

# THE EAGLE.

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

Printed for Subscribers only.



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The Editors would be glad if Subscribers could inform them of any of their friends who are anxious to take in the Magazine.

Subscribers are requested to leave their addresses with Mr. Johnson, and to give notice of any change; and also of any corrections in the printed list of Subscribers.

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. Mullinger, J. R. Tanner, E. A. Goulding, A. G. S. Raynor, J. E. Jagger, H. E. Hill).

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



## A CRISIS IN THE LIFE OF "THE EAGLE."

**G**EARLY last Term we startled the subscribers of *The Eagle* by asking them whether they thought that the paper ought to be continued or given up. We wanted to know whether *The Eagle* was tolerated only as an old favourite or that its existence was justifiable and necessary. The question was suggested by a general lack of enthusiasm amongst the resident Members of the College, as the paper existed mainly on the strength of our old subscribers—the non-resident Members. The Editors felt that in keeping up a magazine like *The Eagle* it was necessary to instil fresh blood into its veins, and not periodically to exhibit the stuffed bird for the delectation of those whose connection with the College had ceased to be real. They asked themselves whether they were merely satisfying a sentiment or doing any real good. To be working for *The Eagle*, which seemed to us to be depending merely on the forbearance of the subscribers, was not at all a comfortable feeling—worse than that, it disheartened some of us. Then it was felt that the usefulness of our magazine had been affected by the successful establishment of a University weekly paper, *The Cambridge Review*; and some of us also were disposed to think that by keeping up *The Eagle* we were depriving ourselves of our proper share in the University Paper. On the suggestion of one of the old Members of the Committee it was

decided that we should boldly ask the subscribers whether the magazine was needed or not.

A circular was issued. We have been accused of having made it one-sided—a partizan circular—as if we wanted the subscribers to vote for discontinuance. The circular certainly seemed one-sided, but it is only just to some of us to add, that it was not meant to be so. In attempting to give a clear idea of what we thought, both collectively and individually, to state all sides of the question, whether suggested to individual Members of the Committee or to all of us, we could hardly avoid making the circular appear one-sided. Perhaps we attempted too much, and although we were not unanimous about sending the circular round it was thought that no harm would be done by doing so; rather, that it would elicit true sentiment and genuine enthusiasm in favour of the Magazine if its existence was felt necessary, and eliminate whatever luke-warm feeling and support there might have been. We have been asked why, in spite of differences of opinion, the names of all of us appeared at the bottom of the circular. The answer is very simple. Nothing would have injured the cause of *The Eagle* more than to proclaim that there was a division in the camp. If it was felt at all necessary to send out a circular, it was necessary, also, to issue it in the name of the Editorial Committee.

More than a third of the subscribers, about 180, answered at once. The voting was largely in favour of continuance. Older Members of this College spoke of it as the connecting link between them and ourselves now in residence, as giving a continuous history of generations of Johnians, and as the only Cambridge periodical which most of them ever looked at, and all of them as the only one which gave them a full account of the College. We were glad to find that so much true feeling existed between us and those who have left behind them a glorious record of their achievements

in the University. It was a call to share with them the glorious traditions of our College, to keep up its individuality, and to be proud of it.

Subjoined are a few letters, from which the general feeling of non-resident Members may be gathered:—

The Circular Letter of the Editorial Committee too forcibly reminds me that twenty-five years have sped since one evening after Hall, in my last Term, some half dozen of us met to project the "Eagle."

Such feelings as animated Dr. Johnson when penning the last number of the "Idler" would themselves make me receive the last number of the "Eagle" with deep regret. Much besides forbids that I should vote for its discontinuance.

If the present contributors to the "Eagle" prefer the columns of the ephemeral "Cambridge Review," they must not suppose that they will take the majority of their readers—the non-residents with them.

When the "Eagle" was founded, Johnians thought and acted before and independently of the rest of the University, and much force of character was thereby generated; as names on the first list of Subscribers to the "Eagle" testify.

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I am of opinion that the "Eagle" has been, and is, a very good Magazine, and I possess *all* the numbers. If the University weekly paper, of which you speak, is likely to be a *permanent* production, I think the publication of the "Eagle" may be discontinued with advantage; but until the Editorial Committee are assured on that point I think it would be a pity to kill the noble bird which for so many years has soared so high to the great delight and satisfaction of many non-resident Members of the College.

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I have received the Circular of the Editorial Committee of the "Eagle."

I shall feel very sorry indeed if the Magazine is dropped; I have long taken in both the "Review" and "Eagle," and I cannot say that I have felt that the former superseded the latter.

I think it will be a very great loss to the non-resident Members of the College, and indirectly to the College itself, if this bond between us all is withdrawn. Personally I may say that I learn more of what is going on at St. John's from the "Eagle" than from any other source.

I do not see the University paper. I suppose many don't see it. If the "Eagle" is dropped, I suppose I shall take it in. I cannot say how far it now contains all the little items of College news, which is for me the interesting part of the "Eagle."

I should be very glad to see a *smaller* "Eagle," chiefly consisting of College lists, College events, news of the doings and whereabouts of old Johnnians,—in short, a record and register of facts and of actual movements. This is what keeps up the tie with old Johnnians. It is not likely that the University "Review" will ever contain such lists in sufficient detail; besides, I do not want lists, &c., for all the Colleges, only for our own.

We publish the following letter as representing the athletic view:—

In response to your Circular I beg, as an old Johnnian, to offer you a few suggestions with regard to the "Eagle" Magazine. It seems to me a pity that a Magazine which has been in existence for 25 years should be discontinued without some very good reason, but I must at the same time admit, and I trust that I may do so without casting any reflection upon the Editorial Committee, who have devoted so much of their spare time in their endeavours to make it interesting to all, that I have found little pleasure in reading it, probably because what I look for is not there and what I find is not news, as it has generally appeared in other publications. It seems to me that the Chronicle of the College Societies should be much more full, and I will take the case of the Cricket Club as being a good example. During my time of office in the Club several sweeping reforms were carried out, and it would naturally be very gratifying to me to know how they have worked and how far it may have been considered necessary to modify them in the last two years, and it seems to me that this is the kind of news I should expect to find in the College Chronicle.

I would therefore suggest that the Treasurer's balance-sheet should be published; also a list of number of members shewing the increase or decrease of one year above another, and the scores of the matches played in full. I would also give the chief motions passed at the Committee Meetings, their proposers and seconders. In a word, the news should be thorough. I remember that during my term of office the scores used to be sent to and published by the proprietors of the "University Register," and if it is worth their while to publish them, surely it is worth while to insert them in the "Eagle." I am sure that I should have been very willing to compile the necessary statistics if any desire had been expressed by the Editorial Committee to have them, and I cannot but believe that other Secretaries would be willing to do the same. One important point strikes me, and that is to remind the Committee that all Secretaries are not scribes, and that the reports would be much more interesting if they were merely to get the statistics from the Secretaries and write the articles themselves. I remember feeling this when I was asked for a report of the doings of the Cricket Club, and asking permission to supply the statistics for one of the Committee to write the report from, but I was told that I must write the article, which I did much against my own wishes.

What I have said with reference to the Cricket Club will, of course, apply equally to the other Societies, and I think that by adopting the course suggested, the Committee will be helping themselves by making the Magazine more interesting, and the College by stimulating the officers of the various Societies to put more energy into their work (a very necessary thing in College Clubs), and so be able to give a satisfactory report of their Society.

To sum up, I would say that I think it desirable that the Magazine should be continued, but at the same time I would suggest the necessity of the Editorial Committee devoting more time to compiling the "Chronicle," even at the expense of cutting the general articles down.

It is not necessary to add any letter from resident undergraduates, as they have had an opportunity of discussing the question fully. A meeting was held at the end of last Term, presided over by Mr. Sandys,

when a motion in favour of discontinuance was negatived almost unanimously. Thus the question of continuing the Magazine was finally settled.

Our thanks are due to subscribers for their prompt response to the Editorial circular. We feel more than ever sure, that the future of the *The Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been, that it will be not only a record of Johnian worth and greatness, but also to us a bond of mutual sympathy and common pride—since we are members of the same College, and owe a duty to ourselves as well as to those that have preceded us and those that are to follow. We can now confidently look forward to steady support, and, as we feel that *The Eagle* is necessary to the College, we can promise our best endeavours; and we hope that we shall be encouraged by the enthusiasm of our subscribers and strengthened by their co-operation.

A. CHAUDHURI.



JOHN WILLIAM COLENZO.

[Continued].

IN 1846 my father was presented to the living of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk. While here he published in addition to his mathematical books, two collections of hymns, of which one has been much used in the diocese of Norwich, a set of Family Prayers, and nine "Village Sermons." That his preaching was appreciated by the people of his parish, is evidenced by an incident which one of them has recounted to me. At a neighbouring Nonconformist chapel some time after he had been established at Forncett, the congregation resolved one Sunday morning, *nem. con.*, to close the chapel and to "go over and hear Mr. Colenso." Another suggestive anecdote of this kind is worth recording here. A member of a benevolent society in Norwich was recently informed by a young girl, who volunteered her information on hearing the name "Colenso," that her mother, being in service twenty years back close to a house in Kensington, had been much struck with a "beautiful voice" which she heard from the street reading prayers in that house, and had learnt upon enquiry that it was Bishop Colenso's house.\* With his residence at Forncett my father also began his married life, and four out of his five children were born in Norfolk.

The circumstances which led to his consecration as Bishop of Natal on the 30th of November, 1853, must

\* 23, Sussex Place, Kensington.

be passed over. As is well known, he paid a preliminary visit of ten weeks' duration to his diocese, with a view to "forming a correct estimate of the "measures which were needed for conducting efficiently "the missions of the Church in that sadly neglected "Colony." His experiences were related by him in a small volume of 270 pages, fcp. 8vo., entitled "Ten Weeks in Natal."

We owe it to the extraordinary statements put forth by the late Bishop of Capetown that we possess an account from my father's own pen of the labours which in the next seven years provided the black races of Natal and Zululand with a written language. "When "I landed in Natal," says my father, "there were no "books in Zulu for the instruction of missionaries, no "dictionary, no grammar (except an admirable sketch "in Danish, which a lady of my acquaintance most "kindly translated for me), there were none for the "education of the natives, no translation of the Scrip- "tures or Prayer Book (except a translation of St. "Matthew by the American missionaries—an excellent "first attempt, but very defective—and a few scraps "of Genesis). The whole work had to be done from the "beginning, the language having to be learned from "natives who could not speak a word of English, and "writtendownandanalysed, with infinite intense labour."

My father disclaimed the possession of any special gift for languages, and his mastery of the Zulu tongue was the reward of stubborn work, of "sitting with "natives who could not speak a word of English, day "after day, from early morn till sunset, till they as "well as (himself) were fairly exhausted. . . . .and when "they were gone still turning round again to (his) "desk to copy out the results of the day." *Seven years* of such toil produced (I) "A Grammar of the Zulu Language," pp. 184; (II) "First Steps in Zulu," pp. 82; (III) "Zulu-English Dictionary," pp. 552; (IV) "Three native accounts of a visit to the Zulu King,

with translation, vocabulary, and explanatory notes, referring minutely to the Grammar, and designed expressly for the use of Missionaries studying the language; (V) "First Reading Book in Zulu"; (VI) "Second Reading Book, Zulu Fables and Stories"; (VII) Third ditto, "Zulu Sentences and Narratives from the Lips of Natives;" (VIII) Fourth ditto, "Elements of Geography and History," 2nd edition; (IX) "First Lessons in Science," Part I, Elements of Geology written in easy English for Zulus; (X) "First Lessons in Science," Part II, Elements of Astronomy, ditto, ditto; (XI) "Common Prayer Book," (nearly the whole) in Zulu, 3rd edition; (XII) "Book of Genesis," in Zulu; (XIII) "Book of Exodus," ditto; (XIV) "Books of Samuel," ditto; (XV) "Harmony of the Four Gospels," ditto, 2nd edition; (XVI) "New Testament," complete, ditto.

These books are all written in correct idiomatic Zulu, and as such are very acceptable to the natives themselves. My father "passed every word of his "translations through the mouths of" his Zulu fellow-labourers, and while adhering more or less to his phraseology they "would introduce also those nicer "idioms which at once mark the difference between "the work of a European and a native." He would never rest till he had satisfied himself, however long it might take; and we need hardly wonder that one of his native assistants, while greatly admiring "that "Paul," declared that he always got a headache when he helped to translate his Epistles.

To the above list must be added the "Letter to the "Archbishop of Canterbury upon the question of the "proper treatment of cases of polygamy as found "already existing in converts from Heathenism," and the "Epistle to the Romans, newly translated and "explained from a missionary point of view."\* The former deals with a question which had then been

\* Macmillan and Co., 1861.



“earnestly commended to the consideration of the “Convocation of the Province of Canterbury by the “Bishops assembled in Conference at Capetown.”

My father had “in daily familiar intercourse with “heathens and converts from heathenism come to “realize very distinctly that to require a convert to “divorce all his wives but one, as a condition of “baptism, was to require him, on the threshold of the “Christian Church to do violence to his own conscience and outrage the native sense of justice and “honour.” He found in the Scriptures ample support for the conclusions at which he had arrived. I am unable to say what effect the pamphlet has had in modifying the practice of Missionaries. Let me refer here to another matter of controversy which my father’s method of attempting the conversion of natives created. For want of a Zulu name for the Almighty, the missionaries had adopted a meaningless word “u Tixo.” This my father, following Apostolic example, replaced by the Zulu word “Nkulunkulu” (=Great great one). This word was already familiar to the Zulus as their appellative, from time immemorial, for an unknown Creator, and was not directly associated in their minds with any heathenish notions such as it would be necessary to eradicate.

Heavy though the labours were by which alone he was enabled to “force his way into the secrets of the “Zulu tongue, and to overcome those difficulties which “had to be encountered before *any* missions could be “set forward to any considerable effect among the “natives,” he was not thereby prevented from discharging the manifold duties of his diocese. But I cannot give any further account here of his labours and experiences in those years. The 94 pages appended to the People’s Edition of his work on the Pentateuch, and also published separately\* under the

\* Longmans, 1864.

title of “Remarks on the Proceedings and Charge of “the Bishop of Capetown,” give a comprehensive view of that portion of his life’s work.

The “Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans” was brought by the Bishop of Capetown in November, 1861, to the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The views expressed in it were “formally examined “by the Bishops of the Church of England” who met in May, 1862, under the presidency of the then Archbishop of York. The book was not, however, “formally” condemned by them, nor does it appear to have evoked any public manifestations of feeling in England, and indeed it was very favourably noticed in several newspapers, including the “Nonconformist.” Bishop Gray, nevertheless, regarded it as of even greater importance than the work on the Pentateuch, which was published in the Autumn, and having come to England a little before my father, who arrived in London on the 6th of August, 1862, endeavoured to get him to meet a number of bishops, and thus, if possible, “render all other proceedings unnecessary.” “He “would not meet more than one [of the English Bishops],” says Bishop Gray, in his Charge to the Natal Clergy, “and then *not as if he were in any error*, “but only as a common seeker after truth.” My father claimed that the views expressed by him in this Commentary were not generally speaking the result of a few years’ Colonial experience, but had long been held by him, had grown with his growth, and were, he fully believed, quite compatible with a conscientious adherence to the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England. The work, as I have said, does not appear to have created any general excitement in men’s minds at home. The impression produced by the work on the Pentateuch is well described by a recent writer.\*

\* “Modern Review,” October, 1883.

"Its abiding record" he writes, "is in the 223 entries "in the British Museum Catalogue under 'Colenso,' "the great majority of which are cross references to " 'answers' which appeared in 1862-3."

It was admitted in a recent number of the *Guardian*, that the author of "the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua critically examined" had "come in for rather "hard measure," so far as that book was concerned, and in the *Church Times* of the 29th of June last is an article in which, after the confession "Indeed "it has often occurred to us whether we might not say " 'We are verily guilty concerning our brother,'" some of the principal numerical difficulties in the narrative of the Exodus are brought under review, and are admitted to be insuperable except upon some such assumption as that "the real number of men at the "Exodus was 6000, and some improver of the Sacred "Text, disdaining so small a beginning for his nation, "had inserted the 'hundred' with the consequential "amendments which follow;" and no doubt many in the present day who totally disapprove of most of the conclusions of modern criticism respecting the *Bible*, now deplore "the religious fear and frenzy which has "raged so furiously in these our times" against the subject of these pages.

I can never see our College Chapel without remembering three letters received by me from my father. In the first, dated 19th of December, 1870, he wrote: "I almost envy you the luxury of having rooms in the "old College, which I should very much like to see "once more before my sand runs out. You remember—" or perhaps you were too young then to know much "about it—that when I wrote to ask the Master, who "was a very old friend of mine, and had received me "once or twice most kindly, to give me, if he could, a "room at the time of the opening of the New Chapel, "to which I subscribed my £25, he was obliged to "write and ask me *not* to come." In the second letter,

dated 20th March, 1871, he recurs to the same subject, adding "such is the power of religious fanaticism," and in the 3rd, dated 21st December, 1871, he wrote:—"The very sound of the names of the books you are "reading makes me almost wish to be back at St. John's "again. But I cannot forget that the last time I was "preparing to visit it, when the New Chapel was "opened, I was *requested* not to come—for fear, I sup—"pose of giving offence to — and —, who would "have declined to attend if I had been present!" One person at least took advantage of the Bishop of Natal's absence upon the occasion in question, and the result was a sermon, in which the absent Johnian was stigmatised as "one who has gone out from us, but is not of us." The violence of the preacher's language is said to have sorely tried the patience of a number of Johnian Fellows who were present, and who would have left the Chapel had anyone set the example of moving. But no one did. At a meeting in the College Hall afterwards, however, words were used in the Master's speech which testified to his wish to honour the name of the "distinguished prelate" whose absence he had been the unwilling means of procuring, and these words were loudly applauded by his audience.

In default of any action being taken by the heads of the Church to bring my father's books before a competent tribunal in England, he was cited to appear before the Bishop of Capetown to answer charges preferred by three clergy of the Province, and based upon the Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans, and Parts I. and II. of the Work on the Pentateuch. The proceedings were held at Capetown in November and December, 1863. My father has made the following remarks concerning them\*: "I do not know if hon. "members are aware that I was condemned by two

\* Report of Proceedings before Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Natal appointed to consider Bill, No. 16, 1871, p. 62.

“tribunals at Capetown. First I was condemned by  
 “the Metropolitan Court of Bishop Gray, which I  
 “believed to be usurping an unlawful jurisdiction, and  
 “therefore simply appeared before it under protest,  
 “reserving my defence, if needed, for a higher tribunal,  
 “to which the case never came, since the Privy Council  
 “declared that as Metropolitan he had no jurisdiction,  
 “and with respect to this, the Bishop of Lincoln said  
 “[in Convocation] ‘If I was summoned before the  
 “Metropolitan I might consider that I had good  
 “reasons for disputing his jurisdiction, and refuse to  
 “appear,’ thus justifying the course which I pursued.  
 “Secondly, I was condemned by a ‘Synod of Bishops,’  
 “before which I was never even summoned to appear,  
 “and with respect to which the Bishop of Lincoln  
 “said, ‘I cannot honestly say that substantial justice  
 “has been done.’” Through the very completeness  
 of the Appellant’s success in obtaining judgment on  
 the ground of want of jurisdiction, five substantial  
 vices in the sentence of deposition pronounced by  
 Bishop Gray were kept in the background. Perhaps  
 these were prominently before the mind of the late  
 Archbishop of Canterbury when he wrote to Bishop  
 Gray: “I cannot, as at present advised, recognize the  
 “force of the arguments which lead you, and many  
 “others entitled to the highest respect, to look upon  
 “him as spiritually deposed.” The Council of the  
 Colonial Bishopricks’ Fund having stopped the income  
 of the Natal See, on the ground that the Bishop had  
 no territorial jurisdiction, a suit was duly instituted  
 against them and judgment obtained. I may call  
 attention here to a letter which was addressed by my  
 father in September, 1867, to Dr. Pusey, warmly  
 commending the arguments employed by him to justify  
 his position, and applying them to his own case. It  
 is printed in the *Times* of the 5th of that month.

The next few years witnessed proceedings in the  
 Colony, which I believe to be without parallel in the

history of any Church, but which do not admit of being  
 related here. I may leave the following extract from a  
 letter addressed on the 12th of August, 1873, to a very  
 old friend, to show the state of things which existed in  
 the Diocese later on, and upon the eve of the period  
 which witnessed the reinforcement of the hostility bred  
 of theological differences, by that which a championship  
 of the barest rights of black races never fails to inspire.  
 The Bishop wrote:

I am afraid that such innumerable falsehoods have been  
 propagated by the Jesuitical party who are opposed to me in  
 Theological matters, that even my friends in England hardly  
 imagine how strong my position is here, and how many and  
 influential are my friends and supporters in this Colony. The  
 whole strength of the Colony, I mean among the Church-  
 going people, is on my side, and I am on very pleasant terms  
 with leading Dissenters of all classes. I mention this because  
 you speak of “party feeling being still high in Natal,” and I  
 have continually indications in letters from English friends  
 that they have a very mistaken view of the state of affairs  
 here.

The proceedings of the Natal Government, conse-  
 quent upon the expedition in October, 1873, against  
 the unfortunate people of Langalibalele\* and Putini,  
 forced my father to protest against the iniquities which  
 were suddenly made patent to his unsuspecting mind.  
 He was compelled to take such a stand that “there  
 “has never, during the last nine years, been a break  
 “or a pause in the enmity and the slander” heaped  
 upon him by those whose evil doings he has thwarted  
 and exposed.†

The worst form that the opposition of his adversaries  
 took was that of a public protest signed by 69 Ministers  
 of Religion in the Colony, and printed in the London  
*Times*. In this it was vehemently affirmed that the

\* Still (April, 1884) a prisoner at Capetown, and now out of his mind.

† Natal *Witness*, 23rd June, 1883, and see *Modern Review*, October.

action of the Natal Government had been throughout "*humane, lenient, just, and urgently necessary.*"

In October, 1874, my father arrived in London, bent upon laying the evidence that he had collected before the Colonial Minister, Lord Carnarvon. He was told that Lord Carnarvon had practically made up his mind upon the subject and had written his despatches, but that he would keep them back and give my father one week to admit of his putting into print what he had to communicate. Messrs. Spottiswoode were set to work at once, and by the appointed day a volume was ready,\* which was afterwards issued as a Parliamentary Paper. On Christmas Day my father started on his return to South Africa, having the knowledge that despatches were going out by the same mail which conveyed a decision pronounced by him to be on the whole "wise and right." But what had he lost to gain this result? In 1865 he had been met on his entrance into Pietermaritzburg "by a far more numerous cavalcade than ever welcomed a governor," but "bitter hostility greeted him when in 1875 he returned from his second visit to Europe as the representative of a policy of humanity too complete and far-seeing to be understood by those whose minds had been half-poisoned by interested misrepresentations."†

The history of the last years of my father's life is the history of lonely, misunderstood and misrepresented, but never flagging efforts to retrieve in some measure in the eyes of the natives of South Africa the good fame of England, and all that from the point of view of a Christian missionary is meant by it. The invasion of Zululand became a fact, incredible to us on the spot, in November, 1878. My father wrote in November, 1879: "It has been terrible to see this great wave of wickedness rolling on, and to be powerless to help it, to be debarred all possibility of

\* 357 pages 8vo.

† *Natal Witness.*

"showing the injustice of the war, until it was too late—too late to prevent the shedding of innocent blood and the ravaging of a whole country—too late to save the lives of 2000 of our own soldiers and natives, and of 10,000 patriotic Zulus—too late to prevent the name of Englishman from becoming in the native mind the synonym for duplicity, treachery, and violence, instead of, as in the days gone by, for truth, and justice, and righteousness." But I cannot pretend to give here even an outline of the events, culminating with the mock restoration of Cetshwayo, of this most miserable time. We have a record of their minutest details from my father's own hand—1,480 closely printed pages (unpublished), the compilation of which begun during the war and ended on the 18th of June last, two days before his death.

I shall be allowed to close this sketch in the words of the writers of the articles referred to above: "It is a task that makes the heart bleed to follow the history of these recent events, and to think of Colenso's ebbing strength, as in his noble patient heroism he tracks up to its source and exposes every slander and misrepresentations that strikes his Zulu friends, unravels the 'web of force and fraud' by which Colonial Officialism seeks to hide the facts, but pays no heed to the shower of coarse abuse that rains relentless upon his own head." "The truth will come back upon Colonists," says the *Natal Witness*, "that the man whom they daily pierced and crucified in their midst was the warmest and truest friend that ever the Colony had."

FRANCIS ERNEST COLENSO.



## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

**T**HE inspiriting and practical words of Mr. Whitworth which were heard in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday, 1883, have at length borne fruit. On the same Sunday in 1884 the first Service was held in our Mission Church in Salisbury Crescent, Walworth.

We have now accepted the responsibilities which were indicated to us a year ago. We are "Trustees of Knowledge" for the "Victims of Ignorance" in the district which has been assigned to our care. The preliminary difficulties which have to be overcome before actual work can be started no longer exist, and we are at last face to face with the pleasurable duties of the position.

The Mission district is in so unexplored a region that a description of it may fitly be prefaced by geographical hints. Most people know of the Elephant and Castle, the great tramcar and omnibus centre in South London, where six important roads meet. From this more or less familiar point our Mission Church is distant rather more than half a mile in a straight line, though twice as far by the best line of approach.

There is a strategical method of getting at an unknown point, which it is the practice of the experienced Londoner to adopt. It is to keep to the main road as long as possible before venturing into the labyrinth of bye-ways. The longest way round often turns out to be the quickest. Following this principle, the plan is to go from the Elephant

and Castle down the New Kent Road, and then down part of the Old Kent Road. One of the many streets branching off on the right is Darwin Street. Passing up this, Salisbury Crescent is reached, in which the Mission Church stands. This route has the advantage of being officially recommended by Mr. Phillips.

Only a few of us can realise the encouraging start that has been made, because only a few knew the Mission premises before altered to their present state. A small party from the College visited them last November. The main lines of the buildings were the same then as now: a well-proportioned room formerly used for service, capable of seating some 300 people at a pinch, and a small dwelling-house adjoining. The whole might be described as standing in its own grounds, since a fringe of coarse gravel lay between it and the public way on most sides, bounded by a dingy brick wall, save where a slight wooden paling was the only barrier to the hostile ingenuity of the neighbouring youth. All had a neglected and wretched appearance, inside and out. The room itself was badly lighted; the air damp and mouldy; the floor full of holes through which (the man in charge said) rats and mice made nocturnal excursions in search of prey. A number of decrepit rush-bottomed chairs were doing what they could to be in harmony with the general desolation.

But in January a band of workmen, under the orders of the Rochester Diocesan Society, came down to paint, to clean, and to repair. Under their hands rapid and effectual was the transformation. Some improvements in the structure were at once made. Three small windows at the east end were changed into three large ones, and part of the west wall knocked out to admit of new lighting. Then there was a judicious erecting of thin partitions in such a way as to divide the room into three: the central

part for service, and two wings for class work. The walls and roof were nicely coloured; new chairs supplanted the old ones; and the aisles were tidily carpeted with matting. The result of all this is bright and pleasing in a high degree.

The people seem to have responded well, all things considered, to the efforts made on their behalf. There is a fair general attendance at Sunday Services. Men are specially invited to come in the morning, and 15 were present, for example, on the first Sunday after Easter; a number which is far more encouraging than it would at first sight seem to be. A member of the Committee was recently at one of the week-day Services for children, at which about 110 were present, and he describes himself as being much struck with the orderly and reverent behaviour of the rough little crowd. Any one with knowledge of the material composing such a congregation will appreciate our Missioner's undoubted success with children. On Mondays there is a Mothers' Meeting, which has from 30 to 40 regular frequenters.

The "Cambridge Club" for Working Men was opened on the 21st April with nearly 50 members. Nominal charges are made to visitors and also for some of the games; and the Secretary, Mr. Rideal, finds that the weekly yield from these sources is over 10s., while the working expenses are only about 5s., so that the institution will be self-supporting when certain initial expenses have been paid off. On a recent date some past and present Johnians met at the Club, and did their best to entertain the members in a friendly and informal manner with readings and songs. The visitors expressed themselves thoroughly gratified with the evening.

In addition to the two standing requirements of money and workers Mr. Phillips asks for (1) Old clothes, (2) Worked clothes. Ladies kind enough to undertake

this work, are respectfully requested to make the garments of ordinary proportions, remembering, for instance, that a giant's arms are seldom attached to a dwarf's body. This caution is found necessary. (3) Low hassocks or kneelers for church. (4) Books for a Sunday School library. (5) Letters of admission to Hospitals and Convalescent Homes. (6) Flowers for distribution. (7) Coloured pictures. (8) Old scrap-books.

Mr. Phillips is eagerly looking forward to the assistance of men during the Long Vacation. It is proposed that they should take it in turn to spend a week at the Mission, for that time devoting themselves entirely to its service. The work which would claim their attention is as follows:

*On Sundays.*

1. Sunday School.
2. Helping in Church by welcoming the people, reading the lessons, and playing.
3. Organizing Bible Classes for adults.
4. Giving Addresses.

*On Week-days.*

1. Helping in the Services as above.
2. Visiting the men in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons.
3. Looking up children absent from Sunday School.
4. Training children in "Services of Song."
5. Almonry.
6. Helping at the "Cambridge Club."
7. Playing with the Cricket Club, at Peckham Rye.

Mr. Rideal on behalf of his Club asks for a good clock, two fenders, quoits, chairs, and, above all, books for the library.

The staff of lay-helpers consists of six persons: three ladies and three gentlemen, who have not hitherto been connected with the College, but have come

forward out of pure kindness and love of such work. It is high time for us to emulate their example.

The College committee is :

Professor Mayor, Mr. Torry (*Treasurer*), Mr. Hill, Mr. Ward, Mr. Caldecott (*Senior Secretary*), Mr. Watson, O. Rigby (B.A.), F. H. Francis, H. B. Colchester, W. N. Roseveare, T. L. Palmer, and D. Walker (*Junior Secretary*).

D. WALKER.



## THE MISSION OF ST. JOHN.

**W**HEN first the proposal to establish a mission among working men in London came to my knowledge, knowing also the vigour and energy of the proposer of the scheme, my fancy took something of the following form.

I thought of a small room taken in a dingy street in a neighbourhood like that so graphically described in a recent novel by a disciple of Lady Margaret, where a small band of the more earnest and thoughtful of the humble dwellers in the locality met together to hear words of truth and wisdom from members of our College. At first it was arranged that the meetings should be once a week, and a series of conversational lectures were organized, which were readily taken up by various members of the College. The lecturers often left behind them books on the subjects on which they had been engaged. The room was small, and the attendance becoming crowded, it was decided to make a trifling charge for admission. The dwellers in the neighbourhood naturally compounded for this by a single quarterly payment; this grew into the St. John's Club. These receipts were devoted to incidental expenses, the heaviest item at first being the purchase of the wood to make a rough set of bookshelves to hold the accumulating property of the Club.

The St. John's Club grew, and some limitation of its members seemed desirable; a certain district

was marked out, the residents within which were alone admissible as members of the Club, for the Club room was now open at all times, while strangers were admitted to the evening lectures and entertainments at a higher fee. In this way there grew a close connection between the College and a particular district. At first the promoters of the mission hired the room, but the Committee of the Club, as soon as their accounts shewed a surplus, thought that, as so much was given by members of St. John's College by way of personal services, it was only right that those who reaped the benefit should pay the necessary expenses. These expenses were much lightened by members of the Club undertaking out of hours much work for their mutual benefit, and as from the first the Committee had been wise enough to accept good advice from the members of the College who promoted the mission, everything was conducted on a sound economical basis and no debts were allowed to be incurred. Some preliminary expenses were met by an unknown donor (suspected to be the Master) but no begging was ever practised.

As St. John's Club prospered and the number of applications for membership increased, the Committee were enabled to take a further step: they hired the whole house, separated the library, which was growing rapidly, from the conversation room, even devoted a room to smoking, and utilised the kitchen for the supply of tea and coffee.

There was now a room available without turning the members of the Club out of their only room; the lectures became more frequent than once a week and were sometimes got up quite impromptu, and often arranged only the day before. For it grew to be the practice of Johnians to offer their services, and sometimes—for they are busy men with many engagements—there was very little choice of days; it was known that many members of the College were devoting

themselves to this mission without any hope of reward except the satisfaction of success; others who felt that they had the power to help did not like not to have a share in such a good work. There had never from the beginning been any lack of weekly lectures, but now the Secretary found that he could often arrange two or three lectures a week, and could assure the lecturer an interesting and interested, if not a large, audience. The Club room was always full, not a few spent their evenings quietly in the library, others chatting in the smoking room, and they could generally be mustered at short notice, for they knew that those who came had something to say, each on his own subject, and, moreover, they came out of pure good will.

In this way the Dragon at the corner of the street found its attractions failing and its profits reduced; so much so that the landlord took an opportunity of a public-house being vacant in another neighbourhood, which he thought would suit him better, to give up his tenancy. The Committee of St. John's Club, after some hesitation, succeeded in securing a lease of the Dragon, the name of which they speedily altered to 'The Johnian,' for they had learnt so to call their friends.

'The Johnian' having more rooms, they fitted up one as a bedroom for the lecturer, and this gave rise to one of the most useful developments of the scheme: after the bulk of the audience had gone, the Committee and a few others who lived in the immediate neighbourhood would stop behind and a friendly talk ensued, in which the close connection was cemented between many Johnians and the inhabitants of that particular locality. By this time the lectures or entertainments were daily, the facility of arranging them being much increased by the offer of a bed; so much so that it became quite usual for Johnians passing through London on their journeys



to stay a night at The Johnian to tell their working men friends something of the wonders they had seen.

One who had been spending a winter under the sunny skies of Southern Italy came and held them in rapt astonishment while he described the fair beauty of the scenery, but he did not fail to enlarge upon the moral and political state of the inhabitants, and so incidentally to give many a useful lesson. Another who had been among the ice and snow of the Swiss mountains, and who was learned in the glacier, came and told them of a country unlike anything they had ever seen, and left behind him the beautiful picture of those scenes that now adorns their walls, reminding them of his entertaining lectures. One learned in plants came to tell them of the beauties even of the grasses in the neighbouring park, adding a fresh interest to their few excursions to the country. The astronomer told of the wonders of the heavens and the nature of the sun. From one they heard something about light, from another about sound. The poet recited his verses, the musician charmed them with his favourite instrument, and the artist shewed his paintings. One who had learnt to tame the lightning came and told them something of that natural agency that is about to transform our social life. The geologist brought his specimens, and the chemist performed some homely experiments. Now they were taught the value of different kinds of food, and different materials for dress; for there was no subject that some Johnian or other did not know about, and the skilful Secretary adroitly continued to vary the nature of the evening's entertainment; and I thought (my fancy disregarding the fact that he had perished in his country's service) that on one occasion a Johnian came and astonished them with the nimbleness of his fingers after a lecture on the rocks and sands of Arabia.

Nor were the services of members of the College utilised only for instruction and amusement. One learned in the law came and learnt their grievances against that London tyrant, the Water Company, and without fee fought their battle and secured a continuous supply of water; another who had studied drains insisted on their sewers being set in order; another experienced in the management of house property attacked their landlords and enforced necessary repairs being done and unsanitary arrangements being altered. In fact, owing to the able help these working men could always get, they became very uncomfortable tenants for the compound-house-owner; it was of no use turning them out, for their successors were just as bad, so the time came when he gave up the contest, and, finding that having to keep his premises in repair, he could therefore no longer get ten per cent. on his capital, he determined to sell the property. This gave the opportunity for a further development. One of the Fellows had already acquired experience in the management of such houses, so, joining with nine or ten other members of the College, they formed a limited Company, bought the property, and managed it.

Thus there grew a little oasis in the desert of the East, when two or three streets were clean, the houses painted, the windows mended; the scent of flowers instead of drains met the nostrils, creepers with roots in the basement adorned the bricks, the children were tidy, there was no need of compulsion to insure their being sent to school; fevers were fewer, drunkenness and swearing were unknown; the young men were fired with an ambition to learn for themselves something of what they had heard; they added a study to the library of 'The Johnian'; often a Johnian passing would drop in as if by accident, but really by invitation of the Secretary, and give occasional help; and one of the lads gained

a Sizarship at St. John's, and was afterwards Senior Wrangler.

The well-known double rap at the door awoke me, and the pamphlet containing the speeches was brought in, and, behold, it was all a dream.

W. H. H. H.

*August, 1883.*

This dream of last Long Vacation is far less of a dream than W. H. H. H. seems to have considered it when he read the account of the meeting in Hall last May Term. We would refer to a paper in this number of the "Eagle" by Mr. D. Walker, wherein are contained allusions to the Cambridge Club, now at work in Walworth, whereof any member of St. John's College may become a member: this may be made a centre of influence such as is dreamt of by W. H. H. H.; though connected with the Mission, it is so under a special Committee, which represent subscribers who do not wish to participate in the religious work of the Mission as well as subscribers to the General Fund. The members of this Committee are Rev. A. Caldecott, M.A.; W. H. Bennett, B.A.; J. R. Tanner, B.A.; A. Harker, B.A.; H. B. Colchester; J. D. Scott; A. B. Clifton; and they hope to do for the Club much of what is so well described above, and possibly to organize other methods of working in a kindred spirit.

## In Memoriam.

JAN. 26, AT MADRAS, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WARLOW.

O SAD reminder of the dear old times  
 When first our 'Eagle' tried her youthful wing!  
 Warlow, the genial critic of our rhymes,  
 Warlow, whose quick wit never left a sting:

Warlow, the life of those young days of ours,  
 With his tarr'd 'Trout' and weeping 'Niobe',  
 Dead: and to sleep not under English flowers,  
 But by the surf-roll of the Indian Sea.

Peace to his dust: intent to seek and save,  
 The burthen and the heart he freely bore;  
 And changes now the palm by India's wave  
 For that which tells of triumph evermore.

J. H. C.

West Dereham, 1 Feb., 1884.

## Obituary.

### ISAAC TODHUNTER.

ISAAC TODHUNTER, second son of the Rev. G. Todhunter, Congregationalist Minister of Rye, in Sussex, was born November 23rd, 1820. At the early age of five years he lost his father, who died in a consumption—a loss which left the family in very reduced circumstances. Happily neither Isaac nor his three brothers inherited the malady.

In biographies of remarkable men the reader generally expects to find some startling instance of precocity, some foreshadowing of the greatness which was destined to shine forth in later years, some gigantic achievement of the budding intellect. But Isaac Todhunter was not one of these astonishing boys; in fact, he was so backward that at one time his parents were almost afraid that he would never learn to read.

In the year succeeding his father's death the family removed to Hastings. Here he and his brothers received instruction from their mother, who kept a boarding school for girls. Later on he went to the school of one Mr. Robert Carr, who would appear not to have given instruction in more than the rudiments of learning. However, Todhunter had reason to be grateful to him, for it was under his care and attention that he first overcame the elementary difficulties to which he had almost succumbed at the outset of his quest for knowledge.

He did not stay long with Mr Carr, but was removed to a school which had only lately been started by Mr. J. B. Austin, of London. Under this tuition his intellect began to expand, and we find him dabbling in experimental chemistry as well as

busying himself with the pursuit of literature in general. The latter taste was fostered by the sympathy he received from the wife of his master, with whom he used to read the *Athenaeum*.

Whilst living at Hastings he was in the habit of attending Croft Chapel. In this way he came much under the influence of its minister, the Rev. William Davis, who was a man of excellent parts. To him Todhunter owed a debt of gratitude which he felt he could never pay. It was he who had taught him to take a real living interest in the sermons to which he listened; it was he who had instructed him in the way which leads to life everlasting; it was he, in short, who had taken the keenest possible interest in the whole moral development of the boy. Henceforth Todhunter always used to note down the leading particulars in any sermon he heard, dividing them into headings, at first very briefly, afterwards more fully.

About the year 1835, his master, Mr. Austin, removed to Peckham, and Todhunter appears to have gone with him and to have emerged into the dignity of usher. At this time he attended the schoolmaster's evening classes at University College, London. He found this a heavy call on his spare hours, but the annoyance was amply compensated for by the benefits which he derived from the acquaintance which he then formed with De Morgan, whom he admired intensely and to whom he became greatly attached. His entry at Cambridge was almost entirely due to the advice of De Morgan.

In 1839 he matriculated at London University, after taking the first place in Mathematics and winning the Exhibition. Two years afterwards he left Peckham, as Mr. Austin was on the point of emigrating to Australia, and for a few months he did little beyond some private tuition.

Late in the year 1841 he was appointed to the

first mathematical mastership of a large school at Wimbledon, where he gave great satisfaction to those in authority. During this period of his life he took the B.A. degree of London University and obtained a Scholarship of £50 for three years. This, together with his Exhibition and the help derived from St. John's, of which College he was a Founder, enabled him to keep his terms at Cambridge. He also gained the gold medal for the M.A. Degree, as well as prizes for Hebrew and Greek Testament.

He had no money to waste on conviviality. But, poor as he was, he managed by self-denial whilst at Cambridge to lend his mother some pecuniary help. There were stories concerning his want of generosity; but the accusation was beyond question false. With him it was want of means, not of generosity. There are some people who appear to be utterly incapable of comprehending the fact, truism though it be, that if a man has not money he cannot give: they seem to think money can always be raised in some way or other. Perhaps it was chiefly due to this reason, perhaps in part to a consciousness that his mind was more elevated than the generality of those around him, that caused him to withdraw himself in great measure from the companionship of his contemporaries. His friends were few, but they were real friends; and he himself possessed the true qualifications for friendship—a warm, loving heart and a trustful disposition.

Dissenters were not in those days admitted as members of the University, but Todhunter, upon his entry at St. John's, conformed to the Church of England, and became very fond of its Services. In religious opinions he had no violent prejudices, unless it were against bigotry. Together with many good Churchmen he threw the weight of his influence into the scale for abolishing all tests.

His friends never doubted but that he would

appear as Senior Wrangler, and he did not disappoint their expectations. Afterwards as a private tutor he took great interest in those under him, and was peculiarly keen in espying any signs of future greatness. He was moderator and examiner in the Mathematical Tripos, and had a great share in the honour of instituting the Moral Science Tripos. At all times he was a very wide reader, and for this reason was grieved to see the Mathematical Tripos becoming so elaborate and so minutely technical. As a linguist he stood prominent among his contemporaries, being master of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, as well as of most of the tongues of Europe. Indeed he was the only man considered capable of undertaking the task of editing Dr. Whewell's correspondence.

He was never thought to be a marrying man, and does not himself seem to have realized the words of him who says that

Somewhere in the world I know

A heart that beats with mine.

But in 1864 he married Louisa Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Admiral George Davies, R.N., chief of the Cambs. and Hunts. rural police—a marriage which contributed unspeakably to the happiness of his life.

He had been too much engrossed in his studies, his heart had been too much in his books for him to become a polished man in the usages of society, and generally in company he preferred the gold of silence to the silver of speech. Yet he was most observant, and was great at describing things he saw.

His home life was most simple, and he entered with genuine delight and sympathy into the amusements of his children. He had little love for Art; his enthusiasm was exhausted on Nature: of animals he was very fond, particularly birds and cats. Scandal and gossip were his peculiar abhorrence.

The first signs of the paralysis with which he was seized last August were seen in an affection of the eyes nearly four years ago. Thenceforth he became practically helpless, and about the beginning of the present year the fatal attack began, and the end was no longer doubtful. He died on March 1st, 1884, at his residence in Brookside. His end was peaceful and happy: he passed away at peace with all men and with his Maker.

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THOMAS POWNALL BOULTBEE.

The Christian Church and the Diocese of London have suffered a great loss in the death of one who by a useful christian life honoured the University and College of which he was a Member.

The Rev. Thomas Pownall Boulton, LL.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and Principal of the London School of Divinity (St. John's Hall, Highbury) was peacefully though suddenly called to his rest on the 30th of January last, aged 65.

He was born on the 7th of August, 1818, son of the Rev. T. Boulton (who died Good Friday 1883). After a good elementary education by his father, he was sent to Uppingham in 1833, where he steadily rose and finally took an Exhibition, with which he entered at St. John's College. We have at school a display of the strong character that marked him through life. When the whole school rose in rebellion against the Master, Boulton was the one boy who faced unpopularity and refused to take part in the insurrection. His three years at our College were well spent, and in 1841 he took his degree as fifth Wrangler, Professor Stokes being Senior, Rev. T. G. Ragland, the Missionary, 4th, and Canon Swainson 6th. Boulton, however, improved his position in the examination for Smith's Prizes, in which he was only beaten by 1st and 2nd Wranglers.

In March following he was elected a Fellow, but did not reside long. In 1844 he was ordained by Dr. Allen Bishop of Ely, and was married in 1846. A few years were spent in various curacies and tutorships until he settled down at Cheltenham as curate to the late Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle.

He soon found congenial work among the boys of the Cheltenham College, of which he became in 1852 Theological Tutor and Chaplain. This post he held for 11 years, at the end of which time the Rev. A. Peache founded St. John's Hall to provide a substitute for University education for Candidates for Holy Orders. Of course there was anxiety as to the choice of Principal, Mr. Boulton being ultimately offered the post. He began his new work in 1864 with one Student in a private house; and he has since had the pleasure of seeing the institution flourishing, having 60 Resident Students in fine College buildings in Highbury, and has sent out into the English Church Ministry 300 men, firmly grounded in what he firmly believed to be the truth—the Holy Scriptures and the Thirty-nine Articles.

All who knew Dr. Boulton characterize him as a man of singular wisdom, and a calm and well-balanced mind. The Bishop of Liverpool has borne witness to the worth of his counsel. In 1883 the Bishop of London did all that lay in his power to mark his appreciation of the man's character and service by promoting him to the Prebendal stall of Ealdland, vacated by Canon Cadman.

Dr. Boulton's writings are fewer than those could have wished who know his "Introduction to the Theology of the Church of England in an Exposition of the XXXIX Articles," a book which the Bishop of Liverpool has characterized as the best that has been published on the subject; and a leading Theological Coach in our University has expressed the same opinion. He has also left "The Young Traveller to an Eternal Home," "Chronicles of Ancient Faith," "Rubrical and

Canonical Reform," "History of the Church of England Pre-reformation Period," and above all he has left the imprint of a firm faith and a good life.

His constitution was never strong, and latterly he has suffered considerably from attacks of gout. He had spent the Christmas vacation at Bournemouth, and seemed better for the change, and was looking forward soon to return to his duties at Highbury, when an unexpected fit of spasms brought on syncope and caused his death. He is buried at Chesham, Bucks., of which his son is Vicar.

Dr. Boulton last visited us at Cambridge on the occasion of the Luther Commemoration, when he preached in Trinity Church.

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#### WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU-DOUGLASS SCOTT.

Since our last issue a famous Johnian, as most well know, is dead. Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, K.G., &c., was born 1806, and succeeded to the title when 13 years old. After leaving Eton he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, on the ground of its being the then Tory College. Such a description would hardly suit the college now, seeing that in it all grades of political opinion are represented from Nihilism up to that of an old High Tory.

He graduated M.A. in 1827, and entered Parliament as Earl of Doncaster in 1828.

He was a most excellent landlord, giving great attention to the management of his estates, which are perhaps the largest in Great Britain. He took very great interest in all matters connected with agriculture, and, while refusing to pamper his tenants, doing all that in him lay to add to their real good; he strove especially to better the condition of his

farm labourers. He is remarkable as having engaged in one of the greatest undertakings of any private person. Seeing the need of harbourage on that part of the coast he built Granton pier and breakwater at his own expense, the whole costing about half-a-million.

Although no very brilliant speaker, he was a most useful member of the Conservative party. He was offered by Sir Robert Peel the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he accepted in 1842, and afterwards became president of the Council in 1846. Thus he was a member of the Cabinet which proposed and carried the repeal of the Corn Laws. He held no office again after the dissolution of that Parliament, but was ever the staunch adherent and councillor of Conservative leaders, who attached no small weight to his opinion.

In 1859, on the creation of a Chancellorship of Edinburgh University, as candidate for that office he opposed Lord Brougham, by whom he was with some difficulty defeated; he, however, in no way abated his interest in that body, but greatly assisted in the erection of the University buildings. In 1878 he became Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and at various times held divers other important offices.

He died on the 15th of April, 1884, and was succeeded as chief of his name by his son, the Earl of Dalkeith.

## PRIZE COMPETITION.

The prize for the best poem on "A Cambridgeshire Landscape" has been awarded to the following poem, written by H. E. Hill:—

### I.

THOU need'st no mighty grandeur, peaceful land  
for thou art fair, of scholarly renown,  
And nature, loving thee, with gentle hand  
hath clothed thee with a beauty all thine own.

### II.

What view more glorious when the day is done?  
these tracts of fen land stretching far and nigh  
Wild marshes glowing in the setting sun  
and ruined mills against the ruddy sky.

### III.

Across the waste the sunlight here and there  
glints on some village spire among the trees  
The flags and osiers drooped by noonday air  
uplift their heads to catch the evening breeze.

### IV.

The twilight deepens far across the fens  
the hoarse tongued heron hurries to its nest  
The ruff, its battles fought, flies home again  
the Sun, behind the willows, sinks to rest.

### V.

I too must go, but in the year to come  
this vision I shall cherish none the less,  
For t'will recall the long past college home  
and brave old friends whose memory I bless.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### WHY SHOULD ST. JOHN'S WAIT?

*To the Editors of the Eagle.*

DEAR SIRS,

I write to ask you if you will be merciful enough to open a Subscription List for the proper paving of a way across the Second and Third Courts? Why should St. John's wait? With hundreds of brave men all round willing to contribute their little moneys for the sake of giving rest to their poor tortured feet, surely something can be done, and that soon. Sirs, why is it that St. John's contributes so few famous athletes to the University Records? Look at the massive boulders in the Second and Third Courts, and you have your answer. Why is it, Sirs, that in the happy May time so many of the fair ladies who enter our front gate and pass through these courts fail to return? The reason is that they have to take a cab at the other gate and drive home in pain because of the bitter trials of the Second and Third Courts. I hear that in a few months a well-known and justly revered Doctor of Divinity is coming to live in the Second Court. Sirs, what shall we feel when we see him tottering across these massive rocks, perchance wearing specially built boots and worn to a shadow, knowing, as we shall, that a well-timed effort might have kept him amongst us for years? Surely then, with your help, we can make this effort, and, to start, I myself will willingly contribute one slab of pavement. Perhaps if everyone who cares to reduce his enormous boot and doctor's bill will do the same we shall get the pavement most of the way across. Hoping that you will insert this in the College Magazine, not for my sake—for I am, alas! almost a confirmed cripple now—but for the sake of the young flowers of England that are yet to come.

Yours very truly,

B. A. D. CORNS.

## AN IDEA.

To the Editors of "The Eagle."

SIRS,

I would suggest that the Debating Society, which is, perhaps, the most unsectional Meeting in the College, could be made much more useful and interesting by the occasional discussion of questions more nearly affecting the College than our present average subject—discussions, for instance, of the nature of the memorable debate on the Athletic Club's Amalgamation Scheme.—Humbly hoping to be taken up.

Yours, Sirs,

AN IDEA.





## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Lent Term, 1884.*

W. Blain was elected President of the Union this Term ; and E. A. Goulding to serve on the Standing Committee.

The sum required for the proposed Memorial Portrait of Professor Palmer has now been subscribed, the number of contributions being about seventy. We understand that Mr. John Collier has the portrait in hand and hopes to finish it before the Long Vacation.

Mr. S. L. Hart, recently elected Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the Council to Lecture in Physics. His first course (on Electricity, etc.) will be given in the May Term.

Mr. J. E. Marr, Fellow of the College (First Class in Geology, Natural Sciences Tripos, 1879), has been appointed by the Council to Lecture in Geology for the next two years ; Mr. Marr's College Lectures will begin in the Michaelmas Term, 1884. The interest with which this science is pursued in the College is shown in the fact that of the five courses of lectures in Geological subjects announced by the Professor for the May Term no less than four are to be given by members of St. John's.

Professor Bonney, B.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow of the College, was elected President of the Geological Society of London on Feb. 15th, after having been for six years one of its Honorary Secretaries. In November last he was elected President of the Mineralogical Society. Prof. Bonney has since been appointed the Hulsean Lecturer.

H. B. Colchester has gained the Second Winchester Reading Prize, bracketed with W. A. J. Ford, King's College. The First Prize fell to another King's man. The special book for next year's competition is Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ.

Mr. Alfred Marshall, formerly Fellow and College Lecturer in Moral Sciences, and latterly Principal of University College, Bristol, is now Lecturer on Political Economy to Balliol College, Oxford. He has just been made a Fellow of Balliol. We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that Mr. Marshall is not giving Cambridge the benefit of his knowledge and his intense zeal for the important subject in which his reputation stands so high. Still, we may remember that Cambridge is just now very well manned in this science, and Oxford Political Economy has hitherto not been remarkable for any strictly scientific character.

The College now employs a messenger who delivers notes and parcels three times a day all over Cambridge. The charge is a half-penny for each note. Last Term the number of messages delivered did not meet the expenses, and the plan must so far be considered as only on trial. Most of the other Colleges are similarly served now; perhaps our nearness to the Union writing-room and its free delivery makes this less of a convenience to us than to other Colleges.

The Rev. Frank Dyson, M.A., Fellow of the College, and Assistant Master of Clifton College, has been appointed Head-Master of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith. Mr. Dyson thus becomes a near neighbour of Mr. Whitworth, Vicar of St. John's.

Mr. H. N. Read, M.A., who has been in residence for some years and has frequently lectured for the University Local Lectures Syndicate, has left for India, being now Professor of Chemistry at the Maharajah's College, Travancore.

W. L. Smith has obtained the Porson (University) Prize for Greek Verse Translation.

E. A. Goulding was elected Secretary of the Union this Term, and C. C. Frost to serve on the Standing Committee. We are also represented on the Committee by four *ex-officio* Members—Rev. O. Rigby, and J. R. Tanner, G. C. M. Smith, and W. Blain.

We are glad to hear that the *May Bee*, a May-week magazine, is to appear this Term. It is to be illustrated, and will contain original articles in verse and prose, as well as some original music. It will be issued daily, and with each number will be presented as a supplement the race card of the current day. We wish the new periodical all success, and commend it to our readers.

The following Members of the College are holding University appointments:—

#### ELECTORS TO PROFESSORSHIPS.

*Sir Thos. Adams' Professorship of Arabic*—Dr. Taylor.

*The Professorship of Music*—Mr. Pendlebury.

*The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy*—Prof. Adams; Dr. Besant.

*The Professorship of Anatomy*—Prof. Liveing.

*The Woodwardian Professorship of Geology*—Mr. E. Hill; Mr. W. H. Hudleston.

*The Jacksonian Professorship*—Mr. Main; Prof. Liveing.

*The Professorship of Mineralogy*—Prof. Liveing.

*The Professorship of Political Economy*—Mr. Roby; Mr. Marshall; Mr. Courtney; Mr. H. P. Foxwell.

*The Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy*—Mr. McAlister.

*The Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics*—Prof. Liveing; Prof. Clifton.

*The Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics*—Dr. Besant.

*The Downing Professorship of the Laws of England*—Mr. Roby; Prof. E. C. Clarke.

*The Downing Professorship of Medicine*—Mr. Main; Prof. Liveing; Dr. Farre.

*Ely Professorship of Divinity*—Dr. Gifford.

*The Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic*—Mr. J. B. Mayor.

*Classical Tripos* (Part I.)—Mr. Haskins.

*Classical Tripos* (Part II.)—Mr. Graves.

*Moral Sciences Tripos*—Mr. Caldecott.

*Natural Sciences Tripos*—Dr. Marshall.

*Theological Tripos*—Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Fred. Watson.

*M. B. Degree* (1st Exam.)—Mr. Garnett. (2nd Exam.) Dr. Marshall; Prof. McAlister.

*Previous Examination*—Mr. T. Gwatkin; Mr. Cox; Mr. Wace; Mr. Gunston.

*Specials. Theology*—Mr. Warren.

*Law and History*—Mr. Scott.

*Modern Languages*—Mr. Smith.

*University Scholarships and Powis Prize*—The Public Orator; Mr. Tottenham.

*Chancellor's English Medal*—Dr. Taylor; The Public Orator.

*Hare Prize*—Dr. Merivale.

*Porson Prize*—Dr. Taylor; The Public Orator.

*Sedgwick Prize*—Mr. Hill.

*Cobden Prize*—Mr. Courtney.

#### SYNDICATES.

*Botanic Garden*—Dr. Taylor.

*Fitzwilliam Museum*—Mr. Sandys.

*Local Examination Lectures*—Mr. Ward; Mr. Heitland; Mr. Haskins.

*Lodging Houses*—Mr. Wace; Mr. Torry.

*Museum and Lecture Rooms*—Mr. Hill.

*University Press*—Mr. Cox; Mr. W. F. Smith.

*Select Preachers*—Prof. Liveing; Mr. Torry.

*Oxford and Cambridge Examinations*—Mr. J. B. Mayor.

*State Medicine*—Mr. McAlister.

*Training of Teachers*—Mr. Heitland.

## CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

### MATHEMATICS, December.

#### THIRD YEAR.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Clarke, E. T.	Knight	Webb
Beckett	Chadwick	Fuller
Hensley	Hall	Chaudhuri
Kerly	Lewis	Easterby
Innes		Harnett
Pattinson		Blows
Moors		Locke
		Colchester
		Bennett
		Westlake
		Francis
		Davis
		Brady

#### SECOND YEAR.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Roseveare	Elsee	Large
Kirby	Richards }	Peck
Holmes	Widdowson	Browne, S. R.
Love	Harvey, H. B.	Evans, A. J.
Bushe-Fox	Slater	Morris
Stroud		Glover
Mossop		
Hughes		
Coyle		
Hill		

#### *Fourth Class.*

Stonham

#### *Ægrotat.*

Clifton  
Martin

### MORAL SCIENCE.

#### THIRD YEAR.

##### *First Class.*

##### *Second Class.*

Boys-Smith  
Frost

#### SECOND YEAR.

##### *First Class.*

##### *Second Class.*

*Third Class.*  
Scott, J. D.

### NATURAL SCIENCE, December.

Candidates who have passed the Natural Science Tripos, Part I.

#### THIRD YEAR.

##### *First Class.*

Acton  
Kerr  
Phillips  
Watts

##### *Second Class.*

Jones  
Wilson

## Other Candidates.

First Class.	THIRD YEAR. Second Class.	Third Class.
Gepp Olive Williams, A. H. Wills	Bain	Cousins Lloyd

Fourth Class.  
Craggs

## SECOND YEAR.

First Class.	Second Class.
Fuller Shore	Leon

## LAW, May and December.

## THIRD YEAR.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Mellor Stevens, S. W.	Ede } Riley } Morgan (absent in Dec.) Soares	Jolly M'Leod

## SECOND YEAR.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
—	Orgill Hoyle Nichols Gilling	Clarke, J. P. Pegge Stuart, R. A. } Garrett (only examined in December) Jackson, M.

## THEOLOGY, March, 1884.

## THIRD YEAR.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Mattinson Murray	Blaxter Egerton Mitchell, F. G. Warner, H. J.	Ham Marsh

## Allowed the Examination.

Prowde	Sampson	Wills, A. G.
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## SECOND YEAR.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Ayles	Branscombe Cook, E. H. Teape	Ellerbeck Jagger May, J. I. Tetley

## Allowed the Examination.

Davies, Daniel	Fisher	Lampson
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First Class.	FIRST YEAR. Second Class.	Third Class.
Ewing Williamson Wolfendale	Cole Hamilton	Anderson Sandys

## Hebrew Prizes.

## THIRD YEAR.

Mitchell  
Blaxter  
Murray  
Warner

## SECOND YEAR.

Ayles  
Branscombe

## Greek Testament.

## THIRD YEAR.

1 Mattinson }  
2 Murray }

## SECOND YEAR.

Ayles

## CLASSICAL EXAMINATIONS, March, 1884.

## THIRD YEAR.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Crook } Roby } Stanwell }	Stretton Lomax } Strong } Robin Mead Kynaston	Dewar Topple } Ward, R. V. } Harpley Fisher, E. Brown, A.

## SECOND YEAR.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Darlington Raynor Barlow	Cadle } Prowde } Sharman Mills Bendy Morley	Kelland Burnett } Sheppard } Harvey, J. H. Howell, T. F.

## ORDINATIONS.

<i>Deacons :</i>	Churchwood, Marcus Wellesley, B.A. Cooke, Robert Duins. Fisher, Francis Walker, B.A. Hutchinson, H. N., B.A. Morris, Charles Powell, B.A. Ransome, Henry Alfred, B.A. Shepherd, William Richard, B.A.
<i>Priests :</i>	Cloggin, Henry Thomas John, M.A. Cott, Arthur Mackenzie, B.A. Harvey, William John, B.A. Mackie, Charles Ellis, B.A. Olvenshaw, Joseph Russell, B.A. Perkes, Richard Moon, LL.M. Tracy, Frank, B.A.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB:

Lent Term.

After the good form he displayed in the Trial Eights Brown was considered almost a certainty for the University Boat. He was tried for some time at 'six,' but finally gave way to a Third Trinity man. He certainly ought to get his 'blue' next year. Symonds was also tried for a few days but with no better success.

Last Term a system of Honorary Membership was set on foot, in order to obtain a wider support from Members of the College. The subscription is 12s. 6d. per Term, and the scheme is moderately successful. The Freshmen this year, though somewhat few in number, are quite up to the average of former years in the matter of skill. Trial Eights have been taken out in addition to the Third and Fourth Boats, so that the men have been much better looked after than they were some years ago.

*Lent Races.*—After our bad luck last year we did not attempt to get a Fifth Boat on the river. The Third Boat made two bumps, and would have made at least one more but for its unfortunate position in the Division. It was a decidedly good boat; the Fourth, however, was very disappointing.

*First Day.*—The Third Boat started behind Selwyn and was unable to bump it. The Fourth Boat managed to keep away from Pembroke III till the latter was bumped.

*Second Day.*—The Third again rowed over, and the Fourth descended to Trinity Hall IV.

*Third Day.*—This time the Third Boat was behind Emmanuel, whom it ran into before reaching First Post Corner. The Fourth again descended.

*Fourth Day.*—The Third Boat had another easy task, King's being overtaken in the Gut. Trinity Hall V. proved too fast for the Fourth Boat.

Crews.

Third Boat.		Fourth Boat.	
	st. lb.		st. lb.
<i>bow</i> G. A. Mason.....	10 10	<i>bow</i> R. A. Stuart .....	9 8
2 G. T. Lloyd .....	10 10	2 A. G. R. Pearse .....	10 3
3 A. C. Roberts .....	11 1	3 H. Hanmer .....	10 10
4 R. Roberts .....	12 6	4 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox .....	10 6
5 H. A. Francis .....	12 8	5 J. D. Scott .....	11 7
6 W. C. Fletcher.....	11 12	6 W. R. Blackett .....	11 10
7 J. S. Clark .....	11 12	7 F. H. Francis .....	9 4
<i>str.</i> N. P. Symonds.....	10 10	<i>str.</i> J. A. Beaumont.....	9 7
<i>cox.</i> H. H. L. Hill .....	8 4	<i>cox.</i> W. E. Foster .....	9 0

May Term.

The Boat Club is at the present time flourishing, both as regards finances and in rowing matters. It is many years since we felt ourselves entirely free from debt, while at the present time a new light ship for the First Crew and a new coxwainless tub 'four' are ordered; the former being nearly ready for launching.

Looking back on the year that is now nearly completed, the only regrets to me are that so few 'Honorary Members' out of this enormous College are entered in our books; and that the Fourth Boat has lost places on the river, through falling to pieces in the racing.

But against this latter we have to notice that the material in hand for the First Boat is exceptional in the annual of the L. M. B. C., and something certainly ought to be done with it. The First Boat is made up definitely as follows:—

	st.	lb.
<i>bow</i> G. A. Mason .....	10	11
2 W. N. Roseveare .....	11	6
3 H. A. Francis .....	12	8
4 W. C. Fletcher.....	12	3
5 E. H. Craggs .....	12	7
6 J. C. Brown .....	12	10
7 H. T. Gilling .....	11	8
<i>str.</i> N. P. Symonds .....	10	10
<i>cox.</i> H. H. Nurse.....		

Total weight 94½ st. Average weight 11st. 11½lb.

Some of these weights we hope to see somewhat reduced by the time the races commence.

As to the men individually—

*Symonds* is a good stroke judging from his performance in the 'Fours,' though somewhat slow at the commencement of a race. His recovery is not so smart, however, as it was last October Term.

*Gilling* is strange to the bow side, but is improving rapidly, and will before long prove a useful 7.

*Brown* is a tower of strength at 6; he slides and gets his hands out well, but his swing is not with stroke. He hurries the first part forward, and goes too far back.

*Craggs* does not seem quite at home at 5 yet, but is doing some work. He should make an effort to sit up.

*Fletcher* is surprising everyone by the way he improves. He is strong, and with care should turn out well. His great fault is "lugging" at the finish.

*Francis* hardly gets enough 'beginning' for a man his weight, this is partly owing to a slight over-reach and letting the hands fall over the stretcher. He also hurries his slide forward. He is a strong man, however, with plenty of stamina, and must take pains to improve.

*Roseveare* fails to cover his oar and grip the water. He should also get more work out of his legs and keep his back straighter. We are glad to see him rowing so much better than he did last year.

*Mason* when he learns to use his slide with the men in front of him, will make a good bow, though rather short.

Altogether the men possess undoubted power, but have some marked faults. The main one is in the time at the beginning, and, in a worse degree, at the finish. They must learn to begin the stroke and finish it exactly together.

If these things are attended to the Boat may be expected to figure well both in the 'May' and, shall we say—at Henley.

*Clarke* deserves here a word of thanks. He has commenced the training of the crew well, and is taking great pains to eradicate faults.

The Second and Third Crews are quite up to the average, and with good coaching ought not to do worse than usual.

#### RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

The season just finished, though successful in a measure, is one in which the Johnian colours have been lowered oftener than in any previous year for the past five. We found it hard to replace Newman at half-back, which must partly account for the four reverses we have met with. Pembroke inflicted a defeat upon us, in our first game, by one try, Peterhouse following their example in the very next match. When we consider that these two were beaten by Jesus by two or three goals each, and that a very even match was played with the last-mentioned, by whom we were defeated by a somewhat fluky try, it may safely be asserted that the team must have been somewhat slack in the first two matches. The most enjoyable game of the season was that *v.* St. John's, Oxford, at Oxford. It was a drawn match, no advantage being gained by either side, after an exciting and stubborn game. It is but fair to state that our men were called back two or three times when well away and on the point of scoring for going into touch, an imaginary line, which nobody could see. We were treated in a very hospitable way, our opponents asking us to lunch before the match and to dinner afterwards, in a lecture-room lent by the College authorities. All there will remember the generous hospitality accorded us, and endeavour to reciprocate it when occasion serves.

The individual members of the team played hard and well (except in the first two matches), Chilcott and Izon being most conspicuous for their runs, while Rolleston, Hampson and Drysdale worked hard and played successfully forward. Chilcott gained his "Blue," and we are proud to remember that it was he alone who scored for Cambridge in the Inter-University match. Rolleston and Drysdale have both been chosen once or twice this Term to play for the 'Varsity. Generally, we may say that the team as a whole did not play so well together this year. In spite of the Captain's good example and precept in the art of passing, it was not acted up to, the ball being sometimes wildly passed, sometimes persistently hugged. There has not been so much "wrangling" this year, the Johnian team preferring rather to yield what it considered right to making a fuss, a spirit not so fully reciprocated by some of our opponents, and to which we must certainly attribute at least one of our defeats.

Our ground this Term has been in a very muddy state, but we have had the ditch filled up, and look for a great improvement next year. In addition to this we had intended putting in a surface drain, but were obliged to abandon the idea on account of its cost.

The Football Club must be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a definite understanding with the Cricket Club, and ended the sore feeling which existed between them, and which had arisen from a misunderstanding.

In conclusion we hope that next year the team will be able to resume the proud position held last year, as the best College team in the 'Varsity, and not have to record a single defeat.

*Friday, Feb. 8th.*—St. John's *v.* the Old Rugbeians. We played the Old Rugbeians on our own ground, and won a hard match by 2 goals and a try to a try. Stevens, Chilcott and Roseveare obtained our tries for us, and Barton for our opponents; the wet and muddy state of the ground probably prevented our getting behind oftener. Chilcott kicked the goals.

*Monday, Feb. 11th.*—St. John's *v.* Trinity. Trinity for the first time brought a Rugby team on the field to play against us. The ground was still in a very bad state, and we only managed to score a try to *nil*, the try being the result of a very brilliant run on the part of Ware. Glover, Rees, Rolleston, Drysdale and Ware played well for us, whilst Hatherell, Burton and Dewhurst did a lot of work for Trinity.

*Friday, Feb. 15th.*—St. John's *v.* B. E. Barton's Team. Mr. B. E. Barton brought a strong team against us, and eventually managed to pull the match off by a try (obtained by Dewhurst) to *nil*; we were playing without our Captain and Hogg.

Our Team consisted of the following: S. W. Stevens (*captain*), E. W. Chilcott, J. H. Drysdale, R. W. Hogg, J. H. Izon, A. F. Glover, A. T. Rogers, H. Rees, E. A. Goulding, H. Hampson, H. P. Cadle, H. D. Rolleston, W. N. Roseveare, J. R. Burnett, H. S. Ware, C. Toppin.

#### ST. JOHN'S ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Matches: won 3, drawn 4, lost 5.

The above list seems a meagre one, but nearly one half of the matches were indefinitely postponed, in most cases owing to the inability of the opposing side to raise a team. We hardly dare to suppose that this was owing to fear of our strength. Reviewing the season as a whole, we find that there was not a single Freshman worthy of filling the places of such men as Garne, Sherrington, Hardwicke and Haviland, so that the vacant places had to be filled with the best material at hand. The fault that chiefly struck us in last year's team was the want of combination, which we think was greatly owing to the fact that we had no efficient centres, our captain, who is chiefly distinguished for his play on the right, having at times to sacrifice himself to the exigencies of the occasion, and play in the centre. Thus it will be seen that we had as good a season as could reasonably be expected, and for the matches we did not lose we have to thank our backs, who were perhaps the best part of a somewhat weaker team than usual. C. A. Smith captained the team well throughout, having more than usual difficulties to contend with. The names of the team were as follows:—(forwards) C. A. Smith, F. Sandford, H. Ward, H. S. Gill, F. C. Marshall, G. A. Mossop, F. W. Botteril; (half-backs) A. H. Sharman, T. W. Peck; (backs) E. Fisher and W. A. Rose.

#### ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our Annual Sports were held on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 21st and 22nd, when, owing to the splendid weather which prevailed, the attendance on both days was unusually large, and some close contests were witnessed. The path was in good going condition, and several creditable performances were recorded. We cannot say that the handicapping was altogether successful, as the same man (Jackson) won all three handicaps, although he was hard pressed in the Half-mile by the scratch man (Hockin), who ran his up-hill race well and pluckily. The entries for the different events compared favourably with those of last year, and a goodly number mustered at the post for each race.

The first item on the programme was the 100 yards, the heats of which were won by Smith, Drysdale and Burnett.

The final was won by Smith in 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> secs. with Brereton second. The Quarter resulted in a close race between Reed and Smith, the former winning by a yard, Rolleston running a good third. Drysdale put the weight 28 ft., beating Rees (pen. 1ft.) by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. The Hurdle Race was easily won by Hampson from Smith. The three Handicaps, 120 Yards, 350 Yards, and Half-mile were won by Jackson, who had respectively 6 yds., 15 yds. and 28 yds. start. Ware won the Long Jump with 18 ft. 9 in., and Smith the High Jump with 5 ft. No one competed with Morrison in Throwing the Hammer, who was evidently not in his best form, as he only threw 92 ft. 2 in. Thirteen came to the front for the Mile Race. Jackson made the running for the first half-mile and was then passed by Reed, who held the lead to the finish although Hockin spurred strongly down the straight. Rolleston was first in the Freshmen's 200 Yds. Race. The Sports were brought to a conclusion by the Three Miles Race, for which there were six starters. Bradley led for a couple of laps, when Reed obtained the lead and won easily. There were 20 entries for the Stranger's Race (120 Yards), which was won by R. B. Loder, Trinity (3 yds.), W. R. Pollock (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds.) being second. The Gyp's Race formed one of the features of the afternoon. The winner ran well, but we are sorry the little boy who ran so pluckily did not receive a prize.

#### CRICKET CLUB.

The prospects of the Cricket Club for the season are at present very good; the Freshmen's Match, which was to have been played for two days only (April 24th and 25th), was left in such an interesting position on the second day that it was decided to continue it on the Saturday. The match brought out several very promising men among the Freshmen, and also showed that the older members had not forgotten their cunning. Among the former, particular mention must be made of Hanmer, Toppin and Grenfell; of these, Hanmer shewed himself to be an efficient performer both with bat and ball, as in the first innings he took three wickets and in the second of the Freshmen made 37 runs in good style. Grenfell shewed capital form with the bat in each innings, scoring 14 and 39, and his usefulness is increased by his wicket-keeping. In Toppin we have a fair fast bowler, and though he did not quite come up to the expectations that had been formed of him at practice, it must be remembered that the wicket was all in favour of the batsman (N.B.—One ball from him in the second innings was enough for the Captain). He also shewed that he was no mean performer with the bat, scoring 31 in his first innings. To us it appeared that in this latter department more 'coaching' would have made considerable improvement.

Among the old members of the Eleven, Smith was in quite

his old form, getting seven wickets in the 2nd innings, and making 71, not out, in his well-known free style. Sharman and Robin also kept up their reputation by scoring respectively 40 and 30; Fisher too made 51, including a tall hit out of the ground, and took 9 wickets in the first innings for 41 runs.

The scores were:

Freshmen . . . . 153 and 197,  
The Eleven . . . . 179 and 124 for 4 wickets,

thus leaving the Eleven 47 to get with six wickets to fall.

We ought therefore to have an Eleven a good deal above the average this year, though some of its members are unfortunately hampered by examinations looming in the near distance, and therefore will not be able to play often. We have plenty of fast bowling in Smith, Toppin, Hanmer and Fisher, and some slow in Stevens and Ward; in the batting line we can depend on Smith, Sharman, Robin, Fisher, Hanmer, Toppin and Grenfell generally to make runs.

ST. JOHN'S LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Matches Arranged, May Term, 1884.

Our prospects this year with regard to the matches are not very brilliant, as we have lost several of our best men. The three of last year's team who will be available this year are H. Ward, W. J. Locke and A. B. Clifton. A new system of choosing the team has been started this year, in order to give anyone who is good enough a chance instead of leaving it, as in former years, to the discretion of the Committee. The Committee selected six men as being the best players, and invited anyone to challenge them for their place in the team. Those who played last year are to be beaten twice by the same man before they retire, and the other three (E. J. Soares, H. E. Hill, F. Mellor) have only to be beaten once. A fairly large number of men have entered, and the scheme bids fair to be a great success.

	Opponents.	Ground.
April 28th	...Pembroke	.....St. John's.
" 30th	...Peterhouse	....."
May 2nd	...Caius	.....Caius.
" 6th	...Trinity Hall	.....St. John's.
" 9th	...Christ's	....."
" 12th	...Clare	....."
" 13th	...Mayflies	.....Mayflies.
" 16th	...Trinity	.....St. John's.
" 20th	...Emmanuel	....."
" 22nd	...Pembroke	.....Pembroke.
" 23rd	...Caius	.....St. John's.
June 2nd	...Christ's	.....Christ's.
" 5th	...Clare	.....Clare.

THE EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Eagles L. T. C. held their first meeting on Tuesday, February 26th, in H. E. Hill's rooms. The officers of the previous year having sent in their resignations the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year. *President*: F. L. Thompson; *Secretary*: H. E. Hill; *Treasurer*: R. W. Hogg. At a later meeting on March 6th, a long discussion took place as to whether it was desirable for the Club to hire the new asphalt court for the ensuing year. As this was a subject of much importance to the club it was decided to take the opinion of members by letter, and at a meeting on March 12th, the Secretary announced that the Club had decided by a three-fourths majority to take the Courts. For many reasons this should be a very wise and advantageous decision for the Club. Members will be able to keep in practice throughout the year, there will be frequent matches with rival clubs, and Club Ties every Term instead of once a year; and certain members who, if they could spare the time from their cricket, might take rank with the best players in the College, will now have a chance of doing service for their old Club for at least two Terms out of the three. The prospects of the "Eagles" for the present season are quite up to the average. Without having any players of particular mark—as for instance Wilkes last year—among the Members are H. Ward (who will probably win the Single Ties), Harrison, Sandford, Soares, Clifton and H. E. Hill, all of whom should be able to do good service for the Club this season. The following have been elected Members:—H. B. Stanwell, G. W. C. Ward, H. W. Smith, J. G. H. Halkett, T. H. Parker, W. Howarth, H. Hanmer, W. N. Roseveare, H. D. Rolleston, N. C. Barraclough, N. P. Symonds, C. W. Helder, Mr. W. F. Smith, J. S. Clarke, R. S. Barnett, Rev. A. F. Torry, G. C. M. Smith, J. R. Tanner, and C. Toppin.

LACROSSE.

A College Lacrosse Club was formed at the end of January, and the following officers were elected. *President*: Mr. W. F. Smith; *Captain*: G. K. McLeod; *Hon. Sec.*: P. A. Robin, and H. Wilson and J. H. Parker on Committee. Practice was at once commenced on the College Football Ground, and continued throughout the Term more or less regularly.

Owing to the late date at which the Club was formed very few matches could be arranged, but in those that were played we were very successful, a result which may be attributed to our not attempting to play too strong clubs.

Our first venture was against the Leys School on the 13th of February, which we won by 2 goals to *nil*. Our next attempt was against Newmarket on the 22nd of February at Newmarket. We had an easy victory by 9 goals to *nil*.



Our third and last match was a return with the Leys School on the 12th of March. The College attacks had their own way for the first 20 minutes, and scored 5 goals in rapid succession by good combined play, the ducking on the Leys defence being very loose. The School then played up hard, and scored a goal just before the call of half-time. On changing ends the Leysians had the best of the game, but were unable to make any alteration in the score owing to the vigilance of the College defence. The College attacks did little or nothing in the second half, and the match thus ended in favour of the College by five goals to one.

A match was also arranged with the Royal Naval College for the 22nd of March, but it had to be scratched as the University Club had a match on that date and claimed five of our team.

Thus we won all three matches with a total result of 16 goals to 1.

The following composed the team:—W. M. Anderson (goal), E. H. Craggs (point), W. J. Locke (cover-point), P. A. Robin (3rd man), E. H. Ede and M. Jackson (defence fields), J. H. Parker (centre), C. E. Hartley and A. F. Glover (attack fields), G. K. McLeod (3rd home), H. Wilson (2nd home), A. Y. Baxter (1st home). Besides these, R. N. Goodman, E. S. Curwen, J. Darlington, and H. H. Carlisle also played in matches.

Our goals were obtained by Wilson, McLeod, Parker and Goodman, who all played fairly well. On the defence, Locke, Robin and Ede were the most conspicuous. Baxter, Glover and Hartley showed good form on the attack sometimes, and the same can be said of Craggs, Curwen and Jackson. Anderson in goal was rarely called on to save his charge.

#### RACQUETS.

##### *Competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup.*

This valuable Cup presented by Mr. Newbery, in 1859, has been played for almost regularly each Term for the last twenty-five years. The conditions are, that it may be won for not more than three Terms in succession by the same person. The last holder was H. H. Wilkes, who succeeded in winning the trophy for three successive Terms, and last Term H. S. Cadle managed to gain it for the third time, so that he will not be entitled to enter for the competition again. There also entered last Term the following: H. E. Hill, H. S. Gill, A. B. Clifton. In the first round Hill and Gill were drawn together, and the former won three games to none, scoring 15, 15 to his opponent's 5, 6, 6. In the second round, Clifton, who had previously drawn a bye, beat Hill after a close match

by 15, 15, 4, 14—3, as against Hill's 10, 10, 15, 14—1. Clifton then challenged Cadle the holder, but was somewhat easily beaten, the scores being:

Cadle .....	15, 15, 15 = 45
Clifton .....	7, 10, 1 = 18

#### C. U. R. V.

Strange, but true it is, that when there is a chance of real 'work' in a military sense to be done numbers of Englishmen can be found who are eager to do it, but when no war is near at hand the same men take no interest in their country's defence.

The Volunteers as a whole have been much looked down upon, but now everywhere we see the Force vying with the Regulars to obtain the greater share of popular interest. Each recurring Easter shows plainly that the 250,000 'citizen soldiers' are rapidly advancing towards military perfection. This being so, it is a pity that more members of the College do not care to throw in their lot with us. The College has a Company of its own, which at present has only a mere existence. It was once over 100 strong.

One meets with objections to joining on every hand. 'No time,' 'no money,' 'no inclination' are answers one receives to the invitation to join. The first of these may possibly be true. There are men who religiously use their afternoons for work and as religiously shun exercise. Now, this being so, surely Volunteering is just the thing for those men. Four or five afternoons a Term at most, and a stray hour here and there, is sufficient to obtain efficiency. Besides, the discipline learnt enables one to command his work so much the better. Secondly, as to money, surely it is well spent. Those who have gone in for Volunteering (Easter Reviews and the like) heartily say they never enjoyed themselves more in their lives. But the expense is comparatively slight. The subscription is only 7s. 6d. per Term, and the only other compulsory expense is that of uniform, which ranges from £2.

We have perhaps the best Range in the Kingdom, at any rate it is one of the best. Our men have always done well at Wimbledon. Thus we have carried off the Queen's Prize twice, and once had the second place. Major Humphry has control of the shooting at Wimbledon, and is himself one of the English 'Eight.'

It is plainly time that something should be done to stop the downfall of such a useful Institution. That it is useful is acknowledged by the War Office, for our Officers take the best certificates at the Schools, and men, who have had the training of such a corps as ours, are sought after by other corps. Our strength is now somewhat below the minimum, and we cannot

go on much longer at the rate we are going now. The whole number is only about 250, and we ought to be 300 at least. Will not the members of the College do what is in their power to help us? We want recruits, and are not ashamed to say so. Our Company at present only numbers about 25. Ought this so to be? Are there none who will take up our motto: 'Ready, aye, ready'?

#### S. J. C. MUSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which was constructed out of the ruins of its predecessor, the old S. J. C. Musical Society, has now flourished for three years, and has been very successful so far. Since its foundation a Concert has been given in the Guildhall every May Term; in 1881 Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and Van Bree's "St. Cecilia's Day" were performed, and in the following year Dr. Bridge's "Boadicea" and Mendelssohn's 115th Psalm, "Non Nobis Domine," on which occasion Dr. Bridge kindly presided at the organ. Last year the chief features of the programme were Weber's "Kampf und Sieg," performed for the first time in England, and Gounod's 130th Psalm, "De Profundis."

We may congratulate ourselves on the almost unvarying success which has attended these efforts; this has doubtless been mainly due to the hearty and energetic co-operation of our conductor, Dr. Garrett, and we may also take this opportunity of thanking all others who have given any assistance. With regard to the annual Concert in the October Term, this, too, has been very successful. Formerly some room in the town had to be engaged; but for the last two years, owing to the kind permission of the Master and Seniors, we have been able to make use of the College Hall. Besides being more convenient this has materially lessened the expense, a consideration of the greatest importance when the funds have to be so carefully hoarded for the May Concert.

The Concert for this Term is fixed for Monday, June 9th, and will be held as usual in the Guildhall.

Dr. G. A. Macfarren's "May Day," Sir A. Sullivan's "Kenilworth," and selections from Grétry's "Cœur de Lion" will form part of the programme.

We may add that it is very desirable that members should attend the practices more regularly this Term, as regularity of attendance is the only thing that can ensure a successful Concert. The conductor has a strong objection to members only coming to the last two or three practices; it is hardly a suitable acknowledgment of his efforts, and is unfair to those who attend regularly.

#### THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society during the past Term has discussed questions, political and social, of vital importance, in a manner at once worthy of the subjects in hand and characterised with freshness and vigour. Arguments as ponderous as those put forth in more august assemblies have been freely advanced. Considering that such questions as Personal Representation in Parliament and other Radical reforms have been before the House, we are made conscious that the Society contains on its roll members who are studying the great national problems of the day. Socialism, of which we have lately heard so much, found earnest advocates. Novel-reading, and the disapproval of the actions of the Government, elicited the best debates of the term; one or two of the other questions were quickly disposed of.

There is some degree of surprise that the advantages of public speaking at the present day are not still more readily grasped by Johnians. It is a matter of common remark that the first year men have shown a lack of interest and energy.

The following formed the Committee:

*Ex-Presidents*—Rev. O. Rigby, B.A.; G. C. M. Smith, B.A., J. R. Tanner, B.A.; G. W. C. Ward, B.A.; E. P. Boys-Smith.

*President*—F. Mellor.

*Vice-President*—J. E. Jagger.

*Treasurer*—R. W. Phillips.

*Secretary*—L. E. Shore.

*Additional Members*—H. H. Carlisle and H. S. Lewis.

The following were the motions discussed:

*January 26th.*—"That the British Government ought to support the authority of the Khedive in the Soudan." Proposed by W. N. Harper. Opposed by R. W. Phillips. Carried.

*February 2nd.*—"That this House approves of the Radical Reforms." Proposed by T. Garrett. Opposed by J. Prowde. Lost.

*February 9th.*—"That this House is opposed to the Modern Claims of Women, Educational, Political and Social." Proposed by J. S. Mills. Opposed by G. F. Warner. Lost.

*February 16th.*—"That Party Government is injurious to the best interests of the State." Proposed by K. Suyematz. Opposed by H. S. Lewis. Carried.

*February 23rd.*—"That in view of the defectiveness and injustice of the present method of Parliamentary Election, the introduction of Personal Representation is urgently needed." Proposed by E. P. Boys-Smith. Opposed by L. E. Shore. Lost.

*March 1st.*—"That Her Majesty's Government is unworthy of the confidence of the country." Proposed by J. E. Jagger. Opposed by C. C. Frost. Carried.

*March 8th.*—"That this House considers Novel-reading more beneficial than injurious, morally and intellectually." Proposed by H. H. Carlisle. Opposed by A. G. S. Raynor. Carried.

## THE THESPIDS.

The Thespids gave a successful performance on Dec. 7th, in Lecture Room 4. The opening piece was Maddison Morton's "John Dobbs," with Mr. F. L. Thomson in the title rôle, being, we are sorry to hear, the last part in which the Club will have the services of this valuable member. Mr. C. D. Lord worked hard in a part which was not quite in his line; Mr. Gardner was a spirited *Squire Fallowfield*; while Mr. W. Howarth, as *Mrs. Chesterton*, gave us a foretaste of good things to come in the comedy. Messrs E. J. Soares, Macnamara, and W. H. Moresby completed the caste, and the farce was a fair "lever de Rideau." The farce was followed by "Weak Woman," a three act comedy from the prolific pen of the late H. J. Byron, and is of that class of comedy which he knew so well how to construct. Though inferior in plot to many of his plays, it shows that daring conception of comic character, and that marvellous aptitude of bright repartee, which will make the loss of poor Harry Byron a difficult one to replace. In our opinion the farcical love scene at the end of the third act, where *Ginger* proposes to *Mrs. Gunn* (under the false impression that she has come into money) and finds her fair form far too heavy for his manly knees, is among the most absurd that the author has ever conceived, and, as played by the Thespids, it convulsed the house.

Like "Our Boys," the success of this play depends mainly on its comic scenes, of which *Captain Ginger*—a military Micawber—is the central figure. As *Capt. Ginger* (originally played by Mr. Edward Terry), Mr. Morell Mackenzie was a great success, both his make-up and manner being distinctly amusing; and if he will remember that to be grotesque is not always to be funny, he should prove a valuable acquisition to the Club. Mr. H. S. Gill's *Tootal* (*Tootal* is *Ginger's* rival) was another successful performance, and he would have shewn himself off to still greater advantage had he been (both in manner and make-up) a stronger contrast to *Ginger*. Mr. F. L. Langham was *Mrs. Gunn*—the object of *Ginger's* and *Tootal's* adoration; though very highly coloured it was a clever piece of acting, and is quite the best thing we have seen him do, either here or elsewhere. His make-up struck us as very young for fifty-five—perhaps this was a concession to an undergraduate audience, which is generally fonder of young women. Mr. R. S. Barnett played *Dr. Fleming*, but he lacked the heartiness which the cheery old doctor should possess, and was too stiff even for an old man. *Edwards*, the servant, was played with considerable humour by Mr. H. E. Hill, who, while he was on the stage, kept his audience in fits of laughter. On another night, Mr. Halkett, on very short notice, played this part with success. The "weak women" of the piece were played by Messrs W. H. Moresby and W. Howarth, the latter

making *Lilian* so pretty and ladylike (a high compliment to a man taking a lady's rôle) that no one could have considered his woman weak. Mr. C. A. Smith—on whose shoulders rested the serious interest of the piece—played *Fred. Fanshawe* in a thoroughly competent manner, and, despite his mannerisms, fully deserves his reputation as the leading actor of the Club. Mr. Smith has an exceptionally fine stage presence, which on a larger stage would be an even greater advantage, but why will he try to spoil it by stooping? If he would only overcome this fault he has every requisite for a successful lover. Mr. J. D. Ouvry, as *Arthur Medwin*, failed to redeem his part from its natural insipidity, and on more than one occasion clearly demonstrated the existence of a prompter. The scenery was pretty, and, considering the difficulties, the waits were not of undue length, while great credit is due to Mr. J. D. Ouvry for his stage management of the comedy. We think the Thespids do well to steer clear of heavy pieces, and there is no doubt that their last programme was found very entertaining by their audiences.

In spite of the three performances the room was crammed on every night, and there was a keen competition for tickets. If they can keep up the standard of excellence to which they attained at their last performance they could easily fill a very much larger room, and we should be exceedingly glad if the Committee were to engage one.

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The Editorial management of *The Eagle* has been going through considerable modification, no less than four new Editors having succeeded others on the Committee. We cannot allow the present number to appear without a few words of recognition with respect to the services of those who are no longer taking an active part. Those who have gone before have made *The Eagle* what it is, and to them be all honour due. In the management of work of this description tact plays an important part, and to the pre-eminence of this quality in our late permanent Editor, no less than to his scrupulousness and energy while under great press of other work, is to be ascribed in no small measure the success of our Magazine during the last few years. We can

hardly be sufficiently grateful to him for the trouble and time he has spent in its service. New engagements and the more serious duties of life have compelled him reluctantly to resign his position. The duties that fall on the shoulders of the Secretary are by no means light, especially as until the present term the functions of Secretary and Treasurer have been combined in one; and we should be ungrateful to our late joint-officer were we not to return our thanks to him in this place. During the critical time just past, when *The Eagle* was hanging between dissolution and a new lease of life, he showed himself full worthy of the confidence reposed in him. The other retiring Members of the Committee, deserve the gratitude of all supporters of the Magazine.

In order to fill the vacancies thus caused, Mr. Mullinger, J. R. Tanner, J. E. Jagger, and H. E. Hill have been appointed, the former two by co-option of the old Committee, and the latter two by election of the subscribers. At the same time a slight rearrangement of the Editorial work has been made, by which the office of Chairman of Committee devolves on Mr. Mullinger, and that of Press Editor (now a distinct one) upon J. R. Tanner.

#### NOTICES.

*A Prize of One Guinea is offered for the best Poem of not more than six stanzas.*

*Subject—"The May Week."*

*To be sent in under a motto, with name in an enclosed envelope, to E. A. Goulding, on or before May 26th.*

*It is proposed by the Editors, instead of the ordinary Number of The Eagle, to issue a special Number for the May week. Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, on or before May 26th.*

#### THE LIBRARY.

We append a list of Donations and other additions to the College Library for the last Quarter. It is proposed in future to devote the last two pages of the *Eagle* to the Library, as it will probably be of interest to many of our Subscribers to learn what changes and improvements are there taking place.

#### Donations.

	DONORS.
The Theory of Inspiration. By the Rev. J. M. Wilson. A Tract. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee, 1883. ....	Professor Mayor.
Quarterly Statements. Palestine Exploration Fund. October 1883 and January 1884 .....	Professor Mayor.
Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLVII., 1882—1883..	The Astronomer Royal.
Complete works of Thomas Nashe, Vols. I., II., & III., (Huth Library), Edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart, 1883—1884.....	Mr. Donald MacAlister.
Politique d'Aristote traduite en Français. Par J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Paris, 1874 .....	Mr. W. E. Heitland.
Mathematical Papers, 1876—1883. By W. M. Hicks, M.A. ....	The Author.
The Hole in the Wall. By E. H. Palmer, late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic. ....	Mr. H. S. Foxwell.
Aristotelis Politica. Edited by Francis Susemihl. Lips. 1872. ....	Rev. W. Warren.
The Practitioner. July to December, 1883. ....	Mr. Donald MacAlister.
The Valley of Stracena and the Dobschau Ice-Cavern (Hungary), by Dr. Johann E. Pelech. Translated from the German of Dr. Samuel Klein by W. B. Lowe, B.A. ....	Rev. W. Warren.
The Ante-Nicene Christian Library. (Translations of the writings of the Fathers down to A.D. 325). Edited by Rev. Alexr. Roberts, D.D., and James Donaldson, LL.D. 24 Vols. 1867—72. ....	Mr. J. E. Sandys, Public Orator.
Gardiner and Mullinger: Introduction to the Study of English History.....	The Librarian.

*Additions.*

- Analecta Sacra.** Edited by J. B. C. Pitra. Tom. II., III., and IV.  
**Codex Theodosianus et Novellæ.** Edited by Gustavus Haenel. 4to. Bonn, 1842.  
**College Examination Papers, 1880—1883.**  
**Concordance to Comedies and Fragments of Aristophanes.** By H. Dunbar. 4to. Oxford, 1883.  
**Concordance to Homer's Odyssey and Hymns.** By H. Dunbar, 4to. Oxford, 1880.  
**Concordance to Milton's Poetical Works.** By C. D. Cleveland, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1867.  
**Concordance to Pope's Works.** By E. Abbott. 8vo. London, 1875.  
**Demosthenis Orationes. Ex. recens. G. Dindorfii.** 3 Vols. (Teubner Text). (New English) Dictionary. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Part I. fol. Oxford, 1884.  
**English Reprints.** Edited by Edward Arber. 11 Vols. (bound).  
**English Scholar's Library.** Edited by Edward Arber. 2 Vols. (bound).  
**Gardiner's History of England.** Vols. VII. and VIII.. 8vo. London 1884.  
**The Epinal Glossary.** Edited by Henry Sweet. fol. London, 1883.  
**Ninth Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission.** Part I. (Report and Appendix).  
**Institutionen (Cursus der).** By G. F. Puchta. 2 Vols., 8vo. Leipzig, 1875.  
**Journal of Philology, Vol. XII.**  
**Notes and Queries.** July to December, 1883.  
**Römische Rechtsgeschichte.** By A. F. Rudorff. 2 vols., 8vo. Leipzig, 1857.  
**The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Vol. VI., (1455—1460).** Edited by George Burnett. 4to. Edinburgh, 1883.  
**Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. V., (1592—1599).** Edited by David Masson, LL.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1882.  
**General Index to Journal of the Statistical Society, (1838—1872),** 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1853, 1863, and 1874.  
**Thomas Saga Erkibyskups.** Vol. II., (Life of Archbishop Thomas-a-Becket in Icelandic, with English Translations &c. Edited by Dr. E. Magnusson). Rolls series, 8vo. London, 1883.  
**Troja.** By Dr. Henry Schliemann. 8vo. London, 1884.  
**Wycliff's Polemical Works in Latin, Vols. I. and II.** Edited by Rudolph Buddensieg. Wyclif Society, 8vo. London, 1883.