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THE EAGLE.

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

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

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

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Mr. Mullinger, J. R. Tanner, E. A. Goulding, A. G. S. Raynor, J. E. Jagger, H. E. Hill).

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



FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a time of much change, of constant endeavour to adapt old institutions to modern needs and to divert into more fruitful channels the resources of the University and its Colleges, it will not be inappropriate to bestow some attention upon the origin and purpose of our College endowments. If we cannot profitably carry out all the wishes and desires of those who bestowed them, we may at least evince our gratitude by recording their names and their munificence. So doing we shall, in spirit if not in letter, be fulfilling some of the conditions frequently attached to the benefactions. Here, as at other colleges, Fellows were endowed to perpetuate the memories of the founders, and to pray for their souls. After the Reformation, the commemoration services on 'dirge days' took the place of masses for the dead. Forms of service were prescribed by the Elizabethan Statutes, which, though they differ in other respects, agree in ordering a catalogue of Benefactors to be read, usually after a sermon. Several such catalogues exist already. An old manuscript book, in the custody of the Senior Dean, containing University Statutes and Ceremonies, College Statutes, and the Commemoration Service, concludes with a list of Benefactors down to a period between that of the building of the library and the completion of the third court, probably therefore not later than the middle of the 17th century. Another book contains the list as it was read before 1860.

It is entitled "A copy of the old Catalogue of Benefactors, which is now in the custody of the Master, by William Keeling, Senior Dean, 1838." It is divided into three parts. The first which was read on January 4, the 'dirge day' of Mr. Hugh Ashton, one of Lady Margaret's executors, commemorates the first founders and those to whom we owe our principal buildings. The second part, read in July, records the foundations of most of the Fellowships and Scholarships not included in the former list. The third part, for Lent, is of a more miscellaneous character.

Since the Statutes of 1860, there has been but one annual commemoration at which all the names have been read, but the descriptions of the donors and their gifts have been omitted for the sake of brevity. It seems desirable to have all necessary details in a form easily accessible, however impracticable it may be to have all read through year by year.

The following list is approximately in chronological order. It does not materially differ from that of Mr. Cooper in his "Memorials of Cambridge." The "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" by the same eminent historian has been freely used for further details. The other principal authorities laid under contribution are "Baker's History of St. John's College," by Professor Mayor; "Appendix B of the Report on Education, 1818"; Mr. Mullinger's "History of the University of Cambridge," and Professor C. C. Babington's "History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St. John the Evangelist."

Two MSS. in the College Library have also been consulted; the former on vellum, bearing the title *Μνημόσυρον*, but usually referred to as the *liber memorialis*, contains pictures on canvas of Lady Margaret, King Charles I., and Bishop Williams, and the arms, beautifully illuminated by the poet Crashaw, of Masters, and other eminent members of the College, with short biographical notices; the other a much larger book,

by the Rev. Charles Yate, Senior Dean, and afterwards Rector of Holme, Yorkshire, gives a brief history of all the Masters of the College before the present Master, of all or nearly all the Bishops who have been members of this house, and of many other eminent persons connected with us either as benefactors or by other ties.

The substance of some notes on Scholarships now awarded by way of preference to the students of particular schools has been obtained from the Bursar.

The mark (+) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

THE CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

The most illustrious Princess LADY MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VIIth, laid the first foundations of the College, A.D. 1508.

She provided for the building of the First Court and for the endowment of Fifty Fellows and as many Scholars, but died before she was able to carry her plans into execution.

The estates left by her will were valued at upwards of £400 per annum, but the king, Henry VIII, limited the foundation to £50 per annum, besides the revenues of the ancient Hospital of St. John. The number of Fellows and Scholars was consequently much diminished.

The Lady Margaret's executors also founded in her name lecturerships in Greek and Hebrew, and four public examinerships; they further endowed the Master and certain Senior Fellows, and made provision for a yearly commemoration of the Foundress.

There are portraits of the Foundress in the Hall, Combination Room, Master's Lodge, and *Liber Memorialis*. An old statue of her stands in a niche on West side of the First Court over the door leading to the Hall; a modern one at the entrance to the Chapel represents her treading

"Ignorance" under foot. Her arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*. She is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the worthies of the sixteenth century.

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, "by whose advice and persuasion with the Foundress the College was first undertaken," was also the principal agent in carrying out the design. "By all means that were in his power he took care that it should be brought to perfection, both by giving it Statutes and laws, and by procuring it endowments." He himself founded four Fellowships and two Scholarships.

The other executors of the Foundress who assisted him were Dr. Hornby and Mr. Hugh Ashton, but "almost the whole weight of the affair leaned" on Bp. Fisher.

The old house was dissolved January 20, 1510. The charter of the new foundation was given April 9, 1511.

Bishop Fisher was born about 1459, B.A. 1487, Master of Michaelhouse 1497, subsequently President of Queens' College, Margaret Professor of Divinity 1503, Bishop of Rochester 1504, being the same year elected Chancellor of the University, which office he retained until his death in 1535.

There are portraits of Bishop Fisher in the Hall and Master's Lodge. A statue at the entrance of the Chapel represents him treading "Vice" under foot. He is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel standing next to the Foundress. His arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall, and in the *Liber Memorialis*. Attached to the old Chapel at the N.E. corner was his Chantry, the only one (of four) remaining in use until the new Chapel was built. It was entered by three arches. One of these arches, which was of stone, with two others, to replace the two of clunch, are now in the south wall of the present Ante Chapel.

HENRY EDIALL, Archdeacon of Rochester, in conjunction with Bishop Fisher, founded four Scholarships in memory of

JOHN MORTON, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop Morton graduated at Oxford, he was made Bishop of Ely in 1478, translated to Canterbury in 1486, and died in 1500. He left money for students both at Oxford and Cambridge. Archdeacon Ediall and John Ryse, two of his executors, bestowed the scholarships on the College (Cooper's *Memorials*).

The College list of Benefactors assigns to Fisher a share in the foundation.

Cardinal Morton's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

HUGH ASHTON, Archdeacon of York, one of Lady Margaret's executors, gave £800 in 1537 to found four Fellowships and as many Scholarships.

His executors paid £7. 12s. 10½d. and 536½ oz. of plate (*quas parcelas nullus sociorum unquam vidit*, and then in another hand: *quia magister vendidit sine consensu illorum*) for a solemn obit to be kept for the souls of Ashton and his friends, and of Lady Margaret on Jan. 4 every year, the day of Ashton's burial; the Master or his deputy to receive 2s., each Fellow 1s., each Scholar 6d.; provided they remain during the whole service (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 353).

When the Catalogue of Benefactors had been read in the Commemoration Service, three chapters of the Statutes were read, though the order for this is comparatively modern, then 'the three last Psalmes' were sung; 'dureing which the money' was 'distributed to Fellowes and Schollars.' This custom was discontinued when the Statutes of 1860 came into operation.

Ashton died Dec. 1522, and was buried, perhaps in the Chapel, but more probably at York. There was a chantry to his memory, containing his monument, on the north side of the old Chapel outside the quire, which had been desecrated long before the Chapel was taken down. The monument with its two images, 'one lively the other deadly', was removed into the present Ante Chapel.

There is a portrait of Archdeacon Ashton in the Master's Lodge.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, D.D., founded two Scholarships, Sep. 10, 1516.

He was of Kingston upon Hull, sometime Fellow of Queens' College, surveyor of the works of Great St. Mary's, subsequently Chantor of Beverley Minster, Rector of Stretham, and of St. Martin, Vintry, London. He died in March or April, 1519.

JAMES BERESFORD founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, Feb. 12, 1519-20.

He was Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire. He died July 13, 1520, and was buried in the Cathedral of Lichfield, of which he was a prebendary.

SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE gave the manor of Millington, valued at about £8 per annum and £200 in money to found one Fellowship and four Scholarships. He died April 27, 1520.

One of his executors was Dr. John Constable (Dean of Lincoln), who founded the Scholarships, July 4, 1522. The Fellowship was to be held by a priest to pray for the soul of Sir M. Constable (date uncertain).

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

JOHN BAILEY (or Bayley) of Syrescote, county Stafford, gave £115 for one Fellow. (September, 1527).

Augmented 13s. 4d. annually by his executor, Mr. Nicholas Agard, who paid £17 for that purpose.

ROBERT DUCKETT, Rector of Chevening, Kent, who died in 1521, founded two Scholarships, and left 20s. per annum for the celebration of his exsequies.

THOMAS LINACRE founded a Medical Lectureship in 1521, for which he paid to the College £221. 13s. 4d.

He died Oct. 20, 1524, at 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was the first president of the College of Physicians.

He also founded two medical lectureships at Merton Coll., Oxford.

There is a bust of him in bronze by Sir Henry Cheere in the library of All Souls, Oxford, of which College he was sometime Fellow.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a statue of him on a buttress on the North side of the Chapel.

JOHANNA ROKEBY or Rooksby, widow of Sir Richard Rokeby, left £170 July, 1526, for a Fellow in Priest's orders.

ROBERT HOLITREEHOLM, clerk, gave £120, A.D. 1525, for one Fellow.

WILLIAM FELL, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, left £230 for one Fellow and two Scholars, and £80 for two sub-lecturers, May, 1535.

The college undertook to 'fynd ij comon Reders in arte, called ij Sublectors the whiche shalbe daly assystant to the principall lector both in Redyng of lectures to the young scholers in the hall of the said collyge, and also in heryng of the Rehersyng of the same lectors with almaner of other lectors and exersices and Actes what so euer thabee which shall forton to be kepte in the hall aforseyd or in any other place of the sayd collyge,' each sublector to be paid 6s. 8d. quarterly by the treasurers.

In consideration of 40 marks received from Wm. Fell, D.D., the college covenants (18 Sept., 16, Hen. 8) to 'Kepe a dirge with a masse of requiem ons in euery yere to be songen and said.'

ROBERT SIMPSON, Rector of Layer Marney in Essex, left £120, 26 July, 1529, for one Fellow.

JOHN DOWMAN, LL.D., Rector of Pocklington, Yorks., Archdeacon of Suffolk, Canon Residentiary of St.

Paul's, &c., left lands, A.D. 1515, for five Scholarships, and A.D. 1525, £140 for nine Proper Sizars.

His scholars were to be of Pocklington School, which he had founded, and the patronage of which he gave to the College. He also founded two chantries in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which the Master and Fellows were to appoint Scholars of the College. He died Nov. 11, 1526. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

By a special Statute, 1859, the Scholarships are now replaced by four Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Students who had been at least two years at Pocklington School, and the College patronage is represented by the right to nominate one Governor.

JOHN KEYTON, D.D., prebendary of Sarum, gave £400, November 1533, for two Fellows and two Scholars.

Between two buttresses of the south wall of the old Chapel, and west of the quire, stood Dr. Keyton's Chapel. It is shewn in Loggan's view of the Chapel (A.D. 1668), but was not remaining when Mr. Baker became a Fellow in 1680. The door, &c., mentioned by Baker were disclosed when the Chapel was taken down (see Prof. Babington's book, where there is a Plate of the Altar-tomb of Keyton's Chantry). Baker speaks of Dr. Keyton as Archdeacon of Leicester, but Cooper thinks this must be a mistake.

THOMAS THIMBLEBY, Doctor of Decrees, June 24, 1535, gave jewels, plate, and £180 in money for one Fellow and one Scholar.

†ROBERT SHORTON, D.D., the first Master of the College, gave 100 marks for an annual dirge. During his Mastership he gave £10 towards paving the hall.

He was dispensed with from certain duties incident to his D.D. degree, and subsequently from attending masses, exsequies, and congregations, 'propter ejus labores multiplices et diversa negotia quæ habet circa coll. Sti Jo. Evang.'

He was afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall, to which he was a considerable benefactor, as he was also to the church at Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk, of which he was Dean, and where he died on October 17, 1535. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

ROGER LUPTON, LL.D., of Sedberg, Yorkshire, Canon of Windsor, Provost of Eton, Prebendary of Lincoln, &c., gave to the College the patronage of Sedbergh School which he founded. He also gave £1000 in

1528, and again £400 in 1536 for two Fellows and eight Scholars, 100 marks was also bequeathed for his obit.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

A window to his memory was placed in the South side of the present Chapel by the Rev. H. H. Hughes, Rector of Layham, Suffolk, who held a Fellowship of his foundation from 1817 to 1838.

In place of the Scholarships founded by Dr. Lupton and Mr. Hebblethwaite there were established, by Statute of 1859, six Exhibitions of the yearly value of £33. 6s. 8d. tenable for three years, to be called the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitions, limited by way of preference to scholars of Sedbergh School, and nomination of one of the Governors was vested in the College.

†NICHOLAS METCALFE, third Master, 1518–1537, gave £80 and £40 towards buildings which were afterwards removed to make way for the Second Court.

He was Archdeacon of Rochester, c. 1515, and Chaplain to Bishop Fisher. Roger Ascham speaks very highly of him in his *Scholemaster*, and he is the model master of a college in Thomas Fuller's Holy State.

"Besides the services he did the College from its foundation, having been his patron's constant agent from Rochester to Cambridge...his services were such, and the accessional endowments under him were so many, as a hundred years after can hardly produce." He is commemorated by a brass plate in the Ante-Chapel, thus inscribed: "*Nicholaus Metcalfe hujus Collegii Magister biginti annos quarto die Julii magistratu excessit [et bestrax] ad Neum [preces vehementer expetit] An Dom MCCCCXXXVII.*" The words enclosed in brackets are obliterated. Dr. Metcalfe is depicted on the ceiling of the new Chapel amongst the worthies of the 16th century. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

A. F. T.

(To be Continued).



"A VISIT TO CETSHWAYO IN 1878."

IN January 1878, while engaged in practice at the Natal Bar, circumstances led to my taking a trip into the Zulu Country with a view to getting a personal interview with its then ruler. Without inflicting a political argument upon the readers of the *Eagle*, I ought, I think, to be able to interest them with an account of some of the incidents of my journey and of the facts which it brought under my observation.

In visiting Zululand I was happy in being quite independent of interpretation, having picked up in early years a boy's knowledge of Zulu which the necessities of forensic practice afterwards developed so far that I was not only quite at home in a Zulu kraal, but, which was more to the purpose, was able to put its inmates at their ease too. Thus, then, I was in the position to get information of the most direct kind, respecting the country. On the other hand, I was not alive at that time to the importance of several questions touching Cetshwayo and his surroundings, which have since engaged so much attention. In common with other Colonists, I had not opened my mind to the notion of hostilities between us English and the Zulus—of an invasion of Zululand by us either as a defensive measure* on our own account, or as a

* The contingency of an invasion of Natal by the Zulus was referred to by Sir H. Bulwer as "in the opinion of this Government in the highest degree improbable," although, "of course a *possibility* as it had been a possibility for the last 30 years."

movement having for its immediate object the deliverance of the Zulu people from a supposed tyrant. Our attention was directed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the difficulties arising from the persistent encroachments upon Zululand of the Boers of the Transvaal. The Transvaal had been annexed, and the Zulus were puzzled and dismayed to find that the great nation to which they had so many years appealed to adjust the border difficulty,* and which had hitherto, through the instrumentality of Mr. (now Sir) Th. Shepstone, made the fairest promises, had suddenly, in the person of the same official, called upon them to recognize the unjust Boer claims to Zulu territory. The outcome of this crisis is well known. Thanks to the admirable behaviour of the Zulu King, Sir H. Bulwer was enabled to thwart for the time being the war policy of the Administrator of the Transvaal, and to bring the Boers to book before three Commissioners. These unanimously justified the Zulus.

It was while the arrangement between Sir. H. Bulwer and Cetshwayo was in course of being concluded that I paid my visit to the latter, my object being, briefly, to guard against any untoward results following my acceptance of the post of Political Agent to the King. The Natal Government was greatly incensed at my "assuming to act" in that capacity, and disputed the genuineness of the appointment which had been notified to them; and as it had been earnestly represented to me that it was of the utmost importance to Cetshwayo not to lose the countenance of the Lieut. Governor of Natal, I swallowed in some measure my professional feelings, and resolved that I would prevent misunderstandings on Cetshwayo's part by visiting him, and, while promising to hold myself in readiness to perform any services which might be in my power, yet impressing him with the

* They made 18 distinct appeals between Sept. 1861, and April 1876.

necessity of his placing himself unreservedly in the Governor's hands.

So much for politics. The journey was not one to be lightly undertaken, whatever the circumstances. The summer was at its height, and frequent thunderstorms might be expected, which would render travelling difficult. However, the 3rd of January found me on my way up the Coast from Durban to the Tugela river. The day was frightfully hot, unusually so, the thermometer rising to 118° Fahr. in the shade; and to save the 2 horses which were dragging my "spider" through the sands, I was compelled to dismount and plod along on foot. My companion, one who for the sake of clerical assistance I had been persuaded to take with me, was, during this day, passing through every stage of intoxication, and did not dismount. His condition compelled me to spend the next day at Stanger, which we reached in the evening. This was a very primitive settlement, about 15 miles from the border. The inhabitants of the district had come together for a special entertainment, and I had a good opportunity of forming an opinion concerning the dispositions of a class of settlers having the reputation of being a very rough lot. This reputation seemed to me a very deserved one, as I listened to an account of a "tarring" and "feathering" which had recently taken place in the neighbourhood. The case was one of lynch law, the victim having earned the punishment, in the opinion of his neighbours, by beating his wife. I formed, nevertheless, a very favourable estimate of these people, with whom I spent the evening in good-fellowship.

After this interference with a journey that ought so far to have been easy and expeditious, I was not sorry to find myself housed at an 'hotel' on the banks of the Tugela, watching the antics of a rather alarming kind of spider, which darted from point to point of the walls, apparently unaffected by gravity, except

when falling upon us from the roof. At this place I left my companion, and proceeded into Zululand on horseback, having with me as guide an amiable-faced youth of the Ingobamakosi regiment, who had just returned from the annual "Feast of First Fruits" at Ulundi. He took me by a short cut into the valley of the Matikulu river, where at sunset we found a hospitable kraal. The people flocked round to inspect me, and an old lady expressed herself happy to turn her family out of her hut for my accommodation. After accepting her offer I strolled up the kraal, in order to make the acquaintance of its inmates. I found one young man engaged in the occupation of putting to rights his suit of war apparel. This was very elaborately constructed of white ox skins and tails, with which, at my request, supported by his mother's order, he arrayed himself. When dressed, nothing was visible of him, save his hands and portion of his face. He also belonged to the Ingobamakosi regiment. This was not the fighting costume, but the full dress uniform worn before the King on the occasion of the annual review. It was amusing to witness the embarrassment with which the lad showed off his finery, at the same time deprecating the remarks of those around him, "the white man wanted him to array himself, and his mother bid him do it." Soon afterwards I was introduced to an old lady, who began the conversation by asking "what have you done with Langelibalele?" This opened a painful subject; she was his sister, I learnt, and I was able to tell her of my visit to the poor old chief on my way out from England.

At my evening meal of boiled maize, sour curd, and Zulu "beer," the normal fare at a Zulu kraal, much company was present, and I had to put up with many personal remarks. One lady said "do you smoke, Gebuza?" I answered, "No." "I thought not," she said, "because your teeth are white." "But why do

you put up with that thing on your upper lip?" At another moment I had, "You're eating too fast: Oh! what a large mouthful!"

My visit at the kraal terminated uncomfortably, for my horse took fright at dawn, upon the letting out of the cattle from the enclosure in the centre of the kraal, and fled into the bush. I therefore, after hours of fruitless search, during which the skill of my Zulu friends enabled me more than once to come within sight of the horse—a nervous brute—returned to Tugela, and started next day under better auspices, with my spider and fresh horses. These took me the first day to the well-known Etshowe mission station; on the second, across the Umhlatuze Valley to Mr. S——'s station; and thence the following day to Kwamagwaza, Mr. Robertson's station. At all of these stations I was most hospitably received. Mission work was at a standstill however, as nearly all the converts had been sent away, this being the consequence of advice given to the missionaries by Sir Th. Shepstone. I must pass over many interesting points connected with these visits, but will mention, as bearing upon what I observed later on, an incident of which I learnt at Mr. S——'s:—A young Zulu had presented himself on the verandah, brandishing an assegai and threatening Mr. S——'s life. Mr. S——, according to his account, was compelled to retreat into the house, leaving his wife shut out. The young Zulu, on this, informed her that she was an *indoda* (a man), and that he would not hurt her. Mr. S—— was safely concealed in the back premises, and the young Zulu departed. This misconduct on the part of one of his subjects was now to be reported to Cetshwayo by two converts, on Mr. S——'s behalf, and we passed them on the way up to Ulundi.

No serious difficulties of travel were encountered by us. I may mention a long series of rocky steps over

which we had to lift the carriage in ascending from the Umhlatuzi valley (a deep and densely-wooded one, harbouring buffalo and koodoos), and a dangerously steep road, over high hills, where the incline is so great that, on more than one occasion, a waggon has in its ascent and descent, overpowered its team of sixteen oxen, and carried them into the valley below. In approaching Kwamagwaza, too we encountered our first thunder-storm. Fortunately, we were not very far from the station, and after rather more than an hour and half of drenching, during which isolated and very picturesque forest trees, the dying remnants of what used to be a mighty forest, continually raised false hopes of our approach to the house, we slipped and staggered up to the low verandah of a somewhat neglected-looking abode, surrounded by extensive groves and gardens.

As I have said, I must exclude from a short narrative like the present accounts which I might give of several points of interest connected with my visits to the three Mission Stations on my route. Thus I must content myself to pass over the question of the alleged killing of Zulu converts with the remark that what I learnt in Zululand was quite consistent with the view expressed by Sir. H. Bulwer, who had had the fullest evidence before him on one side—that unfavourable to Cetshwayo—and who nevertheless wrote:

"I have heard nothing tending to confirm the opinion so hastily arrived at, and so hastily expressed, that the attacks actually made,* were part of an hostile design against the Missionaries and Mission Stations in the Zulu Country, or to induce me to alter my opinion, originally formed upon the information before me, that the attacks, however unjustifiable they might be in themselves, were directed against individual natives for personal reasons;"

* It ought to be remembered that only *three* converts were killed during Cetshwayo's reign. This appears from the statements of the Missionaries themselves to Sir B. Frere.

Those attacks moreover, he might have truly added, were not made by orders of the king.

Kwamagwaza Station, the site of which was granted to my father by the Zulu king, 'mPande, is built upon ground which rolls into deep valleys. In these were standing numbers of the beautiful old forest trees which I have mentioned, the effect of which was quite that of an English park. Except, however, for this, and the efforts which Bishop Wilkinson had made to lay out the grounds and garden, there was nothing English about the place. I was treated here, as elsewhere, with the greatest hospitality, and passed a comfortable but singularly lonely night in the house once occupied by Bishop Wilkinson, and which stood at some distance from the main building on the brink of one of the afore-mentioned deep valleys. We spent a rainy day at Kwamagwaza, and then proceeded on our last stage accompanied by a trader who had joined us as we started, and whose guest I was during my stay in the royal valley.

I ought not to mention this trader without saying, that to all appearances his manner of life in the Zulu Country was such as to make him conspicuous among whites in the eyes of the Zulus. For he neither drank nor kept a hareem, but industriously pursued a beneficial trade. He had a great admiration and regard for the king, and being as well versed in Zulu as in his mother tongue, was, from the point of view of certain politicians, a dangerous man. During the course of the year he was prosecuted under a Colonial Statute for an act of "gun running," alleged to have been committed at the time of Cetshwayo's coronation in 1873. Mr. Mullins was convicted of having bartered three guns to the king, and after haranguing the prisoner upon the enormity of his offence in supplying savages and possible enemies with firearms, the judge, notwithstanding that this was a first offence, and that several breech-loaders were actually presented to

Cetshwayo upon the very same occasion by members of Mr. Shepstone's party, and by his leave, sentenced Mr. Mullins to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £100. I was his counsel, the trial lasting three days; and I saw in the whole proceeding a political device. Had Mr. Mullins been at liberty he might have proved an immense help towards getting Cetshwayo a hearing.

We drove past the royal kraals after dark, and the tramp of our steeds brought out a messenger, who said, "I have to ask who you are, and whence you come?" I enquired who had sent him, and was told Mnyamana (the Prime Minister). So I answered that it was "Gebuza, son of Sobantu." Passing the three kraals (*Ndabakaombi*, *Ulundu*, and *Kwanodwengu*), we put up at the trader's shanty, an iron cabin, with an adjacent cattle enclosure. My compartment was a waggon.

Next morning I strolled over to Mr. Dunn's tents, and had a talk with him. I then walked across the valley to the kraal where the king was staying. These royal kraals consisted of a circle of huts, six deep, and more than a mile in circumference. At the highest point of the circle was the *isigodhla*, or royal quarters, beautifully partitioned off with reeds and woven grass. At the entrance stood a door keeper, who summoned a "lord in waiting." The well-bred air and easy behaviour of these people were very striking. They did not stare, and asked no question, but conversed affably. The "lord in waiting" came out with the following message, delivered very precisely and in a conciliatory tone:—"The king will meet *Gebuza* to-morrow at *Kwa Nodwengu*; meanwhile he gives *Gebuza* an ox, a large one, as big as that." Soon after this, on our return, I saw some messengers driving up a young ox; and presently a very beautiful animal, of a clean and bright white and chocolate colour, came trotting quickly into the enclosure with head erect, ears out and tail flourishing in the air. And this was the

animal which etiquette bid me slay! I left the task to my companions, who with a rifle bullet in an instant dissipated the energy which had filled the handsome beast, and in a very short time I was the possessor of many joints of unlovely beef.

During the following morning I had an interview with the Great Chiefs, who sat on the ground beneath a large tree, a roll of matting having been sent out by the king for my comfort, a special mark of honour. Amongst the chiefs was Mnyamana the Prime Minister, a fine old man, who has since won golden opinions by his self-sacrificing loyalty. He has been recently well described by a traveller in Zululand as "the clearest headed man in Zululand if not in native S. Africa. He has one great fault, one besetting sin which has well-nigh ruined him, and it is his fidelity to his king."

But high dignitaries present varieties of mental and moral calibre. Mfanawendhlele, whom recent events have proved to be of a somewhat ignoble nature, during the progress of the interview possessed himself of my left hand and sat down behind me. He then seized the first opportunity of whispering in my ear, "what have you done with the ox that the king gave you?" and went on to say that he was going to pay me a visit and would send a boy beforehand *with a platter*. He impressed upon me several times that the boy would come from him, giving his name. After this interview, the object of which was to put the king in possession of what I had to say, we separated, and I returned to the shanty. Many notables and others (six feet appeared to be the normal height of these Zulus) paid me visits in the afternoon, and I found that my butcher's shop dwindled rapidly away.

Early in the day following we noticed the king walking out for his constitutional. It was his custom to take a walk of many miles over the *Mahlabatini* hills,

returning to a bath. After this he would sit judging his people till the evening. As soon as we observed the great white shield preceding him back to his kraal I started to attend his council meeting. I found him seated upon a large black chair, carved out of a solid block of wood. The chiefs, including Dunn, were in a circle in front of him. As I came up he was hearing the complaint preferred as above mentioned by Mr. S— against the young Zulu. The king looked very grave and said that without going into the merits of the case, he would send commissioners down to the Umlatuzi, to hear both sides and make their report. I was told that it was Cetshwayo's invariable practice to refuse to hear one side without the other.

I need not say that I was much struck with the appearance of the king. He turned to me with a pleasant face, and said that he had expected to find Sobantu's son an older man. This was not an opportunity for speaking at large, but I went over the ground which I had traversed with the Councillors.

The subject of the missionaries was introduced, but not by me. One missionary in particular had earned the ill-will of the Zulu Chiefs by his communications to the Natal papers.

I find the following passage in one of my letters written at this time:

"That they have not long ago killed him, or at least driven him away, is to me a great wonder, and shews very considerable forbearance on their part. He is their worst enemy, and yet, if he is turned out, unless it is done very carefully, he will get all the credit of being a persecuted missionary, and they—who will say a word for an exceedingly wise and just step? It will be taken to be a declaration of war, and we shall send in troops whom I believe the Zulus will resist to the utmost, with great chance of withstanding them for a time. It is a dreadful thing that such men as these should be set apart, and looked up to as ministers of Christ. Among the Europeans, they bring His religion into contempt, and among the Zulus—but what volumes were expressed in the indignant language in which I heard Cetshwayo's council protest against the misrepresentations of

some of the missionaries, and in the bitter emphasis which one of them said. '*Aba fundisi! ba fundis, amanga!*'—'Teachers forsooth! Teachers of lies.' It was refreshing after that denunciation to hear the unqualified determination to reply upon Sobantu's advice, so far as they were allowed to, expressed by Cetshwayo and his Chiefs.

"Why did I let this man stay here? I never trusted him "from the time that I heard he had broken with *Sobantu*"—"I have told the Government of Natal this, that whatsoever happens, I and my people have determined ever to consult "*Sobantu*. He is our friend, and we shall tell him everything "that we want to. We shall send to him to-day, to-morrow, and the next day, *kwze kubi pakade* (= to the end of the chapter)."

At every pause in the king's speech there was a loud shout from his council, which had a singular effect.

But I must bring this paper to a close. I had a private and very interesting interview afterwards with Cetshwayo, and returned to Natal without mishap. I should like to mention in conclusion, that we passed and repassed the two commissioners, seemingly most worthy old men, who, by means of short cuts across a hilly country, were enabled to reach Mr. S—'s before we started from the station. We left them seated in the shade, contemplating with great gravity a pot of *tshwala* or Zulu beer before them, and waiting for the arrival of the culprit. This young gentleman surprised me and my companions as we were bathing later on in the Umhlatuzi river. A rustle in the reeds disclosed a warrior, with a mite of a boy in attendance as arm bearer. The youth asked me what was going on at the missionary's, and I soon obtained a confession from him of his being the offender. "What did I think would be done to him?" he asked. "Would he be killed?" I tried to allay his apprehensions and advised him to lose no time in attending and making a clean breast of it. This he appears to have done, and he was ultimately fined by the king to the extent of a bullock. For so young a man, his frolic, for such it was, had cost him dear.

FRANCIS E. COLENSO.



MILTON AND SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.

MR. BRIGHT, at the banquet in honour of Lord Ripon, at St. James' Hall, on the 25th of February, in the course of his speech in support of the toast, "Prosperity to India," said: "Some years ago he met two of the most educated and accomplished natives of India, and one of them said he believed that in the next ten years there would be as many people in India who would read Milton and Shakespeare as there were in England. The other said he thought there were as many at that time." I believe these statements are quite within the truth, and my own impression, the result of observations extending over a quarter of a century, is, that the latter approximates the more nearly to the true state of the case. And when it is remembered that prior to the Great Educational Charta of 1854, drawn up by Lord Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood), a Hindu capable of speaking other than "butler's English," *eg*, "Master telling go Ramaswami," "He has done finished," *et hoc genus*, was a rare phenomenon, and that, even in Public Offices, where now many of the junior clerks speak English, though it must be confessed not with the purest accent, yet as fluently as if it were their own mother tongue, there was, thirty years ago, hardly a Hindu capable of drafting in English the simplest official letter, it will be seen what immense strides have been made—strides that far exceed those made in classical studies in the palmy days of St. John's of which

Sir Roger Ascham boasts. And as in Ascham's day St. John's sent forth some of her sons who, as teachers in other Colleges aided the progress in Classical studies, so within the last 30 years some of those who have aided in bringing about the vast change in English studies in India have been *alumni* of St. John's. I propose to shew briefly how these changes have been brought about, and to this end I will first describe the educational machinery at work prior to 1854; secondly, note the changes introduced under the Charta; and, thirdly, trace the effects produced by those changes.

And first, on the principle, *ab uno disce omnes*, it will perhaps tend to clearness if I speak of the educational machinery in existence in a single town of from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants, and that by no means an unfavourable specimen. The schools then in existence were what are called "pials schools," *i.e.* schools usually taught in the open verandah in front of a Hindu master's house or in a "chatram," *i.e.* a rest house generally in the neighbourhood of a temple. Of these there might have been from twenty to thirty scattered over the town, and the studies in them were confined to the vernacular language of the country, arithmetical tables, and mental arithmetic. Here I may by the way remark that in the Dravidian languages, *i.e.* the languages of Southern India, vulgar and decimal fractions are unknown. The fractions in use are octesimal $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c., and therefore as a fraction like $\frac{1}{6}$ lies altogether outside the scheme, I have seen a Hindu master of the old type sorely perplexed with the remainder when asked to divide, say Rs. 3 between five people. The number of pupils in these schools varied from 20 to as many as 70 or more, the number usually depending on the popularity of the master, which, however, would be not in proportion to his ability, but to his tact in the management of the parents.

The method of instruction was, as it still is in the few schools of the old type that still survive, monitorial, the same which Dr Bell, formerly a Chaplain at Madras, introduced into this country at the beginning of the present century. Ink, pens, and paper were not known; the finger served the office of pen, and sand was used in lieu of paper in the first stages of writing. The boys—for girls were never taught—squatted on the ground, sand was spread before them, and with their fingers they wrote their letters on the ground, screaming out the name of each as they wrote it at the top of their voices. After an advance had been made, they began to write on *pani olei*, the leaves of the palmyra, with an iron style, which at that time was the kind of writing used by all tradesmen, and even Government accounts were in villages written in the same way. The pupils in these schools might number perhaps 8 per cent. of the children of school age. They belonged entirely to the better classes, and when withdrawn from school, as Herodotus tells us was the case with the Lacedaemonians and Egyptians, each followed the profession of his father, though in the sequel it will be seen that the “old order changes.” Thus, if the father was a Chetti, a merchant, the son was set to business; if a priest, the son would prepare for the priesthood, and would attend the Sanskrit Lectures of some Brahmin Pundit. Schools in which English was taught in many towns there were absolutely none at all; but in the town I have taken as a specimen there was a Mission School which had been in existence for more than half a century, but which was attended chiefly by the sons of converts, for whom of course it was mainly intended. The education imparted in it fell far short of that imparted in a village National School in England of that date, and the most advanced of its pupils could perhaps manage to read a chapter of the Bible in English. Such was the state in a

favoured town, so that with the exception of Dr. Duff's school in Calcutta, and the High School in Madras from which distinguished men like Sir Tanjore Mahdeva Rau, and Muttaswami Aiyer have proceeded, there was so far, as I am aware, not an English School of any note throughout the length and breadth of India.

I will now proceed to notice the change that began to be made, and as I have above restricted myself to a single town, I will in like manner restrict myself to a single Presidency in showing how the provisions of the Educational Charta have been carried into effect. First a Minister of Instruction with the title of “Director of Public Instruction” was appointed in each Presidency, whose sole duty it was to organize a system of education, and with the aid of an Inspectorial Staff, subsequently appointed, to supervise and control it. As England is divided into Counties, and these again into Ridings, Hundreds, &c., for administrative purposes, so each Presidency in India is divided into Zillahs or Collectorates—the Counties—each under the administration of a Collector—the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff in one; and these again are subdivided into Talugs—the Ridings, Hundreds, &c. As also in England, these subdivisions are further subdivided; so also in India the Talugs are subdivided, but for my purpose the division has been carried low enough. The scheme which the Director of Public Instruction devised was this. A school was appointed for each Talug teaching up to what would be the fourth form of a Public School; at the Head Quarters of each Collectorate a Zillah school was to be established teaching up to the sixth form; and in the centre of each linguistic division of the Presidency (the chief languages spoken in the Presidency of which I am speaking being four in number) it was proposed to establish a Provincial School, which it was intended should eventually develop into a College with a Professorial Staff teaching up to the standard required

for a degree in Arts or Science. At first the scheme was not carried out in its entirety, and schools were planted only in those Talugs, Zillahs, and Provinces, where the inhabitants were likely to avail themselves of the advantages offered. Also where a Missionary school existed, if the managers undertook to raise their schools, to which grants-in-aid to the extent of one-half the salaries of duly qualified masters were offered, to the standard proposed by the Director, the missionaries were left in undisturbed possession. For such of the Provincial schools as were opened Head Masters from English Universities were imported; English Head Masters were also engaged for Zillah schools, and for the Talug school the best masters, European, Eurasian, or Native, that could be obtained in the country were appointed. A scheme of Government scholarships was devised, and these were so arranged that a pupil of promise might pass from a Talug school to a zillah, and thence to a Provincial school. Some of these scholarships were also made tenable in mission schools.

This work of organization proceeded after the Educational Despatch, and by the year 1856 a number of schools were opened; but the attendance was at first very small. The Brahmins, those employed in Government offices excepted, with lofty contempt despised the education offered—the English language was in their eyes the language of outcasts, and as to science they believed the Westerns had nothing to teach them save fragments which had originally been borrowed from the East. The trading classes could see no prospect of “making their money breed” by the new learning offered, and hence their sons did not attend the schools. The Zemindars and Merasdars (landowners and farmers) were bent on following the custom of their forefathers, who without English learning had successfully cultivated their fields, and hence few of their sons were enrolled in

the school books; and as for the Ryots (the farm labourers) and Artizans, the spirit of Menu's time, which enacted that if a Sudra (the lowest of Menu's four divisions of caste) should learn the sacred language or read the sacred books, he should have his tongue burnt out with an iron style, was still abroad, and kept them in the grossest ignorance of anything but daily toil and moil. Then there were other obstacles in the way of progress. The Government schools were open alike to all who submitted to the regulations without distinction of race or caste. The Brahmin who had been wont to see the Pariah step aside to let him pass, lest he might be defiled by the shadow of an outcast falling upon him, could not brook that his children should sit side by side with the children of the degraded outcasts. I myself have seen a Brahmin child of six summers refuse to take his seat on a bench on which sat a youth as clean and as respectable in outward appearance as himself, simply because the youth was a member of an inferior caste. However, in spite of apathy and opposition of every kind progress slow and sure began to be made, and since the coping-stone was placed upon the educational edifice by the grant of a charter for the establishment of a University in each Presidency, there has been an onward movement gathering new force as it moved along.

I have no Calendars unfortunately with me, and so speak from memory, but I believe when the Matriculation Examination was first held in 1858, the number of candidates did not reach 40, and when the first Examination for the B.A. degree was held in 1859, I think there was only a single candidate. The numbers at present appearing for the former Examination are numbered by thousands, and for the latter, even to say nothing of the candidates for degrees in law, medicine, and engineering, are now numbered by hundreds. An intermediate Examination, requiring

a course of two years' study from Matriculation, has now over a thousand Candidates each year. All this, of course, refers to one Presidency, but the same thing has been going on with equal success in the other Presidencies, so much so in Bengal, that the Examinations have become so unwieldy, that a separate University has been established for the Punjab, and it is likely, if they have not already been established, that distinct Universities will be set up in the North-west Provinces, and in Burmah.

I will now endeavour to show what has contributed to the achievement of these results. Of all men, the Hindu is perhaps the most conservative on the face of the earth, but his conservatism is not quite so strong as his love of gain. His love for rupees is as ardent as ever was the love of Jew for his money-bags, and if the Hindu can be shewn how he can benefit himself materially, he will find some means by which, spite of his caste, rules, and customs, he will not let the favourable tide ebb without taking advantage of it. The men who first gained distinctions in the University, though mostly the sons of poor men, began to make their way in the world, some rising to important offices of trust in the Government Service, some as pleaders (doing the work of Barristers in the Local Courts), amassed large fortunes in a few years, and some as Teachers, obtained incomes that were princely, compared with the incomes of their fathers, and the effect of all this was not lost. I could enumerate dozens of examples within my own personal experience, but will take only a single case, which tends to neither extreme. A Brahmin, a Vishnuvite, held the office of village Kurnam (*i.e.* he kept the Government account of his village), and received a salary of Rupees seven per mensem. Certain perquisites also attached to his office, *e.g.* each Merasdar (farmer), when the crops of rice and other grain were reaped, would probably present him with a few measures of each kind of grain,

so that if he was tolerably popular, he might receive presents sufficient to double his pay, and make him passing rich on Rs. 14 per mensem, or 7s. a week. He had four sons, two of whom became teachers, the one receiving Rs. 35 per mensem, and the other Rs. 120, and after serving for some years in that capacity they both took to law, and became pleaders with the prospect of earning much larger incomes. Another son became an overseer in the Engineering Department of Government service, and received a salary of from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per mensem. The fourth and youngest son, eight years ago when I left that part of the country, was still in school. This is by no means an extraordinary case, still it was strong enough to raise the cupidity of the neighbours around, and make them desire that their children should go and do likewise. The desire for English education is now so strong that I have been again and again told by native gentlemen of position that the results of the University Examinations are eagerly discussed in the ladies' apartments, and that whenever an application is made for the hand of a daughter in marriage, the first question asked by the ladies is "what Examination has the would-be bridegroom passed?" And within my own experience, I have known more than one wealthy Tashildar (the Magistrate and Government Officer managing under the orders of the Collector the affairs of a Talug) offer his daughter in marriage to a poor man's son (of course of the same caste), on the strength of his having taken a high position in the list of successful candidates in a University Examination. For a time, owing to the building of new railway lines, to the opening of new schools, and to the formation of new departments in the Government Service, the supply could not keep pace with the demand, but now that stage has been long since passed, and the candidates for appointments vastly outnumbered the vacancies that occur,

so much so, that grave men have been known to shake their heads, doubting whereunto this may grow. However, in spite of the withdrawal of scholarships, except in the case of backward Zillahs, and in spite of the enhancement of the rate of fees, the schools still fill, and new ones are daily added to those already in existence. The fees, indeed, have been raised to such a pitch as to make it worth the while of enterprising graduates to open private schools on their own responsibility. The managers of these schools receive no grant-in-aid, but depend solely on the fees, and yet they now work in many towns, in healthy rivalry with the schools originally opened in those towns by Government, and derive from their schools a comfortable livelihood.

To show to what extent Milton and Shakespeare enter into the studies of the thousands who yearly present themselves for the Examinations in Arts of the various Universities, it will suffice to state, that both for the Intermediate Examination, known as the "First in Arts," occurring two years after Matriculation, and for the B.A. Examination, following in two years after the First in Arts, a play of Shakespeare, and a book or books of *Paradise Lost*, form portions of set subjects in English, which is a compulsory subject, and in which one-third of the maximum number of marks must be obtained for a pass.

To give an idea of the rapid growth of English education, I may fitly close these remarks by a brief statement of what I saw in the autumn of 1883, when it was my privilege to spend a few days in the town to which I first alluded. On a single day I visited no less than sixteen schools under one manager in this and a neighbouring town. Half of them were for boys, and were of various grades, the chief being a College with 500 students in its rolls, of whom about 100 were in the College classes proper, pursuing their studies for the First in Arts and B.A. degree of the

University in that Presidency. The other schools were branches and feeders of the College, with attendances varying from 100 to 250, and in studies varying from the first to the sixth form. The aggregate in the boys' schools could not have been less than 1300, all representing the higher education, which previous to 1856 had scarcely any representation. The rest of the schools were girls' schools, with numbers in attendance, ranging from 20 to 80, and with an aggregate of about 300. Amongst the girls were representatives of every caste. When I add that little more than a dozen years ago the only women in India who could read even their own vernacular, were Christians reared in Mission boarding schools and "Dasis" (dancing girls), it will be seen, that not alone are the men being taught to read and appreciate Shakespeare and Milton, but that the future mothers of India are being gradually raised from the depths of ignorance, and made fit help-meets for the thousands of young men who are yearly passing through the various Colleges now scattered through the length and breadth of the land.



EMERSON AND ST JOHN'S.

IN September of last year I went to see Oliver Wendell Holmes in his little country house at Beverley Farms, Massachusetts. He received me in the kindest and cheeriest way, and for once I found my fancy picture of a favourite author more than realised. He was the Autocrat, Professor, Poet—in the flesh; and, as he said, 'spoiling for a good talk.' He was alone, and had just put the finishing touches to a pile of beautifully-written sheets, the fruits of a year's work: it was his memoir of Emerson. And a good talk we had; for after he had assured himself that I had no 'interviewing' designs, he poured out with the happiest frankness reminiscences of his long life professional and literary (he was seventy-five on the 29th of August), confessions, criticisms, questions, quotations, jokes, and stories, enough to fill a number of the *Eagle*. I seem to remember every word, but I remember too how he began, half seriously, "As you're no newspaper-man I can say what I like, even about myself;" and so I refrain from making this number the most brilliant on record. We said a good deal by way of comparing the old Cambridge with the new Cambridge, round which so many of his memories were twined; and touched on some of the strong if far-drawn links that unite the history of the two seats of learning. It was therefore with a pleasant interest that on opening the volume on Emerson*, which has just reached me, I found the following passage at page 4. It connects Emerson with the College by direct descent, and show us one of our Fellows as the founder of a city, and the benefactor of the oldest and greatest University in New England.

* *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes: 1885.

"The Reverend Joseph Emerson, minister of the town of Mendon, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Edward Bulkeley, who succeeded his father, the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, as minister of Concord, Massachusetts. Peter Bulkeley was therefore one of Emerson's sixty-four grandfathers at the seventh remove....The Reverend Peter Bulkeley is honorably commemorated among the worthies consigned to immortality in that precious and entertaining medley of fact and fancy, enlivened by a wilderness of quotations at first or second hand, the *Magnalia Christi Americana*, of the Reverend Cotton Mather. The old chronicler tells his story so much better than any one can tell it for him, that he must be allowed to speak for himself in a few extracts, transferred with all their typographical idiosyncrasies from the London-printed folio of 1702.

"He was descended of an Honourable Family in *Bedfordshire*. He was born at *Woodhil* (or *Odel*) in *Bedfordshire*, January 31st, 1582.

"His *Education* was answerable unto his *Original*; it was *Learned*, it was *Genteel*, and, which was the top of all, it was very *Pious*: At length it made him a *Batchellor* of *Divinity*, and a Fellow of Saint *John's* College in Cambridge.—

"When he came abroad into the World, a good benefice befel him, added unto the estate of a Gentleman, left him by his Father; whom he succeeded in his Ministry, at the place of his Nativity: Which one would imagine *Temptations* enough to keep him out of a Wilderness." [But he could not conscientiously conform to the ceremonies of the English Church, and so,—] "When Sir *Nathaniel Brent* was Arch-Bishop *Laud's* General, as Arch-Bishop *Laud* was *another's*, Complaints were made against Mr. *Bulkly*, for his Non-Conformity, and he was therefore Silenced.

"To *New-England* he therefore came, in the Year 1635; and there having been for a while, at *Cambridge*, he carried a good Number of Planters with him, up further into the *Woods*, where they gathered the *Twelfth Church*, then formed in the Colony, and call'd the Town by the Name of *Concord*.

"Here he *buried* a great Estate, while he *raised* one still

for every Person whom he employed in the Affairs of his Husbandry.—

"He was a most excellent *Scholar*, a very-*well read* Person, and one who, in his advice to young Students, gave Demonstrations, that he knew what would go to make a *Scholar*. But it being essential unto a *Scholar* to love a *Scholar*, so did he; and in Token thereof, endowed the Library of *Harvard-Colledge* with no small part of his own.

"And he was therewithal a most exalted *Christian*—" In his Ministry he was another *Farel*, *Quo nemo tonuit fortius*—And the observance which his own People had for him, was also paid him from all sorts of People throughout the land; but especially from the Ministers of the Country, who would still address him as a *Father*, a *Prophet*, a *Counsellor*, on all occasions.".... "If then any Person would know what Mr. *Peter Bulkly* was, let him read his Judicious and Savory Treatise of the *Gospel Covenant*, which has passed through several Editions, with much acceptance among the People of God".... "he had a competently good Stroke at Latin Poetry; and even in his Old Age, affected sometimes to improve it. Many of his Composure are yet in our Hands."

"It is pleasant to believe that some of the qualities of this distinguished scholar and Christian were reproduced in the descendant whose life we are studying."

In *Mayor-Baker*, p. 292, l. 20, I find the entry—

"Admitted 22 Mar. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$Pet. Bulkley, Beds, F." [Foundress' fellowship]; with the note—"V. History of New Eng. by C[otton] M[ather], L. 3, p. 96 etc. Natus apud Woodhill com. Bedf. Jan. 31, 1582." This 'History of New Eng.' is the second title of the *Magnalia* above referred to. On turning to the copy in the University Library I find two passages not quoted in the Life of Emerson, which have however some interest for Johnians. St John's is said to be—

"The Colledge whereinto he had been admitted, about the Sixteenth Year of his Age; and it was while he was but a *Junior-Batchellor* that he was chosen a Fellow." [And again] "It was not long that he continued in Conformity to the Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; but the good Bishop of Lincoln connived at his *Non-Conformity* (as he did at his Fathers), and he lived an unmolested *Non-Conformist*, until he had been Three Prentice-ships of Years in his Ministry." [He died March 9, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.]

DONALD MAC ALISTER.

Obituary.

We have to record the deaths during the past year of the following Johnians:

Rev. Richard Pye Alington (B.A. 1835), who died at the Rectory, Swinhope, Lincolnshire, on November 3, 1884, aged 75.

Rev. Henry Almack, D.D. (B.A. 1828), who died at the Rectory, Fawley, Buckinghamshire, on November 17, 1884, aged 78.

Rev. Edmund Antrobus, M.A. (B.A. 1832), who died at Clifton on September 6, 1884, aged 75.

Rev. Robert Heys Atherton (B.A. 1852), who died on November 3, 1884, aged 59.

Rev. William Robert Bridge Arthy (B.D. 1857), (St. Bee's 1845), who died May 20, 1884.

Rev. John Norgrave Baker (B.A. 1829), who died at the Rectory, How-Caple, Herefordshire, on September 28, 1884, aged 78.

Rev. Richard Barber (B.A. 1835), who died at Maidenhead, on November 19, 1883.

George Benson (Mus. Bac. 1878), who died at 47, Gloucester Street, London, S.W., on August 8, 1884.

Rev. James Webber Birley (B.A. 1837), who died at Quernmore Rectory, Lancaster, on February 5, 1884, aged 69.

Rev. Thomas Pownall Boulton, LL.D. (B.A. 1841), Principal of London College of Divinity, Highbury, who died on Jan. 30, 1884 at Bourne-mouth, aged 65.

Rev. Major Rider Bresher (B.A. 1850), who died on Dec. 3, 1884.

Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas, 5th Earl of Buccleuch, and 7th Duke of Queensbury LL.D. [Cambridge, 1842, Edinburgh, 1874, D.C.L., Oxford, 1834], (M.A. 1827), who died in April 1884, aged 77.

Charles Montgomery Campbell (B.A. 1835), who died at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, on August 21, 1884.

Rev. Thomas Fothergill Cooke (B.A. 1836), who died at Bath, on November 5, 1884, aged 70.

Rev. Jonathan Johnson Cort (B.A. 1850), who died at Sale, Cheshire, on October 10, 1884, aged 57.

Rev. Robert Dalby [Blunt] (B.A. 1832), who died at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, on November 4, 1884, aged 76.

Rev. George Edwards (B.A. 1864) who died at the Vicarage, Enderby, on June 12, 1884, aged 42.

Rev. Anthony Ely (B.A. 1827), who died at Whitminster, on November 6, 1883, aged 82.

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- Rev. Charles William Everett (B.A. 1832), who died at Bath, on December 22, 1884.
- Rev. Edward Forward (B.A. 1856), who died at Longparish, Hants., on June 15, 1884, aged 52.
- Rev. Francis Edmund Gantillon (B.A. 1878), who died at Monk Bretton, on February 23, 1884, aged 30.
- Rev. William Lloyd Gibbon (B.A. 1822), who died at 41, Camdenhill Road, Gipsy hill, on May 3, 1884, aged 83.
- Rev. George Arthur Green (B.A. 1844), who died at Bishop's Stortford, on November 2, 1884, aged 69.
- Rev. Richard Shard Gubbins (B.A. 1850), who died at the Cedars, Herne Hill, London, S.E., on October 23, 1884, aged 58.
- Rev. Edward Guille (B.A. 1832), who died at Wimbledon, Hyde Park, on October 22, 1884, aged 76.
- Rev. Thomas Cornfield Haddon LL.B., (1831), who died at Great Yarmouth, on October 17, 1884, aged 83.
- Rev. Philip Hale (B.A. 1840), who died at 24, Torrington Square, London, on August 3, 1884.
- Rev. Edward Grey Hancock (B.A. 1855), who died at Leamington, on May 2, 1884, aged 51.
- Rev. William Hides (B.A. 1839), who died on January 18, 1884.
- Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes (B.D. 1817), who died on September 4, 1884.
- Rev. Francis Pierpoint Burton Norman Hutton (B.A. 1849), who died on October 22, 1884, aged 58.
- Very Rev. Henry Law (B.A. 1820), who died at Gloucester, on November 25, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. John Leighton (B.A. 1848), who died at Cheltenham, on January 8, 1884, aged 60.
- Rev. Samuel Littlewood (B.D. 1834), who died at Croydon, on January 4, 1884, aged 89.
- Rev. George Mathias (B.A. 1838), who died at St. Leonards on Sea, on March 10, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. John Metcalfe (B.A. 1863), who died at the Rectory, Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, on July 17, 1884, aged 48.
- John Walter Neish (B.A. 1873), who died at The Laws, Forfarshire, on September 15, 1884.
- Rev. Alfred Newton (B.A. 1846), who died on June 15, 1884, aged 60.
- Richard Brooke Morrieson Panton (entered 1881), who died in Jamaica, on October 3, 1884.
- Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel (B.A. 1821), who died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on July 22, 1884, aged 85.
- Rev. William Amon Gee Pritchard (B.A. 1836), who died in October 1884.
- Rev. William Read (B.A. 1845), who died at Worthing on November 8, 1884, aged 86.

- Rev. Edward Rendell (B.A. 1834), who died at The Lindens, Newton Abbot, South Devon on July 31, 1884, aged 75.
- Spencer James Schreiber (B.A. 1821), who died at Lisbon on March 28, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. Charles Scott (B.A. 1847), who died at the Vicarage, Seaton, July 15, 1884, aged 59.
- Rev. Richard Seddon (B.A. 1848), who died at Bournemouth on July 13, 1884, aged 59.
- Alfred Hudson Shadwell (B.A. 1840), who died at Burrows Lea, on May 31, 1884, aged 65.
- Spencer James Steers (B.A. 1821), who died at Halewood, Lancashire, on March 23, 1884, aged 87.
- Rev. Edward Thurloe (LL.B. 1812), who died at 29, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London, on December 14, 1883, aged 95.
- Isaac Todhunter D.Sc. [M.A. London], F.R.S. (B.A. 1848), who died at Cambridge, on March 1, 1884, aged 63.
- Rev. William Seracold Wade (B.A. 1824), who died at the Vicarage Redbourne, St. Albans, on March 14, 1884, aged 84.
- Rev. Alexander Malcolm Wale, B.D. (B.A. 1819), who died at the Vicarage, Sunninghill, Berks, on May 26, 1884, aged 88.
- Rev. Arthur Robert Ward (B.A. 1855), who died at Cambridge, on September 25, 1884, aged 54.
- Ven. George Warlow (B.A. 1861), who died at Madras, on January 26, 1884,
- Rev. John Scott Yardley (B.A. 1876), who died on August 22, 1884, aged 30.

A FRENCH FOLK-SONG.

Que faire s'amour me laisse ?
 Nuit et jour ne puis dormir.
 Quand je suis la nuyt couchée
 Me souvient de mon amy.
 Je m'y levay toute nue,
 Et prins ma robbe de gris,
 Passe par la faulce porte
 M'en entray en noz jardrins.
 J'ouy chanter l'alouecte
 Et le rousignol jolis,
 Qui disoit en son langaige,
 "Veez cy mes amours venir,
 En ung beau bateau sur Seine
 Qui est couvert de sappin;
 Les cordons en sont de saye,
 La voille en est de satin;
 Le grant mast en est d'iviere,
 L'estournay en est d'or fin;
 Les mariniers que le meynent
 Ne sont pas de ce pais;
 L'ung est filz du roy de France
 Il porte la fleur de lis;
 L'autre est filz, . . .
 Cestuy la est mon amy."

THE SAME IMITATED.

When my luv's awa
 Wae am I an' wearie,
 Sleep I can get nane
 For thinkin' o' my dearie.
 Nicht comes owre the hoose,
 A' the lave are sleepin',
 I think o' my sailor lad
 An' bleer my een wi' greetin'.
 Lie my lane I canna thole,
 I maun up an' cleed me,
 Hap me in my hodden goon,
 An' my tartan plaidie;
 Barefit thro' the sma' back-yett,
 Barefit thro' the yairdie,
 Up the brae aboon the shore
 I' the dawin' earlie.
 The lavrock lilts fu' bonnilie,
 The mavis sings sae cheerie,
 The owrecome o' their sang
 Was "welcome hame, my dearie."
 They sang "I see a bonnie ship
 A' o' aiken timmer,
 An' the mast o' ivorie,
 An' the bauks o' siller,
 An' the thrums o' silken twine,
 An' the sails o' satin,
 An' the steerin'-pin o' gowd,
 Gowden gear the ladin';
 An' the southlan' sailors a'
 Buskit braw an' fairlie,
 An' they're bringin'—wat ye wha?
 Wha but Royal Charlie!"
 Charlie's bonnie, Charlie's sweet,
 But sweeter ay than ony
 Is my heilan' lad to me,
 Welcome hame, my Johnnie!

D. M.



THE COASTGUARD'S FATE.

A True Story of St. Margaret-against-Cliffe, near Dover.

He was brave and manly and knew no fear,
He had served at the station nigh thirteen year,
And the neighbours all had a word for him,
For the pride of the village was Coastguard Jim.
Was he married? Aye, well, he'd a comely wife,
And they'd ne'er had a quarrel in all their life,
And, though no children did fate confer,
He cried "There is all the more love for her."
But, alas for his love! one direful day
From his post he was tempted to linger away,
And to tarry at home, while his comrade true
Went boldly away Jim's duty to do.
And Jim, if at first he was doubtful and sad,
Grew happy at seeing his wife so glad;
Though the night was dark, yet the coast was clear,
And nobody thought there was danger near!
But late that night there was fearful strife,
For the smugglers, surprised, fought hard for life;
And Jim was told that his gallant friend
At *his* post had come to a fearful end.
And his heart nigh broke as he gazed on the dead,
And never again did he lift his head,
'Twas the sob of the wind and the sigh of the sea,
"He had taken *thy* post and has died for *thee*."
From that day forward his life was changed,
And he roamed o'er the downs like a man deranged,
E'en the wife of his heart could bring no relief,
Though she'd sing as of old and conceal her grief.

But his soul was filled with a nameless dread,
And a mocking shadow would haunt his bed,
And tell of a widow and children sad,
And taunt him till Jim was well-nigh mad.

He stuck to his post, but the shadow still
Cankered his heart and benumbed his will,
Till at times he would spring at the fancied place
And crash with his fists into empty space.

* * * * *

'Twas eve, and the sun at the gates of the west
In a blaze of crimson had sank to rest,
And the galloping steeds on the ocean flood
Were tinged and their manes shone red as blood!

Soon the dark clouds spread like a pall on the sky,
And the billows boiled and ran mountains high,
While naught could be seen from the looming land
Save the light far out on the Goodwin Sand.

Stray moonbeams flashed on the seething froth,
And the wind came tearing down from the north:
It was never a night for a man to roam,
E'en the sea-mew shrieked to his mate "Come home!"

The clouds flew by and the pitiless rain
Swept in sudden bursts o'er the darken'd plain;
Thank God, none were out in the blinding storm:
Ah! See, on the cliffs! 'Tis a human form!

His head is bared to the merciless wind,
And he strides as if hell-hounds were close behind;
Then, stopping, he clasps his shivering brow:
There was nought but the splash of the waves below.

On! On! then, quick! With a hideous laugh
He strikes at the storm with his knotted staff;
"What, again!" he shrieks, "Is it thee I've fled,
Never more, by the heavens I'll strike thee dead."

"What! taunt me still! Dost thou think to cow
My burning soul? Ah! I have thee now!"
And he kept on the fiend and was gone from sight—
At a bound he had leapt to eternal night.

He had gone where the towering cliff was nigh
Three hundred feet 'twixt the earth and sky,
Struck a jutting crag on the rugged steep,
And shot like a stone to the swirling deep!

The storm was o'er and the break of day
Found the waters hushed in the rippling bay,
And they sighed as along to the cliffs they ran,
And tenderly paused at the sleeping man.

Sleeping in death! ne'er to wake again
To a world so full of trouble and pain;
Though the village was up he had always loved,
And the land was alive, yet he never moved.

The gulls hovered round for a last sad look,
And the crab crept off to its furthest nook,
E'en the sun tried its warmest rays to shed—
To restore, if it might be, the pitiful dead.

They found him at last and bore him away,
With heads bowed low, to his home in the bay;
And the prayers of many still rise at eve
For the widow, for ever alone to grieve.

There shows to this day on the rugged height
Where he left his staff that terrible night,
And if o'er the ridge you should dare to peep,
You may judge for yourself of the "Coastguard's leap."

There's a spot that the flowers would seem to love best
In the old churchyard, where the weary rest.
Tread soft—'tis *his* grave; and with eyelids dim,
Oh, pity the end of poor Coastguard Jim!

CORRESPONDENCE. OUR CHAPEL SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

WE have no reason to be ashamed of the musical part of our Services, which are likely to give pleasure to the most cultivated taste. There is about them a high devotional tone which is sometimes wanting even in the most artistic musical Services, and we must all feel grateful to our organist for his delicate appreciation of the spirit of the Liturgy, and the skill with which he suggests and directs the devotional feeling. Yet nevertheless it seems to me that, by attention to one or two minor matters, the services might be very much improved, and I therefore venture to offer a few simple suggestions on the matter in the pages of the College Magazine.

There are possibilities of great improvement in our services, which lie quite outside the sphere of organist and choir—which in fact rest with ourselves, as members of the congregation, in those parts of the service in which we join. Our aim should be, to take our cue from the choir, following on the same lines; for only in proportion as we second their efforts will the general result be satisfactory. The chanting of the Psalms affords us an opportunity for thus co-operating with the choir and greatly increasing the effect of their singing. If antiphonal singing is practised by the choir alone, it is deprived of half its beauty, for if the members of the congregation would sing with their own side of the choir, a very striking effect would be produced; and when verses are sung in unison, the effect of the whole congregation singing with one mighty voice would be most impressive.

It is possible that congregational singing is too much to expect. There is another way, however, in which the congregation may co-operate with the choir, and whereby our services would gain greatly in reverence and attractiveness. When the canticles are about to be sung, the choir rises at the first note of the organ. Sometimes several bars have to be played before the singing actually begins, but the organ is all the while preparing for the vocal part, and leading up to it. The effect is to a great extent spoiled, if, at the moment when the voices begin, the congregation makes a noise by rising. Especially is this

felt in the *Nunc dimittis*, which often begins with very soft and plaintive harmonies, the effect of which is entirely destroyed. It would therefore add greatly to the beauty of this part of the service if members of the congregation would rise with the choir at the first note of the organ.

I also notice with regret the incongruity which always makes itself felt between the reading of the minister and the choral responses. It seems a pity that when both our Deans are so well able to intone, the service should be allowed to remain thus incomplete.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

“LAETATUS SUM.”

THE L. M. B. C.

[A REPLY.]

To the Editor of the Eagle.

DEAR SIR,

THE “Ancient Mariner,” whose letter you inserted in your last issue, is labouring under a delusion.

As to the question of the coaching and general management of our first boat last May Term, I say nothing, but one thing I never knew, that the use of alcohol during training was “almost totally prohibited.” I believe that there were only two men in the boat who, during that training, abstained from it, and they were quite as well and strong at the time of the races as they ever were. So the argument of your correspondent, that “certain of the crew were suffering from indisposition, undoubtedly caused by this forced abstinence,” is rather amusing as well as entirely unfounded.

I sincerely hope, with “Ancient Mariner,” that in future years the training of L. M. B. C. crews will be attended to with more care and regularity than last year, but, without entering on the question of how far the use of alcohol is necessary either in training or at any other time, I could not allow this mistake to pass unnoticed.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

J. CARNEGIE BROWN.

[We have received a letter on the same subject from Mr. F. H. Craggs, which is unfortunately too late for insertion. Mr. Craggs denies the statement made by ‘Ancient Mariner’ that he voluntarily resigned his seat in the Fours.—EDD.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1885.

Dr. Taylor, our Master, recently offered to the Council of the Senate the sum of two hundred pounds to be applied to the increase of the stipend of Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, as Reader in Talmudic, during the present and ensuing three years, in recognition of the great value of his researches. The offer has been accepted by the Senate, and a vote of thanks passed to Dr. Taylor 'for his generous benefaction.'

A bequest of over £12,000 has been left to the University by the Rev. Edward Gray Hancock (bracketed 2nd Classic, 1855), formerly Fellow of the College (1856-1861).

The Council of the College has approved a proposal for the erection of a new block of buildings in the space to the west of the Chapel. The block will communicate with the Second Court and be carried out at right angles to the Library towards the Master's Lodge. It is estimated that space can be found for at least three large Lecture-rooms and some eighteen sets of Undergraduates' rooms. The pressure on the accommodation provided by the College has for some time past been very great, and the teaching has in consequence been hampered by purely mechanical difficulties. All members of the College will, no doubt, welcome this effort of the Council to overcome these difficulties in the only adequate way. We hope in our next number to give some description of the plan and scale of the new addition.

The Senior Bursar, at the request of the Council, has prepared an account of the principal Foundations and Benefactions of the College, with abstracts of the original documents. This will presently be issued as an appendix to the new Statutes. It contains much interesting and curious information, and has brought to light many half-forgotten matters concerning the wishes and designs of our more ancient benefactors.

A copy of Koch and Schoell's *Histoire Abrégée des Traités de Paix* (4 vols., 1838), has been added to the Library.

We have to regret the departure from Cambridge of the Rev. Henry Russell, B.D. Mr. Russell was admitted a Platt Fellow in 1849, and in 1860, under the altered statutes, became a Foundation Fellow. In 1866 he was appointed Steward, and has since held the offices of Junior Dean and Junior Bursar. The College living to which Mr. Russell has been presented is that

of Layham, in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. Henry Hunter Hughes, B.D., of whom an obituary notice appeared in our last number.

The name of our late Senior Fellow, the Rev. John Robinson Hutchinson, B.D., has been added to the list of Benefactors of the College in commemoration of his munificent bequest of £4000. The bequest is to be applied "either in the encouragement of Physical or Natural Science or in promoting the Study of the Semitic or Indian Languages."

The name of the Reverend Henry Hunter Hughes has been added to the list of Benefactors of the College in commemoration of his numerous benefactions.

The relatives of Charles Hockin, M.A., formerly Fellow of the College (1864-73) and an electrician of much distinction, have given £200 to the College to found a prize in his memory. The Council have agreed that the 'Hockin Prize,' of the value of £5 or upwards, shall be given annually or periodically for the encouragement of the study of Electricity or some other branch of Physics, preference being given when possible to Electricity.

Mrs. Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship of £32 a year for three years is vacant this Term. Mr. W. H. Bennett, late Naden Divinity Student, is the outgoing Scholar. The election of a new scholar will take place in accordance with the Foundress's instructions on March 27, 'the anniversary of the day of the decease of the Reverend Thomas Fry.' The subjects of the Examination for the Scholarship are 'the Language, Literature, and History of the Hebrews.'

The Hulsean Prize for an essay on *The Gothic Churches and their Extinction* has been gained by Ds C. A. Scott, Naden Divinity Student of the College. We understand that the writer of another essay, declared by the examiners to possess great merit, is also a member of the College.

We regret that when we inserted in the last number a paragraph giving an account of Fellowship Dissertations shortly to be published, we omitted to give a complete list of the Fellows who were elected last Term. They were:—C. M. Stuart, M.A.; J. Brill, B.A.; W. F. R. Weldon, B.A.; A. R. Johnson, B.A.; G. F. Stout, B.A.; G. B. Mathews, B.A.

The name of Mr. G. F. Stout should have been included in the list of subscribers to the Palmer Memorial Portrait printed in our last number.

The Rev. G. T. Lermitt, LL.D., formerly Head-Master of Dedham Grammar School, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of St. Florence, lately vacated by Mr. Rudd.

The Working Men's Club in connexion with the College Mission at Walworth is still being carried on, and the College Committee are considering certain suggestions of the local officers with the view of removing some difficulties that have arisen in its management. It is in contemplation to form a Debating Society, and by-and-bye to arrange for Educational

Classes. Professor Fleming kindly gave a Lecture on Monday, February 23, on "Niagara," illustrated by dissolving views, which was much appreciated. Professor Mayor has also kindly lectured on "The Books in the Library." The local Committee are very anxious that Lectures or Concerts should be continued at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of April; and at its request the College Committee appeal to gentlemen to come forward and aid in this way.

A mural tablet (with a medallion portrait) in commemoration of the late Dr. Todhunter is about to be placed in the ante-chapel by Mrs Todhunter.

Mr. Pendlebury has presented the Library with a complete set of *Nature* from the commencement of the publication of the serial in 1870, and also with a volume of considerable rarity, the complete *Pratica Arithmetica* of the celebrated Pietro Antonio Cataldi (sm. fol. 1602-17) in four parts. On the title-page of the first part the author gives his name under the form of the anagram Perito Annotio.

Professor de Lagarde, of Göttingen, has presented the Library with copies of his various publications (17 volumes), which include recensions of versions of the Scriptures in Chaldee, Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek, and his own *Deutsche Schriften*.

Mr. Timothy Loker, a faithful servant of the College for over fifty-five years, has resigned his post in the Buttries on account of failing strength, and retires to a well-earned leisure. Mr. Loker has been known and respected by many generations of Johnians, and some will remember that years ago he published a collection of verses that were widely read and appreciated for their simple truth and feeling.

The following members of the College have been appointed by the Senate to be Electors to Professorships in the University, the appointment in each case being for eight years:

Mr. Main for the Jacksonian Professorship.

Dr. D. MacAlister for the Surgery Professorship.

Professor Liveing for the Downing Professorship of Medicine.

Mr H. R. Tottenham, Fellow and Praelector of the College, has been appointed Junior Bursar in succession to Mr Russell.

Mr. Sandys has been appointed an Examiner for the Winchester Reading Prize, Mr. Wace for the Previous Examination, Mr. Warren for the Theology Special, Mr. H. M. Gwatkin for the Law and History Special, Mr. Smith for the Modern Languages Special.

Mr. Scott has been appointed an Auditor of the University Chest, Mr. Heitland an Examiner in Section C Part II of the Classical Tripos, Mr Graves Examiner for the Maitland Prize, and Mr. Hill a member of the General Board of Studies.

Dr. Bonney has been specially elected to the Athenæum Club, under the provision empowering the Committee annually to elect three members on the ground of personal eminence. We understand that Dr. Bonney is about to resign his position as Secretary to the British Association, in order to devote his time more entirely to purely scientific work.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Lecturer in Electro-technology at University College, London.

The Rev. C. C. Frost and J. E. Jagger have again been elected on the Committee of the Union Society.

Mr. Marr has been elected a member of the Council of the Geological Society; and Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne has received an award from the Lyell Geological Fund of the same Society.

We have to congratulate H. J. Warner, B.A., on getting the second Jeremie Septuagint Prize this year. H. J. Warner was placed in the First Class in the last Theological Tripos, and is an Exhibitioner of the College.

We have also to record the success of H. B. B. Ayles, who has obtained the Carus Prize, being bracketted with A. E. Brooke, of King's.

We are glad to welcome back to Cambridge and St John's our former Fellow and Lecturer, Mr. Alfred Marshall, who has been elected to succeed the late Professor Fawcett in the Chair of Political Economy. His inaugural Lecture, delivered recently in the Senate-House, has just been published.

W. H. Bennett, B.A. (M.A., Lond.), has been appointed Professor of Hebrew, Church History, and New Testament Criticism, at Rotherham Independent College, Yorkshire.

The following members of the College have been selected to preach before the University next Term: Rev. W. M. Ede, and Rev. George Body.

The volume from the pen of one of our former permanent editors (Mr. Bowling), entitled *Sagittulae*, published by Messrs. Longmans, is a collection of stray pieces, which the Author in his preface states were mostly written for these pages. "The magazine shewed in its infancy a tendency to be ponderous, and the Author of '*Sagittulae*' endeavoured, as one of the Editors, to correct this tendency by supplying it with lighter pabulum. Cambridge Rowing—Mountain Climbing—Woman's Rights—The Higher Education of Women—are some of the subjects which are handled in the earlier part of the Volume." "Though these random verses were not written with a view to their being collected and published, the Author ventures to hope that their subjects are sufficiently varied to interest in some degree the general reader, as well as those college friends whose interest in them is more special and personal."

Among recent books by members of the College are—*A Treatise on Dynamics* (Deighton Bell and Co.), by Dr Besant; *Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan and Co.), by Rev. John J. Milne, M.A., formerly Scholar; a new and cheaper edition of *The Life of James Clerk Maxwell* (Macmillan and Co.), by Professor Lewis Campbell and William Garnett; *Agnosticism and other Sermons* (Blackwood), by Rev. A. W. Momerie; *Sagittulae* (Longmans), by E. W. Bowling; *Student's Handbook of Psychology and Ethics*, 4th Edition (Longmans), by F. Ryland; *Turkish and English Lexicon*, pts. I and II, by Dr. J. W. Redhouse; *Patent Laws of the World* (Clowes and Son), by Alfred and Edward Carpmael; *The Suprarenal Bodies of Vertebrates* (J. E. Adland), by W. F. R. Weldon; *Epistles of Horace* (Macmillan), by Prof. A. S. Wilkins; *The Present Position of Economics* (Macmillan), by Prof. A. Marshall.

A work by the late Dr. Todhunter on *The History of the Mathematical Theories of Elasticity* is announced as soon to appear. The editing of the MS., left nearly complete by the author, has been entrusted to Mr. Karl Pearson, of King's College, and Professor at University College, London.

Preachers in the College Chapel for the Lent Term:

January 25th—Mr. Joseph B. Mayor, B.D.

February 1st—Mr. F. Watson, M.A.

February 15th—Prof. Momerie.

February 22nd—Mr. Warren, M.A.

March 1st—Mr. Dyson, M.A.

March 15th—Mr. A. F. Torry, M.A.

The following Johnnians were among the Select Preachers at Great St. Mary's:

January 4th—Rev. Chancellor Whitaker, M.A.

January 25th—Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A.

February 1st—Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A.

ORDINATIONS.

The following Johnnians were ordained at Christmas, 1884.

CANTERBURY.—*Deacon*: A. Cecil Scott, B.A.

YORK.—*Deacons*: A. Briarly Browne, M.A.; F.B. Greeves, B.A.

LONDON.—*Deacons*: H. B. Colchester, B.A.; E. T. Lewis, B.A.; M. H. H. Mason, B.A. *Priest*: M. Wellesley Churchward, B.A.

DURHAM.—*Priest*: F. W. Patten, B.A.

CARLISLE.—*Priest*: H. A. Ransome, B.A.

LINCOLN.—*Deacons*: N. Colquhoun Marris, M.A.; W. P. Mayor, B.A.

LLANDAFF.—*Priest*: W. R. Shepherd, B.A.

NEWCASTLE.—*Deacon*: H. Vernon Heber Percy, B.A.

OXFORD.—*Deacon*: F. R. Harnett, B.A.

ROCHESTER.—*Deacons*: Matthew Merrikin, B.A.; Percy Vaughan, B.A.

ST. ALBAN'S.—*Deacons*: J. W. Court, B.A.; F. C. Marshall, B.A.; W. H. Whiting, B.A.

WORCESTER.—*Deacons*: C. E. Hopton, B.A.; H. Smith, M.A.

EXAMINATION—CHRISTMAS, 1884.

MATHEMATICS.

Examination in Subjects from Schedule III.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
—	Holmes Love	Roseveare.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Love
Roseveare
Holmes
Stroud
Bushe-Fox
Mossop
Kirby
Martin, J.

Second Class.

Hughes
Coyle
Widdowson

Third Class.

Elsee
Morris
Hill, H. H. L.
Harvey, H. B.
Peck
Large }
Slater }

Fourth Class.

Evans
Clifton
Stonham
Glover

Allowed the Examination.
Halkett

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Fletcher
Hill
Foster
Tate
Middlemast
Bradford
Pressland
Sainsbury

Second Class.

Greenidge
Tillyard
Jackson
Allen
Harris

Third Class.

Clark, H.
Symonds
Mascall
Barnes
Holmes

Fourth Class.

—

Allowed the Examination.
Cleeve

MORAL SCIENCES.

THIRD YEAR.

*First Class.**Second Class.*

Hoppell
Scott
Carlis, C.

Third Class.

—

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Kerly
Orgett
Ds Easterby
Nichols

LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

*First Class.**Second Class.*

—

Third Class.

Aulsebrook

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Clay, J. W.

Second Class.

Gilling }
Pegge }

Third Class.

Stuart
Warner
Jackson

Second Class.

Matthews, W. C.
Barracrough

Third Class.

Barnett
Jefferis

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

First Class.
(Division I.)

(Division II.)
Shore
(Division III.)
Jones
Olive

Second Class.

Fuller
Gepp
Wilson

Third Class.
Leon

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

—

Second Class.

Evans, A. J.
Harper

Third Class.

Francis

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Evans, F. P.
Rendle
Rolleston
Seward

Second Class.

Notcutt
Rogers

Not Classed.

Herring
Manley
Newnham

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.
Lake*Second Class.*

Harris
Mee
Turpin

Third Class.
Cowell*Not Classed.*
Young

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Foundation Scholarships of £80—W. M. Orr, Methodist College and Queen's College, Belfast; H. B. Smith, Royal Grammar School, Lancaster.
Foundation Scholarships of £70—R. A. Sampson, Liverpool Institute; E. J. Brooks, Shrewsbury School.
Minor Scholarships of £75—R. H. Forster, Harrow School; E. B. Nicholson, City of London School.
Minor Scholarships of £50—J. Watson, St. Bees' School; T. G. Brodie, King's College School, London; E. W. Rudd, Durham School.
Exhibitions of £50—T. T. Groom, University College, London; H. H. Harris, St. Paul's School.
Exhibitions (Hebrew)—A. W. Greenup, Leys School, Cambridge.
(Natural Science)—A. F. Kellett, Mason College, Birmingham.
(Classics)—B. Noaks, Christ's Hospital, London.
(Mathematics)—E. J. Carlisle, Mill Hill School, London.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

December, 1884.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
SneddonFIRST M.B.
ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.
ChaplinANIMAL BIOLOGY.
Mag. Jacques Ds. KerrSECOND M.B.
PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Ds. Cooke, E. Hunt Ds. Kerr Punch
Curwen Ds. Olive Shore
Ds. Jones, H. R.HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
Ds. Goodman Rolleston Ds. Williams, A. H.
Ds. Olive ShoreTHIRD M.B.—Part I.
Mag. Haviland, G.D.MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.—Part III. January, 1885.
Class I. Class II. Class III.
Beckett Hensley PattinsonINDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, 1885.
First Class (1). Second Class (0). Third Class (0).
Ds. Rapson — —ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.
T. Washington Bagshaw.BACHELOR OF MUSIC.
Ds Sneddon.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

It is not altogether a task of unmixed pleasure to have to record the doings of the L. M. B. C. this Term, for our great success in one way has been partly counter-balanced by our want of success in another. We will speak of the success first.

It will be known to all that we have two men, Brown and Symonds, rowing at present in the 'Varsity crew, and unless something unforeseen happens they will doubtless continue

to row there. For about five years we have not had a rowing "blue," and that we should now get two in the boat is a fact worth a good many places on the river.

In the Races, however, our doings have not been all that could be desired.

Our Third Boat, which was at best not a strong one, and below the average of L. M. Lent Third Boats, was further weakened by losing two strokes shortly before the Races; besides this, it was Sandwich Boat, a position which greatly handicaps the best crews.

The Fourth Boat of course suffered by men being taken from it to fill the vacancies in the Third; they were not the strongest and fastest boat possible before that. One of the reasons of the want of success seems to be lack of energy in the men rowing; this was far more evident in the Third than the Fourth Boat.

The first night the Third Boat rowed over, head of the Third Division, and in the second course bumped Sidney before First Post Corner. The Fourth Boat was the victim of very great ill luck, for one of its men lost his oar and had to jump overboard; with only seven men it kept away for a long distance, but finally was caught by Caius III.

The second night Pembroke II., a very fast boat over the first part of the course, caught our Third Boat when it was within about three-quarters of a length of Cavendish. Our Fourth Boat went down to First Trinity VI. when on the point of catching Caius II.

The third night the Third Boat rowed over, Head of the Third Division, but did not catch Pembroke II. in the second course. The Fourth Boat, by this time getting somewhat demoralized, went down to Jesus IV.

The fourth night the Third Boat was caught by Trinity Hall IV., and the Fourth Boat by Christ's II.

Our Third Boat rowed well after Sidney on the first night, and away from Hall IV. on the last night; if they had worked harder or started a place higher they would have gone up, for Cavendish, a boat they nearly caught, made bumps on both the last nights.

The Fourth Boat fell to pieces on the last two nights. The crews are as follows:—

Third Boat.			Fourth Boat.		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
2 J. G. H. Halkett (<i>bow</i>)	10	8	J. Collin (<i>bow</i>)	9	10
2 L. E. Wilson	10	11	2 G. Sharp	10	8
3 T. H. Kirby	11	3	3 L. H. Nicholl	11	2
4 T. T. Lancaster	11	13	4 A. H. Bindloss	12	0
5 J. R. Fowler	11	8	5 H. A. Radford	11	6
6 D. M. Kerly	11	4	6 T. Ashburner	10	12
7 H. Hanmer	11	1	7 H. E. Radford	10	10
R. G. May (<i>stroke</i>)	10	3	A. S. Harris (<i>stroke</i>)	9	13
J. V. Pegge (<i>cox</i>)	8	4	C. J. Gibbons (<i>cox</i>)	8	2

The Officers for the Lent Term are :—

1st Captain : J. C. Brown.

2nd

Secretary :

Treasurer :

3rd

4th Captain : W. N. Roseveare.

5th Captain : G. A. Mason.

Besides the racing boats two Trials were taken out by Mason and Bushe-Fox with a view to a Fifth Boat, but it was decided not to enter one, and these two Trials were therefore raced against each other, Mason's boat winning.

CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting was held on February 3rd for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing season. Mr. W. F. Smith was in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the following were elected officers :—

Captain—C.

seconded by H. Ward, was elected without opposition.

Secretary—C.

H. D. Rolleston, was elected also without opposition.

F. L. Thompson, M.A., was asked by the President to continue his office as Treasurer, and in complying with this request read a statement of the finances of the club for last year, in which it was found that, in spite of an unusually large expenditure, there was a balance of over £10. A vote of thanks to the Treasurer was proposed by the President for his great energy in keeping down the expenses of the Club. Needless to say this vote was cordially agreed upon.

The following were elected members of the Committee : H. Ward, H. Hanmer and J. S. G. Grenfell.

Our prospects for the coming season seem very good. To begin with, the ground is in first-rate order, and we may rely on being able to find no lack of almost perfect pitches, as we did last year. Then, to compensate for the losses of the colours, we shall be able to count on the services of A. A. Bourne, the old blue, whose slow bowling ought to prove a great assistance to what is, perhaps, the weakest feature of our cricket; while among the Freshmen we may mention W. Greenstock, of Fettes, and W. Barnett, of Charterhouse. On the whole, therefore, we may reasonably expect that it will not be very difficult to fill up the vacant places in the Eleven. Our only hope is that Freshmen will not carry away the notion that the same Elevens play in all the matches. Every new member is tried in Second Eleven matches at one time or another, besides the Freshmen's Match, and that of the Eleven v. Next Sixteen, so no one need fear that he will be entirely overlooked. We, therefore, hope that the Club will be supported with the same spirit as it has always been, and that it will still be able to hold its place among the other Colleges.

Receipts,		£	s.	d.
Balance	.....	21	9	10
Subscriptions and Donations	.....	109	0	0
Football Club	.....	6	0	0
"Eagle" Lawn Tennis Club	.....	12	0	0
"Inexpressibles," Ditto	.....	4	0	0
Long Vacation Club Subscriptions	.....	25	4	0
From W. F. Smith, Esq., (for Fences)	.....	1	19	2
		£191	13	0

Expenditure,		£	s.	d.
Poor Rate	.....	8	11	0
Paving and Lighting Rate	.....	5	14	0
Water Rate	.....	2	10	0
Church Rate	.....	0	14	3
Land Tax	.....	2	19	7
Beer Licences	.....	3	3	9
Deane's Salary	.....	30	0	0
Umpire	.....	12	10	0
University Capt. Fees	.....	9	15	0
Repair of Pavilion	.....	7	17	0
Levelling Ground	.....	12	0	0
Hire of Roller	.....	2	0	0
Hire of Mowing Machine	.....	3	0	0
Rolling Ground	.....	6	0	0
Hire of Horse Boots	.....	1	0	0
Scorer	.....	5	4	0
Hills and Saunders (1882-3)	.....	4	5	6
Metcalfe	.....	4	16	6
Spalding (1883)	.....	2	14	6
Watts (1882)	.....	0	12	6
Mills	.....	0	7	6
Umpire's and Scorer's luncheons	.....	0	10	0
Fields for May Term	.....	18	12	0
Fields for Long Vacation	.....	9	12	0
Cricket Balls	.....	10	4	0
„ Nets	.....	8	15	2
„ Stumps	.....	0	10	6
„ Gauntlets	.....	1	5	6
Broomsticks	.....	0	10	0
Score Book	.....	0	5	0
Bats for Scores	.....	3	15	0
Total		180	19	0
Balance		10	14	0
		£191	13	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Since our last notice appeared in the *Eagle* we have played six matches, winning three and losing three.

Altogether, this season, of twelve matches five have been won two drawn and five lost; a record not comparing favourably with former years, but somewhat accounted for by the fact that the composition of our team has varied considerably, as illness accident or reading have at different times

hindered all the team, with but one or two exceptions, from representing the College, and thus getting to know each other's play.

The following composed our team:—

- E. W. Chilcott—Has made an energetic captain. A brilliant three-quarter back on his day, especially if the ground is sticky. Should pass more. A safe place kick.
- R. W. Hogg—Unfortunately unable to play regularly. When available has proved of very great service at three-quarter back by his dodgy runs and unselfish play.
- A. F. Glover—A good man anywhere behind. Good drop, and strong runner.
- A. T. Rogers—A hard-working forward.
- H. D. Rolleston—Has done good service forward, always working hard; an energetic secretary.
- H. Hampson—The best forward of the team, being wonderfully quick on the ball.
- W. N. Roseveare—Has greatly improved at half-back. A good punt.
- H. S. Cadle—A light forward, follows up and passes well; a good place kick.
- C. Toppin—does a great deal of honest work in the scrimmage. Can play three-quarter back.
- J. R. Burnett—A fair half or three-quarter back. Slow in picking up.
- H. S. Ware—A good back, has not played much lately.
- E. A. Goulding—Unfortunately seldom available, plays well on the ball.
- C. H. Heath—Is a very fast three-quarter back. Should learn to pick up; poor drop.
- W. A. Russell—A heavy genuine forward. Must not pick up the ball in the scrimmage.
- A. H. Williams—A heavy forward; can play half-back.
- W. W. Kelland—A forward; works well.

November 28th *v.* Emmanuel. A very weak team played, and we were beaten by two tries to one. Hogg for us got in.

December 3rd *v.* Old Cliftonians. Won

A creditable victory over a strong scratch team. Hogg by a good run gained a try, Hampson also played well for us.

In the Vacation several past and present members of our team distinguished themselves, notably, C. H. Newman for Wales and Durham County, both of which teams he captained; J. H. Payne for England; Chilcott for Devonshire, and Izon for Midland Counties.

January 28th *v.* J. A. Shirer's (Trin.) Team. We played a very strong team, and lost by three goals to one goal and a try. Their goals were all dropped by A. L. Porter, while for us Heath and Hampson got tries; Chilcott kicked the goal. W. G. Price played particularly well at half-back. We were without Roseveare, Rolleston and Goulding.

February 11th *v.* Trinity. Lost by three goals and three tries to *nil*. We were unlucky in not scoring on several occasions. Hampson played well.

February 13th *v.* Inexpressibles. The Inexpressibles, aided

by A. L. Porter and Shirer (Trinity) won by a goal to two tries; Chilcott, after a good run, got a try and kicked the goal. For the College, who were weakened by the absence of Hampson, Roseveare, and Toppin, the tries were obtained by Russel and Clay. Greenstock played well for the College at three-quarter back, who were strengthened by Fossick, Christ's. This is the first time this match has been played, and we hope it will become an annual fixture.

February

and a try to a try. Greenstock dropped a good goal, while Chilcott got in twice, one of his places was successful. The team shewed greatly improved combination in this match.

February 27 *v.* St. John's College, Oxford. We played our annual match with this team, and beat them decisively by three goals and two tries to *nil*, in spite of the fact that they numbered in their ranks such men as C. S. Wooldridge and W. H. Squire. The ground was very muddy, but the rain held off during the match, and we had a most enjoyable game. Glover ran in for us in the first five minutes, but Chilcott failed with the place—a very difficult one. After this the game ruled very even till almost half-time, when the ball, being passed to Chilcott in front of their goal, he sent it neatly over the cross-bar. After half-time we had the hill in our favour, and continued to have the best of the game in spite of the brilliant rushes of Wooldridge and Squire. Soon Hogg, who played admirably throughout, got the ball, and after a dodgy run passed cleverly to Chilcott, who promptly ran in between the posts, and kicked an easy goal. For the rest of the game our forwards kept the ball well in their half, and two tries were obtained by Russell, from the first of which a goal was kicked. All our team played well, and are to be congratulated on so successfully winding up the season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Altogether, this season we have played fifteen matches, of which we have won ten, drawn one and lost four; a result comparing very favourably with records of late years.

This Term we have been further strengthened by the presence in the team of H. Ward, who was not up last Term, and of Mundahl, who secures the last place in the team.

The following are the details of the matches since February.

February 3rd *v.* Granta. Lost by one goal to two. The result might have been materially affected by greater accuracy in shooting. The passing also was not up to the mark.

February 5th *v.* Magdalene. Won by seven goals to none. In this match there was a great improvement in shooting and passing. Ward and Ainger, of the forwards, perhaps played best together.

February 10th *v.* Inexpressibles. Won by four goals to none. Hanmer's play was decidedly above the average.

February 13th *v.* Old Uppinghamians. Won by three goals to none. The game was fairly even, but our opponents suffered from not playing more together.

February 19th *v.* Trinity Hall. Won by three goals to one. This match wound up the season, and was very evenly contested, the score being one goal all till the last twenty minutes, when we added two more goals. One of these was shot by Barnett from the middle of the ground.

As regards the play of the eleven as a whole, the forwards did not work together as well as could be wished, except on the right-wing; the half-backs were fairly consistent in their play, but should try to direct their kicks more accurately to the forwards; the full-backs have been rather changed about, but if they would charge more, the defence would be greatly improved.

A. H. Sharman (*capt.*)—Has played consistently well at half-back, while under his Captaincy the team has enjoyed a more than ordinarily successful season.

H. Ward—Only played during Lent Term; fairly fast forward on the right-wing; middles well at times, but should learn not to pass back.

T. W. Peck—A plucky and hard-working half-back; has improved in tackling, but too apt to kick out.

G. A. Mossop—An energetic left-wing, with a good deal of pace; heads very well; should pass more.

F. W. M. Botterill—A fairly fast forward; decidedly lacks judgment in passing and combination.

W. H. Ainger—Perhaps the best forward in the Eleven; rather slow, but extremely neat with his feet; has been of great use to the team.

S. A. Notcutt—A safe back, has improved in every respect; can take volleys anywhere.

W. Barnett—A fast but erratic centre-forward; relies rather too much on his pace; has made some brilliant shots, though generally too careless.

J. D. Scott—A slow full back, tackles well at times; should kick harder.

C. J. Slade—Fairly good shot; passes well, but is inclined to be selfish.

H. S. Mundahl—Has only played in the Lent Term; a fast back; *must* learn not to miss his kicks.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

Committee:

R. W. Hogg (*President*), L. W. Reed (*Hon. Sec.*), H. W. Bradley, E. W. Chilcott, H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Cadle, H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware, F. C. Palmer, C. H. Heath.

This, the thirtieth annual meeting of the Club, was held on February 20th and 21st. The weather throughout was most unfavourable, a stiff breeze blowing across the ground, and the path soft and muddy. For these reasons the times were not so good as usual, although the competition in the majority of the events was quite up to the average. At two o'clock punctually, Bradley fired off the pistol for the first of the preliminary heats of the 100 yards, which resulted in some very close racing

between Barnett, Palmer, Brereton and Peck. The final was run off on the second day, and proved a win for Palmer, in 10½ secs., second place falling to Brereton. The handicapping in the 120 yards reflected great credit on the Committee. Picken (7 yds.) in the final breasting the tape a bare 6 inches in front of Jefferis (6 yds.). The winner of the 120 Yards was, however, too liberally treated in the 350 Yards Handicap; with 16 yds. start he won easily, Chilcott (15 yds.) second. The Jumps were both won by Palmer, who cleared 19 ft. 5½ in. in the Broad, and 5 ft. 1½ in. in the High. The "take off" for the High Jump was especially bad, the ground being very wet and slippery. Barnett won the Weight with the very moderate put of 28 ft. 5 in. The long distance races (Half-mile Handicap, 1 Mile and 2 Miles Handicap) all fell to Reed, who was penalized 30 yds. in the Mile, and started scratch in the Handicaps. Cadle was second in the Half-mile and the Mile, and Mundhal second in 2 Miles Handicap.

We were sorry not to see a greater number of the representatives of the L.M.B.C. compete in the 100 Yards Boating Race, which was won, after a hard struggle, by Jefferis; Heath second. Only four came to the start for the Hurdle Race, Chilcott was first and White second. In the Quarter-mile race Palmer had matters all his own way. Passing the New Pavilion Heath led, closely followed by Brereton, but on entering the straight he was deprived of the leading position by Palmer, who came in a winner by some 12 yards. Brereton, by a well-timed spurt, passed Heath 20 yards from home, and ran in second. The Freshmen's Race (200 Yards), Palmer first, Barnett second. Consolation Race (300 Yards), Jackson first, Peck second. The College Servants' Race brought out a field of 15, the distance was a Third of a Mile, and it proved to be a most interesting event; the scratch man, Dickson, just failing to catch Carpenter, the winner. Before we close, we should like to thank the Honorary Members, who so kindly have helped the finances of the Club. Although the entries were fewer, we had, by the assistance of the non-running Members, more money in the Club than last year.

THE "EAGLES" L.T.C.

At a Meeting held in H. E. Hill's rooms, it was proposed to enlarge the Club owing to the continued competition for the vacancies in the Club. The motion was however lost, and out of nearly 40 Candidates, the following were elected Members of the Club: W. Barrett, J. G. Grenfell, W. Greenstock, W. P. Gill, W. H. Ainger, F. C. Palmer, J. R. Burnett, and H. T. Gilling.

LACROSSE CLUB.

"The wiry-looking Lacrosse-players with their murderous weapons" have been figuring conspicuously this Term on

Parker's Piece. Matches have been played with Newmarket the Leys, King's and Trinity; and returns are arranged individually, perhaps, we are not so strong as last year, but we are more uniform as a body, and the practice-games are better attended. As we have only played through half our list of fixtures the final team has not been yet selected; but in addition to H. Wilson, W. M. Anderson, M. Jackson, A. F. Glover and A. T. Baxter, of last year's team, new colours have been already given to C. T. Pugh, E. Manley, A. B. Featherstone, E. Carwen and H. V. Hockin. Ill-luck, in the form of a sprained-ankle, has deprived us of the services of H. W. Bradley, and enabled him to play both for the University and John's teams. Throughout, the John's men have been prominently to the fore in the 'Varsity matches; besides Wilson and Anderson (respectively the University Captain and goalkeeper), Pugh, Manley, Featherstone, Jackson, Baxter and (last term) Bradley have played constantly for the Cambridge team. H. Wilson has captained the College team well throughout. We should like to see a reform in the Club colours; were they prettier, we fancy members would increase, and be prouder to wear them.

We have scored victories against Trinity and King's; the latter being a very stubborn match. Wilson and H. H. Carlisle obtained the only two goals, John's winning by 2 goals to *nil*. Against King's we scored 3 goals to 2, Carlisle obtaining all three from good passing by Wilson; Featherstone and Baxter on the attack, and Pugh, Jackson and Manley on the defence. The Leys out-matched us completely, and eventually won by 10 goals to *nil*; our attacks being weak and the defence over-worked. Besides the above, J. Darlington and D. T. Field also played in matches.

C. U. R. V.

B Company.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that our Company in the above Corps shows signs of renewed activity.

Since October, 1884, it has been increased by the enrolment of 28 recruits, who have by their constant attendance at the drills of the Corps, and their eagerness to "pass the Adjutant," shown their determination to become as soon as possible able defenders of their Country and their Queen.

The necessity for an increase of our military power, both offensive and defensive, led twenty-two years ago to the formation in this Kingdom of a Volunteer force, which should, as far as possible, become efficient and capable at any moment to defend our shores. This necessity for such a force is still as great now as it was then; and, in fact, this portion of our Reserves is needed still more. When we direct our attention

to the vast number of trained soldiers at the disposal of each European Power, and the activity and perfection with which they can be brought into the field in a fortnight, it certainly is our bounden duty, if we love our Country and intend it to remain independent, to arm and prepare to defend ourselves against any attack from an invading force. That such a calamity might happen is not such a remote impossibility as some optimists would wish us to believe. So, although pleased to find an increase in the number of recruits this year, we still think many more members of this College, and of the University, should join the ranks. Very little shooting has taken place since October, owing to the absence of the rifles. The old Sniders, which were ordered to be sent for repairs last November, have lately been replaced by Martini-Henries. We hope, with these weapons in their hands, we shall soon hear of some very good shooting.

The total strength of B Company on Roll Book is 58.

Fifteen members have entered their names for proceeding with the detachment to Colchester, on the 19th of March, to perform military duties for one week.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

We are very sorry to have to state that our Debates this Term have not been attended by as many members as the motions warranted.

There seems to be an increase in the absence of old members, who might do a very large amount of good to the Society, and materially improve the speeches of hon. members who are unable to speak at present, but who would, after listening to able speeches delivered by these old members, be incited to prepare speeches on the subjects for Debate, and by so doing improve their own power of speaking, and at the same time add tone to the Debate by speaking at its meetings. There is no doubt there are many prominent old members of the Society who are still in residence, and who might easily afford the short time of one hour or so to come to its meetings, and set before it their opinions on the subjects under discussion.

Honorable Members must be well aware that Freshmen and others who are learning the art of speaking, if they come down to an empty House and hear second-rate speeches, lose all interest in the Debating Society, and so do not derive the benefits from its meetings which they would do if hon. members, who are well able to give an interesting and at the same time instructive speech, chose to attend.

The following motions have been before the House for its discussion during the Term:--

January 31.—"That this House disapproves of the Poll Degree."
Proposed by T. W. Peck.

February 7.—“That the Church of England should be Disestablished, but not Disendowed.” Proposed by W. N. Harper.

February 14.—“That the agitation against the Indian Opium traffic with China is unworthy of the support of sensible Englishmen.” Proposed by G. W. Kinman.

February 21.—“That Tobacco Smoking is physically and morally injurious.” Proposed by G. F. Mattinson, B.A.

February 28.—“That the consequences arising from Free Elementary Education are more harmful than beneficial.” Proposed by H. H. Carlisle.

March 7.—“That Her Majesty's Government is unworthy of the confidence of the Country.” Proposed by E. R. Cousins.

March 14.—“That this House would approve of State Aid to the Drama.” Proposed by J. A. Leon.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The concert is fixed for Monday, June 15. Pieces to be sung are “The Little Baltung,” “The Feast of Adonis,” and Benedict's “Legend of St. Cecilia.” Members who desire practice in part-singing, apart from that held weekly, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, who will be able to arrange for such.

THE THESPIDS.

The customary performances given by this Club took place in the large Lecture-room in the Third Court, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 9th and 10th. The Club is much to be congratulated, not only on the acting of individual Members, but also on the way in which the comfort of the visitors had been provided for during the interval between the two pieces.

The pieces which had been chosen for representation were the well-known farce “Fish out of Water,” by J. Lunn, and “The Spectre Bridegroom,” a comedy by W. J. Moncrieff. This is not the first time either piece had been selected, and there must have been several present who could remember Mr. C. A. Smith's fine acting of the part of *Dickory* in the comedy. The plot of “Fish out of Water” is very simple, and the interest in it is principally kept up in the thorough mystification of all the persons acting in it. *Sir George Courtley* (Mr. W. Howarth) is in need at the same time of a private secretary and a cook, and he commissions his steward (Mr. E. W. Chilcott) to procure them. *Sam Savory* (Mr. F. W. W. Tunstall), a cook, and *Charles Gayfare* (Mr. N. C. Barraclough) apply for the two posts, but owing to the stupidity of the steward are put in the wrong places. The amusing struggles of the cook in concocting a letter and of the Secretary in his attempts at a cup of cocoa were admirably rendered, while the interviews between *Alderman Gayfare* (Mr. Barnett), *Sir G. Courtley*, and *Sam Savory* kept the audience in roars of laughter the whole time. To add to the absurdity of the plot, the new “cook” is engaged to Ellen Courtley (Mr. J. E. Rogerson), strictly against

the wishes of his father, which was the principal reason why he was anxious for a place in *Sir G. Courtley's* household.

The great feature of this piece was the acting of *Sam Savory*, who managed in a most admirable way to represent all the absurdities of the cook in such an unusual position without any vulgarity.

Mr. Tunstall is so well-known an actor among the rest of the Thespids that there is little need to say more than that he acted better than he had ever done before, and we hope that it will not be the last time we shall see him taking a part in their performances.

Mr. Barnett had evidently bestowed great pains on getting up his part, and the eagerness he displayed for a good dinner seemed to come quite naturally to him.

This is the first time we had seen Mr. Howarth taking the part of one of the sterner sex. We were pleased to see that he was so well able to take a male part, though we all prefer to see him in his impersonation of the fairer sex—but this is only natural.

Mr. Lord looked a ghost all over, and deserves much credit for keeping his features so severe when the audience were plunged in roars of merriment.

Mr. Gardner fortunately did not attempt his part on the same lines as Mr. Smith, but presented *Dickory* in an entirely new light. His acting, from first to last, of this very difficult part was good and original, and he fully deserved the enthusiastic call he received on the “Ladies' night.”

Mr. Tunstall was fully at home in his part of the *Squire*, and put a large amount of humorous fun into the whole piece.

Mr. King thought too much about his moustache to give much time to his acting, and was in too much hurry to get off the stage.

Mr. W. P. Gill, as Paul, the undertaker's man, is much to be congratulated. His make-up was a masterpiece, and but for his gin-bottle we should never have recognised him.

The acting of the “ladies” was not up to the high standard attained by the Club. Mr. Rogerson, who was the more taking in appearance, had too many smiles for the audience to be at all ladylike in manners, while Mr. Ainger neither looked nor acted the part. His stage smile was *not* captivating, though he repeated his part correctly, and shewed that, like the other members of the Club, he had been carefully coached.

Mr. Chilcott was most improved, and made up capital as a steward, but scarcely made as much of his rather large part as he might have.

Mr. Barraclough's appearance was also better than his acting. But he has some talent, and should improve.

Mr. Rogerson acted his part with much spirit and humour, and if at times he somewhat over-did it, we must recollect that this was the first time he had ever attempted a lady's part.

Mr. Dyer managed the minor part of *John* creditably.

It seems a very short time since we saw Mr. Lord taking the title rôle in the "Spectre Bridegroom." His acting since then has not deteriorated, and to him may be given the palm in this piece.

The "Spectre Bridegroom" is an exceedingly clever comedy. The plot entirely depends upon the likeness between two brothers. *Mr. Nicodemus* (Mr. Lord) having heard of the death of his brother by a carriage accident, reluctantly repairs to the home of his brother's intended wife. He is enthusiastically received by *Squire Aldwinkle* (Mr. Tunstall), and less warmly by his daughter *Georgina* (Mr. W. H. Ainger) and her friend *Lavinia* (Mr. Rogerson). News of the accident is soon after brought in by *Dickory* (Mr. Gardner), who is at once accused of being drunk. However, on finding that the news is true, they all take *Mr. Nicodemus* for his dead brother's ghost, and take elaborate precautions to prevent his re-appearance. When once he is buried they believe that they are safe from further intrusion, and their dismay can be well imagined when they find that he appears at his usual time—twelve midnight. Then ensues an amusing scene between *Captain Vauntington* (Mr. J. G. King), *Georgina's* would-be lover, and the supposed ghost, when the *Captain* is easily put to the rout. The piece ends happily with the engagement of the now unmasked ghost and *Lavinia*, who was the first to discover the mistake.

We are looking forward to another successful performance at the end of the May Term, for the Thespids' May Term entertainment has now obtained a distinct position among the May Term amusements.

The following form the Committee:—

W. Howarth (President), H. S. Cadle (Vice-President), E. W. Chilcott (Treasurer), elected in the place of E. A. Goulding, resigned, and H. T. Barnett (Secretary).

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Our Theological Society, which, with the aid of F. Sandford, B.A., and C. A. Scott, B.A., had its plans matured last Term, put them into good effect this Term under the presidency of T. R. Murray, B.A. Theological discussions may be said to appeal to an innate faculty of man, in Eden or elsewhere; whether, indeed, the fact is traceable immediately to this innate principle or not, the Junior Members of the College evidenced in their meetings the budding forth—let us hope with promise—of discursive powers in various fields of Theology.

The treatment of the subjects was liberal in tone. A paper was given by Ellerbeck on the "Influence of Historical Circumstances on Religion," in which the reader traced the

gradual sifting of Jewish and Christian thought to purer conceptions, through their contact with certain nations outside their pale. The papers, however, were chiefly critical.

G. F. Mattinson, B.A., gave an essay on the 2nd. Ep. of St. Peter, in which he contested its authenticity, though he held its canonicity. He emphasised its unaccountable want of mention by the Fathers—Origen being the first to notice it, and even he not counting it authentic; also, the occurrence in it of phrases found in Philo and Josephus, who, the latter at any rate, wrote the apparently quoted words after S. Peter's death.

A paper by H. J. Warner, B.A., on the Pentateuch was thoroughly conservative, as against the Newer Critical School, thereby, indeed, so far coinciding with the feeling of our College on the subject. He held that Moses was the author; the composite nature of the Pentateuch, it being made up, as it were, of pieces put hurriedly together, and its details exactly suited the circumstances and character of Moses, the Leader through the Sinaitic wilderness; there were indeed a few pieces which Moses could not have written; these were most likely by Joshua.

The other two papers by Ayles and Teape were of a general character; they rather stated the case than passed judgment upon it.

Ayles, however, in his paper on the Acts of the Apostles, after having described the pragmatism to be accounted for, and several theories put forward to explain it, so far decided for Olshausen and Reuss, the former supposing Theophilus to be a Roman convert of S. Paul, and the author to mould his subject accordingly; the latter that an idea—the reconciliation of two contending parties, S. James' and S. Paul's—was the guiding thought of the author. Teape took up the Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels, a suitable subject for our society, as it has been and is now engaging the attention of Abbott and Rushbrooke, two of our late Fellows. He stated their view; he especially noted the Talmudical way in which the Common Tradition was written down—Bennett, our Tyrwhitt Scholar, aptly describing it as a Telegram; also, the strange necessity which would thence arise of the studying the Talmud as a help to get the connecting links of the traditional framework.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The first year of active work at Walworth has recently been completed. On the whole the retrospect is very encouraging.

During the past vacation nine members of the College stayed at the Missioner's house, occupying 'the College Rooms.' Their work was very helpful to Mr. Phillips, and apparently much appreciated by the people in the district. It is hoped some more Undergraduates may be induced to offer their services for some portions of future vacations. There is much work of all kinds to be done.

A Terminal meeting was held to report progress on Friday, March 13th, in Lecture Room IV., at which the Rev. Allen Whitworth gave an address on "Parish Work."

The collection in Chapel on Septuagesima Sunday on behalf of the Mission amounted to £12. 13s. 4d.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

Some readers of the *Eagle* may find interest in tracing the history of the "Saturday Night Meetings," which have been regularly held in the College during Term time since 20th February, 1875.

They were started by G. A. Bishop, a devoted member of the L.M.B.C., who was Treasurer in 1874, and in the May Races of that year stroke of the First Boat, which contained such heroes as C. H. D. Goldie, P. J. Hibbert and E. A. Stuart. Hard-reading and hard-rowing seem to have broken up a constitution never very strong, and on the 30th December, 1875, poor Bishop died, after a lingering illness. His life was published in the form of a small volume called "Memoir of a Cambridge Undergraduate (G. A. B)," published by Hatchards, Piccadilly, and is thoroughly well worth the perusal even of those who never knew him.

The first meeting was held 20th February 1875, in Bishop's rooms, and was a success. It was then confined to men who taught in Sunday schools, for the purposes of prayer and discussion of the subjects connected with such work, but in the following year it was decided that the programme should no longer be confined to Sunday School questions, but should concern the Christian life generally and be thrown open to all who cared to come. E. A. Stuart, now well-known as the Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, presided over the meetings at the commencement. He was First Captain of the L.M.B.C.

A record of the number of persons present on each occasion was not kept till 1880. Since then the largest number has been 43, in the October Term 1881, and the smallest 8, in the May Term 1883. The average now is about 28.

For the benefit of any readers of these lines who might like to come, but stay away from not feeling sure what to expect, it may be well to state the course usually taken. A printed paper of subjects for each evening is distributed at the beginning of the Term, and notice is also put up on the College Screens on Saturday. The meetings begin with a hymn, then some prayers are read out of the Prayer Book, followed by a selected passage from the Bible. Then a paper is read bearing on the evening's subject. The remainder of the time is occupied with discussion, and the meeting closes with a short extempore prayer. The meetings have been handed down by our predecessors in this form, and it is the endeavour of those who now conduct them

"to keep the mean between the two extremes of too much "stiffness in refusing, and of too much easiness in admitting "any variation."

The object aimed at is to keep up a permanent institution for helping forward practical spiritual life in the College, accessible to all, useful to all, and where all may help by bringing their thoughts and experience into the common store.

The present Committee are: A. H. Bindloss, J. C. Brown, J. H. Butterworth, F. H. Frossard (Hon. Sec), T. L. Palmer, W. N. Roseveare, J. D. Scott and D. Walker (President).

The Meeting are held every Saturday evening in W. N. Roseveare's rooms, H, New Court, from 9.55 to 10.30.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT IN EAST LONDON.

A meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 8 o'clock P.M., in Lecture Room I to advocate the claims of the University Settlement in the College. Prof. Marshall took the chair, and the meeting was attended by a deputation from Toynbee Hall.

Professor Marshall, who was received on rising with hearty cheering, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present on the occasion. He had had some experience of the Settlement movement in Oxford from the commencement, and his interest in it was deepened by the fact that he had been the immediate successor of Arnold Toynbee at Balliol. He had thus had peculiar opportunities of estimating the extent of his influence, and of understanding the spirit in which he worked. It was Arnold Toynbee's interest in working men of the East of London that primarily made him an economist. He went among those classes with the view of becoming acquainted with their wants and opinions. And so he believed that the University Settlement would most worthily fulfil its purposes, and would best do the work which he would most have desired to see done, if the residents at Toynbee Hall went there not with the expectation of teaching so much as of learning. He looked upon this as their great object. Perhaps it might sound like saying that "there was nothing like leather;" but he could not conclude without expressing his opinion that there was no subject in the present day more important for men to study than the laws of Political Economy; and it was only by such systematic study that we should see our way clear to solving the great problems that are now occupying modern society.

Mr. Whishaw, of Toynbee Hall, then gave a full account of the method of work adopted by the residents at Toynbee Hall. He described the life there as pleasant in the extreme, and urged all who could do so to pay a visit of a day or two to the Settlement. The life was not at all ascetic, and every one was kept occupied with the work that suited his inclinations best. Nothing was done by the residents as a community, and the Settlement was in no way committed by the action of any

individual member. They were in fact a sort of Club, persons seeking admission being balloted for in the ordinary way by the residents. Their methods of work were various. Some occupied themselves with teaching classes in connexion with the lectures under the Extension Scheme; others made it their business to look after the sanitary arrangements of the neighbourhood, thus supplying a salutary stimulus to the exertions of the regular officers and so on. At most of their meals they had some visitors, invited from the working men of the district with whom they came into contact in other ways. At stated periods they held "at homes" and "conversaciones," which were very largely attended. Once every year a great exhibition of pictures was held for a fortnight, which had been attended by no less than 2,500 people each day. Most of the residents were engaged in professional occupations during the day; a few only gave their whole time to the Settlement. They had at present in residence nine men from Oxford, only three from Cambridge, of whom one was a Johnian.

Several questions having been put to Mr. Whishaw by the audience, and answered by him,

Rev. J. Chapman in an interesting speech described a similar institution that was being set on foot in the South of London, but on more definitely religious lines.

Mr. Foxwell then rose to move the following resolution: "That this meeting, having listened to the account given by Mr. Whishaw of the University Settlement, desires to express its cordial sympathy with the object of that institution." Mr. Foxwell dwelt upon the advantages that would result from intimate intercourse between the richer and poorer classes, and stated his conviction that the only real friendship between persons of different classes would be built up on the basis of work of some kind done in common.

Dr. D. MacAlister seconded the resolution, and recommended Toynbee Hall as a home for medical students in London.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and deputation was then moved by Mr. G. C. M. Smith, and seconded by T. Darlington, and after a brief response by Mr. Whishaw the meeting was brought to a close.

We may perhaps say that any information will be gladly given, or any subscriptions thankfully received, by any of the Committee, whose names we subjoin:—

Mr. Heitland,	H. D. Rolleston,
Mr. Foxwell,	T. A. Herbert,
Dr. D. MacAlister,	H. A. Francis,
Mr. G. C. M. Smith,	T. Darlington (<i>Hon. Sec.</i>).
J. R. Tanner,	

It may not be out of place in the *Eagle* to mention the Meetings for the Study of Social Questions, which, though conducted by a Committee representing the University, have been held by

permission of the College Council in one of our own Lecture Rooms ever since they were started—now more than a year ago. The Committee represents both the Senior and Junior element in the University. Its object has been to introduce now and again to a Cambridge audience some one able to give practical information on a subject of wide social interest. The papers have been followed by discussion, and it is believed that in this way the meetings have been of real use to those who have taken advantage of them in clearing their minds and suggesting to them new ideals in regard to important social questions. Among those who have addressed the meetings, the Rev. C. W. Stubbs, Mr. Howard Evans, and Mr. W. H. Hall, dealt with the position of the agricultural labourer; Mr. Ernest Hart, with Sanitary Reform; Rev. S. A. Barnett, with the Universities Settlement, and Mr. W. Ripper, of Sheffield, with Technical Education. This Term two meetings have been held; at the first a paper was read on 'Usury' by Mr. R. G. Sillar, whose views were much canvassed in the subsequent discussion. Greater harmony prevailed at the latter meeting, when Rev. H. Solly and the Rev. R. Macbeth pleaded for their project of "Industrial Villages," as one remedy for the overcrowding of our towns and the depopulation of the country. It is to be noticed that Professor Marshall, whose return to Cambridge has been already of conspicuous advantage to these meetings, made some time ago, independently of Mr. Solly, an almost identical proposal. The members of the College who are or have been on the Committee for the Study of Social Questions are, besides Professor Marshall, Mr. H. S. Foxwell, Mr. Caldecott (now in Barbadoes), Mr. G. C. M. Smith, and J. R. Tanner. It would be wrong not to mention with these names Mr. Heitland who has been an unfailing friend to the cause.

SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

PREACHED IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, OCTOBER 26, 1884.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few!"

IF we could go, say to the middle of the Thames Embankment, and from the base of the Egyptian obelisk look across to the southern bank of the river, Wordsworth's famous sonnet, composed upon Westminster Bridge some eighty years ago, would hardly commend itself as accurately describing what we should be looking at. Many things some at least of us might feel to have seen more "fair" and more "touching" in their "majesty." Yet, would it not be a poor and even stupid soul that would be quite unconscious of, and indifferent to the manifold pulsations of life and joy and woe and of, and indifferent to the "mighty heart" of the myriads that toil there? Certainly it would be a shallow and an ignorant one not to be somewhat stirred by pondering the silent changes and almost vast revolutions that the rolling years have brought. The south bank of the Thames from Woolwich to Putney, and from London Bridge to the Crystal Palace glittering on the

Sydenham heights, contains at least a million of human souls, which each year is increased by twenty-five thousand. No one would call the prospect exhilarating or particularly impressive. Lofty chimneys, busy but somewhat squalid warehouses, a brewery, dingy wharves for the riverside traffic, hardly attract artists or touch poets. Yet it is not an unbroken picture of wretchedness; for here and there a lofty spire mounts into heaven, to soothe "the deep sighing of the poor" with thoughts of home and rest; and the two consoling features in that almost unique prospect (though consoling, it may be, to very different classes of minds) are, I suppose, the picturesque blocks of St. Thomas's Hospital and the towers of Lambeth Palace. The hospital is an eloquent epistle in brick and stone of the Divine Healer of Mankind, Who "went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed, for God was with Him." The Palace of Lambeth proclaims the continuity of the life and authority and influence and responsibility of the Church of England; that Church which, whatever other of her claims may be denied and rejected, is without dispute the historical Church in this ancient realm; a Church also which, notwithstanding great difficulties and discouragements, was never in all her history (no doubt with occasional exception) more active or more useful in South London than now; and which only needs the cordial of a little kindly sympathy, and the pleasant assurance that she is neither forgotten nor despised, to be stirred to fresh activities, and to be animated with a new courage to spread the Kingdom of her Lord.

What Mr. John Richard Green has aptly called "the Making of England" has had its full place and share in the southern quarter of riparian London, now, as some would call it, so squalid and commonplace; as others have somewhat been bitterly tempted to say about it, so neglected and forlorn. The narrow Thames proves almost as great a barrier between Westminster and Southwark as the Atlantic between Ireland and Massachusetts. Vast East London absorbs, almost monopolizes, the missionary energies of the metropolis and the country generally. While it needs and deserves all that Christian love and enterprise can do for it, perhaps some crumbs of Heavenly food can without injury or injustice be spared for South London, so easy of access, so necessitous in material circumstances, so poorly equipped with ecclesiastical endowments and local resources.

I observed a moment ago that, though South London *now* may seem to a hasty and superficial observer unromantic and unattractive, it has had no unimportant share in the making of the country's history. Men and women have lived there, who have shone as luminaries in the firmament of the nation's heroes. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Southwark vies even with Westminster in the wealth of its associations, if not quite in the splendour of its history. When the Saxons conquered England, Battersea, Lambeth, Newington, Kennington, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe formed one vast lagoon, "broken only by little rises which became the 'eyes' and 'hithes,' the islands and 'landing rises' of later settlements." From the Dulwich hills to the river was unbroken forest and morass. One of the most laborious works of the Roman settlers was probably the embankment of the lower channel of the Thames and the Lea. It was (as Mr. Green suggests) on ground thus gained from the swamp across the river at Southwark that dwellings clustered, whose number and wealth leave hardly a doubt that they were already linked by a bridge with the mother city, preceded, perhaps, by a rope or chain ferry. Five centuries pass, and in the great struggle between Godwin and Edward the Confessor, Godwin and his sons lie at Southwark, presently to be driven from it. Twenty-five years later, and William of Normandy, flushed with his victory at Hastings, gives Southwark to the flames in his march on London. Southwark rises from its ashes, and for centuries to come is the highway of all the traffic from Europe to the metropolis. Kings and queens, great princes and haughty ambassadors, warriors on their way to battle, pilgrims on their errands of devotion, brides for royal espousals, bishops for the trials which were presently to send them to the stake, have alternately made Southwark splendid, gloomy, and famous. On the river bank, both the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester once had their great town houses, the sites now covered, hardly ornamented, by ware-

houses and markets. At Bermondsey rose the walls of a stately abbey. St. Mary Ouvry (better known by its modern name of St. Saviour, Southwark), under whose roof sleeps all that is mortal of Lancelot Andrewes, still rears her graceful beauty, silently but earnestly appealing to the Churchmen of our modern time to make her once more the nursing mother of the toiling thousands, and to restore to her her old beauty, if she cannot recover her collegiate dignity and her despoiled wealth. Chaucer, Gower, and Shakespeare; the Black Prince and Henry the Sixth; Sir Thomas Wyatt and Jack Cade; Gardiner and Ridley, with a host of lesser names, redeem London south of the Thames from the baseness of an obscure past. If it has interest for the antiquarian and the scholar, may not it also find favour with the philanthropist and the Christian? at once with him who feels that a human soul is the most precious thing under the sun, for God Himself has taken flesh to redeem it; also that the greater the task, and the harder the hardness of doing it, so much the nobler should it seem to be to a chivalrous Christianity, the worthier of instant help from all to whom Christ and men are dear.

Such is South London of the past. Let me now turn to one corner of it—that parish of Walworth, the name of which is familiar to many of you; which some, I know, have visited during the Long Vacation with encouragement to the Mission, with much advantage to the people, and I doubt not with real edification to yourselves.

Newington, with a population of 108,000, and divided into twelve parishes, fifty years ago was a pleasant suburb, with a little river murmuring through its streets, and an annual pleasure fair for its young people. In certain parts of it the population is pouring in like the sea in Holland when the dykes are cut, and on the site of the old Surrey Gardens almost a new town has been built; and, in the parish of St. John, on its border, which needs missionary zeal, enterprise, and devotion, as much as any heathen land under the tropics, your own College has founded a Mission which is already winning influence of the best kind in the neighbourhood, and about which I have been invited by the Master to give you information to-day. That information is of a distinctly encouraging kind. Some one has said that the world is saved by individuals. It is absolutely true that a Mission work, such as this, is under God, almost entirely dependent on the personality of the clergyman who conducts it; if he has tact, courage, energy, perseverance, and above all faith in God, it must prosper; if these gifts are not his, then it must fail. I am here to-day to give my emphatic testimony to the admirable diligence with which the head of your Mission is discharging his difficult and somewhat discouraging duties; and to state my distinct opinion that the work of his first year, necessarily and essentially foundation work, has been wise, solid, and real. He may have no special platform gifts, he does not believe in eccentric methods of action; God never gives all His gifts to any one of us. I am not sure that those which your Mission preacher possesses are not the most important and indispensable for such a work as he has accepted; great sympathy, a sense of the value of individual souls and a willingness to address, reach, and win them; a belief in the power of prayer, common and public as well as private and personal, a reverence for holy things and a love for the young, and a faculty of never feeling beaten. He has baptized one hundred children, he is steadily increasing his communicants and his congregation, and on the two occasions when I have visited his Mission Chapel and assisted him in his work, while I was anxious to see a larger attendance, I was encouraged by the quality of it. He believes in his work, he loves his people, he leans on God, he is loyal and grateful to you. This next year we must begin to build on the foundation; not bricks and mortar indeed, the time has not come for that yet, I cannot say how soon it may come, trust me for telling you when I think it has; but the edifying of the spiritual building, the patient and skilful training of his growing congregation to be workers themselves among their own neighbours, for the Christians of South London must evangelize South London, and its clergy must lead them; the stirring and feeding and guiding the awakened souls whom he brings to see and know their Lord, the wise and steady, and not too rapid

growth of useful agencies (the making his work social and humanizing, educating and philanthropic in the best sense of the word, the attracting of Church helpers from other parts of the town) surely some of you have friends and relations in London who have leisure and kindness and conscience at the disposal of this Mission if only they were told of it,—I say, let them be told, and will you tell them?)—and then, the quiet cherishing in the heart of our scheme of a separate parish with its Church and Mission-room, its useful agencies, and its army of workers for God. As I have already observed, God only knows how far off in the distance that may be. We will leave it with Him; He will hasten it in His time, if we will work with Him towards it.

We have three great needs, *man, alms, and devotion*. Men—*prophets*, if you like to call them, as a great preacher in St. Mary's called them last Sunday. But people must be trained; and I know no better school of prophetic training than the University of Cambridge, and if the training is to work as well as to think, to act as well as to know, that wisdom and energy may go together, pay a visit some others of you to your own Mission of St. John, a work inaugurated by this great foundation and a happy example to other Colleges, which one at least is not unlikely to follow. *Alms*—if you cannot give personal service, cannot you give money? The inevitable expenses of the services of the Mission amount to something, and it is a great waste of spiritual energy that the Missionary clergyman should have to beg it by letters. Other subsidiary aids to a Mission such as those of a Mission-woman or Lay-reader would stir and deepen the work, but they must be paid for. And *sympathy*—care for the work, and believe in it. We do not indeed ask for compassion, we do invite co-operation; I assure you we are both cheerful and thankful. Not for one moment, however, confound a plain statement of present and urgent necessities with either discouragement about them or despair under them. A hundred times let me say, God forbid. We have *great* cause for sincere thanks to God that He has stirred so many kind hearts to help us, and has already, in what once might almost be called the paralysed extremity of the great Winchester diocese, helped us to begin really to stir ourselves. What I feel most anxious about is that people on our border should take the trouble to understand what are our actual responsibilities and slender resources on the south side of the river, and should not go on supposing, as hundreds and thousands of good people, who might be better informed, persist with a provoking complacency in supposing, that the diocese of Rochester simply means the pleasant little diocese over which kind Bishop Murray at first presided, with its ninety-eight parishes and 200,000 souls, with its placid Medway, and its delightful cathedral, Gundulph's Tower, and the cherry orchards and hop gardens of its sweet pastoral life, and has nothing whatever to do with the smoke, and misery, and squalor, and woful crowdedness of that vast province of dull houses which prosperous travellers to London Bridge must find it depressing even to look at, as well as unwholesome to pass through; with no grand buildings, no stately thoroughfares, no centres of fashion, no palaces of art—only the toiling masses for which the dear Saviour died, and whose poverty He Himself chose, took, and tasted—only the myriads of pale and wasted children, who hardly know a rose from a lily, and certainly could not tell wheat from oats—only a gallant band of patient and kind-hearted clergy, who toil on from year to year with a quiet, grand faith, and yet sometimes, being only men, with a mournful sense of disappointment, whom a transference to some country post would just renew into a second youth of mellowed activity, and stir to fresh efforts for Christ; and whose heavy burdens are only too often made heavier than they ought to be by the morose anxieties of poverty, and by the lack of rest, air, and change.

To ourselves we will say, "Fear not, but let your hands be strong." To our Christ above we will *not* say, as one once said, "Why hast thou left us to serve alone?" His promise still holds good, still vindicates itself by incessant and consoling fulfilment, "Lo, I am with you alway, even until the end of the world."

To you we say, "Come over and help us," "The harvest truly is plenteous but the labourers are few."

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