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THE EAGLE.

CAMBRIDGE IN OLDEN TIMES.

BEFORE ever reading a book on Archæology, I had heard of the Celts, the Romans, and the Saxons, but knew very little about them, except that the former went about clad in a summer suit of paint of Cambridge blue, and that the latter were so called from the small knives (seaxes) which they wore, and used over their wassails in a manner very much resembling that in which our cousins 'over the millpond' are said to use their's in the San Francisco bars. Nor was I alone in my ignorance, if it be true that a former undergraduate, afterwards 'ploughed for the Little-go,' who asked about a certain altar not a hundred miles from the Bridge of Sighs, labelled 'Apollonis Aram' &c., was contented with the meagre and somewhat incorrect information that it was erected in memory of a brother of Eugene Aram and a former member of the College. Having since derived a considerable amount of amusement in a quiet sort of way, by studying the remains of the people of whom I have spoken, which are common enough about here, I should like to suggest to others who have nothing particular to do in the afternoons, and who wish to combine exercise with instruction, to do the same. An old British urn broken into a few hundred fragments is of no particular value to

that argentivorous creature, the Cambridge workman, and may be secured for a few pence, but such an urn when pieced together is a valuable object, and the said piecing is very good exercise in patience for those who have become tired of the simplicity of the 'fifteen puzzle.' I should like to make one suggestion here. Such objects when mended are 'not transferable,' but are apt to get broken when railway porters practise 'putting the weight' with your portmanteau from the guard's van; consequently, they had better be left in Cambridge. Now, there is a college bordering on our own, the library of which is, I believe, rendered considerably more interesting to visitors by its collection of local antiquities: might not room be found in our own library for a similar attraction; Even if this be impossible, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society would doubtless be glad to receive donations.

Traces of the oldest man known in England have been found in the gravel close to Cambridge, but very little is known about his manners and customs; so we may pass him over with the observation that he must have had a pretty exciting time of it, as his only weapons appear to have been chipped stones and pieces of bone, and that the neighbourhood of our University town was then inhabited by such unacademic creatures as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. The next people of whom we find any traces also used stone weapons, but they understood the art of polishing them, and could turn out a very handy weapon and one apt to do some damage; such are found all over the district lying upon the surface, and there was a manufactory of them at Brandon in Norfolk, where one can find quantities of weapons spoiled in the making. The makers chose a very picturesque spot for their factory, on high ground at the end of a wide valley; and we can imagine them sitting at ease in the cool summer evenings enjoying the prehistoric substitute for a

pipe, and giving vent to a prehistoric exclamation when a nearly-finished axe-head broke in two. They appear to have been particularly devoted to picturesque scenery, as they not only encamped on the tops of the hills, but also buried their dead there. Anyone who has happened to go from Cambridge to Newmarket may possibly have noticed some mounds when the road reaches its highest level. Some of these have been explored, and stone weapons found in them, along with very rudely made urns containing ashes and burnt human bones, so that these people sometimes went in for cremation—a proceeding which appears to be again becoming fashionable, after having been in abeyance for a considerable period. They also buried their dead, however, in a crouching posture, and, from the skeletons found, we know that this race was pretty small in stature, but they appear to have been muscular enough, judging from the way in which the skull of an ox, now in the Geological Museum, has been 'caved in' by a stone axe; a 'Varsity oar would find considerable difficulty in performing the same feat. They were great hunters, and especially fancied the Fenland, where the nobler kinds of game must have been fairly plentiful, as the bones of the animals which lived at this time are constantly being exhumed by the peat-diggers. Before Julius Cæsar arrived on our shores the inhabitants of the county had learnt the use of metals, firstly of bronze and then of iron. The remains of the Roman period, however, are most abundant in this neighbourhood.

Cambridge at this period was a place of considerable importance, as is apparent to everybody from the number of Roman roads which diverge from it, some of which (as the Huntingdon road, the old Via Devana) are in use at the present day. To the Romans, in fact, is due the straightness and seeming interminable length of our present roads, which is so marked that Sidney Smith might have modified

his remark, that 'there's an end to everything except Wigmore Street,' to include these roads also. These roads were formerly raised above the level of the country, as is still seen in the unaltered one passing over the Gog Magogs at the end of Wort's Causeway, and they shew the energy of the Roman and the ease of procuring manual labour. One is apt to look upon the Roman in Britain as a somewhat uncivilized creature, but exploration of the various antiquities of the island soon dispels this; in Gloucestershire especially we have proofs of the elaborate nature of their dwelling-houses; and in Cambridgeshire itself we are soon struck with the elegance of their pottery and other ornaments, many of them imported from a distance, as the so-called Samian ware, which was all brought from abroad, and the graceful Durobrivian pottery, manufactured at Castor in Northamptonshire. They seem to have thrown about their money in a most reckless manner, as it is much more common at the present day to find a Roman coin than one of more recent date. Even their millstones were brought from abroad, and the writer has picked up several fragments of such close round Cambridge, which were quarried from a well-known ancient lava stream at Niedermendig, on the Rhine. The number of earthern utensils must have been enormous, for in many parts of the country, as down in the Upchurch marshes, where there was a manufactory, the country has a regular bed of broken earthenware extending for several square miles; and nearer us, at Fen Ditton, hundreds of fragments, many of them marked with tasteful ornamentation, may be picked up. These seem to have been originally thrown away into rubbish holes, where they lie mixed with the bones of the animals they ate, and also snail and oyster shells, the animals of which were also used for food. The Roman, like the Celt, interred with or without cremation, but, unlike the latter, never interred any

weapons with the deceased, but only vessels containing articles of food, ornaments, lamps, &c.

The Saxon has not left nearly so many traces of his existence in Cambridgeshire as his predecessors, but they are nevertheless fairly numerous. His fictile ware is marked by a want of the elegance so characteristic of that of Roman manufacture. The Saxon, like the Celt, was usually buried with his military accoutrements by his side; sometimes a warrior was buried along with his horse, and all his weapons placed beside him. The commonest weapons found of this age are spear-heads, which are characterised by the end, which was inserted into the haft, being hollow and with a slit up the side.

Remains of later date are by no means so abundant. Coins of all ages are often found in the neighbourhood, as well as mediæval pottery, but one of the most remarkable relics are the pipes with very small bowls having an exceedingly small opening at the top, and stems of great thickness, usually badly bored. These pipes are labelled in the York Museum as belonging to the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. They are exceedingly common all around Cambridge, and it is somewhat difficult to account for their abundance, as smoking can have been by no means a common habit at that time. Was the undergraduate of that day forbidden to smoke, so that he had to go and sit behind a hedge to enjoy the stolen pleasure, and throw away his pipe at the approach of a proctor?

In conclusion, one word of warning. In studying antiquities, perhaps more than in anything else, it will not do to argue from insufficient dates. For instance, no one could judge of the princely splendour of ancient Rome from a few remains dug up, if we were not possessed of the ancient writings of Rome, and had not Pompeii been preserved to us by a catastrophe terrible to its victims, but extremely

fortunate for us. Or, to take another example, imagine Macaulay's New Zealander making an exploration in the mud at the bottom of what is now the Cam. He would find some such articles as the following: firstly, the shattered remains of a light ship; secondly, the shaft of an oar of the same; thirdly, the bowl of a briar-wood pipe; fourthly, a piece of paling with a painted inscription. The following interesting history might be woven concerning these articles, with every appearance of probability, and yet it would be somewhat far removed from the truth.

"....All the remains found would indicate that the neighbourhood was occupied by a tribe of barbarians. In that crude but extremely valuable Bibliophone preserved in the Library at Antarctopolis, which was constructed about the time of the occupation of Patagonia by the Siamese, and is entitled 'History of All Things,' repeated reference is made to the condition of various parts of the globe at a particular period, when information was circulated by means of a very rude process known as printing or writing; some suppose these to indicate two distinct processes, but the general opinion is that they were merely modifications of one. This process, owing to its rudeness, seems to have been nearly forgotten at the time when the Bibliophone was in use, and at the time of the replacement of the latter by the Biophone, which substituted vital force for electricity, it was entirely lost. That these remains under consideration belong to the period of printing will be argued in the sequel. The work referred to remarks that locomotion was during the printing-period effected not in the air but on water by means of instruments called ships or boats, and that the more savage nations excelled in the art of propulsion of exceedingly frail boats;—such a one the first article found seems to have been. The second article is probably what was known as a club, an instrument used in a barbarous

game called in the same work, war. Again, we find that the savages of the printing-period frequently obtained light by the almost inconceivably crude process of rubbing together fragments of wood.

"The third instrument seems almost certainly to have been used for this purpose, as a hollow in the centre of the expanded part bears distinct traces of fire, which was probably obtained by the rotatory motion of another piece of wood in this hollow. The fourth relic is of extreme interest. It is a piece of wood, broken short at either end, and bearing on it the following marks:—

....Y YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT PA....

"This has been examined by several authorities, who all consider it to be a specimen of writing or printing, and judging from the descriptions of this process in the Bibliophones which have been preserved, this determination is correct.

"The objects found, therefore, bear out my views that they were used by an exceedingly barbarous people and at a very remote era."

J. E. M.

In Memoriam Henry Latham.

[The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Rev. Professor Mayor by the Rev. Henry George Tomkins, one of the contributors to the *Lyra Anglicana*, formerly an Undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and now Chaplain of the West of England Sanatorium at Weston-super-Mare. "At Grindelwald on the 7th September I was present at the funeral of poor Henry Latham (of St. John's, B.A. Mathematical Tripos, 1871), who fell from a precipice of the Burg, a low spur of the Faulhorn, on the Sunday before. After the service at the grave the kind and good Pastor, who had received the body into his house, stepped forward and recited in a most feeling manner what I took to be a German hymn. I ventured to call on him for a copy of the verses, and found that they were original and written by the Pastor for the occasion. He kindly copied them for me, and I send you both the German and the English translation which I have made, thinking these simple and earnest stanzas may interest you and others at Cambridge."]

Am Grabe von Henry Latham, der am 4 September an der Burg zu Grindelwald

SCHLAF im Frieden, fremder Bruder!
Unsre Erde sei dir leicht!
Fern von deiner lieben Heimat
Hat dich jäh der Tod erreicht;
Wo du dir Erholung suchtest,
Fandest du dein frühes Grab—
Tief betrübt, doch hoffnungsfreudig
Blicken wir zu dir hinab.

Schlaf im Frieden! Wo wir leben
Stehen wir in Gottes Hand;
D'rum gilt's gleich auch, wo wir sterben
Denn des Herrn ist jedes Land;
Ueberall strahlt seine Gnade
In der Gräber Dunkelheit,
Auch von hier ruft er die Seinen
In die ew'ge Seligkeit.

GOTTFRIED STRASSER,
Pfarrer.

Grindelwald,
7 *Sept.* 1881.

(Translated from the German of Pfarrer Gottfried Strasser.)

ON THE GRAVE OF HENRY LATHAM, WHO FOUND HIS DEATH ON THE BURG AT GRINDELWALD, SEPT. 4, 1881.

SLEEP in peace, my foreign brother!
Light on thee our earth shall lie!
Far from thine home—land belovèd,
Death hath touched thee suddenly.
Fresher life where thou wert seeking
Thou thine early grave hast found!
We, deep-grieved, yet gladly hoping,
See thee sink beneath the ground.

Sleep in peace! where'er we're living
We abide in GOD'S own hand,
So our death-place is His giving,—
For the LORD'S is every land.
Over all His goodness shineth
In the grave's recesses dim;
Even hence His own He calleth
Ever to be blest with Him.

H. G. T.

Sept. 1881.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Notes of an open Lecture given in St. John's College on Oct. 28th, 1881, by Mr. Mac Alister, Medical Lecturer to the College.

BEFORE I pass to the proper subject of my lecture to day—the first lecture I have been privileged to give in this place—I would gladly say a word or two touching my own position and the work which has here been set me to do.

The last ten or fifteen years have witnessed a revival of medical learning in this University of a very remarkable kind. After a season of decay and almost of disrepute the efforts of one or two energetic men are now at length being crowned with success. Inspired by a well-founded belief in themselves, a strong enthusiasm for their science, and an earnest wish to make their Alma Mater more than a step-mother to her medical sons, they have earned and are earning the recognition and the gratitude of the profession and of the University. The profession they have sought to raise by infusing into it an element of academic culture and scientific foretraining. The University they have rendered more worthy of that significant title. Let me quote two simple facts in evidence. First, the rate of growth of the school is such that next year will probably shew a total of nearly 200 students working for the various medical examinations. Secondly, at the greater London hospitals the junior staffs have of late been very

largely filled up by the appointment of University men for whom a marked preference is constantly shewn. When we remember that it is out of juniors that seniors are made, we may well look forward with confidence to the future of academic medicine, both within the walls of the University and without in those institutions which are rapidly learning to play the part of our metropolitan colonies.

Under the headship of its late most worthy Master, whose memory I, like so many others, must always cherish with affection, this College has more than once shewn itself ready to recognise and provide for the growing needs of new branches of learning. More than one struggling science has owed the impetus that let it gain a footing in the University to the wise encouragement it met with here. It is in the same spirit that the College has now considered the wants and the difficulties of its medical members, and has shewn at least its willingness to meet them by charging one of its staff with the care of medical students. It is not as merely wishing to seem modest that for myself I crave indulgence for my comparative inexperience in University matters, and for my youth as a medical man. These drawbacks are only too plain, but I promise that every day shall mend them. I offer the assurance of my deep desire to justify my office, to do all I can to foster a true and a high conception of their study and their calling among my pupils, to tell them the best that I know in the science of medical practice, and at all times to learn as gladly as to teach.

One of the things I shall make it my business to impress upon students actual or intending is that the true and regular way of proceeding to the medical degree is, or ought to be, through the Natural Sciences Tripos. Only thus, as I take it, are the full benefits of our Cambridge training to be gained. The influence of the teachers whose names illustrate our school

cannot be thoroughly experienced unless the student follows out the carefully arranged course of preliminary scientific training which naturally culminates in the Natural Science degree. Herein, I think, is to lie the *differentia* of the Cambridge medical man. He has made a careful and fruitful study of those branches of scientific theory and doctrine of which medical practice is so largely the art and application. He has had leisure to work at these branches practically and individually. The Tripos is to him the incident only, not the boundary or the trammel of his scientific course. He begins his strictly medical work, the study of disease and its treatment, equipped with a knowledge of structure and function, with a training in experiment and observation, with a habit of judging and reasoning, which the student of a London medical school must needs, for the most part, begin without, and painfully acquire, if he acquire it at all, while he is actually engaged in bedside work.

This scientific training is of the highest value, and can hardly be made too much of by the Cambridge man. It is just because I wish him to feel this, and to believe it still when he goes up to town to complete his clinical student-work, that I think it right to point out certain conditions in the nature of medical practice which may at first be a cause of stumbling to him, and lead him to question either the practical value of his scientific preparation or the scientific nature of his practical tasks and employments. The conditions I refer to arise from the present incomplete state of our knowledge, and lead to a certain difference in the mental attitude in which practical medical questions must be faced and answered, compared with that of the purely scientific investigator. It is of this difference that the intelligent student should be forewarned, forasmuch as a right understanding of its nature and origin will obviate perplexity and discouragement when he passes

from the theoretical stage of his training to the practical. It is this difference which forms the proper subject of my lecture.

Suppose a modern Aristotle to set himself the task of examining *à priori* the provinces of the several sciences. Let him draw up a plan of the departments they govern, and on strictly objective grounds assign to each its rank in the hierarchy of knowledge. If he considered the science treating of human disease at all, he would, no doubt, be led to utter a quite Aristotelian expression of surprise at the different degrees of importance assigned to the science in the *à priori* scheme and in real life. For his part he would perhaps have scarcely separated off at all the single species *homo sapiens* from all other of the myriads of living forms. Still less would he, as medicine does, have emphasised the diagnosis and treatment of disease as the chief branch of the biology of man. The zoologist or the botanist gives himself up to the study of the normal states of his beetles or his buttercups. He scarcely throws away a thought on their disorders. Why has, then, this medical subdepartment of a department gained for itself by general consent this factitious importance among the sciences? Why do we speak of a medical science at all? The answer is common-place and occurs to all of you. Medical science owes its rise to a pressing practical need of human life, not to the speculations of philosophers. Human medicine was called into being because the species in question was our own; because it was our interest to guard the members of this species against disease, disablement, and death. The science rests, so to speak, on an egoistic or, if you will, a humanistic basis. It is a science with a practical end; it is not a pure science. The end is the saving and safeguarding of human life and energy. All this, as I say, is common-place and trite, but it is none the less true for being

trite. Nay, its triteness does not save its truth from being sometimes forgotten, and so we hear at times ill-judged exultation at advances in physical diagnosis, at achievements of pure medical science, which yet remain unfruitful in improving medical practice. A pure science must have for its end and aim the furtherance of absolute scientific truth. From this scientific truth may flow at times real practical benefits to life and to civilisation. But these practical benefits are secondary to the main *desiderata* of the science, and are generally the least sought after by the scientific student. Note, then, that "it is the practical end of medicine, the constant need for the application of it to the preservation of human health and life, that marks it off sharply from the other natural sciences" (Hueter) and especially from the pure sciences.

Now in these last days the cry has gone forth for the regeneration of ancient modes of practice: we hear that the reign of empiricism is at an end; that medicine, to justify its existence, must become in all things and always scientific. The methods which have been applied with so much success to other branches of biology must be boldly and exclusively brought into play in this. The dross of guess-work and of *à priori* theory must be purged in the fire of scientific scepticism that the New Science of Medicine may emerge and take its place as the equal in worth and dignity of its sister-sciences. It is easy to go further still in this line, and in the zeal of the reformer to urge that the true calling of the scientific medical man is not the treatment of diseased men as individuals, but rather the struggle after truth in the field of human disease, and that not till this truth is gained and established can he hope truly and scientifically to benefit mankind.

All this has its true side, and none know better the trueness of it than some of those whose daily life and energy are given up to the treatment of

individual disease and the assuaging of commonplace pain. They know, none more keenly, the narrow limits of their knowledge, the small reach of their power. But what would be said by the world, by the ailing philosopher himself, if they allowed themselves to be paralysed by this consciousness, if they postponed all thought of practical use in order to devote their undivided strength to the solution of scientific problems. Admitted that the duty of straining after scientific truth is one which lies not only on the physiologist and the anatomist—be he experimental or clinical—but is just as binding on the physician and the surgeon. Yet on these latter falls also another duty no less imperative—the duty of practice. Those who are free to follow out in precise and scientific fashion the researches which have made physiology and pathology already so great, who can confine themselves to the laboratory and the dissecting-room, and there pursue truth free from hurry or the urgency of clamorous human need, are indeed to be envied and admired. Their office is a high one, and their work of the greatest scientific value; nay, of the greatest practical value by and by. But the function which most medical students must one day be called on to perform—the function of treating and alleviating human disease—is also a high one, and in its way is scientific, though at present it cannot be carried out strictly according to scientific methods, nor exclusively on the basis of established scientific laws. Here, then, arises the antinomy which must meet every scientifically-trained medical student when he leaves the laboratory and the examination-room and is first put in charge of a human life. On the one hand, Medicine is to be scientific; that is the device he is told to hold aloft and to live up to. On the other, if he is to do nothing except on intelligible scientific grounds, to hold no faith for which he cannot give a clear scientific reason,

his hand will fall powerless and his patient go unhelped.

Science, as such, can wait till her problems are solved. She holds herself in wise suspense in face of an unsurmounted difficulty. Practice must act on half-formed intuitions; it must grope at the answer when the chain of the solution is broken; it cannot wait for the 'secure adjudication' of the schools. No mathematician need commit himself to a hasty conclusion regarding the number of regular figures in four-dimensioned space. The question is being worked out; the solution will come and will convince in due time; it will take its place rightly among the achievements of pure science, and will probably be of no particular use to anyone for some time to come. But the physician cannot wait till science has settled whether the *fons et origo* of diabetes is in the liver or in the brain, or in neither. That may take years to settle, and meantime diabetics would die unrelieved. The physician must do something, and science does not yet tell him certainly what to do. He must be so far empirical as to use experience for which he cannot as yet account. Certain things have helped—why?
though he has belief or theory enough to amount to a practical indication. The duty of sternly seeking after truth, and firmly acting only upon knowledge, must be peremptorily postponed to that of relieving distress and averting death. And thus many a useful life, though diabetic and so far mysterious to science, has been preserved for years.

Scientific data and laws are, then, at present insufficient for all the physician's needs. He is bound to act where science has not yet spoken; he is constrained to make up his mind upon questions which science still holds *sub judice*. It becomes worth while to examine how far and in what sort science guides and controls the physician of to-day? Where

does science fail him, and why? What means and methods has he for supplying in pressing need the want of science? How shall he best replace these makeshift methods by solid ground of scientific knowledge?

Let me attempt to answer and to illustrate these questions by taking you into the out-patient room, and examining before you an ordinary case. He stands before me: I know nothing about him to start with. I have first to find out what is the matter. My way of doing this is strictly scientific. I regard him as a botanist does a new plant, or a zoologist a new animal. I have to determine his species. I inspect him, palpate, percuss, auscultate. I take his general, and perhaps some local, temperature. I note the general character of his circulation by means of his pulse. I test the functions of the several organs; in so doing I apply a number of more or less complicated physical instruments, from the measuring-tape to the ophthalmoscope or the Faradic battery. I examine the various secretions, tissues, and fluids of the patient's body under the microscope. I test by chemical means such of them as admit of it.

I have followed strictly the rules and routine of the so-called descriptive sciences. Only in this way can I be sure that each feature in the case is duly observed, and its effect on the significance of the whole duly allowed for. It is in this process that the beginner will find direct scope for the carefullest of previous training. The subject of his investigation is new, but the manner of it is very familiar. He will find it of vital importance to pursue the examination with the highest care and conscience he is capable of. It is here that even hopeful students fall into ways which end in making them hasty, superficial, empiric, unscientific. Instead of attaining ever clearer and clearer light, and ever greater surety in diagnosis, and specially in the discrimination of slight external

differences, they inevitably become more perplexed and disheartened as their rash and partial guesses are discredited by the issue. Diagnosis is of the nature of a research, and by the strictest methods in research must it be followed out. Science here leads us to the highest and surest knowledge it is in our power to attain.

Having, then, made out all the features of the case, it may well happen, nevertheless, that we are unable thereupon to pronounce with certainty the name and nature of the complaint. There may be no title in the books exactly corresponding to the group of symptoms we have observed. This is due, of course, in part to the imperfection of our treatises, but partly also to the infinite gradations of disease which occur between the well-marked types. But whether we can certainly name the complaint or not, our research has at least yielded us a clear mental image of the complex of phenomena constituting the symptoms. For simplicity's sake I may take it, however, that the case conforms to an ordinary and familiar type. I now know what is wrong: I may even be able to bring up before my mental eye a clear picture complete down to the microscopic details of the derangements that exist. Yet, with this very great step gained, I am still very far from the end of my task. At this stage the botanist, having duly fixed the species of his plant, flings the specimen away, or adds it to the *Herbarium* and is done with it. The physician has still before him a suffering Man, who claims his help and counsel. Hence a new and distinct mental process is called for on my part—from the determination of the complaint I must go on to frame a hopeful course of treatment. It is hard for one not a physician to form an idea of the nature and extent of the head-work here implied. It may be worth my while, however, to make as clear to you as I can wherein it consists and what manner of effort it involves.

I first attempt to connect the several symptoms with each other, to discover the causal link which unites them. I naturally keep before me what I regard as the originating cause of the disease. I think whether the local disturbances I have found have relation to more general ones through the intermediary of the all-pervading nerves or blood-vessels? Are the local troubles causing the more general ones? or are they caused by them? Which is secondary, which primary? Of course it is only a small number of cases in which only local troubles, or only general ones, present themselves. All other cases imperatively call for this difficult weighing and balancing of causal relations between the local and the general. Is there a predisposition to some special disease modifying all the symptoms and so their relations. Is the patient gouty, phthisical, nervous? I must in this way settle in my mind the causes and the effects, and imagine a possible or a probable inter-relation to account for both, and, having done so, I must think of the Prognosis. What will be the progress and issue of the disease? Are the functions of the affected organs in danger? Does the disorder of one organ seem likely to spread to a neighbouring or related one? Will the complaint tend of itself to get better or worse? Is the complex of conditions, called the "constitution," strong enough to last till the stress of a local disorder is over? Is life itself in peril? Suppose I settle all this according to my lights—I picture to myself the probable outcome of the conditions—I have made a Prognosis.

The last step remains—the step which is all-important for the patient, and scarcely less so for the physician—the decision as to the treatment. On a foundation built, first, of observed facts; secondly, of my notion of the existing causal relation between them; thirdly, of my notion of their probable future development and issue, is raised the therapeutic

mechanism which is to work the patient's cure. Here once more science comes to my help, the new science of pharmacology. But I cannot use its teachings directly and out of hand without again performing mental work, in which the subjective element again appears. I am taught, for example, that *strychnia* acts upon the spinal cord increasing its sensitiveness and so augmenting reflex action. Or, again, that *curare* acts upon the endings of motor nerves, and in a less degree upon the sensory nerves, diminishing their conducting power for the ordinary nerve-impulses. Or, again, that *digitalis* slows the heart and strengthens its beat, and probably causes the small arteries to contract. All this is of the highest value and has enormously enhanced the reach of the physician's power. But the patient before me does not consist only of a spinal cord, or only of a flagging heart. He has a digestive system as well as a nervous system: he has a brain as well as blood-vessels. I have, therefore, in planning my therapeutic not merely to know and to remember the direct powers and potencies of the various agents at my command. I must keep in view the integral effect of my treatment on the whole man. I must see to it that my medicine while acting in the desired direction does not at the same time produce an evil effect in another. I must hold to the maxim of Hippocrates, *Nil nocere!* I know again that given drugs and given quantities have very different effects upon different persons. The fixed fact given me by pharmacology must be moulded and modified to suit my notion or my knowledge of the patient's idiosyncrasies, of his previous history, even of his status in life. In doing this, and generally in deciding on my line of treatment, I must trust much to my own personal judgment and my estimate of probabilities. Science does not give me here as yet great fundamental laws, or even many *axiomata media*. I must make my combinations as well as I

can by help of past experience, knowledge of my patient, perception of slight differences, or so-called "instinct of fitness," which can hardly be communicated and cannot be scientifically defined. The outcome of all is that I write my prescription thus based on fact and notion about fact, and, with a clear expectation which is yet far from certainty, I await the result.

This is, then, a faint picture of the mental effort which the physician must to some degree go through afresh in every case that comes before him. Rarely indeed are two cases so much alike that the work he does for one is at once completely applicable to the next. The botanist and zoologist are happier; they take no note of individuals, but only, at most, of varieties. In practice no two individual cases are alike. Yet he who shirks or slurs over this head-work in each case he has to treat, who trusts to rough generalisations or "twenty years' experience," who doses all consumptives with cod-liver oil because they are thin and cod-liver oil makes fat, and all dyspeptics with bitters because bitters are stomachic, cannot be called a true physician. The taint of indolence if nothing worse is on him; he will blunder fatally in his practice, and theory will gain nothing new at his hands. He is no longer a scientific worker.

In the foregoing, then, you will notice that I emphasize strongly the subjective element in medical practice, the element, that is to say, which does not consist of inevitable logical deduction from established principles. This element has probably been as much over-estimated by the older pre-scientific doctors as it is under-estimated by the theoretical physicians of the continent. Yet its existence and its necessarily empirical basis in this stage of medicine at least are facts worthy of being kept in mind both by the one and the other. The man of practice should be ready to consider and to work into his practice the

new additions to knowledge science is every day bringing to light. The man of science, conscious of how much science has still to do, will not lightly esteem the practical talent which successfully steps in to supplement it. Neither must forget that the path of medical practice, as founded on natural science, is as yet a path of precarious footing, and still far from being a royal road. He who walks therein, even with the utmost conscientious care, will find many a gap and many a shaky place. When science has completed her task, when the causal links of all diseased phenomena are clearly made out and made fast, when research has raised our possibilities and probabilities of forecast and of healing to the rank of fixed objective laws, then indeed for the first time will the true physician begin to feel himself freed from the anxieties which haunt him now. The pure philosopher of the purest water would peremptorily decline as hopeless a problem involving so many unknown quantities as does the commonest clinical case: the physician *must* take the problem up and give his provisional solution or be faithless to his humane vocation.

How is he then to be relieved from his perplexed and difficult position? How is he to be freed from the irksome necessity of definite action upon indefinite grounds? How shall he make ever less that portion of his solution which depends on his own ideas and way of looking at things, and ever greater that which flows from objective and established medical principles? How are the number and the scope of these principles to be increased? I know of only one sure way as full of promise as of past performance. It is the way in which all objective laws of nature have been discovered and made sure, the way of systematic experimental research. The essence of this method has been so exactly and so briefly put into words by Kant in the second preface to the *Kritik* that I cannot do better than cite his words:

"Natural philosophers," he says, "have learned that Reason must not be content to follow, as it were, in the leading-strings of Nature, but must proceed in advance with principles of judgment, and compel Nature to reply to her questions. For accidental observations, made according to no preconceived plan, cannot be united under a necessary law. Yet it is this union which Reason seeks for and requires. It is only the principles of Reason which can give to the concordance of phenomena the validity of laws, and it is only when experiment is directed by these rational principles that it can have any real utility. Reason must approach Nature with the view indeed of learning from her, but not in the frame of a pupil who takes in all the master chooses to tell him; rather in that of a judge upon the bench, who constrains the witnesses to answer the questions he himself thinks fit to propound to them. To this single idea must the revolution be ascribed by which, after groping in the dark for so many centuries, natural science was at length conducted into the path of certain progress."

Nothing could be more apt to the question before us. The axioms of reason in the one hand, experiment in the other, we approach Nature, and seek to discover from her the causes and the modes of working of disease. We must have it in our power, under known conditions and with given simplifications, to produce and to modify disease experimentally. We must order and weigh our questions to Nature, and repeat them under varied forms till the answers are clear and undoubted. The judge will scarcely attain to the truth of the case who allows the witnesses to volunteer their own confused and perplexed statements as chance directs, and who founds his judgment exclusively thereupon. The experience of two thousand years has shewn that neither can the pathologist hope to discover or

establish true fundamental principles in his science who is content to draw all his knowledge merely from the crude and complicated experiments which natural disease or human cupidity carry out around him. "The history of science proves that unconnected, unsystematic, inaccurate observations of this kind are worth nothing. For untold ages men have had ample opportunities of studying the indications of the weather, and have felt the utmost desire to obtain a knowledge of what they portend. Yet it may fairly be said that nothing had been done to the purpose, until combined and systematic observations were made in this country and in America" (Pye-Smith). In the matter of wounds and wound-fever such natural experiments had been observed, recorded, classified, analysed for ages. Out of all had grown a few practical maxims, a little painfully-acquired individual experience, but no clear understanding of the process under observation, no glimmering of a notion as to the real agencies at work. Yet within less than twenty years a few clear-headed *non-practical* men, striking out the new path of experiment instead of the old one of waiting upon providence, have found the clue to the mystery of centuries. They have added a new branch to science, they have given a new departure to practice. The surgeon is armed with a new courage when face to face with maladies hitherto deemed incurable. The word impossible bids fair to be relegated from surgery to the domain of pure mathematics. Ten years ago in this country, the other day on the continent, the surgeon had to reckon, with whatever reluctance, on a steady percentage of loss among his hopefullest cases from the cause of blood-poisoning alone. Now it is becoming almost a discreditable fact, certainly one to be strictly enquired into, if a patient suffers from this affection after an operation. The lives and limbs saved in this direction alone must already be numbered by tens of thousands. Within my

own memory women suffering from certain abdominal tumours were looked upon as smitten and doomed. For most of them a lingering ever-worsening state of pain and weakness, tempered perhaps by hopeless attempts at palliation, was the only outlook. The hardy surgeon who sought to relieve by the only effectual means was almost regarded as playing unwarrantably with human life. Now everywhere and with ever increasing success the operation for the radical cure of this affection is practised by ordinary surgeons. The only new and additional knowledge which gives them power to work this wonder is that derived from the experimental researches into blood-poisoning I have alluded to. These researches resolve themselves into the examination of certain minute animals and plants, of the conditions in which they flourish, and of the poisons which are fatal to them. Nothing could be more beyond the horizon of the "practical" man anxious by experience and observation so-called to extend the region of practical therapeutics than biological work like this; nothing could be more intimately bound up with the very essence of practice.

I need scarcely go further back and remind you that to direct and intentional experiments we owe the Hunterian operation for aneurism, still the surgeon's sheet-anchor in that most serious affection—the process of skin-grafting, which lightens so greatly the long and wasting method of unaided nature in the healing of extensive wounds—the method of subperiosteal operation, by which the weary curse of bone-disease is removed, and the new wonder of the reproduction of entire bones by natural means is wrought. Nor, in the domain of pharmacology, need I recite the beneficent discoveries of chloroform, of chloral, of carbolic acid, and their undreamed of powers, of nitrite of amyl, and the almost mathematical process of deduction and induction by which Lauder Brunton

rose from his laboratory experiments to the physiological treatment and cure of the agonising *Angina pectoris*. All these have almost become commonplaces of science in this connexion, but indications exist to shew that they will bear repetition yet a few times. To the enlightened and instructed medical man they are so familiar that they have entered into and form part of the very framework of his thinking. It is irksome to him to recite them formally and to marshal them as arguments for what he feels to be established truth. The mathematician cannot be always demonstrating the 47th proposition for the benefit of cavillers at trigonometry.

With facts and experiences of this kind in his mind the physician has day by day to face and to treat diseases whose true origin and therefore whose rational treatment are still unknown. What wonder if he turn with hopefulness to that method of research which has wrought such grand results in other maladies? What wonder if in the crushing sense of helplessness with which he has now to contemplate the stricken victims of cancer or of phthisis he should cry out to his scientific brother of the laboratory for aid—the aid of light and knowledge? He has the cruel ravages of these diseases before his eyes, the pitiful cries of their victims in his ears—what wonder if his heart should burn with indignation against the heedless, heartless, reckless clique, who, not knowing or not caring what they do, would shut the door of true knowledge to the true enquirer and with it the door of hope to the human sufferer.* Heedless

* [I would here note that it is of a certain London clique that I have used these words. There are some in this country who, though they have misgivings touching the right of the matter, and a deep tenderness for animals, are yet conscious that they are not thereby qualified to judge the question, and await further light before hastening to act. These I heartily sympathise with, and have always found willing to listen to honest statement of the case. From the Report of the Royal Commission, and from many

surely they are who lightly and in contented ignorance decide upon a question of such deep meaning to knowledge and to mankind which is saved by knowledge—who condemn out of hand the single-minded searchers after saving and healing truth to stay their beneficent work or to leave their country. Heartless too they surely must be called, who conscious of health and comfort themselves are ready to sacrifice the prospect of deliverance to their suffering fellow-men for the sake of an egoistic sentiment. Heartless and heedless we call the Romans, for they "thought it natural and right that slaves should be crucified, that Christians should be covered with pitch and burned alive like torches, that thousands should be made to slaughter one another or should be devoured by wild beasts in the amphitheatres: but that a single dead body should be profaned by the scalpel of the anatomist for purposes of Science was too horrible to be contemplated. Consequently the refined, the cultivated, the compassionate, the sensitive Romans put a stop to the infamous study of anatomy, and then went with a clear conscience to enjoy the sight of a gladiatorial combat or the writhings of a Christian in the jaws of a tiger. History repeats itself: then it was anatomy which suffered, to-day it is physiology and pathology" (Brunton).

Of old this prejudice claimed its martyr, and Vesalius the father of modern anatomy died on a pilgrimage undertaken because of the anger of the Church against him for his crime, the crime of scientific research. Now we hear that Lister, who may well be called the father of a new surgery and through his experimental discoveries a benefactor of thousands of our race, is compelled also to go abroad

things since, we have means of judging the motives and the mood of the few but violent persons who keep the clamour alive in London, and for the present succeed in doing a serious mischief.—D.M.]

because of ignorant prejudice and official obstruction at home. It may well make us blush for our nationality that such a blunder, such a dire ingratitude can be perpetrated, nay, published with triumph in the journals, without an instant and indignant protest from the profession and the laity. The fact is worthy a little consideration.

We have seen that successful practice depends on two factors—one objective, the other subjective. The first consists of a body of established facts and principles daily increasing and daily calling for further increase. The second is the personal element, not purely scientific, which ensures a correct interpretation of symptoms, a fit combining of facts and beliefs, a wise supplementing of a still defective science by well-judged estimates of probability and well applied experience. English medical men have long excelled in the latter point. They have been excellent practitioners, though from lack of teaching they have fallen behind those of other countries in scientific knowledge. From their own personal and professional success, in spite of their want of such training, some of the elder of them have been tempted to contemn the efforts of medicine to emerge from what they deem a safe practical empiricism. But little acquainted with the methods of research by which the great discoveries of this age have been made, though not unwilling to utilise their practical results, they are apt to esteem too lightly the importance of freedom for the researcher, and of encouragement to him in his arduous task.

Abroad on the other hand where, as in Germany, every medical man has passed through the science schools, and has learned at least the elements of scientific method at the hands of men who are actually making science, there is no lack of just esteem for scientific principle or of deserved confidence in the men engaged in its pursuit. In this country, then,

it has come about that many in our profession have either spoken ambiguously, or given the assent of silence, to the anti-scientific clamour. In Saxony we hear that the single voice of the united faculty proclaimed the agitation to be really directed against the progress, nay, the very existence of the practical art of healing, and thereby re-assured the unscientific laity and stilled the clamour of the ignorant and the interested once and for all. It is no small sign of hopefulness for the future of the profession that every year a growing number of men are going forth from this University, who *have* made acquaintance with the conditions of scientific progress, and who *have* felt the personal influence of our scientific pioneers. And, inasmuch as they have that knowledge and are imbued with that spirit, they will surely bear no uncertain testimony when this and similar questions calling for informed and educated judgment shall again arise.

Ever remembering that these decried studies have rescued multitudes from deformity and misery and death, they, in face of the real responsibilities of life which press upon them, and fill them at times with an awful sense of impotence, will acknowledge with hearty gratitude the value of the physiologist's labours, the more that they are aware of their difficulties and drawbacks. And, in face of present disabilities and discouragements, they will work with one mind to enlighten the public conscience, and awake that sense of the absurdity of an ignorant law as now administered which sometimes, even in this country, is potent to sweep it from the statute-book. Science needs fostering care and encouragement; discovery does not come by accident; the searcher must be in the way if he is to meet with truth; he is not likely to find it if he be in shackles. These shackles which hamper effort altogether, instead of only safeguarding animals, must and shall fall. When we remember the obstacles which so long hindered anatomy, we may well say here:

O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem.

But I fear this quotation will only make you wish that some power or other might put an end to the strain on your endurance and to my lecture. If I have succeeded in impressing you with the need that practice feels for saving help from science, and with the necessity science by her nature lies under to advance by the method of experiment, you will not hold it a digression if I have spoken my mind concerning the ignorant and shortsighted outcry that some have raised against it.

Let me, as briefly as I can, resume the few points I have sought to bring out, and in so doing indicate the practical lesson they involve to the medical student at this University.

First of all, I have put it that medical science is not a *pure* science, inasmuch as it must concern itself not with strict scientific truth for its own sake, but with the probabilities and possibilities which form the basis of practice. I next assert that our acquisitions in the matter of objective medical laws and principles are still too scanty, and are likely for a long time to remain insufficient, to help us out in all the urgent claims for help and healing which fall upon us. Then it follows that, however we may strive and ought to strive after objective truth in medicine, there still remains a region of the physician's activity which must be covered by subjective knowledge and belief. It is not to be denied that this region is one of great risk and danger for scientific medicine; it is so easy on subjective grounds to build up subjective speculations and theories; so easy on inaccurate or biassed observation to make out a case for any doctrine, however wild. It has been said that "every fallacy of popular medicine, every solemn medical imposture, is the ghost of some long defunct doctrine of the schools." Of what vital importance is, then, the scientific method which alone can keep that doctrine true to reason and to nature, which purifies

the fountain-head of all that is turbid and all that is noxious! How the medical man is to hold himself aright in this treacherous region we have seen. His knowledge of pathological anatomy and physiology must be ample and exact. He must not shrink from research in experimental pathology when a question to nature will replace a speculation or a doubt by an answer of fact. He must observe with intelligent criticism the processes of disease that come before him. He must be able to combine logically and skilfully all his knowledge and all his experience. And, most of all, he must keep alive and sensitive within him the feeling of stern responsibility in the pursuit of his calling. It will be a poor issue of all your training if, as the Devil says in "Faust,"

> 'Man durchstudirt die gross' und kleine Welt
> Um es am Ende geh'n zu lassen—wie's Gott gefällt.'

I am, of course, not thinking of responsibility towards the written law of the land, but of that keen sensitiveness of conscience which will not let us at any time do less than our very best. We are often accused of growing hard-hearted; the constant sight of pain and distress makes us callous and insensitive: we have no nerves left. That is not the result of my own brief experience; the Nestors of the profession deny that it is theirs. We might often wish that we had no nerves left, were it merely a question of personal comfort. On the contrary, I think, the sensitiveness which is not self-regarding increases with experience. The student learns to suppress all signs of emotion in the ward or the operating-room, because he learns that the physical emotion is selfish and harmful if indulged; but he does not let it cease to stimulate his efforts to relieve, though it no longer interferes with them. This increasing sensitiveness of the "responsibility-ganglia" is the wholesome safeguard of the true physician. I

can have no higher function than to seek to awake it even in the youngest of my medical pupils, and to see that it ever waxes greater with each step in their course. It is one advantage which medical science has over all others that this sense of responsibility is ever present, and acts as a constant spur to work and striving. The next step is never with us a thing to be leisurely contemplated. An urgent need is pressing us on.

To the medical students who are hearing me I say, Work well and heartily at your physical science while you are in that stage. It will be yours to feel the direct need of it even more than your predecessors. Every day is increasing the scope and the application of physical principles and physical methods in medicine. But study these also for their own sake; remember that "the progress of therapeutics is to be marked, not by the labours of practical men (who, by the way, are of all the most theoretical, only their theories are wrong) but by the, at first sight, unconnected studies of Descartes and Newton, of Hooke and Grew, of Lavoisier and Davy and Volta, of Hall and Müller" (Pye-Smith). Throw your strength, while you have the chance, into your biological work, practical as well as theoretical. You will have nowhere again such opportunities as you have here. Learn not merely catalogue-details suitable for examination. Use your thinking faculty as well as your observing and remembering one. Especially will you have chance and guidance to do this when you come to work at anatomy and physiology as they are presented to you here. If, as a celebrated clinical teacher, not of our University, has said, "the best text-book of medicine is Foster's 'Physiology'," how much are you privileged to have the living teacher as well as his book? And your anatomy is here no longer a barren if necessary topographical study, but is raised to the dignity of science, and made a

powerful instrument for educating the reflective mind. In the matters necessarily falling to be studied for the Tripos the true student will gain, in no stinted measure, the facts and laws of science on which his after-work will be based. In the manner in which these facts and laws are presented here he should find, as seldom elsewhere, that mental training, that practice in independent judgment, that habit of judicious weighing of *pros* and *cons*, of chances and risks, whereon will depend so largely the practical success with which he applies his science to the succour of the suffering.

It will be my own part for the present to offer to the students already taught in the principles of the preliminary sciences such help as I can in applying the principles to practice. The step from the lecture-room and the laboratory to the hospital-ward is somewhat abrupt, and the familiar instrument or method of the former becomes often strangely metamorphosed, while retaining its essence, in its practical application in the latter. I shall, I believe, fulfil a useful function, and one recognised as unoccupied just now, if I give to men—about in a term or so to pass up to the larger hospitals in London, but for the meanwhile doing solid work and gaining real advantage in the admirable hospital here—some opportunities of learning how their preliminary science-studies are to be converted and made available at the bedside and in the out-patient room. I shall, in a word, lecture on the *science of medical practice*.

[The references are to *Hueter's* Presidential Address to the German Association, 1878; *Pye-Smith's* Presidential Address to the British Association, 1879; and *Lauder Brunton's Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, 1880. To these teachers I owe much every way.

DONALD MAC ALISTER].

IN MEMORIAM A. P. STANLEY.

(25 *Jul.* 1881)

ONCE more on Westminster's rich dust is piled
A noble burthen: one great spirit less
Remains to cheer our wanderings thro' the wild:
Friend of the poor, helpful in all distress,
With the gay world he mingled undefiled;
'Mid all the rancour and the littleness
Of jangling parties he could only bless,
Being in spirit simple as a child.
Too soon beyond our dark and cloudy day
The genial lover of all good departs;
But all, from throne to cot, have felt his sway
In knowledge, in divinity, in arts;
And in his own loved England's heart of hearts
He leaves a Name that will not pass away.

J. H. C.

THOMAS CLARKSON.

CLARKSON! it was an obstinate hill to climb:
How toilsome, nay how dire it was, by thee
Is known,—by none, perhaps, so feelingly;
But thou, who, starting in thy fervent prime,
Didst first lead forth this pilgrimage sublime,
Hast heard the constant voice its charge repeat,
Which, out of thy young heart's oracular seat,
First roused thee.—O true yoke-fellow of time
With unabating effort, see, the palm
Is won, and by all nations shall be worn!
The bloody writing is for ever torn,
And thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm,
A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find
Repose at length, firm friend of human kind!

WORDSWORTH, *To Thomas Clarkson, on the final passing of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, March*, 1807.

[The pages of our College Magazine appear to be the most appropriate place for the following accounts of two memorials that have lately been erected in honour of the distinguished philanthrophist, Thomas Clarkson, who, with Wilberforce, a fellow-labourer in the same cause, was a member of St. John's. An outline of the leading dates in his life has already been given in the description of his portrait, vol. XI, p. 426.]

BETWEEN two and three miles from Ware an obelisk has been erected by Mr. Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsborough, to mark the spot on which Clarkson first resolved to devote himself to the abolition of the slave trade. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on the 9th October, 1879, by Miss Merivale, daughter of the Dean of Ely; and Dean Merivale, who 45 years ago stood on the spot with Clarkson himself and heard all the circumstances from his lips, told the story in a very simple

and unaffected manner. About half-past 12 o'clock a small company assembled around the memorial, among whom were Mr. Arthur Giles Puller, to whose liberality and public spirit the obelisk is due, the Baron and Baroness Dimsdale, the Rev. Canon Giffard, Rev. H. H. Coddington, Rev. G. Hill, Rev. H. Wetherhall, Rev. R. Higgens, Professor Bonamy Price, and Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys.

Mr. Puller said that the monument waiting to be unveiled had been erected to perpetuate the memory of an hour, he had almost said a moment, of crisis in the life of one who nearly 100 years ago, while still in the bloom of youth, rode as a simple wayfarer along the King's highway from the University of Cambridge to the metropolis. The history of Thomas Clarkson, or such of it as it concerned those present to know, would be narrated with riper eloquence than his by one who stood by Clarkson's side on that very spot some 45 years ago. The purpose and object of Thomas Clarkson's life, as well as of the resolution which he formed upon that spot, was, in sickness or health, in prosperity or adversity, through evil report or good report, to devote every faculty and every power which he possessed to bring about the abolition of the slave trade. Mr. Puller then introduced Dean Merivale as the historian of the Roman Empire.

Dean Merivale said,—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your friend and neighbour has introduced me to you under the very complimentary title of "historian." I accept the title so far only as to give you a very simple narrative, without any attempt at eloquence, much less poetry. It was in the year 1785, 94 years ago, that Clarkson, then quite a young man, had taken his degree at Cambridge, and had competed in an essay for a prize. The subject of the essay was put forward by the Vice-Chancellor in a very tentative manner, showing how little impression and interest had been created on this great question.

The thesis was, "Is it lawful to enslave people against their will?" It was, as it were, an open question. Clarkson, either pleased with the subject, though he had not attended to it before, or anxious to distinguish himself, wrote his essay and gained the prize. He recited the essay at what is called in the University "the Commencement," which is the end of one academical year and the beginning of the next, and is always held at the end of June or the beginning of July. I tried to ascertain the exact day, but could not ascertain it, for, though there are records, that record has been lost. Himself mentioned the month of June, and therefore we accept the month, though we do not know the actual day. The day is interesting because, after delivering his recitation, he took horse to ride to London. He tells us afterwards, in the history he wrote at the conclusion of the great campaign on the slave trade, how as he went along on his solitary ride he was thinking over and over again of what he had been saying that day or the day before, and, brooding over it, he felt very much depressed at the shocking things he had to relate. And he tells us that when he came within sight of Wadesmill he felt so much distressed and affected that he would not go into the village in the condition he was in. So he got off his horse, held it by the bridle, and thought again and again on the subject of his essay. At last he said to himself, "If this be so, it must be put down;" and he rose with his heart lightened, and went on to the Feathers Inn. He then proceeded to London, read such books on the subject as he could find, in the course of a few months associated himself with such men as Granville Sharp and Bennet Langton, and in a short time determined to devote himself entirely to the abolition of the slave trade. He was a man of small means, he had already entered into Deacon's orders, but he determined to give up every idea of a profession,

and to devote himself wholly to that great cause. For years he did so, and in 1807, 22 years afterwards, the abolition of the slave trade was carried by Act of Parliament, and the work he had contemplated was effected. [Hear, hear.] And a very great work it was to forbid slaves being carried from Africa into Jamaica and the colonies. Slavery was not abolished at that time. There were two great stages, one the abolition of the slave trade, the other, the emancipation of the slave. That did not follow until 26 years afterwards. It was in 1833 that the class of men selected by Clarkson succeeded in effecting the complete abolition of slavery in the colonies. This event was felt very strongly, and particularly by the persons associated in the work, which began here with Clarkson sitting down on that spot and resolving to make the abolition of the slave trade the object of his life. And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you are in the habit of reading history critically, you will ask "What is the evidence on which we know that Clarkson sat down here?" Well, just after the Bill was carried, or at the moment the Bill was on the point of being carried, Basil Montague, a man well known in the literary world, and interested in Clarkson's work, came one morning to my father's house, and said "We are going to take a step to perpetuate the memory of Clarkson's great deed, and to commemorate the commencement of the abolition. Clarkson is going with me down to Wadesmill, where, as you might have read in his book, he first conceived the idea. We have reason to believe, that the friends of the cause will one day erect a monument on the spot in order that there should be a local habitation as well as a name to this event in history. And we want to take with us some younger man, who may, perchance, survive us and live to point out the spot, and interest some generous spirits in giving effect to the desire." I had the honour of being introduced to

Clarkson, occupied a place in his carriage, and came down with him to the Feathers. We got out at the Feathers, put up our horses there, and set out for this place. In connection with that visit, I often think of the words of Wordsworth—

"Clarkson, it was an obstinate hill to climb."

It was, and Clarkson was then an old man and had been greatly affected by the circumstances. He had evidently been feeling the situation very much, but he walked up the hill, looked about, and said, "I should like to ascertain the exact spot." He seemed a little dazed, and I think the hill must have been lowered since that time. [Hear, hear.] He turned round and said, "Oh! I remember. I just turned the corner of the road, and noticed the smoke from the Feathers Inn. I wouldn't go down, because I felt so much affected, and I got off my horse and sat down on that spot." Then Mr. Basil Montague, who was an impulsive man, seized my arm, and, dragging me across to the place, said, "You will never forget that place." [Hear, hear," and a laugh.] Therefore, I always felt there was a certain obligation resting on me to commemorate that spot. I brought the subject more than once before persons interested in the great history, but have been unsuccessful, until about one year ago our excellent friend, Mr. Puller, hearing the story, not from me, but another, said, "I am very interested in what you tell me, and I should like to take it up myself." [Hear, hear.] He invited me to his house, and we came here together, and fixed, I believe, on the exact spot. [Hear, hear.] I hope you will always bear in mind, while thinking of Clarkson, and his great deed, the very excellent deed Mr. Puller has done in erecting this obelisk. [Cheers].

Miss Merivale then came forward, and, unveiling the obelisk, said—I now unveil this monument erected

to Clarkson, the liberator of the African slaves, and I hope it may stand for many years as a memorial of his virtuous perseverance. [Cheers].

On the motion of Mr. Coddington, a vote of thanks to Miss Merivale was passed, and the ceremony terminated.

The obelisk consisted of a piece of Portland stone on a base of rubbed Yorkshire stone, and rises to no great height. It stands by the roadside, on a hill overlooking the little village of Wadesmill, among the pleasant places of the county of Hertford. It bears the following inscription:—

"On the spot where stands this monument, in the month of June, 1785, Thomas Clarkson resolved to devote his life to bringing about the abolition of the slave trade."

On the base are the words:—

"Placed here by Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsbury, October 9, 1879."

On November 11th, 1881, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in his capacity of senior member for Cambridgeshire, unveiled a statue to Thomas Clarkson, the philanthropist, at Wisbeach. In an age of commemorative celebrations of all kinds, the services of Clarkson have been strangely overlooked. With the exception of a bust at the Guildhall, a portrait in Wisbeach Town-hall, an obelisk over his grave in the churchyard at Playford, near Ipswich, and a small monument at the spot in Hertfordshire where, on his way to London, at the age of 24, Clarkson dismounted from his horse, and, after a few minutes' meditation, resolved to devote his life to the abolition of slavery, no public recognition of his philanthropic labours has hitherto been made, although his fellow-worker Wilberforce received the honours of interment in Westminster Abbey. It is a disputed point whether

Clarkson or Wilberforce was the true originator of the anti-slavery movement. They were contemporaries, Wilberforce being born at Hull in 1759, and Clarkson at Wisbeach in 1760, and both at an early age were moved by a horror of the slave traffic then carried on under the British flag. It is related that Wilberforce when at school addressed a letter to a York paper, condemning what he called the "odious traffic in human flesh." Similarly the first evidence that Clarkson's mind had the same bent was afforded by a Latin essay which he wrote at Cambridge, while a member of St. John's College, on the question, "Is it right that men should be made slaves against their will?" (*Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dari?*) What is certain is that both men worked hand in hand with the same object, the one carrying on the agitation inside and the other outside the walls of Parliament. The facts he had collected for his Latin essay seem to have made a powerful impression upon Clarkson's mind. From that time forward, he laboured assiduously to put down slavery. The result everybody knows. He enlisted the sympathies of a number of philanthropic persons chiefly belonging to the Society of Friends, made acquaintance with Wilberforce, scattered broadcast anti-slavery tracts, and obtained the countenance of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and other Parliamentary leaders; and in 1807 British slavery was abolished, little more than ten years after his taking the good work in hand. The people of Wisbeach have not been unmindful of their illustrious townsman, whose name is almost as familiar to them at the present day as is that of Raikes to the people of Gloucester. But they are a slow-moving, agricultural community, and from lack of an energetic initiative they have never themselves succeeded in carrying any proposal to commemorate Clarkson's services beyond the most elementary stage. On Clarkson's death in 1846 there was some talk of a restoration of the Grammar School,

of which his father had been master, and of various other works of public utility with which his name might be associated. Nothing, however, was done until eight or nine years ago, when the idea of the present memorial was started, the late Sir Gilbert Scott being then called in to prepare the design of the memorial. This proposal in its turn ran some risk of collapsing. It remained for some years in abeyance, but ultimately it was vigorously taken up and carried to a successful issue by a few influential inhabitants with the help of subscriptions from outsiders, among whom were the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Selborne, and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. On the death of Sir G. Gilbert Scott the design was taken charge of by his son, Mr. J. O. Scott, under whose direction it has been executed. The memorial, which has taken the form of a statue mounted on a platform, with a Gothic canopy and spire, in the style of the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, stands in Bridge-square, an irregular open space near the centre of the town. On three sides of it are carved bas-reliefs, representing respectively Clarkson's coadjutor Wilberforce, a manacled slave in a beseeching attitude, and the venerable Granville Sharp, one of Clarkson's Quaker allies. The fourth side bears the simple inscription "Clarkson, born at Wisbeach, 1760." The statue itself, which is of white Ancaster stone, represents the philanthropist standing at his full height, with a scroll in his right hand, and the broken fetters of a slave in his left. It is a little larger than life-size, and is said by those who remember Clarkson personally to be a good likeness of him in his latter days. The whole structure is 68ft. in height, and its cost is about £2,000, of which very little remains to be subscribed. The day's

ceremony occupied but a few minutes. The Speaker, the Mayor and Corporation, the High Sheriff, and a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Town-hall, and walked in procession to the memorial. Here, Mr. A. Peckover, as one of the principal subscribers, introduced the Speaker, who thereupon unveiled the statue, and formally handed over the memorial to the custody of the Mayor.

The SPEAKER then said:—Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The occasion upon which we are assembled to-day is very remarkable. About 120 years ago there was born in this town a man of whom it may truly be said that he belonged to that highest class of great men who work not for themselves, but for others, not for fame, but for the blessing of posterity, and who, while careless of popular applause, yet secure to themselves the everlasting good wishes of future generations. Such a man was Thomas Clarkson. During a long life he laboured patiently, earnestly, faithfully, relying upon an Almighty arm to strike off the fetters of the slave; and with the assistance of coadjutors like-minded with himself he lived to see that good work completed. It is fitting that in this his native town a movement should have been inaugurated to erect some monument to his memory, and it is my pleasing duty on this occasion to present on behalf of the committee this memorial to your notice. I cannot conclude the few words I have to say without congratulating all who have had to do with the erection of this memorial. The most critical could find no fault with the work of the distinguished architect who designed it, and it is well placed, because it is within a stone's throw of your Town-hall, and because it is in the centre of the town, where all may see it, and where the most casual passer-by may be reminded for all time of that great and good man, Thomas Clarkson, who relieved the slave of his fetters. Now it only remains

for me to hand over to you, Mr. Mayor, this beautiful memorial, with my best wishes for the town from which I have received so many favours.

A few words from the Mayor, formally accepting the trust on behalf of the town, and inviting further subscriptions towards the cost of the memorial, brought the out-door proceedings to an end. The townspeople seemed to take no great interest in the event, only a few hundreds of them attending. After the ceremony the company repaired to the Town-hall, where luncheon was served, and where speeches were delivered by Mr. J. O. Scott, the Dean of Ely, and others. The Dean mentioned that he was shown by Clarkson himself, then a very old man, the spot on the road to London where he took his celebrated resolution. It is now marked, as already stated, by a monument.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which the Speaker delivered an address. When he sent to the House of Commons Library to ascertain what records they possessed of Clarkson, he was referred, he said, to Hansard's debates during a period of 50 years, so that as to Clarkson's work they had literally tons of information. He had heard invidious distinctions drawn between the work of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Granville Sharp, but he thought the people of Wisbeach had done wisely in giving Wilberforce and Sharp a place on their memorial. It was remarkable what a length of time it took to complete the work of emancipation. Great measures of that kind did take a long time maturing. It took a generation to carry the Reform Act of 1832, and it took a generation to carry free trade. At the present time they had before them in Parliament measures which they were all very anxious to pass. He did not refer to political questions, but such questions as concerned them all—sanitary questions and others—and he felt somewhat dismayed at the possibility of a generation passing away before these measures passed. The lesson to be learnt from Clarkson's life was, that if they wanted to achieve noble deeds, they must keep a definite aim in view and persevere in spite of all obstacles to the end. It might be said that Clarkson and his coadjutors had abolished the slave-trade, and it might be asked what was there left for them to do? Well, they had heard from the Anti-Slavery Society that slavery still existed in portions of Africa; and, more than that, there were other forms of slavery in existence with which they could battle—the slavery of drink, the slavery of sin, and the slavery of evil influences. There was, therefore, a wide field of labour before them, towards which their energies might be beneficially directed.

"SOMETHING."

SOMETHING, which more than words conveys,
And pent up longing sweet repays,
As snatched from Love's enchanted days.

Something, which for the moment thrills,
And with bewildering rapture fills,
Like nectar from Arcadian rills.

A mocking, tantalizing rite,
A passing gleam of radiant light,
A moment trembling with delight.

Something, which gladdens and 'tis done,
Like all things fair beneath the sun,
Almost before it is—'tis gone.

A spell which holds the heart and eyes,
And lingering lips one instant ties,
And then in sweetest mystery dies.

Something, which fills the heart with bliss,
Is, in its sweet mysteriousness,
A secret, unrecorded kiss.

BASIL GRAEME.

OUR COLLEGE GROUNDS.

ἀλλ' εἰς 'Ακαδήμειαν κατιὼν ὑπὸ ταῖς μορίαις ἀποθρέξει
στεφανωσάμενος καλάμῳ λευκῷ μετὰ σώφρονος ἡλικιώτου,
σμίλακος ὄζων καὶ ἀπραγμοσύνης καὶ λεύκης φυλλοβολούσης,
ἦρος ἐν ὥρᾳ χαίρων, ὁπόταν πλάτανος πτελέᾳ ψιθυρίζῃ.

The Clouds of Aristophanes.

OUR very familiarity with "the Backs of the Colleges" makes us almost cease to see all their beauties as fully as they manifested themselves to us when forming our first impressions of Cambridge; unless the tints of the budding foliage of spring or the rich hues of autumn strike upon us, and compel us to pause for a moment and study their ever-changing loveliness. Perhaps the view of them from the upper windows of St. John's New Court, just when the sun is setting on a glorious November afternoon, will enable us most thoroughly to appreciate the fine old trees with their giant branches, now stripped and bare, standing out in bold relief against the fiery background of the picture; or even a later season in the year, when the trunks and branches are partially clad with a glistening mantle of snow and are sparkling in the sunshine, whose brilliancy has now no power to melt their covering, affords as charming a picture as any painter could wish to portray of winter in her spotless garb.

As the removal of a friend from us recalls to our recollection all the most beautiful points in his character, so the loss of some of the finest old trees in the College grounds brings back to us very vividly

their noble grandeur. We can scarcely realize the time when there was no such place as the University grounds; when what are now walks and avenues of majestic limes, elms, and chestnuts were merely uncultivated meadow-lands or marshes.

As late as the end of the fifteenth century the land along the west bank of the River Cam was an unenclosed common: it belonged to the Town, and "the wilderness" of St. John's College was in "Cambridge Carmefield."* Between the years 1475 and 1637 this ground gradually became the property of those Colleges which are situated opposite to it, but some time elapsed before it was laid out ornamentally. From the Bursar's accounts and other old College pictures and documents we have good reasons for believing that some of the avenues now standing were planted as early as 1675, if not before that date; and the older trees of St. John's College and Queens' College are supposed to have been placed there about 1630. Thus, by slow degrees, the grounds assumed something like their present condition.

Mr. Dyer tells us in his history† that about 1750 Mr. Launcelot Brown (commonly known as "Capability Brown"), an eminent scholar, who was much admired for his skill in landscape gardening, drew up a plan for laying out the College grounds on a more ornamental and larger scale. This plan, which Mr. Brown presented to the University in 1779, may now be seen in the Registry: why it was not adopted we do not know, though we are told that it was not an expensive one; and, further, that a subscription was set on foot for it, to which a noble young Duke proposed to give £1000. The bed of the river, in the above plan, was to have been widened, and its course removed further

* See Mr. J. W. Clark's article which appeared in *The Review*, vol. III., No. 52.

† Dyer's *History of the University of Cambridge*, vol. I., p. 230.

from the Colleges. "The Backs" were to have been converted into open park land, intersected with walks, and studded here and there with groups of ornamental timber: this land was to have been skirted on the west by a plantation, composed chiefly of firs and underwood; at the back of which was to run a road, corresponding to our present one through "the Backs," which connects Newnham with Bridge Street, only it was to have been moved about two hundred yards more to the west. Beyond this road Mr. Brown's plan shews four enormous pieces of meadow-land entirely surrounded by a row of trees, two deep. This was, doubtless, intended for the College playing grounds. The carrying out of this more extensive plan would, doubtless, have put an end to some existing nuisances, besides giving us a much finer river; but it would also have done away with the grand old avenues of which we are so justly proud, and possibly this is the reason why it was not adopted.

It is to Mr. Brown's artistic taste that we are indebted for the present Gardens of St. John's; these he laid out in February, 1773.* In Fuller's *History of the University of Cambridge* we find a map of Cambridge as it was in 1574. In this map we see an avenue of trees on either side of the pathway leading from St. John's Old Bridge through the grounds. These are the only trees shewn in "the Backs," except a few behind Queens' College. We are not sure whether much reliance can be placed on the precise position of trees as drawn in these old maps, for in another map (in the same work) bearing the date 1634 we find no trees placed on the north side, but only on the south side of this walk. But, even if there were trees planted there so early as 1574, it is hardly to be supposed that any of those now standing are they.

* See Prof. Mayor's edition of Baker's *History of St. John's College*, vol. II., pp. 1047 and 1085, where we also read that for his services in improving the walks, the College presented him with a piece of plate of the value of £50.

In Loggan's map, which is most accurate, all the walks of St. John's are bounded by trees, most of which are very young ones, so that those trees growing by the river side are at least 200 years old, for his map was drawn in 1688 or thereabouts. The avenue, which he shews along our central walk, was partially cut down in 1825, to give the windows of the New Court, which was then being built, a fine prospect. Two elms, which formerly grew on either side of the only remaining tree in the middle of this avenue are now to be seen on the west side of the New Court, whither they were removed by Dr Snowball, who was then Junior Bursar. The younger trees, in the continuation of this avenue on the north side of "the wilderness," were also planted in 1825. Most of our readers will know that the New Court was built on the spot where "the fish-ponde close"* formerly was; and consequently the foundations caused the College much expense in converting the marsh-land into a solid basement.

There are three trees worthy of our notice near the south-west corner of the New Court; these are the Wellingtonia, which was planted by Dr. Reyner; the fine yew, which Prof. Babington placed there; and the foreign tree from China, called the "Olga Anna-Polofnia Imperialis"—it flowers occasionally, though by no means annually. The remains, too, of what once was a very handsome Portugal-Laurel are to be seen growing close to the above-mentioned trees; the trunk of this shrub was killed by the severe Christmas of 1859-60.

After this necessarily brief sketch of our grounds as they are and as they used to be, let us now proceed to give a short account of the sad changes wrought in them from time to time by violent storms.

* "The fish-ponde close" consisted of nineteen fish-ponds, the largest of which communicated with the river by a sluice. See Loggan's Map.

In the year 1847 there was a hailstorm which did much damage; it is reported to have blown down eighteen trees in St. John's grounds alone. It was in this gale that one of the trees known as "The Seven Sisters" fell; they were all standing within living memory. Then again in 1854, Cambridge was visited by another severe storm, which despoiled St. John's of eight more of its fine old elms.

The recent storm which took place on October 14th, 1881, will long be remembered by all those who chanced to be in Cambridge or its neighbourhood during that day, but more especially will it leave an impression on the minds of Johnians, for it is in the grounds of their College, as usual, that most of the damage was sustained. Early in the morning of that day there sprang up a violent south-west wind, which proved the beginning of a more destructive gale than the former ones. It lasted until about 5 p.m., and was accompanied, now by blinding scuds of rain, now by most unnatural glimpses of sunshine, which gave a very beautiful effect to the whirlwinds of leaves gathered together in thousands, and toyed with by the eddies of the gale. This storm has done much to complete the sad havoc caused by its forerunners, especially in the "New Walks," *i.e.* the paths on the east side of "the wilderness." It was here that two magnificent old elms were uprooted; they were the sole survivors of "The Seven Sisters," which were some of those trees (referred to above) supposed to have been planted about 1630; they were therefore over 250 years old; they grew but ten feet apart from centre to centre; their height was 120 feet, and their diameter was four feet and a half. Professor Hughes* counted 218 rings, at least, in their section, but, as he tells us, no very great reliance can be placed on

* Prof. Hughes' interesting paper is printed immediately below this article.

the number of these rings (in determining the age of the trees), for they are so very irregular.

Altogether, by this gale, St. John's has lost sixteen trees; while in other parts of Cambridge, not only was permanent damage done by the loss of the trees, but in some cases the fall of the branches proved fatal.

In after years the notice of the sale by auction of the fallen timber may prove interesting:

On Friday next. Cambridge. St. John's College Walks. Upwards of 3000 cubic feet of Elm Timber (windfalls from the late Storm), with the Leg and Topwood, to be Sold by Auction, by Wisbey and Son, by direction of the Master and Fellows, in the College Grounds, on Friday next, November 18th, 1881, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, in Lots, 15 large Elm Trees, some of which contain from 500 to 200 cubic feet each, all perfectly sound and full of rich brown colour, with large Arms, Leg and Topwood therefrom. The above will be sold from a Written Catalogue, and can be Viewed previous to the Sale, and any further particulars may be obtained on application to Wisbey and Son, Auctioneers, Valuers, Land and Estate Agents, Cambridge.

In conclusion, let us hope that the frightful losses sustained by our grounds may soon be remedied, as far as possible, by the planting of some young saplings, which in days to come may delight the eyes of those that come after us:—*arbores quæ alteri sæclo prosint.*

A. J. P.

Our readers may be interested in seeing the following account of a communication brought before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by Professor Hughes, on November 28th, "On the dates of certain objects found under the large elms blown down on October 14th, 1881, in the grounds of St. John's":

Professor HUGHES, after alluding to the difficulty that we find in this country when we attempt to assign an exact date to fictile objects of any period later than Roman, with the exception of the Saxon cinerary urns, went on to lay before the society the results of his enquiry into the age of certain vessels and tobacco pipes which were found under one of the two large elms known as "The Sisters," which were blown down in the gale of October 14, 1881, in the grounds of St. John's College. He referred to a

paper communicated to the *Cambridge Review*, in which Mr. J. W. Clark gave 1630 as the probable date of the laying out and planting of the grounds at the back of St. John's. It was not necessary to assume that there were no trees on any part of the area previous to that time, nor on the other hand was it likely that all the trees planted subsequently to that date were planted at exactly the same time, still, considering all the evidence, he thought it almost certain that there were no trees then standing there of earlier date than that assigned by Mr. Clark. From an examination of the trees themselves, however, and of the associated objects, he was inclined to reduce their age somewhat. One would expect that the elm trees would arrive at their full growth in about two centuries, but they might continue to develope their large roots much longer. On trying to determine this from an examination of the rings of growth many difficulties were met with. We could not count exactly the same number on all sides nor always trace a ring round from one side to the other. At the centre, perhaps partly owing to arrested growth when the tree was transplanted, it was not easy to make them out; and round the margin where their smaller width marked the declining vigour of the plant they ran together and often could hardly be detected at all. Taking the direction where they appeared to be most clear, and always where there was a doubt deciding in favour of the smaller number, he made out 218 rings. If we allowed fifteen years for the last almost stationary period and ten for rings missed in counting, and five for the young tree not represented in the centre, we got 248 years as the age of the tree. But if we considered that the rings were fully and fairly counted and that there had been no long stationary period at the end, and that what was allowed for the early period of growth and not shown in the centre where now sawn across was more than compensated for by the age of the tree when transplanted to that spot, we might have to reduce the age of the tree's growth where it then lay within the 218 years, rather than extend it to 250. We were pretty safe, he thought, in referring them to the seventeenth century, but probably they belong to the last half of it. The soil on which the trees were planted was 'made ground' consisting partly of clay, such as might have been thrown out in digging the adjoining ditch, and partly of rubbish from dwelling-houses. In this earth, immediately under the trees, various objects of domestic use had been found. These to which he had been able to assign any approximate date from other sources agreed very well with the above estimate, and for the remaining more doubtful cases it was useful to have this record for future guidance. Several tobacco pipes had been found, all belonging to the elongated bowl shape with constricted opening and sometimes a milled margin. In one case there was a star or cruciform flower stamped on the spur. They were much like pipes referred to in the time of Charles II., and approached in form those found in rubbish of the time of William III. It seemed probable that then as in later times it was usual to provide customers or guests with new clay pipes, and that when these were at all blackened or broken to throw them away. He could not otherwise account for the great number of pipes found in old rubbish of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. There were several very different kinds of ware represented among them; the bottle-shaped jug known as a Bellarmine or grey beard, which would probably have reached this

country from Cologne, or possibly been manufactured in Britain in the early part of the 17th century. The bright blue flowered stone ware, similar to that which was being so largely reproduced in recent times, he had not found any of himself, and felt that there was always a source of error in the possibility of there having been new earth dug in about the roots of the tree during its early period of growth. There were several pans, pipkins, and other vessels of different sizes and shapes of red earthenware with a rough glaze. Vessels of this class range back to a very remote period, while they are also very like those used at the present day. They have all the common lead glaze. He did not feel sure that any of the objects had the salt glaze, which came in during the last quarter of the 17th century. There were pieces of several gourd-shaped glass bottles with long necks and one small piece of glass which looked as if it had formed part of a stained-glass window. On the whole it seemed to him that the objects probably belonged to the third quarter of the 17th century, and being an associated series with so much collateral evidence as to their date he thought it would be interesting to keep them together for the present.

Professor BABINGTON said that there is usually much difficulty in counting correctly the rings of annual growth in old trees, for many of the rings are extremely thin. It is only by following them successively, as far as they are clearly seen, and then tracing the last ring thus seen round the stem, until a spot is arrived at where the succeeding rings are manifest, that we can really count them. This change of position has often to be made several times in old trees as we advance from the centre to the circumference. Season, exposure, the existence of large branches, modify the quantity of wood deposited on the several parts of the circumference of trees. Often the rings are very thick at one part and very thin, so as to be really undistinguishable, in another part. The roots do not in any way affect the amount of wood deposited.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1881.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, Master of the College, has been nominated by the Council of the Senate as a Member of the Governing Body of the Perse School, in the place of the late Master. He is also (*ex officio*) one of the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School.

At the Meeting of the British Association, held at York, in August last, Professor Bonney, F.R.S., was appointed to the office of Secretary. Professor Bonney has also been appointed, by the Council of the Royal Society, a Member of the Governing Body of Westminster School, in the room of the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair.

The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, has been appointed a Canon of Westminster.

It is proposed to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Henry Martyn by building a Memorial Hall in *Cambridge*, for the use of the Church Missionary Union and other kindred Societies in the University. Subscriptions may be paid at Messrs. Mortlock's Bank, to the account of the Henry Martyn Memorial Hall Fund. Contributions to the Memorial at *Truro*, which was mentioned in our last number, will be gladly received by the Rev. G. H. Whitaker, Truro.

We record, with regret, the death of one of the oldest former Members of our College, the Rev. Thomas Finch, of Morpeth, Chaplain of the Northumberland County Gaol for 38 years; born August 16th, 1800, died November 3rd, 1881. He was a brother-in-law of the Rev. E. Brumell, late Tutor, now Rector of Holt, and two of his Sons are still Members of the College, Rev. H. B. Finch [B.A. 1873] and F. C. Finch [B.A. 1879].

We have also to record the loss of the Rev. Stopford J. Ram [B.A. 1849], who died at Bournemouth, on Sunday, May 22nd. Mr. Ram was one of the pioneers of Church Temperance work, his interest in which was first aroused when he became Vicar of Pavenham, in 1860. In 1874 he was appointed Organising Clerical Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, and in 1877 Vicar of Christ Church, Battersea. An obituary notice in the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, for May 28th, describes him in the following terms:—'A polished and highly educated gentleman, attractive in personal appearance, and winning in manner, he

at once became a welcome visitant in the homes of the clergy and others; and deeper qualities soon confirmed the impression which the merely external ones had made. His own earnest catholic spirit had led him at once to identify himself with the extended basis of the Society, and while therefore he could hold out the right hand of fellowship to those who went all lengths with him in his work of Temperance Reformation short of Total Abstinence, he was not the less tolerant of the differences in religious views which he found in the parishes which he visited.'

On the evening of Sunday, Oct. 2, a special service for the College Servants and their families, was held for the first time in the College Chapel. The congregation numbered nearly 200. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Professor Mayor on the Book of Wisdom, viii, 7, 'If a man love righteousness, her labours are virtues; for she teacheth temperance and prudence, justice and fortitude.' During the past year a lending-library, which is partly self-supporting, has been started for the benefit of the servants; and the beginning of the present Term has seen the opening of a Servants' Hall or Waiting-room in one of the ground-floor rooms in the Second Court.

During the past Term, Sermons have been preached in the University Church by Mr. J. M. Wilson, Head Master of Clifton, and by Mr. Foxley, Hulsean Lecturer; and in the College Chapel by the Master, Professor Mayor, the Bishop of Ely, Mr. G. H. Whitaker, and Mr. A. Wood. The Preachers for the Lent and Easter Terms are as follows:—*Lent Term:* Feb. 5, Mr. Watson; Feb. 12, Mr. Bowling; Feb. 26, Mr. Ward; March 5, Mr. Torry; March 12, Mr. Cox. *Easter Term:* April 23, Mr. Hill; *April* 30, Mr. Moss; *May* 6 (St. John's Port Latin Day), Dr. Ainger; May 14, Mr. Momerie; May 21, Mr. Whitworth.

Mr. Heitland has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate in the place of the late Mr. Gunson.

The Rev. E. W. Bowling has once more been successful in obtaining the Seatonian Prize, 'for the best poem on a sacred subject.'

The Carus Prize for Undergraduates has been divided between two competitors, one of whom is W. H. Bennett, Scholar of the College, the Jeremie Prizeman of 1880.

The two Fellowships vacant this year have been filled up by the election of J. E. Marr, B.A., first class, and distinguished in Geology, in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1878; and F. H. Colson, B.A., Carus prizeman, 1878, fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and 'highly distinguished in the examination for the Chancellors' Classical Medals', 1880 (the son of a former Fellow of the College).

Among the masters at Clifton there are now two Fellows of the College, Mr. Colson and Mr. Dyson, while C. M. Stuart, B.A., Scholar, is one of the Natural Science masters.

The College living of Great Hormead, vacated by the preferment of Mr. Chamberlain, has been accepted by the Rev. H. R. Bone, B.A., Theological Tripos, 1879.

The Macmahon Law Studentship now vacant, has been awarded to W. J. Lee, B.A., Scholar of the College. There are four Studentships of the value of £150 per annum for four years, one falling vacant in each year.

G. M. Burnett, [B.A., 1877], has been awarded a Scholarship at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

Two of the Theological Lecturers (the Master and Mr. Body) having vacated their Lectureships, the Rev. F. Watson, late Fellow and Lecturer, has temporarily undertaken the work of a Theological Lecturer for the current Academical year. Mr. Cox has also been appointed a Theological Lecturer for the Lent and Easter Terms of 1882.

Minor Scholarships and Open Exhibitions for 1882.—In March, 1882, there will be open for competition four Minor Scholarships, two of the value of £70 per annum, and two of £50 per annum, together with two Exhibitions of £50 per annum, tenable on the same terms as the Minor Scholarships, one Exhibition of £50 per annum for three years, one Exhibition of £33. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum for three years, one Exhibition of £40 for one year, one Exhibition of £38 for one year. These *ten* Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions will be open to students who have not commenced residence. The Examination of Candidates for the above-named Scholarships and Exhibitions will commence on *Tuesday*, March 28, at 9 a.m. One of the above Exhibitions of £50 will be awarded to the best proficient in Hebrew, Sanskrit, Syriac, or Arabic, if, after examination, it shall appear that a sufficiently qualified Candidate has presented himself. Candidates for this Exhibition must give notice of the subjects in which they desire to be examined not later than March 1, 1882.

Besides the Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned, there will be offered for competition an Exhibition of £50 per annum for proficiency in *Natural Science*, the Examination for which will commence on *Wednesday*, March 22, at 9 a.m.

The names of the Candidates should be sent to one of the Tutors fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination. The Tutors are the Rev. S. Parkinson, D.D., J. E. Sandys, Esq., M.A., and Rev. E. Hill, M.A.

Classical Honour Examinations.—At the end of the Lent Term, candidates for Classical Honours *in all three years* will be examined in Composition (4 papers) and Unseen Translation (2 papers). Those in the *second and third years* will also be examined at the end of the Lent Term in (*a*) Ancient History, and (*b*) Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism. At the end of the Easter Term, the *first year* will be examined in (*a*) Elementary Logic, and (*b*) the Odes of Horace.

The papers on the books lectured upon in the course of the year will be set either at the end of the Term in which the Lectures have been given, or at any other time of which due notice will be given by the Lecturer. The papers on the subjects lectured upon in 1881—82 will be as follows for the several years:

Third Year (1) Thucydides IV., (2) Plautus, *Rudens*.

Second Year (1) Demosthenes, select public speeches, (2) Plautus, *Rudens*.

First Year (1) Demosthenes, select public speeches, (2) Plautus, *Rudens*.

The order of merit in each year will be determined by the total number of marks obtained in all the above Examinations.

College Examinations.—The NATURAL SCIENCE Examination begins on *Wednesday*, March 22. The Rehearsal Examination (for all Candidates for the Previous and General Examinations) will end on or about *Friday*, March 24.

MATHEMATICAL HONOUR EXAMINATIONS, *Christmas*, 1881.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
First Class.	*First Class.*
Johnson, A. R.	Mathews
Newham	Hogg
Edmunds }	McFarland
Roberts, T. O. }	Gifford
McAulay	Semple
Posnett	
Hughes	

SIZARS ELECTED, 6 *October*.—Beckett, Blain, Alf. Brown, Dewar, Gepp, Fuller, H. A. Hall, Harnett, Locke, W. J. Lomax, Mead, Minter, Mitchell, Murray, T. H. Parker, Pattinson, Prowde, Ward, Warner, A. C. Webb, A. H. Williams.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONERS.—(*Dowman*) A. H. Williams. (*Somerset*) G. M. Blain, Manchester School; W. J. Lomax and T. H. Parker, Hereford School. (*Lupton*) Brady. (*Marquis of Exeter*) Langley from Stamford School.

The following College order has been announced during the present Term:

"All persons *in statu pupillari* are required to dine in Hall on five days in the week, of which Sunday must be one; and they are allowed to absent themselves from the dinner in Hall on any two days in the week other than Sunday, provided there be no special College order to the contrary.

"Any such person who so absents himself on any day will be charged for commons in Hall, unless he shall have given notice of his intended absence, by signing his name before the hour of ten o'clock in the morning of that day, in the book kept at the Buttery for that purpose."

The Musical Society.

We are glad to be able to say that this Society, which is now entering on its second year of existence, continues in a highly flourishing condition, its numbers having been largely re-cruited not only from the first year, but also, we are happy to find, from the other years, which have supplied a considerable accession both of performing and of honorary members. The usual practices have been regularly held, and the attendance has been on the whole good; there is still, however, some difficulty in finding a sufficient number of members, to meet and transact the necessary business.

On Monday, November 28th, the Society gave in the Alexandra Hall a 'Musical Evening,' which we feel justified in pronouncing a decided success. This was the first performance of the kind which the Society had attempted, and all went off remarkably well. The room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and with the flags of the College Boat-Club, was well filled, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. The following programme was performed, and met with the entire approbation of the audience:

Part I.

Pianoforte Duet.....Overture to the "Son and Stranger". ....*Mendelssohn*
Mr. J. H. Winter and Mr. P. R. Christie.
Part Song......"The Silent Tide".....*Pinsuti*
Song....."Soldier, Rest".....*Talbot-Airey*
Mr. H. G. Chance.
Song..... "The Arrow and the Song" .....*Balfe*
Mr. T. C. Ward.
Quintet....."Now by day's retiring lamp".....*Bishop*
Song....."The Scout".....*Campana*
Mr. J. H. Matthews.
Lullaby....."Golden Slumbers".....*Old English Melody*
Song....."O Mistress Mine".....*Sullivan*
Mr. R. B. Davies.
Part Song....."Ye Mariners of England".....*Pierson*

Part II.

Recitation....."As You Like it".....*Shakespeare*
Act II., Scenes VI. and VII.
Mr. A. J. Poynder.

The Selection opens with Orlando (accompanied by his trusty old servant Adam), wandering about in the Forest of Ardennes, whither he has fled to escape from his brother's violence. Here, almost driven mad with hunger, he meets with the old Duke Senior, who is dwelling in the forest in exile, with a few of his former courtiers, among whom are Jacques and Amiens; the latter sings "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," while Orlando is explaining to the Duke his identity.

Pianoforte Solo..... { 1. "Nocturne" No. 15.....*Chopin*
{ 2. Finale, "Faschingsschwank".....*Schumann*
Mr. J. H. Winter.
Song....."A Summer Shower".....*Marzials*
Mr. F. W. Heppenstall.
Part Song....."The Watchword".....*Pinsuti*
Song....."O Fair Dove".....*Gatty*
Mr. V. H. Mellor.
Chorus ....."Merry Boys, away".....*Bishop*
God Save the Queen.

Several of the part songs, as well as the solos, were enthusiastically 'encored'; those who responded were Davies, Heppenstall, Mellor and Winter; Davies repeating "O Mistress Mine," and Heppenstall and Mellor singing respectively "The Three Jolly Sailor Boys" and "Go, forget me." Winter, on being recalled, played "Jagdlied," by *Rheinberger.*

The part songs were most carefully performed, and went excellently in every case, saying much for the diligence of both conductor and performers in rehearsal. Lastly, but by no means least, Poynder's recitation was most effective and well-delivered. and proved a most interesting addition to the rest of the entertainment. The treble and alto parts of the glees were taken by the boys of the College Choir; and too much praise and thanks cannot be given to Dr. Garrett for the successful way in which he has trained the Society in their part songs, and for his assistance as conductor.

The committee for the present term are:

Librarian—A. J. Poynder. *Treasurer*—J. H. Winter. *Secretary*—P. R. Christie. F. W. Heppenstall, E. T. Lewis E. A. Trasenster, T. C. Ward.

They were kindly assisted in their duty as Stewards at the concert by A. Carpmael, J. H. Clementson, F. B. Clive, D. W. Mountfield and F. Terry, to whom the best thanks of the Society are due for their assistance on the occasion.

The Committee for next Lent Term:

Librarian—C. F. Whitfield. *Treasurer*—R. B. Davies, *Secretary*—E. T. Lewis. F. B. Clive, A. J. Poynder, V. H. Mellor, T. C. Ward.

The Lady Margaret Boat Club.

The present Members of the Club are endeavouring, with the help of its past members, to pay off a debt of about £350 incurred in former years. Among the past Members who have already contributed are many names well known in the College, and the sums include £10 from two who are now in Australia. Further donations will be gladly received by Rev. A. F. Torry (*President of the L.M.B.C.*), Rev. E. Hill (*Auditor*), Rev. A. Caldecott (*the recently appointed permanent Treasurer*), L. H. Edmunds (*Treasurer of the Debt Extinction Committee*), F. L. Muirhead (*Secretary of ditto*), F. W. Graham, A. Hawkins, W. P. Mayor, or S. T. Winkley.

After the successes of our Boats in both the Lent and May Races, in which we made more bumps than any other Club, with one exception,—the advisability of sending a crew to compete at the Henley Regatta was naturally freely discussed, and at a General Meeting of the Club it was decided by a large majority to send an Eight and a Four to row for the Ladies' Plate and Visitors' Cup respectively. With regard to the Four there was not much difficulty, but unfortunately, for various reasons, it was found impossible to get an Eight together; this misfortune proving only the forerunner of a long series of accidents, which ruined altogether any chance of success which the Four might otherwise have had. Directly after the General Meeting, a subscription list was opened, and members of the College subscribed so very generously, that between £50 and £60 was quickly raised. Meanwhile, our Crew, which was constituted thus—*bow*, C. F. Whitfield; 2 A. F. Williams; 3 A. F. Green (*steerer*): T. Clarke (*stroke*) – was steadily practising on the Cam, where we remained till Saturday, June 18th. On Monday, June 20th, we left Cambridge for Henley, our ship having been sent on ahead; and energetically donning our flannels, went out for our first paddle down the Henley Course within half-an-hour of our arrival. During the remainder of our stay, our days were passed much in the same way; rising at 7 or there-

abouts, we went out for our morning walk, after having recruited the inner man with oatmeal porridge; then we breakfasted at 8, and about 10 went out for a row. At 1 we lunched, and in the afternoon rambled somewhere in the country; at 5 we had our second row, and at 7 had dinner; after which we took a short stroll, and were generally only too glad to retire to bed at 10 or very soon after. Thus things went on evenly till three days before the Regatta, when our stroke fell ill and was unable to row, so we immediately telegraphed to Kingston, who patriotically appeared on the scene the next day, but though we tried to make the best of our ill-luck, when Thursday, June 30th, the first day of the Races arrived, we had not done a course together. In the First Heat for the Visitors' Cup, 1st Trinity beat 3rd Trinity, and in the second heat were drawn against Hertford College, Oxford, who scratched within an hour before the race, so we had an easy paddle over the course alone. On the next day, in the Final Heat we drew the outside and worst station; we made a good race of it the first half of the way, but afterwards began gradually to fall behind, and then the climax of our misfortunes was reached—we fouled a tub which was lying in our course, and so all further exertion on our part was useless, our opponents winning eventually by five or six lengths. Perhaps no crew ever had worse luck, but though we can hardly view our defeat so favourably as did one of the London Daily Papers, there can be no doubt that the Club benefited by its very praiseworthy energy; a large amount of experience being gained which must eventually bear fruit. In addition to this, the crew lived so extremely economically that on balancing accounts it was found that we had still £11 left over, certainly a most satisfactory balance-sheet. This money has, with the consent of most of the Subscribers, been handed over to the Debt Extinction Fund.

"This race afforded striking evidence of the unfairness of the Henley Course. Lady Margaret were quite as fast if not faster than First Trinity and held their own well for half the distance, but being unable to keep close to the bushes shore on account of the numberless boats lying there, they had to make for mid-stream and tailed rapidly after the Horse Barrier, leaving Trinity an easy victory."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 2nd, 1881.

In the University Fours we were again unfortunate: we drew the last station in our first heat against Jesus, and while going down the Gut our steering apparatus gave way, so that we had considerable difficulty in finishing the course without going into the bank. Our opponents eventually proved winners of the final heat. Our crew was composed as follows:

		st. lbs.			st. lbs.
Bow	C. F. Whitfield (*steerer*)	10 4	3	A. F. Green	12 5
2	L. H. Edmunds	11 8	*Str.*	W. C. Curtis	9 11

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed for on Thursday and Friday, November 10th and 11th, there being an unusually large number of entries. In the first heat Edmunds beat Holman, the latter fouling a barge just round Ditton. In the second heat Whitfield beat Curtis and Wells. Edmunds won the final heat with considerable ease, and consequently entered for the Colquhoun Sculls, but was beaten in his final heat by Barton, of Caius. J. C. Fellowes, First Trinity, won the final heat and the Sculls.

Our Trial Eights were rowed on Friday, November 25th. We again had five crews, two Senior and three Junior, the rowing in all of them being very satisfactory—a good omen for the success of our third and fourth boats next Term. The winning boats were:

	Senior.		*Junior.*
	F. W. Tyler (*bow*)		E. C. Andrews (*bow*)
2	W. W. Gossage	2	E. F. Gossage
3	A. T. Knight	3	F. W. Fisher
4	F. B. Clive	4	E. Fisher
5	H. Holman	5	J. H. Merrifield
6	E. H. Craggs	6	H. L. Harrison
7	F. Hill	7	B. E. Holmes
	G. C. Herbert (*stroke*)		J. S. Sprague (*stroke*)
	W. H. Woodward (*cox.*)		F. L. Muirhead (*cox.*)
	W. F. Lund (*coach*)		T. Clarke (*coach*)

The Officers of the Club for the Michaelmas Term were:

President—Rev. A. F. Torry
1st Captain—A. F. Green
2nd Captain—W. F. Lund
Sub-Treasurer—L. H. Edmunds
Secretary—F. L. Muirhead
3rd Captain—W. R. Kinipple
4th Captain—T. Clarke
5th Captain—A. F. Williams

Finance Committee:
Permanent Treasurer—Rev. A. Caldecott.
Sub-Treasurer and Third Member—K. M. Eicke.

We are glad to see that Green was rowing in the winning University Trial Eight, and, judging from very favorable criticisms in the papers, he ought to be almost certain of a seat in the University Eight for 1882.

St. John's College Debating Society.

The prospects of the Debating Society this term are most satisfactory. There has been a far larger accession of strength than either last year, or the year before, and consequently we can report a well-filled exchequer and a considerable increase of oratorical power. In the first debate, out of twelve speakers, five were new members, and, though the proportion fell in the second debate to three out of ten, there is a reasonable probability that a large and active attendance will be kept up throughout the term.

The list of resident members shews a total of more than 150, and in the second debate, on the case of the Rev. S. F. Green, there was an attendance of 80, one of the largest on record in the archives of the Society. An elaborate calculation shews the average for last year, 1880-81, to have been 42, while the largest number was 61 and the smallest 27; we have, therefore, reason to congratulate ourselves upon the state of the Society this term,

The following motions have been discussed:

"That in the opinion of this House, the present Government is totally unworthy of the confidence of the Country." Proposed by G. M. Merrikin. Lost by a majority of 9.

"That this House condemns the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green as unjust and unconstitutional." Proposed by H. F. Gipps. Lost by a majority of 22.

"That this House regrets the restrictions placed upon Physiologists in this Country with regard to the Vivisection of Animals, and condemns as unreasonable and pernicious the existing movement for further restrictive legislation." Proposed by A. G. Chapman. An amendment was moved by G. F. Stout "to substitute for the word 'regrets' the words 'while substantially approving,' and for the word 'and' the word 'yet'." The amendment and the amended motion were carried.

"That this House approves of the Volunteer movement, and thinks that it is the duty of every able-bodied man to render himself an efficient Volunteer." Proposed by G. W. Clark. Lost.

"That in the opinion of this House the present system of Rural Local Self-Government should be superseded by Representative County Boards." Proposed by A. J. David. Lost.

"That in the opinion of this House Æstheticism is on the whole injurious to the mental and moral tone of English society." Proposed by J. R. Tanner. Carried.

"That this House would welcome the establishment of a British Republic." Proposed by Oswald Rigby. Lost.

The following Officers have been elected for next Term:

President—F. L. Muirhead
Vice-President—A.
Treasurer—A. J. David
Secretary—J. R. Tanner.

Names and Addresses of Third Year [96].

Michaelmas Term, 1881.

Ackroyd, E., 1st court G
Anthonisz, J. C., new court A
Atkinson, R. W., 3rd court F
Barnicott, O. R., Waverley, Chesterton Road
Bateson, W., new court I
Bell, A. L.,
Brett, A. E., 60, Park Street
Brooksbank, H. A. M., 3rd court E
Browne, A. Y., 50, Park Street
Carthew-Yorstoun, C., new court F
Chapman, A. G., new court A
Clark, G. W., new court H
Clarke, T., 2nd court C
Clarke, W. J., 2nd court H
Cleaver, W. E., 3rd court C
Cleworth, T. E., 2nd court F
Clive, F., new court F
Crossley, C. H., Laburnum House, Milton Road
Curtis, W. C., 3, St. Clement's Passage
Davies, R. B., 2nd court C
Day, G. D., new court C
Dodd, W. H., new court G.
Edmunds, L. H., new court A
Ellis, G., 1st court H
Eicke, K. M., 2nd court E
Fitz-Herbert, A., 2nd court K
Garland, N. H., 1st court A
Gipps, H. F., new court D
Graham, F. W., 2nd court M
Greenstreet, W. J., 1A, Park Street
Hammond, F., new court A
Hardy, B. B., 3, Jesus Terrace
Haviland, J. H., 1st court I
Heppenstall, F. W., 3rd court D
Hinchcliff, E., new court G
Holmes, B. E., new court F
Hopton, C. E., 60, Park Street
Housely, J. W. B., 3rd court D
Hughes, F. S., new court A
Hughes, M., 8, Eastbourne Terrace
Jackson, G. F., 18, Portugal Place
Johnson, A. R., 3rd court C
Johnson, C. E., 2, Quay Side
King, J. W., new court D
Kinipple, W. R. new court D
Knight, A. T., new court H
Knowles, E., new court G
Le Fanu, W. R., 2nd court M
Love, E. F. J., 4, Round Church Street
McAulay, F. S., new court F
Mackintosh, A., 1st court I
Mason, M. H. H., 3rd court G
Mellor, V. H., 10, Portugal Place
Merrikin, M., new court C
Mountfield, D. W., new court E
Muirhead, F. L., new court G
Newman, 29, Bridge Street
Newham, A., 3rd court F
Ormesher, J. E., Herbert Street, Chesterton Road
Posnett, L. W., 2nd court E
Poynder, A. J., new court E
Powning, J. F., new court H
Ransome, H. A., 1st court G
Ransome, M. J., 1st court G
Rapson, E. J., 3rd court E
Rayson, J. B., 1st court H.
Roberts, S. O., new court H
Roberts, T., new court D
Sanders, W. M., 3rd court D
Sandford, F., new court B
Sandoe, C. F. 1st court F
Scott, A. C., 3rd court E
Scott, C. A., new court G
Scott, J. B., 19, Portugal Place
Sherrington, W S., new court B
Simkin, T. L. V., new court C
Singleton, F. W., new court A
Spencer, R., new court H
Stephens, H. W., 16, Portugal Place
Stopford, J. B., 2nd court E
Stout, G. F., new court B
Shepherd, new court D
Tanner, J. R., 1st court F
Thompson, W. N.,
Tomlin, A. G., 1, Arundel Villas, Station Road
Vanderspar, E. H. A., 34, Thompson's Lane
Vaughan, P., 5, New Square
Vinter, W. F., new court B
Ward, T. C., 3rd court F
Wells, W., 2nd court K
Whitfield, C. F., new court A
Wilkinson, M. E., new court E
Winans, D. K., new court E
Winstone, A. B., new court G
Williams, C. F., 2nd court K

Names and Addresses of Second Year [89].

Michaelmas Term, 1881.

Andrew, J. R., new court I
Andrews, E. C., new court E
Barnett, R. S., new court I
Bayliss, T. A., 22, King Street
Beaumont, P. M.,
Besch, J. G. Q., 4, Portugal Place
Bishop, J. W., 3rd court C
Brown, F. H., 5, Portugal Place
Butcher, W. E., 2nd court O
Cahusac, A. F., 1st court I
Carpmael, A., new court B
Chance, H. G., 2nd court K
Chester, F. E., 1st court K
Christie, P. R., 3rd court D
Clementson, F. W., 1st court H
Court, J. W., 2, Jordan's Yard
Day, F., new court B
Douglas, A. F., 1st court H
Facey, W. E., 33, Bridge Street
Fisher, J. W., new court H
Ford, J. H., new court H
Garne, W. H., 1st court I
Gifford, A. C., 3rd court E
Gill, R. P., new court C
Goodman, R. N., 2nd court K
Graham, J. H. S., 4, Clarendon Street
Greeves, F. B., 29, Bridge Street
Hardman, W. M., new court C
Hardwich, N. A., 12, Park Street
Harrison, H. L., new court F
Haythornthwaite, J., 33, Thompson's Lane
Herbert, G. C., new court I
Herbert, J. A., 3rd court F
Hill, F., 1st court F
Hogg, R. W., 1st court K
Holden, R., } 18, Park Street
Holden, W., }
Izon, J. H., new court A
Jones, T. J., 10, Bridge Street
Kroenig, C. S., new court F
Langley, J. A., 2nd court O
Leighton, R. S., 3, Brunswick Walk
Lewis, E, T., 1st court K
Livett, J. J. W., 52, Hills Road
Lomax, J. F., new court B
Looker, F., 3rd court C
Lucas, R. N., 1, Park Street
Mainwaring, 2, Orchard Street
Lund, W. F., new court A
Marshall, F. G. C., new court
McFarland, R. A. H., 1st court I
Mathews, G. B., 2nd court B
Merrifield, J. H., 2nd court G
Morgan, G. E., 33, Thompson's Lane
Odling, H. H., new court H
Oldham, J. B., new court H
Patten, F. W., 96, Castle Street
Pearce, A. G. R., 1st court E
Penruddock, F. F., 3rd court E
Phillips, W. R., 1st court H
Pochin, P. G., 8, Short Street
Pollock, L. A., new court D
Pound, R. W. G., The Perse School
Powell, E., 9, Portugal Place
Raby, E. W., 4, Park Street
Rafique, M , new court C
Ray, J. F., new court I
Roberts, R., 3rd court D
Robson, C. T. Y., 1st court H
Roscow, B., 2nd court K
Sanders, C. H. M., Strange's Villas
Sankey, E. H. O., new court H
Semple, R. H., 2nd court O
Smith, H. W., new court H
Smith, N. H., Dudley House, Huntingdon Road
Sowell, R. H., 1st court G
Taylor, J. S., 2, Quay Side
Theed, C. H., 3, Short Street
Theed, E. A., 33, Thompson's Lane
Town, W. E., 2nd court O
Tully, J., new court D
Tyler, F. W., 13, Willow Walk
Watts, E. H. R., 10, Clarendon Street
Wells, A. J., 1st court K
Wells, F. A., 3rd court E
Whiting, W. H., 5, New Square
Wilkes, H. H., new court F
Wilkinson, L., 7, Magdalene Street
Williams, A. F., 18 Park Street

Removals for Lent Term, 1882.

A. Brown, to I, 1st court; H. S. F. Brown, to 4, Rose Crescent; E. H. Craggs, to E, new court (late Hildyard); J. Davis, to 3, Melrose Terrace; F. B. Greeves, to F, 3rd court; J. H. Izon, to 57, Bridge Street; W. J. Lomax, to A, new court; F. Minton, to 10, Park Street; W. T. Morrison, to B, 1st court; F. W. Parker, to 1, new court; F. E. Perrin, to E, new court; J. Prowde, to 9, Park Street; G. M. Riley, to G, 1st court; H. J. Warner, to I, new court (Macfarlan); A. T. Webb, to H, 1st court; H. Wilson, to E, new court (late Sibly).

R. D. Cooke, 17, Hills Road (admitted for Lent Term).

Names and Addresses of First Year [107].

Michaelmas Term, 1881.

Acton, E. H., 3rd court D
Bain, D., 2, Parker Street
Bartlett, E. H. H., 67, Bridge Street
Beckett, T. A., 2, Portugal Place
Bennett, H. M., 14, St. Edward's Passage
Blain, W., 15, Portugal Place
Blaxter, W. F., 15, Norwich Street
Boys-Smith, E. P., 29, Bridge Street
Brady, H. A., 59, Park Street
Bridger, F. J., 31, Thompson's Lane
Brown, Alf., 3, Melrose Terrace, Chesterton Road
Brown, H. F. S., 35, Green Street
Chadwick, A., 2nd court K
Charlesworth, J. G., new court G
Chaudhuri, A., 20, Sussex Street
Clarke, E. T., 48, Bridge Street
Cocks, C. M., 17, Brunswick Place
Colchester, H. B., 3rd court E
Collier, E. C., 48, Bridge Street
Cousins, J. R., new court C
Craggs, E. H., 69, Regent Street
Crook, F. W., 21, Malcolm Street
Cooke, E. H., Harvey Road, (Mr. Garnett's)
Davis, J., 9, Clarendon Street
Dewar, D., 6, Portugal Place
Dodson, H. C., 1st court A
Drought, J. N., 59, Bridge Street
Drysdale, J. H., new court I
Eady, W. H., 5, Portugal Place
Easterby, W., new court C
Ede, E. H., 50, Bridge Street
Egerton, W. R., 8, Earl Street
Fearnley, J., 1st court B
Field, A. J. P., 2nd court F
Fisher, E., new court E
Foulkes, J. C. G., new court A
Francis F. H., 2nd court M
Frost, C. C., 1st court E
Fuller, H. H., 31, Thompson's Lane
Gepp, A., 7, Clarendon Street
Godwin, H., new court D
Gossage, W. W., 14, Portugal Place
Gossage, E. E., 14, Portugal Place
Hall, H. A., 44, King Street
Ham, J. M., 7, Clarendon Street
Harnett, F. R., 15, Portugal Place
Harpley, T. A., 62, Jesus Lane
Hartley, C. E., 49, Park Street
Hensley, E. H., new court H
Huntley, F. T., 10, Brunswick Place
Innes, C. H., 14, Jesus Lane
Jones, H. R., 8, Willow Walk
Kerr, J. 12, Sussex Street
Kerly, D. M., 14, Park Place
Kynaston, W. H., new court E
Lansdell, F. J., 3, Melrose Terrace, Chesterton Road
Lewis, H. S., 2nd court I
Lloyd, G. T., Harvey Road, (Mr. Garnett's)
Locke, W, J., 12, King Street
Lomax, W. J., 3, Warren's Yard
Marsh, J. B., 1st court E
Mattinson, G. F., 32, Thompson's Lane
Maturin, N. H. D., 14, Park Place
McLeod, G. K., 4, Clarendon Street
Mead, G. R. S., 103½, King Street
Mellor, F., new court H
Minter, F., 14, Clarendon Street
Mitchell, F. G., 5, Clarendon Street
Morgan, T. A., 32, New Square
Moors, E. M., 5, Park Street
Moresby, W. H., 12, Maids Causeway
Morrison, W. H., 48, Bridge Street
Moxon H. C., 33, New Square
Murray, J. R., 2, St. Clement's Lane
Olive, E. J. P., Sidney House, Chesterton Road
Panton, R. B. M., 20, Portugal Place
Parker, F. W., 15a, Portugal Place
Parker, T. H., 59, Park Street
Pattinson, J. A., new court H
Perrin, F. E., 32, Bridge Street
Phillips, R. W., 35, Green Street
Prowde, J., 2, St. Clement's Lane
Punch, E. A., 55, Park Street
Riley, G. M., new court E
Robin, P. A., 18a, Earl Street
Roby, A. G., new court I
Sampson, J. R., 14, Park Place
Smith, C. A., 3, Parker Street
Soares, E. J., new court H
Sprague, J. S., new court H.
Stanwell, H. B., new court F
Stevens, S. W., 2, Wentworth Terrace, Huntingdon Road
Strong, S. A., 13, Park Street
Topple, A. C., 1, St. Clement's Lane
Tunstall, F. W. W., new court B
Ward, R. V. 7, Round Church Street
Warner, H, J., 1, St. Clement's Lane
Webb, A. J., 9, Brunswick Place
Webb, A. E., Greenwood Terrace, Chesterton Road
Williams, A. H., 16, Portugal Place
Williams, R. P., 4, Park Street
Wills, A. G., new court A
Wills, H. T., new court A
Wilson, H., 3, Short Street
Woodward, W. H., 18, Magdalene Street
Worsley, G. M., 18, Magdalene Street
Westlake, C. E., 1st court E