many years, but had retired. He was a J.P. for Oxfordshire.

MR. WILLIAM ALBERT KEYS (M.A., 1892 ; B.Sc., 1894), Science Master, Central Secondary School, Aberdeen, died at a nursing home in Aberdeen on 12 March, aged fifty-one. He was a son of Mr. William Keys, for many years Headmaster of the Public School, Kintore, but now retired and resident in Aberdeen. After graduating, Mr. W. A. Keys was on the staff of the Aberdeen High School for a short time, and later taught in the Bell-Baxter School, Cupar-Fife, and in the High School, Oban. In 1896 he was appointed science master at the Central School, and in 1903 he was promoted first assistant, a post which he occupied with conspicuous success up to the time of his death. He was a teacher of more than ordinary capacity and was

responsible for the work done in the science department. For over twenty years Mr. Keys was engaged in continuation class work, and for five sessions he was headmaster of the Central Evening School, one of the largest and most important continuation schools in the city. For many years he acted as secretary of the Aberdeen branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Dr. GEORGE ALEXANDER LEGGE (M.A., 1873; M.B., 1879; M.D., 1881) died at Cathay, Forbes, on 8 June, aged seventy. He was the third son of the late Mr. William Legge, of Huntly. He was in practice for many years at Somerset East, South Africa, and latterly at Burghead, Morayshire.

Dr. HORATIO DAVID LOW (M.B., 1920) died at his residence, 764 Elm Street, Peekskill, New York State, on 8 May, aged twenty-eight. He was an American citizen, and was studying in Aberdeen when the war broke out, and he served for some time as a Surgeon-Sub-Lieutenant on board the destroyer "Ithuriel." After graduating, he acted as assistant to doctors in Methlick and Thurso and was for a short time a physician in St. Mary's Hospital, East London. His health broke down last autumn, however, and he returned to the United States.

Dr. DONALD MELDRUM (M.B., 1921) died at Banchory on 26 May, aged twenty-four. He was the second son of Mr. Donald Meldrum, clothier, Westburn Road, Aberdeen. After finishing his early education at Robert Gordon's College, he entered the University as a medical student in 1915, but immediately he reached the age for military service he, in April, 1917, enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in September of that year. After a period of home service he went to Belgium and France, and when demobilized in 1918 he returned to the University to complete his medical studies. He passed his final professional examination last Christmas, and was one of twenty-eight ex-Service men who received their degrees at a special informal "capping" ceremony. Shortly after, he received an appointment as assistant to Dr. Smith, Buckie. Dr. Meldrum was in his usual good health until shortly before his death, when, feeling run down, he came home and went up Deeside for rest and recuperation, but, unfortunately, a serious development set in, and he died as stated.

Dr. JOHN THEODORE MERZ (Ph.D.; D.C.L. [Durh.]; LL.D. [Aberd.], 1905), author of "The History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century," and other works, died at Newcastle on 21 March, aged eighty-two. He was largely connected with electrical undertakings, and was vice-chairman of the Newcastle Electrical Supply Company and director of several other companies.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MILLER (M.A., 1864; B.D., 1868; D.D., 1905) died at the South United Free Church Manse, Buckie, Banffshire, on 2 April, aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Thurso, and was the youngest of three well-known brothers, Mr. Miller of Scrabster and Principal WILLIAM MILLER (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1856; LL.D., Aberd., 1885), of the Madras Christian College, now in retirement at Bridge of Allan, being the others. After graduating M.A., he proceeded to the New College, Edinburgh, and was licensed as a preacher in the Free Church of Scotland in 1868. His inclinations at this period tended towards assistantships rather than a permanent settlement, and his experience was unusually large and varied. His first appointment was at Newhaven, after which he proceeded to the Scottish Church in Rotterdam; then the Regent's Square (London) Presbyterian

Church benefited from his services for a short period, and afterwards the Presbyterian congregation at Brighton. After this he spent a more lengthened period in the Free East Church, Aberdeen, which had been associated with his early college life. His next assistantships were Ayr Free Church and St. Stephen's, Glasgow.

Dr. Miller went to Buckie in 1875 as colleague and successor to Rev. Robert Shanks in the Free Church (now the South United Free Church), and ministered there for over forty-five years, a colleague being appointed a few years ago; and his name is inseparably bound up with the history of the congregation and of the town. An enthusiastic advocate of foreign missions, he was actively connected with the Foreign Missions Committee of the United Free Church, and for nine years of that period he held the position of Convener of the Committee. He celebrated the semi-jubilee of his settlement in Buckie in 1900, on which occasion he was presented by the congregation with an illuminated address; and two years ago, in appreciation of his long and worthy ministry, the congregation presented him with his portrait, painted by Mr. Malcolm Gavin, A.R.S.A.

In the sphere of education Dr. Miller laboured strenuously for the benefit of his district. He was for thirty-four years Chairman of the Rathven School Board, and was recognized as an authority on the business side of educational administration. During his chairmanship Buckie was raised to the status of a Higher Grade centre. Dr. Miller annually presented many prizes to the school, and among other benefactions established the *dux* gold medal, the Arradoul bursaries, and the public school library, and he also presented many volumes to the Public Library. When Buckie was constituted a burgh, he was the donor to the town of the magistrates' robes. He did much to help the Madras Christian College in its work, and established there Buckie scholarships and prizes. He founded, in 1898, the Caithness Prize in History in the University.

REV. GEORGE COMPTON SMITH (M.A., King's Coll., 1849) died at his residence at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, on 12 June, aged ninety-one. He was a native of Rhynie, a son of the late Mr. Peter Smith, and a brother of the late Rev. ROBERT HARVEY SMITH (M.A., King's Coll., 1852), Congregational minister at Duncanstone, Inch. He obtained a bursary at King's College in 1845, graduating four years later; for the past six years he had been the senior surviving graduate of King's College. After graduating, Mr. Smith became tutor to Dr. Wright's family at Barrow Hall, Lancashire, and classical master and sub-principal in Totteridge Park School in 1857. He was later appointed a classical master in Winchester Public School. Meantime, he was a student for three years at Lancashire Independent College. He was engaged in the ministry at Bere Regis from 1857 to 1869, and then was appointed Principal of Pindle College, Southport, afterwards becoming Principal of Athelhampton School, Southport, where he remained for the long period of twenty-four years. In 1897 he was appointed pastor of the Congregational Church at Rhynie, and retired in 1903. He has lived in Rhynie since his retirement.

MR. JOHN SMITH (M.A., Marischal College, 1860; F.E.I.S.) died at his residence, Kimberley, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, on 31 March, aged eighty-three. He was for some time Headmaster at Tornaveen Public School, and afterwards Headmaster at Logie-Coldstone Public School, and retired about thirty years ago.

REV. JAMES STUART (M.A., 1881), minister of the United Free Church,

Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, died at a nursing home in Edinburgh, on 12 June, aged sixty-three. He was a native of Premnay. After graduating, he became, in 1885, a licentiate of the Free Church (afterwards United Free Church) of Scotland. He held for several years a Research Fellowship in Comparative Religion in the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained as colleague and successor to Rev. Alan F. Murray, Torphichen, in 1910.

Dr. GEORGE WATSON HACKNEY TAWSE (M.B., 1891) died at his residence, 109 Scotch Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland, on 6 May, aged fifty-four. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Tawse, tailor, Aberdeen, and had been in practice at Whitehaven for many years. Amongst the numerous appointments he held were those of honorary surgeon to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, police surgeon, medical assessor to the County Court, medical referee to the Ministry of Pensions, examiner and lecturer to St. John's Ambulance Corps, etc.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, O.B.E. (M.A., 1901; LL.B. [Edin.]), Town Clerk of Durban, Natal, died at Durban on 14 June, aged forty-five. He was the second son of the late Mr. John Taylor, Westview, Keith. He was educated at the Keith Grammar School, and, after some years in the office of Messrs. Thurburn & Fleming, solicitors, Keith, he proceeded to Aberdeen University, and afterwards to Edinburgh University, having a distinguished career in both Universities. Soon after graduating, he was appointed Deputy Town Clerk of Johannesburg, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the Town Clerkship, and while holding that post he successfully conducted for the Johannesburg Municipality a lawsuit with Beardmore Bros. in Edinburgh in 1909-10. He resigned the post of Town Clerk so that he could practise at the bar in South Africa, but about two years ago he was offered and accepted the important position of Town Clerk of Durban. Mr. Taylor, who took an active part in politics and received the O.B.E. for war work, unsuccessfully contested a seat in the Transvaal Legislature during the war years.

Dr. WILLIAM CHARLES TAYLOR (M.B., 1889) died at Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on 11 May, aged seventy-two. He was for many years in practice in London, and latterly resided at Barnhill, Broughty-Ferry.

Mr. PETER DUGUID THOMSON (alumnus, 1862) died at his residence, Hazelbank, Sydenham Hill, London, on 20 April, aged seventy-five. Mr. Thomson was one of the pioneers of British enterprise in North Borneo, and for well over a generation was a notable and honourable figure in the commercial life of the city of London. Born in Aberdeen and educated at the Grammar School and University, he left early in life to join the Borneo Company, which was formed in 1856 to carry on the business of "mining in the island of Borneo and elsewhere, and merchants in all parts of the world." Identifying himself with that company in its infancy, he devoted the whole of a long business career to building up its fortunes. The success to which the company attained is a matter of familiar record, and Peter Thomson's outstanding share in that success was fittingly recognized by his occupancy of the post of managing director, an appointment which he only relinquished a few years ago as the result of advancing years.

Dr. AUGUSTUS DÉSIRE WALLER (M.B., 1878; M.D., 1881; F.R.S., LL.D.), Director of the Physiological Laboratory in London University, died at 32 Grove End Road, London, N.W., on 11 March, aged sixty-five. He was a scientist of wide repute and a member of many foreign academies of Medicine, notably of Rome and Belgium. He was also a member of the

Biological Society of Paris and of the Physiological Society of Moscow ; and he was made a Laureate of the Institute of France for his discovery of the electro-motive action of the heart. He was the author of numerous learned books on Physiology and other scientific subjects, notably an exceptionally original "Introduction to Human Physiology". Among his other works were volumes of lectures on animal electricity, the signs of life, physiology the servant of medicine, the electrical action of the human heart, and a very suggestive essay on the psychology of logic. He was early led to the study of the electro-motive phenomena of the heart-beat, from which came his discovery that an electro-diagram could be recorded on the human subject. Thanks to Dr. Waller, the string galvanometer became available for clinical diagnosis, and soon spread from his laboratory in all directions. He was a pioneer of galvanography in physiology, and the first to record photographically the negative variation and electrotonic currents of nerve.

Dr. RICHMOND COTTS WILLOCK (M.B., 1868 ; M.D., 1872) died at 2 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London (the residence of his son-in-law) on 15 March, aged eighty-one. He was for a long time in practice in Aberdeen, latterly in Golden Square, but retired several years ago.

Mr. WILLIAM YUILL (alumnus, 1860-62), residing at 29 St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen, died at a nursing home in Aberdeen on 17 May, aged seventy-eight. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. James Yuill, for many years Free Church minister at Peterhead, and a brother of the late Mr. GEORGE SKELTON YUILL (alumnus, 1864-66), the well-known Australian merchant, who founded the Yuill Scholarship in Chemistry in the University (see REVIEW, ii, 169 ; v, 88). He was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, under Dr. Alexander Anderson, his maternal uncle, and later attended classes at the University, but did not take the complete Arts course. He received his training as a civil engineer in Aberdeen, and was engaged on the South Breakwater and other important harbour works then being carried out under the late Mr. Dyce Cay. For some years Mr. Yuill was in India as a railway engineer, and, returning to this country, he set up practice in London and gained an important connection as a sanitary engineer. He subsequently went out to Australia, and after spending a number of years there he retired and took up his residence in Aberdeen. During the war Mr. Yuill rendered very useful service in connection with the moss dressings depot, and for a time took charge of the sublimating or sterilizing plant at Gordon's College. Keenly interested in art, he was one of the founders of the Northern Arts Club, and young and aspiring artists always found in him a warm patron and friend.

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