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MILTON AT CAMBRIDGE.*

NONE of our few great modern dramatists† has remarked that “the world knows nothing of its greatest men.” At first sight, this statement looks suspicious. We are apt to mistake it for the utterance of some village Hampden who is conscious of his greatness but unable to convince the world of the fact, and is then inspired to administer consolation to himself and others who may be enduring the same disappointment. But perhaps it may be applied in a different way, and serve to point a moral for ourselves, who are not great, and therefore not disappointed. Cambridge, biographically speaking, knows nothing of her greatest men. Concerning great men who are present among us our knowledge is abundant. The respectful freshman sees how the Vice-Chancellor and the Head Porter of Trinity bestride the University world; he can never forget their greatness—it towers perpetually before him, awing his nature into obedience, and bowing his whole being into an attitude of worship. The second year man is less reverential, but even he is occasionally subdued by proctorial greatness, and so on, through the whole body academic, a tendency towards hero-worship may be seen in operation.

But the obligation to reverence our great men carries with it an obligation to know something about them. It may not be within our power to study the biography of the Vice-Chancellor for the

* The authority for most of the facts mentioned in this article is Masson, “Life of Milton,” Vol. I.

† Sir H. Taylor, “Philip Van Artevelde.”

time being (because it has not yet been published), but we all know him by sight; we may be unavoidably prevented from ascertaining under what star the master of any given college was born, but we know something of what he is celebrated for; we may not at the beginning of the academical year be on terms of intimacy with the proctors, but we soon repair this omission by interviewing them, even if we only meet them in the street.

Why is it then that we know so little of Cambridge men of the past generations? Why is it that no one would correct you if you suggested that Gray had gone to Oxford or that Byron had distinguished himself at St. Andrew's? Why is it that no one knows anything about Wordsworth, except that he kept near the kitchens and was given to writing his name on panes of glass? Why is it that we are absolutely ignorant of the career of Milton at the University, except that like all other great men he planted a mulberry tree somewhere in the neighbourhood of Christ's?*

The object of the present paper is to collect some facts concerning one of the great men of a past generation, who, though he was never Head Porter of Trinity, has yet made a noise in the world—John Milton of Christ's.

Milton's connexion with Cambridge does not begin till the middle of February, 1625, but it may be worth while to notice what his previous history had been. His earlier education had been at home under private tuition, but about the year 1620, when he was twelve years old, he was entered at St School, and passed under the care of Dr. Gill, the Head Master, a gentleman who had quite a reputation as an educator of youth. He was "esteemed by "most persons to be a learned man, a noted Latinist,

* Why is it that the guileless visitor to Cambridge goes away with the idea that a mulberry tree and an acacia are barely distinguishable, and that the Fellows' Gardens are otherwise called the Second Court?

"critic, and divine, and also to have such an excellent way of training up youth that none in his time went beyond him: whence 'twas that many noted persons in Church and State did esteem it the greatest of their happiness that they had been educated under him." He is also described as "a very ingeniose person, as may appear by his writings; notwithstanding, he had his moods and humours, as particularly his whipping-fits." Under the care of this pedagogue Milton remained at least four years, perfecting himself in Classics, for which St. Paul's School was famous, and which at that time was the only course of study encouraged there. Here, says one writer, "he was entered into the rudiments of learning and advanced therein with... admirable success, not more by the discipline of the school, and the good instructions of his masters... than by his own happy genius, prompt wit and apprehension, and insuperable industry; for he generally sat up half the night, as well in voluntary improvements of his own choice, as the exact perfecting of his school exercises; so that at the age of fifteen he was full ripe for academical training." This early ripeness seems to have impressed his parents, and thus, in 1625, at the age of sixteen, he was sent to the University.

In 1625 the University of Cambridge was very different for residential purposes to what it is now. University requirements were much the same, except that four years' residence was necessary to qualify for a degree instead of three, and three years more were necessary in order to qualify for the degree of M.A. But the whole routine of life seems strange to us, who keep separate kettles, and do not rise at 6.45 more days in the week than we can help. College Chapel was at five o'clock in the morning, and it was the custom to append to the morning service, at any rate on some days, a homily by one

of the Fellows. After Chapel there was a breakfast in Hall, followed by lectures continuously until twelve o'clock Hall. It was not until after this that students were free to dispose of their time; they were required to attend evening Chapel, and to appear at supper in Hall at seven o'clock; with these exceptions their time was their own.

But this expression "their time was their own" must be understood in a strictly limited sense. They were not free to go to Newmarket, or to do the Grantchester grind, or even to play marbles on the Senate House steps; for we are told that "no student below the standing of B.A. in his second year was suffered to go" into the town, "unaccompanied by his Tutor or by a Master of Arts. In their conversation with each other, except during the hours of relaxation in their chambers, the students were required to use Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew. When permitted to walk into the town, they were forbidden to go into taverns or into the sessions, or to be present at boxing-matches, skittle-playings, dancings, bear-fights, or cock-fights, or to frequent Sturbridge fair, or even to loiter in the market or about the streets. In their rooms they were not to read irreligious books, nor to keep dogs or 'fierce birds,' or to play at cards or dice, except for about twelve days at Christmas, and then openly and in moderation." The punishments for the breach of these rules were various, but, as a last resort, if other means of correction failed, three high officials, the Master and Tutor of the offender's College, and the Vice-Chancellor himself, were empowered in the case of the younger students "*virgâ corrigere*"; and this power was so systematically exercised, that regular floggings took place in Trinity College Hall on Thursday evenings at seven o'clock, at which the Master officiated in the presence of all the undergraduates, summoned for the purpose. It is probable,

however, that by the time of Milton the severity of the statutes had been relaxed, and there was less interference with individual liberty in every way than the letter of the law would lead us to suppose.

So far we have been noticing the differences between the Cambridge of the Seventeenth Century and our own; but there are also resemblances. Smoking was a universal practice, and blazers of a primitive kind were not unknown, for we read that the undergraduates wore "new-fashioned gowns of any colour whatsoever, blue or green, or red, or mixt, without any uniformity, but in hanging sleeves, and their other garments light and gay, some with boots and spurs, others with stockings of divers colours reversed one upon another, and round rusty caps." It was to a Cambridge of the blazer and the pipe, then, that John Milton came up as a freshman in the early spring of 1625.

There is some doubt about the details of his entry at Christ's. The date of his admission was Feb. 12, 1625, the middle of the Lent Term, but a letter of his, written from London in March, proves that he was not in Cambridge at that time, and it is probable that in February he only put his name upon the College books. The date of his Matriculation was April 9, 1625, when he was entered on the University Register with six other men from Christ's. This date is of some interest, as it is just twelve days after the death of King James I., and Milton on his arrival must have found Cambridge in the excitement of the beginning of a new reign. Apparently this was likely to make an even greater impression on the University than such an event would at the present day, as the ceremonial of mourning was carried out with the greatest minuteness by a body that prided itself on its loyalty, and the rejoicings over the accession of the new

king would be a long interruption in ordinary University life.*

Tradition identifies Milton's rooms in College as the first floor rooms on the first staircase in the first court on the left of the gate. They are not very large, and have the usual appearance of College rooms. The phrase "Milton's rooms" is, however, calculated to mislead. Imagination pictures a congenial solitude, which the poet could people with creatures of his fancy,—a place where bright thoughts dawned upon him, and reflection fitted him for his future work. Unfortunately this vision vanishes when we turn to the contemporary accounts of College life. It was rare even for a Fellow to have a set of rooms for himself, and at least two undergraduates always occupied a single room. The original statutes of Christ's seem to have contemplated an arrangement still more at variance with our modern ideas, for they run as follows:—"Our wish is that the Fellows sleep "two and two, but the scholars four and four, and that "no one have alone a single chamber for his proper "use, unless perchance it be some Doctor, to whom, "on account of the dignity of his degree, we grant the "possession of a separate chamber." At Christ's it was more difficult to get good rooms without interest than at other Colleges, because the Master had the disposal of them, and he made a point of granting

* A story is told in connexion with this great event which reminds us in its general outline of other stories of later date. It is said that the scholars in all the Colleges found great difficulty in remembering to introduce "Carolus Regem" in the prayers instead of the "Jacobum Regem," to which they were accustomed. The dons, however, made a great point of it, and one unlucky man, who had perhaps got into difficulties, for his forgetfulness, made such efforts to remember *Carolus* instead of *Jacobus*, that when he was put on to read the Psalms and came to the phrase "the God of Jacob," *Deus Jacobi*, he carefully altered it into *Deus Caroli*. Compare the later legend of a certain Scholar (of King's) who commenced the First Lesson "Here beginneth the 41st chapter of the "Gospel according to Isaiah."

the best to those of the Fellows who were his own relatives,* for the use of their pupils. As Milton's Tutor was not related to the Master, we may regard him as almost fortunate in being able to share a room with another pensioner of his year, Robert Pory.

Milton's first year at the University was not destined to include a very long residence. He came up in the middle of the Lent Term, perhaps intending to reside for the rest of the year, including the long vacation, for in those days vacations were kept with less strictness than they are at present; but the year 1625 was a year of the Plague, and by the end of July the University was deserted and the town in great distress, from the precautions which were taken to prevent infection being brought into it. On August 1st a grace of the Senate was passed to discontinue University sermons during the Plague, and soon after Sturbridge fair was forbidden by Royal proclamation. One of the Fellows of Christ's, writing early in September, hints that the few dons still in residence were likely to be speedily starved out: "All our market to-day could not supply our "commons for night. I am steward, and am fain "to appoint eggs, apple pies, and custards, for want "of other fare. They will suffer nothing to come

* A Fellow of Christ's, writing in 1627, says "Our Master here hath "the absolute disposal of chambers and studies; howsoever the statute "limits his power by discretion to dispose according to quality, desert, and "conveniency, yet, himself being the only judge, that limitation is to no "purpose. And—to tell tales forth of school—our present Master is so "addicted to his kindred that, where they may have a benefit, there is "no persuasion, whosoever hath the injury.... The plot is first to get the "chambers that are convenient out of the possession of others, and "then to appropriate them to his kinsmen-fellows, so to allure gentlemen "to choose *their* tuition, as stored with rooms to place them.... I have "not yet spoken to our Master, because it is a little hell to go about it; "but I shall take the fittest opportunity, though I know not how it will "prove."

"from Ely. . . . We cannot have leave scarce to take "the air." Apparently this unpleasant condition of things was not having a soothing effect upon the more irritable residents, for he says shortly after, "We have but one M.A. in our College, and this "week he was punished *10d.* for giving the porter's "boy a box on the ear because he would not let "him out at the gates." It is only reasonable to suppose that Milton went down with the other undergraduates in June or July, and thus closed comparatively early his first academical year.

The biographical details we possess concerning Milton as a freshman are very disappointing, and our information about his second year of residence is scarcely less so. In one respect, however, it is a notable year, for in addition to several Latin compositions both in poetry and prose, he wrote one of his English poems: "On the death of a fair Infant dying of a Cough"—better known by its opening lines:—

"Oh fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading timelessly,
Summer's chief honour if thou hadst outlasted
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossom dry:
For he, being amorous on that lovely dye
That did thy cheek envermeil, thought to kiss;
But killed, alas, and then bewailed his fatal bliss."

The heading, "*anno ætatis 17*," determines the date of this poem.

This year had also an importance of its own in Milton's personal history, for he appears to have had some disagreement with his Tutor, Chappell. On internal evidence supplied by some of his poems, it is supposed that he was sent down for part of the Easter Term on this account, and it is quite certain that when he came up again, after the Easter Term had begun, he was under a new Tutor, Tovey, instead of Chappell. It is perhaps another form of

this tradition recorded by Dr. Johnson when he states that "Milton was one of the last students of either "University that suffered the public indignity of cor- "poral correction." The statement in another form certainly appears in an early life of Milton, where Chappell himself is spoken of as undertaking the duty, and it is hinted that it was this mistaken kindness on Chappell's part that caused the misunderstanding between him and his pupil, but the character of the entry in the MS.* is such as to throw some suspicion upon it.

The historical records of Milton's third academical year (1626-7) are singularly barren. Only a single fact of interest survives; that in the October Term, he wrote a Latin poem on "The Fifth of November," which has been described as "one of the very "cleverest and most poetical of all Milton's youthful "productions."

Concerning the following year nothing of special interest is known, and the discriminating biographer will probably pass on to Milton's fifth year at Cambridge—the year 1628-9, when he reached his twentieth year. This is specially interesting, because it is the year of his degree. We have already had occasion to notice that twelve terms of residence were necessary before an undergraduate could proceed to

* The original passage runs, "His first tutor there was Mr. Chappell, "from whom receiving some unkindness, he was. . . . transferred to the "tuition of one Mr. Tovell (Tovey)." The words "whipt him" are inserted in the MS. between the lines over the words "some unkindness" as if to explain the precise nature of the unkindness. A commentator remarks. . . . "That it is an interlineation, and not part of the text, suggests that Aubrey " . . . picked it up from gossip; and it is exactly the kind of fact that "gossip delights to invent." It is to be hoped there are also independent reasons against it, as the one quoted seems to be just the kind of argument that anyone sentimentally interested in proving that Milton never was flogged, would be likely to press to an extreme. There is no reason in the nature of things why he should not have been guilty of a "youthful indiscretion," and received in an amiable spirit such punishment as the statutes apport

the degree of B.A.; and as Milton was a bye-term man, and had only kept one term in his first year, he could not graduate until the Lent Term of his fifth year. His name appears on the University books under date March 26, 1629, when he signed the usual subscriptions required by the Canons of those who desired to proceed to a degree. It is curious to notice the character of the formula thus accepted by one who was afterwards the great Puritan poet, and Latin Secretary to the Lord Protector Cromwell. It includes three points—the acceptance of the Royal Supremacy, of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Thirty-nine Articles. It is evident from this that the position on political and religious questions which Milton afterwards took up he did not commit himself to during his University career.

In accordance with the requirements of the University statutes, Milton remained three years longer in residence at Christ's as a Bachelor in order to qualify for his Master's degree, and it is the history of these three years that throws most light upon his way of life. The first year (1629–30) is memorable for two reasons—it was the year of the "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity"—one of the most beautiful of his shorter poems; it was also the year of a terrible visitation of the Plague. On the previous occasion, when the Plague had invaded the Eastern Counties, Cambridge itself had escaped; but this time it was destined to suffer severely. On April 24th, 1630, only a week after the infection had reached Cambridge, a Fellow of Christ's writes the following dismal letter:—"Our University is in a manner wholly dissolved, all meetings and exercises ceasing. In many Colleges almost none left. In ours of twenty-seven mess we have not five. Our gates strictly kept; none but Fellows to go forth, or any to be let in without the consent of the major part of our Society, of which we have but

"seven at home at this instant; only a sizar may go out with his tutor's ticket upon an errand.... Thus we live as close prisoners, and I hope without danger." The effect of this sudden interruption in the life of the University was great destitution in the town, and in the middle of the year a royal proclamation was issued, setting forth "the misery and decay" of Cambridge, and instructing the bishops of London, Winchester, and Lincoln to make a general collection in their dioceses on behalf of the poor of the town. During this visitation Milton himself was probably living in London, and here, towards the middle of the year 1630 he wrote his famous epitaph on Shakspeare, beginning:—

"What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in pilèd stones,
Or that his hallowed relics should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?"

The second of the three graduate years of Milton's University life brings us into contact with familiar Cambridge traditions. It is the year of the death of Hobson the carrier in the eighty-sixth year of his age. This Cambridge veteran had been carrier when Shakspeare was born, and he was still carrier when Milton was at Cambridge. By means of great business talent he had succeeded in acquiring a considerable amount of property, especially by letting out horses. "Being a man that saw where there might good profit arise, though the duller men overlooked it," and, "observing that the scholars of Cambridge rid hard," he kept "a large stable of horses, with boots, bridles, and whips, to furnish the gentlemen at once, without going from College to College to borrow," and in this way he made his money. But he still continued his duties as carrier, and travelled regularly from Cambridge to the Bull Inn, Bishops-gate, until forbidden by the authorities, on account

of the Plague, shortly before his death. Hobson and Milton were friends, and on his death he wrote the two celebrated epitaphs "On the University Carrier, "who sickened in the time of the vacancy, being "forbid to go to London by reason of the Plague."*

We are now approaching the end of the history of Milton's career at Cambridge. In 1632 he wrote his sonnet, "On having arrived at the age of twenty-three." This was the last piece of English poetry that he wrote while in residence. On July 3, 1632, in company with 206 other Bachelors, he took his Master's Degree, and soon after, having fulfilled the required term of residence, he went down.

An account of Milton's career at Cambridge ought not to omit some reference to his relation with Edward King, which he afterwards commemorated in his poem of "Lycidas." Edward King and his brother Roger, sons of Sir John King, Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Secretary to the Irish Government, were admitted at Christ's in the year 1626, when Milton had been in residence about a year and a half. There is reason to suppose that Milton and King became friends, and maintained their friendship after Milton had gone

* For the benefit of those who have not all the legends about old Hobson by heart it may be worth while to quote the following extract from a reliable authority:—"He bequeathed money to the Corporation, and the profits of certain pasture-land (now the site of Downing College) towards the maintenance and heightening of the conduit in Cambridge. He also left money to the poor of Cambridge, Chesterton, Waterbeach, Cottenham, and Buntingford, of which latter place he is believed to have been a native. He was buried in the Chancel of Benedict's Church, but no monument or inscription marks the spot... His saddle and bridle were preserved in the Town-hall at Cambridge during the present century. A public-house in the town was called 'Old Hobson,' and another 'Hobson's House,' but he is traditionally said to have resided at the south-west corner of Pease Hill, and the site of the two adjoining houses were his stables... The name of Hobson has been given to a street in Cambridge, 'in which have long resided Messrs. Swann and Son, carriers, who possess a curious portrait of Hobson, mounted on a stately black nag. This was preserved for many years at Hobson's London Inn, the Bull, in Bishopsgate Street.' The story of 'Hobson's Choice' is too well known to need repetition here.

down, In 1630 King was chosen by special royal mandate to a Fellowship, though Milton, who was of higher standing, must have had a superior claim, but this does not seem to have disturbed their friendly relations, though a tradition to the contrary long survived. In 1637, Edward King was drowned at sea, while sailing from Chester Bay to Dublin, as the vessel he was in struck on a rock, and foundered not far from land. To commemorate his death, his College friends published a volume of memorial verses,* in which "Lycidas" appeared as a contribution.

* A very interesting copy of the original edition of this book is contained in the College Library (A. 2, 39). It is a collection of twenty-three Latin and Greek pieces, entitled *Fusta Edovardo King naufrago ab Amicis marantibus amoris & pietatis χρίσις*, and thirteen English pieces called "Obsequies "to the memorie of Mr. Edward King," of which "Lycidas" is the last. The volume is "printed by H. Buck and R. Daniel, printers to the Universitie "of Cambridge, 1638." The other English pieces are very inferior to Milton's. The following curious entry, which bears on a question hinted at above, occurs in a very clear and well-formed hand upon a blank page opposite the title-page of the first collection:—

"The King's Mandat for this Mr. Edw: King dated
"June: 10: 1630: is for his admision, and consequently
"there could be no competition betwixt him and John
"Milton, where there was no election. The Mandat
"is directed to Dr. Bainbridge Master, without
"mention of the Fellows, or of any Election.

"This seems to destroy a famous story, so much
"talked of with little ground.

"If Milton had any resentment, yt must have
"been against the King, for sending his Mandat.

"The Colledge gave him no offence, nor did Mr:
"King, whose death he laments so pafionately and
"elegantly at the conclusion of these obsequies.

"John Milton Coll: Chr: commences A:B: an: 1628, 9."

Those who are interested in Milton will find this curious old book well worth consulting. The text of "Lycidas" there printed contains several variations from the text of later editions. The poem itself contains at least two allusions to Cambridge. One is well-known and obvious:—

"Next Chamus (reverend sire) went footing slow,
His mantle hairie, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with wo;
Ah! who hath rest (quoth he) my dearest pledge."

Thus one of the most tenderly pathetic of Milton's poems owed its conception to a friendship formed while he was at Christ's.

Concerning the general character of Milton's University course little can be said. He seems to have lived the ordinary life of a University man of his day, to have taken his degrees in the ordinary way, and then wandered out into the world again, without anyone having realised what a great place he was to fill in after times. That he was popular in his College we know from his own statement made in 1642. "It hath given me an occasion to acknowledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that more than ordinary respect which I found, above any of my equals, at the hands of these courteous and learned men, the Fellows of that College wherein I spent some years; who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them that I would stay; as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured

The other is not quite so apparent :

"For we were nurst upon the self-same hill,
Fed the same flock by fountain, shade, and rill;
Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd,
Under the glimmering eye-lids of the morn,
We drove a-field, and both together heard
What time the gray-fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night,
Oft till the ev'n-starre bright
Toward heav'ns descent had sloped his burnisht wheel.
Mean while the rurall ditties were not mute
Tempered to th' oaten flute:
Rough Satyres danc'd, and Fauns with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long;
And old Dametas lov'd to heare our song."

On this Masson remarks:—"The hill is of course Cambridge; the joint feeding of the flock is companionship in study; the rural ditties on the oaten flute are academic iambs and elegiacs; and old Dametas is either Chappell, whom Milton has long ago forgiven [the rustication affair] or some more kindly Fellow of Christ's."

"of their singular good affection towards me." This, however, is all that we know of the way in which he was regarded in his own College, and it scarcely implies that Cambridge recognised the power that was hereafter to create the grand conceptions of "Paradise Lost." In the earlier years of his course he seemed to have been more conspicuous for his personal beauty than for his mental power, and his friends called him "The Lady of Christ's" because his complexion "was exceeding fair."

It is much to be regretted that our biographical information concerning Milton's University career is so defective as to make it possible to include in a single paper all the leading facts. The writer of this article has only attempted to arrange in chronological order the history of Milton's seven years at Christ's, in the hope of giving some definiteness to the misty traditions that cling to the memory of one of our "greatest men." Cambridge legends, whether they belong to the mythical "Age of Milton" or the modern "Age of the Master of Trinity," have a tendency to become vague, or else to disappear altogether. They are told in various ways, according to the ingenuity of the teller, and very often they suffer in the telling. In order to check this process of deterioration and destruction, steps should be taken to commit this folk-lore to writing, while yet there is time. The necessity of some such prompt action has led to the present attempt to deal with the legend of Milton. It is to be hoped that the same necessity will induce some specialist from a neighbouring College to collect the corresponding myths which have clustered round the personality of the Master of Trinity.

NOTE:—But what shall be said concerning Milton's mulberry-tree? On the whole we are inclined to reject this legend on the following grounds:—

1. That the tree is not old enough.

2. That a precisely similar story is told of Milton in connexion with an old mulberry-tree in the town of Stowmarket, where he used to go to visit his tutor, Young, who was Vicar there. This was standing in 1844, but much decayed.

3. That all great men are supposed to plant mulberry trees, when young, under the influence of a sort of presentiment of future greatness.

4. That it is not now the custom in Christ's to allow a casual Bachelor to plant trees in the Fellows' gardens—this being a privilege reserved exclusively for Fellows. Milton was never a Fellow, but only a Bachelor, at the time when the tree is supposed to have been planted.



BRUSSELS.—7TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

THE political history of Belgium for some months past has been of unusual interest and import: yet it contains few incidents more dramatic than that which will always be identified at the head of these lines. Having by chance been a spectator of the events of that day, it has seemed to me that a brief account of what passed before my eyes might have some interest for readers of the *Eagle*.

I am neither desirous nor competent to go deeply into the political situation at the time; but a few words must be said. In Belgium the vital question of politics is that of the Church, which, according to M. de Laveleye, still has a great hold on the majority of the people, so that its power of refusing the sacraments is a formidable political weapon. This extraordinary and secret power which is inherent in the Church is the great difficulty of the so-called Liberals, who, to combat it, are driven to adopt a policy such as English Liberals (at any rate of the older sort) would view with repugnance, as contrary to Liberal principles. For instance, as the Church is most powerful with the lowest classes, the Liberal policy in Belgium is to oppose a great extension of the franchise; and this policy was approved by Gambetta. "Do not adopt universal suffrage in your country," he said to M. de Laveleye, "it will put you under the yoke of the clergy." In pursuance of the same policy of arriving at an eventual liberty

by a drastic course in the present, the Belgian Liberals in 1879 passed an Education Act which decreed the creation of a state secular school in every commune, without consideration of the efficiency of the existing schools, or of the wishes of parents. The law was of course resented widely; and when last June, through divisions in the Liberal camp, and through the sweeping results of the *scrutin de liste*, a Clerical Ministry succeeded to office, the law of 1879 was very speedily repealed.

At the date when I was in Brussels the new *loi scolaire* had passed the chambers, and only required the sanction of the king. Most Englishmen would probably consider it a just measure, as it provided that wherever there were three or four persons who claimed it, a state school should be constituted; but where it was contrary to the desires of the whole number of inhabitants, this need not be done. However, to the Belgian Liberals this law was the most hateful of all acts of retrogression; and on Sunday, August 31st, they held a Manifestation in Brussels and presented a petition at the king's palace that he should refuse the royal consent. To counteract the effect of this demonstration the Catholics organised a new Manifestation for the following Sunday to present a petition of an opposite character. It is the story of this Manifestation that I have now to tell.

Roughly speaking, one may say that Brussels is a circle surrounded by Boulevards: a very broad fine street built over the now hidden river Senne cuts this circle from south-west to north-east between the Station of the South and the Station of the North, and divides it into two unequal segments, of which that on the south-eastern side is the greater. This street is called first the Boulevard Hainaut and then the Boulevard Anspach. From the Boulevard Anspach a narrow and irregular street starts at right angles in a south-easterly direction, and under the various

names of the Marché aux Poulets, the Marché aux Herbes, Rue de la Madeleine, and Montagne de la Cour, straggles up the hill to the Place Royale and the Palace, which again are not far from the enclosing ring of Boulevards. On the 7th of September, as we knew beforehand, the Catholic Manifestants were to assemble by mid-day in the broad spaces about the Station of the South, and follow the route I have indicated to their goal at the Royal Palace. My companion (a brother Johnian and ex-editor of the *Eagle*) and myself were staying at the Hôtel de la Campine in the Marché aux Poulets, the narrow street into which the procession would turn from the broad Boulevard Anspach. As we breakfasted we heard the din of whistles in the Boulevard, a noise which became very familiar in the course of the day. We turned out as soon as we could and strolled down to the Place du Midi, the rendezvous. Evidently it would be a day of excitement. At one point after another we met men and women hawking red rosettes (the Clerical emblem); but the majority of the people who thronged the pavement wore blue, and blue streamers were flying from half the window of the high houses. Every now and then a fresh contingent from the country came along on its way from the Station du Nord to the Station du Midi. It would consist chiefly of peasants with a few unmistakeable gentlemen, a band of music preceding, and banners and mottoes proudly carried. Probably some rough personalities would be exchanged on these occasions, with great blowing of whistles on the part of the Liberals. At the Place du Midi we became more and more aware of the tremendous numbers of the Manifestants, who, as they poured in, took up a position, each town or village by itself, and were disposed to be a little rough and ready with any individuals who were wearing the Liberal colour. They had cause before night to regret the

example which they had set (if indeed the reports were not, as I suspect, greatly exaggerated) in the high spirits of the morning.

We strolled on to the Porte de Hal, the most southern point in the city's circumference, and there for an hour saw ever fresh multitudes pouring down to swell the great procession. One town passed before us after another, each with its banners and its mottoes, every man wearing the red rosette. As I said, there were gentlemen of high birth and men of wealth among the Manifestants; but most of them were peasants in the familiar peaked caps. And here, looking at the closely-shaven faces, one noticed the predominance of a particular type among them, a little hard perhaps in expression, but grave and almost noble in its suggestion of patient endurance. The banners were often exceedingly handsome and of great value. They belonged generally to the 'Cercles Catholiques,' the clubs, or guilds in the different towns. The mottoes on the whole struck me as extremely moderate and charitable in sentiment, though the Liberal press managed afterwards to pick out some as offensive and to give them as specimens of the rest. But the fact that the Catholics in Belgium were the persecuted party, which even the Liberals would hardly deny, however they might justify it by the principles of opportunism, gave them the right to make those appeals for freedom of conscience which in England have been heard more often in mouths of religious dissidents and political reformers. To me, as an Englishman, the cry of these simple people for freedom of conscience appealed strongly; and I was tempted to be very indignant with their oppressors. But no one should forget the exceptional difficulties with which Liberals in Belgium, as elsewhere on the Continent, are beset. So long as the Church exists exercising a vast mystical influence over the less educated, using this influence for all

sorts of political ends, and to perpetuate it being willing to keep the people in ignorance, so long, it is argued, it is absurd to act as though every citizen was a free agent. In the interests of the future and of the State itself, the state must step in between parent and child and prescribe its own method of education. Again, it must be remembered that the Church, when she is supreme, never grants the principle of freedom of belief to others. M. Veuillot said openly: "We refuse you liberty, because it is not in accordance with our principle; but from you we demand it, because it is your principle." So the question is a complicated one; and one must not hastily declaim against the policy of Continental Liberalism, though one may, after all, have doubts whether a slower progress would not be preferable to an abandonment of position. That, at any rate, is the line taken by supporters of Free Trade in this country.

All this is, however, a digression; and I return to the point that the Catholic mottoes seemed to me to reflect charity and patriotism as well as the sense of wrong. 'Dieu, liberté et la patrie' would be the text of many. An appeal was made for the rights of parents, which would be secured by the new *loi scolaire*; and the Law of 1879 was condemned for its injustice. 'Vive le ministère' of course was frequent. The placards in Flemish were as a rule quite intelligible, and not more objectionable. Emblems distinctly religious were generally avoided; but occasionally one saw a cross or a crucifix.

We returned to the Station du Midi about 2 p.m. and found that the procession was just starting. We got ahead of it in the Boulevard Hainaut, which was now all but impassable and the excitement evidently increasing. Already, here and there partisans of opposite colours had come to blows, and sticks and umbrellas were playing freely. An old lady, who

was herself in a great state of fright, and was much concerned for us as foreigners, begged us not to try to make our way further. We agreed with all she said, thanked her, and went on. As the procession advanced along the road just behind us, the shriek of the whistles from all sides became deafening, and every now and then the popular Liberal song of "Van den Peerenboom" was taken up and sung in a stentorian chorus. It must be explained that this song consists apparently of nothing but a repetition of the aforesaid word—the name of the Minister of Railways, in the Clerical Ministry. I suppose the name has a ludicrous sound to the Belgian ear; at any rate the song this autumn was the Lillibullero of the Belgian Liberals, and the final "boom, boom, boom," though described as "lugubrious" by Clerical critics, was distinctly stirring.

At one moment we feared we were doomed to be detained indefinitely in the Boulevard Hainaut, for having occasion to enter a shop, in a moment we saw every window barred and every door locked, a violent *bagarre* (which seems to be the French for a row) taking place just outside. However, after a short captivity we were let out by a side door and proceeded a little further. The procession was now well on its way, with, as it seemed, the whole population of Brussels whistling and hooting at its every step. It was now clear that it was likely to fare very badly at the hands of its opponents. An open space in front of the Bourse had been occupied by the Garde Civique to prevent the evil-intentioned from gathering there in formidable numbers and breaking the line. But there was no saying what might not happen at the next strategical point, where the *Marché aux Poulets*, by which the Manifestants were to proceed, ran out of the Boulevard Anspach. At this point, or a little lower down the *Marché aux Poulets*, near our hotel, I stayed for

most of the afternoon, and for the rest of the time watched events from the hotel itself. It soon became understood that the opposition to the Manifestation had been organised; the intention being to break the procession at one point after another, to prevent it from ever arriving at the palace, and to capture the banners. Even the noise which rang in our ears was accounted for when we heard that 20,000 whistles had been bought and distributed among the Liberal-minded.

Time after time, then, at the corner of the street, the mob rushed on the column of poor peasants and broke the line. Those who had got past hurried on after their leaders; those behind were brought to a standstill till the mounted police scattered the aggressors and once more cleared the way. Even early in the afternoon I saw several bleeding heads, and things gradually intensified till about 4.30. In the *Marché aux Poulets* every four or five minutes there was a rush and a fight, a stampede of peaceably-disposed persons for places of security, a tornado of umbrellas and sticks in the street, and, for conclusion, a triumphal carrying off of a trophy to the strains of *Van den Peerenboom*. Most of the contingents of Manifestants had brought their bands of music, which gave forth gay sounds enough in the morning; but now no bandsman could think of anything but his own safety, and in the general wreck it went badly with the instruments. Drums, at any rate, were invariable victims. Without exaggeration, it made one's heart bleed to see the *sauve-qui-peut* to which the Manifestation was reduced. There were old men, who could scarcely walk, now taken by both arms and made to run, and grave men in middle age running as for life with their hats smashed, their banners taken from them, and fear on their faces. And the well-dressed people who lined the streets and filled the windows had nothing for them but jeers and hisses.

The police force was most inadequate, as is self-evident; and the Burgomaster, M. Buls, himself a Liberal, was much blamed afterwards by the Clericals for declining an offer of the Ministry to make use of the military. He stated that having visited the chief points of the disturbance he was of opinion that only a very large force could do anything at all against the mob—and he feared more harm than good from having recourse to such a power. The Garde Civique were, undoubtedly, whistling like the mob when the officer's eye was not upon them, but the mounted men were under better discipline and acted admirably in an impossible task. Soon after 4.30, I believe the police force at the critical points was strengthened, and though half the procession never arrived at the goal, the last bodies of Manifestants were less molested.

I remarked to someone that I had not seen a priest out all day long; I received the answer that no priest would dare to show himself on such an occasion, but there were scores of them in the procession in civilian dress. I thought afterwards that I recognised more than one. My informant told me, what seems to have been true, that the Manifestants for the most part had been promised a couple of francs and a dinner for their day's work; and he added that the curés were bound to be present themselves to keep the faithful to their part in the contract. One of the most common taunts used throughout the day was to hold up two fingers and scream at the same time, "deux francs" or "un franc cinquante."

The total number of Manifestants was given as 70,000, and this number was probably not very much above the truth. What the effect was on their minds of their day in Brussels it would be interesting to know, but one would fear some loss of their faith in M.M. les Curés, who it must seem are not so wise or so powerful after all. Most of them, perhaps, will

still hold to their old attachments, but they will tell to their dying day of the 7th of September, 1884—the rising at three or four in the morning, the marshalling in the village, the ride to the station, the slow railway journey, the glorious gathering with bands and banners at the Place du Midi in the cause of religion, and then the weary progress to the Palace, the frequent attack, the panic, the sickening sight of blood, the waiting and the helter-skelter flying, and lastly the return at night of those who had been so hopeful, footsore, famished, and dejected.

Nothing very serious occurred after the departure of the Manifestants, but for several days following great excitement prevailed, and in the evening bands of youths promenaded the boulevards, carrying in procession the banners of the enemy, and chanting the everlasting "Van den Peerenboom." The king has since signed the *loi scolaire* at the risk of losing popularity and giving an impetus to a new-born Republican agitation, which it may be suspected will not be extinguished by the expulsion of a single newspaper editor. The last event of all is a modification of the Ministry after Liberal victories in the communal elections of October.

It may be said that the incidents of the "Jour des Sifflets," as it was termed, though interesting to an onlooker, are such as occur every-day somewhere, and are by no means remarkable. But things in themselves trivial have a peculiar significance if they are brought into connexion with something which is beyond them. And so the 'Day of Whistles' is significant if it is a single phase in the age-long struggle between Authority and Reason in matters of belief. In that struggle many other principles are involved, and sometimes the balance of good seems on the one side and sometimes on the other. Little by little, however, the two principles will disentangle themselves, and at last stand face to face. Will there be any doubt then which must give way?

G. C. M. S.



THE FOOL IN 'KING LEAR.'

THE crown of Lear has been parted. Goneril sits as 'lady' of the South; Regan rules the North; separated from her sisters by a narrow sea and a broad hate, Cordelia, to whom her father 'did a blessing against his will,'* drinks the cup of royal love new-pressed from the grapes of France. Lear is quite untrammelled; the burden of state affairs is off his neck. He has a hundred trusty knights for a body-guard. The old king's heart is light; he hunts, and laughs, and congratulates himself, no doubt, on the happy plan that has so wonderfully got for him the pleasures of royalty without its cares.

One would hardly expect so fair a sky to beget an ugly tempest. But far away is a pale cloud on a blue hill, and the wind is blowing towards us.

'Did my father strike my gentleman for chiding of his fool?' So Goneril, addressing her steward, in the Third Scene of the First Act, gives the first audible muttering of the storm about to break over the old king's head. The schemes of the two sisters to rob their father of the little power he possessed had not yet seen the open day. Goneril and Regan had hitherto woven their devices in their own thoughts, or conversed about them privately. What was now required was action. An opportunity for this soon shewed itself. Oswald, the steward of Goneril, with whom Lear was then staying, had chidden the old man's fool, and the king in displeasure had struck the steward. It was the fool who had thus been the occasion of the disgrace

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 100 (Clarendon Press Edition).

of her faithful servant; it was the fool, moreover, who had not only in his speeches shewed an appreciation of the error the king had made, but had even in his body 'much pined away' since Cordelia's departure to France. Goneril therefore gladly made as much as possible of the affront the king put upon her steward. The king was out hunting when Oswald told his grievance. Goneril declared that she would not talk to her father when he returned, and told him to tell the king she was sick.

Shortly afterwards Lear comes back. The hunt has sharpened the hunger of the old British king; he calls loudly for his dinner to appease his appetite, and his fool to aid his digestion. Anon the jester bursts upon the stage, holding his cap in his hand.

Fools have no meagre history. From the time of Alexander the Great to that of Peter the Great, both of whom had jesters, we see the fool strutting in the royal presence. Their close intimacy with sovereigns, their freedom in telling what they thought, and their almost total exemption from severe punishment, made them not the least important personages in a court. Wace tell us how the fool Goles saved the life of his master William of Normandy, the future 'Conqueror' of England. When Mexico was conquered, 'court-fools and deformed human creatures' were found at the court of Montezuma. "That monarch no doubt hit on one great cause of the favour of sovereigns for this sort of persons when he said that 'more instruction was to be gathered from them than from wiser men, for they dared to tell the truth.'" We cannot wonder that Goneril should have objected to her father's 'all-licensed fool.'*

It was quite natural for Shakespeare to bring in the court-fool with Lear. Lear was trying to lead an easy, frolicsome life, and the jingle of the fool's

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 190.

bells naturally accompanied this endeavour to drive away 'loath'd melancholy.' Even though the king had been entangled in the meshes of administration, a little joking, to unwrinkle his anxious brow, would not have been amiss.

Shakespeare went, besides, on historical precedent. It may be true indeed that within the rude palisades of the early British palace the mottled court-jester never struck a ringing peal of merriment from the 'painted fellows.' But Shakespeare did not intend to write a historical work in that fashion. In all his historical plays we find the present mixed up with the past. We meet 'Pinch,' a schoolmaster at Ephesus, Snug, Bottom, Snout, &c. at Athens, and Sir Toby Belch in Illyria. The introduction of fire-arms is frequently an anachronism; thus we have 'guns' at Athens in the time of Theseus in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'cannon' in 'Macbeth,' 'King John,' and 'Hamlet,' and 'pistols' in 'King Henry IV.' In 'King Lear' we have many such errors.* It seems to have been Shakespeare's habit to view the past through the present. As one who looks at the bark of a tree near him through the wrong end of a telescope and sees a delicately painted vision of a distant trunk, so did the great dramatist place far away in time scenes painted with the colours of the world breathing at his feet. In the times that Shakespeare knew about, kings and noblemen had their fools. Henry VIII. had Will Sommers, Edward IV. had Scogan, Edmund Ironside had Hitard; why should Lear not have his fool too?

The Fool, besides, was liked by the people. Even now-a-days a 'buzz' of good humour runs round the circus when the clown capers into the arena. The general public liked him no less in Shakespeare's time. The dramatist must please the people's fancy so far

* v. Douce, on Shakespeare's Anachronisms.

as is agreeable to good taste, and no one seems to have felt this more than Shakespeare.

But the Fool in 'Lear' does not serve merely to tickle the people's fancy. He materially aids them to understand the plot. The audience might have overlooked the importance of the king's decision at his council in the First Scene of the play, were it not that the coxcombed fool insists in telling Lear at every possible occasion, and in every possible way, his utter foolishness in this matter. It is true that a great deal of joking is made out of the occurrence, but the very mirth that is got out of it impresses the fact on the hearers, and prepares them for what is to follow. The jester further effects this preparation of the audience by—often unwittingly—foretelling events. We shall give two or three instances of these retrospective and quasi-prophetic utterances of the fool as we trace him through the play.

Lear often seems hardly to enjoy the jokes of his fool. The madcap always reminds him in a grotesque manner of what is becoming rather too serious to be funny in his eyes. Were it not that the speaker was a fool, and moreover a favourite fool, he would very likely have been banished for his impertinence, as Archie Armstrong was at a later date. Thus, in the Dinner Scene,* his first words to his master are

'Sirrah, you were best take my coxcomb,'
a little merriment not likely in itself to irritate the old man; but, when the fool explains the depth of his wit and it appears that the joke is really against the king himself for giving 'all his living' to his two daughters, Lear tells his knave to 'take heed' of the 'whip.' Nevertheless the fool goes on in the same path. He insinuates that the rent of Lear's land is the difference between two tens and a score, and, as the king had just admitted that nothing could be made

* Act I, Sc. iv.

out of nothing, the reflection was not sweet, and so he calls his jester 'a bitter fool.' And thus the 'innocent' wanders on, in every little sentence and ditty making a fresh sally against the king who went 'the fools among.' Nor does the presence of Goneril subdue him. He points his finger at Lear, and calls him 'a shealed peascod;' he warbles two verses about a hedge-sparrow 'that had its head bit off by its young,' and then adds

'So, out went the candle and we were left darkling.'

The fool sees the shade creeping over the picture. When the king, saddened by the conduct of his daughter, asks in a melancholy tone who can tell him what he is, the fool answers with a sentiment that reflects the gloom: 'Lear's shadow.' There is no laughing there. We are leaving the sunshine and the water lapping on the crag, and are entering the dark cave. The speeches that follow are high and tragic, and the tones of the crackbrained jester do not break upon the ear until these speeches are over, and what he cackles then* seems to have neither fun nor meaning.

In the next scene† Lear is waiting for the horses that are to bear him and his company to his younger daughter Regan. He and the fool do all the talking, and very silly talk it is. The pieces that have any sense dwell on the same old subject—the folly of the king. 'Come, Boy,' says Lear to his knave, when the horses are ready; so the fool has the honour of being the subject of the last two words of the First Act.

‡When Lear arrives at Gloucester's Castle, where Regan and her husband are guests, he finds the messenger he had sent to apprise his daughter of his coming in the stocks. The man was really Kent, a noble, who, though banished by Lear, had

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 309. † Act I., Sc. v. ‡ Act II., Sc. iv.

hired himself to the king under the assumed name of Caius, and was now his trusty servant. The jester is still his master's bosom friend. A dialogue goes on between Lear, the incognito nobleman, and the fool; the last character continues to maintain it with Caius when the king has gone within the mansion to see his daughter. The knave still twangs the same string. He says that

'Fathers that wear rags
Do make their children blind.'

What he recites to Kent is almost prophetic:—

'That sir which serves and seeks for gain
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain
And leave thee in the storm.'

In the next Act* we find Lear and the fool together on the lonely heath. The old, bare-headed man is bursting with the thought of the base ingratitude of his daughters. He calls on the all-shaking thunder' to spill the 'germens' 'that make ingrateful man,' and addresses the furious elements until he feels his 'wits begin to turn.' The fool makes little merriment, and the jokes he does hazard seem but practical hints that a place of shelter would be advisable—

'Good nuncle, in, and ask thy daughters' blessing; here's a night pities neither wise man nor fool.'

Then again.

'He that has a house to put 's head in has a good head-piece.'
When Kent meets the two shadowy figures on the moor, and asks who is there, the fool answers haughtily—'Marry, here's a wise man and a fool;' he seems to relish the ambiguity—which of the two—Lear, or his knave—is, after all, the fool? The rain appears to have washed away much of the sense the jester himself had; the verses that he madly shouts, as Kent guides his master to a hovel for shelter, are

* Act III., Sc. ii.

doggerel for even the fool's 'little tiny wit,' and 'Merlin's Prophecy' at the end of the scene, is most decidedly weak.

*The hovel is at last reached. But the storm by the very mightiness of its rage makes Lear feel his own sorrow less, and he cannot bear to enter the moody stillness of the hut. The remonstrances of Kent, however, at last prevail, and Lear requests his fool to go in first. But the knave rushes out immediately, crying 'Help!' for he has heard the groanings of 'a spirit' in some dark corner of a hovel. Then follows a strange scene. They find a poor maniac 'grumbling' in the straw. This was Edgar, who, to save his life, was feigning madness. He pretended so well that those who saw him never doubted that they were looking on a veritable 'Tom of Bedlam.' Lear was moved to pity. Seeing everything through the murky misfortune that curls before his eyes, he is sure that 'poor Tom's' 'two daughters' have made him insane. When Kent tells the king that the unfortunate has no daughters, the rage of Lear rises to a pitch that clearly points to madness. Edgar screeches a refrain. The fool next speaks. With what force his words fall!

'This cold night will turn us all to fools and madmen.' How strangely appropriate to Lear is the response of 'poor Tom':—

Take heed o' the foul fiend; obey thy parents.'

The shadow is getting broader and deeper. The dread event is drawing nearer and nearer. At last it comes. The white head bows down; the royal brain reels, the eyes quiver and flash, and then grow dull: 'Lear is mad!†' The fool had foretold truly; 'this cold night' has 'turned' them 'all to fools.' The aged king with shaking hands unbuttons and tears his clothes; he wants to dive naked into the night. A remonstrance from the fool and the

* Act III., Sc. iv. † *cp.* Act I., Sc. i., l. 137.

entrance of Gloucester divert Lear from his purpose, and, while the storm batters the walls of heaven, he again and again addresses the new-comer as a 'philosopher,' and asks him the cause of thunder.

*They then all enter the farm-house. What a strange group these three madmen make! We have the half-perceptions of the natural fool, the feigned madness of Edgar, and the real madness of Lear. The fool asks 'whether a madman be a gentleman or a yeoman.' Lear, who is thinking only of his daughters' cruelty, unwittingly, but all too truly, cries: 'A King, a King!' The fool's next speech—
'He's a mad yeoman that sees his son a gentleman before him'—applies both to Gloucester and his son Edmund, and to Lear and his usurping daughters. Shortly afterwards the fool again alludes to the conduct of Goneril and Regan when he says:

'He's mad that trusts the tameness of a wolf.'

Lear then fancies he is arraigning his daughters. He assigns to the five inmates of the chamber different judicial functions. The fool takes part in the trial and half believes it is real, though when he sees his master, while accusing Goneril, fix his eyes on a particular object in the room, he shouts:—

'Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint stool.'

Then all notion even of his daughters leaves Lear's mind, and he nods and moans in blank madness:

'...draw the curtains: so, so, so. We'll go to supper i' the morning. So, so, so;'
and the fool parodies:

'And I'll go to bed at noon.'

These are the 'innocent's' last words in the play. The real horror of the tragedy now begins, and so the fool is dropped.

The characters of Lear, of Edgar as Tom of Bedlam, and of the fool are curiously interlaced. The natural

* Act III., Sc. vi.

and the Bedlamite each reflects what Lear is to be, and each forms a strong contrast to what he is.

The poor, half-witted knave joking with his master at table is just a picture of Lear when he begins to get crazed. At first Lear either takes the jokes of the jester in fun, or in sport menaces the whip; but after a while, as his head begins to turn, he takes them in earnest, and feels their cuts so keenly that at the end of the First Act he cries:—

'O let me not be mad, not mad, sweet heaven!
Keep me in temper: I would not be mad.'

Here we see a gradual assimilation of the character of Lear to that of the natural. In the first chat* between Lear and the fool there is a marked difference between them; in the second,† the knave is so free with the king that had this freedom been without purpose on the part of the dramatist good taste would have been violated; in the third,‡ however, before Kent in the stocks, the characters are separated, perhaps to counter-balance the previous conversation,—in this scene the jester is engrossed with his folly, and Lear with his sorrow; in the fourth,§ the persistent brooding of the king over his great distress is doing its maddening work, and the knave's two-sided answer to Kent, when that nobleman meets them on the moor, hints that the likeness between Lear and his fool is becoming plainer. The king himself feels that he is drawing closer to his knave. The relation between them in the Dinner Scene is that of master and man. After this Lear always addresses his fool as 'boy,' and talks with him very freely; he even tries to play the fool himself towards the end of the First Act. On the moor the jester is the wiser of the two. A great deal of Lear's familiarity with his fool may, however, be explained by the affection of the king

* Act I., Sc. iv.

† Act II., Sc. iv.

‡ Act I., Sc. v.

§ Act III., Sc. ii.

for so faithful a follower, as well as by the simplicity of the early age to which Lear is supposed to belong. Since on the heath Lear shows more insanity than his companion, a new background is needed to make the figures stand out plainly. Here, therefore, the storm is inserted, and its thundering bass chords wonderfully represent the struggle present in Lear's mind. After a while another character is introduced. This is Tom of Bedlam. Lear's craziness has passed the bounds of mere foolery, and becomes madness; in Edgar, we are brought to another side-mirror in which Lear himself is reflected.

There was danger, however, in this grouping of like characters; the colours might run into each other and get mixed. Even when Lear is as sane as his irritated state of mind will allow, we find precautions taken to prevent this. Thus, whenever anything 'high and tragic' is spoken, the fool is silent and the king is the chief actor. The fool talks when Goneril or Kent is present, but never before Albany or Cornwall, except once,* and then he responds to a command of Goneril. When the jester and the king are alone together in the rain Shakespeare opens the bag of Æolus, and binds Lear and the storm together by the king's magnificent speeches to the elements, while the fool's talk sounds bathos. The Author has also in the scenes in the hovel carefully characterised the speeches of the natural and those of the maddened king. To lift Lear the more out of the sphere of the fool, Tom of Bedlam is brought forward, and the approaching fellowship between the king and this maniac is all but too painfully evident. Here, however, the risk of too much fusion occurred again. So Shakespeare is careful to distinguish the pretended madman from the real one. He does this in a peculiar way. To

* Act I., Sc. iv., l. 308.

have brought in the idea as early as the scene in the out-house would have defeated his purpose; Shakespeare's wish was to have characters that were like each other: it would also, to say the least of it, have spoiled the scene. The great dramatist, therefore, gives only the slightest hint of the Bedlamite's true state by introducing his father. It is afterwards that he enforces the contrast between Edgar's real and feigned condition by the Cliff Scene,* where his admirable tact in averting the suicidal intentions of his father, and preventing the arrest of the same by Oswald, show at once that 'poor Tom' was very far from being mad. That this may be compared with Lear's real insanity, the old king is introduced, 'crowned with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,' and wandering as willingly as Œdipus pursued by Até. All through the play it is never forgotten, however, that Lear is a king; the very essence of the tragedy is that a king should pass through such stages of folly and madness. By these devices the audience must have seen that Lear's insanity was neither a feigned unsoundness of mind, as in Edgar's case, nor mere idiocy as in the fool's, and so could appreciate its awfulness. Therefore there would burst upon them in all its real horror the climax, unrelieved by any mild or pretended form of lunacy, at the dismal close.

The fool by raising the mirth of the onlookers would make them 'have their laugh out.' They would thus be more impressible when the real tragedy came. The jesting would, however, not have this effect only; the mere sight of the parti-coloured madcap would 'disseat' the very notion of tragedy, and so the growing gloom would be felt approaching with a surprise and wonder that would greatly heighten its effort.

All the terribleness of the previous examples of madness shrinks down when we read the last scenes;

* Act IV., Sc. vi.

its very recollection enhances the woe that is there. The close is hopelessly horrible. The battle is lost. Cordelia is dead—'dead as earth,' for does not the old king 'know when one is dead?' There is a feeble dawning, it is true, in Lear's intellect, but he is fast sinking, and, as Kent says, everything is

'....cheerless, dark, and deadly.*

Then the 'brief candle'† flickers, and then goes out, and all is gone.

'The oldest hath borne most.'

'Life's but a walking shadow... 'tis a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.'

* Act V., Sc. iii.

† Macbeth, Act. V., Sc. v.

Obituary.

THE REV. H. H. HUGHES.

THE Rev. H. H. Hughes, formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, and for the last forty-eight years Rector of the College Living of Layham, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, passed away at the ripe age of 87 on Sept. 4th last. Few men, during the years of his residence at the University, were better known than Mr. Hughes; not that he was remarkable for any special brilliancy, but because of his shrewd good sense and great insight into the virtues and failings of his fellow men he joined an almost fatherly tenderness and care for his pupils, and so was, in their opinion—if not in that of the whole University—the very model of a College Tutor, one who looked upon himself—and carried it out in his daily life—as being to them *in loco parentis*.

He was one of a family consisting of four boys and one girl, brought up in Palace Yard, Westminster, where his father had a house, in which too, after his death, his widow resided during the rest of her life. He and his elder brother John were educated at a private school at Twickenham, having, I believe, additional assistance from a teacher of mathematics, and came up together to S. John's, in the October Term of 1813. They were young (eighteen and seventeen only, I believe), but quickly shewed their powers in the College examinations, running, as nearly as might be, neck and neck together; but as at that time it was a most unlikely thing that two Fellowships should be open for the same county, it was thought of course wise that both brothers should not remain at S. John's, and accordingly John migrated to Emmanuel. He

was taken ill a short time before the Tripos examination and was obliged to take an *ægrotat* degree; otherwise there was, I believe, every reason to suppose that the two would have been equally distinguished. As it was, Harry—as his brothers called him—graduated as Third Wrangler.

John died shortly after taking his degree, and before he could be elected to a Fellowship at Emmanuel. Our Mr. Hughes was elected in due course a Fellow of S. John's; he was soon made assistant Tutor, and afterwards joint Tutor with Mr. Gwatkin. I have found a characteristic letter of the latter among Mr. Hughes' papers, which is, I think, worth quoting. It reads thus:

My Dear Hughes,

As you are now of the same standing in the University that I was when I entered on my present office, and have, I am sure, shewn yourself a main pillar of the Firm, I think it but fair that the portion of spoil which has hitherto been divided between us in the ratio 2 : 1 should in the future be divided in the ratio 1 : 1; and I trust that you will consent to the adoption of this arrangement.

Yours very truly,

R. GWATKIN.

Mr. Hughes preserved very few letters, but he had a great love and respect for Mr. Gwatkin, and evidently thought this letter, like the rest of his conduct, justified it. On Mr. Gwatkin leaving College, Mr. Hughes became the managing Tutor of his side of the College, and continued to hold the office until in 1836 he accepted the living of Layham, and handed the reins to one who was as well known and honoured as a College Tutor, as he had been—Dr. Hymers. Many stories used to be rife of Mr. Hughes' shrewdness and managing powers as Tutor; he wasted no words, but went directly to the point in his dealings with his pupils, and they could not but all feel that his keen eyes saw well through them, and that, while

it was hopeless to think of imposing upon him, if they would but honestly confide their troubles and needs to him, a more loving, tender consideration for them could nowhere be found. I well remember myself, on going up to Cambridge, as a young lad, and finding my way with difficulty and trembling to his room, which had a remarkably dark entrance, what a charming difference I found between the gruff "Come in" and the almost fatherly pat on the shoulder, with the closest and most practical enquiries into one's wants, followed by all manner of personal trouble in meeting them. Nor was it just at first only that there was this kind care taken, it continued through the whole University course of all who shewed that they in the least valued it. And, like Dr. Hymers and Mr. Griffin, with, no doubt, many others of our Johnian Tutors, Mr. Hughes was always most ready to give help in the way of private teaching to those who were not for any reason reading with private Tutors. Then, too, with this tender kindness was joined a most amusing terseness and brevity in his dealings with men, especially when he suspected anything like deceit or humbug. A friend of mine went to him in great dudgeon, complaining that another man had got an exhibition to which he thought he had a better right. He was dismissed with the remark: "Well Mr. —, the difference between nothing and nothing is nothing. The truth is, neither of you have any claim." Another Undergraduate is said to have gone to him with dire complaints as to the inroads of rats and mice into his gyp-room. Mr. Hughes went on with his work, and when the story was done wrote a few words on a scrap of paper. "There, take that," he said, "to the Butteries." There were just the words:

"A Cat."—H. H. H.

But such stories, though passing current and valued at the time, lose their zest as new people come on

the scene; so I will only say that no one, I believe, ever discharged the important office of a College Tutor with more true conscientiousness, and at the same time, with greater shrewd common sense, and more tender fatherly care, than Mr. Hughes did during the thirteen or fourteen years of his holding it. Dr. Wood was, of course, Master during the whole of his residence, and was always spoken of by Mr. Hughes in his conversations with me with the highest respect and reverence, and I believe that Mr. Hughes was as much respected and cared for by him.

He came into residence at Layham in 1837, and for some time his brother George, who graduated at Corpus in 1822, lived with him and acted as his Curate. In 1844 Mr. Hughes married one of the sisters of Mr. Yate, also formerly Fellow of the College, and afterwards Rector of the College living of Holme, in Yorkshire. Mrs. Hughes, however, died a year after her marriage, and he returned to his old bachelor habits, which though a little altered afterwards by his sister coming to live with him, continued mainly until his death. But, although he never spoke of his married days—and many people would hardly know that he had been married—he shewed in every way what a tender remembrance he had of his wife; and how dear every one and everything belonging to her continued to be for the forty years which followed. There is not much to say about him after he left College, except that he took the greatest care of his parish, being especially attentive to the school, both as to money matters and personal attendance. His greatest pleasure or relaxation was, I think, in his magistrate's work. He was chairman, for many years, of the Hadleigh Bench, and took amazing delight in any business which, however trifling, exercised his natural powers of shrewdness and observation; and, as Hadleigh people have told me since his death, was ever

straight and fearless in upholding what he thought right, no matter who was concerned. But there is one part of his character which ought not to be passed over—his bountiful liberality. He left College with some few thousands, the result of his hard work there; and of course the living of Layham, was far more than his own simple habits of life required; but he had a horror of hoarding, and few people, I believe, had any idea how much he gave away. So, when he was left alone—after the deaths of his two brothers and sister—and had inherited some additional means from them he at once got rid of £15,000 in donations to Societies and Charities; his brother and sister having by their wills left the same sum, or very nearly the same, to purposes of a like kind.

It was at this time that he gave £1,000 to found the Hughes' Prize at S. John's—having before also been a most liberal contributor to the New Chapel Building Fund, and also giving one of its stained glass windows. But this was only a special exercise of liberality, prompted, as he told me, to get rid of all that came to him from his brothers' and sister's estate, and with the full purpose of leaving nothing behind him but his college savings to meet what legacies he proposed to give to his friends and connections. Before that time, as well as afterwards, I believe no application for help, if an honest and true one, was made to him in vain; and it was only for the last three or four years of his life, when his strength and powers of attention were rapidly failing, that his banking-book ceases to show how "ready he was to distribute." I very well remember how pained he was when an old college friend, whose manner of living had been of the most sparing kind, to the surprise of all left a fortune of £100,000 or thereabouts; and he never seemed to speak of him afterwards with pleasure. Certainly two characters

could not well have been more opposite in this respect.

His great friend, I think, till his death in 1855, was Professor Blunt, to whose house in Cambridge he made a yearly visit, and of whose two daughters, when young girls, he was very fond. Another great friend was Mr. Hindle, a former Fellow, and Vicar of Higham, in Kent. Dr. Hymers, too, kept up a constant correspondence with him, and at one time they met each year in London and explored everything that was to be seen in the way of novelty, but of course when he reached the age of eighty, locomotion ceased to be pleasant, and I think he rarely, if ever, spent a night away from home. On the whole, I think, the Johnian readers of the *Eagle* will not do amiss in life if they set Mr. Hughes' course before them as one to follow. For one thing, they may be sure that, though many with no greater powers may make a more prominent mark in the world, none will pass away with greater respect and honour from their friends and neighbours than he has done.

C. C.

THE VERY REV. HENRY LAW.

THE Very Rev. Henry Law, M.A., Dean of Gloucester Cathedral, died November 25, at Gloucester, in his 87th year. The state of his health had been a source of anxiety for some time past. Dean Law was the third son of the late Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D., Bishop successively of Chester and of Bath and Wells, by his marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of the late General Adeane, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, and was born about the year 1798. He was educated at Eton, where he was a schoolfellow of the late Marquis of Bristol, the late Dr. Pusey, and the late Lord Carnarvon. He afterwards entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his

Bachelor's degree, as fourth Wrangler, in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in due course, having been already elected to a Fellowship of his college, of which he subsequently became a tutor. Mr. Law was ordained deacon in 1821 and admitted to priest's orders by his father, as Bishop of Chester, in the same year. In 1824-25 he was public examiner at Cambridge, and he held the Rectory of Weston-super-Mare from 1840 till 1862, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Gloucester. From 1828 till his promotion to the Deanery he was a Canon of Wells, and he was also for many years Archdeacon of Wells, and held the prebendal stalls of Huish and Brent in Wells Cathedral. Dean Law was one of the last and most respected members of the "Evangelical" School, and his influence when rector of Weston-super-Mare was scarcely surpassed by that of any other leading clergymen in the West of England, excepting perhaps that of Mr. Francis (afterwards Dean) Close at Cheltenham, who was one of his most intimate friends. That influence, however, was not exercised altogether through the methods ordinarily used by parochial clergymen. At any rate in his latter days at Weston, Archdeacon Law (as he then was) was seldom seen in the pulpit. But he gathered round him at frequent intervals his brother clergymen of the town, of the neighbourhood, and of the diocese, and it was in the personal intercourse of these meetings that his influence was mainly felt. He was a great benefactor to the town of Weston, which developed during his incumbency into a watering place of repute. He was responsible for the separation from the original parish of three new districts, each with its church; and it is to his munificence that Weston owes its town-hall. Dean Law was the author, *inter alia*, of a "Commentary on the Psalms, and on the Song of Solomon," "Beacons of the Bible," and "Christ is All."



THE SONG OF SIMICHIDAS.

(THEOCRITUS, *Id.* VII).

FAIR voyage fall Ageanax
 To Mitylene, tho' beneath
 The setting Kids dim Notus tracks
 The billows with his stormy breath,
 And great Orion treads the sea:
 Fair fall the youth if but with grace
 He looks upon his Lycidas,
 For love of him consumeth me.

O then for him shall halcyons lay
 The waves and every wind asleep:
 Notus, and him whose breathings sway
 The lowest sea-weeds of the deep:—
 Sweet halcyons, whom of sea-birds all
 The grey-eyed Nereids hold most dear;
 So waves be light, and skies be clear,
 And harbour safe my friend befall!

And I that day a wreath of dill,
 Or rose, or violet white, will twine
 About my brows, and lightly fill
 My cup with Pteleatic wine:
 And couch'd beside the fire where swell
 The roasting chesnuts, elbow-deep
 My limbs shall sink into a heap
 Of parsley crisp, and asphodel.

Then will I pledge my absent friend
 With careless ease, and o'er the brim
 Of the full cup my lips shall bend,
 And drain it to the dregs to him.
 Two shepherds, from Sycope one,
 And one from the Acharnian deme
 Shall pipe, and Tityrus by them
 Shall lift his voice in unison.

Of herdsman Daphnis he shall tell,
 And how he loved the foreign maid,
 And wildly roam'd o'er wood and fell:
 And how fair Himera's oaken glade
 Bewail'd his sufferings amorous;
 While like the snow still wasted he
 On Hæmus tall or Rhodope,
 Athos, or furthest Caucasus.

And he shall sing how once a chest
 Received a goatherd yet alive
 At his most impious lord's behest,
 And how the chest became a hive,
 Since every flat-nosed bee that grips
 The sweets of meadow flowers would come
 And feed him in his cedarn home,
 Because the Muse had touch'd his lips.

Comatas, goatherd fortunate!
 Thus fed thro' all the honey'd spring;
 In thy sweet cabin keeping state
 While subject bees their tribute bring!
 O would that now thy voice divine
 Were with us: I thy goats would tend
 With thee my labour to befriend,
 Sweet-singing under oak or pine!

J. H. C.



THE GOOD FIGHT.

I HEARD one sing in noble strains
 How mighty Greek with Greek allied,
 About old Ilion's windy plains,
 For beauty's sake endured and died.

Of Hector's hope, Achilles' pride,
 Of Agamemnon, king of men,
 The story swelled, till quick I cried
 "Why was not I too living then?"

The singer changed his note, and now
 In more prophetic strain, I ween,
 He sang with lifted eyes and brow
 The armies of the Nazarene;

How many a knight from East and West,
 Counting sweet ease and life as dross,
 Bound the Lord's sign upon his breast
 And died the soldier of the Cross.

And then methought—"On Syrian sand
 To fall in such a cause were well;
 And better far than sword in hand
 Beneath the Trojan citadel."

Again the singer changed his song,
 And now in low-drawn mournful plaint
 He told of labours all too long
 For weakly human limbs that faint:

Of flaunting pride that stops the ear
 To all the woe without the gate;
 Of sin and blindness everywhere;
 Of greed and lust returned by hate.

And where the Devil most prevailed
 And seemed to laugh in hideous glee,
 He sang of knights who never quailed
 To wrest by faith the victory.

"O list ye, list ye to the throng!
 And mark the flag that floats above!
 Peace and Goodwill their battle-song!
 His banner over them is Love!"

The singer sang, and now his voice
 Rang like an angel's up the sky,
 It made my very soul rejoice
 To share his glorious ecstasy.

And then I knew these warriors bold
 Which set the singer's heart aflame,
 On earth despised, unloved, untold:
 (Only in heaven is writ their name).

Who for dear truth have suffered woe,
 And fought with hand and tongue the lie,
 Shielded the helpless from the blow,
 And healed the wounds that mortify.

And where they entered, blessings fell
 And joy returned and holier days,
 Till little children loved them well
 And dying lips were thrilled with praise.

"And, lo," I cried, "the fools are wise;
 The men we scorned are more than we;
 For these alone is stored the prize,
 For these the palm of chivalry!"

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A Prize of One Guinea will be offered for the best
 Article on the Subject,

"College *v.* Lodgings."

Note.—The Editors reserve themselves the right of
 withholding the Prize.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The Palace,
 Hereford,
 19th July, 1884.

DEAR SIR,

As a subscriber to the *Eagle* from its birth, I hope I may be excused for drawing your attention to three inaccuracies in the *Special Number* lately received by me; mistakes in the spelling of names are avoided with difficulty, I know, but they offend.

P. 146. The late Vicar was named Wale (not Waler) and in the second line from the end, for "instituted," we ought to read *presented*. Technically the patron *presents*, the Bishop *institutes*, the Archdeacon (or deputy) *inducts*. On page 126, Mr. Newbery's name should be spelt with one *r*.

Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
 Offendar maculis.

Faithfully yours,
 J. HEREFORD.

P.S.—Lord Chelmsford lived in the parish of which Mr. Wale was Vicar; and the late Dean of Chichester's son (Hook) was Curate. Said Lord Chelmsford to the Dean: "Ah, you see, we like to put the Hook in the pulpit, and draw the W(h)ale out."

THE L.M.B.C.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

SIR,

As an old member of the L.M.B.C. it was with deep regret that I observed the unfortunate exhibition of the first boat in the May Races. There must have been some reason for this. The crew individually was composed of better oars than this College has had the fortune to possess for a long time. Either the training or the coaching must have been faulty. The question arises, which? In my opinion, great mistakes were made in both. As regards the coaching, I believe that one of the best oars at present up at the 'Varsity offered his able assistance to the boat, but for reasons best known to the Captain this generous offer was curtly declined, and a man whose performances with the oar were unknown outside his own club was chosen to fill this most important post. Naturally enough, he had little or no authority over his crew. I have no doubt that he did his best under the circumstances, but a coach who is not obeyed is a mere cipher. So much for the coaching. With regard to the training, it was conducted on principles which would have caused great amusement to those who, in former years, raised the boat to a proud position on the river, to which, unfortunately, it has long been a stranger. One of the most startling innovations was the almost total prohibition of alcohol in the training régime. From a medical point of view, this proceeding is opposed to all established theory. Doctors universally agree that the sudden discontinuance of all stimulants is most injurious to the constitution,—more especially so in the case of young men undergoing a course of severe physical exertion. What was the consequence? The boat was bumped, and the only excuse offered was that several of the crew were suffering from indisposition, undoubtedly caused by this enforced temperance. I sincerely trust that the ruin of this splendid crew will be a warning to future captains to accept, when offered, the services of a coach of such high standing, and to avoid wild experiments in training, unsupported by practice or experience.

ANCIENT MARINER.

A GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

I should like to call your attention to the condition of the staircases in the three older Courts of this College.

I confine my remarks to the three older Courts, because in them improvement is possible at the cost of paint and white-wash, and it would not be difficult to make them look warm and comfortable, and even clean; but the condition of the New Court is hopeless, and I can ask for no remedy because none can be given. This side the Bridge of Sighs, dirt and spiders constitute our only grievance; those who dwell beyond the river are condemned to the eternal dreariness and gloom of stone passages, stone staircases, and the iron railings which are common to Newgate and to the New Court at St. John's. But in the older Courts the grievance is one that can be redressed. Why is it that in all the staircases except one (in which a predominant flesh-colour reigns supreme) the walls are dark and discoloured, the plaster hangs in semi-detached fragments, and the peripatetic cockroach has it pretty much his own way. Though I am not a Law man, and therefore do not speak with authority on the point, I believe that by the Factory Acts, all buildings for industrial purposes are required to be whitewashed every year, and the requirements of the law, based on the conclusions of sanitary science, include not only rooms but also passages and staircases of every kind. I, for one, should not view with any satisfaction the intrusion of a Government Inspector within the precincts of this ancient foundation, but I should much prefer that he should be absent, not because he is not allowed to come, but because he is not required. Surely there is no reason why we should be behind the factories in our attention to the requirements of cleanliness and health.

If this reasoning does not suffice, I have another argument in reserve. The College contains a great many pretty rooms attractively furnished. Surely it is much to be regretted that the access to these rooms should afford too vivid a contrast to the rooms themselves.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

THIRD COURT.

BELLA, HORRIDA BELLA!

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

Can you tell me the reason for the disgraceful hexameter which is nailed with conspicuous ill-taste, and in a manner that cannot fail to attract attention, on the inside of our splendid gate? It runs thus:—

“Smoking is not allowed in the Courts and Grounds of the College.”

What can the reason be? Is it that the Dons are afraid of the smoke getting in at their windows? If so, I, for one, will willingly nail those windows up. Is it that they are afraid that the smoke will discolour the walls? If so, I feel sure that they will, after reading this, see that common decency demands of them that they shall sit without a fire during the coming genial season in order to prevent the smoke which would escape through the chimney-pots. Whatever be the reason I should very much like to know it.

I have even been persecuted on account of this hexameter, and dozens of innocent victims have fallen at the hands of these cruel-hearted ascetics—indeed the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is nothing to it! Only the other night a gentle Master of Arts discovered me with a lighted cigar in my coat-tail pocket. I had borne the pain with Spartan heroism so long as my coat only was concerned, and, had I not shouted out suddenly when that gentle Master was accosting me, I doubt not that I should have been richer by 2s. 6d.

Yet one more mighty grievance. Has this heartrending bell of ours any fixed times for ringing, or may it clang out its discordant sounds at any time in the day, as if it were mad? I know you might reply, “Poor thing, it’s cracked,” but isn’t there a home for idiot bells, and, if not, why not start one? Only to-day there has been an election of Fellows. To celebrate the occasion this daily infliction has been increased ten-fold. I rushed out at noon and have only returned with the darkness, but in the last ten minutes this insufferable pest has clanged out across the Courts on three occasions. Once, I believe, to celebrate the fact that

the Deans are safely out of Chapel, once to announce to the world that the men of St. John’s are going to say grace, and, finally, to announce that they *have* said grace. I want to know whether I may climb up and cut it down? or, perhaps, raise a subscription and—oh, confound the bell, Sir, there it is again! Ralph the Rover’s sufferings at the Inchcape Rock were nothing to mine. Robbed of its only solace, its soothing tobacco, and tormented to madness by the blood-boiling ravings of an idiot bell, I subscribe myself on behalf of my

Hardworking, yet persecuted and dejected,

PERICRANIUM.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

My complaint is an old one, but as I am a firm believer in Bruce and his spider, I do not hesitate once more to bring it before your notice; and I am the more hopeful as there is every prospect of a change amongst those authorities to whose province such matters belong. I refer to the surface of our three older courts. They are not all on the same footing, it is true; for the first is paved with flagstones, the second and third with cobble stones of a far inferior kind to those used in the streets of the ordinary Continental town. But in fording the First Court, with its flags worn into puddle reservoirs, on a wet day, one almost yearns for the dry cobbles further on.

It is all good for trade, no doubt; the First Court for trouser- and boot-makers, the Second and Third for cobblers, corn-plasterers, and chiropodists. On a dry day a wicked desire seizes me to flee from the cobbles to the hallowed plots of turf, and I always do it—when no one is looking.

One little suggestion—might not the fines exacted from the grass-trampler, nay even those from the court-smoker (for that the two offences are psychologically connected there can be little doubt—witness the invariable half-crown), I say, might not these fines be set aside for the purpose of paving our courts respectably? I for one should be willing to cross the grass at least once a week, if such an object were set before me.

FOIE GRAS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

I am a constant and assiduous reader of your magazine; I begin every time at the top of the title page and finish at the end of the list of subscribers at the back. I don't remember what I read as a rule, but I cannot forget the violent attack, in your last number, on a much down-trodden part of this College—I mean the curious and ingenious stonework which forms the pavement of the Second and Third Courts.

I submit to you, sir, that these much-abused pebbles are both useful and ornamental. On the latter point it is needless to dwell long, it is patent to most—yet how much more pleasant it is, that our Second Court should recall to the imaginative the bed of a clear rippling stream (a rare thing about here till the Cam Drainage Act is settled) than the flat surface of an overcrowded grave-yard, or the still less pleasing likeness suggested by the Master's Court of Trinity.

Of its usefulness there can be still less doubt, but its chief excellences are apart from all this. I contend that, as a mild excitement of the temper and a subject for the practice of self-control, it is unequalled. Again, the pleasure derived from standing in the screens when waiting for Hall, and watching the attempts made to get across it is intense, especially if the unlucky person be the wearer of high heels; and, for my own part, I find a journey across it an excellent penance after the commission of any crime of peculiar enormity.

Finally, sir, I implore you, whether you be the happy possessor of corns or not, not to suffer this anomalous paving to be maligned, let whoever will rail against the squat angularity and tawdry sham of our New Court, the poor flatness of the slates which have replaced the tiles in our Second Court, and that horrible remnant of pseudo-classicism that disgraces the side of our First Court opposite to the Chapel, but let him spare this rare and curious geological collection to go down to posterity as a proof of the austerity and stout-heartedness of the present Johnians rather than of their skill in road-making.

Your dutiful subscriber,

PEEBLES.



OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term, 1884.

Mr. Larmor, at present Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed a College Lecturer. He begins to lecture next Michaelmas Term. The Mathematical staff will then include no less than five Senior Wranglers.

Dr. Donald MacAlister has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be the University Lecturer in Medicine; in August last he was elected Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in succession to Dr. Paget, who resigned.

Twelve of the Freshmen have announced their intention to study medicine. The total entry of medical students in the University amounts to about one hundred and fifteen.

Professor Macalister has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr. W. F. R. Weldon, one of the new Fellows, has been appointed a University Lecturer in the advanced Morphology of Invertebrates.

Dr. Donald MacAlister has been appointed an Examiner in Medicine for the Third M.B. Examination, Prof. Macalister in Anatomy for the Second M.B. Examination, Dr. Schuster in Physics, and Dr. Milnes Marshall in Zoology.

Mr. Tottenham has been appointed an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships, in the place of the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. J. Bass Mullinger has been appointed a College Lecturer on History and also an Examiner for the Historical Tripos.

Rev. A. Caldecott, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the Principalship of Codrington College, Barbados.

R. W. Phillips, B.A., has been appointed to the Lectureship of Biology at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Among the memoirs or dissertations sent in by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following:—*On certain Organic Acids*, by Mr. Stuart; *Curvilinear Coordinates*, by Mr. Brill; *The Suprarenal Bodies of Vertebrates*, by Mr. Weldon; *On certain General Theorems*, *On Fourier's Expansion*, and *On Laplace's Equation*, by Mr. Johnson; *Subject and Object*, by Mr. Stout; *Bessel's Functions*, by Mr. Mathews. Some of these will probably soon be published.

The Rev. E. J. S. Rudd, Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the Council a Governor (under the new scheme) of Lynn Regis Grammar School. Mr. Rudd has also accepted the Vicarage of Horningsea, vacated by Mr. Caldecott, and comes into residence this Term.

The Rev. Henry Russell, B.D., Junior Bursar, has been presented to the Rectory of Layham, Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, B.D.

Prof. Liveing and Mr. Hill have been elected Members of the Council of the Senate.

The late Mr. Hughes has bequeathed a large collection of books to the Library. The Rev. Canon Colson (Mr. Hughes' executor) has kindly offered to bear the expense of embellishing the west window of the Library with the armorial bearings of benefactors, &c., by way of a memorial to him. Mr. Hughes contributed one of the stained windows in the Chapel, and founded the annual College prizes called by his name.

The unsightly, if serviceable, hot-water coils in the Library have been covered with handsome carved oak casings, which add greatly to the good appearance of the Library, and afford much-needed table space for the display of recent acquisitions, current numbers of magazines, &c.

The Master has received a beautiful silver medal (now placed in the Library) presented to the College by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and struck in commemoration of the Professoriate of our Honorary Fellow, Professor J. J. Sylvester, now Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford.

E. A. Goulding has been elected Vice-President of the Union, and Rev. C. C. Frost and J. E. Jagger to serve on the Standing Committee.

"*Flatland, a Romance of Many Dimensions, by A Square*" (4to., Seeley and Co., 1884), is understood to be the work of a former Fellow of the College.

October 9.—The following have been elected to exhibitions attached to the undermentioned schools:—The Lupton and Hebblethwaite exhibition of £33 6s. 8d., tenable for three years for scholars from Sedbergh School, is awarded to E. N. Marshall; Archdeacon Johnson's exhibition of £32, tenable for four years, for scholars from Oakham School, is awarded to C. J. Slade. The Duchess of Somerset's exhibitions for scholars from Hereford School have been awarded as follows:—W. G. Price, £50, for three years; L. H. Nicholl, £40, for four years; F. C. Palmer, £40, for four years. The Duchess of Somerset's exhibition for scholars from Manchester School is awarded to E. E. Goodacre and C. J. Woodhouse, who are declared to be of equal merit. The Munstevan exhibition of

£30, tenable for four years, for scholars from Peterborough or Oundle schools, is awarded to H. H. Cooper, Peterborough School. The following have been elected to sizarships:—A. R. Charters, P. Cleave, F. Cole, H. H. Cooper, A. R. Cowell, A. D. Darbishire, D. T. B. Field, W. Greenstock, H. Hancock, A. L. Humphries, G. L. Kinman, E. N. Marshall, H. R. Norris, R. M. Pope, W. G. Price, W. A. Russell, F. A. Sifton, T. Varley, J. F. Young.

The Memorial Portrait of Professor Palmer, painted by Mr. John Collier, has arrived. The Artist has represented Professor Palmer in a Bedouin dress, such as he wore on his last fatal journey through the Arabian desert. The background suggests the rocky scenery of the Sinaitic peninsular, and is taken from actual photographs made for the Palestine Exploration Society. The costume was obtained from Jerusalem by Mr. Walter Besant. The fearless, almost impassive, calm of the face is true to nature, and in striking harmony with the time and the scene. The difficulties of painting a posthumous picture are very great, but they have been very happily overcome by Mr. Collier in the present case.

The Portrait has been presented to the College by the subscribers, of whom the following is a complete list:—

The President (Mr. Mason)	Prof. Liveing
Prof. Kennedy	Mr. Tottenham
Prof. Sylvester	Mr. Larmor
Dr. Babington	Mr. Caldecott
Dr. H. Thompson	Mr. Marr
Prof. Mayor	Prof. Babington
Dr. Parkinson	Prof. Macalister
Dr. Todhunter	Mr. Fleming
Dr. Bonney	Mr. Hart
Mr. Main	Mr. Ernest Foxwell
Mr. Whitworth	Dr. Schuster
Mr. Rudd	Miss Harwood
Mr. Hill	Mr. Richardson
Mr. Smith	Mr. J. Sephton
Mr. Sandys	Dr. Abbott
Mr. Cox	Mr. Aubrey Stewart
Mr. Pendlebury	Mr. A. Hoare
Mr. Whitaker	Mr. Kempthorne
Mr. Heitland	Mr. H. R. Bailey
Mr. Haskins	Mr. Bushell
Mr. Webb	Mr. Levett
Mr. H. S. Foxwell	Mr. W. Almack
Mr. Newbold	Mr. Hudson
Mr. Freese	Mr. C. A. Hope
Mr. Hicks	Mr. R. C. Rowe
Mr. Ward	Mr. Henry Bradshaw
Mr. Henry Wace	Prof. Wright
Mr. Scott	Prof. Cowell
Mr. Simpkinson	Mr. G. H. Hallam
Dr. Donald Mac Alister	Mr. G. C. Whiteley
Mr. English	Mr. Dewick
Mr. Pinsent	Mr. W. H. Bond
Mr. Momerie	Mr. Walter Besant

It may be for the convenience of intending contributors to the *Eagle* to know that the Editorial Committee have drawn up a scheme for the management of the magazine, under which a meeting is held in the fourth week of every Term to decide what articles are to be inserted in the number for the current term. Articles which are the result of Vacation reflections should be sent in as early as possible in the Term, and no article should be sent in later than the beginning of the fourth week.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

PRIZEMEN.

Mathematics.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class (Dec. 1883).</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Clarke, E. T.	Love	Fletcher
Beckett	Holmes, R. }	Hill, F. W.
Hensley	Roseveare }	Foster
Kerly	Stroud	Middlemast
Innes	Bushe-Fox	Pressland
Pattinson	Kirby }	Bradford
Moors	Mossop }	Sainsbury
	Coyle	Roberts
		Greenidge

Classics.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Crook }	Darlington	Pond
Roby }	Raynor	Herbert, T. A.
Stanwell }	Barlow	Ram
		Smith, W. L.

Natural Sciences.

Candidates who have passed the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Acton	Phillips
Kerr	Watts

Other Candidates.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Gepp	Fuller
Olive	Shore
Williams, A. H.	
Wills, H. T.	

Law.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class (May & Dec. 1883).</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Mellor	Green, G. E.
Stevens, S. W.	

Theology.

THIRD YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	SECOND YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>	FIRST YEAR. <i>First Class.</i>
Mattinson	Ayles	Ewing
Murray		Williamson
		Wolfendale

PRIZES.

Greek Testament.

Mattinson
Murray
Ayles

Hebrew.
Mitchell
Ayles
Branscombe

also to

Blaxter
Murray
Warner, H. J.

Essay Prizes.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Frost, C. C.	Walker, D.	Matthews, W. G.
Boys-Smith, E. T.	(Proxime accessit, Green, G. E.)	

Reading Prizes.

Elsee }
Featherstone }

Foundation Scholars.

Ds Hodgson	Murray
Ds Watts	Fuller, L. J.
Acton	Green, G. E.
Hensley	Holmes, R.
Kerly	Love, A. E. H.

Proper Sizars.

Coyle	Bradford
Hughes	Foster
Mossop	Middlemast
Prowde, R.	Smith, W. L.
Shore	

Wright's Prizemen.

Phillips, R. W.	Fletcher
Darlington	Pond
Love, A. E. H.	

Hughes' Prizeman.

Phillips, R. W.
Sir J. Herschel's Prizeman.
Kerly

Exhibitioners.

Acton	Mattinson
Ayles	Middlemast
Barlow	Moors
Beckett	Olive
Boys-Smith	Phillips, R. W.
Bushe-Fox	Pollock
Darlington	Pond
Fletcher	Pressland
Foster	Raynor
Frost	Shore
Fuller, L. J.	Smith, W. L.
Herbert, T. A.	Stretton
Hill, F. W.	Warner, H. J.
Holmes	Williams, A. H.
Kerly	Williamson
Kirby	Wills, H. T.
Knight	Wilson
Love, A. E. H.	Wolfendale

Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Foundation Scholarships—H. F. Baker, Perse School, Cambridge; G. S. Turpin, Nottingham High School and Owens College, Manchester.

Minor Scholarships of £75 for Two Years—A. W. Flux, Portsmouth Grammar School; P. Lake, Physical Science College, Newcastle.

Minor Scholarships of £50 for Two Years—S. F. Card, St. Paul's School, London; H. J. Spencer, Nottingham High School.

Exhibition of £40 for Two Years—W. H. Russell, Magee College, Belfast.

Exhibitions of £50 for Two Years—P. J. Fagan, Highwood, Weston-super-Mare; W. Harris, Bradford Grammar School; F. M. Marshall, Sedbergh School.

Exhibition of £32 for Four Years—W. M. Mee, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin.

Exhibition of £30 for Four Years—W. Greenstock, Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Exhibition of £33. 6s. 8d. for Three Years—G. C. Ewing, Merchant Taylors School.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term, 1884.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Parts I and II.

Wranglers (35).	Senior Optimes (36).	Junior Optimes (48).
Beckett } bracketed 9th	Blain	{ Blows
Kerly } "	Hall, H. A.	{ Chaudhuri
Hensley } 12th	{ Chadwick	{ Harnett
Clarke, E. T. } 17th	{ Fuller, H. H.	{ Easterby
Innes } 20th	{ Webb, A. E.	{ Locke
Moors } 28th		Bennett, H. M.
Knight } 30th		Westlake
Lewis } 32nd		Francis, F. H.
Pattinson } 34th		{ Colchester
		{ Davis
		{ Eady
		{ Brady

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part I, 1884.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
1st Division (3).	1st Division (9).	1st Division (4).
2nd Division (9). Darlington	2nd Division (7). Crook Stretton	2nd Division (16). Lomax, W. J. Mead Strong
3rd Division (7).	3rd Division (13). Robin Roby	3rd Division (7). Harpley
4th Division (2).	4th Division (14).	4th Division (17). Dewar Kynaston Ward, R. V.
5th Division (8). Stanwell		5th Division (13). Fisher, E. Topple

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June, 1884.

FIRST CLASS (5).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (13).
Mattinson	Blaxter	Marsh
Murray	Egerton	Sampson, J. R.
Warner, H. J.	Ham	
	Mitchell	

Allowed the Ordinary Degree.

Prowde, J. Wills, A. G.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part II.

CLASS I. (8).	CLASS II. (7).	CLASS III. (3).
Phillips (<i>Botany</i>)	Andrews	
	Cooke, E. Hunt	
	Kerr	
	Watts	

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

CLASS I. (3).	CLASS II. (14).	CLASS III. (6).
		Parker, T. H.
		Moresby

LAW TRIPOS, 1884.

CLASS I. (4).	CLASS II. (10).	CLASS III. (29).
	Mellor	Suyematz
	Stevens, S. W.	Soares
	McLeod	Morgan
		Riley
		Ede

LL.M. DEGREE.

Examined and Approved.

Ds Edmunds Ds Landor

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR M.B. DEGREE, June, 1884.

Examined and Approved in Chemistry and Physics (59).

Curwen Rolleston
Drysdale Smith, C. A.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (58).

Curwen Fuller, L. J. Rolleston

ELEMENTARY ANIMAL BIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved.

Mag. Bond Ds Harrison Punch
Cooke, E. Hunt Jones, H. R. Shore
Francis, H. A. Lloyd, G. T. Williams, A. H.
Ds. Goodman Olive

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR M.B. DEGREE.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examined and Approved (30).

Mag. Bond Ds Goodman

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examined and Approved (25).

Mag. Bond Ds Cooke, E. H. Jones

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B., June, 1884.

J. Harris Lilley C. E. Wedmore

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D., June, 1884.

George Parker Donald MacAlister
F. J. Waldo Alexandcr Macalister (by incorporation)

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are sorry to record that, for the first time in thirty-seven years, our First Boat has fallen out of the first five. It is now a matter of history, and we will say no more about its descent than that it was bumped by Pembroke in the Long Reach. This misfortune is all the more grievous, because such great things were expected. In the opinion of a well-known 'Blue,' the boat contained better material than had been seen on the river for a long time, so that the disaster must be due either to carelessness on the part of the crew or mismanagement in a greater or less degree. It is much to be regretted that we did not avail ourselves of the services of an 'Old Lady Margaret Blue,' who, we understand, would gladly have undertaken the coaching of the Boat for a time. However, there is no use in "crying over spilt milk," so we can only hope that next May we shall regain our lost laurels.

The Second Boat was also unfortunate in losing a place to Christ's, but this was not unexpected, and is attended with no disgrace, for the Christ's boat has been rising rapidly for the last two or three years.

The Third Boat distinguished itself by going down every night. The attractions of Cricket and Lawn Tennis in the May Term prove too much for some men who would otherwise be of service in the Boats. We give the names and weights of the crews:—

1st Boat.		st.	lb.	2nd Boat.		st.	lb.
2	G. A. Mason (<i>bow</i>)	10	6	2	J. A. Beaumont (<i>bow</i>)	10	0
	W. N. Roseveare	11	4	3	H. C. Moxon	10	9
3	H. A. Francis	12	4	4	J. D. Scott	11	5
4	W. C. Fletcher	11	12	5	W. R. Blackett	11	11
5	E. H. Craggs	12	5	6	A. C. Roberts	11	2
6	J. C. Brown	12	8	7	G. T. Lloyd	10	10
7	H. T. Gilling	11	7	8	E. T. Woodhead	11	0
	N. P. Symonds (<i>stroke</i>)	10	10		L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (<i>strk</i>)	10	9
	H. H. Nurse (<i>cox</i>)	9	0		A. E. Foster	8	13
3rd Boat.		st.	lb.				
	T. A. Wolfendale (<i>bow</i>)	9	0				
2	J. S. Mills	9	10				
3	W. L. Orgill	10	10				
4	J. G. Hay Halkett	10	4				
5	T. Ashburner	10	2				
6	J. R. Fowler	11	4				
7	R. A. Stuart	9	8				
	A. G. May (<i>stroke</i>)	10	0				
	J. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)	8	5½				

We now proceed to tell of recent doings, of which we can speak in more cheerful tones.

Our Four came up to begin practice on the 6th of October, and there was every hope of their doing well. Unfortunately, after they had been working for nearly a fortnight, they were unsettled by the retirement of Craggs, who was rowing three. This was a decided loss, for though at times his form was not

very good, he did a fair share of work and was perhaps the best steerer on the river. After trying Brown at three and Fletcher at two, the crew once more got steadily to work with Brown at two, as before, and Fletcher at three. It is a pity that so short a time was left before the races, for rowing on the bow side was a new experience for Fletcher, and no one in the boat had ever steered before. This difficulty was solved by Gilling, who improved rapidly, and by the time of the Races was certainly not the worst steerer in the six boats which entered.

The result of the drawing for stations was that on the first night Lady Margaret and First Trinity met. Our boat won very easily by 110 yards in ten minutes fifty-seven seconds, a good time, seeing that the crew was not at all pressed. This naturally led to the expectation of a good race against Third Trinity on the next day. We met them in circumstances very much against us. It was the most stormy day we have experienced this Term, and bitterly cold. Our men got thoroughly chilled from having to wait at Baitsbite, while at the start the Third Trinity men were comparatively warm with the paddle down. The race was very even all the way to the Railway Bridge, sometimes one crew leading and sometimes the other. When four hundred yards from the finish it would have been difficult to say which would be the winner, but here our steering got erratic and the rowing rather wild. To add to the difficulty of steering, every one on each bank began to shout. The consequence was that the boat left the right course and very nearly ran into the Chesterton bank. To prevent this the stroke soon had to stop working almost entirely. Third Trinity rapidly gained. To crown our misfortunes, just as the boat succeeded in avoiding Charon's Grind, and was about to spurt home and make the losing distance as small as possible, three's oar caught in a tub, lying against the bank where no one could have expected it. He was driven back by the oar until his left shoulder was in the water. How an upset was avoided it is difficult to say. The race being then hopeless the crew paddled on easily in order not to impede the other boat. Though losing, and apparently by one hundred yards, the crew were not disgraced, and had the weather been more favourable the result might have been different. They rowed very pluckily, but their style of rowing, which was rather short and sharp, was more suited for calm than stormy weather.

Taking the men individually, Symonds rowed well and pluckily, his chief fault being a tendency to get short; Fletcher is a very strong oar, but will be better when he has gained more experience of light ship rowing; Brown kept up his reputation for work, but his form has fallen off. Gilling, who had to steer as well as row, acquitted himself with credit, working almost too hard.

The Four was carefully coached by H. A. Francis, and for a few days St. C. Donaldson, of Third Trinity, very kindly gave it the benefit of his advice.

We have a fairly good entry of Freshmen this year, but would like to call the attention of those who have not joined the Club to the "Hon. Member Scheme." The working expenses of the Club are necessarily rather large, and it cannot be expected to be a credit to the College unless it receives the support of the College.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Cricket in the Long Vacation cannot be said to have been a complete success, as out of nine matches played only one was won. This result, however, is mainly attributable to the absence of our two best men from the majority of the matches—the captain, S. W. Stevens, and E. Fisher, who was successfully captaining the C. U. L. V. C. C.

The only match decided in our favour was against St. Catharine's, whom we beat by 60 runs; the result being mainly due to the plucky efforts of H. E. Hill and L. Fisher, who put on 51 runs for the seventh wicket in the second innings. P. A. Robin was far and away the best bat, and kept up his reputation. He was well backed up by Rev. A. F. Torry, J. R. Burnett, W. S. Picken and R. W. Hogg; while A. Chaplin was of great service with both bat and ball; he, Picken, Mr. Torry, and Hogg doing most of the bowling. A. C. Roberts also took a few wickets.

Time alone saved us from a crushing defeat at the hands of King's and Clare, who scored 436 in one innings against our 77, and 86 for two wickets. C. W. Rock playing throughout this long innings of more than two days' duration, carried out his bat for 202, a most patient, careful, and stylish display of batting. Jesus beat us easily by an innings and 130 runs, O. Grabham, A. M. Sutherly, and W. N. Cobbold scoring respectively 72, 44, and 42. When nine of our wickets were down in the first innings for 55 runs, T. Widdowson and A. Brown played boldly together, and brought the score to 92 before they could be separated. The Tridents, a Derbyshire Club, brought a strong team against us and virtually beat us, scoring 304 to our 38 (!), L. Fisher (13) being the only one who scored double figures.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 9; Won, 1; Drawn, 5; Lost, 3.

Won (1) St. Catharine's	Date	S. J. C.		Opponents.	
		1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.
Drawn (5)	August 7, 8 & 9	93	113	83	63
Peterhouse & Queens'	July 14, 15 & 16	125	119 (6 wkts.)	149	178
Emmanuel & Corpus	" 21, 22 & 23	118	—	158	136
King's	"	—	86 (2 wkts.)	436	—
Cambridge	"	—	0 (2 wkts.)	264	—
Tridents	August 2	38	—	304	—
Lost (3)					
Jesus	July 17, 18 & 19	92	83	292	—
Trinity	" 24, 25 & 26	74	84	288	—
Caius	August 11, 12 & 13	87	107	198	—

Baiting Averages.

Names.	No. of Inns.	Runs.	Most in an Inns.		
P. A. Robin	11	243	64*	2	27
Rev. A. F. Torry	7	93	24*	1	15.3
S. W. Stevens	3	45	23	0	15
W. S. Picken	13	112	23*	4	12.4
J. R. Burnett	12	118	36	2	11.8
A. Chaplin	14	150	46	1	11.7
E. Fis	—	71	36	0	11.5
H. E. Hill	2	23	19	0	11.1
R. W. Hogg	12	117	22	0	9.9
A. Brown	10	59	24*	2	7.3
L. Fisher	12	75	26	1	6.9
J. H. Drysdale	12	64	19*	1	5.9
T. Widdowson	12	52	13	1	4.8

* Signifies 'not out.'

The bowling analysis was not taken in all the matches, therefore a correct table cannot be given. The wickets fell thus: 31 to Chaplin, 16 to Picken, 13 to E. Fisher, 12 to Rev. A. F. Torry, 9 to Stevens and Widdo A. C. Roberts, and 1 to H. S. Roberts.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

1st Captain : E. W. Chilcott.
2nd Captain and Secretary : H. D. Rolleston.
Treasurer : C. Toppin.

Having lost the heavier part of our scrimmage, we had doubts as to whether we should hold our own as in former seasons, but after the first few games we congratulated ourselves on having a team quite up to the average. Of the Freshmen who joined this year, C. H. Heath, three-quarter back, possesses considerable pace, and, with practice in holding the ball and in kicking, will be most useful to the team next year. W. G. Price plays a very plucky game at half back, and is a capital collar; W. A. Russell is a heavy, genuine forward, and, with practice, will improve his game considerably. Of the 'Old Colours,' Roseveare has made most improvement, his collaring and punting being first-rate. Of the forwards, Hampson and Cadle perhaps do most work; the first-named is always on the ball, his runs especially in the match Trinity and John's v. The 'Varsity being of the greatest value to his side.

We opened our season on October 20th, as last year, with a Match v. Peterhouse, but with a different result; instead of losing the match by a try we won by two goals and a try to a goal and a try. In the first few minutes C. S. G. Dyer got a try, but the place, though well tried by Toppin, was unsuccessful; Tait then got a try right behind, from which Sample kicked a goal; after half-time Tait got another try—the place failed. Heath then made a good run and got a try; this was followed by a long and dodgy run of Chilcott's, which resulted in a try; from both of these Chilcott kicked goals.

On October 24th we played and drew with Trinity Hall. Plews got a try, from which a goal resulted; Heath, by a good run, and Toppin, by following up, both got tries; Chilcott kicked the goals. In the last five minutes Barff, for Trinity Hall, got a try, from which a goal was kicked, thus leaving us a drawn game; it is only fair to say that we were playing without Roseveare, Hampson, and Goulding.

The next match, on October 27th, *v.* Christ's, after a fast and even game, resulted in a draw (one goal each). For Christ's Tindall dropped a goal; Heath got a try, and Chilcott kicked a goal. Hampson played well for us.

On October 29th the Old Shirburnians played and beat our Second XV. by two goals to four tries; we had not our best team, Heath, Williams, and Greenstock being unable to appear. Our defeat was due to the inability of any one to kick the places, and in great measure to our Captain, E. W. Chilcott, playing for his old school. For Old Shirburnians Chilcott got the two tries and kicked the goals; for us Kelland got three tries and Botterill one. Price and White, as half backs, played very well.

On November 3rd we beat Pembroke by four goals and a try to a goal and a try. Chilcott (2), Roseveare (2), and Hogg got our tries—Chilcott kicking the goals. For Pembroke Black and Stayner got tries.

On November 5th our Second XV. were beaten by the Old Sedburghians by four goals and a try to two goals and a try. For the Old Sedburghians Glover dropped a goal and Burnett got three tries. For us Heath got two tries.

On November 10th we played Caius on their ground, and lost by two tries to a disputed try. Ransome got a try right behind; the place was a failure. After half time Heath got a try right behind, which was disputed, and as the umpire could not give any decision the place was not tried. After this the game was fast and even until just on time an erratic pass in our twenty-five allowed Mitchell, for Caius, to get in close to touch-line; the place was a failure. For us Roseveare was noticeable for his excellent passing, while Ware at back did what he had to do well.

On November 14th Magdalene played our Second XV., and were beaten by six tries to none. Heath (3), Kelland, Russell, and Clay got the tries.

On November 12th we played Jesus on their ground and lost, after a splendid game, Jesus scoring a goal and two tries to our goal and one try. Up till half time we had the best of the game, but we were very much pressed after this, and three tries were gained in rapid succession for Jesus, from the last of which a splendid goal was kicked. In the last few minutes we played up hard and secured a try, but the place was almost impossible. For us Chilcott played better than he has done for a long time, and fully earned his title as 'Captain,' and Hogg also worked hard, while Rolleston was always conspicuous

forward, and Cadle and Roseveare played well. Guthrie played a splendid game forward for Jesus, and Scott was playing finely until he was hurt.

The match with Trinity took place on the 26th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain: A. H. Sharman.

Secretary: J. W. Peck.

Treasurer: C. Toppin.

The Club this year may be congratulated on a decided improvement in their play all round. Four only were left of last year's team, *viz.*: Sharman, Peck, Mossop, and Botterill, the rest of the places being generally filled by W. H. Ainger, J. D. Scott, S. A. Notcutt, W. Barnett, C. J. Slade, H. R. Armitage or T. Widdowson, and L. Fisher in goal. J. D. Scott and S. A. Notcutt played well at full back, though Scott is slow and ought to kick harder, and Notcutt's tackling might be improved. Sharman and Peck sustained their reputation at half back. Among the forwards Ainger, who has received his colours, Mossop, and Barnett have been conspicuous, but in general there has been a remarkable improvement in the passing and combination, though we should have won more matches if the shooting near goals had not been so erratic.

Botterill kicked most of the goals.

We have played nine matches, won five, lost three, and drawn one, with an aggregate of twenty-six goals to our opponents' fourteen.

Details of the play:—

October 21st *v.* Old Salopians. Won, after a very easy game, by seven goals to none; Botterill kicked most of the goals.

October 23rd *v.* Pembroke. Lost, after a good game, by none to three.

October 28th *v.* Old Carthusians. We were much weakened by Barnett and Ainger going over to the enemy, and lost by one goal to three.

November 1st *v.* Trinity Hall. Won by three goals to none.

November 6th *v.* Magdalene. Won easily, three goals to none.

November 7th *v.* Trinity Harrovians (Cup-tie). Lost by one goal to six. The play was very even for some time, though just before half-time our opponents managed to score two goals. On changing ends in a deluge of rain Barnett ran down and kicked a goal. After this our play went to pieces and goal after goal was scored against us, the backs and goal-keeper at the end being quite at sea.

November 13th *v.* Old Felstedians. Won by four goals to

one. C. A. Smith, our last year's Captain, played for us, and was of great service in conjunction with Ainger on the right wing. Barnett kicked most of the goals. The game was stopped before 'Time,' owing to a casualty among our opponents.

November 18th *v.* Granta. After a slow game resulted in an unsatisfactory draw. The wildness of our shooting near goals deprived us of victory.

November 20th *v.* Trinity Etonians. Won easily against a somewhat weak team by six goals to none. Our shooting was again bad.

Besides these, three Second Eleven Matches have been played, and the result is—won one (*v.* Christ's, six goals to two) and lost two (*v.* Trinity and Sidney).

LONG VACATION LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A very large portion of those members of the College who were up during the Long Vacation joined the Lawn Tennis Club, so that the ties took a very long time in playing off, and the finals were not decided until very nearly the end of August. The singles were won by J. H. Harvey, who, in the final, very easily disposed of H. E. Hill (3 to 1, of which two had to be "sett"). The single handicap was won by A. F. Glover (half 15) by beating L. Bushe-Fox (2 bisques) 2 to 1. The doubles fell to L. Bushe-Fox and T. A. Beckett, who had a walk over, F. Sandford and A. F. Glover being unfortunately unable to meet them.

In our matches with other Colleges the Club was fairly successful, as we beat Jesus, Clare, Cavendish, and Peterhouse, but succumbed to Cavendish in a return match and were just beaten by Caius.

THE "EAGLES" L.T.C.

There have been two or three meetings of the Club in the Secretary's rooms to discuss the working and subscription of the new asphalt courts which have been engaged for a year by the Club. The courts are now in excellent order; new nets have been provided, and the only thing wanting is a few more men to fill the ground of an afternoon. No doubt, however, the courts will be abundantly patronized next Term, when, in addition to club doubles and singles, it is suggested that a tournament shall be thrown open to the 'Varsity to give others a chance of playing on what are said to be the best dry courts in the town. For the ensuing year the following officers have been chosen:—R. W. Hogg, President; H. D. Rolleston, Treasurer; and H. E. Hill (re-elected) Secretary. The following gentlemen have been elected to the Club:—J. D. Scott, J. C. Brown, A. A. Bourne, M.A., H. A. Francis, and J. G.

Kin matches this summer, but the practice which members can now have on the dry courts ought to prevent this another season. The double ties were won by H. Ward and H. E. Hill, and the singles by Clifton, after a desperately close finish with H. Ward (3 to 2, the last having to be "sett"). There are still a few vacant places in the Club, which will be filled up at the beginning of next Term.

RACQUETS.

The competition for the Newbery Challenge Cup has not yet been completed, but several very promising racquet players have come into residence this Term, and as none of the old players have gone down, the present holder of the cup (H. E. Hill) is not likely to be allowed to keep it without a severe struggle. A full account will appear in our next number.

THE ST. JOHN'S LACROSSE CLUB.

The Club has again sprung into existence, and boasts over thirty members, many of whom shew excellent promise. Although the loss of Mc'Leod, Parker, Locke, and Robin have very materially weakened the team, yet we have to congratulate ourselves on having the Captain of the 'Varsity Team at our head. Wilson shot one of the goals in the University match on Saturday, Nov. 8th, against Dulwich, when John's was further represented by Anderson (goal-keeper), Featherstone (defence-field), Bradley and Pugh (attack-fields). Mr. Smith has kindly consented to act as President of the Club, and the other officers were elected as follows:—H. Wilson, Captain; H. W. Bradley, Secretary and Treasurer; W. M. Anderson and A. B. Featherstone, Members of the Committee. At a committee meeting, held on Nov. 13th, the rules of the Club were revised, and the finances found to be in a satisfactory state. Matches with Newmarket and the Leys School are arranged, and we are only awaiting their formation, before challenging the rival college clubs of King's and Trinity. The club practices most energetically twice a week; its most prominent members, besides the above, being Jackson, Baxter, Manly, Glover, Darlington, Field, Curwen, Hockin, Kerly, Carlisle, and Raynor.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

In reviewing the work of the College Debating Society during the present Term, we are glad to be able to speak more cheerfully than was possible last Term. Then we had to lament what seemed to be the gradual decadence of the Society; now the attendance of the meetings has been much larger, and

though not up to the high standard of former times, is a distinct improvement on last Term; the debates have been more spirited, and several of the Freshmen who have spoken give evidence of much aptitude for debate, and enable us to hope that both here, and in the greater arena of the Union, the reputation of the College will be worthily upheld.

The following are the officers for this Term :-

President—L. E. Shore.	Vice-President—H. S. Lewis, B.A.
Treasurer—C. Foxley.	Secretary—W. N. Harper.

Additional Members of Committee—

J. A. Leon.
G. F. Mattinson, B.A.

The following motions have been discussed :—

October 25.—“That the Vacillating, Capricious and Impolitic Conduct of Her Majesty's Government in their Administration of our Foreign Affairs is, in the opinion of this House, of the most reprehensible character from first to last.” Proposed by G. F. Warner. Opposed by J. S. Mills. Carried by 33 to 19.

November 1.—“That a University Education is unsuitable to those intending to enter business.” Proposed by E. T. Woodhead. Opposed by H. H. Carlisle. Lost by 10 to 16.

November 8.—“That in the opinion of this House, the game of Football, as played under the Association Rules, is a better game than as played under the Rugby Union Rules.” Proposed by F. W. Botterill. Opposed by W. N. Roseveare. Lost by 21 to 24.

November 15.—“That, in the opinion of this House, Murder is sometimes justifiable.” Proposed by H. H. Brindley. Lost by 3 to 18.

November 22.—“That the Total Abstinence Movement is unworthy of support.” Proposed by W. N. Harper. Opposed by C. Foxley. Lost by 18 to 19.

The average attendance for this Term has been 57, for last Term 40.

THE “THESPIDS” DRAMATIC CLUB.

In spite of the loss of such talented actors as C. A. Smith, H. H. Morell-Mackenzie, and W. J. Levien, the Club continues in a most flourishing condition, and, under the active Presidency of C. D. Lord, seems likely to give yet another successful performance in the College at the end of the Term. The pieces selected are “The Spectre Bridegroom,” in which Lord plays the title rôle, and “Fish out of Water,” in which F. Tunstall takes the chief part. The following, besides the President, form the Committee:—W. Howarth (re-elected), H. S. Cadle (re-elected), and E. A. Goulding (elected in the place of H. E. Hill, resigned). In the late A.D.C. performances C. A. Smith, Howarth, and G. F. G. Dill all took prominent parts in their plays, and of the four actors especially picked out and most favourably criticised, we are proud to be able to state that three were either present or past “Thespids.”

THE “SHAKESPEARIAN” SOCIETY.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to state that this old Institution, which has completed a quarter of a century of its existence without a break, has held some very satisfactory meetings this Term. Last year its light was almost extinguished, but this year, with H. E. Hill as President, A. Clifton as Secretary, and such well-known new members as Mr. W. F. Smith, M.A., Mr. A. A. Bourne, M.A., E. A. Goulding, H. S. Cadle, and W. Howarth, it bids fair to become as flourishing as ever, and starts on its 26th year with every prospect of continued and well-deserved success.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the *Eagle* has invited us to send a report of the work of the College branch of this Society, that it may be made known to the world. As we have never been similarly honoured before, we trust that we may take this notice as a sign that we have at least obtained recognition as a Society, which attracts the interest and claims the support of members of the College.

The work done this Term has chiefly consisted in trying to recruit our ranks by enlisting new members to fill up the places of those who, at the close of their academical career, are unfortunately compelled to leave us. This recruiting work is, to my mind, the least pleasant of all our tasks. Some Freshmen, who regard all “those fellows who come for subscriptions” with horror and aversion, politely tell us they don't want anything to-day; others are so keen on the subject that they put you to shame when you contrast your own lukewarmness; but the most difficult man, though we ought to be glad to have such, is he who asks you to sit down, and then, after straightening himself in his chair, asks to have the subject fully explained to him. To such I would say in the words of our Secretary, “Our Society is not a teetotal society, but welcomes on a perfectly equal footing, all those who are temperate, whether total abstainers or not. This society, being upon a liberal basis, has an influence which no other Temperance Society has.”

As a rule, one meeting is held in every College each Term. Our Terminal meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 20, when Mr. Donkin, the Organising Secretary for the Diocese, read a paper on “The Temperance Movement.”

For practical work our Society gives ample scope. The Secretary is glad at any time to hear of men who are ready to assist, either by singing, reading, reciting, or speaking at the various meetings of the parish branches in Cambridge. We have ourselves been often down to take part in entertainments

at Norfolk-street, Barnwell, and have always received a very hearty welcome.

As the Bishop of Rochester insisted so strongly, when addressing us at the Master's Lodge, on the urgent need of pressing forward Temperance work in our district in Walworth, it may not be long before we shall be asking for assistance to carry it on down there. Meanwhile, we ask all Freshmen and all others, who conscientiously can, to enroll themselves as members of our Society, if merely for the object of increasing our numbers, although they may be unable to share in any practical work. It is true, that very much has already been done, yet still more remains undone. Especially is there need of a legislative reform on this subject, and, whether we approve of Local Option or not, it is certain that either that or some other reform is urgently needed; and in these days of Caucuses nothing can be effected without organisation, in which even the passive member, who does no more than sign his name, is not without weight.

Again, Temperance is eminently the characteristic of our College. Our Boat Club is named after our Foundress, Lady Margaret, that it may ever keep this vividly in view. Nor do we conceive that anything would be more in accordance with her wishes, than that the whole College should unite in furthering this work.

The College Secretaries are, J. Neale, F. H. Frossard, and F. Sandford, B.A., who will gladly receive the names of any who have not yet joined.

CALENDAR, 1885.

Lent Term.

Men to come up.....	Mon.....	Jan. 19.
Lectures to begin	Wed.....	Jan. 21.
College examinations end	Fri.....	March 20.
[Term kept	Thurs.....	March 19].

Easter Term.

Men to come up.....	Mon	April 20.
Lectures to begin	Wed	April 22.
College Examinations.....	about.....	June 1—6.
[Term kept	Tues.....	June 9].

Michaelmas Term.

Sizarship Examination.....	Tues	Oct. 6.
Freshmen to come up	Fri.....	Oct. 9.
Other years to come up	Mon	Oct. 12.
Lectures to begin about	Tues.....	Oct. 13.
College Examinations	about.....	Dec. 7—10.
[Term kept	Thurs	Dec. 10].

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 16, April 18, June 9, and Oct. 6.

COLLEGE MISSION IN WALWORTH.

The annual meeting of the College Mission in Walworth was held in the Hall on Monday evening, November 17th. THE MASTER (who was in the chair) remarked that the College had set an example which was influencing others; a second College was just starting a Mission, and many members of the University were supporting the settlement in East London.

THE SECRETARY, in his report, deplored the loss of Mr. Caldecott by his departure for Codrington College. The year had been a year of beginnings. The first services in connection with the Mission were held on Septuagesima Sunday. The Cambridge Club, the centre of the secular work, was opened on April 21st; the first concert provided by members of the College was given in the May Term. The first lecture, by C. C. Frost, B.A., on "Hard Times and how to Use them," was given in the Long Vacation. Rules determining the constitution of the Mission had been drawn up and passed, and under them the co-operation of all members of the College was hoped for. A London meeting, to enlist the aid of London Johnians was held on July 8th. The great need of the Mission at present was personal aid from members of the College resident in London. During the Long Vacation a number of Undergraduates had resided with the Missioner in his house, and had helped him in his work. The experiment had been most successful—men, Missioner, and Mission were alike benefited. The Mission had its band of earnest and enthusiastic supporters, and had been found to be a bond of union in the College.

THE TREASURER reported the expenditure of the Mission up to the present to be £350; of this £100 had been spent upon preliminary expenses in Walworth, and in printing and circulation of information. The subscriptions and donations for the first year brought in £360. For the second year £135 had been already received. Collections in the College Chapel and elsewhere had brought in £77. The total receipts of the General Fund up to the present time had been £625. In addition to this £20 had been given to the Workmen's Club. The present subscription list would barely suffice for our present wants. Any growth or extension of the work would demand increased contributions.

THE REV. W. J. PHILLIPS gave a sketch of his work since Septuagesima Sunday last. The communicants had increased from two to twenty-four; the children in the Sunday School 3 to 200, and there was a deficiency of teachers. He had baptised one hundred children and one adult, nine had been confirmed, and twelve were being prepared for confirmation. A Children's Library and a Penny Bank had been opened and were doing good work. There were five services on Sundays, and one service or class every night in the week. The number of attendants at these was steadily increasing. The people had already begun to love their Church. The Club work, which included Debating Society, Lectures, Concerts and Games, was naturally slightly in abeyance during the summer, but would probably receive a great stimulus with the approach of cold weather.

CANON ROWSELL moved the following resolution:—
"That this meeting, having heard the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, and the statement of the Missioner, is encouraged to hope that the Mission has made a good beginning, and recognises the necessity for continued and increased effort on the part of all its friends and supporters, in order that the work may be developed and enlarged."

His speech was full of reminiscences of his work in S. Peter's, Stepney. He had gained the confidence of his people by helping to improve their sanitary condition. There had been an enormous improvement in the condition of outcast London during the last thirty or forty years. Education had marvellously done its work. The difficulties of the poor were not now those of utter ignorance, they were rather due to the shape and form in which religious truths are presented to them.

THE REV. HARRY JONES seconded the resolution and offered a few words of advice to those who wished to help in Mission work. (1). Not to think the poor are furthest from the Kingdom of Heaven. When we go among them remember that they are earning their own living and we are not. (2). To remember they are living under very different social conditions from ourselves. We are ready to think they cannot live decent lives, but this is not the case. We must be in no hurry to judge people from their surroundings. (3). A common symbol of the Kingdom of Heaven was a feast. Don't suppose that the work of the Church is to be done sadly. Don't fall into the notion of supposing that the poor are to be won by entertainments. Working men are not to be treated in a bread-and-butter sort of way, but like men. When you discuss the problems of life with them you must not do so with milk-and-water utterances; they have thought as much about them as you have; you are meeting your match. (4). There was danger in leaning on physical means. The air was dark with unions, guilds, and all kinds of machinery for helping men, through their bodies. Better men's minds and then they will better their bodies themselves. Try and remember the Holy Spirit of God must be at the bottom of all improvement. (5). To be of use, Missioners must have their heart in their work. The idea of Missions was now familiar to working men. The great Mission to the working classes was the good life of those who are educated. Men were not unfitted for Mission work because they are shy. The shyest, least self-trustful men were the best Missioners, because they were a channel of influence not their own.

W. N. ROSEVEARE, in supporting the resolution, gave his personal testimony to the thorough appreciation of the Mission by the people of Walworth. He remarked on the contrast between Walworth life and College life, and on the condition and needs of various branches of the Mission work.

A vote of thanks to the Master and the speakers was moved by the President and seconded by J. R. Tanner, and carried unanimously.

THE LIBRARY.

RULE 8. *Any member of the College, on finding that a volume which he desires to consult has been taken out, shall be entitled to ask that a notice be sent to the borrower requiring him to return the volume after the lapse of a fortnight.*

By a minute passed at a recent meeting of the Library Committee, notices of the return of books called in, in conformity with above rule, will in future be sent to those who have applied for them, but after such notice has been sent, the volume or volumes will be retained for *three clear days only*.

The following are the donations and additions to the Library during quarter ending Midsummer, 1884:—

<i>Donations.</i>	DONORS.
The Complete Works of Thomas Nashe. Vols. IV. and V. (Prose). Edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart. Huth Library, 1883-1884	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Text Book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis. Part II. (Special Pathological Anatomy, secs. I.-VIII. By Ernest Tiegler. Translated and Edited by Donald MacAlister. 8vo. London, 1884.....	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Salmonii Macrini Hymnorum, Libri Sex. 12mo. Paris, 1537.....	Professor Mayor.
Archdeacon Hare's Vindication of Luther. 8vo. Cambridge, 1855....	Professor Mayor.
Annals of the American Pulpit. By William B. Sprague, D.D. Vols. 1, 2, 5, 6. 8vo. New York, 1857-60	Professor Mayor.
Biblia Hebraica cum Notis Criticis et Versione Latina. Per Franc Houbigant. 4 Tom., fol. Paris, 1753	Mr. C. E. Haskins.
Platt's History of the Parish and Grammar School of Sedbergh, 8vo. London, 1876.....	Miss Fanny Bland.
The Mishna as illustrating the Gospels. By W. H. Bennett, B.A. (Fry Hebrew Scholar). 8vo. Cambridge, 1884.....	The Author.
Virgil's Æneid, Georgics and Eclogues rendered into English Blank Verse. By Major T. S. Burt. 3 vols., 8vo. London, 1884.....	The Translator.
The Vestal and other Poems. By Henry Verlander, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. London, 1837....	Mr. H. S. Foxwell.

- Jevon's Investigations in Currency and Finance. Edited by H. S. Foxwell, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Œuvres Complètes d'Augustin Cauchy.* 1ere Série. Tome 1. 4to Paris, 1882
- Cocker's Arithmetick. 12mo. London, 1697. 4th Edition
- J. Huswirt. Enchiridion Novus Algorismi. 8vo. Coloniae, 1501
- F. Feliciano. Scala Grimaldelli. 8vo. Venice, 1536
- Pietro di Borgo. Arithmetic. 8vo. Venice, 1488
- Pietro Cataneo. Pratiche delle Matematiche. 8vo. Venice, 1567
- Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1881. 8vo. Washington, 1883
- Notes on the First Principles of Dynamics. By W. H. Hudson, M.A., &c. 8vo. London, 1884
- Ovid's Metamorphosis. Translated by Ar. Golding. 8vo. London, 1584
- Ovid's Metamorphosis. Englished, Mythologized, and represented in Figures. By G. Sandys. 4to. Oxford, 1632
- Justine's Abridgement of the Histories of Trogius Pompeius. Translated by Ar. Golding. 8vo. London, 1570
- C. Julius Cæsar's Commentaries. Libri VIII. Translated by Ar. Golding. 8vo. London, 1590
- Poems of Godfrey of Bulloigne. Libri XX. Translated by Edward Fairfax. 4to. London, 1600
- Lucan's Pharsalia. Translated by Sir Arthur Gorges. 4to. London, 1614
- Lucian's Orations and Dialogues. Made English by Jasper Mayne. 4to. Oxford, 1664
- Thucydides. History of the Peloponnesian War. Translated (out of the French) by Thomas Nicholls, 4to. London, 1550
- St. Augustine. Of the Citie of God, with the Commentaries of Jo. Lod. Vives. Englished by J. H. 4to. 1610
- Aristotele's Politiques. Translated into English from the French of Loys le Roy (called Regius), by J. D. 4to. London, 1598
- Additions.*
- Ambrosii (S.). Mediolanensis. Opera Omnia. Tom. V. Curante P. A. Ballerini. Fol. Mediolani, 1881.
- Annual Register for 1883.
- Bulletin Astronomique. M. F. Tisserand. Tom. I, Janvier, 1884.

DONORS.

- The Editor.
- Mr. R. Pendlebury.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- The Author.
- Mr. W. E. Heitland.

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Reports and Communications, 1883 and 1884.
- Chemischen Gesellschaft (Deutschen). General Register, 1868-77. 8vo. Berlin, 1880.
- Coulanges (Fustel de). La Cité Antique. 8vo. Paris, 1883.
- Cromwell (Oliver). By J. A. Picton. 8vo. London, 1883.
- De Soyres (John). Montanism and the Primitive Church. 8vo. Cambridge, 1878.
- ΔΙΔΑΧΗ τῶν ΑΙΙΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ. Ed. Φ. ΒΡΥΕΝΝΙΟΣ. 3vo. Constantinople, 1883.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition., Vol. XVII. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Freeman's Reign of William Rufus. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1882.
- Godefroy (F.), Dictionnaire de L'Ancienne Langue Française. Tom. 3. 4to. Paris, 1884.
- Gardiner's History of England. Vols. 9 and 10. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Graduati Cantabrigiensis, 1800-1872. Cura H. R. Luard. 8vo. Cambridge, 1873.
- Harvey (Gabriel), Letter Book of, 1573-1580. Edited by E. J. L. Scott (Camden Society, 1884).
- Hatch (Edwin), Organization of the Early Christian Churches (Bampton Lectures, 1880). 8vo. London, 1882.
- Häusser (L.). Period of the Reformation. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1873.
- Hodgkin (Thos.). Italy and her Invaders, 376-476. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1880.
- Jacobi (C. G. J.). Gesammelte Werke. Supplement Band. Ed. E. Lottner. 8vo. Berlin, 1884.
- Latimer (Hugh). A Biography. By R. Demaus. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Haweis (J. O. W.). Sketches of the Reformation and Elizabethan Age. 8vo. London, 1844.
- Katherine (Saint), Life of. Ed. Dr. E. Einkenkel, E.E.T.S. 8vo., 1884.
- Lauderdale Papers. By Osmund Airy. Vol. I., 1639-1667. 8vo. Camden Society, 1884.
- Lightfoot's Horæ Hebraicæ. Ed. by Robt. Gandell. 4 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1859.
- Melville (And.). Life of. By Thos. McCrie. 2 Vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1819.
- Marsden's History of the Early and Later Puritans. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1872.
- Meyer (Dr. Lothar). Die Modernen Theorien der Chemie. 8vo. Breslau, 1884.
- Paris (Matthæi) Chronica Majora. Vol. VII. Rolls Publication. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Parnham (Caleb), Memoir of. By J. R. Lunn. 8vo. Cambridge Antiquarian Society Publication, 1883.
- Peckham (F. J.), Arch. Canterbury. Registrum Epistolarum. Edited by C. T. Martin. Rolls Publication. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Pressensé (E. de). The Early Years of Christianity. 4 Vols. 8vo. London, 1870.
- Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry. Vol. III. Parts I. and II. 8vo. London, 1884.
- Scotland, Register of the Privy Council of. Vol. VI., 1599-1604. Ed. by David Masson. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Vol. VII., 1460-1469. Ed. by George Burnett. 4to. Edinburgh, 1884.
- Steiner (Jacob). Gesammelte Werke. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Stephens (Prof. G.). Runic Monuments. Part III. Fol., 1884.
- Theophanis Chronographia. Recens. Car. de Boor. Vol. I. 8vo. Lips. 1883.
- Thomsen (Julius). Thermochemische Untersuchungen. 3 Vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1882.
- Tyndale (William). A Biography. By R. Demaus. 8vo. London, 1871.
- Vergil Opera. Ed. by John Conington. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1881.
- Westcott (Prof. B. F.). Introduction to the Study of the Gospels. 8vo. Cambridge, 1881.
- Oxford University Calendar, 1884.

Donations and Additions during quarter ending Michaelmas, 1884.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, January, 1868, to July, 1884 (16½ years). 8vo. Berlin....	Mr. P. T. Main.
Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest. Edited by Henry John Roby, M.A., formerly Classical Lecturer in St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Cambridge, 1884....	The Editor.
The Memoir of Jetaln, D.Div. Translated. by J. W. Redhouse, M.R.A.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1881.....	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Diary of H.M. the Shah of Persia during his Tour through Europe in 1873. Translated by J. W. Redhouse, M.R.A.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1874	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Translations of Arabic and Turkish Poems, &c. 8 Vols.	J. W. Redhouse, Litt. D., M.R.A.S., &c.
Konrad von Würzburg. Silvester. Ed. W. Grimm. 8vo., 1841.....	Professor Mayor.
Kärntisches Wörterbuch. Von Dr. Matthias Lexer. 4to. Leipzig, 1862	Professor Mayor.
The Bibliographer. December, 1881, to November, 1882.....	Professor Mayor.
The Norfolk Topographer's Manual. By Samuel Woodward. 8vo. London, 1842.....	Professor Mayor.
Vogel (E. H.). Bibliotheken Literatur. 8vo. Leipzig, 1840.....	Professor Mayor.
Aungier (G. A.). History and Antiquities of Syon Monastery, &c. 8vo. London, 1840.....	Professor Mayor.
Bridgman's Legal Bibliography. 8vo. London, 1807.....	Professor Mayor.
Thorpe's Catalogue of Books, 1842....	Professor Mayor.
Peter Redpath's Historical Collection..	Professor Mayor.
Bibliography of Robert Browning and Browning Society's Papers, 1881-4. Part I.....	Professor Mayor.
Polybiblion: revue Bibliographique Universelle. 6 Vols. in 3. Paris, 1868-70.....	Professor Mayor.
La Bible et La Palestine. Par E. Pierotti. 8vo. Nimes, 1882.....	Professor Mayor.
Prochaska (Faust), de Saecularibus liberalium artium in Bohemia et Moravia fatis Comment. 8vo. Progina, 1784.....	Professor Mayor.
Xenophontis Institutio Cyri. Ex recens. Lud. Dindorfii (ex libris C. W. Dindorfii). 8vo. Oxon, 1857.....	Professor Mayor.
Xenophontis Historia Graeca. Ex recens. Lud. Dindorfii (ex libris C. W. Dindorfii). 8vo. Oxon, 1853.....	Professor Mayor.
Mémoire Bibliographique sur les Journaux des Navigateurs Néerlandais. F. Muller. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1867....	Professor Mayor.

	DONORS.
Tracts, Memorial Notices, Reports of Societies, Catalogues of Private and Public Libraries, Testimonials of Candidates for University Livings, &c. Marton-cum-Grafton Church, Yorkshire, Papers on. By the Rev. J. R. Lunn, B.D., Vicar, formerly Fellow of the College.....	Professor Mayor.
The Practitioner. January to June, 1884. Vol. XXXII.....	The Author.
Greenwich Observations, 1882	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Greenwich Spectroscopic and Photographic Results, 1882.....	Astronomer Royal.
Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society. Vol. XLVIII. Part I., 1884.....	Astronomer Royal.
Animadversions upon M. Selden's History of Tythes. By Richard Tillesley, D.D. 8vo. London, 1721 (Thomas Baker's copy, with his Autograph).....	Rev. Joseph Pulliblack.
<i>Additions.</i>	
Bernoulli (J. J.), Römische Ikonographie. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1882.	
Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. East Indies, 1625-1629. Ed. W. W. Sainsbury. 8vo. London, 1884.	
Cambridge University Examination Papers, 1883-1884.	
Canton (Moritz). Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik. 1st Band. 8vo. Leipzig, 1880.	
Commentaria in Aristotelem Græca. Vol. XXIII. Partes III. IV. Ed. M. Wallies and M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berlin, 1884.	
Eadmeri Historia. Novorum in Anglia, &c. Ed. Martin Rule. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.	
Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland. Part IV.—II.	
Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, Political Memoranda of. Ed. Oscar Browning. Camden Society, No. XXXV. N.S.	
Herodotos. Ed. Heinrich Stein. 5th Edition. 5 Vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1883.	
Historical Manuscripts Commission. 9th Report. Part II. London, 1884.	
Jamin and Bouty. Cours de Physique. 3rd Edition. 4 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1883.	
Merguet (H.). Lexicon to Cicero's Orations. 4 Vols.	
Palestine Exploration. Survey of Western Palestine. "Jerusalem," by Col. Sir C. Warren and Captain R. C. Conder. 4to. London, 1884.	
Palestine Exploration. Survey of Western Palestine. "The Fauna and Flora of Palestine." By Dr. H. B. Tristram. 4to. London, 1884.	
Palestine Exploration, Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c., of. Excavations at Jerusalem, 1867-70. By Col. Sir C. Warren. 4to. London, 1884.	
Propertius (S. A.). Elegiarum Libri 4. Ed. G. A. B. Hertzberg. 4 Vols. in 2. 8vo. Halis, 1843.	
Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. Vol. XIX. 8vo. London, 1883.	
Ramseia, Cartularium Monasterii de. Ed. W. H. Hart and P. A. Lyons. Vol. I. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.	
St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Chartularies, &c., of. Ed. J. T. Gilbert. Vol. I. Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1884.	
Smith (Captain John), Works of, 1608-1631 (English Scholar's Library). Vol. III. 8vo. Birmingham, 1884. Ed. Edward Arber.	
Spencer (Herbert). The Man versus the State. 8vo. London, 1884.	
Students of Chemistry will be glad to hear that the "Journal of the Chemical Society in Berlin" (<i>Berichte der deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft</i>), in bound volumes, from the commencement, has been added to the Library by the liberality of Mr. Main.	

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIRST YEAR [105].

Michaelmas Term, 1884.

- Adeney, F. F., 17, King Street
Ainger, W. H., 11, Trumpington Street
Armitage, H. R., new court I
Baker, H. F., 2nd court L
Bannerman, W. E., 57, Bridge Street
Barker, J. H. A., 17, Park Street
Barnett, W., new court A
Basden, H. S., 14, New Square
Bindloss, A. H., 17, King Street
Brindley, H. H., new court H
Brown, G. E. D., new court H
Burland, W. L., 3, Short Street
Burton, O., 33, Thompson's Lane
Bultjens, A. E., 17, Brunswick Place
Card, S. F., 2nd court B
Carling, A., Richmond Villa, Station Road
Charters, A. R., 7, Chesterton Road
Cleave, P., 15, New Square
Cole, F., 24, Orchard Street
Collin, J., 54, Castle Street
Cooper, H. H., 46, Hills Road
Cousins, E. R., new court C
Cowell, A. R., 8, Round Church Street
Cubbon, H., 17, Portugal Place
Dadley, B. E., 22, King Street
Darbshire, H. D., 2, Jordan's Yard
Davis, W. H., Chesterton Road
Day, E. M., new court E
Edmondson, G. N., 4, Short Street
Elsee, A., 61, Bridge Street
Ewing, G. C., new court C
Fagan, P. J., 48, Bridge Street
Field, D. T. B., 2nd court F
Flux, A. W., 50, Park Street
Forster, E. 44, King street
Gibbons, C. J., new court H
Gill, W. P., new court E
Gillespie, R. J., 6, Portugal Place
Goodacre, E. E., 103a, King Street
Goodman, J., new court H
Gray, W., Rose Nursery
Gregory, W. G., 35, Chesterton Road
Greenstock, W., 1st court K
Grey, G., new court F
Hancock, H., 7, Norwich Street
Harris, W., 9, Jesus Lane
Heath, C. H., new court I
Heward, H. new court G
Hind, G. M., 13, Park Street
Holmes, A. B., 70, Jesue Lane
Humphries, A. L., 13, Portugal Place
Ingham, E. A., 28, Malcolm Street
Jacques, J. K., new court I
Kerry, W. P. B., 7, Round Church Street
Kinman, G. W., 11, Malcolm Street
Knight, H. W., 59, Bridge Street
Lake, P., 3rd court D
Lambert, S. H. A., 15, Portugal Place
Lancaster, T. T., 59, Park Street
Lewis, S., new court G
Mc Lean, A. S., 12, Portugal Place
Marshall, E. N., 48, Bridge Street
Martin, C., 43, Chesterton Road
Matthews, A. H. J., 19, Earl Street
Matthews, B. E., 19, Earl Street
Matthey, G. E., new court A
Mee, W. M., 9, Portugal Place
Mitchell, J. H., 2, Orchard Street
Moodie, C. J. D., 13, St. John's Street
Mowbray, J. R. W., 37, King Street
Nicholl, L. H., 1, Clement Passage
Nicol, A. R. A., 15a Portugal Place
Norris, H. R., 25, Chesterton Road
Palmer, F. C., 34, Thompson's Lane
Parker, N. S., 4, New Square
Parry, T. W., 13, Park Street
Percival, J., 2, New Square
Phillips, C. T., 30, Clarendon Street
Pope, R. M., 2nd court K
Pratt, R., 43, Park Street
Price, W. G., 3, Shoit Street
Radford, H. E., 2nd court K
Radford, H. A., 3, Clare Terrace
Rippon, R. W., new court H
Roby, J. B., new court C
Russell, W. A., 2, Jordan's Yard
Schiller, F. N., 16, Portugal Place
Scutt, A. O., 6, Fair Street
Seamer, H. St J., 1, Clement Passage
Sheldon, A., 62, Jesus Lane
Sifton, T. H., 1st court E
Slade, C. J., 37, King Street
Spencer, H. J., new court H
Stephens, H. R., new court E
Turpin, G. S., new court C
Varley, T., 17, Portugal Place
Walker, H. H., 15, Portugal Place
West, W. S. 6, Portugal Place
White, G. D. 4, Willow Walk
Willis, W. N., 12, Portugal Place
Wilson, L. E., 59, Park Street
Windsor, J., 1st court B
Woodhouse, C. J., 13, Portugal Place
Wright, J. C., new court D
Young, J. F., 44, Park Street