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



WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY?*

THIS evening I shall confine myself to answering the question—What is Political Economy? At this point there is almost universal misconception. Adam Smith, a George Stephenson among Economists, called his celebrated book *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. We will start with this definition: enquiry into—or study of—the reasons why some are better off than others.

At the very outset, however, we must digress, in order to enforce two points not explicitly brought out in the above definition. When we say “An enquiry into the causes of the wealth &c.,” we do not mean that we are anxious to find out merely what causes the biggest heap of wealth to be turned out inside a nation, regardless of who get it,—but that we wish to enquire into what causes the greatest *general* wealth in a country. It is very important to notice this at the outset; because sense in entering on the study if this were not the guiding idea to throw light on our road.

Why should we care to investigate the causes of wealth? Because wealth brings comfort, enjoyment, happiness, to sensible men. So when we are studying what it is produces the greatest wealth we are doing this because we should like to see the greatest happiness possible. Now in most cases there would be greater total happiness if wealth were less unequally

* A lecture introductory to a University Extension course.

enjoyed; for two reasons, first that "enough is as good as a feast" (a man cannot be happier than he can); secondly, that a great part of the unhappiness of being poor arises from contrast with the life of those who are so much better off. Besides this consideration of happiness there is another thing—that a more generous enjoyment of wealth by the poor would cause a much finer *production* of wealth by them. Thus alike on sentimental and on business grounds Political Economy is the study of what causes *widespread* attainment of wealth.

Again, Economics is a study of what causes wealth *permanently*. No one would trouble to examine what causes a mere ephemeral flare-up, but what is likely to give a basis of future success as well. The Rev. W. Cunningham puts it thus—Political Economy teaches the art of National Husbandry. For instance, the Roman Empire finished its great career by living on its capital, and this could not last for ever. By tapping its provinces of their money—a very vital element—it spoiled them and destroyed its own roots. Egypt, once a magnificent Power, owes its present miserable condition—according to Mr Del Mar—largely to the fact that "the entire topography of the country has been changed by mining. . . . The ruin brought upon Nubia was irreparable; and its inhabitants were driven for support to the narrow valley of the Nile proper, where agriculture had to be conducted under conditions that led to the permanent enslavement of the people."*

* *A History of Money* (1885), p. 129. He goes on (p. 132), "The fact is that anciently Nubia was watered by numerous small streams that flowed into the Nile, and were employed to irrigate these deserted plains—once the Lombardy of Africa—but which, after they had been diverted by the gold miners, and their sources of supply cut off by the destruction of the forests for mining timbers, fell into the condition of "washes," which now are only flooded for a brief period during the rainy season, and are dry for the remainder of the year. These "washes," or dried-up watercourses, are called by the Arabs "wadys." . . . Such is Nubia to-day. . . . where man has not indeed abandoned it he has degenerated to the level of a savage."

This is a specimen of management which produced transitory, not permanent, wealth for the country. In England, too, we see how violent Protection some years ago followed by violent Free Trade since has had an unfortunate effect on the permanent prosperity of our farmers.

Returning now to the main line, we find that Economics must be defined as the study of what causes permanent widespread wealth.

It is obvious that the production of wealth in a country depends on two large groups of causes, which we may call (1) *outside nature* and (2) *human nature*. The best human nature could not become very wealthy at the North Pole; while, on the other hand, though outside nature is first-rate in the case of Turkey, yet since the inhabitants are deficient in good government, their wealth is much less than it should be. We may also speak of (1) and (2) as the *environment* and the *ability* of the inhabitants. This latter depends on (a) *physical* qualities—health, strength, skill, and endurance; (b) *intelligence*; (c) *social* qualities, such as honesty and forbearance. Besides these, the producing-power depends in particular on the kind of *government*, which itself is in great measure a consequence of (a) and (b) and (c).

Now the environment we cannot alter so much as the human nature. Therefore in Economics our attention is bestowed chiefly on *human action*; how it may be altered; how, by the adoption of better modes of action, more general material welfare may result. Human exertion may in the case of the poor be transformed by the stimulus of Hope, and in every man it may be changed for the better by the advent of more knowledge.

Knowing that Economics is the Study of Wealth, we may give another description of it by saying that it is *a study of what men do in their attempts to get a*

living and enjoy life; of what takes place in that struggle for existence-and-something-more which is entered upon by everyone who has to depend on himself. For it is in pursuit of these objects—necessaries, comforts, luxuries—that “Wealth” comes to be produced.

We examine this universal pursuit, with the various degrees of success that ensue. Some have splendid fortunes, such as Mr Vanderbilt or Sir William Armstrong: many secure comfortable fortunes by the time they are middle-aged, such as thousands of large tradesmen and manufacturers: a very great number to their dying day manage little more than to make both ends meet: an equally large number go on from week to week in hand-to-mouth style, with no certainty, no future programme: finally, speaking of England alone, a crowd equal to the combined populations of Liverpool and Manchester are obliged to have their wretched existence doled out to them by the inhumane hand of our “Poor Law.” One million creatures in this forlorn state means another million (of relatives and friends) so near to it that they cannot give the help they would give if they could.

If these facts, “dismal” as they may be, are not interesting, we shall not find any such anywhere. Political Economy is *the study of the most interesting facts on the earth's surface.*

We consider the facts, with a view to find out why they are so different in different cases—why some are so miserable and others so well-off. But when we say “consider,” we mean to encamp quietly around the facts, and take our time at them, study them, like doctors over a disease. Now a study is a careful trying to ascertain, not a fierce outburst of declamation or party-spirit, declaring that such and such is *the* solution. For instance, some fiery-headed men, who put forth as their object the general welfare, propose a short cut to attain it. They propose to take away all Capital

and Land from their present owners (with or without compensation, according as the wind blows) and to entrust it to “the State” for a new dispensation on behalf of “the workers.” When we listen to these men we wonder how they can think they are Economists, for Economics is a *study*, and men cannot study who are for ever in a passion. Such proposals are not the fruit of many years' careful enquiry—which we demand of every ordinary medical practitioner—but are the mushroom growths of an overheated brain. No doubt the furnace-heat is some of it caused by pity and indignation, arising from the contemplation of human misery. But no amount of pity or indignation combined of themselves could ever set a bone or extirpate a disease. And so with economic casualties or diseases: just as the doctor who combines the experience of long study with a cool head is the man to attack a comp social misery none should be allowed to interpose but men who have passed through the discipline of steady enquiry. The diseases of the body politic are difficult to understand, and the treatment of them must not be entered upon with a jaunty air or in a towering passion.

Next, Political Economy is *the most human of all studies.* The pursuit of wealth is universal; and not only is it universal, but with many it constitutes nearly the whole of their life; in fact, with the poorest people we may say that *all* their life consists in trying to get a living. And for men in general, the character of their life depends a great deal upon the way in which they proceed to acquire wealth. Many men have lost their “life,” in any real sense of the word, by the way in which they have been absorbed in “making money.”

Economics is again a particularly human study for this reason, that so much acquaintance with human

nature is required to understand that contrasts of good and ill fortune are greatly due to the different susceptibility of different persons to certain *motives*, which influence some to action more readily than others. Also, *sympathy* is essential in order to realise how men, whose lives are a vacuum as regards security for the future, hope, kindness, and intelligence, will be incapable of any but an inferior quality of effort, and will therefore remain poor. All this a wise man learns by observation, a fool by experience.

While considering this point of the human interest attaching to the study, we may notice that Economics is much concerned with the nature of the *social institutions* amidst which the struggling units live and move and have their being. In civilised societies men are not free individuals like savages. We live in masses so dependent on one another that our actions depend on those of our neighbours, and must be regulated with reference to the laws, customs, and public opinion of those around us. The style of our individual life is moulded by that complex whole "Society," which shapes us every minute from the cradle onwards. For example, it is "respectable" to be a clerk in the City: hence thousands are doomed to a penurious monotony which otherwise they would have promptly rejected.

This being so, "Society" at any given moment is responsible to some degree for the *manner* in which individuals attempt to get wealth, and by consequence is responsible in part for the good or ill fortune that results. Therefore Political Economy, which enquires into (1) the ways in which men pursue wealth, and (2) the amounts of success they meet with, has to examine at the very outset the various social arrangements, laws, and customs, under which men are bound to work, if they are civilised. Civilisation puts men—like horses—into harness; it must be so. But just because it must be so—because

there must be customs, social rules, and laws, if there is to be progress,—for that very reason the harness should be carefully studied to see if it can be improved, so as to let it tell more for the general good. The harness is made to assist the horse, not the horse to be spoiled by the harness.

To explain: men have to work just now in huge factories, big shops, doing everything in crowds; they have to live accordingly in dense towns packed together; and the towns are often hideous because of the big works; and in these works such is the division of labour that each man must confine himself to one part of a process, and he is liable to be suddenly thrown out of work, hardly ever knowing what the next six months will bring forth in the matter of wages. An individual born into this state of things is not free; he is bound to fall in with it, and to get his living in those definite ways which prevail in the society that surrounds him. Thus in trying to get their living the whole life of millions is moulded for good or bad by the social arrangements—the harness—in which they find themselves placed.

The harness is made by (1) *Laws*, which would be sometimes better for a little loosening, by (2) *Leading individuals*, e.g. great Landlords, Captains of Industry, &c., and by (3) *Public Opinion*, a blend composed of common sense, kindness, religious feeling, the influence of the Press, and other ingredients. And the "life" of an individual results from his own individuality working inside all three of these with more or less friction.

Thus Political Economy has to consider, amongst other things, how greater general comfort can be attained by altering these forces of Government or Great Men or Public Opinion. But, as the Laws can be altered more readily than the other two, *Legislation* early becomes a subject for economic discussion.

No study is more *inspired by a practical object* than

is Economics. Its End is pre-eminently Action. We study the ways in which men live with a view to make their life better; for it is not what it might be. In the course of our enquiry, while carefully considering the ways in which men aim at Wealth, and their different measures of success, we come across hints as to how some of the failures may be prevented, or, at any rate, prevented from being so bad as they are. Valuable hints for practice always crop up in the course of any genuine human enquiry. In this also Political Economy resembles Medicine. Both study things as they are—the phenomena of actual life, health and disease—and in so doing get a clue as to how more health and less disease may be attained. Thus, both study things as they are in the hope of helping things to become more as they ought to be. And on this account Economists, like doctors, are much concerned with the dismal side of things. They frequent the gloom that they may learn to brighten it, and they brood over failures that there may be fewer failures in the future. They are “resolved not to rest content till they have done what in them lies to discover how far it is possible to open up to all the material means of a refined and noble life” (Marshall, *Present Position of Economics*). To hope for practical success is no more utopian in the sphere of Economics than in that of Medicine—where the most unexpected results have been achieved.

I am laying stress on the point that Economics is a study with a practical object. I am aware that some people maintain that it is a “pure science,” calm analysis, unsullied by any practical considerations. Certainly the analysis should be as calm as possible, but the only reason of the calmness lies in the superior resulting value of the conclusions, which we may then avail ourselves of for practical purposes. The “object” of any study is the usefulness of the information we gain thereby; but the

knowledge is only of use *when acted upon*. The student may not be thinking of this while he is busy with the enquiry; but the tendency of a study to affect practice remains the same, whether or not he be conscious of it. And if we read the writings of those Economists who considered themselves most “pure,” we find (since even they were flesh-and-blood) that the purity of the analysis in their earlier pages is soon tainted by a tendency to bring it to bear on practice. Thus the title of Mill’s great book is “*The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their applications to Social Philosophy*.” The cat is let out of the bag, but every man, however ‘scientific,’ carries that cat.

Economics is therefore Science followed by Art, a pursuit of accurate information leading to an application of the knowledge so as to alter practice. An Economist should feel like Brutus in *Coriolanus*, when Shakespeare makes him say

“*Let’s carry with us ears and eyes for the time,
But hearts for the event.*”

“Ears and eyes for the time,” our wits about us, and our heads cool for contemporary facts; but “hearts for the event,” our pulses strong with the thought of what will come of it if we succeed. The man whose heart is warm “for the event” will find that his ears and eyes are on that account none the less keen “for the time,” nor less able to extract profitable hints from the various phenomena that meet him.

Further, because economic quacks abound, *the study of Economics should be widespread*. People then would not listen so blindly when they were instructed enough to discriminate between nonsensical talk and really practical proposals. There would then be more economic progress made by Government, instead of each Party being content to out-bid the other in roseate offers. At present the audience knows nothing except that it wants to be cured of its malady, and so it jumps at any remedy held forth.

The general public, in place of accurate information on economic matters, have only strong opinions (and votes), which may be sound or rotten, but they hold them as a rule "because they do." The worst of this is that where knowledge is lacking as to social causes and effects, prejudice, party-spirit, or selfish fears are sure to step in and fill the void. Every man who wishes to be a valuable citizen should therefore study Economics. His influence—and ignorance counts like knowledge in voting—goes one way or the other, for good or bad, every day of his life. As Jevons says, "everybody has his opinion one way or another about bad trade, or the effect of high wages, or any one of hundreds of questions of social importance. It does not occur to such people that these matters are more difficult to understand than chemistry, or astronomy, or geology, and that a lifetime of study is not sufficient to enable us to speak confidently about them." "Yet"—he goes on to say—"they who have never studied political economy at all are usually the most confident,"—that is, the most likely to do harm in handling social questions.

Now economic study would give a man some reason for his opinion on questions which rub against him every day of his life, on which nine-tenths of the public have opinions picked up by chance, mere foundlings. If every citizen took an interest in economic study there would be a strong breeze of public opinion in favour of what tended towards national welfare. At present this is not the case because most people are ignorant, and in the absence of knowledge they can be drawn this way or that at the mercy of prejudice and party. So that every man should be an Economist: every one is now, in a way—generally a bad way.

Political Economy is *disliked*. So much so, that some distinguished men in the House have "banished

it to Saturn." But it is not so easy to banish an enquiry, and it would be better if those politicians had joined the ranks of Economists and helped to improve the study, instead of falling foul of it altogether because of some of the mistakes of some of its expositors. In the case of Political Economy it is not familiarity but unfamiliarity that breeds contempt: when a man knows more about the enquiry he appreciates the solid good that has accrued from it, and is less inclined to exaggerate its mistakes. If everybody would study Economics it would not be disliked, for every man would be an Economist.

However, disliked it is; and there are very good reasons for the fact. First of all, for the same reason that Anatomy used to be disliked, because it pores over what is distressing and morbid. Ordinary people cannot bear to see anyone keeping cool over a painful subject: they must do something or run away from it. Hence an Economist is always called "cold-blooded." But how about doctors? Do not they analyse catastrophes in a similar sedate fashion? and what good would they be if they did not keep cool?

A second reason why Political Economy is disliked is that some of its leading writers had idiosyncrasies of temperament which did not commend themselves to the public. Thus, Adam Smith is never tired of urging the necessity of leaving industry alone, unhampered by Government interference. This doctrine of *Laisser-faire* was forced on Smith when he contemplated the tyrannic policy which caused the French Revolution. In his day Government stifled industry: now-a-days, more enlightened, it can often help; so that a doctrine useful in 1776 may well be noxious in 1886. There is no logic in the argument that because *Laisser-faire* is inadmissible *now*, therefore Smith (and Economics) are to be scouted for recommending it as a policy to be pursued a hundred years ago. Again, much just indignation has arisen from

Ricardo's "Iron Law of Wages." Taking a view of human nature which was perhaps excusable in a Londoner, he considered labourers to be so effortless that if their wages should rise they would make nothing out of it but larger families, which would bring wages down again to the same dead level. And he gave the impression of regarding life from an office point of view: a few capitalists foremost, with a background of "hands." The nation becomes a mere mart, for the sake of which souls are everlastingly crushed in the mill of "production." Much is said of iron laws of Nature, but little of that human intercourse which can strengthen the feeble to face and get the better of them. If Economics is in popular estimation a "dismal" and "brutal" study, most of our thanks are due to Ricardo.

The third objection to Political Economy comes from or on behalf of the "practical men." A study of Wealth, they say, if true to its title, must be a study of hard facts of life: now what can outsiders know of this, or who should know so much about it as shrewd business men, who have made their own fortunes? But to know all about making one's own fortune is not quite the same as to understand what brings good fortune to the nation as a whole. In economic matters an outsider may see more of the game, because it is a question of how multitudes of individual actions affect the joint result. The "practical" man knows very little beyond his own beat; that is how he has made his fortune, by concentrating himself on his particular business. Now an Economist, like a Physiologist, studies the relations of parts to each other and to the whole; he resembles a man who is overlooking hands at whist.

Lastly, there is "that horrid Malthus" and his disciples to the present day. The "population question" touches a tender spot, and Economists have never been forgiven for treating it with such "brutality." At the

same time their practical conclusions with regard to this question have probably been the most serious of all the mistakes they have made.

The public dislike of Economics is thus to a great extent natural, easily accounted for, and sometimes gratuitously provoked by its chief apostles. The fact is, it wants a strong man to be a good Economist, or a good doctor. When you sit down to examine the struggle for existence you are apt to get "the blues" unless you believe in the power men have, when they stand up and try, to help each other out of a hole. It would be easy for doctors to become "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and to talk fatalism, if they did not bring their study out into the fresh open air of action. "Pure" Economics is of all studies the most miserable.

Yet "natural" as it may be, the public dislike to Economics is childish; and it would vanish on better acquaintance. No one can study the subject for a short time without finding that the one object confronting him at every turn is the wretched material condition of our largest class. This is the leak in the ship of the state, the running sore of the body politic. From this come nearly all the worst evils of civilisation, evils which affect all classes. Hence political economy is bound to be much concerned about the material welfare of the majority: "it aims at teaching what should be done in order that poor people may be as few as possible, and that everybody may as a rule be well paid for his work" (*Fevons*). With such a port for destination, who would not come on board?

Since this is the object which everywhere emerges from the study, the promotion of general wealth in a society, the making material comforts and enjoyments, as widespread as possible, we see what is meant by "the economic point of view." We are regarding an event from an economic point of view when we

are trying to ascertain the tendency of that event to advance or retard the material welfare of the whole people.

You will say then that the Economic point of view is the same as the Statesman's. And, strictly speaking, "political economy" should mean simply the internal management of a State, though the actual meaning current now is the study of how to make things work together for the wealth of a State. A real Statesman, however, aims at something more than the general material welfare. He aims at making his country hold a leading position, strong for defence or attack; at making the inhabitants healthy, wealthy, and wise; and at something more than all this, at refinement, culture, splendour of Art and Science; and, lastly, at a happy settlement of "the Adam and Eve question." This is a large order. And the Statesman gets hints to help him from various quarters. But economic knowledge is more necessary to him than any other, for the people *must* have wealth. This is the preliminary, the primary necessity.

It is true wealth is not everything, and it does not follow that the best world in every respect must be that in which most of the inhabitants are wealthy. Still, most people will agree that the same qualities, habits, ways of living, which must be practised to make the bulk of the people in a country permanently well-off from a material point of view, will also render it a first-rate country from every point of view. Wealth is the soil without which other good things cannot be perennial. "Political economy does not pretend to examine *all* the causes of happiness" (*Fevons*), but it examines those which society can most easily control, and those which are indispensable to the total happiness. The Statesman who aims at a splendid edifice must be at pains to consider the foundation. Thus Politics and Economics should be hand-and-glove with each other. For Economics, we

may say by way of a parting definition, is *the study of how to secure a sound basis for national greatness*. Bad economic policy must ruin a State by sapping its very roots: good Economics put in practice would lead to perpetual growth. Thus a nation managed in accordance with first-rate Economics is on the road to be a first-rate nation from every point of view.

E. FOXWELL.



VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCES.

THIS is an age of improvement. Most people try to improve their neighbours, some improve the occasion, a few are improving themselves. To me it is inexpressibly sad that even my Undergraduate friends are engaged in improvement of one kind or another. 'Twas not ever thus—but no matter! I trust that no one will accuse an Odd File like me of compassing or imagining any improvement in my readers. My friends know that I am incapable of such an act of treason.

The present article being one, nominally at least, on Volunteering, it may appear to the captious critic that it is necessary to explain why men become Volunteers. But motives are proverbially difficult to fathom. A friend of mine once sold wheelks off a barrow, alleging that he considered it a romantic occupation. Moreover, as Lopes J. has recently told us, motives have nothing to do with the matter. Let it be granted therefore, as Euclid says in his persuasive way, that a man is a Volunteer; and if he is not that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

My own experiences were gained in the Volunteer Battalion of the Blankshire Regiment (Princess Beatrice's Own Bounders). You may know us by the B in our bonnets.* I fell a victim to the blandishments of a friend at an advanced period of an otherwise enjoyable evening, and before I had quite realised the

* See G. O. 1886, 447b; Army Form 7286m, late W. O. Form 5378t—*passim*.

state of affairs I had sworn to defend Her Majesty against all her enemies and oppressors whatsoever, and never to go on foreign service except in case of actual invasion.

I was presently handed over to the Sergeant-Major, one of the most beautiful characters I have ever known. He had scarcely taught me to know my right foot from my left before he remarked, meditatively, "I have not had the pleasure of drinking your health yet, Sir." And then, still more thoughtfully, as he saw my hand stealing towards a waistcoat-pocket—"I'm a teetotaller, I am: it takes just twice as much for me to drink your health as it does for a man who drinks beer. Coffee is fourpence a cup." This appeared distinctly ingenious at the time, but the brilliancy of the idea was still more impressed upon me some months later. The battalion on a route march halted on a village green. On going to have a modest quencher at the inn, I heard the high-minded abstainer, who tossed off cups of coffee to my health, saying, "I'll have a pot of 'arf and 'arf, Miss; and just a dash of rum in it, my dear." Like other persons in authority the Sergeant-Major had a knack of making unpleasantly humorous remarks at times. To hear him mutter, "He'd spile a brigade, he would," when some wretched recruit had turned to the left when he ought to have done the other thing, was calculated to make the rest of the squad understand what were meant by the horrors of war. Anon he would say—"Charge bayonets! Look at 'em all up and down anyhow, like a *shiver the freeze* round a apple garden t' keep little boys away!" I only recollect one occasion on which he so far forgot himself as to lapse into a compliment—"You've slep next a soldier," said he to a recruit less dense than usual. In the early days of the Volunteer movement the Sergeant had instructed the Winchester boys in the mysteries of drill. The high spirits of these youths he maintained had affected his

nerves (save the mark) and permanently deteriorated his temper. His language was somewhat vehement at times, and, if a guarantee of his good faith, was certainly not adapted for publication. He used, after one of these outbursts, to say, "Never mind me, gentlemen, I'm only easing springs"—a simile derived from the trigger of the old rifle. Poor old chap! his springs are permanently eased now. Even his very funeral is connected in my mind with the pathetically humorous. We sent a firing party to the grave, and the proceedings had, of course, to be rehearsed under the superintendence of another Staff-Sergeant. At a certain part of the proceedings our instructor bustled up like Mr Pancks, and remarked, in the most dismally matter-of-fact voice, "Here comes the corpse,—As you were! all together next time." And so on *da capo*.

But it is not of drill-sergeants that I'm anxious for to sing, as the learned and ingenious author of the *Bab Ballads* has it. It will, I submit to my honourable readers, be convenient to consider the Volunteers according to their rank. As for the Colonel, one mentions him with awe. So far as I recollect, he never but once addressed a word to me personally, and then he only asked me, in tones of quite unnecessary vehemence, why I was wearing some strap or other on the wrong shoulder. It is not that nothing can be said about Colonels as a body. There was the stock-broking Colonel who gave the command, "The Battalion will change front, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ right." And Mr Yates' friend, who said, "Right turn—as you were, Le—turn up Fetter Lane, you fellows." But I have been Orderly to the Commanding Officer before now, and know what it is to walk to a signal-station five miles off to make the flag-waggers find out how many men with blistered heels have fallen out during the day's march—all on account of the strap aforesaid. Even at our Battalion dinners we never refer to the Colonel directly. If we drink his health it is by

inference, under the guise of—say, The unsuccessful Conservative Candidate for the Great North Road Division of Blankshire. Much the same considerations prevent me from shewing up our Majors. And as for my Captain, heaven forbid that I should draw his attention to me! Why he might use a choleric word and put me in "blanket fatigue" for the very next march to Brighton, and thus keep me folding those absurdly hairy W. D. blankets for an hour every morning. It follows, therefore, that I must treat of my comrades in the ranks, the 'brutal and licentious soldiery' with whom I have associated for so many years. All they can do is to fall back on pointed personality when they see this.

The fearsome earnestness characteristic of the present age calls for "real work" from the Volunteers; and of late years the marches down to the Easter Monday Review have been increasing in severity. The Princess Beatrice's Own Bounders are naturally to the fore. We usually start on the Wednesday preceding Easter Monday, and march off with a *hault courage* into the infinite, trying, with more or less success, to live up to our helmets and Martini-Henrys. It is only when one has thus to spend the whole of several days and nights in close companionship with three or four men that the lower depths of humanity are disclosed. For it must be remembered that you do not choose your companions. You are stuck in between two men because one is taller and the other shorter than you are. You may be next a careless man, one who simply does not care whether he knows his drill or not, and who is quite content to get into his place at the third or fourth try, and only then because he is shoved into it. It is all very well for the poet to sing, "It's no matter what you do If your 'eart be only true," but the sentiment hardly applies to the operations of war. A little expostulation of a military and explosive kind does men of this tempera-

ment a lasting good.* But even if a man takes pains it does not necessarily follow that he is of any use. I notice that your purely studious man is singularly inadequate in his results. Reading, Bacon says, maketh a full man. But, though fulness, no doubt, is an excellent thing, it is a means and not an end. A man might learn the meaning of every word in the best French dictionary, and thereby become acquainted with many things of which he had better have remained ignorant, but he would not know French. And so I have known men whose knowledge of the 'Field Exercise' was positively revolting. Men who could tell you the position of the Senior Major of the Battalion of Direction in any Brigade movement, or when and where a Sergeant-Major draws his sword; and yet at the caution "Fours" would be found dozing like any foolish maiden. Again, you may have a talkative man, who takes *au grand sérieux* the Volunteer song:

"You will be careful to keep looking intelligently about you,
 "Lest the Battalion should advance in line or perform any
 other important movement without you;
 "And when standing at attention
 "Is the proper time to mention
 "Anything you have to say."

He is always explaining that owing to the extraordinary tone of voice in which the Commanding Officer gives the word of command, not to mention the ridiculous rapidity of his utterance, it is impossible to know whether he said "Front form companies!" or "Lock up there!" This man, after a 'Right-about form company!' is generally to be found in the supernumerary rank in hot altercation with the Sergeants. He has a supreme contempt for his Officers, and is

* The milder forms of military expletives, like explosive bullets of less than a certain weight, are forbidden by the Geneva Convention.

convinced that "stripes" are given by pure favour.* To be next such a man for a three days' march is indeed a trial. Men of this stamp ought to be got out of the ranks at all costs. In a thoughtful paper, entitled "Cleansing the Augean Stable," which I read before the United Military Outsiders, I have suggested that it might be well to put them on the Staff. They are quite too utterly useless as Privates, and they are hardly good enough for Regimental Officers. It may be said at once, however, that a man may be a good soldier, and know his drill down to the last word of command in the Red Book, and yet be a poor companion. He may be a Natural Science man with but one idea. He is full of the papers to be read to the Bletherin Club, "On the Imaginary Roots of the Rosaceae," or "On the Morals of the Mollusca." Or he is a young barrister anxious to have your opinion of his recent book on "The law relating to Perambulators," and he must and will know whether you consider the *obiter dictum* of Jessel M. R.—that double perambulators are an unmitigated nuisance—to apply to the case where the babes sit fore and aft as well as to that where they sit abreast. The first day's march does such men good. The hammering about knocks some of the nonsense out of them, and gives everybody something to talk about at a slack time. It is astonishing how soon men learn to keep step when their heels get trodden on if they don't. You will perceive that the preceding remarks are in law an admission that improvement is occasionally desirable, but they are to be taken as made without prejudice to the general principle.

After a long day's march come the questions of billeting and dinner. Sometimes the men of a column

* In the bitterness of his spirit he has been known to agree with the German philologist Webelspötter, who thought 'stripling' was a term of contempt derived from the known incapacity of non-commissioned Officers.

are billeted out all over a village, one or two in every house that will take them in. Sometimes a Company takes possession of an inn or an empty house, or a warehouse or a schoolroom. One of the most endurable night's rests I ever had on a campaign was spent on a door-mat under a billiard-table. On another occasion a friend and I shared a bed in a cottage. Our hostess was a dear delightful old lady, who begged that we would keep sober and not disgrace our friends. Before our departure next morning she was pleased to say that we had behaved like gentlemen, a statement which was received with incredulity by the rest of the Company on parade. I look back with singularly little pleasure to a night spent in straw strewn on the floor of a room in an empty house in a village called Cuckfield; that night is the longest and coldest in my record. I noticed a phenomenon there which I have not seen explained in any work on animal magnetism, namely, that the straw gravitated in the most curious way to the old campaigners. For real luxury, however, there is nothing to compare to a big barn with plenty of straw. When you have some seventy or eighty men lying heads and tails in such a place the question of agonizing importance is that of snoring. There is the gentleman who goes at it steadily with the regulation snore (of which a sealed pattern can be seen at the War Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.). He is not so objectionable as the fancy snorer—the man with Wagnerian effects—little staccato obligato agitato movements which drive the whole barn to distraction, and make his neighbours finger their bayonets and wonder whether they are stiff enough to wake him with. They do say that if while one man is going up *crescendo* and another man is coming down *diminuendo* you whistle at the exact instant when they sound the same note both snorers will stop. Making experiments of this kind is invaluable if you are a hot-tempered man. Temporary

alleviation of one's misery is always obtained by kicking them both, but this is empirical rather than scientific. Some regiments take the Patent Anti-snorer with them. This simple apparatus consists of a bell-mouth to put over the nose, with two tubes leading one to each ear. The action is automatic, the snorer wakes himself, and then there is peace. Even a snorer, however, is better than the objectionable person who claims to have lain awake all night, and next morning illustrates with examples how each man snored. Lastly, you may be next an enthusiast of scientific tastes, who gets up to take the temperature at 4 a.m., and wants to borrow a watch-key to wind up his pedometer.

At length the bugle sounds the *reveille*, and one has to get up to ablute and adonise. Washing may have to be done at the village pump, with men of other regiments looking on, and saying, "Why them Bounders has all of 'em got tooth-brushes." Or, perhaps, one has but a bucket in the farm-yard. Or the operation may have to be postponed till a more convenient season. Then one has to tackle boot-cleaning. The more convinced you are that you must have clean boots, the less able you are to effect it, and the more your arms ache. I see in my mind's eye an elegant classical scholar, a Fellow of his College and a gentleman of elegant instincts, with an eye-glass and a tear in his eye struggling vainly to produce the faintest semblance of polish on his highlows.

Then comes breakfast! Even a healthy hyæna might learn a lesson. Everything is piled on the plate. Ham and egg, cold chicken, boiled beef, marmalade, horse-radish sauce, bread, pickles, cheese—anything and everything you can get. One has heard of the gentleman who went through his meals, putting the equivalent of what he ate in a bucket alongside of him. He thought that in this way he might make

useful observations on the development of liver-complaint. Volunteers start the other way: they put it all on their plates and then eat it.

After breakfast comes the work of the day. The most noticeable thing about military movements on a large scale is the length of time necessary to do anything. If the column consists of four or five thousand men distributed up and down two or three villages, it may take an hour or two to get them massed together, while cocked hats pervade space generally, and the air is blue with the blasphemy of Brigadiers.

At last the column is ready, and off we go, accompanied by a miscellaneous throng of sightseers. The old old days, when Volunteers tramped along the roads anyhow, are gone. Advance guards, flanking parties, scouts and all the rest of it, have to be provided. It is altogether unnecessary to black your boots if you think it probable that you are to be of the flanking party, and have to keep so many yards ahead of the main body, and so many yards on the right or left of the road. Then you must go tramping, in gay uniform, over ploughed fields, over every abomination that the mind of the farmer can conceive in the way of fences, over brooks and ditches of extraordinary breadth and incredible muddiness, until it is clear that there are few greater idiots than the man who has got your boots on.

Another day the Brigadier will train the officers in out-post duty. Now this may be lively in real warfare, but in the mimic business there is a distinct absence of exciting detail. You require personal resources either in your mind, if you have one, or in your haversack, when you get stuck behind a hedge all by yourself for a couple of hours. Your own officers come round and give instructions of a bewildering nature about enemies and ambushes and surprises. Then the Staff ride about and criticise everybody

and everything, most likely coming suddenly round a corner just as you are starting to make use of a brandy-flask of great size. If anyone can tell me how to conceal a brandy-flask with neatness and dispatch, and at the same time convey to the beholders the impression that the vessel contains cold tea, I shall be deeply grateful.

Next day, perhaps, the column may come upon the enemy and be deployed for the attack. This is sometimes desperately hard work. To keep advancing by rushes, in extended order, over highly manured fields, lying down every now and then to take shelter in the orthodox fashion, makes the battalion murmur. What your practical man may say on the relative merits of farm-yard muck, guano, and fish manure as fertilisers I don't know; but I do hold strong opinions on their oderiferous properties. Moreover I submit that they are out of place on a battle-field.

It is curious to see how excited men get in a sham fight. In a real action they would no doubt be much more collected. On a ridge, perhaps, a glimpse may be got of what is going on. The long lines of skirmishers get closer and closer, and men begin to cheer "our fellows." Indeed, there is no doubt whatever that, were ball-cartridge handy, it would be freely used at the critical moment—and why not?

I remember once seeing the Brixton Shetlanders in hot pursuit of the Clapham Junction Regiment (Queen's Own Teetotallers). A man of the Teetotallers dropped his lunch in a ditch, and staying behind to pick it up was captured by the Shetlanders. The howls of the prisoner brought a few comrades to the rescue. They promptly began to fire blank-cartridge at "the bonny white knees of the braw braw lads frae the office" (the Shetlanders are a kilted regiment). A whiskey and tea collision of a highly exciting character seemed satisfactorily probable, when the

officers compromised the matter by making the prisoner give up the spike of his helmet as a trophy, to be reclaimed at the head-quarters of the Shetlanders on their return from the campaign. Of course it is not everyone who takes matters so seriously, and I have known the man who would not play the game according to the rules. In a desperate attack on the Brighton Downs the Bounders went up a slope at the double to reinforce the fighting line at a most critical moment. As I fell down in the line and began to fire, I saw a warrior in the reinforced battalion calmly lying on his back. I pointed out that he might at least let off a cartridge now and then, but he replied in bitter wrath, "My kit weighs 22lbs., and I will be [past-participled] if I fire a shot for anybody."

The bearer-companies have of course to be exercised, and this is managed as follows. A few hussar or yeomanry orderlies ride round the lines with cards, which they distribute to a man here and there. On such a card may be written "shot through the cerebro-ganglionic muscles of the near shin," or some such surgical detail. The man who gets the card falls out, and lies down till the bearers come round to dress the wounds and carry him off for inspection to the surgeon at the ambulance. Here he gets a drink to keep him from fainting. The surgeon whirls off the bandages, the patient is found to be cured, and sets off to join his regiment as he best may. On the only occasion on which I have been wounded I did not get the drink, as, owing to inartistic bandaging, I had bled to death. I once saw a stalwart member of the Queen's Benchers being borne along by four staggering Spa Road and Bermondsey Rifles. The interesting patient was smoking fiercely, "to ease the pain, you fellows, it's simply awful." Nothing short of a real surgical operation would have made the bearers see where the joke came in. I must say

that these ambulance folks enter into the thing with great spirit. They have been known to slit up a man's tunic with a sword bayonet, in order to apply the proper remedies to a supposed wound. When you come to consider that this was done to a man's only coat, in the wilds of a highly civilised district, you will, I think, admit that it was a little annoying. It was once whispered in the ranks of the Bounders that a comrade, severely wounded in the thigh, in spite of his entreaties to be allowed to die in peace, or at least to have the blood staunched from the outside, was told that this was impossible in military surgery, and his limb was ruthlessly exposed in a way unusual in general society. But these surgical details are perhaps more suited for the pages of professional journals than for those of the *Eagle*.

Hullo! What's that? The Cease Fire? Not precisely, only a hint from the Editor that this is enough, and far enough, for

AN ODD FILE.



DR MOORHOUSE, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

DUR College welcomes back to England a distinguished son, who has been called to fill an honourable and difficult post.

James Moorhouse was among the Senior Optimes in 1853, a year in which St John's gave Cambridge a Senior Wrangler in Sprague, and a Senior Classic in Roby. Ordained the same year he entered on clerical work at St Neots, and in 1855 passed from the quiet Huntingdonshire borough to the turmoil of busy Sheffield. It was the experience of men and methods gained during four successful years in this great centre of industry which most encouraged him when seventeen years later he was invited to undertake the oversight of Australia's greatest centre of commerce. From Sheffield he was summoned in 1860 to London, first to Hornsey, afterwards to St John's, Fitzroy Square, and thence to St James', Paddington.

His power of preaching soon attracted attention. As early as 1861 he was selected to deliver University Sermons in Great St Mary's; and in 1865 as Hulsean Lecturer, and again in 1870 as select Preacher, our University recalled him to her pulpit. The writer vividly recalls the impression of profound thought set forth in lucid language produced on him by one of these courses. The large and influential congregation in Paddington did not evince that desire for an occasional change of preacher which most pastors attribute to their flocks. It is said that when some proposals for week-day services were under consideration in a parochial council, one condition appeared to be indispensable—that the Vicar should preach at every one of them.

In 1876 Dr Moorhouse accepted the charge of the Diocese of Melbourne. What a power he became in this wealthy, practical, and independent community we at home have gathered from the letters of our friends and occasional paragraphs in the newspapers. Especially remarkable was the effect of his influence at a great Imperial Federation Meeting held at Melbourne last year. The audience was divided and uncertain on the great question of closer union with the mother country. Difficulties had been started, and lukewarm counsels were prevailing, until the Bishop spoke, when his strong sense and fervid utterance carried the meeting by storm, and a branch of the League was there and then founded with the hope-fullest auspices of success. But we shall realise his power best of all perhaps from the fact that when Bishop Fraser was taken away from the head of the church in Manchester, Dr Moorhouse was called back out of the Southern hemisphere to become Bishop in his room, and all men at once acknowledged the fitness of the choice.* He will have reached England before these pages are issued, and will surely be welcomed as a tower of strength for all good causes by every member of the College, and by all who have watched with pride and hope his upward course.

* "The translation of Dr Moorhouse from Melbourne to Manchester is an excellent step. Of course the first point to be considered is whether the new Bishop is likely to prove a worthy successor to Dr Fraser. On this point, fortunately, all opinions seem to agree in pronouncing Dr Moorhouse to be a thoroughly wise and competent prelate. From our especial point of view the appointment is admirable. It is the right thing done in the right way. It is just one of those quiet practical steps which will bring us nearer to real Federation. There is no parade, no attention invited to the novelty of the proceeding. The thing has been done as a matter of course, and what is still more gratifying, has been accepted as a matter of course by the public. London gives a man to Melbourne, Melbourne in its turn yields him up to Manchester. When once the intellectual, no less than the physical, force of the Empire is made available; when once the practice shall have been adopted of searching throughout the Queen's dominions for the best men to perform the duties of Imperial rule—what an enormous accession to our present strength shall we behold."—(*Journal of the Imperial Federation League*, Feb. 1886).

Obituary.

THE REV. PROFESSOR T. J. MAIN.

A FEW words of remembrance are due to an old and honoured member of the College, though his useful life was spent in duties which brought him little into contact with the residents for many years past.

Thomas John Main came into residence in October 1834. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in January 1838, as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. He was elected in that year to a Foundation Fellowship, but he did not remain in residence beyond the following year, 1839, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and there the principal part of the rest of his life was spent. There he shewed the value of our mathematical training in his ability to pass from Mathematics in the general and abstract form in which we read them in College to their applied and technical uses. At the time when Professor Main went to the Naval College, steamships and ordnance of new kinds were rising into use in the Navy, and officers began to require advanced knowledge of Mathematics and Physical Science. Professor Main had to direct the instruction which these new conditions demanded, and it is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for Officers of the Navy. His desire was to raise his pupils out of dependence on mere rules of calculation, and to give them principles on which they could safely rely, and from which they could continue to advance their knowledge. In conjunction with Mr Brown of the Royal Navy, Professor Main published a treatise on the Marine Steam Engine, which

has continued to be a leading book on the subject; but he has not left other results of his authorship beyond some occasional pamphlets prepared for his pupils. The Examinations for admission to the Naval Service, and for some promotions in it, were also largely in Professor Main's hands, and he conducted them after the traditions of our College, with fearless and inflexible justice.

Professor Main was ordained, with his Fellowship for a title, by the Bishop of Ely, as Deacon in 1841, and Priest in 1842; and in the latter year he received a Chaplain's commission in the Royal Navy, and was appointed to the "Excellent," a ship moored permanently in Portsmouth harbour and used as a school through which officers and men pass in a course of gunnery instruction. In his office of Chaplain, in the quiet and careful discharge of his duty, Professor Main will be remembered by many of all ranks in the service. His genial manners made him acceptable, and he was what is termed a popular man without his ever seeking popularity, for he knew how to honour all men, to be pitiful, to be courteous.

In the year 1873, when the Royal Naval College was removed to Greenwich, Professor Main concluded his service of 34 years by retirement, and thenceforward he dwelt in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. After some months of increasing illness he ended his honourable and useful life in this world on the 20th of December 1885, and was buried in Hampstead Cemetery on New Year's day. Professor Main married a daughter of Sir Theophilus Lee, of Bedhampton, Hants, now his widow. He leaves two sons and two daughters. Another daughter married Major Allen, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and after a brief married life died in 1884. Mr Main, our Fellow, is a nephew of the late Professor Main.

W. N. GRIFFIN.

PROFESSOR JOHN MORRIS.

Professor John Morris, who died on January 7th 1886, was born at Homerton on the 19th of February 1810. In early life he was a Pharmaceutical Chemist, but he soon showed his bent for Natural History and especially for Geology. We extract from Professor Bonney's Presidential address to the Geological Society the following paragraphs:—

“In 1853 and 1854 Morris accompanied the late Sir Roderick Murchison on geological tours in Europe, and in the year 1855 he was appointed to the chair of Geology in University College, London, which he held until 1877, finally retiring from business some little time after his election. Inadequate as was the remuneration of this post, Professor Morris devoted himself most energetically to the discharge of its duties, delivering full courses of lectures, accompanying his pupils on geological excursions, and enriching the collection with numerous specimens, the fruits of his rambles. Of the value of the gifts which he made to us at University College I can speak from the fullest personal knowledge, and may add that, after my appointment as his successor, he not only presented numerous specimens and appliances for teaching, but was in the habit of frequently visiting the College to help me in arranging and identifying specimens. In recognition of his services, the Council of the University College, on his retirement from the chair of Geology, appointed him Emeritus Professor.

“He became a Fellow of this Society in 1845, has more than once served on the Council, and has been one of the Vice-Presidents. I may add that, within my own memory, his own consent alone was wanting to secure his nomination to the Society as President. In recognition and in aid of his scientific labours, he was awarded the balance of the Wollaston Donation Fund in the years 1842, 1843, 1850, and 1852, and the Lyell Medal (its first award) in 1876. He took a keen

interest in the Geological Association, as in every movement which aided in furthering an interest in geology, and was its President from 1868 to 1870, and again in 1877 to 1878. It is pleasant to record that though one of those men of whom we may truly say that in science “he did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame,” his services were well appreciated, both in this and other countries. In the year 1870 a valuable testimonial was presented to him by numerous friends and admirers, and eight years later a second, chiefly subscribed by members of the Geologists' Association. He was elected an Honorary Member of many Scientific Societies, British and Foreign, and in 1878 was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Turners' Company of the City of London. A few months later the University of Cambridge, in recognition of his scientific eminence, and of the services which he had rendered in editing the Catalogue of Cambrian and Silurian fossils drawn up by the late Mr Salter and on other occasions, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. This recognition, on the part of a University to which he was especially attracted by ties of private friendship with several of its members, with which also he had been officially connected by acting as deputy for the late Professor Sedgwick and as one of its Examiners, gave Professor Morris the liveliest pleasure, and he indicated his appreciation by placing his name on the boards of St John's College, selecting that for reasons which may readily be conjectured.

“Professor Morris was never a robust man, and after a severe illness about two years since it became evident that his working days were ended. His mind, however, remained clear to the last, and his interest in geology never flagged. He suffered more from weakness and depression than from actual pain, and awaited the great change in the calm resignation and confident hope of a Christian.”

THE REV. C. D. GOLDIE.

Charles Dashwood Goldie came up to St John's from Kensington School, became pupil of Mr Griffin, and took his degree (third Senior Optime) in 1847. He was ordained Deacon in 1848 and Priest in 1849, being then Curate at Horncastle. In 1852 he became Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks. There he was instrumental in building the Parsonage House and Schools, and in enlarging the Church. Mr Goldie took an active share in various organisations in the diocese of Oxford. He was for a long time one of the Voluntary Inspectors of Schools under the old *régime*, and greatly assisted by his counsel and co-operation the Windsor and Eton Association of Schoolmasters. One of the most important offices which he held at this period was that of Secretary to the Society for the Augmentation of Poor Livings in the diocese of Oxford. Local contributions were met by a corresponding grant from this Society, and these were together presented to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who doubled the local benefactions. Thus the original donation became multiplied fourfold. With these inducements considerable sums were given by the gentry of the diocese, and most of the poorest benefices were raised to £200 a year. In 1866 Bishop Wilberforce recommended Mr Goldie to the patrons of the benefice of St Ives. Amongst the material results of his twenty years' labour in that town may be mentioned the enlargement of the Vicarage House, the building of additional Schools, the restoration of the Churches of Woodhurst and Oldhurst (chapelries connected with St Ives), and more recently the rebuilding of the spire of the Parish Church.

Mr Goldie threw himself with great energy into the work of Foreign Missions. He was on the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for some time held the post

of Organising Secretary for that Society. Many of his vacations were spent wholly or in part in the Society's service. When at Colnbrook he commenced to take Mission pupils. Young men were taught by him and trained for the ministry preparatory to being sent to St Augustine's College, Canterbury, they giving in return such services as they were able in the schools and parish generally.

Mr Goldie not infrequently employed his great preaching powers in conducting Missions both in London and in the provinces. So lately as last year he was engaged in the London West-end Mission. He was out of health at the time, and there can be no doubt that his death was accelerated by the labours he then undertook. He was ordered abroad in the summer, but never really recovered strength. After his return home he gradually sank, until he passed peacefully to rest on the morning of January 11th of this year.

His eldest son, Mr J. H. D. Goldie, will long be remembered as the regenerator of Cambridge rowing (the 'Goldie University Boat-house' is erected in his honour); and one of his daughters is now Mrs Torry.

1885.

- Hon. William Leonard Holmes A' Court-Holmes (M.A. 1856), who died at Clifton, on December 16, aged 50.
- Rev. Herbert Field Blakett (B.A. 1877), who died at Cambridge, September 20, aged 31; an obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* xiv. 37.
- Rev. William Blackley (B.A. 1835), who died at Sydenham, March 29, aged 87. He was a voluminous author (see *Crockford*).
- Rev. J. J. Blick (B.A. 1857), who died at Wrampingham, Norfolk, July 13, aged 51.
- Rev. F. G. Burder (B.A. 1859), who died at Lee Brockhurst, Salop, April 10.
- Rev. H. L. Cooper (B.A. 1849), who died at St Leonard's-on-Sea, July 31, aged 58.
- Rev. Frederic Charles Crick (B.A. 1830), who died at Little Thurlow, Suffolk, April 12, aged 81.

- Rev. George Currey, D.D., who died April 30, aged 69. He had graduated 14th Wrangler and 4th Classic in 1838. He became Fellow and Tutor of St John's. Afterwards he was made Master of the Charterhouse, and one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, besides delivering the Hulsean Lectures for 1850: see obituary notice in *Eagle* XIII. 362.
- Rev. Samuel Dewe, who died at Kingsdown, Kent, September 10, aged 89. He had graduated in Mathematical Honours 1818, and was thus one of the oldest members of our College.
- Rev. John Dixon (B.A. 1848), who died at Bournemouth, aged 64, on November 16.
- Rev. John Patrick Eden, who died at Sedgfield Rectory, Durham, on May 5, aged 72. He graduated in Mathematical Honours 1836.
- Rev. Robert Ellis, B.D., who died on December 20 at Exeter, aged 65 years. Graduating as 5th Wrangler in 1840, he became shortly after a Fellow of the College. Among other works, he wrote "A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps," "Ancient Routes between Italy and Gaul," "Etruscan Numerals," and "Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italians."
- Rev. James William Field, who died at Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, on May 28, aged 64. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1844.
- Rev. Edward Garfit, B.A. 1835, who died at Harlaxton Rectory, Lincolnshire, on January 22, aged 73.
- Rev. F. B. Goodacre (B.A. 1852), who died at Wilby, Norfolk, August 14.
- Rev. James Gordon (B.A. 1869), who died August 19, at Norbury, Cheshire.
- Rev. Robert Hey (B.A. 1842), who died on March 1 at Belper, Derbyshire, aged 67.
- Rev. J. M. Holt, who died in August at Keelby, Lincolnshire. He graduated 31st Wrangler in 1846.
- The Hon. Henry Spencer Law, who died July 15 at Eccleston Square, London, aged 84. He was the fourth son of the First Lord Ellenborough, the famous Tory Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was the godson of the Prime Ministers—Henry Addington and Spencer Perceval. Educated at Eton and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1820, he served in the 1st Life Guards and the 28th Foot, and in 1828, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, was permitted with his brother, the Hon. William Law, to act on the Staff of General (afterwards Marshal) Maison, commanding the French Army in the Morea, and was present in the capture of Modon. He returned home to act as Private Secretary to his brother, Lord Ellenborough, who, being then Lord Privy Seal, appointed him Clerk of the Docquets, which office he held until its abolition, when he was awarded a pension. Mr Law was one of the oldest members of the Royal Geographical Society, having been elected Fellow in 1846.
- Hon. and Rev. Henry James Lee-Warner, Canon of Norwich Cathedral, who died July 10 at Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, aged 83. He graduated as B.A. in 1825, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics.
- Charles Hamilton Searle Leicester, who died at Belgrave View, Ventnor, on August 26. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1851.
- Nicolas J. Littleton (B.A. 1876), who died September 23 at Saltash, aged 32.
- Charles Hoskins Master (B.A. 1838), who died at Oxted, aged 69, on June 6.
- Rev. William Ingle Meggison (B.A. 1849), who died at South Charlton, February 24, aged 58.

- Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, who died in Norway in August. Mr Metcalfe graduated at St John's College, Cambridge in 1838, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics. He was elected to a Fellowship of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, and became B.D. in 1855. He had held the vicarage of St Michael, Oxford, since 1849. Among other works Mr Metcalfe was the author of "The Oxonian in Norway," "The Oxonian in Thelemarken," "History of German Literature," and "The Oxonian in Iceland," and also the translator of Professor Becker's "Gallus" and "Charikles."
- John Musgrave Tattersall-Musgrave, B.A. 1869.
- Jonathan Peel, B.A. 1828, J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, who died at Knowlmere on March 6, aged 79.
- Rev. Philip Henry Phelp (B.A. 1857), who died at Doddington, Northumberland, on September 6, aged 54.
- Rev. James Baldwyn Pugh, who died at Howard House, Bedford, on February 2, aged 69. He graduated 37th Wrangler in 1838. He had been Head Master of several Grammar Schools in succession.
- Rev. Charles T. Quirk (B.A. 1833), who died at Golborne, Leicestershire, on May 30, aged 73.
- Rev. Theophilus John Ranson (B.A. 1870), who died at Cambridge Cottage, St Helena, on March 7.
- Rev. Henry Ebenezer Richards, D.D. (B.D. 1856), who died at Fairlawn Cleygate, on September 15, aged 66.
- Sir William Rose (B.A. 1830), who died in London in November, was Deputy-Clerk of the Parliaments from 1848 to 1875, and Clerk from 1875 till his death. He was D.L. for Bucks, and J.P. for Suffolk.
- Charles Smith (B.A. 1828), who died at Laguna, Teneriffe, on August 15, after a residence of more than 50 years at Port Orotava.
- John Haigh Tarleton (M.A. 1866), who died in April 1885.
- Rev. Ferdinand Ernest Tower (B.A. 1843), who died January 18, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 64. He rowed in the boat-race 1842.
- Rev. William Truell (B.A. 1827), who died July 12, at Tyneham, Dorset, aged 82.
- Rev. W. J. Willan, who died at Guesboro', Northamptonshire, on October 18, aged 30. He graduated in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, 1878.
- Rev. Christopher Whichcote, who died on January 4, aged 79. He had graduated as 21st Wrangler in 1828, and held the Vicarage of Swarby and Rectory of Aswarby since 1850.
- Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke (B.A. 1827), M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1835—1865, D.L. and J.P., who died May 3, at Park Lane, London, aged 80.

Feb. 14, 1886.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

A loyal Johnian, who is conscious that he owes much to St John's and its Fellows, cannot resist your appeal "to feed the *Eagle*."

The lines in the last number of your Magazine by the oldest and youngest of our Fellows, who is still a *clarum et venerabile nomen* to Johnians and Salopians, have brought to mind some verses which were addressed to Dr Kennedy nearly twenty years ago, not long after he had been elected Professor of Greek. The Ode was written by an old pupil, after gaining a University success. Dr Kennedy's recent election to a Fellowship at St John's has given no slight satisfaction to many old Shrewsbury men, and to the writer certainly it constitutes a new tie to bind him to his College. It has led him to suppose that some of your readers may care to see this little tribute of gratitude and affection.

Two memorials commemorate Dr Kennedy's Head-mastership: one is the Kennedy Professorship of Latin, held first by Dr Kennedy's pupil, the late Professor Munro, and now by Professor Mayor, who is associated with Dr Kennedy by the double tie of Shrewsbury and St John's; the other, the *sacrata moles* alluded to in the Ode, is the Chancel of the new School Chapel at Shrewsbury, which has been opened within the last year on the *sedes mutata*, the new site, whither the School has recently migrated under the auspices of another Salopian and Johnian Head-master.

I am, Dear Mr Editor,

Yours faithfully,

DIVI JOHANNIS ALUMNUS.

*AD PRAECEPTOREM VETEREM
B. H. KENNEDY S.T.P.*

Num lingua cessat? Num potuit mea
Cantare soli Musa mihi, neque
Te fons canendi, te mearum
Principium columnaque rerum
Justo loquetur carmine? Sed mihi
Victoriam si misit amabilem
Fortuna, si nostros honores
Adnumerat propriis Sabrina,
Haud nostra laus est. Tu mihi vim meam,
Tu spiritum, si quid mea carmina
Spirant, et in pugnas dedisti
Robur Apollineas; ut altum
Quum jam fragoso murmure saeviit,
Terrasque latumque intonuit gravi
Sonore per caelum, procellae
Si subito posuere vires,
Non omnis undae deperiit vigor,
Non murmurantis vox tacet aequoris
Omnino, et aurarum vigescit
Pontus adhuc memor excitantum;
Vis illa nostris, credo equidem, sui
Partem reliquit pectoribus; tuo
Fervemus aestu, te tuorum
Iure piae referunt catervae.
* * * * *
Quin et vetustae fas mihi sit domus
Commune regnum, fas pueris bona
Diffusa maternasque curas
Dicere, fas mihi filiarum

Pro publica re sollicitam bene
Mentem, inque ludos addita robora
Nota puellarum corona.

Vosque, meae socii juventae,
Quae fata tandem quas agitis vices?
Sint quos emendae sanguine laurea,

Sint quos per undarum furores
Acris opum tulerit cupido;
Non bella nobis dulcia, non mare
Enavigandum; nos potius quies
Et ludere oblectat fruentes
Dis patriis proprioque caelo.

Quod si merentem Musa vetat mori,
Fama ista vivet, dum penetralia
Phoebea sublabens ad aequor

Camus aget taciturnus undam,
Dum nostra sedes et Capitolium
Distinguet almae rura Salopiae,
Gyrumque non unum retorquens
Oceano dabit obstrepentes

Sabrina fluctus. Nomine jam tuo
Sacrata moles reddiderit pias
Grates alumnorum, futuro

Perpetuos monumento in annos,
Sive in vetustis finibus, et sibi
Quae dedicavit Religio locis,
Seu sede mutata resurgens

Latus imperium tenebit
Magna illa nutrix. Spero equidem novos
Coetus colentum, spero opulentius
Florere sedes, nec magistri

Fonte alio decus effluentis;
Illic peritis usque laboribus
Numen secundos det precor exitus,
Vivatque conectens honores
Usque novos capiti Sabrina.

EXIT MESSENGER: *IN MEMORIAM.*

WE present our readers with all that was mortal of the College Stamp. Never more shall the chaste arrangement in red and violet speed on its mission of friendship or invitation; never more shall the Junior Bursar of the day note the charming regularity with which members of the College selected addresses beyond the limits of the delivery, thereby with all the recklessness of impetuous youth augmenting the Dividends to the amount of 416 of 1d.

"Done to death by slanderous tongues
was the Hero that here lies."

The first murmurings of the gathering storm were heard last May Term when a Myrmidon of the Post Office came down on a mission of enquiry. Strong in the integrity of our cause we furnished him with full information and a specimen of the dear departed, and rejected with scorn his proffered gold, remembering that the Post Office is not bound to give or demand change. Then after an ominous lull came the bolt from the blue accompanied by selections from the Post Office Acts. "Is not parchment made of sheepskins?" asked *Hamlet* on a memorable occasion; but

bearing in mind that an enlightened Conservative Government was in office at the time we refrain from drawing the Shakespearian conclusion. In vain was it that the collective wisdom of the Colleges framed an answer setting forth our claims to indulgence and appealing to the sacred name of Family, the bulwark of Protestant England. Not only were those claims rejected, but by way of adding insult to injury this Ancient and Religious Foundation was compared to a Hotel! Shades of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher! However the bitterness is passed for the moment; we do not wish the rival establishment in St Martin's-le-Grand any harm, but we would remark that since his onslaught on us "the chief head of this post-haste and romage in the land" has fallen, and another Postmaster General has bound the red tape round his victorious brows. To him we turn in hopefulness, if haply the Liberal soul shall deal liberally. But should he too "admit no messengers, receive no tokens," then with *Agamemnon* we say

"Let it be known to him that we are here.
He shent our messengers; and we lay by
Our appertainments, visiting of him;*
Let him be told so; lest perchance he think
We dare not move the question† of our place,
Or know not what we are."

"History," let him remember, "repeats itself," except in the Classical Tripos Part I (*experto crede*), and the great Irish Leader is ever ready to champion the cause of the oppressed to the greater glory of Ireland and the paralysation of public business. We threaten not, but wait.

* by a Deputation.

† in the House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLUB-FINANCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

Members of this College have been of late, and particularly this Term, distressed by the frequent arrival of circulars from divers of its Clubs and Societies, calling attention to the financial difficulties under which they are, with monotonous uniformity, labouring. Simultaneously there has appeared in the pages of the *Cambridge Review* an article entitled *Club Amalgamation and Club Finances*, which professes to indicate a way, at once easy and practicable, of clearing away the embarrassments of the past, and setting debilitated clubs on a sound basis for the future. If this scheme is so simple and easy as at first sight it appears, nothing could, in my opinion, be more opportune for us. We should one and all welcome a change which would bid 'begone dull care,' and present to us the faces of our Club Treasurers wreathed in smiles, such as illumine the countenances of those only who have a substantial balance at their banker's.

Allow me, then, as concisely as may be, to set forth the actual position of affairs and the possible remedies.

The Clubs with regard to which I speak are the Boat Club, Cricket Club, Football Club, Lawn-tennis Club, and Lacrosse Club; the several others being for various reasons excluded. The support accorded to these Clubs and their necessary expenses vary in amount, and the critical position of some of them is the reason for the present anxiety on their account.

The Boat Club requires about £500 annually to carry it on. There are at present about 80 members, paying an entrance fee of 2 guineas and a terminal subscription of 1 guinea, producing, therefore, an income of about £300.

The Cricket Club receives about £100 from as many

subscriptions of £1; an amount falling short of the estimated expenses by about £20.

The Football Club, with 62 members at 10s. each, and the Lacrosse Club, with 30 members at 2s. 6d. each, are self-supporting. The Tennis Club, with 160 members at 7s. 6d. and an expenditure of under £30, is evidently flourishing.

It must be added that the cricket field and the tennis paddock are handed over by the Governing Body of the College to their respective Clubs rent free. It appears, therefore, that the Boat Club, which has the largest expenses of any, is left entirely to its own very inadequate resources. I say this without for a moment forgetting the generous grant of £65 received last year from the Racquet Court Fund; for it is very generally felt that an occasional charity of that kind, though extremely welcome, affords no permanent basis of financial success.

Nor is it felt either by members of the Boat Club, or by those who do not belong to it, that they are ungracious and unjustified in laying its position thus before the College, and calling for more general support. The reputation of a College depends very largely on the success of its Boat Club—a reputation which is shared by all its members alike, whether they belong to the Boat Club or not. It is, therefore, believed that the poor support the Club now receives is owing very largely to general ignorance of its actual state; and that when this is clearly set forth a very large proportion of the members of the College will be eager to join in any scheme which will enable even those who cannot afford to pay the present undoubtedly high subscription to manifest the common interest they must feel in its success.

Now there are three courses open to us:

(1) We may let matters go on as they are, in which case it will be evident that, far from maintaining its due position, the historic Lady Margaret Boat Club must come by short stages to an untimely and inglorious end.

(2) The Council may see fit either directly or indirectly to subsidise the Club; that is, to put it on an equal footing with the Cricket and Tennis Clubs. This might be done by charging them a fair rent, and handing over the proceeds to the L.M.B.C.

(3) The third course is that which appears to me to combine the advantages of that last named with the prospect of the

hearty co-operation of the great majority of the College, and the vitality therefrom resulting. I mean some scheme of Amalgamation.

Now it is fully recognised that there is in the College a large number of men to whom, however they may desire it, it is quite impossible to pay the present high subscription; many to whom even a lower one would be a great hardship. It is, therefore, not intended to try to enforce any scheme of compulsion against the whole College indiscriminately.

But there are various ways in which a workable Amalgamation scheme may be carried out. One proposal is to fix as low as possible an inclusive sum, by payment of which one would become a member of all the Clubs amalgamated. In our own case, to meet the calculated expense of £700 annually, this would have to be—

For 300 members about 17s.	a Term,
„ 250 „ „ 20s.	„
„ 200 „ „ 23s. 6d.	„

This is, probably, the most satisfactory scheme of all; and if on investigation it appears probable that 300 men would join on those terms, we shall have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

But it is not impossible that the 17s. a Term would shut out from the Tennis Club some to whom that is a real boon. There is, then, another plan which would avoid that result, but yet might not commend itself so much to the College as a whole. We might amalgamate in the same way as before, leaving it open to men to join the Tennis Club in the May Term on payment of a single subscription of at most 10s. Supposing these men to number 60 out of the 300 (which is if anything above the mark), we should with the subscription of £1 a Term for 240 raise £750 a year.

Again, we might arrange it somewhat differently. We might charge an initial Amalgamation subscription of 10s. a Term, preserving the right of those who only play Tennis to join that Club by a single payment of 10s. Then, reckoning our subscribers at 250, and charging for each Term's membership an additional subscription of 10s. for Football, 15s. for Cricket, 5s. for Lacrosse, and 15s. for the Boats, we should with our present number of members raise £810. If the initial subscription were 15s., with 7s. 6d. for Tennis, 10s. for

Cricket, 7s. 6d. for Football, 2s. 6d. for Lacrosse, and 10s. for the Boats, we should raise £835. This is computing the subscribers at the minimum. A larger number would of course lower the subscription of each member.

I must say that to my mind this scheme has not the advantage of the foregoing one; because although in a very short time all the subscriptions might be lowered, yet it appears likely that a scheme which attached to a single payment the freedom of all the Clubs would possess a considerable moral advantage over any other.

I may at the same time point out that an Amalgamation scheme possesses the additional advantage of entrusting the management of finances to a single body, which would be likely to be more efficient, not only from its unity, but also because its members being few would be individually more competent than the many who now perform administer the affairs of the numerous Clubs.

Should any proposal similar to that I have made meet with a favourable reception, it is probable that further steps will speedily be taken in the matter.

I am, &c.,

FISCUS.

P.S. Any criticisms or suggestions with regard to the above may be addressed to FISCUS, care of the Editors of the 'Eagle.'



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1886.

[*The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.*]

We should have mentioned more explicitly than we did in the last number the loss sustained by the Editorial Committee in the retirement of Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Librarian of the College. Mr. Mullinger had performed for two years the duties of Chairman of the Committee, and the value of his services in promoting the usefulness of the *Eagle* must have been apparent to the Subscribers, as it certainly was to his colleagues. Mr. Mullinger's increasing work as Lecturer in the College and University, as Librarian, and as Author, leave him little time for editorial work, but we still hope that from time to time he may contribute to our pages some 'chips from his workshop.'

During the Lent Term it became generally known that our Senior Dean was about to leave. He had accepted the Rectory of Marwood, in Devonshire, and was expecting shortly to be married. Mr. Torry had for many years shown the most kindly interest in the well-being and happiness of Undergraduate Members of the College, and had taken an active and personal interest in the Athletic and other Clubs—notably the L.M.B.C. (of which he was President), the Cricket and Lawn-Tennis Clubs, and the Musical Society; to all, his departure was felt to be a great loss. A desire was expressed amongst several junior Members of the College that the good wishes which would follow him in his new sphere of labour should find expression in some tangible form. A list was thereupon opened for limited subscriptions, and some 140 resident members sent in their names. A set of 4 silver Corinthian-column Candlesticks, and a handsome Album with engraved shield, were purchased. The occasion of Mr. Torry's short visit to Cambridge at the commencement of the present Term was seized to present them, in the rooms of H. D. Rolleston, who gave verbal expression to the good wishes of Mr. Torry's many friends in St. John's which had prompted the gift.

Dr. C. Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his Photometric Researches in Astronomy. Prof. Pritchard has presented to the Library a copy of his *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis*, in which these researches are embodied, and sends with it the following letter addressed to the Master:

OXFORD, Jan. 10, 1886.

MY DEAR MASTER,

As "in private duty bound," may I request you to place in the College Library the accompanying books or memoirs. They are small indeed, but they are the result of several years of continuous labour: perhaps they may justify the expenditure by my second Alma Mater involved by a new Observatory. Anyhow, you, as the head of that noble College to whom I owe the development of such endowments as I possess, will accord such sympathy as the accompanying letter [announcing the award of the Gold Medal] suggests.

I am, with happy reminiscences of my dear old College,

Very truly yours,

C. PRITCHARD.

Professor Sylvester, one of our Honorary Fellows, has sent us the following Sonnet, which was recited, by desire, at the dinner of the Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society on the evening of the public presentation of the Medal:

TO THE SAVILIAN PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

Author of *A Memoir on the Proper Motions of Forty of the Stars in the Pleiades*, on his receiving, on the 12th instant, the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his researches into the Relative Brightnesses of the Fixed Stars.

PRITCHARD! thy name is lifted to the skies,
Who in the starry fields find'st pure delight,
Noting each ray that gilds the brow of night,
From depths ungauged that court, yet mock, surmise.
Thou hast climbed high. Bear out the vast emprise!
Time nor rude chance can rob his sacred might
Who ploughs from morn to eve his furrow right,
Then sinks to rest midst sunset's gorgeous dyes.
Hail to thee, herald of the bright-eyed throng!
Heir to the wand, once Tycho's, to assign
What place and precedence to each belong.
Whilst yet with watery ray the Pleiads shine
Or strew with sands of gold their hair divine,
Fame shall requite thee, honor, praise, and song.

J. J. S.,

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

New College, Feb. 13, 1886.

Professor Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been nominated by the Council of the British Association to the Presidency of Section C (Geology), and Dr. Donald Mac Alister to the Vice-Presidency of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), at the meeting to be held in Birmingham in 1886.

The following University appointments have been made this Term:—Mr. T. Gwatkin, Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarship; Dr. Taylor, Elector to Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic; Dr. F. J. Farre, Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr. Gunston, Examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr. Rudd, Examiner for the General Examination; Mr. H. M. Gwatkin, Examiner for Law and History Special Examination,

Among the Lecturers this Term at the Royal Institution of Great Britain are Prof. A. Macalister, who gave a Friday Evening Discourse on *Anatomical and Medical Knowledge of Ancient Egypt* (March 5), and Dr. Taylor, our Master, who gave two Lectures (Feb. 27, March 6) on *The History of Geometry: the Greeks and the Moderns*.

Mr. J. E. Marr, Fellow and Geological Lecturer of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Geology, in succession to Mr. R. D. Roberts.

Ds. H. H. B. Ayles (First Class Theological Tripos, Part I., 1885) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship of £80 for three years.

Mr. W. H. Hudleston (B.A. 1850) has been elected Secretary of the Geological Society.

Mr. H. D. Rolleston, Scholar of appointed Junior Demonstrator Foster. Mr. Rolleston is also an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Mr. William Johnson Sollas, formerly Fellow of the College and now Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, has received the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* from that University.

College Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. Fagan and Windsor, select candidates for the Indian Civil Service, for distinguished success in the Second Periodical Ex. Mr. Fagan is first in Jurisprudence and in Indian Law, and Mr. Windsor is first in Political Economy.

We have to congratulate the College on the number of important University Prizes which have been won by our Students this Term. Mr. T. Roberts, B.A., has been awarded the *Sedgwick Prize*; Mr. T. Darlington, B.A., the *Latin Essay (Members') Prize*; Mr. James Ross Murray, B.A., the *Le Bas Prize*.

An excellent portrait of Mr. James M'Mahon has been presented to the College by Mr. T. K. Bros, son of Mr. Thomas Bros, the acting executor. M'Mahon benefaction amounts to £10,000, and for the assignment of it to St. John's we are largely indebted to Mr. Thomas Bros's devotion towards his old College. It will be remembered

that the four M'Mahon Law Studentships founded under our Benefactor's Will are the most valuable we possess, the stipend of each being £150 a year for four years. They are open to B.A.s or LL.B.s who *bonâ fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the Law.

The Senior Bursar has furnished us with the following particulars. James M'Mahon was the eldest son of Terence M'Mahon, of the Island of Saint Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 26 April 1809, and called to the Bar of that Inn in Easter Term 1814. He afterwards migrated to the Inner Temple being admitted 18 January 1836 and called to the Bar 22 January in the same year. Mr. M'Mahon was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenaeum Club. He died at his Chambers in the Temple on Friday, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year. (*Times*, Dec. 27, 1861.)

Mr. Heitland has placed in the Library a number of coins and medals from his own accumulations, in the hope that they may form the nucleus of a College collection. They have already attracted contributions from other members of the College, and as all pains will be taken in the way of identification and cataloguing we have no doubt that Johnnians at home and abroad will come to regard the College collection as an appropriate depository for their treasures of this kind. We shall be happy to announce in the Chronicle the additions that are made from time to time. Any member of the College who is willing to help in the work of collecting and arranging is invited to communicate with Mr. Heitland, who is ready to receive any coins on behalf and by permission of the Library Committee.

In digging for the foundations of the New Building the workmen came upon the skeleton of a man lying on his side at a depth of 11 or 12 feet from the surface. From the state of preservation of the bones, the direction (nearly N. and S.) in which the skeleton lay, the conformation of the skull, and the absence of any trace of metal or wood in the neighbourhood, Professor Macalister conjectures that the man was not buried, that he died three or four hundred years ago, and that he was of English race. As he lay at the bottom of a layer of black alluvial mud on the native gravel it is probable that he was drowned or foundered in the morass which skirted the river in former days. Some beams of black oak, obviously forming part of a stout fence and showing signs of ancient carpentry, were found in the same mud. They are still sound and good, and it has been suggested that from them some piece of furniture for the new Lecture-rooms might appropriately be fashioned.

The weather—comment on which is unnecessary—has been a painful check to our progress with the New Building. We

have however got in the concrete foundations and the brick footings for very nearly the whole of the walls. As to the superstructure, we are above ground, and that is all. A break in the weather will lead to speedy progress, so we live in hope. In the course of work it has been shewn that the north wall of the Second Court rests on a foundation of rough blocks of the local material, clunch, set in mortar. This is at least 3ft deep and 8ft thick: the footings, of clunch faced with brick, 3ft 4½in thick: the wall (of the same materials) above plinth, 3ft thick.

The following note has been sent to the Editors by a resident Graduate of the College:—"It may be of interest to many readers of the *Eagle*, who have read of the recent murder of Bishop Hannington in Africa, to know that one of the Missionaries who are now left in the extremest peril is a Member of our College. Robert Pickering Ashe came up from Rossall in October, 1876, and took his degree in June, 1879. In 1880 he was ordained to a poor dock-side parish in Liverpool (St. Michael's), where his cool courage, his humour, and his early knowledge of the Irish people proved notable auxiliaries to his fervent sincerity and self-devotion. But his ardour of self-sacrifice was still unsatisfied, and in 1882 he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, leaving it to the Society without any reserve to decide where he should be sent. The field selected was what is known as the Eastern Equatorial Africa Mission. He sailed in May, 1882, and after a tedious journey of several months reached U-ganda, the country to the north of the Victoria Nyanza; and at Rubaga, the capital, with two Lay-Missionaries, named Mackay and O'Flaherty, he has lived ever since. When Ashe arrived at Rubaga, King Mtesa was still living, and during his lifetime the Missionaries were unmolested. But when, in October, 1884, Mtesa died, the new King, Mwanga, adopted different counsels. Last summer we heard how he had barbarously put to death some of Ashe's converts, and now his victim is Bishop Hannington himself. The *Times* of Feb. 18 contains a letter written by Ashe when they knew that the king had sent men from Rubaga to waylay and kill the Bishop. Ashe expressed then his belief that if the Bishop fell, he and his companions would not be spared much longer, while even as it was they were practically prisoners. The present position of these brave Englishmen must therefore be for the present a cause of the greatest anxiety to their friends."

TOYNBEE HALL.—A meeting was held on Saturday, February 27, 1886, in Lecture-room IV, in connexion with the Toynbee Hall movement. Prof. Macalister took the Chair. Mr. Rawson, a resident at Toynbee, gave a very interesting account of the work which was being carried on by residents at Toynbee and others. Dr. D. MacAlister and Mr. Heitland also addressed the meeting. After votes of thanks to the Chairman

and Mr. Rawson had been proposed and duly carried the meeting closed. Mr. G. C. M. Smith has been elected University Co-Secretary.

The following members of the College have been elected Members of the new Parliament:

Leonard H. Courtney (Lib.)	.....	South-East Cornwall.
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (Con.)	.....	West Essex.
Sir John Eldon Gorst (Con)	.....	Chatham.
John Tomlinson Hibbert (Lib.)	.....	Oldham.
Francis Sharp Powell (Con.)	.....	Wigan.
Jabez Edward Johnson-Ferguson (Lib.)	.....	Mid-Leicestershire.
James Bigwood (Con.)	.....	East Finsbury.
John Fletcher Moulton (Lib.)	.....	Clapham.
W. T. Marriott (Con.)	.....	Brighton.
C. P. Villiers (Lib.)	.....	South Wolverhampton.

The following were unsuccessful Candidates:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Platt (Con.)	.....	North Carnarvonshire.
William Cunliffe Brooks (Con.)	.....	Macclesfield Division.
Philip Pennant Pennant (Con.)	.....	Flint Boroughs.
Henry Mason Bompas (Lib.)	.....	New Forest Division.
George Crispe Whiteley (Lib.)	.....	South Kent.
Dr. Herbert Watney (Lib.)	.....	Greenwich.
Benjamin Francis Williams (Con.)	.....	West Monmouthshire.

A Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks; Mr. Leonard Courtney, Chairman of Committees; Mr. J. T. Hibbert has been appointed Solicitor to the Admiralty; Mr. T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr. W. T. Marriott was Judge Advocate General in the late Ministry.

The following is the inscription to be placed on the new West Window of the Library described in our last number:

IN · MEMORIAM · HENRICI · HVNTER · HVGHES · S · T · B ·
 COLL · DIV · IOH · OLIM · SOCII · ET · TVTORIS · VIRI ·
 DE · COLLEGIO · PRAECLARE · MERITI · HAEC · FENESTRA ·
 SPECVLARIBVS · PICTIS · ORNATA · EST
 A · S · MDCCCLXXXV

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Hints on Public Schools* (Blackwood), by C. C. Cotterill; *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis* (Clarendon Press), by Prof. C. Pritchard; *Demosthenes contra Phormionem etc.*, a new edition (Pitt Press), by Prof. F. A. Paley and Mr. J. E. Sandys; *The Acts of the Apostles (Westcott and Hort's Greek Text) with explanatory notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Parallel Passages for Translation into Greek* (Macmillan), by E. C. Mackie, B.A.; *The Andromache of Euripides* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Rudimenta Latina* (Clarendon Press), by J. Barrow Allen; *British Petrography* (Watson Bros.), by J. J. Harris Teall; *The Influence of Literature during the XVI and XVII Centuries* (Le Bas Essay, Deighton), by J. Ross Murray, B.A.; *Law of Carriage by Sea* (), by Thomas Gilbert Carver, M.A.

The Librarian calls our attention to two useful works of reference which have just been added to the Library—the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, by Hoefer (46 vols.) and Cobbett's *Parliamentary History* (36 vols.).

JOHNIANA.

[Quotations bearing on the College from recent books will be welcomed by the Editors.]

[The Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of Charlotte,] had graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as we have seen; and the culture and tone of the University were brought under the roof of his house, where his children—more especially Branwell—were subjected to its influence. Moreover, whatever may be thought of Mr. Brontë's intellectual gifts, or of the talent he displayed in his poems and prose writings, we may be sure that he possessed, in a marked degree, a deep sympathy with a higher mental training, and with the truth and simplicity of a pastoral life.

F. A. Leyland: *The Brontë Family*, p. 45.

In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state. It is hung at a great height and spoiled by damp and neglect; while the Master keeps very choicely in his lodge a miserable copy of it. In the same Library is a very good whole length of Bishop Williams, (while Lord Keeper,) standing, and a carpet in it, finished with great care; perhaps, therefore, by the same hand as that of Sir Antony Mildmay. In the lodge is a very good old picture that used to be called Bishop Fisher, but Dr. Taylor has told them it is Sir Antony Brown: what his reasons are I cannot tell, as he is not here; it is surely of Henry the Eighth's time, and a layman; on a board split from top to bottom.

I sympathise with your gout . . .

Gray: *Letter to Walpole 1760* (Gosse's edition i. 310).

Members of St. John's College, unless they were belied, had a private decalogue, including the commandment, Thou shalt not vote against a Johnian.

Leslie Stephen: *Life of Henry Fawcett*, p. 120.

The Algebra of our ordinary text-books is (if I may venture to give it a nickname, which every brother Johnian at any rate will understand) *heptadiabolic*,* or that whose highest outcome, in the mind of the pupil who has studied it, is the solution (so called) of a hard equation or problem—little more in fact than a series of rules of operation, which skilfully used (and how many fail to attain even this amount of skill) will solve a few puzzles at the end, but very barren of any intellectual result in the way of mental training. . . .

* The allusion is to a paper which used to be set at the annual May Examination at St. John's College, Cambridge, consisting of seven very hard equations and equation problems, familiarly known as the "seven devils." As a test of a certain kind of skill in algebraical operation, and of ingenuity and clear-headedness, it was not without considerable value, but it tended to produce false notions of Algebra in its relations to Mathematics generally.

R. B. Hayward: *Presidential Address to Geometrical Teaching Association*, Jan. 1886.

Saw St. John's Colledg, which stands by the River. Hath a good Library and many Rarities, among which was a petrified Cheese, being about half a Cheese. . . .

William Sewall (1689): *The Antiquarian* viii. no. 45.

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of Italian up

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

[Omitted inadvertently from No. 78]

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR.
First Class (Dec. 1884).Love
Roseveare
Holmes, R.
Stroud
Bushe-Fox
Mossop
Kirby
Martin, J.

SECOND YEAR.

*First Class.*Fletcher
Foster
Hill, F. W. }
Middlemast
Tate
Pressland
Bradford

FIRST YEAR.

*First Class.*Baker }
Flux }
Card
Norris
Varley
Mundahl
Hancock

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Darlington

*Candidates for Part I.*Barlow
Raynor
Prowde, R.

SECOND YEAR.

*First Class.*Pond
Paton
Smith, W. L.
Herbert, T. A.
Foxley
Ram

FIRST YEAR.

*First Class.*Heath
Darbishire
Humphries }
Russell }
Marshall }
Spenser }

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Candidates for Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

*First Class.*Division 2.
Shore

Division 1.

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

SECOND YEAR.

*First Class.*Evans, F. P.
Rendle
Rolleston
Seward

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Lake

LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class (Dec. 1884).Kerly
Orgill
Ds Easterby
Nichols, J. H.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Clay, I. W.

HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Green, G. E.

THEOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

*First Class.*Ayles
Branscombe

SECOND YEAR.

*First Class.*Ewing, A. G. C.
Williamson
Wolfendale

FIRST YEAR.

*First Class.*Adeney
Ewing, G. C.

HEBREW PRIZES.

3rd year. 1 Ayles
2 Branscombe
2nd year. Ewing, A. G. C.
1st year. Ewing, G. C.

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ayles
Adeney

HERSCHEL PRIZE FOR ASTRONOMY.

Bushe-Fox

READING PRIZES.

1 Palmer, T. L.
2 Ram, S. A. S.

ESSAY PRIZES.

3rd year. Green, G. E.
2nd year. Matthews, W. G.
1st year. Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZEMEN.

3rd year Ayles
Darlington
Green, G. E. 2nd year. Fletcher
Pond 1st year. Baker }
Flux }
Heath }

The Foundation Scholarships held by A. E. H. Love and Fletcher have been augmented to £100 for the coming year.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

3rd year. Ayles.
Bushe-Fox
Kirby
Mossop
Shore
2nd year. Foster
Herbert, T. A.
Hill, F. W.
Pond
Rolleston
Seward
1st year. Heath

HUGHES' PRIZEMEN.

Love, A. E. H.
Shore

PROPER SIZARS.

2nd year. Foxley
Wolfendale
1st year. Darbishire
Humphries
Norris
Varley

EXHIBITIONERS.

Branscombe
Bushe-Fox
Darbishire
Darlington
Evans, F. P.
Ewing, A. G. C.
Ewing, G. C.
Flux
Foster
Foxley
Green, G. E.
Holmes, R.
Hooppell
Jones, H. R.
Kerly
Lake
Middlemast
Olive
Pond
Pressland
Ram
Raynor
Rendle
Rolleston
Roseveare
Smith, W. L.
Williamson

A Hutchinson Studentship of the value of £60 for two years is awarded to Ds E. J. Rapson, Scholar of the College, to assist him in the further prosecution of Sanskrit studies.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1885.

FIRST M.B.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (28).

Edmondson
Kellett
Ware
Wright, J. C.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (36).

Bindloss
Carling
Chaplin
Edmondson
Heward
Kellett
Philpot

SECOND M.B.

PHARMACY (44).

Ds Harrison Ds Williams, A. H.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (16).

Ds Lloyd, G. T.

THIRD M.B.

PART I. (30).

Ds Watts, E. H. R.

PART II. (17).

Ds Andrews Mag. Haviland, G. D.
Ds FaceyADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.D. Nov. 1885.
Samuel John Sanders.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS (December 1885).

On December 21, 1885, the following were approved for election:

*Foundation Scholarship of £80 a year.*F. M. Monro (*mathematics*), King William's College, Isle of Man.*Minor Scholarships of £75 a year.*A. G. Cooke (*mathematics*), City of London School.E. E. Sykes (*classics*), Aldenham School.*Minor Scholarships of £50 a year.*J. Backhouse (*classics*), St. Bees' School.A. Kahn (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.T. A. Lawrenson (*mathematics*), Liverpool Institute.*Exhibitions of £50 a year for two years.*E. H. Hankin (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.F. S. Locke (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.*Exhibitions of £40 a year for three years.*W. H. Box (*mathematics*), University College, Aberystwith.S. Humphries (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.J. F. Stout (*classics*), Private tuition.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are very pleased to be able to record on this occasion some achievements which must give general satisfaction to the College, and may gently lead the L.M.B.C. tide of ill luck has turned.

actual numbers who joined the Boat Club were considerably less than the average, yet doubtless there has been far more enthusiasm displayed, and we think better material, as a whole, than for the last three or four years.

We had three boats rowing in the Lent races, the Second Boat having been bumped out of the First Division last May.

By catching the head of the river boat our Second Boat again is brought into the First Division. It may be interesting to members of the College to know that we are by far the smallest club that has two boats in the First Division. that next term's crew may be worthy of their position.

The last time the Second Boat was brought into the First Division it was manned chiefly by old first boat men, who, for various reasons, could not or would not row in the First Boat, and who, I have been told, were actually the faster crew of the two.

With regard to the racing, on the first night our boat, starting very fast and well, gained rapidly on 1st Trinity III, and by Ditton were only a quarter of a length behind. point to the bridge a very severe race took place, and if our boat had had more supporters on the bank over the last part of the course, to tell them where they were, they must have made their bump. As it was, Trinity managed to scramble home. On the second night both boats started very well, Trinity especially going much better than the night before; by Ditton our boat had not gained much, but, getting straight up the Reach, stroke quickened in very good style, and everybody backing up well they rapidly gained, and made their bump two hundred yards below the bridge. On the last two nights they had no difficulty in rowing over as head.

With regard to the rowing, it may be said that the boat was better together than L.M.B.C. characteristic L.M.B.C. "bucket" was generally conspicuous by its absence.

To criticise individuals:

Stroke—Improved every day, and fully carried out what was expected of him.
Seven—Rowed very hard, and knows how to use his legs. His only faults were a tendency to get uneven in his swing forward, and shortness at the finish.

Six—Also rowed very hard, but must remember not to get short.

Five—Improved very much towards the but must not forget the importance of swinging.

Four—Rowed very hard for his weight, and better than we have ever seen him.

Three—Has a good swing, but needs to watch the time.

Two—Was rather uncertain in practice, but rowed well in the races.

Bow—Being used to slides failed to swing his body as much as the rest, but rowed hard and neatly.

The boat was most carefully coached by W. C. Fletcher and H. A. Francis, and they are to be greatly congratulated on the results of their labours.

The names of the Second Boat were:

- 1 I. A. Beaumont (*bow*)
- 2 T. Ashburner
- 3 H. Hanmer
- 4 L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*Capt.*)
- 5 R. P. Roseveare
- 6 R. R. Hall
- 7 A. C. Millard
- J. Collins (*stroke*)
- C. J. Gibbons (*cox*)

Although in

Of the Third and Fourth Boats there is not much to be said, except that they failed to get together, and being in exceptionally good company consequently went down, losing three places. The Third Boat on the last night rowed well, as 1st Trinity VI had a shot at them at Grassy, and even after that they managed to get home.

The crews were :

<i>Fourth Boat.</i>	<i>Third Boat.</i>
E. Simmons (<i>bow</i>)	A. S. Harris (<i>bow</i>)
2 J. F. Card	2 R. G. May
3 W. Ashburner	3 S. A. S. Ram
4 T. P. Hartley	4 E. T. Sandys
5 G. P. Kerry	5 J. F. Tarleton
6 W. Simmons	6 G. M. Hind
7 T. G. Brodie	7 G. S. Turpin
P. R. Cleave (<i>stroke</i>)	G. Sharp (<i>stroke</i>)
B. Noakes (<i>cox</i>)	J. B. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

A Fifth Boat was carefully coached by Barlow, and would in ordinary years probably have got on. This year, however, there were fifteen boats trying for two places, and our boat was amongst the thirteen unfortunate ones.

The Trial Eights were rowed last Term and five crews were rowing; two Seniors and three Juniors.

The Seniors race was won by :

J. A. Herbert (<i>bow</i>)
2 R. G. May
3 S. A. S. Ram
4 B. H. Bindloss
5 G. M. Hind
6 R. R. Hall
7 G. S. Turpin
G. Sharp (<i>stroke</i>)
J. B. Sellwood (<i>cox</i>)

and the Juniors by :

A. Hill (<i>bow</i>)
2 P. R. Cleave
3 E. Simmons
4 J. Hartley
5 H. H. Brindley
6 J. F. Tarleton
7 — Lewis
J. F. Card (<i>stroke</i>)
B. Noakes (<i>cox</i>)

RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

Since the last issue of the *Eagle* ten matches have been played, the record of which is fairly satisfactory: five having been won, three drawn and two lost. It is only fair to say that we would have played more matches had not the weather been so unfortunate. On Nov. 25th our 2nd XV, with four men short, played Trinity 2nd, and won by a goal and a try to a goal—a decidedly creditable performance. Against Corpus we scored

3 goals and 3 tries to 1 goal; the tries being obtained by Kendal (3), Palmer, Barnett and Heath. On Nov. 30th a strong 2nd XI beat Ayerst Hostel by 2 goals and 1 try to a try, chiefly owing to the exertions of Chilcott. On December 3rd we journeyed to Oxford to play our namesakes and old antagonists, but the match, contrary perhaps to the expectations of both sides, ended in a draw, each side gaining 2 tries; our tries were gained by Kendal and Toppin. After the match we were most hospitably entertained by our opponents. On a very hard ground on Dec. 8th our 2nd Team played Magdalene, and won by 2 goals and 4 tries to *nil*, Heath (2), White (2), Kendal and Manley getting the tries. Magdalene were evidently over-matched at all points of the game.

The following Team was photographed:—

- H. S. Ware—A thoroughly reliable full-back, and can play three-quarters, though he is deficient in pace.
- C. Toppin—Has developed into a useful three-quarters; a strong runner, his punts being of great value to his side.
- W. C. Kendal—A neat but light three-quarters, with plenty of dodging power, and can kick well, but should learn to follow up his punts and drops.
- J. R. Burnett—Has not played so well as of late years; at times shews up well.
- W. N. Roseveare—But for his accident would probably have secured his place in the 'Varsity Team; punts well, passes quickly, and is a sure tackler.
- W. G. Price—A most plucky half-back, but unfortunately sprained his knee at the middle of the season; collars well, and can be relied on to stop a rush.
- H. D. Rolleston (*Captain*)—Plays a determined game forward, and is always in the van.
- A. T. Rogers—A hard-working honest forward; does a lot of work, and follows up well.
- H. Hampson—A very fast forward, and always on the ball; in the open runs and dodges well. Has been tried for the 'Varsity.
- W. A. Russell—A strong forward; works hard, but must learn not to touch the ball with his hands.
- W. Greenstock—A fast forward, and does a lot of work; at three-quarters drops and punts strongly, and runs well, but must not get too far forward.
- J. W. Clay—A genuine forward, and at times dribbles remarkably well.
- G. D. White—A fairly useful man anywhere, though never brilliant; good tackler.
- E. L. Holmes—A light but energetic forward.
- C. J. Phillips—Has much improved of late, using his legs to good effect in the scrimmage.

We have been much handicapped this Term by the loss of Hampson, Roseveare, Rogers and Burnett, and as a natural result have not been so successful in our matches. On Jan. 29th our Second Team played the return match with Magdalene, and effected a draw, no points being scored on either side. The return match with Caius on Feb. 3rd resulted likewise in a draw. The game was chiefly confined to the forwards. After a

fortnight's frost we met a strong team of Old Tonbridgians, which included four 'Blues.' Up to half-time the game was very even, and we held our own, chiefly owing to the exertions of Greenstock at three-quarters and Clay forward. In the second half, however, our forwards fell to pieces, and our opponents finally beat us by 2 goals and a try to *nil*. We received a crushing defeat at the hands of F. E. Padwick's Team on Feb. 19th. It is only fair to say that we were without the services of Ware at back. On Feb. 22nd we played a drawn game with the Occasionals; for us Greenstock gained a try.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

This season we have played 22 matches, of which we have won 11, lost 7, and drawn 4, which result will compare favourably with those of former years, especially as during the greater part of last Term we were without the services of W. Barnett, and this Term M. C. Barraclough has been unable to play for us at all, while different engagements have continually prevented us from playing our full team.

The following are the team:

- W. H. Ainger (*Capt.*) A good forward, makes up for lack of pace by his dribbling powers; passes very well, but must learn to shoot instead of trying to dribble through the goal. Has worked energetically as Secretary, and subsequently as Captain.
- S. A. Notcutt—A safe back and sure tackler, volleys well, but should learn to kick with both feet.
- W. Barnett—Left-wing, with plenty of pace, centres well, but is inclined to be lazy.
- C. J. Slade—A plucky forward, but has fallen off since last year; must learn not to pass back.
- H. S. Mundahl—A very fast back, good tackler and strong kick; should use more judgment in kicking, heads well.
- H. R. Armitage—A good centre forward, passes well; should use his weight more; shoots well at times.
- N. C. Barraclough—Has unfortunately been unable to play this term; a fast wing, passes well, but should centre sooner.
- C. Collison—A good half-back, hard to pass, but inclined to kick too hard; should learn to use his head.
- H. C. Newberry—A good forward, dribbles well, very good shot, but too apt to be lazy.
- C. Toppin—Has kept goal well at times, fair half back, heads well.
- T. A. Wait—A slow but energetic half back, passes well to his forwards, but dribbles far too much.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS.

At a meeting held in Mr. H. D. Rolleston's rooms the following gentlemen were elected Members of the Club:—W. S. West, G. M. Hind, L. E. Wilson, C. Martin, and J. P. Nicholson. There are a few vacancies in the Club, which will be filled up next Term.

C. U. R. V.

B. (St. John's Coll.) Company.

It will give great satisfaction to those members of the College who take an interest in the defences of our country to learn that St. John's College is represented in Her Majesty's Auxiliary Forces by a Company of well-drilled, able-bodied, and determined men.

This Company, which not very long ago was one of the worst in the corps, now stands 2nd in efficiency, and we hope, considering the desire visible in each of its members to make himself as efficient as possible, to have the pleasure of seeing our Company win that which will be viewed with pride by every member of the College, viz. the "Efficiency Cup."

A Detachment of the C. U. R. V. will proceed to Colchester on March 26th for a week's training with the Regulars. It is worthy of notice that one half of the Detachment will consist of men from B Company. This alone is a proof that the men who have joined our Company have not done so simply for the sake of amusement, but that they are willing to give up a portion of their vacation to learn a soldier's duties, which everyone knows consist of hard work. This rough work is not altogether pleasant at first to men who turn out of their comfortable quarters in College and proceed to the Camp at Colchester during the cold month of March.

We hope in our next number to be able to report the able manner in which they performed their duties, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer; and that they will have gathered sufficient knowledge to make them worthy defenders of their and our dear old country.

We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that there is marked improvement in the shooting of our Company, and we congratulate Sergt. W. A. Badham, Sergt. J. C. Wright and Corpl. J. F. Moss on their good shooting.

The total strength of B. Company is 3 Officers, 8 Non-Commis. Officers and 43 Privates.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and appointments:

Pte. J. C. Wright	to be	Sergt. B. Comp.
„ J. F. Moss	„	Corp. „
„ A. S. Hamilton	„	„ „

ST JOHN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following motions have been discussed during this Term:—

January 30.—“That this House rejoices at the resignation of the Conservative Government as being that of one unworthy of the confidence of the nation.” Proposed by C. M. Fernando. Lost.

February 6.—“That this House disapproves of any system of Home Rule for Ireland.” Proposed by W. H. Jefferis. Carried.

February 13.—“That this House is of the opinion that the late Extension of the Franchise has done more harm than good.” Proposed by E. R. Cousins. Carried.

February 20.—“That in the opinion of this House the Dress of the 19th Century is neither comfortable, becoming, nor healthful.” Proposed by J. H. Butterworth. Carried.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term :—

President: G. W. Kinman. Vice-President: T. H. Sifton.
Treasurer: C. M. Fernando. Secretary: W. H. Jefferis.
Committee: H. Heward, H. J. Warner, B.A.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The College Musical Society is actively engaged in the preparation of Handel's "Triumph of Time and Truth," which will form the chief attraction in what promises to be an unusually attractive Concert in the coming May Week. The Committee have been fortunate in securing from other Colleges several valuable and welcome additions to our own orchestral strength. There is a satisfactory increase in the membership, and the Society's prospects generally are bright and encouraging.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

It was announced in our last report in the *Eagle* that F. H. Francis, B.A., had been appointed to the post of Assistant Missioner. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester shortly before Christmas, and since then has been working at the Mission.

Three junior members of the College went to stay at the Mission during the Christmas Vacation; it was, however, a first visit in the case of only one of them. This is a side of our work which should not be lost sight of in the College. Such a visit affords a rare opportunity of learning something of the life of the masses in London, and one which should be especially valuable to those who intend to take Holy Orders. It has never yet failed to excite a greatly increased interest in the work of the Mission, and it strengthens the Missioner both by the actual help given, and by the proof which it affords of real union with the College. The Junior Secretary (H. J. Elsee) will be glad to hear of any members of the College who can give personal help in this way.

Within the last few months our example in starting a Mission in Walworth has been followed in two instances. Pembroke College has taken charge of a district adjoining our own, and Wellington College has one not far away. The result in the first instance has been to thin the attendance at the

different classes, and especially at the Sunday School, for the influence of our Mission had been felt beyond its legitimate sphere. Already, the Missioner reports, the gaps thus made have begun to be filled from the district proper.

A new street has been opened past our Mission buildings, and though these are untouched for the present, we can only hold them for three years longer, when we shall have to build new and more permanent ones for ourselves. As a nucleus for a Building Fund the Committee have set apart £100, which can be spared from the general fund of the Mission, but this will have to be greatly increased before we can begin to build.

Lectures and entertainments have been given frequently during the winter, some of them having been arranged by the sub-committee for secular work, and others by friends of the Mission. Some members of the College gave a Concert shortly before Christmas, and several of the Lectures have been given by old and present Johnians. One of the latest was on February 11, by the Master, on the 'Didaché.'

T. L. Palmer, who for more than a year has so well filled the post of Junior Secretary, has, owing to stress of work, resigned his office. His place has been taken by H. J. Elsee, B.A.

That interest in the Mission is felt in the College is shewn by the fact that there has been little difficulty in finding men willing to act as collectors for it during the present Term. Such an office is always a thankless one, and, moreover, implies no small sacrifice of time and trouble to the work. We should, however, like to see more personal help given in the district by members of the College, as well as an increased subscription list.

The Report for the past year is being printed, and will we hope be out before the end of the Term.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room II on Feb. 18, when the attendance was fair, considering the many counter-attractions always on hand in Cambridge. Mr. Mason presided. Mr. Rudd read the Treasurer's report for the past year, from which it appeared that the finances were, so far, in a satisfactory state, though with increasing expenditure increased subscriptions would be necessary. Rev. F. H. Francis made his first appearance among us as Assistant Missioner, and gave some account of the work going on at the Mission. Canon Whitaker then gave a very interesting address on 'Church work in the Diocese of Truro,' in which he described the Diocesan Organization.

We shall give the best idea of the work actually being done at the Mission by a summary of Mr. Francis' speech at the Meeting. Mr. Francis began by expressing his thankfulness at being able to engage as Assistant Missioner in a work already dear to him. Alluding to the reception of the Mission by the people of the district, he said that it was, on the whole, very kind and encouraging, but there was need of constant visiting

to bring them in. He was quite sure that for these people frequent Church services should be provided, and this was their own feeling; their case was different from that of people of a better class, who had more facilities for personal religion at home. The services were fairly well attended, especially on week-days, and on Sunday evenings the church was generally full; but Sunday morning service was always a struggle. Women were unable to come to it owing to household duties, but some men came, and the greatest importance was attached by the Missioner to this service. The Bible Classes were well attended, and were a great source of strength; a new one for lads had just been started. The work in the immediate future would be the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and the observance of Lent. It would soon be time to think of new buildings, and it would be well to make efforts at once to raise a fund for them. The people, from the beginning of the Mission, had been accustomed to a special place set apart for God's service, hence it was considered important that, when the present buildings disappear, there should be a Church, and not merely a room, which would also be used for other purposes. To have anything but a separate church would be a retrograde step. The distress in the district was great; many were out of work, and everywhere work was slack. The Missioner's system was to work with the Charity Organization Society as far as possible. Relief was given in money when safe, but more especially in orders for groceries, bread, coal, etc. A soup kitchen had been started during the winter, which had done something towards relieving the prevalent distress. The amount of sickness in the neighbourhood was considerable, but the Mission was fortunate in having a good dispensary doctor, for whom orders could be given, and also two nurses, whose services could generally be obtained. One way in which friends of the Mission could give real help would be by getting letters of admission to the Hospitals. Clothes of all kinds, outer and under, were always wanted, and it should be remembered that women's clothes were no less useful than men's. Books, especially of the story-book type, would be very welcome.

As District visitors, plenty of work could be found for ladies or gentlemen living near London, who could spare an afternoon once a week or fortnight. And there was special need of personal help from members of the College coming to stay during the vacations. Such visitors were always well received in the district.

It was intended to follow up a suggestion made by Canon Body, when he visited the Mission in November, to start a sort of Prayer Union among the church workers and communicants, and members of the College, and, in connexion with this, a Temperance organization. It was also hoped that more of the communicants would themselves become workers.

THE WALWORTH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

The following Lectures have been given at Walworth since the beginning of the October Term:—

"The Sun."	.....	J. D. McClure, B.A.,	Trinity Coll
"The Rocky Mountains."	.....	S. Rideal, Esq.	
"Familiar Birds."	.....	J. McKensie, Esq.	
"The Post Office."	.....	L. T. Horne.	
"The Body,"	{	Illustrated by the	{ Mr. Samways.
"Cambridge."	{	Magic Lantern.	{ Mr. Hart.
"Some other Worlds."	.....	Dr. Fison.	
"Readings from Shakespeare."	.....	S. Rideal, Esq.	

An Entertainment has also been given by Members of the College.

Several of these Lectures have been illustrated by a Magic Lantern, presented to the Club by the generous kindness of the Master, who has also himself given a Lecture at Walworth, on "The Διδάχην," which was a great success.

The College Sub-Committee for managing the Club, of which Mr. Ward is the Chairman, would feel grateful for offers of assistance in organising Entertainments and Lectures.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas, 1885.

Donations.

DONORS.

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- Harry Nunn, Esq.
- The Rev. F. Randolph.
- Bequeathed by the late
H. F. Blackett.
- The Smithsonian Institution.
- The Author.
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- Messrs. C. Griffin and Co.

Additions.

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Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library a number of *Cambridge University Calendars* which, with those already possessed, leave only the following years still wanting: 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1804, 1856. Can any member of the College help us to fill up the gaps?