

THE EAGLE.

A MAGAZINE SUPPORTED BY MEMBERS OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Printed for Subscribers only.



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E. JOHNSON, TRINITY STREET.

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1883.

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

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Feb., 1884.

DEAR SIR,

The Editorial Committee of the "Eagle" Magazine request you as one of the Subscribers to give your opinion upon the desirability of continuing the Magazine after the present Academical year.

The condition of the Magazine is not unsatisfactory as compared with that of previous years, so that it is not a case of inanition or failure. For twenty-five years it has been in existence, and this alone shows a vitality far beyond that of any other Cambridge serial.

But the usefulness of our Magazine has been materially affected by the successful establishment of a University weekly paper, the "Cambridge Review." In this, much of the College news appears from week to week, hence large parts of our Chronicle are somewhat out of date by the time we appear at the end of Term. And many of our articles have certainly been such as would have interested a wider circle than our Subscribers, as has been felt by the Editors when some articles by Members of the College have been refused us on this very ground. And further, the maintenance of our own Magazine has kept us from having our proper place in the University paper, to which we have never yet supplied an Editor.

Two questions, therefore, arise:

- (1) Is a separate College Magazine needed or desired to such a degree as to make it worth the trouble which is required to keep it up to its present standard, to say nothing of improvement?
- (2) Is the College better served by its Members writing to and for themselves only when opportunity is not lacking for giving us a more worthy share in the University paper?

The Magazine has, no doubt, been useful as a bond between Old Johnnians and their College; but it has to be worked mainly by Residents, and every one now seems to have numerous calls upon his time and mental energy.

If discontinuance should be decided upon, it would be proposed to issue at Midsummer a large double number with an Index to the whole series of volumes.

Your opinion for "continuance" or "discontinuance" is desired by your Committee. Kindly address your answer to the Secretary-Editor, A. CHAUDHURI, in College, on or before Wednesday, 27th Feb.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

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The Secretaries of College Societies are requested to send in their notices for the Chronicle before the end of each Term.

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Caldecott, A. Chaudhuri, P. R. Christie, E. A. Goulding, A. G. S. Raynor).

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



THE EAGLE.

CAMBRIDGE LIFE IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

[Continued].

IF we now turn from Masters and Fellows to the Undergraduates, at that time often designated 'the boys,' and boys the great majority certainly were in respect of age, we cannot but be struck by the presence of conditions which must greatly enhance our admiration of those scholars who succeeded in the pursuit of learning. In one sense the universities might be said to be still national, in that they fairly represented all classes of the people. Scions of noble houses and sons of country squires found themselves side by side in the schools, the chapel, and the hall, with the sons of poor parsons, of yeomen, husbandmen, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, innkeepers, tallow-chandlers, bakers, vintners, blacksmiths, curriers, ostlers, labourers, and others whose humble origin may be inferred from the fact that they are described merely as 'plebeians.' I take these descriptions (which occur, most of them again and again) from the 'Book of Admissions' to our college, recently published by an honoured member of our society,—a record which is a valuable contribution to our more accurate knowledge of University history. It also illustrates, I think, in a very noteworthy manner, the fact that the great middle class of

this country was at that time only just coming into being. The rough and simple habits of life to which the great majority had been habituated before they went up to Cambridge must have rendered privations and hardships, such as have come under our notice, far more tolerable than we might otherwise suppose. The scanty fare described by Dr. Lever was probably as good as that to which many of its recipients had been accustomed at home. To sleep four together in one narrow chamber, was no novelty to the son of the petty shopkeeper, the farm labourer, or the artisan. And, knowing what we do of the modes of training youths prevalent in those times, we may feel tolerably certain that the birch, when it descended on the hapless culprit in the college hall, was rarely invested with all the terrors that belong to a first infliction of such punishment. The sons of ploughmen and bricklayers found it no great hardship to be called upon, as undergraduates frequently were, to mend the roads in and about Cambridge. When Midsummer came, not a few of them hastened gleefully to Sturbridge Fair, in the immediate vicinity of the town, in order to erect a booth and earn a shilling or two by their skill as salesmen; and as harvest time approached, the exercises in the schools were discontinued, in order to enable a large proportion of their number to give their services in gathering in the fruits of the earth; while their expenses on their way to a distant scene of labour were generally met by the alms which they managed to extract from the richer travellers on the road.

The studies of these times represent the change when the ancient *trivium* and *quadrivium* were dwindling sadly into the modern three years' course of study. In mediæval times, a seven years' course, comprising grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, mathematics, and astronomy, was not unfrequently supplemented by a seven or eight years' course of

theological studies, the necessary addition before the candidate in theology could claim the honours of the doctorate. We find William Stafford, in his *Brief Concept of English Policy*, written in 1581, complaining that fathers 'when they send their sonnes to the universities, suffer them no longer to tarry there, than they may have a little of the Latin tongue'; 'and then,' he says, 'they take them away and bestow them to be clerks with some man of law, or some auditor or receiver, or to be secretary with some great man or other, and so to come to a lyving, whereby the universities be in a manner emptied.' But, notwithstanding, the proportion of those at Cambridge during the last thirty years of the sixteenth century, who proceeded to their M.A. degree, may, I think, be fairly reckoned as about $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of those who took the B.A.—a much larger proportion than we find in later times. It should, however, be noted that prior to this period the universities had altogether eliminated the first stage of the *trivium*, that of grammar, from the curriculum, by requiring that all students on entrance should already have gained the elementary knowledge of Latin, implied in the term, at a grammar school. The course of study for the Master of Arts' degree had also been modified by the substitution of philosophy, astronomy, drawing (*i.e.* geometrical perspective drawing) and Greek, for arithmetic, geometry, mathematics, and astronomy. The narrow range of each course, with the exception of that of the civil law, is brought home to us very forcibly by the third of the Elizabethan Statutes which requires that he who has already lectured in *theology* shall give lectures in civil law, medicine, or mathematics, on four days of the week at least.

We must not leave unnoticed the intimate connexion which it was then sought to maintain between theology and the different branches of secular learning. It

was the mediaeval notion, certainly no contemptible one, that all knowledge, whether natural, philosophic, or linguistic,—all the sciences and all the arts,—found their fit culmination in the study of the divine nature. At first, the more eminent and catholic teachers of the Reformation made a noble effort to keep this theory in force. We maintain, said John Sturm of Strassburg, the great oracle of culture in Protestant Universities in the 16th century, 'we maintain that the end of study is the formation of the religious character adorned with learning and eloquence.' Roger Ascham, his friend and follower, in one of his letters, defines the scope of his own studies to be a knowledge of the Scriptures, with the study of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero as ancillary thereto,—*quasi ministra et ancilla*.

It is in the year 1552 that we find that narrower conception which has since prevailed, for the first time formally enunciated; it having been required by the Commissioners appointed to visit the University, that every Master of Arts should definitely apply himself to one or other of the three studies of divinity, law, and physic. This injunction drew forth a very thoughtful remonstrance from Roger Ascham, in which it is easy to discern a forcible plea for the recognition of a principle which has lately been urged with no little cogency upon our Universities,—I mean *the endowment of research*. 'If,' says Ascham, writing to Cecil, 'some be not suffered in Cambridge to make the fourth order, that is surelie as they list, to study the tongues and sciences, the other three shall neither be so many as they should, nor so good and perfect as they might. For law, physic, and divinity need so the help of tongues and sciences as they cannot want them, and yet they require so a whole man's study, as he may part with no time to other learning except it be at certain times to fetch it at other men's labour. I know Universities be instituted only

that the realm may be served with preachers, lawyers, and physicians, and so I know likewise all woods be planted only either for building or burning; and yet good husbands, in serving, use not to cut down all for timber and fuel, but leave always standing some good big ones, to be the defence for the new springe.* Therefore if some were so planted in Cambridge, as they should neither be carried away to other places nor decay there for lack of living, nor be bound to profess no one of the three, but bound, themselves, wholly to help forward all, I believe preachers, lawyers, and physicians should spring in number, and grow in bigness, more than commonlie they do.'

This wise and reasonable protest failed to bring about any modification of the illiberal decree of the Commissioners, but the justice of Ascham's observations is forcibly brought home to us when we find Lord Bacon, half a century later, giving expression in his treatise on *The Advancement of Learning* to a significant lament that all the colleges in Europe are 'dedicated to professions, and none left free to arts and sciences at large.' The effects of this narrow conception of the functions of a University may, indeed, be seen all around us at the present day, when the conviction of so large a proportion, even of the academic community itself seems to be, that all learning which does not directly include some practical goal is what is termed 'useless,'—that all academic studies are to be pursued with reference to a future professional career, and must be held to find their best *raison d'être* in the prospect they hold out of a high place in the Class Lists or the Tripos and the eventual reward of a fellowship.

While the studies of the collegian were thus more and more restricted to the routine of a certain prescribed curriculum, and the privileges of the individual

* i.e. new growth.

and of the whole society placed with far too little reservation at the discretion of its Head, it will readily be surmised that even the recreations of the young collegian were not free from an inquisitorial and somewhat irritating supervision. Bathing, as I have already noted, was forbidden under severe penalties. Among athletic exercises, football seems to have held a forward place. I am not able to state what rules were generally observed in the game; but when we find the Vice-Chancellor issuing, in 1580, an injunction whereby no scholar 'of what degree or condition soever,' was permitted to play, except within *the precincts of his own college*, it will be inferred that the whole character of the same differed considerably from the modern sport conditioned by 'Rugby rules.' Let us hope that it inclined to a more humane regard for limbs and for life. Archery was permitted in the open fields. Bull-baiting and bear-baiting, diversions which had been but recently introduced into this country, possessed attractions too powerful for the proctor and his men to overcome. One of Dr. Caius' statutes for his own college descants at length on the unsuitableness of such sports, not simply on account of the *danger*, supposing the bull or the bear broke loose, but because these 'new sports,' the good doctor goes on to say, 'extinguish the love of learning, empty the pocket, waste the useful hours, and turn men themselves into brutes.'

The acting of plays was certainly a mode of diversion far more becoming a learned community. William Soone, who was for a short time professor of the civil law in the University, gives an account of these performances which reminds us somewhat of the modern newspaper puff: 'In the months of January, February, and March, the students,' he says, in a letter to a friend, 'in order to beguile the long evenings, amuse themselves with exhibiting public plays, which they perform with so much eloquence,

such graceful action, and such command of voice, countenance, and gesture, that if Plautus, Terence, or Seneca, were to come to life again, they would admire their own pieces and be better pleased with them than when they were performed before the people of Rome; and Euripides, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, would be disgusted at the performance of their own citizens.'

So long as the players were content to confine themselves to the production of the classic muse, the licence of the stage was kept within comparatively harmless limits, but occasionally an original composition either in Latin or in the vernacular evoked by its open or covert satire the liveliest resentment; while Fellows, and even Masters, of colleges did not disdain to resort to such compositions as affording the opportunity for effective ridicule of the opposite party or of personal foes. In the reign of Queen Mary, the scholars of Christ's College produced a Latin play entitled *Pammachius*, assailing the abuses of the papal court and the Roman faith, an act of temerity which called forth the prompt interference of Gardiner, and threatened at one time to involve the whole college in serious difficulties. In such exercises of their talents, the authors and performers alike seem to have been but very slightly restrained by a sense of their position in the university, and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the composition of a Master of Trinity, is at least as remarkable for its grossness as for its talent. The ancient feud between 'town' and 'gown' at no time raged more unintermittently than at the period of which I am now speaking, and it was a favourite device of the scholars when bringing out one of these original compositions to introduce the Mayor of the town, or some other prominent member of the corporation, as sustaining a highly ridiculous part or placed in a ludicrous situation. Of one of these performances, entitled *Club Law*, which was given at

Clare College in 1597, Fuller supplies us with an account enlivened by something more than his usual quaint humour :

‘The students,’ he says, ‘having gotten a discovery of some town-privacies, from Miles Goldsborough (one of their own corporation), composed a merry but abusive comedy *in English*, as calculated for the capacities of such whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare-Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the Mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk (riveted in with scholars on all sides) where they might see and *be seen*. Here they did behold *themselves* in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests and expressions, that it was hard to decide which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy.’

It was probably one of the results of the little attention given to athletic sports that we find the richer students constantly incurring the reprimands of the authorities at this period by their excessive foppery. ‘Cut taffeta doublets,’ ‘galligastion hose,’ silk and velvet, and ‘excessive ruffs’ in their shirts, were the external signs by which the sons of wealthy men endeavoured to make manifest their superiority to the baser sort; while even Fellows of colleges incur rebuke on account of unauthorized and irregular adornments of the academic gown with facings of velvet and satin.

Such are perhaps the most noteworthy features of college life at Cambridge in the latter part of the 16th century. When compared wi

by St. John’s College (from whose annals they have been mainly taken) in the earlier part of the same century, the contrast is by no means favourable, and I cannot but attribute the change we find for the worse partly to the mental constraint placed upon the students by the enforcement of a uniform standard of religious faith and the entire limitation of their studies to a certain prescribed curriculum. Did space permit, it would be easy to supply a very different and a very remarkable picture from the aspects of the same society half a century before, in years when these cramping restrictions had not yet come into force and the college was ruled by the able and kindly-hearted Dr. Metcalfe. The enthusiasm with which a little band of its younger members—among whom were Ascham, Cheke, Cecil, Ponet, together with Thomas Smith of Queens’ and Walter Haddon of King’s—pursued the study of Greek,—of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and those other genii of the antique world whom the wave that rolled from Italy had recently brought to the English shores,—appears almost astonishing. We have far better texts of those authors in the present day, and the best Greek scholarship of the Cambridge of that time would, I fear, raise a somewhat contemptuous smile in the sixth form at Harrow or Shrewsbury; but when I note the genuine ardour with which these students were inspired, rising before the dawn to spell out by the aid of their dim lamps some masterpiece of ancient Hellas,—combining together to effect a reform in the pronunciation of Greek itself, which not even Gardiner’s imperious prohibitions as Chancellor and the dead weight of dull conservative prejudice could prevent from being carried to ultimate and permanent success,—building up, in this intellectual intercourse, friendships which are to be traced as influencing their whole subsequent careers, in noble rivalry, in honourable achievement,

in marriage into each other's families, in many a kindly action as one or other needed a helpful hand,—when, I say, I note these features, it seems to me that the best results to be attained by academic culture—the true love of learning, the conception of more catholic and lofty views of life and letters, the formation of honourable and soul-inspiring attachments—were fully realised.

Then came 'the check, the change, the fall,' as men's thoughts were more and more absorbed in theology and the freer spirits chained down by prescribed formulæ of faith and vexatious restrictions of discipline. Most of us are aware that the history of both Cambridge and Oxford at this period, but that of Cambridge more especially, is largely made up of a series of struggles between the ecclesiastical authorities and the Puritans, arising out of a determination on the part of the former to repress theological controversy, on the part of the other to introduce it. I am bound to confess, after some years' study of this period, that the early Puritans appear to me to have represented the larger share of the intellectual ability, the earnestness of thought, and the real scholarship of the University at that time; but I am also very far from concurring in the harsh judgment that has been pronounced on Whitgift and those who gave him their support. He appears to me to have acted under a very sincere and conscientious conviction of the absolute necessity of abolishing all further disputes concerning Church discipline and Church doctrine, if there was to be anything like academic order and quiet study,—and in this belief I hold him to have been perfectly right. It would be difficult to exaggerate the disastrous results of disputes like those which he sought to repress as waged in his time in the chief Protestant Universities abroad—at Leipzig, Heidelberg, Strassburg, Erfurt, and Wittenberg—between the Lutherans and the

Calvinists. If we turn the pages of Henke's *Life of George Calixtus* or of Dorner's *History of Protestant Theology*, we shall find sufficient evidence of the baneful effects of such controversies on the development of learning. I am disposed, therefore, to think that Whitgift was right in the main, and I believe that the disinclination which Cambridge has ever since shewn to theological controversy is to be traced to a conviction that the interests of the University would be best subserved by an adherence to a like policy. But at the same time there is much to be said in defence of the Puritan party. They seem to have been actuated as a body by very high motives, and it is impossible to deny that the arbitrary measures of many of the Elizabethan bishops—the reflex probably of *her* imperious will—together with their too obvious greed in amassing wealth and the laxity with which they connived at the non-residency of the clergy—were features which might well fill all those who had the good of the Church at heart with anxiety and misgiving. These early Puritans were men daring to bear the burden of the age,—that crushing burden, which men like Dr. Perne evaded and sought to ignore. I know indeed, and there is an element of justice in the criticism, that it has been said that the proceedings of Cartwright and his followers were often characterised by a recklessness which was almost criminal, nor can it be denied that their two most formidable assaults on the Establishment took place,—the one, when the destinies of Protestantism seemed trembling in the balance in the Netherlands, the other when the Spanish Armada was setting forth for England. But, to the early Puritans temporal evil seemed trivial when compared with spiritual truth; and when the spirit of the martyr, whether in science, in learning, or in faith, once descends upon him, the ordinary calculations of ordinary men are unheeded and disappear. Little

of prudence, it would seem, had he, the Roman, who, amid the thunder and the darkness, clomb the volcano's side, to wrest from nature her dire secret in the sanctuary of her most awful shrine, and to perish in the effort. Little of *common* sense can we discern in him, the intrepid navigator, who, embarking amid the evil forebodings of his countrymen and surrounded by the menaces of his own crew, sailed on and on, until one evening, as the sun went down, he saw the gleaming lights on the Bahamas! Small commendation from common minds attended that philosopher, who penned his finest treatise when starvation was knocking at his door, and who left his professor's chair to give his life for his country in her struggle with her mortal foe!

There are crises in the lives of men when the poet's *dictum* becomes a signal truth:

'High heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more!'

And posterity with deliberate verdict sanctions the actions of the hero and erects the trophy to his memory, while those, seemingly far wiser in their generation, who essayed no lofty enterprise and incurred no danger, pass onward to oblivion, leaving neither an example nor a track behind.

J. B. MULLINGER.



WILLIAM ARCHIBALD FORBES.

I HAVE been asked by the editors of this magazine to give some account of my friend W. A. Forbes, Fellow of this College, who died last winter out in Africa, while engaged in exploring part of that country from a Zoological point of view. There have been notices of him in the public papers which tell of the main steps in his short career, and something of the promise he showed as a man of science. These main steps are given again here, and I have tried to tell as faithfully and briefly as I could my impression of Forbes as he appeared to me—first as my fellow-undergraduate and afterwards as my kind friend in London.

He was the second son of Mr. J. S. Forbes, the railway director. He entered at Winchester College when he was eleven years old, and was there for six years. After four years' study of German at Aix-la-Chapelle, he became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, and after two years came up to London to complete his medical course. He had already acquired a very strong taste for biological matters, and the extent and accuracy of his knowledge very soon attracted the attention of Zoologists, and threw him into intimate relations with men much his seniors. He was particularly friendly with A. H. Garrod, formerly Fellow of this College, whom he afterwards

succeeded in the post of Prosector to the Zoological Society, and it was through his influence that Forbes came to Cambridge and entered our College. This was in October, 1876.

Though this year in London was most useful to him for his scientific studies, it was not the best preparation he could have had for obtaining the full benefit of a career at the University. He was a student—almost a man of science first—and an undergraduate afterwards. He told me once that he thought the University career was generally over-estimated. Perhaps it is, but I think his rather isolated position from the men of his own standing, which came largely from his former manner of life, was not the most favourable one of seeing it at its best. He was not naturally a reserved or an exclusive person, and certainly was not wanting in kindness or good fellowship.

He devoted himself almost entirely to his Zoological pursuits, and did remarkably well. He and I went to the same person—a clergyman—to be prepared for the Little-Go in our first term. I recollect our coach saying to me sometime afterwards, "You and I will be glad we have known Forbes, one of these days." It was rather an odd way of putting it, but it showed his appreciation of his abilities, and the power which he displayed in subjects quite different from those to which he was especially devoted.

He was made a Scholar of the College, and in the winter of 1879 took a first class, with distinction, in the Natural Science Tripos.

Prof. Balfour had a very high opinion of his powers; he said that the paper on Comparative Anatomy was the best which he had ever looked over.

In the autumn of this year (1879) his friend Garrod died. Though he was very reticent in giving utterance to his emotions, it was evident that this was a very great sorrow to him,—a sorrow which found a practical application in the editing of a memorial volume of

Garrod's collected works, and was expressed in the reverent manner in which he always treated his memory. One felt it was sacred ground to him, on which a stranger would do well not to intrude.

Garrod had expressed it as his wish that Forbes should succeed him in the office of Prosector; and accordingly he entered on the duties almost immediately after taking his degree. The Prosector of the Zoological Society has at his disposal all the animals which die in the Society's gardens. He had, therefore, splendid and unique opportunities for studying the relationship of animals, both in their structures and in the living state. Forbes performed the duties of his office in a most efficient and liberal manner. While making excellent use himself of the material at his disposal, he was always ready to offer the abundant surplus part of it to anyone who would do any good with it. In the Long Vacation of 1881 he invited a number of the more advanced students of Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge to the rooms which the Zoological Society had built, at his suggestion, at the Gardens, in order that they might take advantage of the abundant supply of material for investigation. Though he took great interest in Mammalian Zoology, the part of his subject to which he was especially devoted was the study of Birds, and it is not too much to say that, had he lived, he would probably have become one of the first Ornithologists in Europe.

In a memorial notice* of him, which his friend Sclater, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, sent to *Nature*, there is the following passage:—

"Mr. Forbes entered upon the duties of his office with characteristic energy, and during the three following sessions of the Zoological Society brought before the scientific meetings a series of most interesting and valuable communications derived from his studies

* I have had recourse to this notice for a good many of the details here given.

of the animals that came under his examination. He had a happy knack of putting forward abstruse points of anatomy in an understandable form, and especially directed himself to the muscular structure and voice organs of birds, in continuation of the researches of his predecessor Garrod on the same subjects. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Forbes made a short excursion to the forests of Pernambuco, Brazil, of which he published an account in the *Ibis* for 1881, and in the following year passed his holiday in the United States, in order to make the acquaintance of his American brethren in science and their collections."

I recollect the pleasure with which he anticipated his visit to the Brazilian forests—a visit which it is the dream of every naturalist to make—and which he was so fortunate as to put into successful execution.

He was elected a Fellow of the College in October, 1880.

In the summer of 1882 the opportunity came of visiting the region of W. Africa, in the Valley of the Niger. There were strong reasons both for accepting and rejecting the proposal, on the one hand the region had already proved itself a disastrously unhealthy one, but this was especially in the low-lying tracts round the mouth of the river; on the other hand it was, as far as zoology was concerned, almost an undiscovered country. The matter was very carefully considered, and finally he decided to take the risks and go.

Short letters came at intervals telling of his doings, one with a passing notice of fever, from which he had recovered. But from December all through the beginning of this year there was an ominous break in his communications. It was not till March that a telegram was received telling of his death two months before, on January 14; he died at Shonga—a place some 400 miles up the Niger, where he had been detained by the breaking down of his communication with the coast.

Though he was so devoted to scientific pursuits he had other interests as well. He took great pleasure in dramatic performances, and had a considerable acquaintance among artistic people in town.

In religious, as in other matters, his independence of character was strongly marked. For him the old beliefs were no longer possible of credence, and though he was careful, as far as I have known, to avoid unnecessarily hurting other people's feelings, he did not hesitate to express his views when opportunity offered.

As to external matters, he was, when I knew him, a little above middle height, and fairly thickly made. Up here he was not over careful in his personal appearance, but there was more attention paid to it when he went to live in London. It was a rather odd-looking, sallow, face, with thick features—the lower part covered with a brown beard. He was short-sighted and wore spectacles, which were tilted up on his forehead when he looked at an object close. A very intelligent face, too—and the general impression of a man who saw things very straight, and formed his own opinion and went his own way.

J. J. LISTER.



BESANT'S LIFE OF PALMER.

FEW things are more remarkable about this book than the promptness with which it has appeared. It was only in August of last year that Professor Palmer was murdered; and barely six months afterwards we receive from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant a biography which bears no trace of having been hastily compiled. One reason of this was the anxiety shewn by every one who knew anything of Palmer to contribute something to the completion of the work; in fact so many were the stories that rolled up about him that some of them under sober criticism turned out to be quite legendary, notably, the accounts of the way in which his passion for Oriental languages was conceived and developed; others, again, referring to his spiritualistic experiences.

It is easy to say that this is a book that is certain to be read with absorbing interest by all who take it up, whether they should ever have heard of Palmer, or no: being written throughout in the author's well-known style, which is eminently cheerful and sympathetic, it appeals strongly to even the most casual reader. Hereafter the book will be read as a whole, and it will be seen how complete was the dramatic unity of Palmer's career, how the whole previous life may be regarded as the preparation for the heroic achievement which brought it to so tragic a close, how the work that Palmer accomplished could not have been done save by a man who had lived the same life that he lived, possessed and developed the same wonderful faculties.

But for us just at present, with the name of Palmer fresh in our memories and the history of his exploits still ringing in our ears, it is not as a biography that this book is most interesting, but rather as a memoir of the nature and character of the man whose name has so suddenly been added to the glorious list of departed worthies who in their lifetime belonged to this our college. It is not, therefore, in any sense as a literary critique that this notice is intended; rather would we try to cull a few of the most interesting passages here and there, that we may learn what manner of man he was whose character and exploits are the subject of this book.

A native of Cambridge, Palmer was educated at the Perse school, where, however, he did not greatly distinguish himself in the ordinary routine. Already, however, he began to feel his way in languages, learning Romany, which he accomplished by bribing tramps and tinkers with his hoarded pocket money to give him stray lessons. He was a small delicate lad, yet possessed considerable muscular strength and endurance; *e.g.*, he was a first rate gymnast and swimmer, though, in other sports and games he took no part. At school, as throughout his life, he was wonderfully popular, through the personal attraction which was his principal charm.

After leaving school he was for three years a dock clerk in London, and, according to his employer, a first rate one, which contrasts strangely enough with the very unbusiness-like character of the man in later life. These years in London were most valuable in teaching him experience and self-confidence. In his leisure hours he amused himself with learning Italian, mainly by associating and conversing with the frequenters of foreign cafés; afterwards, he learnt French in a similar way, and had a curiously intimate acquaintance with the provincial dialects of both these languages as well as with their pure literary form. He always inveighed vigorously against the

time honoured method of learning modern languages by the aid of Grammars, which usually results in a conspicuous failure; and insisted rather on the vocabulary as being of the first and greatest importance, so that in learning simply how to read a tongue without opening anything more than a dictionary, one acquires insensibly a vast amount of grammar and syntax.

Besides his languages, the theatre, of which he never tired, took many of his leisure hours, and among other lighter diversions he experimented in mesmerism, in which it was soon discovered that he was remarkably proficient, and which was to him for some time a subject of absorbing interest.

When he was nineteen, symptoms of pulmonary disease developed to so alarming an extent that he was told by an eminent physician that his life could only last a few months. He returned, therefore, to Cambridge, but was most singularly cured by a herbalist in that town who administered a strong dose of lobelia, a poison resembling hemlock in its effects, which arrested the consumption. During his convalescence he amused himself with acting, verse writing, drawing, and the like, for which he always had considerable aptitude.

This convalescence closes the first period of his life. Hitherto there had been nothing serious in his pursuits, but in 1860 he made the acquaintance of Syed Abdullah, who came to Cambridge to read with various candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Then it was that attracted by the conversation of the able Oriental, Palmer, out of curiosity, began to learn and read the Arabic character, and then stimulated by the help and talk of his friend, he was carried swiftly onwards, so that, what at first was sport became the most serious purpose of his life. He had found—himself; and with an extraordinary aptitude for Eastern languages, he decided on becoming an Oriental scholar, and making his living thereby in some way not yet defined. He went on, therefore, taking lessons with Syed Abdullah and worked with

most tremendous energy and zeal, which were uninterrupted for the next eight years. He found after a while other masters and advisers besides Syed Abdullah, both English and Oriental, and had almost from the first every encouragement, with help and sympathy on all sides. In 1862 he was led to think of entering the University. Two Fellows of St. John's discovered him, and finding that he was a highly interesting and uncommon man, not only from his extraordinary proficiency in Oriental languages, but also from his many accomplishments and great personal charm of manner, they introduced him to Mr. Todhunter, who, being equally struck by him, brought his case formally before the governing body, with the result that Palmer was invited to stand for a sizarship, which was obtained, and subsequently followed by a scholarship. The old studies were now resumed in order that he might take the necessary degree, and his undergraduate life commenced, a period of continuous and intense labour, as, besides his classical work, he had various pupils in Arabic; he was engaged on catalogues of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the King's and Trinity Libraries, and afterwards in the University Library; he was corresponding with a Lucknow newspaper; and was throughout pursuing his Oriental work with astonishing success.

In the year 1867 he applied for the post of attaché and interpreter to the Embassy in Persia, and for this purpose, he applied for and printed the testimonials which have already appeared in the pages of the 'Eagle.'

Moreover, with all this press of work, Palmer was no recluse or solitary student; although he took no exercise, he was of a social and festive disposition, and always ready to sit up half the night. He became strongly attracted at this time by Spiritualism, and it is said that in those days he actually believed in the so-called manifestations; but of later years he held the whole business in a most boundless contempt, main-

taining it to be a clumsy and palpable swindle, which he lost no opportunity of exposing.

He finally took his B.A. degree with third class classical honours; while casting about to find in exactly what way he could make his work a means of support, the College again came to his aid, and he was elected to a fellowship, which incident fitly closes the second period of his life.

One thing was now necessary to complete Palmer's Oriental education, the chance of travelling in the East; for he was already perfect in reading, writing, and speaking Arabic, Persian, and Hindu. The opportunity came in 1868, in the form of an invitation to join the Sinai Survey Expedition under the leadership of Captain Wilson, a competent scholar being necessary to collect names, legends, copy and decipher inscriptions, and so forth. Palmer gladly availed himself of the chance, and was immensely benefited in every way by it. In the first place it completely restored his health which had been failing under the great stress of work at Cambridge; it completed his Oriental education, and above all, it gave him that familiarity with the desert and the Arab tribes which enabled him to undertake his great task of last year. This remark applies more particularly to the second expedition shortly to be mentioned. It was then that he became known among the Arabs by the name of the Sheikh Abdullah. Of the actual work of the party little need be said for the purposes of this notice; the main results were that the route of the children of Israel was traced with a certainty almost complete, and the identity of Jabel Musa with Mount Sinai established. The Sinaitic inscriptions were found to be uniformly worthless, as being merely additions of a comparatively modern date, and having no more connection with the Israelites than the name of a visitor scratched on a monument has to do with that monument. Palmer became the historian of the expedition in a book called "The Desert of the Exodus,"

published shortly after his return, a book full of interest, containing an excellent account of the Sinai Bedouin. In it he speaks of the immense difficulty of collecting names with accuracy (his own principal share of the work) on account of the stupidity and indifference of the Arabs, and the variety of the dialects.

The party returned in 1869, but in the following year Palmer again went out to explore the Desert of the Wanderings, this time with no other companion than Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake. They were sent out by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and assisted also by the University of Cambridge—with general instructions to investigate the North East of the Peninsula, settle if possible the site of Kadesh, and search for Moabite inscriptions. The two young men performed the whole of this journey on foot, with no other escort than the owners of the camels, which carried their equipments, and even these were changed in passing from tribe to tribe. They started from Suez and walked completely through the Desert to Jerusalem, walking about ten miles a day. They found a great quantity of *nawamis*, a set of pre-historic stone houses which seem to be sepulchral monuments, discovered the site of Kibroth Hattaavah, and brought fresh arguments to establish the site of Kadesh, and finally collected a vast quantity of traditions and legends.

They discovered, however, no Moabite inscriptions, and it seems most probable that none exist. At Jerusalem Palmer became greatly interested in the dispute as to the situation of the Holy Sepulchre, and in fact continued to afford the Palestine Exploration Society every kind of assistance and advice, and was a year or two ago appointed one of the Editors of the 'Survey of Western Palestine,' the official report of the Society.

Palmer had become engaged, in the year in which he took his degree, to a young lady named Laura

Davis, whose acquaintance he had made at Grantchester; but he had to seek reputation and an income before marriage could be thought of. The Sinai and Tih expeditions made a good beginning in the direction of the former—the income had not yet appeared, but the engagement continued. Immediately on his return he wrote the official report of his journey, and in the autumn of the same year (1871) he produced the ‘Desert of the Exodus,’ before alluded to; and also wrote, with Mr. Besant, the History of Jerusalem. In the same year he became a candidate for the vacant post of Professor of Arabic in this University, the electors being the Heads of Colleges. It was thought at first that there would be no competition, as Dr. Wright, of the British Museum, had decided not to stand; eventually, however, he did stand, and was elected. It is difficult to see why Palmer was passed by; his low Classical degree, his youth, and even a certain vague suspicion of Bohemianism, seem but light matters compared with his extraordinary Oriental proficiency, and the fact that he was the only Cambridge man who was or possibly could be a candidate for the post. Be that as it may, Palmer was passed by. And here it is convenient to notice that Mr. Besant is very jealous for his friend, and on this occasion especially, but also in other passages through the book, speaks of the University of Cambridge in a tone of by no means friendly criticism, whether imbibed from Palmer or expressing his independent convictions is not quite apparent. He calls this election a deliberate and uncalled for injustice, an insult to his reputation as a scholar: “it embittered the whole of his future connection with the University: it was never forgotten nor forgiven.” Elsewhere also he alludes to the same affair as ‘unmerited, strange and cruel neglect,’ and finally quotes Palmer himself as saying: “the very worst use a man can make of himself is to stay up at Cambridge and work for

the University.” Again, when the stipend of the Lord Almoner’s Professorship of Arabic, which he obtained in the same year, was shortly afterwards increased from the trifling sum of £40 to the considerable one of £300, Mr. Besant hints that the University drove a hard bargain for their money by the stipulations as to residence, lecture courses, etc.; and there are other allusions, *e.g.* to the conservatism of the Heads of Colleges, with here and there a sarcastic reference to the career of a Fellow through the various College offices, “lecturer, tutor, what not, to the comfortable obscurity of a fat college living.” Even the system of private tutors does not escape a quiet cut. It is not a point on which it is pleasant to dwell, but it distinctly characterises the book, as the sentiment crops up in such various and distinct passages; and, moreover, it is perhaps of more interest to Cambridge men than to the rest of the world. It is pleasant to note by way of contrast the uniformly kind and graceful terms in which Mr. Besant alludes to St. John’s College and Palmer’s connection with it.

On his appointment to the Lord Almoner’s Professorship Palmer married, and lived first at Cambridge and then at Newnham. During the next three years he was hard at work, establishing his reputation among Europeans as an Oriental scholar. Of the actual work done by him during the ten years (1871-81) mention has been made in another place; it suffices briefly to mention an Arabic grammar, on the plan of which a series of grammars has since been issued in Persian, Hindustani, etc.; a Persian Dictionary; a translation of the Koran; and his edition of the poems of Zoheir, both in Arabic and English; he also revised Martyn’s Persian Translation of the New Testament; and contributed a number of valuable papers to various journals and reviews.

In the early summer of 1878 Palmer lost his wife in consumption, after travelling unsuccessfully for two

or three years to Paris, and finally to Bournemouth, in the vain attempt to restore her health. This brings us to the last three years of his life, and though his connection with Cambridge was not actually severed till 1881, though he continued to give his lectures and take pupils, he lived in reality in London, and was only anxious to find regular work there in order to leave Cambridge entirely. In 1879 he married again, a Polish lady, with whom in the spring of the next year he visited Germany, having lately learnt the language. About this time he became involved in considerable pecuniary embarrassment, owing to his complete ignorance and carelessness of money matters, joined to some singular misfortunes in the fate of a legacy. Accordingly he sequestered his Fellowship and Professorship, and left Cambridge for good, with the intention of making an income by writing, examining, and taking pupils. He turned his attention to journalism and answered an advertisement which announced a vacancy on the staff of the "Standard." He was selected, and though at first he did not promise well, owing to his ignorance of, and lack of interest in, politics, he soon adapted himself well to his profession, having the power of writing easily and pleasantly on almost any subject, together with his great fund of special and valuable information on Eastern topics, which happened at that time to be prominently before the attention of the public. His style was smooth and elegant and his rapidity in getting up a subject of which he had previously been in almost total ignorance was very remarkable. Needless to say that in this, as in every other phase of his life, he made numerous and devoted friends by his intense personal charm of manner and sympathy. He himself regarded this as the happiest period of his life; for he loved his work, his merits were recognised, he was living in London, and surrounded by congenial friends. And then the end came. Of that there is

no need to write; with the main outlines of it all Englishmen are familiar, and to go into detail would require too great time and space. The last two chapters of the book are devoted to a minute and graphic account of every circumstance connected with the great ride and the tragic death of the Sheikh Abdullah.

Such then are the main outlines of Palmer's life, and it is interesting to trace through them all the distinct individuality of the man. And perhaps one of the most noticeable features is his extraordinary versatility. Uniting to a marvellous gift for languages an industry and ardour almost unparalleled, in his lighter moments he was master of numerous arts and accomplishments, all requiring considerable talent. He had great skill in drawing and painting, was admirably proficient in legerdemain, by which he was much attracted, and was incessantly engaged in writing verses, humorous and serious, with wonderful facility; his translations, also, from Persian and Arabic poets had high merit in their English form. One of his favourite amusements was fishing, the solitude of which rested and refreshed him, and considering his intensely sociable character this occasional desire for silence and repose is easily understood. Yachting he also liked, and used frequently to enjoy with a college friend who possessed a boat on the Norfolk Broads. Even the acquisition of European languages was to him not a toil but a pleasure, and ranked among his lighter occupations. And this reminds one that as Romany was the first language he learnt after English, so to the last he took the greatest interest in the gipsies, and was co-editor of a volume of gipsy ballads with Miss Janet Tuckey and Mr. Charles Leland. The latter, it may be mentioned, has sent from Philadelphia a most delightful letter of his personal reminiscences of Palmer, which is quoted *in extenso*. This delight in associating with gipsies, Bohemians, vagrants, and also with all sorts of people who run shows, act,

deceive, and in fact are interesting for any kind of cleverness, was very characteristic of him. His intensely human interest and sympathy with all those with whom he was brought in contact, joined with his powers as a mesmerist and thought-reader, gave him a very remarkable influence over all such people. Not, however, that he looked on his fellow-men exactly from the sentimental and philanthropic kind of view. 'I do not think,' says his biographer, 'he loved, so much as he wondered at, his fellow-men. He loved his friends it is true, but he was always studying humanity,' and he took a keen delight in discerning always one and the same Man under his various disguises and distinctions, of faith, language, morals, and surrounding circumstances. (So too, in a different sense, we may well wonder at seeing the same man a Cambridge Professor and man of letters, a barrister—for at one time he actually studied law and went on the Eastern circuit—among the gipsies their mysterious friend and patron, in London the successful journalist, among his own circle the social and genial friend, with his sunny kindliness of nature and many accomplishments, and in the desert, among Arab chiefs and Indian princes, the man who had by his wonderful learning and his personal influence so identified himself with them in language and manners and sentiments as to be known and loved among them as the Sheikh Abdullah).

He was a man of great presence of mind, and of unbounded pluck, both physical and moral, having often extricated himself from serious dangers, and concealed under a cheerful and tranquil exterior troubles and difficulties that at times might well have maddened a man less strong.

This article cannot be better concluded than with a short extract from Mr. Charles Leland's letter already referred to.

"It is very difficult to explain how it was that he

learned languages at all with such marvellous rapidity, and perfect accuracy. He always cleared his way clean of all errors from the very first step...Nature had gifted Palmer so that he needed less study to learn anything than any man I ever knew...He combined plain common sense, clear judgment, and great quickness of perception into all the relations of a question, with a keen love of fun and romance...He was extremely benevolent and generous, and very thoughtful in his gifts; very good to all poor people, and a man of a thousand as regarded nursing the sick and bestowing those attentions which only a woman or a man endued with miraculous tact and kindness can think of...His industry was something appalling; work had no terms for him. He could write an Arab lexicon as earnestly and with as much interest as other men write romances...One might suppose, from the character of the anecdotes which I have given, and this continual mobility, that Palmer was a frivolous man; he was so far from this that I do not think I ever knew any one in my life who was more serious or earnest as regarded great duties...Palmer, while he lived, never missed an opportunity to do a kind act. He, by his genius and industry, greatly aided learning and literature; he was one of the great scholars of his time. As a teacher he was literally a marvel. Finally, after a life during which he did far more good to others than to himself, he died in the service of his country, a death so heroic that it is a poem in itself. Had he left none to mourn him, his death could not have been regretted, it was such a fitting ending to his strange yet noble life."

What higher eulogy is possible?

P. R. CHRISTIE.

NOTE. We have heard with pleasure, that a portrait of Palmer by his friend John Collier (one of our most vigorous portrait painters), has been subscribed for by past and present Fellows and some friends, and will become the property of the College, for the Combination-room probably.

A large and handsome brass tablet is about to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Professor Palmer and his companions. The tablet is adorned with devices emblematic of the East and of the Naval and Engineering Services. On a band intertwined with the ornamentation, appear the lines: *Otia temnentes cupientes ardua plorat Tres simul abreptos mater ut orba Rahel.* The following is a copy of the inscription.

In memory of three brave men: Professor Edward Henry Palmer, Fellow of S. John's College Cambridge, Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic and a Scholar and Linguist of rare genius: Captain William John Gill, R.E. an Ardent and Accomplished Soldier and a Distinguished Explorer:

Lieutenant Harold Charrington, R.N. of H.M.S. Euryalus, a young Officer of High Promise; who when travelling on public duty into the Sinai Desert were treacherously and cruelly slain in the Wady Sadr August 11th MDCCCLXXXII.

Their Remains after the lapse of many weeks, having been partially recovered and brought to England, were deposited here with Christian Rites, April 6th MDCCCLXXXIII.

This Tablet has been erected by the Country in whose service they perished, to commemorate their Names, their Worth and their Fate.

That tragic Fate was shared by two Faithful Attendants, the Syrian Khalil 'Alik and the Hebrew Bâkhor Hassûn, whose remains lie with theirs.

"Our Bones lie scattered before the Pit, as when one breaketh and cleaveth Wood upon the Earth, but our eyes look unto Thee O Lord God!" Ps. cxli.



JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO.

IN endeavouring to comply with a request that I should give the readers of the *Eagle* a sketch of my father's life, it will be my aim to throw a little light upon some features of it which seem to me to lie more directly within the scope of a College Magazine. In dealing with the life as a whole, I shall necessarily be confined to a very scanty outline.

My father was born on the 24th of January, 1814, at St. Austell, and was baptized there at the age of 14. Nothing, I am satisfied, would afford a more instructive lesson of industry, conscientious, and untiring to the last degree, than a complete record of his boyhood and youth. But I shall pass over this period in order that I may not trench on the space required for the facts of his adult years. It may be mentioned, however, that the Master of the Devonport Grammar School at which he was placed, confessed that at the age of 14 my father had learnt all that the school could possibly teach him, and that it would be a waste of his time to keep him there any longer. The straightened circumstances of my grandfather's family must have thrown my father very much upon his own resources, and greatly diminished, in fact, his early educational advantages. At the age of 15 he was obliged to go as usher to a preparatory school. Four years later, however, his desires turned towards the University; the pecuniary means, upon the strength of which he decided to enter upon a career at Cambridge, being limited to the

sum of £50 provided by his grandmother for the 1st year, and a like sum promised by her for the 2nd, while for the 3rd he was exhorted to "trust to Providence." He went up to Cambridge in the October term of 1832. In the following March he won a Hare's Exhibition, and on the 5th of November, 1833, gained a further footing at St. John's as one of Dr. Dowman's Sizars.* A reference to the College books will show that he was again entered as Sizar on the 6th of November, 1834, and that he was a successful competitor for the following Exhibitions: Hare's as above, and twice again in March, 1833 and February, 1834; Litherland's at Christmas, 1833, and Dr. Rayner's in 1835. He received the Naden Divinity Studentship at Christmas, 1834,† and in November, 1835 was elected Scholar.

It may be noted too, that on the lists of prizemen in his three years he was second the first year, first the second year, and first the third.‡ To those who have at any time heard his voice, it will seem a matter of course that the 1st of the reading prizes given to second year men should have been gained by him.

It will not be superfluous to record here that the rooms in College occupied by my father were the following: as an Undergraduate, staircase E in the 3rd court, ground floor on the right. Upon his return to Cambridge in 1842, staircase F in the same court, ground floor on the left hand. From these rooms, after a little while he moved to staircase M in the 2nd court, 1st floor on the right hand. The stove now in the outer room is said to have been placed there by him in substitution for an open fireplace. He was not in these rooms long before he had an opportunity of taking a better set on staircase A new court,

* Now termed Proper Sizars.

† Held for 3 years.

‡ The numbers on the lists were respectively 76, 26, and 7.

"2 pair of stairs, looking out upon Trinity Library,"* where he remained until his removal to Fornsett.

At the head of the long list of writings printed under my father's name in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*† will be found three publications which serve to show that at the age of 19 his studies had not been exclusively mathematical. In 1833 he published "Notes on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 8vo. pp. 152; a "Translation of the Ars Poetica of Horace, with Notes," pp. 31; and a "Translation of Plato's Apologia."

His two sons, five and thirty years later, when preparing for College under his tuition, could not fail to have their wonder aroused at the facility with which he read out into English the *Æneid*, the Satires of Horace, and Plays of Aristophanes. I well remember the impression produced upon us; how we wondered that he should be so independent of the dictionary and should possess such a mastery over classics which had been so long laid by. Even to the apprehensions of us schoolboys, it was obvious that he was not satisfied with a mere approximation to the meaning of what he rendered, and still later, in February, 1877, the inaccuracies of a showy translation of the Odes of Horace which had come under his notice, incited him to take up that poet as a recreation after his laborious day's work. On my return to Natal at that time, I found that it was part of the evening's programme at Bishopstowe for us to assemble in the study to hear the translation of the last Ode.

It is well known that my father came out 2nd Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1836 and 2nd Smith's prizeman.‡ A Fellowship necessarily fol-

* John Metcalfe, his gyp, now head porter.

† A catalogue of the writings both MSS. and printed of Cornishmen, by George Clement Bouse and William Prideux Courtney. Longmans.

‡ The Senior Wrangler was Mr. Archibald Smith, alluded to by the *Saturday Review* as one of the most brilliant mathematicians of his time.

lowed, and he was elected on the foundation in March, 1837. After taking his degree, the question of choosing a profession became the subject of careful deliberation by him. Old friends were appealed to for advice, and ultimately Orders were decided upon in preference to the Bar. In 1838, after having filled several collegiate posts as lecturer, he accepted the appointment of Mathematical Master at Harrow under Dr. Wordsworth. He held this for 4 years, returning in 1842 to St. John's. It may be mentioned, that this return was preceded by a disastrous calamity in the shape of a fire, that destroyed his school-house and created heavy liabilities, the pressure of which led ultimately to the sale of the copyright of the whole of his mathematical works.* A list of these, which he began to write during this second residence at Cambridge, is given at the end of this paper. As auxiliaries to their study, he published from time to time a large number of companion volumes of examples and solutions. I remember that the proofs of an edition of the Algebra were under his revision in 1877.

My father was ordained upon his beginning work at Harrow. During his subsequent residence at College he held the offices of Sacristan, Seneschal, and, in 1845, that of Junior Dean. One at least of the sermons preached by him at this time appears to have been published.† I am told by John Metcalfe, in whose memory a deep affection for my father has preserved a vivid picture of those old days, that he was a very popular preacher with the townfolk, drawing crowded congregations. People began to appeal to Metcalfe to say when and where Mr. Colenso would preach.

* The price paid for them must be called a nominal one, when it is considered what a mine of wealth the books have proved to the purchasers.

† A sermon preached in substance in the Chapel of St. John's College on the 26 February, 1843, on the death of the Rev. George Langshaw, B.D.

“I remember,” says Metcalfe, “asking him this once, “and he very kindly wished me never to ask that “question for anyone.”

I may here appropriately introduce a letter which was addressed by my father to a former pupil. This letter is the first of a series of three, all written, as he explains, very hurriedly, and under pressure of engrossing occupations. In one of these, extending over 16 large pages, and in which he enlarges upon a question touched upon in the first, is found an earnest exposition of views which 18 years later he developed in his Commentary upon the Epistle to the Romans.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Nov. 1, 1843.

MY DEAR R—,

I am much pleased to hear from you, and to find that you are, through God's grace, prospering, I trust, in body, mind, and spirit. Although you may not be making as rapid advancement in actual study as might be possible under other circumstances, yet your time of preparation will be profitably spent if it sends you up to us furnished with those habits of order, industry, and obedience, which will secure you from so much of the danger and evil which must surround you when you leave finally your parent's roof and enter upon the solemn duties of self-government.

I have a great desire (one day, I trust, to be fulfilled) of knowing personally Mr. N—, whom I have long learnt to revere, and from whom, I am sure, you and I may learn many precious lessons of true wisdom. Let us not lose the opportunities given us in our several paths of life of profiting by the experience and studying the examples of those who have gone before us—they are great talents committed to us, for the due improvement of which we must be held responsible. I fully believe, indeed, that there is no truth more fearfully neglected in these days than that to whom much is given of them shall the more be required. We are so ready to measure ourselves by others who have had far less of light and advantages, and judging our own case better than theirs, to rest satisfied therewith. But doubtless there were none of the grosser sins of Sodom and Gomorrah practised, openly at least,

in Chorazin and Bethsaida in the time of our Saviour—and yet it will be more tolerable for the former in the day of God than for the latter—and Christian England may find her state amidst neglected privileges and abused powers and wealth and influence far more miserable and guilty in His sight than that of the Heathen who have had a very little light and have not quenched it. And some such, I dare say, you will have met with amidst your Classical Studies. And, at any rate, when you read next Plato, or Sophocles, or even your present true-hearted writer Thucydides, bear in mind that, wherever truth is spoken by their lips it cannot be from the corrupt part of man, nor from the prompting of an evil spirit, but from the Divinity itself which dealt with them, stirring their spirits deeply within, and giving them glimpses of that great Light which the Gospel of Christ has poured upon our eyes. Try to get the habit of reading your Classics as the writings of brother men—men thinking and moved, just as you and I are; not indeed having such abundance of outward Illumination in the possession of the Revelation of God's truth, but having still that inward witness which is speaking for that truth with them—secret longings and wants and questionings which bespeak the presence of an Immortal Spirit, and which nothing of this world can ever satisfy; and as you read, go on to consider if you do not find that to the true and pure of heart (humanly speaking), more grace has been given—so that even your Greek poets and philosophers have been enabled to seek and in some measure to find the knowledge of their God. This is the true way to read Greek and Latin authors—not as the works of beings having no connection with ourselves, but of our fellow-men and fellow-travellers between life and death; and, (though the fulness of the time was not come when the Gentiles should receive the brightness of the Saviour's coming), not left in darkness altogether, but permitted to have communing with the Father of their Spirits and ours, and shewing by their daily lives of humility and uprightness and mercy and goodness that they were not without God,—nay, that they had even a true faith in Him, whom they saw revealed to them from without by the things which He had made, and within by the Law written on their hearts. Surely for such as these was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

I enclose your equation, and hope you will write to me as often as you like, though I cannot promise always to reply immediately and at length, from my many occupations here.

Ever yours affectionately,

J. W. COLENZO.

Let me note here, that during the eight years 1844-51, he edited "The Church in the Colonies," a record of S. P. G. work, and again in 1852-3, "The Monthly Record of Church Missions." These last make up two little volumes of nearly 600 pages. They contain a great deal of most interesting historical matter from the Editor's own pen, and close with a history of the diocese of Capetown, and of the 9 months' tour which led to the sub-division of the vast district under Bishop Gray's supervision.

(To be Continued).

Obituary.

REV. R. P. COATES.

OUR obituary last week announced the death of the Rev. R. P. Coates, M.A., Vicar of Darenth and sometime Rural Dean of Gravesend, who fell asleep on the 8th instant in his seventy-second year. Educated at Exeter Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, he took his degree in 1834 as a Senior Optime and First Class Classic. In 1863 he was presented to the Vicarage of Darenth, near Dartford, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, in recognition of his services at the King's School in that city, and in 1870 he was made Rural Dean of Gravesend. He was known as a student of archæology, having been for many years on the council both of the Royal Archæological Institute and of the Kent Archæological Society, to whose papers he had been a frequent contributor, as occasionally he had been to the *Ecclesiologist*; and a few years since he had been requested by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge to write the History of the Diocese of Rochester, though from failing health he was unable to undertake such a considerable work. Throughout his life he had been a loyal and zealous son of the Church and a faithful exponent of her teaching; in his views a "Tractarian" from the time of his ordination, and a member of the English Church Union from its very early days. He had also been an active supporter of the Church of England Penitentiary at St. Mary's Stone. Close under the walls of the beautiful and interesting church

of Darenth, which had been restored by him in 1868 under the superintendence of the late Mr. Burges, architect, he was laid to rest on Wednesday last with the full rites of the church he had so dearly loved.—*Guardian*, June, 1883.

REV. HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

By the death, on September 22nd, of the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., F.R.S., our college has lost a distinguished member, the diocese of London an eminent author and divine, the Church of England an earnest and brilliant advocate, and magazine literature one of its foremost pioneers.

Henry Stebbing took his degree of B.A. at St. John's College in 1823, and was ordained by Bishop Bathurst; but long ere this, at the early age of 17, he had distinguished himself, when he ventured into print with a volume of poems, his first being "The Wanderers." After his ordination, he held the post of second master of the Norwich Grammar School for a short time; he was then appointed to the vicarage of Hughenden, where he remained only for a short period, for Henry Stebbing thirsted for access to London publishers and London literary society. London, where he was appointed to the care of St. James', Hampstead, was his home for the next 56 years, and the field of his labours. He and his wife lived to find their home surrounded in miles of bustling streets; London, however, could not be too big for him, he knew it and it knew him; He was never heard to complain of its mud, its smoke, or its fogs.

As a clergyman, he was always a moderate churchman inclining to the Evangelical party; his sermons, which were extempore, attracted large congregations; Professor Huxley, and others as famous and more orthodox, have been often his hearers.

With politics he meddled little, except when the lightness of heart with which the nation, as he thought, plunged into the Crimean War, drew from him a vehement remonstrance in the form of a published letter.

But besides constant toil as a preacher, and a devoted pastor among the poor, he found time, stolen chiefly from the nights of laborious days, to work successfully in many departments of literature. His historical publications, which are numerous, are of a clear style, strong sentiments, and opinions learned and impartial. Editions of the prayer book and the authorized version of the bible with his annotations have a wide spread fame. When Mr. Buckingham founded the *Athenæum* in 1828, Dr. Stebbing was its first working Editor, and wrote its first article. He was a member of various learned bodies, among others, the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow 40 years ago. His range of friendship was wide enough to comprise Isaac D'Israeli, Samuel Rogers, Barizzi, Eastlake, Dean Hook, Sir Charles Bell, and Wheatstone, and he had the privilege of being amongst the few admitted to Coleridge's death bed.

One of those men who could scarcely understand what leisure meant, he yet, says one of his sons, "possessed one of the most versatile and elastic temperaments that ever man was blessed with. with the shadow of death already darkening over him, within ten days of the end, on a chance remark of mine that my two boys of eight and ten had begun 'Gulliver's Travels,' he sat down again to the marvels of Lilliput with an enjoyment as keen and as spontaneous as theirs. The incessant changes of toil, clerical and literary, was his receipt for surviving to eighty-four years, and keeping the happy freshness and hopefulness of life to the latest hour."

WILLIAM PAULL.

One of our oldest Graduates, William Paull, who took his B.A. in 1827, has just died at the advanced age of 88. He obtained a senior opt. and a 3rd class in the Classical Tripos, and was for 8 years Head Master of the Cathedral School, Chester; he continued to be a Minor Canon of that Cathedral till 1850, when he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of Handley, which he filled until his death, which occurred in October of this year.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

THE Prize for the best solution of the following problems has been awarded to the set bearing the motto

Dum vivimus vivamus.

The winner is Robert Large.

(1) Prove that the number of Mathematical men in Cambridge added to the number of Non-mathematical men who are Classical men is equal to the whole number of Classical men together with the number of Non-classical men who are Mathematical.

(2) If there are more men in College than books in any one man's possession, then there must be at least two men with the same number of books.

(3) Shew that if men who are neither studious nor athletic should not come to college, it follows that an un-athletic man who is justified in coming must be studious.

1. Each set makes up the total number of men who learn classics or mathematics or both. The two sets are therefore equal to one another.

2. A number of men equal to the greatest number of books in any one man's possession may each have a different number of books from any of the other men in the batch. Of the remaining men in the College, one at least must have one of these same numbers of books. Therefore at least two men have the same number of books.

3. Since an un-athletic man should not come to College, if he is also not studious, he must therefore, to be justified in coming, be studious.

(This last is not more than a re-statement, a little more 'working' should be exhibited.—ED.).

The three Prizes given in the last Academic year have been won by Ds. G. C. M. Smith, A. G. S. Raynor, and R. Large.

Prize Competition IV.

A Prize of One Guinea is offered for the best English Ode of not more than five Stanzas.

Subject :

Cambridgeshire Landscape.

To be sent in under a motto, with name in an enclosed envelope, to Mr. Caldecott, on or before February 28th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editors are in no way responsible for the opinions or suggestions in letters inserted in this part of the *Eagle* beyond the fact that they have thought the subjects not unsuitable for discussion].

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

COLLEGE LAUNDRIES.

SIRS,—A Prospectus lately received from a Steam Laundry Company suggests the question why should not each College (or combination of smaller Colleges) have a Laundry of its own? The Joint Stock Companies hold out prospects of large profits from this kind of enterprise. Why should not Colleges undertake a similar scheme, and by so doing reduce the cost of washing to its Members, or in its corporate capacity reap a profit thereby? The chief Hotel in Cambridge finds that it answers to have a Laundry-farm of its own; why should not a College also?

The proposal appears now most opportune when all Colleges find more or less difficulty in letting all their farms. Some of the reasons in favour of such a plan are:

1. The persons to whom the important work of cleansing our linen is entrusted, and the laundry-premises as well,

would be under direct control of the College officers; we should be freed from risk of such dangerous practices as have been revealed in London and elsewhere, where laundries consist often of one wretched room, in which drying as well as washing is carried on, and in a corner of which often lies a man or woman struck down by fever or some other infectious disease induced by the air of this unwholesome den; where also the laundress is often a night-nurse. Here no *town* washing would be taken in. Things would be got up cleaner.

2. Economy: large establishment. A saving to the College or its Members.

When I first came into College, the laundress allotted to me annoyed me much by her inefficiency; the white linen sent from home returned thither at the end of term of a dirty yellow colour, probably the result of her taking in some very dirty things from the town.

I have no genius for details; the outlines of the plan proposed would be to take the first vacant farm whose size and vicinity to the College fitted it for the purpose, to erect thereon the necessary buildings, and to appoint a staff of laundresses, chosen so far as advisable from those who already wash for the College. Some officer of the College would be appointed to supervise, and to draw up a tariff of charges by term or article.

The question of utilizing part of the farm for a direct supply of farm and dairy produce to the College, though open for discussion, is not pertinent to my present subject.

I send the proposal to the *Eagle* as S. John's is always the pioneer in all useful reforms.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

LUTHER SECUNDUS.



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term. 1883.

The following changes have taken place in the constitution of the Council of the College (which replaces the old "Seniority"): Professor Liveing, June, 1883; Mr. Mac Alister, June, 1883; Mr. Scott, October, 1883; in place of Dr. Wood, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Pieters. The Council is now composed of Professor Mayor, Mr. Mason, Mr. Russell, Mr. Torry, Mr. Main, Mr. Hill, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Smith, Mr. Heitland, Professor Liveing, Mr. Macalister, Mr. Scott.

The vacant Fellowship has been filled up by the election of Professor Alexander Macalister to a Professorial Fellowship, and of the following Bachelor Scholars of the College to ordinary Fellowships:—J. A. Fleming, first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1880, and Distinguished in Physics; S. Lavington Hart, first-class in the same Tripos; and J. C. Moss, third-class 1882, highly distinguished for the Chancellor's Medals, Craven Scholar, late Porson Scholar, Browne Medallist (eight medals out of twelve given 1879, 80, 81). Mr. Fleming was the first Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the University College, Nottingham, but resigned in order to devote himself to the development of the uses of Electricity; Mr. Hart is one of the University Extension Lecturers; Mr. Moss is a Master at Harrow School.

By the election of Professor Macalister, the full tale of Professorial Fellowships required of the College by the new Statutes of the University has been made up. The *five* Professorial Fellows are—Professor Babington, Professor Mayor, Professor Liveing, Professor Clark, and Professor Macalister.

Dr. Parkinson resigned his Tutorship at the end of the last academical year. Having taken his degree at the head of the Mathematical Tripos of 1845, the year when Sir William Thomson was second wrangler, Dr. Parkinson was appointed an Assistant Tutor (*i. e.* Lecturer) in 1849, and Tutor in 1864; 990 pupils having been matriculated under him during these nineteen years. Dr. Parkinson's life since coming up as a freshman has been passed in connexion with the college, and we are glad to say that he now retires from tutorial work in good health, and with continued interest in College and University affairs. Early this year Dr. Parkinson was elected to the Fellowship vacant by the death of Professor Palmer, and at once placed himself under Statute xxv, according to which, under certain

conditions, any Fellow may become a Supernumerary Fellow, "enjoying all benefits and advantages, save and except that of being entitled to dividend." It may be noticed, that this makes our number of actual Fellows fifty-seven, though there are still for some purposes only fifty-six Fellowships. Besides thus continuing a member of the Governing Body of this College, Dr. Parkinson takes a part in University matters as member of several of the University Boards. A large number of pupils have just presented to Dr. Parkinson a handsome and costly gift as a token of good will and kindly remembrance. These will be valued (as Dr. Parkinson has written to his old pupils) "as long as I shall be able to value anything in this life." The present consists of a dessert-set of six handsome silver dishes, together with a neat silver inkstand for Mrs. Parkinson.

St. John's has gained another link of attachment to the Medical faculty by the prompt election of Professor Macalister to a Professorial Fellowship. Professor Macalister succeeds Professor Humphry in the Chair of Anatomy, and comes to us from the University of Dublin with a great reputation for energy and varied learning as well as for his professional attainments. We observe in the list of lectures that he announced no less than three courses (for men of various years) for the present Term. From the *Medical Directory* we extract the following account of Professor Macalister's offices of distinction:

MACALISTER, ALEXANDER:—A.B. Dublin; M.D. Dublin 1876; Lic. Med. 1869; M.B. 1871; L.K.Q.C.P. Ireland 1862; L.R.C.S.I. 1861; L.M. 1862; Fellow of the Royal Society; Member (by appointment of the Queen) of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland; Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy; Member of Council of the Royal Zoological Society; Corr. Member of the Nat. History Soc. of Cherbourg; Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy, in the University of Dublin; Professor of Anatomy of the Metropolitan School of Art; Examiner in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London; Examiner in Physiology and Pathology in the University of Glasgow; Thomson Lecturer on Natural Science and Theology, F. C. College, Aberdeen; Honorary Physician to the Scottish Benev. Society, St. Andrew's; late Surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin; late President of the Department of Anatomy and Physiology of the British Association; Author of "Introduction to Animal Morphology," "Morphology of Vertebrate Animals," and many papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, *Philosophical Transactions*, *Proceedings of the Zoolog. Soc.*, *Medical Press*, *Journal of Anatomy and Physiol.*, &c.

Mr. Heitland and Mr. Ward have this term entered upon their duties as College Tutors.

Mr. Mason, Mr. Torry, and Mr. Smith having applied to be appointed Tutors under a Council Order, dated Dec. 5, 1882, these applications were granted by the Council.

Ds. G. B. Mathews, Scholar, Wright's and Hughes' Prize-man, 1883, was Senior Wrangler in the Tripos of this year.

Mr. Mathews had the pleasure of gaining this distinction without going out of the College for a private tutor, his studies having been directed by Dr. W. H. Besant.

The Rev. J. W. Pieters, B.D. (B.A. 1847), who has been in residence since 1851, and has been Senior Bursar since August, 1876, has vacated his Fellowship by marriage, and has now left Cambridge.

Mr. R. F. Scott, M.A., Fellow, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Senior Bursar in place of Mr. Pieters.

The College Auditorship vacated by Mr. Hicks, has been conferred upon Mr. W. H. Gunston, Fourth Wrangler, 1879.

Ds. J. R. Tanner, Scholar, First Class in Historical Tripos, 1882, has been appointed to Lecture on History. Mr. Tanner's subject for this Term is: "The History of the Netherlands, 1584 to 1609." During the next two terms, "English Constitutional History."

Ds. G. R. Alston, Scholar, and of the Inner Temple, has been elected to the vacant MacMahon Law Studentship, £150 a-year for four years. Alston was eleventh wrangler in 1881 and second-class in the Moral Sciences Tripos of the same year.

The Naden Divinity Studentship has now been divided into three which will be of the annual value of eighty pounds each, for three years. On the first election by this new method one Studentship was given for three years, one for two, and one for a single year; so that from now there will be a single vacancy every year. The Students are to be in residence. W. H. Bennett, B.A., first-class Theological Tripos, 1882, with the Hebrew, Evans, and Scholefield Prizes, Fry Hebrew Scholar, and Tyrwhitt's University Scholar, has been elected for three years; F. Sandford, B.A., and C. A. Scott, B.A., Scholars, both second-class (first division) Classical Tripos, part I., 1882, have been elected, the former for two years, and the latter for one year. The Studentship was vacated by the Rev. John Brownbill, M.A., who has lately issued the first part of a treatise on Canon Law.

Mason Prize.—Last May Term saw the establishment of the "Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew." It may be remembered that some few Terms ago certain friends and former pupils of the Rev. P. H. Mason, our President, met to devise some University memorial of his self-denying labours in the cause of Hebrew learning. One of the resolutions then carried (unanimously) recognised that during a period of several years the study of Hebrew in the University owed its existence almost entirely to the unwearied efforts of Mr. Mason. It was further resolved to perpetuate Mr. Mason's name in the University in connexion with Hebrew studies by founding a Prize which

should bear his name. Subscriptions were invited and were liberally given for this object.

Last Term the subscription list closed, and a sum of upwards of £800 of Stock was offered by the Secretary and Treasurer to the University to establish a "Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew"; the Prize to consist of the annual interest of the above sum, to be awarded to that candidate for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships who shall be deemed to have shewn the best knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and Hebrew Composition. It need hardly be said that the offer was gratefully accepted. It will be seen that the new Prize will be adjudged without any addition to the already large number of examinations, and without losing any of its value by payment of additional examiners. It is also a subject of congratulation that it is calculated to stimulate and encourage proficiency in just that branch of Hebrew studies which Mr. Mason has always had most at heart, as being the most necessary either as a help to a practical knowledge of the Old Testament or to a scholarly mastery of the wider field of Semitic studies. A small balance was expended in a personal memorial.

Those of us who have the advantage of knowing Mr. Mason as a teacher can testify that he never fails to inspire his pupils with a share of his own enthusiasm with regard to Hebrew, and of his belief that a study of the Sacred Language is at once the indispensable and the most effective equipment for the battle of life, in whatever rank of the Church militant a man may have to fight. But, whether Hebrew students or not, we all rejoice in this public recognition of our President's zealous and self-denying labours amongst us. To himself, perhaps, more pleasing than the public memorial were the tokens of esteem and affection which it was the means of calling forth on all sides. May he be spared to see several generations of "Mason Prizemen" helping on the spread of a sound school of Old Testament exegesis.

The Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., formerly Fellow, has been appointed Dean of Exeter after being eleven years Dean of Manchester. Dr. Cowie was Senior Wrangler in 1839 (Cowie, Frost, Colson, Reyner being the first four, of whom it may be noted that they are all Johnians, are all living, and are all in Holy Orders). Among Dr. Cowie's publications is a Catalogue of MSS. and scarce books in our Library, published 1842.

During the year, a large number of musical works have been presented to the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. Pendlebury.

Professor Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow, has just been appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, in succession to the late H. J. S. Smith. Professor Sylvester was Second Wrangler in 1837, Mr. Griffin, also of this College, now Rector of Ospringe, being Senior.

Mr. Sylvester appears on the Roll of the Senate as having taken his first degree in 1872; the long interval, as is well known, was caused by the operation of the Test Acts, Mr. Sylvester, who is by birth a Jew, being unable to fulfil the conditions of conformity to the Established Church, required of all graduates, until the repeal of these Acts in 1871. Mr. Sylvester held a Professorship in Virginia for some time, and afterwards one at Woolwich. For some years he has been Professor of Mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a foundation intended to be a kind of University of Universities, a school for teaching teachers, and for affording the very highest kind of instruction given in America. In the subject of Pure Mathematics there is no doubt that this intention was carried out by Professor Sylvester; and now he returns to England knowing that he has left behind him not a few young and able Mathematicians ambitious of giving America a good place in the future history of the Science. In several Long Vacations of late we have had the pleasure of Professor Sylvester's society in College for a few weeks. Now that he is nearer we hope that his visits to Alma Mater will be at least as frequent. It is interesting to note that Professor Sylvester makes at least the fourth of the Oxford Professors who are Cambridge men. The Clifton (both Johnians), and Pollock.

Mr. Garnett, lately Fellow and Lecturer in the College, and now Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the University College, Nottingham, has been nominated by the Dean of Durham to the Principalship of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which is appended the Professorship of Mathematics and Physics. Mr. Garnett, we understand, will not leave the Nottingham College until the close of the current academic year.

Mr. W. M. Hicks, M.A., who was re-elected to a Fellowship in June, has been appointed Principal of the Firth College, Sheffield. Mr. Hicks is one of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos of this year, and one of the Secretaries of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association.

Ds. Thomas Roberts, Scholar, has been appointed assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

Ds. J. Brill, Scholar, 4th Wrangler, 1882, has been appointed assistant to the Professor of Mathematics at University College, Aberystwith.

Ds. E. F. J. Love, Scholar, has been appointed Demonstrator of Experimental Physics at the Mason Science College, Birmingham.

Mr. F. H. Colson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, has left Clifton College for the Second Mastership of the Grammar School, Bradford.

Mr. Bonney has been admitted to the degree of Doctor in Science.

The Bishop of London has presented the Prebendal Stall of Islington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, to his examining chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Gifford, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Senior Classic and Senior Medallist, and afterwards Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham; vacant by the death of the Rev. Prebendary Coleridge.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Dr. Boulton, Principal of St. John's College of Divinity, Highbury, N., to the

The Rev. Erie John Sutherland Rudd, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Atlay, formerly Tutor of the College).

Ordinations in September:

Priests:

R. W. Atkinson, B.A., Ripon.
C. W. N. Hutton, B.A., Canterbury.
F. de Quincey Marsh, M.A., St. Alban's.
Oswald Rigby, B.A., Ely.
R. A. Storrs, B.A., Gloucester and Bristol.
E. J. Wild, B.A., Worcester.
F. J. Williamson, B.A., Manchester.

Deacons:

W. H. Dodd, B.A., Ely.
H. F. Gipps, B.A., Ripon.
R. Holden, B.A., Manchester.
W. Holden, B.A., Manchester.
G. F. Jackson, B.A., Ripon.
F. W. Patten, B.A., Durham.
R. Thorman, B.A., Ripon.

The following members of our College have been selected to preach the University Sermon during the present Academical year:—October 28, Rev. J. M. Wilson; December 2 and 9, Rev. Joseph Foxley; February 17 and 24, Rev. Harry Jones; March 30, Rev. A. Caldecott; April 27, Rev. W. J. Kennedy; June 22, Rev. A. F. Torry.

The preachers in College Chapel during the Term were The Master, Mr. J. M. Wilson, Professor Mayor, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. C. J. E. Smith, and Mr. Foxley.

At the fifty-third meeting of the British Association held recently at Southport the following members of St. John's took part officially in the proceedings:

Secretary of the Association—Professor Bonney.
Section A (Mathematical and Physical Science)—W. M. Hicks, M.A. (*Secretary*); D. Mac Alister, M.A. (*Recorder*).
Section D (Biology)—Professor Milnes Marshall (*Secretary*).
Section F (Economic Science and Statics)—J. Heywood (*Vice-President*), Professor Foxwell (*Secretary*).
Section G (Mechanical Science)—H. Trueman Wood (*Secretary*).

There are ten of the Freshmen who have enrolled themselves as medical students. The proportion of these to the whole number of Freshmen is noteworthy in connexion with the rapid growth of the medical school in the University. We observe that the list of medical lectures proposed by the Medical Board and approved by the General Board of Studies (*Reporter*, Oct. 17, 1883) covers the whole ground required for the various medical and surgical degrees. Thus, for the first time, the medical school has the means of offering a complete medical education sufficient to carry a student from the Little-Go to the M.C. and M.D. degrees. There is still a good deal to be done in the way of establishing the various posts on a firm footing, for it is no secret that some of the most important of them are filled 'for love' and not 'for money.' But those who have worked against many discouragements to make Cambridge a 'complete school' may well be congratulated on the fulfilment of what was thought their dream.

On November 8th, 1883, Professor Macalister was invested, at the same time as Professor Foster, with the complete degree of Master of Arts *honoris causâ*. In presenting him the Public Orator (Mr. Sandys) spoke as follows:

In Professoribus novis vestro omnium nomine salutandis, fato quodam iniquo successoris laudes decessoris desideria nonnunquam aliquatenus imminui videntur. Hodie vero ornat adhuc Professorum ordinem eloquentissimus ille Anatomiae Professor quem diu sumus admirati. Integro igitur sinceroque gaudio Professorem illum salvere jubemus, quem Caledonia Hiberniae quondam donavit, Hibernia Britanniae nuper reddidit. Salutamus virum qui corporis humani scientiam interioriorem, antiquissimum illud atque regium (uti nuper audivimus) scribendi argumentum, quasi propriam provinciam penitus exploravit; qui ne his quidem finibus contentus, sed etiam in alias rerum naturae regiones egressus, non modo de zoologia et de comparativa quae dicitur anatomia egregie meritus est, sed geologiae quoque operam singularem impendit, petrographiae praesertim recentiores progressus curiositate minuta perscrutatus. Idem et litterarum amore et linguarum peritia insignis, inter rerum antiquarum monumenta ne quidem hieroglyphica neglexit, neque historiam ecclesiasticam intactam reliquit. Ergo non uni tantum Collegio sed toti Academiae gratum est, virum tot tantisque animi dotibus instructum, societati illi tam cito esse adscriptum, cui medicinae studia commendavit olim vir et de litteris antiquis et de scientiis recentioribus praecclare meritus, Thomas Linacre.

Vobis praesento Collegii Divi Johannis socium, Anatomiae Professorem insignem, ALEXANDBUM MACALISTER.

We may here give the reference made to Professor Palmer by the Public Orator when presenting the new Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic (Mr. Robertson Smith):

'Multum in Palmerio nostro nuper amisimus; qui qualis et quantus vir fuerit, vosmet ipsi recordamini. Erat in illo (uti meministis) ingenium tam multiplex tam pariter ad omnia versatile ut natum ad id unam diceretis quodcunque ageret. Erat in illo (ne plura commemorem) animus subtilis, acutus, facetus; morum urbanitassumma; linguarum denique orientalium admirabilis illa peritia, unde et famam maximam et fatum luctuosum consecutus est: non ille pro caris amicis aut patriâ timidus perire.'

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, June, 1883.

The following are our Prizemen :

<i>Mathematical.</i>		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Mathews Hogg Gifford Semple	Beckett Clarke, E. T. Innes Hursley, E. H. Kerly Moors	Holmes Roseveare } Stroud Bushe-Fox Kirby Love, A. E. H. Hughes Mossop Martín
<i>Classical.</i>		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Hardman Christie	Stanwell Crook Roby	Darlington Barlow Raynor
<i>Natural Science.</i> (In alphabetical order).		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Andrews, E. C. Goodman Cooke Watts	Acton Gepp Jones, R. H. Kerr Phillips, R. N. Sprague Wilson	
<i>Law.</i>		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Langley Douglas	Mellor Morgan, T. A. } Stevens Ede Riley	Orgill Hoyle Nichols Gilling
<i>Theology.</i> (In alphabetical order).		
THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Pollock	Mattinson Murray Warner, H. J.	Ayles Branscombe Cook
<i>History.</i>		
FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
	Green, G. E.	

The following obtained prizes :

<i>Greek Testament.</i>		<i>Hebrew.</i>	
3rd year.	not awarded	3rd year.	Pollock
2nd year.	Mattinson }	2nd year.	Murray }
"	Murray }	Recommended.	
"		"	Blaxter }
"		"	Mattinson }
1st year.	Branscombe	Recommended.	
"		"	Ayles

*Essay Prizes.*Boys-Smith }
Frost }
Darlington }*Reading Prizes.*Blain
Morrison*Foundation Scholars.*

Rapson Andrews, E. C. Christie Hardman	Beckett Clarke, F. T. Innes Kerr	Phillips, R. N. Stanwell Darlington Roseveare
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Proper Sizars.

Blain Fuller, H. H. Gipp	Hull, H. A. Knight, J. T. Mead	Murray Pattinson Warner, H. T.
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Wright's Prizemen.

Mathews Goodman	Beckett Stanwell	Holmes } Roseveare } Darlington }
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*Hughes' Prizemen.*Mathews
Goodman*Sir John Herschel's Prizeman.*

Gifford.

Exhibitioners.

Ayles Barlow Beckett Bushe-Fox Cooke, E. Hunt Darlington Douglas Fenton Frost Goodman Green, G. E.	Hogg Holmes Hughes Jones, H. R. Kerly Langley Low, A. L. H. Martin Mathews Mattinson Mellor	Moors Morgan, T. A. Murray Orgill Pollock Raynor Roby Stanwell Warner, H. J. Watts
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Entrance Scholars and Exhibitioners who came into Residence Oct., 1883.

W. C. Fletcher (of Kingswood School, Bath), Foundation Scholar.
 W. Dunn (Blackheath Proprietary School) } £70 a year for 2 years.
 S. A. S. Raus (Charter House School) }
 F. W. Hill (Manchester Grammar School), Exhibition, £50 for 3 years.
 C. A. M. Pond (City of London School), £40 for 3 years (Minor Scholaship).
 A. G. Sainsbury (Private Tuition), Exhibition, £40 for 3 years
 A. T. S. Pressland (Modern School, Bedford) Exhibition, £40 for 1 year.
 A. G. C. Ewing (Merchant Taylor's School) } Hebrew Exhibition, £50 for
 A. S. Hamilton (Merchant Taylor's School) } 2 years.
 L. Rogers (Brecon School), Natural Science Exhibition, £50 for 3 years.

The following obtained first classes in the Triposes held last June :

<i>Mathematical Tripos.</i>			
Mathews (Senior)	Hogg (7th)	Gifford (14th)	Semple (21th)
<i>Moral Sciences Tripos.</i>			
Peiris	Stout	(distinguished in Metaphysics).	

Natural Sciences Tripos.

PART II.	PART I.
Batson	Cooke, E. H.
Edmunds	Kerr
Goodman	Phillips, R. W.
Harker	Watts
Roberts, T	

On October 5, the following were elected to Exhibitions attached to the undermentioned Schools:—Dr. Dowman's Exhibition of £40 for scholars from Pocklington School is awarded to C. Foxley. Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition of £32, tenable for four years, for scholars from Oakham School or Uppingham School, is awarded to W. C. Barraclough, of Oakham School. The Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £33. 6s. 8d., tenable for three years, for scholars from Sedbergh School, is awarded to C. Tupper. Dr. Newcome's Exhibition of £40, tenable for three years, for a scholar from Grantham School, to S. Clay. The Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitions, for scholars from Hereford School, have been awarded to N. P. Symonds, F. J. Livesey, and T. B. Tatham, of Hereford Cathedral School. The following have been elected Sizars:—Bradford, Brereton, S. Clay, Fedden, Foster, Foxtton, Jackson, Livesey, Middemach, Rogers, Rendle, Sainsbury, W. L. Smith, Seward, Symonds, Thornton, Tillyard, Wolfendale.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Officers of the Club for the October Term:

1st Captain—E. H. Craggs.	4th Captain—H. T. Gilling.
2nd Captain—H. M. Bennett.	5th Captain—J. S. Clarke.
Secretary—F. Mellor.	6th Captain—C. H. Innes.
3rd Captain—J. C. Brown.	7th Captain—E. T. Woodhead.

May Races. This year's racing compares very favourably with that of last year. In last year's Lent and May Races, L.M.B.C. lost six places; this year it has gained two.

First Night. The 1st and 3rd Boats rowed over, the 2nd was unfortunately bumped by Clare.

Second Night. This time the 1st and 2nd rowed over, and the 3rd was caught by Magdalene.

Third Night. The 1st Boat was again unable to catch 3rd Trinity, though it succeeded in getting within a length. The 2nd Boat bumped Caius II. at the Willows, and the 3rd rowed over.

Fourth Night. The 1st Boat rowed over again. The 2nd bumped Downing in the Long Reach. The 3rd descended to Selwyn, who have thus bumped every night since they got on the river.

On the *Fifth* and *Sixth Nights*, the 1st and 2nd Boats rowed over.

The Bateman Pairs. Rowed on Wednesday, June 13th. As there were only three pairs, the Race was concluded in one heat. Dodd and Bennett (2nd station) passed Roseveare and Gowie (1st station) at First Post Corner. Woodhead and Gilling (3rd station) also passed the same boat at Grassy after a foul. After this, Woodhead and Gilling gained rapidly on Dodd and Bennett, and won very easily.

Our Crew for the University Fours was composed as follows:

	st.	lb.
(bow) H. M. Bennett.....	10	2
2 J. C. Brown.....	12	5
3* E. H. Craggs.....	12	7
(str.) N. P. Symonds.....	10	9

* Steerer.

They rowed in a new Four built by Logan.

University Fours. The trial of Symonds, a freshman, at stroke was amply justified by the result very pluckily, and was well supported by the men behind him. On the first day we drew against Pembroke, who fouled the bank in Post Reach, thus making our victory still more easy. On the second day we drew Jesus, and, in the opinion of most judges, the race was a certainty for Jesus. Even our own were surprised at the result, for after losing a little at first we kept our distance, gained steadily up the Long Reach, and won by three or four seconds. On the third day we rowed the final heat against 3rd Trinity. They maintained a slight advantage until the boats entered the Long Reach, when our men began to gain, and on passing the Railway Bridge were some yards to the good. Here both crews spurted, 3rd Trinity took a better course than we did, and their pistol two seconds before ours. Craggs lodged a protest because our pistol missed fire at the first attempt. A meeting of captains was held, but our protest was not allowed.

In spite of a thorough canvass of the Freshmen, only thirty-eight new Members have joined the Club this term. It is evident that a club with working expenses necessarily so heavy cannot maintain a financially sound condition with such small support from the College. The Committee have decided on a scheme of Honorary Membership. An open meeting of the College was held to consider the question, but unfortunately most of those present were already Members of the Club. Nevertheless, it was decided to proceed with the scheme; and we hope that when Johnians hear that if more support is not obtained a boat will in all probability have to be taken off the river, they will show their interest in the Club by becoming Honorary Members. One fact mentioned at the Meeting is worth repeating: No other College in the University can say, that not once during the last thirty-five years has its First Boat been lower than fifth on the river.

Pearson and Wright Sculls.—Rowed on November 9. There were only three entries: H. A. Francis, Burford, and Cousins. They started in the above order, and the result was an easy victory for Francis, who beat Cousins by nearly 30 seconds, Burford being a bad third.

Craggs and Francis entered for the Colquhoun Sculls, but neither survived the first day's racing.

Trial Eights.—These were rowed on November 27. Five crews competed—two Seniors and three Juniors:

Seniors.

I.

coach, Bennett
Beckett, *bow*
2 Barnett
3 Hanmer
4 Harvey
5 Blackett
6 H. A. Francis
7 Perrin
Innes, *stroke*
Nurse, *cox.*

II.

coach, Gilling
F. H. Francis, *bow*
2 Halkett
3 M'Leod
4 Lloyd
5 R. Roberts
6 Scott
7 Stradling
Clarke, *stroke*
Hill, *cox.*

Juniors.

I.

coach, Bartlett
Tooth, *bow*
2 Pegge
3 Seward
4 Sandys
5 Neale
6 May
7 A. C. Roberts
R. A. Stuart, *stroke*
Hamilton, *cox.*

II.

coach, Woodhead
Wolfendale, *bow*
2 Sharpe
3 Tatham
4 Leon
5 Orgill
6 Brady
7 Kirby
Beaumont, *stroke*
Butterworth, *cox.*

III.

coach, Roseveare
Large, *bow*
2 E. J. Stuart
3 Harris
4 Jefferies
5 Manley
6 Fletcher
7 Curwen
Bushe-Fox, *stroke*
Barlow, *cox.*

The rowing was very fair, and the boats were very equally matched, but the Senior boats were not so good as last year. Of the Seniors, Bennett's boat was successful; and of the Juniors, Roseveare's boat won by about two seconds.

We have three men rowing in the University Trial Eights, viz. Craggs, Brown, and Symonds, a fact probably owing to our having done so well in the Fours.

CRICKET CLUB.

With regard to cricket in the May Term there is not much to add to the remarks which appeared in the last number of the *Eagle*. We scored two brilliant victories at the end of Term, viz. over the Hawks and the Cambridge Victoria Club. In the former match our total was 211, Garne and Robin playing good innings for us with 53 and 62 respectively. The Hawks' team (which included such exponents of the game as Roe, Bather, and Willock) scored 58, Fisher securing 7 wickets at the small cost of 21 runs. The latter match was chiefly remarkable for

the small totals of our adversaries, who made 75 and 87, and for a splendid innings of 118 not out by Smith. Garne's 77 and Robin's 62 in the same match must not be dismissed without a word of praise: these, with smaller contributions, raised our total to 330.

The "average" bat presented by the Club for best batting average was won by Robin; that for best bowling average by Smith.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 14; Won, 6; Lost, 5; Drawn, 3.

Won (6)	Ground.	Date.	Club.	Opponents.	Won by.
			1st In. 2nd In.	1st In. 2nd In.	
Peterhouse.....	St. John's...	May 3	214 (4 wkts.)... —	90 .. —	6 wkts., 124 runs.
Christ's	" ..	" 4	160 .. —	96 .. —	64 runs.
Corpus	" ..	" 7	153 (3 wkts.)... —	149 .. —	4 runs, 7 wkts.
Queens'	" ..	" 25	161 .. —	84 .. —	77 runs.
Hawks	" ..	June 2	211 .. —	58 .. —	153 runs.
Camb. Vict. ...	" ..	" 4, 5	330 .. —	75 .. 87	Inns., 168 runs.
			Drawn (5).		Drawn.
Caius	" ..	May 1	163 .. —	118 .. —	1 wicket down.
Clare	Kg's & Clr. ..	" 5	160 .. —	96* .. —	*9 wkts. down.
Trinity	Trinity	" 21, 22	121 .. 114*	309 .. —	*4 wkts. down.
			Lost (5).		Lost by.
Emmanuel ...	St. John's ..	" 11	56 .. —	158 .. —	102 runs.
Jesus	" ..	" 14, 15	40 .. 64	402 .. —	Inns., 208 runs.
Crusaders ...	" ..	" 17	98 .. —	288 .. —	130 runs, 3 wkts.
Magdalene ...	" ..	" 19	134 .. —	245 .. —	111 runs, 1 wkt.
King's	Kg's & Clr. ..	" 24	127 .. —	133 .. —	9 runs.

Batting Averages.

Names.	Innings.	Runs.	Most in one Innings.	Not out.	Average.
C. A. Smith	6	241	118*	1	48'1
P. A. Robin	13	357	93*	1	29'9
W. H. Garne	16	459	77	0	28'11
E. Fisher	13	338	65	1	26
J. H. Izon	15	194	59	1	13'12
A. H. Sharman ...	16	176	23	3	13'7
F. L. Thompson ...	5	41	23	1	10'1
L. W. Reed	8	59	19	1	8'3
W. S. Sherrington ..	7	55	27	0	7'6
S. W. Stevens	5	30	19	3	6
J. B. Oldham	8	21	7*	2	3'3

* Signifies 'Not out.'

Bowling Averages.

Names.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	No-balls.	Wickets.	Average.
C. A. Smith.....	614	264	33	0	8	26	10'5
E. Fisher	1516	719	81	7	16	55	13'4
J. H. Izon	485	235	26	2	0	15	16'5
J. B. Oldham ...	712	358	34	0	0	17	21'1

ASSOCIATION F. C.

Our team this year has not come up to the hopeful expectations expressed in the *Eagle* after the successes of last season. The weakest point in a weak team was the centre, which we were unable to fill satisfactorily, and thus we were obliged, as a rule, to dispense with what is generally thought essential in winning matches, viz. goals. The backs have played up hard and with some success; Peck has especially proved a most energetic and reliable half-back, though it would be

invidious to mention him without his colleague Sharman, and the full backs Fisher and Rose. The forwards, with the exception of our captain, Smith (though he is not faultless), have shewn a lack of knowledge of the game, and have failed to play with that combination and unselfishness which is so necessary in Association Football, especially when the components of the team are not individually excellent.

Details of the Term's play :

Oct. 23. *v.* Pembroke. Lost, after a good and fast game, by 2 goals to 3 : our goals were kicked by Smith and J. C. Ward.

Oct. 25. *v.* Granta. Lost by 1 goal to 2.

Oct. 27. *v.* Trinity Rest. Drawn, 1 goal all.

Nov. 1. *v.* Trinity Etonians. (Cup tie). Played on Jesus Close. We turned up with 10 men, 1 full back being absent; while a substitute was preparing himself, the Etonians kicked 4 goals: after half time the game was more even, but towards the end they again assailed us and added 4 more goals: we scored 1, kicked by Gill, after a good run down the ground.

Nov. 2. *v.* Pembroke. On Parker's Piece: won by 2 goals to 1.

Nov. 3. *v.* Clare. Won by 2 goals to 0. Our opponents were poorly represented, and a wretchedly slow game resulted. Our goals were kicked by Smith and Botterill.

Nov. 8. *v.* King's, on their ground. Drawn, 2 goals all, our opponents scoring a very lucky goal just before 'time'. Our goals were again kicked by Smith and Botterill.

Nov. 9. *v.* Old Carthusians, on Parker's Piece. Drawn. A good and even game resulted in a goal being kicked for each side.

Nov. 10. *v.* Old Salopians, on our ground. Drawn. Slow game, no goals scored, ground like a bog.

Nov. 12. *v.* Trinity Hall, on Parker's Piece. We lost by 0 goals to 4. We played 1 man short, Smith being absent.

Nov. 13. *v.* Caius, on their ground. Drawn. No goals scored.

Nov. 22. *v.* Jesus, on Jesus Close. We lost, after a good game, by 2 to 0. 2 easy shots were missed by our forwards, and 1 of their goals ought to have been easily saved.

RUGBY UNION F. C.

1st Captain—S. W. Stevens. 2nd Captain and Secretary—E. W. Chilcott.
Treasurer—E. Fisher.

Since the beginning of the season we have played nine matches, five of which have been won, three lost, and one drawn :

On October 22nd we played Pembroke, on our ground, and lost a slow game by one try to *nil*.

On October 26th we played Peterhouse, losing a hard game by one try to *nil*.

On October 31st we won an easy victory over Trinity Hall by one goal and five tries to *nil*, our tries being obtained by Chilcott (two), Stevens, Izon, Burnett, and Hampson. Chilcott kicked the goal.

On November 5th we played Christ's, and won a well-contested game by one goal and one try to three tries. Our tries were obtained by Burnett and Toppin; those for Christ's being procured by Tindall (two) and Carr. We were playing without Stevens and Rees.

On November 7th Caius brought rather a weak team against us, and we won an easy victory by three goals and three tries to *nil*. Chilcott (three), Drysdale, Izon, and Hampson obtained our tries; Chilcott kicking the goals.

On November 12th we played Jesus on their own ground. In the first few minutes Guthrie procured a scrimmage try for them, and after this no signal advantage was obtained by either side, each penning the other in turns. We thus lost by one try to *nil*—a very fast game throughout.

On November 15th we took a team to Oxford and played St. John's College there. The game was very even throughout, and resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

On November 19th we played Clare on their ground, and defeated them by one goal and two tries to a goal. Chilcott obtained two tries and kicked the goal, Hogg obtaining the other try for us.

On November 22nd John's and Jesus together played the rest of the University on Corpus Ground. The University won by two goals to a try. Chilcott obtained our try, while those of our opponents were procured by Grace and Gibbons, Sample kicking the goals.

On November 26th we played Emmanuel on their ground, and won by one goal and two tries to two tries, Chilcott (two) and Izon getting for us, and Spiller for Emmanuel.

Besides the matches above mentioned we had arranged to play The Bubble and Squeak Club, Old Rugbeians, Old Marlburians, Corpus, and Pembroke (return), but our opponents put off the matches in each case. We were also obliged to postpone our match against Queens' on account of our visit to Oxford.

Chilcott played in the Inter-University Match.

C. U. R. V. (B COMPANY).

We are sorry to find that our Captain has resigned his commission, owing to press of other engagements; also that Lieutenant Gossage, having migrated to Downing, is unable to hold his commission in this Company any longer. Lieutenant Ford is going down this Term, and he also resigns his commission. Thus there are three vacancies. Sergts. Wills and Moors were elected to the vacant Lieutenancies at a general meeting of the Company held on Thursday, November 15th, in the rooms of Lieut. Ford, 14, Parker Street.

The Company has greatly fallen off in numbers this Term, and few recruits have as yet been enrolled. We are sorry for this, as this Company has in consequence come last in the efficiency list.

The Company Cup was shot for on Thursday, November 29, and won for the second time by Sergt. Wills.

A change has been made in the uniform of the Corps during this last Term, black gaiters and helmets being adopted. The disadvantage felt at Brighton last Easter is thus removed.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

When we review the work of the Society during the present Term we are constrained to admit that the results have not reached the standard of excellence attained in past Terms. We attribute this in a great measure to the fact that there is a falling off in the number of new members, but we hope that this deficiency will be, to some extent, remedied next Term.

The subjects of debate have been of varied interest, yet the attendance on the whole has not produced a good average. The subject which excited most interest and called forth the best speeches was the burning question of Disestablishment. The speeches generally, with the exception of those at this debate, were hardly characterized by their usual power. This may be owing in a great part to the extempore nature of most of the efforts.

During the present Term an important alteration has been made in the constitution of the Society. A new code of laws has been drawn up by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose, based on that of the Union Society. One of the most important provisions of the new laws is the existence of a standing Committee comprising all the ex-Presidents in residence, the Officers for the Term, and two additional members chosen terminally. The following are the members of this Committee:

Ex-Presidents—Rev. O. Rigby, B.A.; Messrs. G. C. M. Smith, B.A.; A. J. David; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; G. W. C. Ward, B.A. *Officers for the Term: President*—Mr. E. P. Boys-Smith. *Vice-President*—Mr. F. Sandford, B.A. *Treasurer*—Mr. F. Mellor. *Secretary*—Mr. J. E. Jagger. The additional members: Mr. L. E. Shore and Mr. R. W. Phillips.

The following motions have been discussed:

October 20, "That in the opinion of this House the punishment of O'Donnell would be unjustifiable." Proposed by J. E. Jagger. To this H. S. Lewis proposed as an amendment: "That in the opinion of this House it is most inadvisable to discuss the case of a man under trial on a criminal charge." The amended motion was carried by a majority of 22.

October 27. "That this House would welcome an immediate assimilation of the County to the Borough Franchise." Proposed by A. J. David. Ayes 21. Noes 23.

November 3. "That in the opinion of this House the Chinese opium trade should be abolished at any cost." Proposed by E. Hampden-Cook. Ayes 30. Noes 48.

November 10. "That in the opinion of this House the Church of England should be Disestablished and Disendowed." Proposed by J. R. Murray. Ayes 30. Noes 48.

November 17. "That in the opinion of this House State-aid, as regards out-door relief, whether in feeding or housing the poor, is calculated to do more harm than good." Proposed by C. Frost. Ayes 11. Noes 22.

November 24. "That this House desires the nationalization of the land in this country." Proposed by H. S. Lewis. Ayes 10. Noes 20.

December 1. "That in the opinion of this House the British occupation of Egypt should be continued." Proposed by R. N. Goodman, B.A. Ayes 12. Noes 15.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

No information with regard to this Society's proceedings has been received.

THE THESPIDS.

At the risk of a charge of recurring to "ancient history" we are going to make a few remarks on the performances given by the above Club at the end of last Term.

Amateurs do wisely in not choosing too ambitious plays, and the Thespids chose pieces well within their powers. The farce "A Thumping Legacy" is from the pen of John Maddison Morton, author of the immortal "Box and Cox" (*not fellows of Trinity, vide F. B. Burnand's "Reminiscences of the A.D.C."*)

H. S. Gill as *Jerry Ominous* put life into the character, and gave us a highly amusing exaggeration of the Englishman abroad—*coelum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare currunt!* He likens the foreign wines to vinegar, tells the people to their faces that they are by no means handsome, and in out of the way places calls for his native stout. He acted an easy part naturally; perhaps he might have acted a little more, but it is a fault on the right side not to be 'stagey' and affected. *Jerry Ominous* makes the sunshine of the picture; its shade is found by the sinister character and figure of *Bambogetti*. We mean no disparagement to C. A. Smith's acting when we say that he could hardly have put the shadows in deeper. Robed in the garb of those mysterious gentlemen who figured some time ago in the advertisements of "Les Manteaux Noirs," his voice was appalling and

'his look denounced
Desperate revenge and battle dangerous.'

We heartily sympathize with *Jerry Ominous* in his desire not to fight such an one, but we felt sorry that the fates had decreed that he should not wed *Rosetta*,—he was the only figure at all a match for that young lady's gigantic proportions. F. G. Langham as *Rosetta*, though hardly what one would picture as a 'blue-eyed damsel of seventeen,' was wonderfully girl-like considering his size. As *Leoni*, A. G. Roby scarcely put sufficient vigorous vitality into the character of the hot-blooded Italian ready to take offence even at a look. R. F. Gardner and E. Fisher creditably sustained the parts of the bustling innkeeper *Geronimo*, and a martial-looking brigadier respectively.

We must congratulate C. D. Lord on his rendering of the part of *Mr. Nicodemus*. Funereally glum and taciturnly solemn, we can scarcely imagine an amateur getting a better grasp of the rôle. He alone would have made the piece a success. C. A. Smith as *Dickory* gave us the best piece of acting during the evening. He may be said to have created the character, as he chose to represent *Dickory* as a very old man bent almost double, with a voice 'turning again towards childish treble.' He alone seemed to have that command over the muscles of his face which is essential to real acting. In the part of *Squire Aldwinkle* R. S. Barnett acted in his usual pains-taking

way. His 'make-up' and delivery were good, but, chiefly through not putting sufficient action into the part, we think he failed to do himself justice. E. J. Soares, as *Paul*, the servant of the departed *Nicodemus*, was very funny. Not easily shall we forget the scene between him and his late master's cousin on the day before the funeral, when he comes in dressed as a mourner in an undertaker's cloak, and with a ludicrous hat which he has brought 'as a pattern.' J. D. Ouvry, as the American captain in love with *Miss Aldwinkle*, went through an ungracious part conscientiously. H. S. Cadle, though he acted the part of *Lavinia* with a *naïveté* which added greatly to the effect of some of the passages, failed to disabuse us of the notion that ladies' parts must always be a weak element in a club like the Thespids. *Miss Aldwinkle*, a short part, was played at little notice by a well-known member in his usually charming style. Graceful, womanly, and tender, it was to be regretted he did not take a more important rôle.

The scenery was hardly up to the average of the Thespids stage, and the grouping was defective, with the exception of that in a scene where the members of the Aldwinkle family are behind a screen and under a table hiding from the supposed spectre.

[A criticism of the performances given this term is not to hand in time for press.—EDD.]

WALWORTH MISSION.

The Committee formed in St. John's College, to do something towards bringing Cambridge men into direct contact with the London poor, has just completed the first stage of its work—that is to say, it has (1) formed a body of supporters, (2) found a locality to make its point of contact, and (3) selected a man to begin actual operations. Commenced under a religious impulse the work will be a religious Mission, but opportunities for the co-operation of others than men who work on lines definitely religious will not only be welcomed but sought out. The original impulse was given by a sermon in the College Chapel last Lent by one who himself is a link between Cambridge and London, Mr. W. Allen Whitworth, Fellow of the College, and Vicar of the large parish of St. John, Hammer-smith. A meeting in College Hall in the May Term was addressed by the Bishop of Bedford and others, and a number of both senior and junior members formed themselves into a general committee, with an executive and officers. Since then a first list of subscriptions, amounting to £250, has been formed, which enables the committee to offer to provide the stipend of a Mission-clergyman, with some provision for working expenses. The committee resolved at a very early stage that it was time for work of this kind to go south of the Thames, and communications were opened with the Bishop

of Rochester and his energetic Diocesan Missionary Society. This resulted in the assignment of a district called Lockfields, in St. John's, Walworth, where there are some Mission buildings disused. Since last Lent these buildings have been acquired by the Diocesan Society, and will be put in order by them—so that a promise of useful co-operation is found in the society's providing the bricks and mortar, while the committee supply the personal force. Last week the committee selected the Rev. W. I. Phillips, B.A., of the College, 1876, as the missionary (permanent), and the Bishop has accepted him and will license him nominally to the Vicar of St. John's, who naturally is very willing to have a portion of his crowded parish taken practically from under his responsibility. On Sunday, Nov. 25, the Bishop of Rochester was staying at St. John's Lodge, and in the evening spoke about South London, its needs and its opportunities, at a large undergraduate party. In his sermon at Great St. Mary's, in the afternoon, the Bishop emphatically declared his opinion that life in the Universities is more abounding in helps and opportunities for higher life than in the old "close" days of forty years ago. It cannot be doubted that as he made the comparison there arose before his mind, among other things, his knowledge of this fresh enterprise.

Three vacancies on the Executive Committee (of twelve), caused by men going out of residence, have been filled up by the election of W. N. Roseveare, H. B. Colchester, and — Palmer. The other junior members are O. Rigby, B.A., F. H. Francis, and D. Walker. Any members of the College who would like to think about giving personal help are invited to call upon any of the above. Mr. Torry is treasurer, Mr. Caldecott and D. Walker secretaries.

The following notice has been issued by the Master, by order of the Council:—

Candidates for Fellowships at the next annual election are invited to submit to the electors dissertations or other writings as evidence of their independent work, in accordance with the following directions.

- (a) The matter and form of the writings to be left to the discretion of the candidates.
- (b) The writings may be prepared especially with a view to the election, or may consist wholly or partly of work already published.
- (c) The candidates to state clearly what parts of their writings they claim to be original.
- (d) The candidates to inform the Master not later than the 1st of June of the subjects of the writings they propose to submit.
- (e) The writings to be sent to the Master not later than the 1st September.

The electors wish it to be understood that at the next election their decision will be influenced by consideration of the following points.

- (1) The performance of the candidates in the University and other public examinations.
- (2) The quality and promise of the writings submitted by the candidates. Candidates may be examined by papers or *viva voce* on questions arising out of their writings, and on other matters also if the electors desire it.
- (3) The proficiency in some special subject of candidates who do not submit any writings. Such candidates may at their own request be examined in their special subject, provided they give full and precise information in regard to it by letter addressed to the Master not later than the 1st June.
- (4) The candidates' power of expression as shown in the composition of an extempore English essay. Candidates will be offered a certain number of subjects to choose from; and in judging of the essays account will be taken of method and style.
- (5) Such other evidence as may be forthcoming to attest the candidates' qualifications.

The next annual election will take place on Monday, the 3rd November, 1884.

Candidates will be required to present themselves for examination on Tuesday, the 21st October, at 9 a.m.

An effort is being made to render the College Library more available to Students and more accommodated to modern needs than heretofore. The Council has appointed Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, M.A., Author of "The History of the University of Cambridge" (part published), to be Librarian for the current year, and a Committee consisting of Professor Mayor, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Main, Mr. Foxwell, and Mr. Macalister has been entrusted with the immediate administration of Library matters. As an earnest of future improvements the Library is now opened from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m., a gain of an hour a day.

A. G. S. Raynor has been elected an Editor in place of A. Carpmael who took his degree in June and has gone down. The Secretary-Editor is A. Chaudhuri.

The Editors regret that this number was not ready for delivery before the day of going down, but the endeavour to complete the Chronicle is the obstacle. With the exception of the "Thespids" performances and the proceedings of the Musical Society, we hope that the College events of the Term are brought up to date.