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THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Continued from Vol. xiv. page 354.)

THE benefactions of the early part of this century are a substantial and practical evidence of the attachment to the College and devotion to its interests which accompanied a great return of prosperity. Seldom, if ever, in modern times was the College more flourishing, alike in numbers, in prestige, and in unity of spirit, than under the powerful influence and munificent leadership of Dr James Wood. The erection of the Fourth Court is a witness both to the requirements of our increased numbers and to the zeal evoked to meet the emergency. We must however guard against assigning to individuals credit, either good or bad, which belongs to the circumstances of the time in which they lived.

A comparison of our numbers with those of the rest of the University will shew how commonly all colleges rose and fell together. We have seen that our annual admissions declined gradually from an average of 70 after the Restoration to 25 or 30 nearly a century later. Under Dr Powell (1765—1775) the average was 34; under Dr Chevallier (1775—1789) it was 45. In successive periods of five years from the

beginning of this century it was, under Dr Craven 46, 62, 72, and under Dr Wood 118, 115, 110, 118, &c. With these figures we will compare some of the records of the B.A. degrees conferred by the University, again taking averages over periods of five years. In the reign of James I the numbers reached nearly 300, an indication, if we take account of population, that the University had then a hold and influence on the education of the country with which no subsequent time can compare. After the Restoration the accepting graduates numbered 250, from which time they gradually and almost uninterruptedly diminished until in 1765 they were but 83. In 1775 they were 93; in 1785, 113; in 1800, 118; in 1810, 141; in 1820, 226; in 1830, 330, after which time the increase was small for 30 years, whilst from 1860 to the present time the numbers have been about doubled.

The conjecture hazarded in our last paper that the present system of tutorships, and of the residence of students each in his own set of rooms, was the immediate outcome of the depression of last century, needs considerable modification. These changes came by slow degrees. To the time when tutors and pupils lived together succeeded a period which we may call that of *chumming*, i.e. of chamber-fellows, two or sometimes three together, occupying rooms apart from the Fellows. The transition from such a state of things to one like the present was a mere question of time, it was hastened however by 'chumming' becoming unnecessary owing to the fewness of the students. The practice once abandoned could not be easily revived. An increase of numbers had to be met by the erection of new buildings.

But whilst the great changes in the manner of college life came about gradually, and the periods of the various systems overlapped, our records indicate certain definite landmarks which mark the progress of transition.

It was in the Mastership of Dr Gower (c. 1681) that the majority of the freshmen were first committed to the care of two principal tutors. Before many years elapsed the entries under any other than these two became few; occasional friends or connexions, it may be, were taken by Fellows who could accommodate them in their own rooms. At the close of last century even these exceptions ceased.

In June 1715 an almost complete exodus of Fellows took place from the Third Court. Thenceforth, for 50 or 60 years, the whole of the rooms of the older courts were assigned to the Fellows, and those of the Third Court occupied by the junior members of the College.

The book which records the transfer of rooms shews a complete re-arrangement in regard to tenure in 1789, the first year of Dr Craven's mastership. Rents were assigned throughout, and specific allowances, in lieu of free tenancy, were made to the Fellows. Here we meet with the first notice in these books of the separation of tenure of the middle and upper chambers, i.e. of the first and second floor rooms, in the First and Second Courts. In the reconstruction of the south side of the First Court such an arrangement had been contemplated, for we find an order made, 28 Feb. 1775, that the rent of the rooms on the ground floor was to be £6, and of those in the middle and upper storey £7 *per annum*.

The Fourth Court, determined upon in 1825, was completed in 1831. The architects were Messrs T. Rickman and H. Hutchinson, the former then at the height of his reputation as a leader in the revival of Gothic architecture. At first it was intended to do as we have done recently, to secure a site east of the river adjoining the old courts, to build with red brick and to imitate as nearly as possible the style of the Second Court. Eventually the College committed itself to the bold plan of building west of the

river on a site which was then an expanse of peaty ground and fish-ponds. The modern method of laying foundations in concrete not being understood, the whole of the peat had to be removed and an immense mass of timber and brickwork laid upon the underlying gravel. Upon this an extensive range of cellars was constructed and thus the rooms were raised into a dry position above the river level. The cost of the whole work was £77,878, probably at least twice as much as the College originally contemplated. A large subscription list was headed by Dr Wood, but the chief part of the expense was defrayed by the College itself.

The Court with all its imperfections is a noble structure, worthy of its architects, of the donors, and of the College. Its faults are easy to criticise; buttresses introduced not because they were necessary, but as being Gothic, and built too thin to be capable of efficient support had it been required. A lofty clock tower made the central feature of the building, where if a clock were placed one must go out of college to see it; and in internal arrangements, amid a waste of passages and corridors, the entrances to many rooms left miserably dark and inconvenient. Nevertheless in the massive dignity and unity of its design, in its adaptation in spite of all disadvantages to the requirements of the College, no less than in its structural triumph over the difficulties of the site, it bears everywhere the impress of the hand of an architect of true genius. The covered bridge connecting this court with the rest of the College was designed by Mr Hutchinson, whose early death, æt. 31, took place the same year that the court was completed.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, ESQ. bequeathed £3000 in 1814, with which the 'Wright's Prizes' were endowed.

W. W. after being at Eton was admitted here in 1750, æt. 18. His elder brother Martin was admitted in 1745. Their father, afterwards Sir Martin Wright, for 16 years Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was then King's

Proctor in Westminster Hall. Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby, Esq., M.D., of Barton Stacey, Hants. She died in 1765, and Sir Martin in 1767, leaving two sons and two daughters. All of these except the elder son Martin are commemorated on the Willoughby monument in Barton Stacey church. The following romantic account of W. W. is taken for the most part from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814.

After leaving college without taking a degree W. W. went to the bar. For some years he was in straitened circumstances, until his sisters, who died in 1791 and 1794, left him their money. His elder brother, with whom he was at variance, had determined to leave the family property to a stranger, but when riding one day to a neighbouring town he was seized with a fit, fell from his horse, and died, having the draft of the unexecuted will in his pocket. After succeeding to the estates W. W. lived much abroad, but eventually returned to London, and died (13 Feb. 1814) in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, where he did not even keep a servant. He left the family estates, worth about £3000 a year, to Lady Wilson, daughter of the first Earl of Ailesbury, whom he had admired 20 years previously, when she was Lady Frances Bruce, but to whom he had never spoken. When Lady Wilson was told of her legacy she at first refused to believe the tidings as she had never heard of Mr Wright. Afterwards she recognised in the deceased a gentleman who used to gaze at her in the opera so persistently that she changed her box in order to avoid him. Among other legacies, besides that to St John's, were £7000 to Mr Abbott, speaker of the House of Commons, who was appointed executor of the will, and £1000 to Archdeacon Pott, Rector of St Martin's Church, in recognition of the impression produced upon Mr Wright by one of the Archdeacon's sermons.

Not one of the legatees had any knowledge of their benefactor.

For upwards of 60 years we have commemorated him as *John Wright*, and have inserted book plates in the College prizes with this erroneous Christian name.

The writer of the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to him as "— Wright, Esq." His age, 87 years, as recorded on the monument in Barton Stacey church, is probably wrong. And there is a rumour that after all he had been misinformed as to the name of the lady whom he admired.

By his will Mr Wright directed that the interest of his benefaction should be employed to assist the education of 'poor but ingenious youth of any county or country' in any way the Master and four senior Fellows should judge most expedient.

For many years prizes were given to the two students of each year who were placed first in the principal College Examination. Since the separation of the examinations in different departments of study, the prizes have been given to the one most distinguished in each branch if he is also specially recommended by his examiners.

SIR SOULDEN LAWRENCE, Judge of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, who died July 1814, bequeathed all

his law books and £100 to put them into good condition or to buy more.

The Lawrence family is traced by the heralds as far back as a Knight who was honoured with their present shield of arms by Richard Cœur de Lion for his bravery at the siege of Acre. Sir S. L. was great-grandson to a physician to five crowned heads, grandson to a captain in the royal navy, and son of Dr Thos. Lawrence, of Essex street, Strand, an eminent anatomical reader and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

S. L. was born 1751, educated at St Paul's school under Mr Thicknesse, B.A. 7th Wrangler 1771, M.A. and Fellow 1774. He was appointed Law Fellow 1778, when he had leave to travel and was allowed to defer the exercises for his law degree. He joined the Inner Temple, was called in 1794, and received the Serjeant's coif in 1787. We have two records of services rendered by him to the College, for which £50 was voted to him in 1783 and £40 in 1789. He was raised to the Bench in the Court of Common Pleas in 1794, but within a month exchanged for the King's Bench. The same year he was knighted and resigned his Fellowship. On the bench he was associated with Lord Ellenborough who had been an old College friend. Some difference arose between them which Sir S. L. felt so deeply that he availed himself, in 1808, of an opportunity to return to the Common Pleas. He was a great favourite with the bar generally, and is spoken of as a model of judicial courtesy, but he had a great prejudice against, and could barely be civil to, advocates known to be connected with "the press." He was so conscientious a judge that in a codicil in his will he directed his exors. to seek out and pay with interest all the costs of certain unsuccessful litigants in a case in which he believed he had wrongly directed the jury. In 1812 he retired from the Bench on account of ill health. He died July 1814 and was buried in St Giles in the Fields, where there is a monument to his memory.

Much of the foregoing account is from Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges*.

In the Combination Room is an engraved portrait of Sir S. Lawrence inscribed "J. Hoppner pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit, 1808."

WILLIAM CRAVEN, D.D., 30th Master, bequeathed upwards of £3000 in 1815.

The son of Richard C. he was born at Gouthwaite Hall, Nidderdale, educated at Sedbergh under Mr Bateman, admitted here July 1749, æt. 19. He was Craven Scholar 1750, Lupton Scholar 1752, B.A. 1753, being 4th Wrangler and Senior Medallist, the second year after the foundation of the Chancellor's medals. In 1754 he obtained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay. He held in succession many college offices, lecturer, steward, president, and senior bursar. In 1770 he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1789 Master of the College.

Dr Miles Bland, in the preface to his notes on St Matthew's Gospel, speaks of him as 'a man of primitive simplicity, of unostentatious merit

and a Christian indeed without guile.' The anecdotes of him in *Gunning* and *Cole* corroborate the truth of this description. The latter tells us that Dr Samuel Ogden executed a will leaving him a considerable fortune. Mr Craven however after having preserved this document four years, and having been elected Arabic Professor, chiefly through the interest of Dr Ogden, came one day and restored it into his hands, declaring that he had a sufficiency quite equal to his desires, and requesting him to think of some other person, among his relatives, to be his heir.... he only begged to receive the Doctor's Arabic books. Such disinterestedness says Mr Hughes, Dr Ogden's biographer, will not appear at all improbable to those who had the happiness of knowing Dr Craven.

In a letter of Thos. Whytehead's (28 Feb. 1840) it is said 'He went by the name of the 'Primitive Christian,' was marvellously simple and absent in his habits, and was the meekest of men. On his death-bed he requested his friends not to wait, but to go down to dinner, and apologised for being so long in dying. I heard this from one who knew him and loved him.'

He died 28 Jan. 1815, aged 85, and was buried in the old Chapel, where there is a flagstone to his memory. His arms are in one of the Hall windows and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

Dr Craven published two or three sermons, the later of which were expanded, as he intended from the first that they should be, into a treatise on the Jewish and Christian dispensations.

He desired that his bequest should be expended, if the Master and Seniors should see fit, upon additions to the College buildings. It became part of the fund for building the Fourth Court.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic and senior Fellow, left, in 1817, the whole of his ample fortune to augment the income of the Master and for other college uses.

The son of F. Paul P. of Longmire, Furness Fell, Lancs, he was educated at Sedbergh and admitted here in 1762, æt. 17. He was a Wrangler in 1767, Fellow 1768, M.A. 1770, M.D. 1777, Professor of Chemistry 1773—1793, Regius Professor of Physic from 1793 until his death. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1779, delivered the Harveian Oration in 1783, was made Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1785, and in 1795 was knighted on the occasion of the presentation to the King of an address from the University congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

In 1798, when subscriptions were raised for national defence, we find the College giving £525 and the Master (Dr Craven) and Sir I. Pennington each £100. A few years later (1803) a Volunteer corps was formed, St John's heading the roll with 46 out of a total of 180 recruits. It is a remarkable instance of how widely divergent may become the careers of men intimately associated in their college life that three names recorded as those of the prominent Johnian Volunteers are Sir I. Pennington, Lord Palmerston, and Henry Martyn.

Munk says (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*) 'Sir I. Pennington's professional attainments were considerable, and his amiable disposition and social qualities endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.'

Out of his bequest £200 a year was to be paid to the Master if he were at the time Rector of Freshwater, and exhibitions were to be founded to be given by preference to natives of Hawkhead and Cotton, near his birthplace in Lancashire. He particularly desired also that his money should be used to enable the College to execute with greater efficiency the visitatorial powers it then possessed over the schools of Sedbergh, Pocklington, and Rivington.

Those of Dr Pennington's books of which duplicates were already in the library were sold to Deightons for £115. 3s.

The red brick house, No. 69 Bridge Street, was long known as Dr P.'s house. It appears to have been devised to Dr Wood and was part of his benefaction to the College.

In 1765 was erected an Observatory on the tower between the Second and Third Courts, and on Nov. 3, 1766 Pennington was appointed to the care of it and to make observations. He was succeeded in this office the following year by Mr Ludlam, who published an account of observations made in 1767-8. Dr Pennington gave a copy of this work to the Library. It contains some account of the construction of the Observatory, the cost of which was defrayed by Mr Dunthorne, who also gave the Astronomical instruments. Mr Ludlam also acknowledges his personal obligations to Mr Dunthorne, of whom he says that 'without the benefit of an Academical education he arrived at such a perfection in many branches of learning, and particularly in Astronomy, as would do honour to the proudest Professor in any University....and that he joined to a consummate excellence in his profession a generosity without limit in the exercise of it.'

Sir I. P. died 3 Feb. 1817, aged 72. As a token of gratitude and esteem the College erected removed to the present Ante-Chapel.

There is a portrait of Dr Pennington in the Hall.

JAMES WEBSTER, B.D., Rector of Meppershall, sometime Fellow, who died in 1833, bequeathed £3500 to found a Fellowship and a Scholarship.

J. W. was born at St Michael, Lancs, educated at Sedbergh, and admitted here, æt. 19, 1 July 1766. He proceeded B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773, B.D. 1780, and was Fellow 1774-1792. In 1793 he married the only daughter of Thos. Gillard, Esq. of Yarde, Devon. He was 24 years Rector of Meppershall, Beds, to which living he was presented by the College in 1791. He was also a magistrate for Bedfordshire. He published a volume of sermons preached in Winchester Cathedral in 1787. He died 4 May 1833, æt. 85.

By his will he left to the College after his death and that of his wife £3500 South Sea Annuities to be applied thus: Out of the annual interest £80 was to endow a Fellowship tenable for 10 years only, and the remaining

£25 to go to that scholar who should excel most in academical knowledge. By a codicil to the will, dated 3 Nov. 1832, he left to the College after his wife's death his portrait painted by Archer J. Oliver, A.R.A. This picture now hangs on the East wall of the Combination Room. It was painted in 1809, and therefore represents Mr W. as a little more than 60 years of age. Mr Webster's arms have been carved in stone under the oriel in the New Building (1887).

By the Statutes of 1860 the Fellowship and Scholarship of this foundation were abolished and the endowment incorporated into the general funds of the College. The 'Webster' Fellows were W. P. Anderson elected 1850, S. Kingsford 1851, R. D. Beesley 1856-1861.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, B.D., Fellow, bequeathed in 1836 about 300 books to the library.

J. T. was of Lightcliffe, Halifax, educated at Bingley school under Mr Hartley, admitted here, æt. 18, Nov. 1817: B.A. 21st Wrangler 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1832; Ashton Fellow 1824.

At that time it was a common practice for Fellows to serve cures in the neighbourhood whilst still residing in College. Mr Taylor served at Babraham, first as Curate, subsequently as Vicar, and although he never resided in the place he left behind him the reputation of one greatly esteemed both personally and for his works' sake. He died in College (30 June 1836) and was buried in the Ante-Chapel, where there is a slab to his memory.

THOMAS CATTON, B.D., F.R.S., senior Fellow, bequeathed £300.

T. C. came to us, æt. 17, in 1777 from Lynn grammar school, of which Mr Lloyd, the father of Prof. Lloyd, was then head-master. In his earlier boyhood he had been at school at Downham with Horatio, afterwards Lord Nelson, of whom his only recollection was that the future naval hero was a backward boy.

Catten, as he then spelt his name, was 4th Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman in 1781 and also obtained the 2nd Member's Prize for a Latin Essay. Gunning in his *Reminiscences* tells us that the popular feeling was that Catton should have been Senior and that his failure was due to the partiality of the examiners for their private pupils. This opinion received some confirmation when Catton obtained the First Smith's Prize. Private tuition had for some time been gaining ground in the University and there was as yet no rule against private tutors examining their own pupils for their degrees. Very shortly afterwards a grace of the Senate was passed to meet this difficulty.

Catton was elected Fellow in 1784. For two or three years he was tutor in the family of Sir W. Wake, after which he returned to take part in the College tuition. He was Head Tutor about ten years, which position he resigned in 1808 to devote himself to Astronomical researches and literary work. As tutor he shewed much kindness to necessitous students. It is

said to have been due to him that Kirke White was not compelled to leave college from the pressure of needy circumstances. Mr Catton held the College Chaplaincy of Horningsey from 1792 to 1797. But he chiefly devoted himself to astronomy. He was Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, having been one of the earliest members of that body. He had charge of the College Observatory, then the only one in the University. There he made observations of eclipses, occultations, &c. from 1791 to 1832, the results of which are preserved in 10 MS Volumes in the College Library. They were printed in Vol. xxii. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, and were re-published in 1853 by Sir Geo. B. Airy.

Mr Catton during his lifetime contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. He died 6 Jan. 1838 at the age of 79. A marble tablet, erected to his memory by his nephew Sir Thomas Watson, M.D. has been removed into the present Ante-Chapel.

JAMES WOOD, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Ely, 31st Master, during his lifetime founded nine exhibitions, and was the largest contributor to the erection of the Fourth Court, and at his death in 1839 left the bulk of his large fortune and personal effects to the College.

Born 14 Dec. 1760 of humble parents in Bury, Lancs, he was educated at the Grammar School which the Rev Roger Kay, once a member of the College, had founded there, and had endowed with exhibitions to St John's. One of these exhibitions enabled J. W. to enter as a sizar in 1778. He soon obtained other assistance of a similar kind, but he was obliged nevertheless to observe the most rigid economy. According to College tradition he 'kept' in a small garret at the top of the turret in the S.E. corner of the Second Court, which has never since been used, and to save fire and candle he used to study with his feet in straw by the light of the rush candle on the staircase. Unable to afford the journey into Lancashire he remained in college all the vacations. In 1782 he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and was elected Fellow a few weeks later. During the summer of that year he for the first time re-visited his parents. At the earliest opportunity he was appointed assistant Tutor and he continued to be engaged in the tuition until he was chosen Master. He was President 1802—1815, Master 1815—1839, Vice-Chancellor 1816, appointed by Lord Liverpool to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, and presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in 1823. 'During the long period of 60 years he passed the chief part of his time in college. And it may be confidently affirmed that during at least half that time no one possessed so much influence in the University as he did. This was owing partly to his position at the head of a large and united college and partly to his personal character, which having placed him in that position continued to exert its proper influence.' His whole energies were devoted to the improvement of the College. He had the happy fortune of making every individual fellow his

friend. And he was singularly successful in inspiring all around him with something of his own zeal.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the services rendered by him to the College. The pecuniary benefits, great as they were, by no means exhaust the category. His munificence prompted that of others who delighted to follow his leadership. The erection of the Fourth Court affords a good example. The subscription list, amounting to about £9000, was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The ultimate cost of the building, £77,878, was far beyond what the College originally contemplated expending. Towards this Dr Wood is said to have contributed no less than £15,000 and the Fellows in addition to their private subscriptions were content to supply the deficiency out of current revenue. Dividends which had been £160 were reduced to £100, and some years elapsed before they again returned to the former amount.

In 1829 Dr Wood gave £2000 to found two exhibitions of £40 a year each. And the conditions of tenure, &c. were barely settled before he increased the benefaction to £9000.

Dr Wood died in College 23 April 1839, and was interred in the Chapel on May 1. This was the last occasion on which was observed the ancient Johnian custom of appending to the pall memorial verses in Greek and Latin in praise of the deceased. The late distinguished scholar, Geo. J. Kennedy, was wont many years afterwards to recite to his pupils the Latin Elegiacs he composed for this occasion.

Dr Wood's principal publications were his treatises on *Algebra*, *Mechanics*, and *Optics*. The first, which is that most commonly associated with his name, passed through several editions during his lifetime and was afterwards edited successively by the Rev Thos. Lund and the Rev J. R. Lunn, Fellows of the College. The other treatises had also a great reputation, and by their general acceptance performed the useful and much needed function of fixing the standard and defining the course of reading and examination in those subjects for the University.

'Dr Wood on Mechanics' acquired a double signification when the wits gave the name 'Mechanics' to the Master's favourite white horse.

The College as Dr Wood's residuary legatee inherited about £40,000. Of this £20,000, which the will directed should be invested for the permanent benefit of the College, formed the nucleus of the building fund of the present Chapel. The College also received pictures and plate together with books, which to the number of upwards of 4000 are preserved as a separate collection in the Library.

Dr Wood left £500 to increase the Kay exhibitions, one of which had been of so great service to himself.

No time was lost in procuring suitable memorials of our great benefactor. The College employed Mr Illidge to paint the portrait in the Hall from that in the Master's Lodge by Mr J. Jackson, R.A. The statue in the Ante-Chapel was obtained by subscription. Amongst the donors were the Chancellor the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Upwards of £1,500 was raised. The work was entrusted to Mr E. H. Baily, whose price was 1000 guineas. After all costs were paid of transit

and erection, of engravings for the subscribers, of the silver inkstand (£25) presented to the sculptor, &c. there remained about £125, which was added to the funds for endowing exhibitions. The College also erected a monument to Dr Wood in his native parish. His arms are in the Hall windows. And he is depicted with Wm. Wordsworth, Thos. Whitehead, Wm. Wilberforce, and Hy. Martyn, on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the representative worthies of the nineteenth century.

(To be continued.)

A. F. TORRY.



BORDER BALLADS.

IT is now more than a century since Bishop Percy published his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and since that time labourers in the ballad-harvest have never been wanting. New ballads have been discovered, old ballads have been collated, new editions issued, new essays published. But though much has been written, it may be questioned whether much has been read. After all the British public remain extremely indifferent to their own ballad-literature; and probably the great mass even of poetry readers think of them chiefly as poems, in which, as Macaulay says, "all the gold is red, all the ladies are gay, and the Douglas (who by the way only occurs in two) is always the doughty Douglas."

My object in this little paper is not to make any futile attempt to disturb these time-honoured ideas. Probably, except to the ballad-lover, the great mass of British ballads must always remain more or less uninteresting. What I wish to point out is that whilst nearly all English and many Scotch ballads are, considered as poetry, second-rate productions, there is a group of absolutely startling merit, which deserve to hold a very front place indeed in British poetry. These ballads may (roughly speaking) be said to be from twenty to thirty in number. They are almost entirely Scotch: they have two striking characteristics, one is their preference for the sadder and more pathetic side of life, the other is the intensity with which they realise the existence of another world.

Now perhaps the most striking trait in the Scotch of our own day is that they are one of the most religious and poetical nations in Europe, yet most unpoetical in their religion and most secular in their poetry. Let anyone who wishes to feel this go to a Scotch church and hear the Psalms. That a Scotch congregation is in earnest the worst enemy of Scotland cannot doubt; that their taste in poetry is highly developed no one will dispute who has seen an assemblage of third-class passengers listening to a song of Burns; yet in church you shall hear the congregation, whose national heritage is *In silk attire, Auld Robin Gray*, and the sweeter songs of Burns, composedly murder the Psalms in doggerel which would surely have made David and Asaph weep. I used to be told that in Scotland "Blessed shall he be who taketh thy children and dasheth them against the stones" was rendered

"O blessed shall the trooper be
Who mounted on his naggie
Shall take thy children in his arms
And dash them on the craggie."

And though acquaintance with the Scotch Psalter has proved this to be a myth, yet that book teems with stanzas which partake equally of the nature of doggerel and are far less picturesque.

On the other hand, in South Scotland of the pre-reformation era (and it was probably in the south of Scotland and before the Reformation that most of the best ballads were produced) we find this phenomenon almost exactly reversed. The history of the Border is singularly monotonous and uninteresting; forays into Northumberland and Cumberland; stupid feuds with neighbouring clans; lives of pillage, violence, and sensuality, frequently crowned by a concluding scene at Carlisle, where the Borderer met his fate calmly and callously; a total disregard of religion,

and an indifference, if not hostility, to the great religious houses planted in their midst; such is the picture given us by Sir Walter of the old Border life. Yet in this same district, in the same period, was produced a body of poetry remarkable for its earnestness and what I cannot but call its religiousness. Of religion indeed as a guide to life there is little or nothing, but there is a certain depth and solemnity in treating of death and the state of the dead which is unrivalled in any poetry of the kind. No one can read Scott's *Border Minstrelsy* without observing there two things: first, an intense belief in the immortality of the soul, and a dim but beautiful conception of another world; secondly, an overwhelming horror of the grave, a dreadful misgiving that the dead man actually feels and sees all the horrors of corruption. These two ideas are inextricably mixed in a way almost unintelligible to us. We may feel disgust, but we do not feel dread, when we think of the future dissolution of our bodies. We know that whatever has become of the dead man, what we lay in the grave is absolutely unconscious. But this enlightenment only comes by ages of civilisation. Like the old woman in one of Macdonald's novels, who says "It will be so cold lying there to the judgment day," the human mind has great difficulty in shaking off the belief that the corpse is, as even we call it, "the remains" of a man. So it is with the Scotch ballads: they are always speculating on the dead man's feelings in that dreary place, the narrowness of his dwelling, the coldness of the clay, the horrors of the devouring worm. The noble poem of *Clerk Saunders* will shew how strangely this frightful belief may be mixed with a full conception of the immortality of the soul. Clerk Saunders is killed by her brothers in the arms of his love, "May Margaret." His ghost appears to her and asks for the love-troth, without which he cannot rest in the grave. She asks him to tell her "what

comes of women who die in strong traivelling," and he answers

"Their beds are made in the heavens high
Down at the foot of our good Lord's knee,
Weel set about wi' gilly-flowers:
I wot fair company for to see."

"O cocks are crowing a merry midnight,
I wot the wild-fowl are boding day.
The psalms of heaven will soon be sung,
And I ere now shall be missed away."

I know few more beautiful conceptions in poetry than this picture of heaven, dim as it is, "Our good Lord" and his "fair company" amongst the gilly-flowers, and the whole army streaming into the heavenly temple for the morning Psalms, just as the monks used to stream into the aisles of Melrose, Kelso, or Dryburgh. But when the ghost disappears, it is not to the fair company in the gilly-flowers that he goes, but to the cold and horrible tomb. She traces him thither:

"Is there ony room at your head, Saunders,
Is there ony room at your feet,
Is there ony room at your side, Saunders,
Where fain fain I wod sleep?"

"There's nae room at my head, Margaret,
There's nae room at my feet,
My bed it is full lowly now,
Amang the hungry worms I sleep."

Still more remarkably does this strange confusion appear in a wild fragment called *The Wife of Usher's Well*. Her three drowned sons come back to her one night, just as they were when alive, except that "their hats were o' the birk," referring apparently to some belief that a disembodied spirit wore a garland of leaves. That "birk"

"Neither grew in dyke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheuch,
But in the gates of Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch."

When the day dawns the three ghosts must go, but not to the gates of Paradise, not because like Clerk Saunders they will be missed from the morning Psalms, but because "the channering worm will chide." The idea would be ludicrous if it were not so intensely and earnestly horrible.

"Terrific" is the epithet applied by Scott to the ballad of *William and Marjory*. The story is much the same as in *Clerk Saunders*, but when the heroine has followed the ghost to the grave comes this addition

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your head?"

O it's three maidens, Marjory, he says,
That promised me to wed."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand here at your side?"

O it's three babies, Marjory, he says,
That these three maidens had."

"What three things are these, Sweet William, she says,
That stand close at your feet?"

O it's three hell-hounds, Marjory, he says,
Waiting my soul to keep."

The most wholesome poem on the subject of the dead is the *Lyke-wake Dirge*. By "lyke-wake" is meant the ceremony of watching the corpse the night before its burial, whilst over it the watcher crooned some wild lines, which describe the journey of the spirit:

"When thou from hence has passed away
(Every night and alle)

To *Whinnie-muir thou com'st at last
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

"If ever thou gavest hosen and shoon,
(Every night and alle)

Sit thee down and put them on
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

* Whinnes = gorse-bushes.

"If hosen or shoon thou never gavest nane,
(Every night and alle)

The whinnes shall prick thee to the very bane,
(And Christ receive thy saule)."

After the "Whinnie-muir" comes the fire of Purgatory, then the "Brigg o' dread," the description of which has not been preserved: probably a narrow bridge spanning the gulf of Hell and leading from Purgatory to Paradise is intended. This is of course a commonplace idea, but what allegory could more originally express the duty of Christian charity than this dreary moor of Hades, over which a life of kindness alone can carry a man uninjured. What an idea for a Border *Divina Commedia* if only there had been a Border Dante!

When one reads poems like *Clerk Saunders* and *William and Marjory* it is impossible to help feeling that whatever are the rights of the Cremation question now-a-days, in Clerk Saunders' time, when there were no chemists to disinter a body and detect arsenic, it would have been an unmitigated blessing. But when a recent writer describes that ballad as "marred by disgusting details of the charnel-house," I must beg to dissent wholly and totally. Not but what there is a class of poetry which may rightly be called charnel-house poetry. Bürger's *Lenore* verges on it. Poe's *Conqueror Worm* is an excellent and most disgusting instance. In fact nearly all modern poetry on such subjects is sure to smack of the charnel-house. It is as difficult for us, thank heaven, to believe in the consciousness of a dead body as it was for the writer of *Clerk Saunders* to disbelieve it. And so the modern charnel-house writer appeals to our sense of the disgusting only, not to a real and genuine feeling: he is dealing with a subject which deserves the sacred touch of the poet no more than does any other disgusting subject—a cesspool, the small-pox, or Marwood and his successors. When Poe wrote

the lines—

"But see amid the mimic rout
A crawling shape intrude,
A blood-red thing that writhes from out
The scenic solitude.

.....
And the angels sob at vermin fangs
With human blood imbrued"—

he is as untrue to poetry as his description of the Worm which conquers Man is untrue to zoology.

It would be impossible to leave this subject without a word on the famous *Twa Corbies*, though that poem really belongs to a totally different region of thought. If the *Twa Corbies* had no other merit, it would be valuable as supplying the best means of comparing English and Scotch ballads. Curiously enough in very early times the *Twa Corbies* was imitated by or imitated an English ballad called *The Three Ravens*, which, though obviously similar in form, is totally dissimilar in meaning. For the advantage of those who do not know the *Twa Corbies* well, I quote the two here side by side:

The Twa Corbies.

As I was walking all alane
I heard twa corbies making a mane,
The t'ane unto the t'other did say
Where sall we gang and dine to-day?

In behint yon auld fail dyke
I wot there lies a new-slain knight,
And naeboddy kens that he lies there
But his hawk, his hound, and his lady fair.

His hound is to the hunting gane,
His hawk to fetch the wild-fowl hame,
His lady's taen another mate,
So we may make our dinner swate.

Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane
And I'll pick out his bonny blue een,
Wi' ae lock of his gowden hair
We'll theek our nest when it grows bare.

The Three Ravens.

There were three ravens sat on a tree,
They were as black as they might be,
The one of them said to his mate
Where shall we our breakfast take?

Down in yonder green field
There lies a knight slain under his shield.
His houndes they lie down at his feet,
So well they their master keepe.

His hawkes they flie so eagerlie,
There no fowl dare come him nigh.
Down there comes a fallow doe
As great with young as she might go.

She lift up his bloody head
And kist his wounds that were so red.
She got him up upon here backe
And carried him to earthen lake.

Many a one for him makes mane,
But none shall ken where he is gane.
O'er his white banes, when they are
bare,
The wind sall blow for evermair.

She buried him before the prime;
She was dead herself ere even-time.
God send every gentleman
Such hawks, such hounds, and such
a leman.

There is a German ballad by Lenau of the same cast, which is worth quoting in this connexion. It runs somewhat as below:

From a stricken field three troopers ride softly softly away.
The blood wells from their wounds: the hot stream pours over
the horses' back.

The troopers ride huddled together and lean one upon another.

.....
Hovering over the death-ride through the air fly three vultures.

One cried to the others,

He'll do for your breakfast, he for you, the other one for me.

Wherein does the intense pathos of the Scotch ballad consist? Not, I think, in the idea of the birds of prey, which are only the machinery of the poem, but in the feeling of desolation: as the body of the man is forgotten and given over to greedy birds, so his memory too is gone, at least from the hearts of those who should have been his best mourners. Hawk and hound and wife alike have forgotten him. As one reads, one feels that *Clerk Saunders* with all its horrors is less tragic; perhaps after all there is some sense in the remark attributed to the late Mr Forster, "I would rather be damned than annihilated."

The English ballad is clearly of the same origin, but the writer—supposing him to be the imitator—shrank from the tragedy of the Scotch: he could not bear the idea of the knight being forgotten, any more than he could allow his body to be consigned to such base uses; and so he turns the hawk and hound into faithful guardians, and brings in the *deus ex machina* in the form of the doe, to save him from the ravens.

The German ballad, though it is strikingly expressed, is little better than "charnel-house" poetry. It does but appeal to the disgust we naturally feel

at the thought of a man's body becoming carrion. Altogether the general impression left upon my mind is that the Scotchman has written a beautiful, the Englishman a pretty, and the German an unpleasant ballad.

In general the distinction between Scotch and English ballads is, that while the former are terse, tragic, earnest, and gloomy, the latter are genial, gossiping, and common-place: the former are miniature tragedies, the latter are narratives in doggerel—a contrast, which seems to me, though the notion may be fanciful, to be symbolised by the difference between the two versions of the well-known *Barbara Allan*. Our common English version runs:

"In Scarlet Town, where I was born,
There was a young maid dwellin',
Made every youth cry Well-a-way,
Her name was Barbara Allan."

"All in the merry month of May,
When green buds they are swellin',
Young Jemmy Grove on his deathbed lay
For love of Barbara Allan."

The other version is not so well-known:

"It was about the Martinmas time,
When the green leaves they are fallin',
That Sir John Graeme of the West Countrie
Fell in love with Barbara Allan."

There can be little doubt that this is the original version; and it needs no Porson, as Macaulay would say, to discern that as the well-known border name of Sir John Graeme has been transformed into the somewhat plebeian Jemmy Grove, so Scarlet Town is a corruption of Carlisle Town. The point however to which I wish to call attention is that in the older copy the events of the song occur at "Martinmas, when the green leaves they are falling;" as the ballad travels south it becomes "the merry month of May,

when green buds they are swelling." Here we have in a nutshell the contrast between Scotch and English ballads. With the Englishman it is always May, spiritually, if not literally: with the Scotchman always dark and dreary November.

One more quotation, on a somewhat different subject. I have said that the Scotch ballads are terse, and it will be admitted that this is no small praise; it is undoubtedly one of the characteristics of good poetry that it should tell as little of its own story as possible, and leave as much as possible for the imagination to complete. In fact, has not poetry been defined as "the shortest way of saying a thing"? In this respect our ballads are very happy; they are, as I have said, miniature dramas. The catastrophe is often hinted at instead of detailed, the dialogue passes rapidly and without comment from person to person, the heroes enter unIntroduced and depart unceremoniously; like Melchizedek they have neither father nor mother, beginning of days nor end of years. Nothing can illustrate this tendency to suggest rather than narrate so well as the little poem quoted below. Whether in its present form it is ancient I cannot say, but a poem almost identical in form and meaning is to be found in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. There it is a certain "handsome Lord Randal" who is poisoned by his stepmother; and perhaps, as Scott suggests, the young Lord has been for the benefit of the nursery transformed into the "Croodlin' Doo." The poem requires no comment, and whatever readers may think of its other merits, no one can fail to appreciate its suggestiveness.

"O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee croodlin' doo*?"

"O I've been at my grandmother's,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

* Cooing dove.

"O what gat ye at your grandmother's,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I got a bonnie wee fishie,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"O whaur did she catch the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She caught it in the gutter-hole,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did she do with the fishie,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"She boiled it in a brass pan,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did ye do with the banes o't,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"I gied them to my little dog,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

"And what did your little doggie do,
My little wee croodlin' doo?"

"He stretched out his head and his feet and dee'd,
Mak' my bed, mammie, noo."

F. H. C.



A "TERRA INCOGNITA."

O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint.

Echo from the hills—*No Rint.*

Punch.

DURING last Long Vacation it was my lot to spend some time in Donegal. I had known many to plan a walking-tour in Donegal, but none to carry their plan into execution. And some who had dipped into German philosophy, on viewing the difficulties that lay in the way of such an attempt, were inclined to believe that Donegal might be, after all, not a real country, but rather some lofty but unattainable idea. This very summer there was a long and fierce correspondence in an Irish newspaper, in which the distance between two places (by road) was variously estimated at forty miles, at one hundred and thirty miles, and at one hundred and eighty miles. When such uncertainty prevails, I may be excused for offering the result of my investigations in this *Terra Incognita*.

Like Ancient Gaul, Donegal is divided into three parts, of which the first two differ from the third in race, tongue, and religion. The first division, the peninsula of Innishowen, lies between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. The neck that joins it to the mainland is some six miles broad and low-lying, and has the city of Derry situated on its eastern side. But, as you advance, the land suddenly rises, and becomes a mass of high heather-covered hills separated by deep gles, down which pour brown peaty-coloured burns.

The second division is the highland district, on the other side of Lough Swilly, from which it

reaches along the coast as far south as Donegal Bay, and extends inland for a considerable breadth. This is the most inaccessible part and is called in the popular tongue "Beyant the Mountains." But the name is rather misleading, for on surmounting one ridge of hills another rises right in front, and so on till the last slopes steeply down into the Atlantic, and the only 'Beyond' to the mountains is the 'dis-sociable' sea. Here the hills are even more rugged than in Innishowen, and the ridge that stands out against the sky is so fantastically notched and jagged that the people call it the 'Devil's Backbone.'

The scenery is very beautiful, especially viewed as I saw it, on a summer morning. Arms of the sea run deeply inland, and are lost in the foldings of the hills. The hills rise steeply from the water's edge, their lower sides clothed with fir plantations, the upper parts purple with heather. Everything looks near and distinct in the clear watery air, and to gladden the heart of a sportsman the grouse may be heard crowing challenges to one another in the opposite hills, while overhead long lines of wild duck are seen making for some one of the many lakes, and on the shore there are countless flocks of plover and curlew. There is one noticeable feature of the view—a shower is nearly always to be seen coming up or going down the wind.

The third division is the moderately rich and level land that skirts the mountains on the inland side. The main part of this is held by Protestant farmers, who live comfortably on farms varying from fifty to one hundred acres in size. But the two first divisions—Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains—are the Unknown Country. It is in these that distance is a debateable matter and only to be settled by Herodotus' measure—a well girt man. There may well be a cause of confusion in the milestones, if the story told concerning them be true. Report says that when

they were first discharged at Derry from England, they were conveyed in carts through Donegal, and wherever one happened to fall out there it was set up.

The inhabitants of these districts live mainly on Indian meal made into porridge, on potatoes, and on herrings. But the way this livelihood is gained is slightly different in the two districts. In both, each family rents its small patch of arable land—'flat land' they call it—in some sheltered nook of the valleys, or where the sea has left a bit at the foot of the mountain. The holding varies in size from two to ten acres, and to each is attached a large extent of mountain. The flat land furnishes potatoes and some oats. On the mountain a couple of small Irish cows and a few black-faced sheep pick up a living as best they can. Two or three hens and a pig complete the live stock. The oats and pig go to pay the rent, and so far the conditions are the same in both parts. But the question how to get the money that buys the Indian meal and other groceries is differently answered in Innishowen and Beyond the Mountains. In Innishowen, the shirt factories of Derry keep the women supplied with sewing that is sent up and down on cars weekly. But the other district lies too remote for that. Here the women knit thick woollen socks, or spin the coarse Irish frieze, with which everybody there is clad, or do 'sprigging' work. It is these people Mrs Hart has been trying to aid, by teaching them better methods of dyeing their wool with colours taken from their own heather, and especially by finding customers for their wares when finished.

About the wealth that is said to exist in the waters off the Donegal coast, there is much controversy: the fishermen say the herring schools no longer visit them, and the herring fleet, never very large or well equipped, is yearly growing smaller, and its fittings present a very home-made appearance. Of late the

people have not unfrequently been reduced to the Irish dinner of 'potatoes and point.' The constant fall in the price of oats during the past five years has increased their difficulties much. Their old economic theory that the oats and the pig should pay the rent has been sadly discredited, and many are in arrears with their rent, and evictions and agrarian disturbances are general.

No description of Innishowen would be complete without a mention of 'poteen,' or illicit whiskey, an article of which this district may now boast almost the sole manufacture. I was amused at hearing an instance given by an English lady to shew the temperateness of the people. It appeared that on one occasion, when a glass of spirits was required on a sudden, none could be procured in the country for miles round! And very probably there was no 'government' whiskey. Poteen is made of treacle, it is flavoured with heather and peat-smoke, and is exported in kegs concealed under a cart-load of peat. The people are indeed a temperate people, but not in the same sense that a teetotaller is, as the following tradition will shew. While the Danes were cooped up in Crinan Forth (a fort that crowns one of the hills) they found out a method by which they succeeded in making whiskey of heather. The fort was taken at last, and all in it put to death, with the exception of one man who had the secret. His life and a reward were offered him if he would reveal it, but he preferred to die, and the secret died with him. If whiskey could make a man happy, and if heather could be made into whiskey, then Innishowen would be one of the happiest spots in Ireland, for as the old man who told me the story said—"there would be 'lashins' of it."

One result of this illicit distillation is to make the people rather shy of strangers who are going about on no ostensible business, *i.e.* not bent on fishing

or shooting. But when once they get over the fear that one is a policeman in plain clothes they become friendly and hospitable, and most anxious to talk. Indeed their eagerness to have a talk is rather ludicrous. To a stranger it is puzzling, and sometimes alarming, to see men at some distance leave their work and run at full speed towards him. Fears that you are trespassing on preserves, or perhaps are even being taken for a landlord, rise in your mind, but it is only their haste to have a friendly 'collogue.'

The cabins, though often perched on high and airy sites, have a depressed look, as if some one had placed his hand upon the roof and leaned his weight too heavily on it. In the daytime they are not to be easily distinguished in the surrounding heather, but, at night, the appearance is in some places rather striking. The mountain side stands up, black and very near, and twinkles all over with lights flashing from the cabin windows. The night aspect is in utter contrast to the scene in daylight, when the land lapses into the loneliness of its hills, and mists, and shadows.

W. A. R.



THE HIGHER FICTION.

The Black Beards, or the High Horse on the Rio Grande: A tale of the Texan Frontier.

Beadle's Dime Library, Vol. XXIX. No. 376. Beadle and Adams, Publishers, 98 William Street, N.Y.

HAVE often thought that it would be good and helpful if every author and critic were to prefix a slight autobiographical sketch to his writings. The future antiquarian, if I may be allowed the expression, would thus be put in possession of many facts of which he would not otherwise hear. And the reader, if any, would have some idea of the bias of the writer. It is impossible even for the most judicial to avoid a certain personal equation or mental parallax. To take an extreme case, our opinion of the weight attaching to a *Primer of Practical Ethics* or to a *Criticism of the Decalogue* would be materially affected according as we knew it to be written by an Archbishop of Canterbury or by Captain Kidd (late of the Spanish Main, Buccaneer, deceased). It is from a sincere conviction of the usefulness of this view that I set down a few facts concerning myself by way of preface to what follows. I am a second class clerk in the Used Nibs and Damaged Penwiper Department of H. M. Waste-Paper Office. But I have never been so wrapped up in my official duties as to prevent my taking an intelligent interest in the intellectual movements of the age. The Peckham Philatelic Society awarded me their Rowland Hill Medal for my monograph on the best methods of removing Russian stamps from envelopes without injury

to the stamp. I have also quite recently been bracketed second in the great *Pall Mall Gazette* competition for a list of the seven most attractive sins. My favourite study, however, has been that of English Literature, and more especially the romantic element. At quite an early age I read with feverish interest narratives of adventure.

The revival of this branch of study, inaugurated by Mr R. L. Stevenson and Mr Rider Haggard, has given me lively satisfaction and has my heartiest approval. But while I admit that the later efforts of these gentlemen are meritorious, they seem to me lacking in that element of spontaneity which is so charming in the masters of the art. We are told that Mr Stevenson's style is so perfect. It may be a defect of my nature—I have no desire to conceal my weaknesses—but the somewhat protracted course of study, which I found necessary before I could satisfy the Examiners in the Accidence required for the Previous Examination, has given me a distaste for syntax and grammar which I find difficult to subdue. Moreover, these popular writers are far from faultless and miss many opportunities. To take but one example, no one in *Treasure Island* walks on a Savannah or has a Calenture.* The pirate crew (O blessed words!) stroll in the woods and meadows and suffer from some form of enteric fever, for all the world like inhabitants of a Rural Sanitary District. Their language too savours more of the Board School than of the healthful haunts of maritime adventure in which they were trained. This is, I fear, due to that undue pride in his grammar, which seems, after all, Mr Stevenson's most serious fault. Mr Rider Haggard's heroes, again, frequent

districts where the civilisation is complete but peculiar, and marry the local princesses in the most commonplace fashion.

Some time since, while formulating these views to an American gentleman, to whom I had the honour of explaining the working of the Monarchical system as exemplified in our office, he asked me whether I was acquainted with the "Dime Novel" of the United States. On hearing my confession of ignorance he was pleased to say that the perusal of one or two of these works was calculated to revive my hopes for the future of romance. He kindly promised to send me a specimen; he has been as good as his word, and it is owing to this graceful act of international courtesy that I am able to open out a new field of study to the readers of the *Eagle*.

We in England are rather apt to suppose that Mr W. D. Howells is representative of all that is best worth reading in American fiction. We learn from this gentleman that all the stories have been told, that incident is a thing of the past, and that what we ought and are to have in the future is the study of character; for example, a minute analysis of the feelings of a Young Girl while waiting for the street cars. It is acknowledged that the feelings of a young man in a similar situation, more especially if his wait were unduly protracted, would not be so pleasing a subject of contemplation. This marked preference for the feminine element gives to Mr Howells' work a certain silky but enervating smoothness. I cannot call to mind a single instance in which his heroine commands the villain to 'unhand' her, though, to be sure, this may be as much due to a want of backbone in the villain as to lack of proper feeling in the heroine. The study of but a single *fasciculus* from the *Dime Library* has convinced me that this is but a narrow and prejudiced view of the literature of the great Republic. In the volume

* The most recent mention of this attractive complaint which I have noticed is in a book called *Adam Bede*. We learn that the aspect of Mrs Poyser's dairy gave a Calenture to the beholders. But the work is otherwise without merit.

before us there is a wealth of incident and flow of fancy which the greatest novelist might envy. But this, while greatly augmenting the pleasure, increases the difficulty of my task. It is so easy to compress a tale intended to convey a moral. One tale illustrates the maxim that Honesty is the best Policy, another the fact that Bigamy is a Game which Two can play at. To condense a novel of incident is to write an index and not a review.

The following sketch is therefore the baldest outline of our story; the characters in which are described by the author himself as 'jest old pison, Mexicans, Injuns, Niggers, and White Men all mixed up.' It is impossible within the limits of a review to give more than an idea of the profusion of exciting situations, thrilling scenes, freshness of phrase, and burning word-pictures contained in the subject of this notice.

The heroine of the tale was a clerk in the Treasury Department at New York. The niece of a N.Y. Senator, she came of a family who counted their wealth by millions, and when so disposed she moved in the best society. We are not told her name, but she called herself Margaret Umberson. Her bosom friend was a certain Ernestine Gravestine, an orphan who occupied the next desk in the office. Ernestine married a mysterious person who afterwards turns out to be the villain chief of the Black Beards, a gang of outlaws who robbed right and left up and down the Rio Grande. She disappears, and our heroine, to avenge her and so forth, marries a professional gambler (technically a 'sport') and moves out westward. The scene of the narrative is laid in the town of El Paso, a spot on the Rio Grande. El Paso must have been a singular city: "every second shanty was either a drinking saloon, a gambling hell, a restaurant, a dance hell, or all four combined in one." When not engaged in defending themselves against robbery with violence the inhabitants spent their time

in games of chance. In the gambling saloons 'lunch,' consisting of cheese, salt fish, and game, was provided at 10 p.m. No charge was made for this repast. Those who were 'clean broke' or 'down on the bed rock' were as welcome as the others. It was one of the redeeming features of El Paso that 'free lunch fiends' were not barred. Our heroine, dressed as a man, dealt the cards, while her husband kept a Faro bank, called the Royal Road to Fortune, and bluffed the players out of their boots. The Black Beards on two occasions interrupted the play by cleaning out everybody and corralling the plunder. The players were much annoyed by these attacks; they appear to have been for the most part directors of American railroads, and we may have here an explanation of the low prices and unsatisfactory dividends of American railway stock. Our heroine recognises in Don Ramon, their leader, the mysterious husband of Ernestine. He was a man of infinite resource, at one time leading his band to the attack, at another joining the players to divert suspicion, always holding perfectly marvellous hands. Shooting went on freely, and in one of these unfortunate encounters Margaret lost her husband and most of her friends.

The following description of one of these scenes may be acceptable:

Two o'clock was rapidly approaching. The railroad magnates began to grow weary. The game was becoming tiresome; it was too monotonous this constant drain upon their purses. But just a quarter before two the General struck a big hand. He had three jacks in the beginning and on the draw he caught another, and coupled with the fact that his other card was an ace and he had discarded a queen, it was a hand hard to beat, and as they were playing regular poker, not the absurd new-fangled game where a flush beats four aces, a man with such cards would be justified in betting his life upon them. All the players seemed to be lucky, for one and all chipped in with prompt alacrity. The Mexican went a

thousand on his hand. But on the next round Don Ramon slapped all his wealth into the pot. The General was excited and cried out, "I call you, what have you got?" "Four tens," responded Don Ramon. "Not good," cried the General, "your cards are not hefty enough to capture the pot this time, but here is the hand that will take it into camp." And so it would if the Black Beards in *ponchos* and armed with pistols had not appeared. As they rode home that night Taos Jack said to his leader Don Ramon, "We have hit those railroad chaps and struck it rich; in fact, as a College sharp might say, 'We have made Rome howl.'"

I have neglected to say that our heroine, in female costume, kept a calaboose, where she sold home-made bread, boiled eggs, sandwiches, and other simple refreshments, though who purchased these trifles does not appear. A secret underground passage from the calaboose to the gaming saloon was at this crisis of the greatest service. It is pleasant to think that this time-honoured property is flourishing in the West. Margaret's natural sagacity shews her how to play roots on the Black Beards, she allows herself to be captured by them and is immured in their stronghold. Don Ramon asks her in marriage, kindly explaining that there are six or seven ladies still living who lay claim to the honour of being his wife. The remainder of his wives he had got rid of as occasion offered, and he now vowed to devote his leisure moments to the confusion of the survivors. Things look black, but Gold Lace, the High Horse of the Pacific, now Marshal of El Paso, turns up trumps. The Black Beards are killed to a man, and our heroine "now that the mission of vengeance was fulfilled had time for things of a softer nature." She married the High Horse, who appears to be a well-known character, and deservedly a favourite with the readers of the *Dime Library*.

* * * * *

I had got as far as this in my review some time ago, but found the greatest difficulty in winding it up. I should have liked to have offered some appro-

priate reflexions. But as I have explained our tale is not intended to point a moral, and he would be a bold man who should attempt its adornment. In my perplexity I consulted a literary person whom I had hitherto regarded as my friend. With brutal frankness he told me that as the review began with my biography it had better end up with an obituary notice. This he offered to write, should I qualify for the honour. I must say that this adverse view has a little discouraged me, though I deny its justice or expediency. In the first place, the Necropolis Number of the *Eagle* does not come out till next Term. In the second place, it would be personally inconvenient to me at present, when I am busy with my Christmas story of the *Haunted Key* (the owners of which feel chill and ghostly hands in their pockets). Still I can see that there is some force in what this person says, namely, "You can't repeat your beastly biography in front of all the rot you write," though I think that the criticism might have been conveyed more delicately. But I hope that I shall not be condemned unheard. It is the burning desire of our age to know everything about everybody. Every College keeps a register of its Members, and College officers spend sleepless nights in the endeavour to find the Latin equivalents of Poverty Flat or Fernando Noronha. Again it will be observed that I have not given my complete biography, but only sufficient to enable the reader to understand my bias towards the subject under discussion. I am therefore preparing further details regarding myself to serve as an introduction to a series of articles on the Bounders and Malefactors of our College, to appear at an early date in the *Eagle*. And I may have also something to say on the same subject in some future reviews of other numbers of the *Dime Library*.*

A. JAY PENN.

* All these contributions are by anticipation declined with thanks.—
EDD. *Eagle*.

Obituary.

ALFRED DOMETT, C.M.G.

A distinguished colonial statesman and author has just passed away in the person of Mr Alfred Domett, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary and Premier of New Zealand. Mr Domett died at his London residence in St Charles Square, North Kensington, on the 2nd Nov., in his 77th year, having been born at Camberwell-grove, Surrey, in May 1811. He was educated at Cambridge University, where he matriculated in 1829 as a member of St John's College, but after three years' residence he left the University without graduating. At the age of 21 he published a volume of poems, and in 1833 he went to the United States where he travelled for a few years. Returning to London he again devoted himself to poetical composition, and his "Christmas Hymn," published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, attracted considerable attention and admiration. Two years were now spent in Italy, Switzerland, and other European countries, and soon after his return to England in 1841 Mr Domett was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. About this time the colony of New Zealand began to be opened up to settlers, and Mr Domett having purchased some land of the New Zealand Company went out to the colony in 1842, being among the earliest of the colonists. When Lord Grey formed the new constitution for New Zealand in 1848, Mr Domett was appointed Colonial Secretary for the province of New Munster, and in 1851 he became Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. In the course of a few years he resigned these important offices, and accepted the inferior and much more arduous appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Resident Magistrate at Hawkes Bay,

Subsequently he was elected to the House of Representatives for the town of Nelson. Affairs in New Zealand assumed a critical position in 1852, and at this juncture Mr Domett was called upon to form a Government, which he succeeded in accomplishing. When his Government resigned he was appointed Secretary for Crown Lands, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and to this there was added the post of Commissioner of Old Land Claims. In 1865 he became Registrar-general of Land, and in 1870 undertook the administration of confiscated lands. Retiring from public duties in 1871 he returned to England, and for his long and valuable services to the Colony of New Zealand he was created a C.M.G. in 1880. Mr Domett published, in 1872, his "Ranolf and Amohia; a South Sea Day-Dream." This poem was descriptive of the scenery of New Zealand, and of the habits, legends, and character of the Maori inhabitants; and it acquired no little popularity. It was succeeded in 1877 by a volume of poems entitled "Flotsam and Jetsam; Rhymes, Old and New." Mr Domett's other works are the following:—"Venice," a poem which appeared in 1839; "Narrative of the Warian Massacre," published by the New Zealand Company, 1843; "Petition to the House of Commons for the Recall of Governor Fitzroy;" "Ordinances of New Zealand, classified," published by the New Zealand Company in 1850. It may be added that Mr Domett was the "Waring" of Mr Browning's well-known poem of that name.

What's become of Waring
Since he gave us all the slip,
Chose land-travel or sea-faring,
Boots and chest or staff and scrip,
Rather than pace up and down
Any longer London town?

[See *Times* Nov. 8, *Athenæum* Nov. 12, 1887.]

GEORGE MARKLAND HIND, B.A., LL.B.

On August 3rd, having taken his degree barely six weeks, George Markland Hind died of typhoid fever at Aberystwith after a short illness.

He had been expected in Cambridge on August 1st, as it was his intention to read Theology during his fourth year. Ill health had to a great extent interfered with his work, and his place in the second class of the Law Tripos was the result of a brave and conscientious struggle against difficulties.

All who knew him will not look for any eulogy here; they must feel too keenly the loss of one who by a high example and ever ready sympathy had endeared himself to them as a friend.

THE SUICIDE ON THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

DARKLY flows the sluggish river,
 Wearily the rain-drops fall;
 Here and there a fitful quiver
 Dances o'er the watery pall,
 Beaming from some latticed casement,
 Making but the darkness clearer,
 Making but from top to basement
 All the towers taller, dearer.
 Mournfully the breezes moaning
 Sob around the Bridge of Sighs,
 While afar some bell intoning,
 Muffled in the distance, dies.
 Eerily the dead leaves rustle,
 And the swaying elm trees groan,
 Far away I hear the bustle
 Of the town—I am alone!
 Why then hesitate or ponder?
 Death smiles from the water's brim.
 Does your purpose wane and wander?
 Was it but a passing whim?
 Life seems sweet to those who barter
 It for nothingness, for aye,
 Sweeter than to maniac martyr
 Flushed with brighter hopes than they.
 Only hope we for a slumber
 Dreamless, that no ending knows,
 Where Pain hath not name nor number,—
 Hail thee Death! I choose repose!
 Farewell life and love for ever!
 Farewell night with misty stars!!
 Welcome thou Lethean river!!!
 Hang!!!!—I can't get through the bars!

The freshman was left *hanging* presumably because he was not born to be drowned.



EAGLES' FEATHERS

AFTER WALT WHITMAN.

I

O Granta! Granta!
Starting from my tutor's rooms, where I was entered,
And from the Senate House, where I wrote my name
legibly (at least as legibly as I could) as a son
of our perfect Alma Mater,
Dweller in the First Court, letter A, court of kitchen
smoke and street cries—or in the New Court
overlooking the backs,
As freshman with new gown, or a second-year man,
or a third-year man,
Or reading with sported oak, nourished on College
Commons, my diet food and drink:
Aware of the river Cam, aware of the Granta,
Aware (too much so) of the ditches between Trinity and
St John's and King's,
Aware of being unable to go out of College after 7 p.m.
owing to circumstances over which I have no
control,
Aware of things in general, all and sundry,
Having studied the starlings over the gateway and
the men who call "Rai-bo" in the street, and
the bell of the dust-cart,
And heard at dusk the shutting of the gates and the
ringing of the porter's bell after ten,
Solitary, singing (though not after 8 p.m. for fear of
Deans), I, a Johnian swan, strike up for St
John's College.
Get ready all! forward! row!

II

Scholarships, boatraces, composition, deans, Euclid
lectures, subscriptions, breakfasts, proctors, col-
lege cats,
Ourselves, the present and future College, the indis-
soluble Statutes, Newmarket Races, gatings,
May week, morning chapels,
Occasional altercations, exeats, the Little-go and the
class lists,
This then is College.
How very extraordinary! how too too!
Under foot the round stones, over head a Cambridge
mist:
See round us the University:
The other colleges, away, jumbled together, with
ditches between.

III

Lectures and examinations in abeyance (during the
Long),
Retiring back awhile, sufficed at what they are, but
never forgotten:
I speak out.
I sat studying at the feet of the great lecturers:
Now, if I could get at it, O that the great lecturers
would return and study me.
How's that, umpire? Eyes in the boat!

IV

I will differentiate Johnianismus, and shew it under-
lying all: and I will be a bard of personalities:
and I will shew of Don and person in statu
pupillari that either is but the equal of the other:
and I will shew that there is no imperfection in
the Old Statutes, and can be none in the New:
And I will shew that whatever happens to anybody
it may be turned to beautiful results: and I will
shew that nothing can happen more beautiful
than rustication.

V

Undergraduati!

Camerados mine! hurry up!

I see men playing at football at the Rugby Union game:

I see men playing at football at the Association game,
or any other game:

I see the Lady Margaret boat head of the river, and
making a bump every night:

I see men playing at tennis, Eagles and Grasshoppers,
and hockey and bicycles and fives and volunteers
and tricycles and golf, and mathematical men
doing the Trumpington grind to the *n*th, and
cricket and water-polo.

VI

I stroll about the College courts, adagio, at midnight,
smoking a branch of the enchanted stem:

And I think how nice other fellows' sisters are in
the May term:

And I realise what it is to be ploughed in a way
that I never realised before.

VII

As I have walked in St John's to my morning lecture,
I have seen Dons and milkmen and gyps and grocers'
boys and lecturers and freshmen and bedmakers
and tutors and bootblacks and Bursars and
porters and cooks etc.

What do you see, Hubert Field?

I see how very nice everything is;

How delightfully freshmen attend morning chapel at
the beginning of the October term,

And imagine they will read eight hours a day:

I see the glorious Eagle,

And the beautiful gyp and the perfect College Porter,

And the Trinity man and the Caius man and the Non-
collegiate man, as near to me as I am to them,
or rather more:

Undergraduati!

I only can give you any tips, though I may take some
persuading to do it.

Hold on to me! haul in the log! hurry up!

HUBERT FIELD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

To the Editor of the 'Eagle.'

DEAR SIR,

I wish to call the attention of your readers to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Lady Margaret Boat Club. Here we are with everything apparently in our favour—our heavy debt cleared off—a fairly good income, thanks to the Amalgamated Sports Fund—plenty of material to work upon in the way of new members—and yet for all this we are, no one can deny, going downward instead of upward.

Now, Sir, what I wish to bring specially before you is this, that the sooner we realise the melancholy fact that we are tenth on the river the better, Tenth we certainly are and tenth we are likely to be (if we do not descend even lower still) if some steps are not taken. But what are we actually doing? As though we still occupied our rightful position near the head of the division, we enter year after year a crew for the coxswainless Fours in the October Term. What is the result of this? A very indifferent boat is sent in, which as a rule fails in everything except making itself ridiculous—three guineas entrance money are wasted, not to mention the money spent in tow-path fees for the coach—and worst of all, the Freshmen for the time being are deprived of the best coaching the Club can afford. One cannot calculate the amount of harm done to the Club this year by the entry of the Four. I do not say a word against the men who composed it; they one and all, as the *Review* said, "rowed with the usual pluck which characterises Johnians." But we cannot get over the fact that they were beaten easily by King's, whose first boat is, I believe, somewhere near the bottom of the second division. One had indeed some hope last year, when the Four actually was for once

taken off, that steps in the right direction were at last being taken. But this year we have gone back to the old state of things, and it may even be doubted whether the sudden change of policy as regards the Four last year did not come too far on in the Term to be of any benefit to the Club.

As a club we have degenerated and, and sad though it be to have to acknowledge it, the sooner we do so, the sooner we may make a turn for the better. We must train on humble pie for some years to come, and, unpalatable though it may be, we shall at least forego the farce of trying to keep up a prestige we have long ago lost. We have not got men in the Club now like Lister, Sandford, Green, and Prior, or like Symonds, Craggs, Bennett, and J. C. Brown in more recent times. But why have we not? Surely the general physique of the College has not degenerated. No, it is simply because, first, our Freshmen, owing to the best of the coaches being wanted to row in the Four, are neglected when they first come up, get into a bad style, and never come on as they might do if properly looked after. Men may say what they like, but the club which year after year neglects its Freshmen will sooner or later come to grief. Secondly, because for some obscure reason which I have never yet fathomed, our Club refuses to get out-college coaching for its first May boat. This evil is no new one, but has been going on for years. It is only fair to the present First Captain to note that he seems to have some idea of the existence of this evil, as he did actually get a Hall second boat man (all thanks be to him) to coach the Four this year. But why cannot we get a blue? If I mistake not, the President of the C. U. B. C. himself has been seen coaching the Clinker Fours of various small colleges this Term. Surely the L. M. B. C., the oldest club in the 'Varsity, might put in a claim! One more point, and I have done. Why cannot one or more sliding trials be got out this Term? There are several second boat men with nothing much to do, except tub the sediment of the freshmen, who are too bad even for the very inferior junior trials. These men, combined with the coaches of the various trials, might easily be formed into a couple of boats to keep up a certain amount of rowing interest in anticipation of next May.

Now Sir, I may have spoken, as I would speak, strongly, but I do want to wake up the Club from the deadly lethargy which is creeping over it. If things go on in the lazy half-hearted way they have been doing for some time, we may just as well all sign off and go and play Hockey or Lacrosse. I do not wish in any way to weaken the hands of the present First Captain, his position is never a bed of roses; but something must be done, and that quickly.

“οὐ πρὸς ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ

θρηνεῖν ἐπ'ὼδὸς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι.”

I am Yours truly,

ἀργόκοπος.

SUNDAY HALLS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

I should like, with your permission, to initiate a correspondence *re* the Sunday Halls. If you would be good enough to open your pages to such a correspondence, I think it would hardly fail to bring before the authorities the opinion of the junior members—which is, I take it, that the present hours, 4 and 5 o'clock, are as unreasonable and uncomfortable as could well be devised. The week-day system is a very good one—at least, as good as circumstances will permit: but why half the college should be compelled periodically to alter their dinner hour, and sow the seed of a vigorous crop of diseases *in posse*, to say nothing of indigestion *in esse*, is, I must confess, a puzzle to me. On the advantages of the 7.15 p.m. Hall I will not dwell, because men are reasoning animals—and to all such they are obvious by inspection, to quote a formula well known to many of your readers; but it may not be amiss to mention a few of the chief objections—and to demolish them as far as I can. “Some men like to attend some evening service after chapel.” Granted: but their name is not legion—and the accommodation of the 5 o'clock Hall would be amply sufficient. “A Sunday evening for the Gyps.” This is more to the point, and would be convincing, were it not that I meet so many of them at 7 p.m. on Sunday hurrying elsewhere in a neat and effective uniform of black—with white front and tie (query—is this a Gyps' corps on

church parade?). In fact, I do not see why so much discomfort should be caused to 150 men merely that Gyps may have an opportunity of augmenting their incomes by a little waiting elsewhere; unless the College is made for Gyps and not Gyps for the College. If this letter succeeds in its object of starting a correspondence on the subject (however one-sided it may be) it will have fulfilled the expectation of

Yours truly,

E. P.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Among such Johnians as feel due regard for that valuable commodity—digestion—it has long been a matter of surmise why, although allowed to hall at 7.15 on six days of the week, they are compelled on Sundays to accumulate an appetite some three hours in advance. Now, Sirs, in this enlightened age when every facility is afforded for the cultivation of the higher arts, it surely must seem strange even to the most casual observer that the simplest laws of human nature should be thus disregarded. A man may consent to be taxed for "not awearing of his academic dress," or, even more painful than that, for smoking "in the Courts or Grounds of his College," but against a tax on his digestive organs he stands firm. "The hand of the authority must forbear," he says; and is it not a tax alike on patience and palate to be requested to dine at the abnormal hour of 4 o'clock simply because it happens to be Sunday instead of Monday? Is there something unusually salubrious in the air of a Cambridge Sunday, that it is calculated to accelerate the appetite at such an alarming rate? or is it merely a desire on the part of the "powers that be" to appear unique in the eyes of the University? We confess we comprehend it not. Now, at present half the College are put to the greatest inconvenience: if a grind be one man's idea of happiness, 4 o'clock hall stands grimly out and says him nay; if another prefers music, he realises the physical impossibility of attending King's Chapel and hall at the same time.

To all classes of men alike it is inconvenient; to the rational man who breakfasts at 8.30, and consequently lunches,

at 2 o'clock, the idea of hall at 4 is an obvious monstrosity, but the authorities spare him not, he must choose between Dean and Dinner; while to the fashionable man who commences the day with a sumptuous repast at 11.30 the wish for hall about four hours after can only be imaginary. Each class would infinitely prefer a hall later in the day; and, since Chapel is half-an-hour earlier on Sundays, the course seems perfectly plain—for once to follow Trinity, and suffer the aggrieved student to take his beef and beer at 7.15.

Till this reasonable request is granted, I must, with the great majority, remain

A BILIOUS SUBJECT WITH A GRIEVANCE.

ASH LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

SIRS,

Last May Term public notice was given that the General Athletic Club was making arrangements to provide some ash Tennis Courts for the use of members in the winter Terms. Such courts would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by members of the Club who are prevented by various causes from rowing, or playing Football or Lacrosse, and would provide them with some exercise in return for their subscription. How is it that we have heard nothing more of these courts? Is it that the Committee of the Club deliberately published a bogus promise to hoodwink men into becoming members, without an intention of redeeming it? I am far from suggesting this as the true reason; but the Committee are laying themselves open to the charge, to refute which it is their duty to explain their reasons for not providing the courts this Term, and to leave no stone unturned to provide them next Term. I am not raising a complaint simply as to the more or less of advantage I may get from the very moderate subscription to the General Club, but it is only just to expect the Committee to provide as adequate a return as is practicable to what is really the most generous section of its members, those I mean who cannot aspire to the honour of representing the College.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

A. N. OTHER.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1887.

Dr Taylor our Master was on November 1 elected to serve the office of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., Honorary Doctor of Laws of this University, and Member of the Dominion Parliament for Montreal, has been enrolled as a member of the College.

The Rev Dr Bonney, F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

Mr George Wirgman Hemming (Senior Wrangler 1844), Q.C. and formerly Fellow, has been appointed an Official Referee of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr F. C. Wace, formerly Fellow, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the town of Cambridge.

Mr Bateson, Fellow of the College, has safely returned from his zoological expedition to Central Asia, and has been promptly elected to the Balfour Studentship in Animal Morphology. We congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition of his scientific work, and look forward with interest to the publication of his researches.

Mr A. E. H. Love (Second Wrangler 1885), Fellow of the College, has gained the First Smith's Prize for an essay on "The small free vibrations and deformation of a thin Elastic Shell, and on the free and forced vibrations of an Elastic Spherical Shell containing a given mass of liquid." Mr Berry, of King's, the Senior Wrangler, was awarded the Second Prize.

On November 7 the following members of the College were elected Fellows:—Edward James Rapson B.A. (First Class Classical Tripos Part II 1883; First Class, Indian Languages Tripos 1885; Le Bas Prize 1886), late Hutchinson Student; William Charles Fletcher B.A. (Second Wrangler 1886 and First Division of First Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos 1887); John Lewis Alexander Paton B.A. (Second Chancellor's Medallist, First Class with distinction in Sections *a* and *c* [Scholarship and Ancient History] Classical Tripos Part II 1887).

The following are the subjects of the dissertations submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships:—*The office of σπαρηνός in Greek Constitutional history*, by Mr Paton; *The tidal oscillations of an Ocean of uniform depth covering the earth*, by Mr Fletcher; (i) *The struggle between England and France for supremacy in India* (Le Bas Prize 1886), (ii) *Two Yoga texts* (Sanskrit), (iii) *The doctrines of Brahminism, and Buddhism on the subject of Divine Revelation*, (iv) *Mohammedanism and Christianity in Spain from the 8th to the 11th Century*, (v) *The Land Question in India*, (vi) *The Hindu canons of poetic and dramatic composition compared with those of Aristotle*, (vii) *Text of a Northern Buddhist work* (the *Lañhavatāsa*), by Mr Rapson.

The Hutchinson Studentship vacated by Ds Rapson has been awarded to Ds S. A. Strong (Classical Tripos 1884-85) to aid him in the prosecution of his studies in Sanskrit. Mr Strong is occupied in preparing for the press, under the guidance of Prof. Max Müller, a dictionary of Buddhist Sanskrit.

The MacMahon Law Studentship vacated by Mr Alston has been awarded to Ds S. J. N. W. Greenidge (Mathematical Tripos 1886, Law Tripos 1887).

The first award of the Harkness University Scholarship in Geology has been made to Philip Lake, Scholar of the College, who has since received an appointment on the Geological Survey of India.

The Mathematical Society of London have awarded their De Morgan Medal to Professor J. J. Sylvester, our Honorary Fellow.

Mr Frank J. Allen M.A., M.B. (First Class, Natural Sciences Tripos 1878) has been appointed Professor of Physiology at Mason College, Birmingham.

Mr H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow, has been re-appointed a Governor of Manchester Grammar School by the Council of the Senate.

Mr W. Calvert M.A. (B.A. 1881) of Walton-le-Dale has been appointed by the College a Governor of Rivington Grammar School in the room of Mr Mason, who has retired.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been appointed Croonian Lecturer on the new foundation at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Ds L. E. Shore, Scholar of the College, whose appointment as Junior Demonstrator of Physiology we chronicled last Term, has just been promoted to the Senior Demonstratorship. We congratulate him on his rapid progress.

Mr M. H. H. Mason has been appointed to a mastership at the Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon.

W. M. Orr, Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Studentship in Mathematics of the Royal University of Ireland, tenable for five years.

The subject of the Hulsean Lectures this year, delivered by the Rev J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow, is "Misrepresentations of Christianity, considered as unfavourable (1) to intellectual growth, (2) to scientific discovery, (3) to moral principles, (4) to the wants of society."

The Jubilee year was marked by an unprecedented distribution of Tripos Honours, of which the College came in for a handsome share. For the first time in history there was a bracket for the first place in the Mathematical Tripos, and of the four Jubilee Senior Wranglers St John's claims two—Messrs Baker and Flux. In the Law Tripos also two out of four Senior Jurists are Johnians—Mr Herbert and our late Editor Mr Windsor. Mr Paton secured one of the highest marks of distinction in the Classical Tripos Part II. In Moral Sciences the list is headed by three Johnians (alas! all in the Second Class). Three of our men appear in a First Class of eight in the Natural Sciences Tripos Part II, and four (headed by Foxley) out of a total of six appear in the Theological Tripos Part II. Fagan is all alone in the Indian Languages Tripos.

C. Foxley is bracketed for the Bachelors' Carus Greek Testament Prize, and A. W. Greenup highly commended for the Undergraduates' Prize.

The College was represented in the cast of *Oedipus Tyrannus* by W. C. H. Moreland, who took the part of a Theban Elder in the chorus.

The Rev Thomas Adams, formerly Scholar, has been made a D.C.L. of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, of which he is Principal and Professor of Mathematics. On September 14 he in his turn presented the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne, for the same degree. An interesting account of the proceedings is given in the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* (Sep. 16, 1887).

The Rev Alfred Caldecott, late Fellow and Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, has been appointed Organising Secretary for the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We are glad to welcome Mr Caldecott back to Cambridge.

Mr Larmor has been appointed an Examiner for Part I of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships, and also an Examiner of students at Affiliated Lecture Centres, Mr Tottenham for Part I of the Classical Tripos, Prof. W. G. Adams an Examiner in Physics, Mr Weldon an Examiner in Zoology, Mr Harker an Examiner in Geology,

Mr Foote an Examiner for the Law Tripos, Mr Tanner an Examiner for the History Tripos, Mr Whitaker an Examiner for the Norrisian Prize, Mr S. H. Burbury an Examiner for the Yorke Prize, Mr Fred. Watson an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt Scholarships, Mr Heitland an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals.

Dr Parkinson and Mr Scott have been appointed members of the Watch Committee, Mr Weldon a member of the Local Examinations Syndicate, Dr Besant of the Observatory Syndicate, Mr Whitaker of the Divinity Board, Mr Webb of the Mathematical Board, Mr Heitland of the General Board of Studies.

The Education Committee of the College for the current year consists of Mr Hill, Dr D. MacAlister, Mr Larmor, Mr Tottenham, and Mr Marr.

The John Lucas Walker University Studentship in Pathology has been awarded to William Hunter (M.D. Edinburgh), who is now a resident member of the College.

Mr Scott is Junior Proctor, and Mr Ward deputy Junior Proctor, for the current academical year.

Ds J. Kerr, M.B., has obtained the Diploma of the University in Public Health.

At the annual election of Members of the Council Dr Sandys, Mr Smith, and Mr Larmor were elected, each to serve for four years.

Mr Justice Kay has sanctioned an arrangement by which litigation will be avoided respecting the will of the late Rev Dr Hymers, of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, who bequeathed a large residuary real and personal estate to the Corporation of Hull for the purpose of founding and endowing a school there on the model of schools at Birmingham and Dulwich. The heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the testator disputed the validity of the gift as being void under the Mortmain Act. Mr Robert Hymers, of Stokesley, the testator's only brother, offered to present the Corporation with £50,000 for educational purposes in Hull, in order to give effect to his brother's intentions, on the Corporation renouncing all claim under the will. To this arrangement the Judge assented.

During the summer appeared the long-expected edition of *Lucan's Pharsalia* by Mr Haskins and Mr Heitland. This is not the place for a critical review, but we may at least congratulate the College and the Editors on their association with so sound a piece of classical work. In the *Athenaeum* of Oct. 15, 1887, a critic pays a high compliment to Mr Heitland's contribution, a compliment which we cannot forbear to quote: "His introduction, though somewhat roughly and hastily composed, is a very remarkable study. The biography of Lucan, the discussion of his tenets, the analyses of his peculiarities of thought and

diction, are to the last degree exhaustive, and bespeak astonishing industry and alertness of mind; while the concluding paragraphs on Lucan's acquaintance with Virgil and Juvenal's with Lucan are a display of strong and agile memory after the fashion of Bentley. It is plain that Mr Heitland possesses resources which are unsurpassed by any living scholar, and which, if he would add to them the same knowledge of MSS which gives so much distinction to Mr Robinson Ellis, would put him among the first Latinists in Europe." Of Mr Haskins too we read that he explains the meaning of his author "with excellent judgment and a good command of both Latin and English literature....we have not found him missing any points or favouring any perversities."

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Letters on various subjects (I: On the supposed cruelties of 2 Sam. xii. 31)* (J. Hall and Son), by Rev P. H. Mason; *A First of School Readings in the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne; *A Treatise on Analytical Statics: new edition* (Macmillan), by Dr I. Todhunter; *First Lessons in Science, designed for the use of children* (Ridgway), by the late Rt Rev J. W. Colenso; *Key to Dr Todhunter's Conic Sections* (Macmillan), by C. W. Bourne; *First Proctor; Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus* (Longmans), by R. A. Proctor; *I haven't yet begun: Humorous Song* (Agate & Co.), by Alfred Wheeler; *The Progressive knowledge of God* (James Parker), by Rev Dr C. Pritchard; *Chronological Synopsis of the History of Arabia* (Trübner), by Dr Redhouse; *Elementary Chemistry* (University Press), by Mr Pattison-Muir and Mr Charles Slater; *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales* (Cassell & Co.), edited by Dr Bonney.

THE NEW BUILDING.—At last—after more than two weary years—we are drawing near the end. Only the last finishing work now remains to be done, and we hope to occupy the rooms in January. The many advantages of this wing will then be apparent—the handiness of the arrangements for washing-up, the Teale grates with their steady warmth and economy of fuel, the smoothly-opening windows, the Tobin ventilators well under control, the pleasant staircases, and the general air of cleanliness and brightness. We trust also to see the Lecture-rooms in full swing, and no more Lecturers compelled to lecture at unreasonable hours. In the prospect of so great an addition to the general comfort we may forget the long struggle it has cost to get the work done. The College will owe more than it knows to the exertions of the Clerk of the Works. The only serious accident in the two years occurred to him, when, as we mentioned in last number, he broke his leg by a fall from a ladder.

It has been decided to give the name of Chapel Court to the incomplete quadrangle bounded by the new wing, the north side of the Second Court, and the west end of the Chapel. The rooms in Chapel Court are numbered consecutively and have already been assigned to students.

"The Corporation has seen nothing like it this century" was at least one verdict on the Jubilee festivities of St John's: it was told us by a member of the Antiquarian Society and has our approval. Proceedings of this kind are generally heralded several days before in penny 'prints' and special editions, and tendered for by the score, but, beyond a little bunting on the front gateway indicating the patriotism of the head porter, the most sensitive or suspicious of us had detected nothing that would have warranted a forecast of St John's contribution to English History on that memorable day. The pyrotechnist was amongst us and we knew it not: we had certainly lived with him on the terms of the closest intimacy, but he had never unbosomed his inmost secrets, neither had we followed him in his scientific studies. He had a surprise for us which was in keeping with the display which followed. That night he was seen emerging with the College lantern and a right-hand glove, with a chosen few, some burdened with Roman candles, others with rockets, and perhaps the more youthful with bombs and Catharine wheels, but all equipped with right-hand gloves, workman-like tunics—yclept 'blazers'—and the heart to do and dare. The errand was certainly one requiring both courage and singleness of purpose, but it was no forlorn hope, no occasion for the sealing of wills or heart-felt good-byes, there was in point of fact the most perfect good humour and hilarity. There was no question of *quam prendimus* The chapel tower, of which Vergil once wrote

"Turrim in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
"Eductam tectis, unde omnis Granta videri,"

was the appointed place, and its summit was at length reached in safety. Here the College lantern, true to its traditions, went out: some aver that a 'pipe' was produced, and that the extinction of the lantern was in pious and spontaneous obedience to the notice on the front gateway; however this may be, having solemnly protested against its use, it allowed itself to be resuscitated and entered once more into the proceedings of the evening, which began with the lighting of four Roman candles. The effect was superb: Trinity came out to see it, the "Express" went in to record it: Ely was not seen by the light, though the light was seen by Ely: the bonfire on Midsummer Common had ceased to attract, and thenceforward all looked with one eye as it were at our lofty undertaking. The appetite thus whetted was fed at wholesome intervals and with due alternation with 'rockets,' more candles of infinite variety

of colour, 'pomegranates,' and 'blue lights': the 'bombs' and 'Catharine wheels,' it was thought inexpedient to fire at that elevation, as we had no desire to terrify our timid brethren in the town. The first part of the performance being over, the authorised version of Auld Lang Syne was sung in the most approved form and in excellent tune. The pyrotechnists then descended to conclude the performance in First Court. Here the 'wheels' were soon started and travelled with great rapidity: the 'bombs,' at first a little shy, fulfilled their mission to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative crowd. But the official part of the programme was not yet over: incompleteness is not one of our besetting sins, if wealth is not our most prominent virtue. We don't drink 'port' at dinner or 'whisky' at midnight—these are superfluities which even the early Johnnians denied themselves—but we do finish off our fireworks with balloons. These, after a solemn laying on of hands, 'proudly inflate,' and accompanied by our benedictions left us with some little persuasion: if it was our duty to stay, it was certainly theirs to go, and as we have both fulfilled our respective duties there is nothing to regret in the separation.

The official was succeeded by the unofficial part of the programme, and an adjournment was made to the chambers of the artist-in-chief. Here we shall draw the veil; suffice it to say that the unauthorised version of Auld Lang Syne was heard in the small hours of the morning—we failed to recognise the strains, but they were energetic and seemed to be much appreciated by the performers.

JOHNIANA.

We delight on a day like this affectionately to recall the early triumphs of the young scholar of St John's, Senior Wrangler before he was twenty. We know too that, a year after, he showed his gifts in another direction by winning the Members' Prize for the best Latin Essay, an achievement, I may say in passing, which owes much, if not most, of its significance to the fact that the Second Prizeman was the Senior Medallist of the same year. Probably it is the only occasion in the history of the University on which, in a purely classical competition, a Senior Medallist was beaten by a Senior Wrangler. Both Prizemen bore names destined to be dear to the Missionary cause. The First Prizeman was Henry Martyn. The Second was Charles Grant, afterwards known as Lord Glenelg.

Dr Butler: (Sermon) Cambridge Chronicle, October 21, 1887.

In the present century we find Byron and his bear at Trinity, Coleridge at Jesus, and Wordsworth at St John's. The last-named poet was fully alive to the honour of belonging to the same University as Milton. In language not unworthy of Mr Trumbull, the well-known auctioneer in *Middlemarch*, he has recorded as follows—

Among the band of my compeers was one
Whom chance had stationed in the very room
Honoured by Milton's name. O temperate Bard!
Be it confest, that for the first time, seated

Within thy innocent lodge and oratory,
One of a festive circle, I poured out
Libations, to thy memory drank, till pride
And gratitude grew dizzy in a brain
Never excited by the fumes of wine
Before that hour, or since.

I know no more amiable trait in the character of Cambridge men than their willingness to admit having been drunk *once*.

A. Birrell: Obiter dicta; second series (1887).

Nor when he [Lord Strafford] entered at a very early age at St John's College, Cambridge, was he at all backward in appreciating the advantages and pleasures of a place of learning. On leaving the College he travelled abroad with a tutor, Mr Greenwood, a member of the sister University. For both College and tutor he retained ever after the warmest affection. In the Strafford correspondence with Laud we glance over a variety of facetious challenges to one another upon their rival St Johns and their respective 'Johnnisms.'—"What means this Johnnism of yours?" is the laugh of the Primate at a puritanical slip of his friend's pen—"What means this Johnnism of yours, till the rights of the *pastors* be a little more settled? You learned this from old Alvy or Billy Nelson. Well, I see the errors of your breeding will stick by you: *pastors* and *elders* and all will come in if I let you alone."

[Laud was at St John's, Oxford.]

Mozley: Essays, historical and theological (i. 5).

The man whose friend tells him that he is known to be extensively acquainted with elegant literature may suspect that he is flattering him; but he may feel real and secure satisfaction when some Johnnian sneers at him for a novel reader.

Macaulay: Life and letters by Trevelyan (i. 100).

I shall beg the Reader's Leave to present him with a Letter that I received about half a Year ago from a Gentleman of *Cambridge*, who styles himself *Peter de Quir*. I have kept it by me some Months, and though I did not know at first what to make of it, upon my reading it over very frequently I have at last discovered several Conceits in it: I would not therefore have my reader discouraged if he does not take them at the first Perusal.

To Mr Spectator.

From St John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1712.

Sir

'The Monopoly of Punns in this University has been an immemorial 'Privilege of the *Johnnians*; and we can't help resenting the late Invasion 'of our ancient Right as to that Particular, by a little Pretender to Clenching 'in a neighbouring College, who in an Application to you by way of Letter, 'a while ago, styled himself *Philobrane*. . . . These Reflections may impart 'some Light towards a Discovery of the Origin of Punning among us, and 'the Foundation of its prevailing so long in this famous Body. 'Tis notorious 'from the Instance under Consideration, that it must be owing chiefly to the 'use of brown Jugs, muddy Belch, and the Fumes of a certain memorable 'Place of Rendezvous with us at Meals, known by the name of *Staincoat 'Hole*. For the Atmosphere of the Kitchen, like the Tail of a Comet, pre- 'dominates least about the Fire, but resides behind and fills the fragrant 'Receptacle above mentioned. Besides 'tis farther observable that the de- 'licate Spirits among us, who declare against these nauseous proceedings, sip 'tea, and put up for Critic and Amour, profess likewise an equal Abhorrency

'for Punning, the ancient innocent Diversion of this Society. After all, 'Sir, tho' it may appear something absurd, that I seem to approach you with 'the Air of an Advocate for Punning, (you who have justified your Censures 'of the Practice in a set Dissertation upon that Subject;) yet, I'm confident, 'you'll think it abundantly atoned for by observing, that this humbler Exercise may be as instrumental in diverting us from any innovating Schemes 'and Hypothesis in Wit, as dwelling upon honest Orthodox Logic would 'be in securing us from Heresie in Religion'....

'Orator' Henley: Spectator no. 396 (1712).

Melbourne University is singularly fortunate in having in the ranks of its professors a scholar who surpasses Codrus Urceus in dramatic power, while he is something more than the equal of that gentleman in his grasp of the Latin language. Prof. Tucker, the last of the race of Senior Classics, who has lately migrated from Auckland to Melbourne, has written a new conclusion to the play (*Aulularia*). His *supplementum* has elicited the warm admiration of Prof. Tyrell, of Dublin, the well-known Plautine critic.

"M": A Latin play at Melbourne (Academy, June 11, 1887).

The following epigram, attributed to Bishop Mansel, is of interest in connexion with Mr Torry's note on Sir Isaac Pennington (p. 7).

For female ills when Pennington indites,
Not minding *what*, but only *how* he writes,
The ladies, while the graceful form they scan,
Cry with ill-omened rapture—*Killing man!*

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

Prizemen.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class</i> (Dec. 1886).	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Baker	Orr	Cooke
Flux	Sampson	Lawrenson
Norris	Rudd	Monro
Card }	Palmer	Humphries, S.
Varley }	Harris, H. H.	Box
Hancock	Carlisle	Kahn
	Millard	Shawcross
		Brown, W.
		Norman

CLASSICS.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
<i>Candidates for Part II.</i>	Brooks	Stout
Darbishire	Smith, H. B.	Spragg
Heath	Forster, R. H.	Smith-Harold
	Davis, R. F.	* Sikes
<i>Candidates for Part I.</i>	Watson, J.	
{ Humphries		
{ Pope		

* Absent from part of the Examination.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

(in alphabetical order)

Candidates for Part II.

First Class.

Harris, W.	Rendle
Lake	Turpin

Candidates for Part I.

THIRD YEAR.
First Class.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

d'Albuquerque

Evans

Groom

Kellett

Simpson, H.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Baily

Hankin

Shaw

THEOLOGY.

(in alphabetical order)

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Ewing, G. C.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Dean

Greenup

Scullard

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

First Class.

Bagley

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Brown, P. H.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Sapsworth

Moreland

HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR.

First Class.

Field, A. P. C.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

2nd year. { Dean
Scullard

HEBREW.

3rd year. Ewing
2nd year. Greenup

READING.

1st Roseveare

2nd Salisbury

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Flux

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Baker }
Flux } *aeg. in Mathematics.*
Lake, in *Natural Sciences.*

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

3rd year. Turpin. Windsor
2nd year. Orr. Brooks. d'Albuquerque
1st year. Cooke

HOCKIN PRIZE.

Turpin

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.

Strong

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

4th year. Rendle
3rd year. Darbishire
Norris
Varley
Windsor

2nd year. d'Albuquerque
Forster, R. H.
Groom
Greenup
Harris
Rudd

PROPER SIZARS.

Box
Brown, W.
Kellett
Lawrenson
Palmer
Salisbury
Shawcross
Spragg

EXHIBITIONERS.

Bagley	Grabham	Sampson
Baily	Hankin	Sapsworth
Brooks	Humphries, A. L.	Scullard
Brown, P. H.	Humphries, S.	Shaw
Carlisle	Millard	Shawcross
Cooke	Moreland	Sikes
d'Albuquerque	Nicholson, E. B.	Smith, H.
Davis, R. F.	Orr	Smith, H. B.
Forster, R. H.	Palmer	Stout
		Watson

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Foundation Scholarship of £80.—Reeves, J. H., Surrey County School.
 Foundation Scholarships of £60.—Nicklin, T., Shrewsbury School;
 Hewitt, J. T., South Kensington School of Science.
 Foundation Scholarships of £50.—Bennett, G. T., University College
 School; Dobbs, W. J., Wolverhampton School.
 Minor Scholarships of £50.—Radford, L. B., Mansfield School; Leh-
 feldt, R. A., Private Tuition; Owen, O. W., Liverpool Institute; Willson,
 St J. B. W., Cheltenham College.
 Exhibitions.—Alexander, J. J., Queen's College, Belfast; Blackman, F. F.,
 St Bartholomew's Hospital; Constantine, B., Bradford Grammar School;
 Neal, T., Private Tuition; Schmitz, H. E., Yorkshire College, Leeds.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

<i>First Class</i> (8)	Lake	Rendle	Turpin
<i>Third Class</i> (2)	Cowell		

Part I.

<i>First Class</i> (17)	d'Albuquerque	Groom
	Grabham	
<i>Second Class</i> (41)	Carling	West
	Kellett	Wright, J. C.
	Lambert, S. H. A.	
<i>Third Class</i> (26)	Bindloss	Heward
	Brindley	Parry

LAW TRIPOS, 1887.

<i>First Class</i> (9)	Herbert, T. A. } <i>bracketed senior</i>	
	Windsor	
<i>Second Class</i> (13)	Grey, G. <i>bracketed first</i>	Hind <i>eleventh</i>
	Greenidge	
	Howell, T. F. } <i>bracketed seventh</i>	
<i>Third Class</i> (17)	Skottowe-Parker <i>bracketed twelfth</i>	

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II, 1887.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Fletcher (<i>div. 1</i>)	Tate (<i>div. 3</i>)
Hill, F. W. (<i>div. 2</i>)	

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I, 1887.

WRANGLERS.

Baker } <i>bracketed senior</i>	Varley <i>bracketed tenth</i>
Flux }	Norris <i>sixteenth</i>

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Card *first*
 Mundahl *eleventh*
 Hancock *thirteenth*
 Russell, W. A. *twenty-first*
 Cooper *bracketed twenty-fifth*

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Schiller *bracketed sixteenth*
 Charters *bracketed twenty-fifth*
 Gray, W. *twenty-eighth*
 Brown, G. E. D. *thirty-third*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Ds Paton (<i>a* c*</i>)	Ds Brereton
Pond (<i>c</i>)	

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Marshall, E. N. (<i>div. 1</i>)	Cole, F. G. (<i>div. 1</i>)
Pope (<i>div. 1</i>)	Cleave (<i>div. 2</i>)
Greenstock (<i>div. 2</i>)	Day (<i>div. 2</i>)
Kinman (<i>div. 2</i>)	Woodhouse, C. J. (<i>div. 2</i>)
Nicholson, E. B. (<i>div. 2</i>)	Jacques (<i>div. 3</i>)
Sifton (<i>div. 2</i>)	Salisbury (<i>div. 3</i>)
Field, D. T. B. (<i>div. 3</i>)	

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS.	Goodacre
	Mowbray
	Stapley

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

Part II.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Ds Foxley (<i>b</i>)	Ds Barlow (<i>a b</i>)	Ds Williamson (<i>c</i>)
	Ds Davies, Daniel (<i>a</i>)	

Part I.

SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Adeney	Bannerman
Ewing, G. C.	Nicholl

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, 1887.

THIRD CLASS.	Matthews
	Buultjens

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, 1887.

SECOND CLASS. Fagan

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds Goodman	Ds Jones, H. R.	Ds Kerr
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ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C. Ds Jones, H. R.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.

Ds Clifton	Ds Jackson, M.
Ds Garne	Mag David, A. J.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—W. C. Kendall.

2nd Captain and Secretary—J. Backhouse.

Of the old colours we have Kendall, Heath, Backhouse (three-quarters), Hibbert (half), Roseveare, Woodhouse, Stacey, Wilson (forwards), whilst Ware has played in the later matches. From last year Prescott, Taylor, Rowlands, Ashburner, Noaks, and Howell have represented us in various matches.

The Freshmen on the whole were disappointing, but exception to this must be made in the case of Nicholl, who has developed into a useful half, running and tackling well, and also Blackett and Thompson, forward; Hibbert, in later matches has greatly improved on his last year's form, but started the season badly. Backhouse has been constantly moved, but has finally settled down to centre three-quarter, at which he plays a good though not brilliant game. Of the forwards A. J. Wilson failed to maintain his last year's form. Summing up the team as a whole, the backs at the commencement of the season were decidedly weak, but have since improved wonderfully; on the other hand, the forwards commenced well, but, partly owing to changes in the team, have not made the expected improvement, the great fault being lack of life and not watching the ball in the scrimmage, their backing up being especially bad.

Backhouse was unfortunately hurt during the match with Leys, and will be unable to represent us for the remainder of the season.

Of the matches arranged we have already played 12—lost 6, won 5, drawn 1, the respective scores being 16 goals 8 tries for, and 15 goals 7 tries against. The Second XV have only played 2 matches, winning 1 and losing the other.

We commenced our season on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by playing an informal match with Pembroke, neither side playing colour men. After a good game we lost by 3 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 1 try. Newton and Blackett secured the tries. Rowlands and Blackett distinguished themselves forward.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We beat Pembroke by 2 goals 4 tries to 1 goal. Well contested during first half, but Pembroke went to pieces in the second. All the forwards played well, especially Roseveare and Prescott. Kendall (3), Roseveare, Backhouse, and Hibbert secured the tries for us.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—We were beaten by Selwyn by 3 goals to 1 try (by Howell); neither side was fully represented. All our backs played badly. Forward, Prescott and Taylor were best.

Monday, Oct. 24.—We were beaten by Peterhouse by 2 goals to 1 try (by Kendall). Noaks back and Stacey forward were the only ones on our side who played in anything like form.

Friday, Oct. 21.—We were badly beaten by Jesus, the score being 5 goals 1 try to 1 goal, Noaks placing a good goal from a try by Kendall. The first half was pretty even, but in the

second half we went to pieces, being beaten at every point of the game. The passing of the Jesus backs was especially good, in fact much too good for us.

Monday, Oct. 31.—We beat Corpus easily by 4 goals to nil, from tries by Prescott (2), Heath, and Roseveare. In addition to the above Taylor and Stacey (forward) and Backhouse (three-quarter) played a good game.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—We played a team of Old Leysians on Leys Ground, and after a good game were beaten by 2 somewhat lucky tries to nil. All the forwards played well, but were badly supported behind.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.—We beat a moderate team of Occasionals by 7 goals to nil. Backhouse and Kendall each dropped a goal, the one by the former being especially neat. Kendall (4) and Heath got the tries. Woodhouse, Prescott, Blackett, and Rowlands were best forward.

Friday, Nov. 4.—We beat Christ's after a close game, chiefly confined to the forwards, by 1 goal dropped by Kendall and 1 try by Hibbert to nil. Hibbert and Nicholl both played a good game, running and tackling well. Ware made his first appearance for us, and tackled in his old brilliant fashion, and it would be well if other members of the team would endeavour to follow his example. All the forwards played a hard game.

Monday, Nov. 7.—We played Trinity Hall; the ground was in very bad condition, consequently the game was principally a forward one. We had slightly the best of it all through, and won by 1 goal to nil. Heath scored the try, taking the ball splendidly and then making the best of his speed; Backhouse kicked a good goal. Hibbert and Nicholl played a good defensive game when needed, several times clearing our line in grand style. Of the forwards it would be scarcely fair to mention any particular one, as all played both hard and well.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—The Second XV played a strong Trinity Second, and suffered defeat by 1 goal 1 try to nil.

Friday, Nov. 11.—We were again beaten by Selwyn by 2 goals 2 tries to nil. Principally a forward game, in which our forwards were completely beaten. The backs had little to do, and that they did badly. Hibbert occasionally tackled well, and Ashburner played a hard game.

Friday, Nov. 11.—The Second XV played Selwyn Second and won by 3 tries (by Thompson) to nil. A. C. Thompson (three-quarter), Ray and Mond (forward) all played well.

Monday, Nov. 14.—We were beaten by Trinity by 2 goals 1 try to nil. We again showed up badly, the forwards being, if anything, worse than in the previous match, but having three of their number on the injured list might slightly account for that.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.—After a well contested game the match with Leys ended in a draw, 1 try each. During the first half we played badly, but in the second half, after the loss of

Backhouse, everyone played up well, Hibbert especially distinguishing himself. Noaks tackled and kicked well. Rowlands and Taylor played well forward. Kendall gained our try after a good run.

After the Emmanuel match on Nov. 23rd Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, Blackett, and Rowlands and subsequently Noaks and Ashburner received their colours.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

So far the present season has been most disastrous to our First Eleven. We have won 5, lost 8, and drawn 2 matches, and no less than 6 have been scratched by our opponents. The team is strong in backs, but, with the exception of H. C. Newbery and H. Roughton (who promises very well), the forwards are weak. In our Cup-tie against Pembroke we played a drawn game 2—2, and when we played off were beaten by 3—1. We had the best of both games, and only lost through the bad passing of the forwards. We have suffered much from the want of a regular goal-keeper, and unfortunately H. S. Mundahl got hurt early this Term and has very seldom played. F. A. Walsh has shewn great improvement on his last year's form, and M. H. W. Hayward has rendered valuable assistance at half-back. The half-backs would get on much better if they passed more to their forwards.

The following is the team as at present constituted :

*C. Collison (<i>capt.</i>)	} Backs.	*H. C. Newbery	} Forwards.
*H. C. Barraclough		*A. P. C. Field	
*H. S. Mundahl		F. L. Allen	
*F. A. H. Walsh	} Half-backs.	H. Roughton	}
M. H. W. Hayward		J. Toler	
A. A. Woodhouse—Goal.			
▪ Colours.			

The list of matches played at present is :

Date.	Club.	Goals.	
		Won.	Lost.
M., Oct. 17.....	Trinity Etonians.....	1.....	1.....
Th., „ 20.....	Old Carthusians.....	3.....	2.....
S., „ 22.....	Corpus.....	4.....	0.....
Tu., „ 25.....	Trinity.....	1.....	3.....
Tu., Nov. 1.....	Clare.....	3.....	3.....
Th., „ 3.....	Jesus.....	0.....	6.....
Tu., „ 8.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	2.....	2.....
Th., „ 10.....	Trinity.....	1.....	5.....
Fr., „ 11.....	Pembroke (Cup-tie) ..	1.....	3.....
S., „ 12.....	King's.....	0.....	3.....
Tu., „ 15.....	Trinity Etonians.....	5.....	3.....
Th., „ 17.....	Caius.....	3.....	5.....
Tu., „ 22.....	Peterhouse.....	8.....	0.....

Our Second Eleven has been much more successful, having played three matches and won them all, no goals being scored against them. They beat W. N. Cobbold's XI, 4—0; St Catharine's, 5—0; and B. Ellis' XI, 6—0. We congratulate them heartily on their success.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Our report of the doings of the Boat Club in May Term is far from interesting, and had better be as short as we can make it. The first boat, composed thus :

	J. Collin (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. H. Forster
3	L. E. Wilson
4	W. C. Fletcher
5	R. P. Roseveare
6	A. C. Millard
7	R. R. Hall
	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (<i>stroke</i>)
	A. Hill (<i>cox</i>)

was bumped by Trinity Hall II on the first night, and by Trinity Hall III on the second night.

Our second boat was :

	P. E. Shaw (<i>bow</i>)
2	A. G. Cooke
3	T. P. Hartley
4	P. J. Fagan
5	E. Prescott
6	J. F. Tarleton
7	P. H. Brown
	G. T. Lloyd (<i>stroke</i>)
	A. Verity (<i>cox</i>)

On the first night they bumped Peterhouse early in the course; on the second night Trinity succumbed in the long reach; on the third night a broken stretcher prevented the boats overtaking Corpus before they caught Selwyn; on the last night they caught Selwyn at the Plough.

This Term the Pearson and Wright Sculls were won by P. E. Shaw, and the Trial Eights (Senior and Junior) by the crews coached by L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and H. T. E. Barlow respectively.

THE EAGLE L. T. C.

A meeting of this Club was held in G. W. Atlay's rooms on October 29, and the following officers for the ensuing Term were elected :—*President*, W. F. Smith, M.A.; *Treasurer*, W. C. Kendall; *Secretary*, H. C. Barraclough.

A second meeting was held on November 5 in W. C. Kendall's rooms, when the following new members were elected :—R. P. Roseveare, A. A. Woodhouse, W. W. Simmons, J. Backhouse, P. H. Brown, A. P. C. Field, and H. H. Brindley, leaving several vacancies to be filled up in the next two Terms.

LACROSSE.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the Term in the rooms of the President (Mr Smith) the following officers were elected :—

Captain : B. H. Lees. *Secretary* : H. B. Smith.
Committee : Messrs Brereton, Young, and Shawcross.

The Club is increasing in numbers and should turn out a very fair team. Some of the new members promise very well.

No matches have as yet been played this Term; we should have played Trinity, but the match has been twice deferred owing to the weather; when it comes off our team ought to give a good account of itself.

St John's is represented in the University team by Lees, Christie, and Marvel.

Christie has obtained his colours.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The terminal meeting of the College Mission in Walworth was held on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9, in Lecture Room ii. Professor Mayor was in the chair. The room was quite full. After prayers the meeting was addressed by the Rev F. H. Francis, the Assistant Missioner. After giving careful directions as to the best way of getting to the district, viz. (1) to the Elephant and Castle, (2) by a Greenwich Tram along the Old and New Kent Roads, he described the kind of people. Outside the houses looked very respectable. When you went inside you found two families on every floor; the rooms often very dirty, no nice ornaments or pictures. The people were all distinctly poor. He hardly knew of one who earned £2 a week. The wages were generally between 20s. and 30s. but sometimes below 20s.

Speaking of the work done, he put the spiritual work in the foreground as the principal work they had to do. The results were encouraging. People were ready to come to the services of the Mission. The great obstacle was that they had no idea of Sunday. They regarded it either as a business day; nearly all the shops of the district were open; or as a rest day after the week's hard work, so they lay in bed somewhat late and then stopped at home. This lazy way of keeping Sunday did them no good. It had been proved by experience that men were equally rested if they joined in public worship. A great feature of the work was the week-day worship. Some who did not come to Sunday services, whether because they had no clothes, or for other reasons, came to the week-day services. There was a good increase in the attendance on the week-day evenings, and a little band in the morning. That very morning they had numbered 15. Not only women but also men attended. Some had been thoroughly reclaimed from gambling and drinking by attending the week-day services. The Bible-classes were satisfactory. The women's class had an average attendance of 40. For his lads' class he was engaged in clearing a corner of idlers one by one. A beginning has been made with the elder girls' class by Miss Evans. The men's class ran a very close race with the women's. His experience was that the men were nicer to get on with than the women, but that might be the

prejudice of an unmarried man. They had social evenings for the men once a week, but it was rather strange that the attendance was only one-third that of the Bible-class. Speaking of the children, he said what the Bishop of Bedford had said was true—there were no children, they were so precocious. In consequence they had to be treated with greater firmness. He gave a long list of Mission wants—old clothes, especially boots and children's shoes, hospital letters, articles suitable for tracts, work for men out of work. He asked men to come down to the Mission; the work asked of them was not formidable. It was mostly visiting: a message, an invitation to a service, a social chat including at times a cigarette. The visits were highly valued; the visitors were constantly enquired after.

The Missioner, Rev W. J. Phillips, said it was difficult to know whether to speak of the past or the future work of the Mission. As regards the past it was to be remarked that it was sowing time, and would be sowing time for many years to come. Still there had been much encouragement by the way, the coming of Mr Francis for instance. Certainly also the Church and Christianity had changed in the district—changed from a mere name into a power and reality. It had been most important, and would be still, to keep things small. There was a great temptation to go on too fast, to present a great number for confirmation for instance. One by one men had to be reclaimed from drunkenness and impurity. Many things were wanted at the Mission, and all these things meant more money, and he was very anxious that a wider interest in the Mission should be felt in the College. He spoke especially of the proposed dispensary, which was an outcome of Miss Evans' work. That was a most important way of benefitting the people. The district was very poorly provided with doctors. The enlargement of the Mission district which would follow the building of the new church implied more expenditure on the sick and poor. The poor had been in terrible straits before; it was impossible to say how they lived. But a worse winter than he had yet known was before them. He spoke with thankfulness of the service of intercession on behalf of the Mission in the Chapel on Sunday evenings. He thought he should be able to send down a list of objects for special requests. He hoped that to the weekly prayer meeting would be added a Terminal Celebration for the purpose of pleading the Saviour's death. He appealed for more visitors to Walworth. It had been found that those who came once came again.

A vote of thanks to the Missioners for their addresses and to Professor Mayor for presiding was proposed by R. P. Roseveare and seconded by the Treasurer. The Chairman responded.

The Building Fund has reached £2260; of this £350 has come in two sums from the Diocesan Society. We hope

to begin the church early next year. Mr Christian's designs have been approved. Additional subscriptions are asked for, as the church alone will cost £3500. Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, Rev F. Watson, St John's College, Cambridge, or to the Building Fund, Messrs Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge.

During the Long Vacation several members of the College visited the Mission. The Junior Secretary (E. B. Ward) will be glad to receive the names of any who can stay in Walworth during the Christmas and Easter Vacations. Already some twelve names have been given in of those intending to go down at Christmas, but more would be welcomed.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of Term. The senior members remain the same, except that Mr Hill and Mr Cox take the place of Mr Warren and Mr Rudd. The junior members are H. W. Macklin, R. P. Roseveare, E. B. Ward, G. P. Davys, and A. P. C. Field. The Treasurer and the two Secretaries were re-elected.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL HALL.

The ceremony of opening this Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 21, was the commemoration of a man honoured by all Cambridge, and especially by members of our College. It was the commemoration of a man possessed not merely of distinguished ability, but also of exceptional holiness and devotion, and it must be of the greatest benefit to Cambridge that she thus should honour her saints. Though Martyn's life ended before he was 33 years of age, we cannot regard it as a failure, but rather as a glorious success. Even though the very position of his grave was long unknown, and it is only lately that the uncoffined bones of the great missionary were discovered by Mr Van Lennep and reverently conveyed to a more fitting resting place, his memory has not faded. Martyn's work was a success, for he was the first man to bring Missions to the heathen within the range of practical ethics in the Church of England. The history of Martyn's own life shews that the absence of immediate result is not always to be considered failure. At the beginning of his work in Cambridge the failure of his attempts to learn Euclid made him resolve to try no more. But as he was getting into the coach to leave Cambridge for ever, a disheartened freshman, a friend asked him to make one more attempt. He consented, and came back to become Senior Wrangler.

The Hall was not formally opened till Tuesday, but the first step in the ceremony was undoubtedly the sermon preached by the Master of Trinity the evening before in Martyn's old church. It consisted of a careful review of his life and an estimate of his character. Though Martyn must have been a man of great ability, as we see by the fact that he was

Senior Wrangler before he was 20, and succeeded in gaining the Latin Essay Prize when the Senior Medallist of his year was a competitor, yet he does not seem to have been, in any way, a man of genius. Neither was he (like Schwarz) possessed of great ascendancy over his fellow-men. The secret of Martyn's strength lay in his personal holiness, his entire surrender of every power to the service of God. His greatness did not consist in the fact that he was the most distinguished or the most successful of our Missionaries, but in the fact that he was the first. His is the one name that stimulates our zeal in the long period from the Reformation to the beginning of this century. It was his example that made Missions what they are now.

The Hall, which stands in Market Street, was formally declared open by the Master of Corpus, and addresses were given by Profs Westcott and Howell, the Revs J. Barton, Canon Bailey, and W. H. Barlow. The building is only of very moderate size, but it will provide accommodation for the two Missionary Societies, the University Church Society, and others. It will thus be of great service to many Societies which are at present homeless, and will also be a permanent memorial of a sacred life.

These notes have been compiled from the various addresses that were delivered, and reflect the spirit in which the occasion was celebrated.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THE CRICKET CLUB.

C. U. R. V.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Editors regret that in spite of repeated applications they have been unable to obtain any information from the Secretaries of these bodies.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer, 1886.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the
Smithsonian Institution for 1884. Part II.
8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.45 The Smithsonian Institution.
- The Practitioner. April to June 1887 Dr D. Mac Alister.
- The International Journal of the Medical
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- Mac Alister (Donald). The Nature of Fever.
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March 1887). 8vo. Lond. 1887 Dr D. Mac Alister.
- Diver (Dr E.). The Young Doctor's Future.
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- Barbour (D.). The Theory of Bimetallism.
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- Kant's Introduction to Logic. Translated by
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Ww. 27.23 Mr H. S. Foxwell.
- Bagehot (Walter). The Postulates of English
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Ww. 37 Mr H. S. Foxwell.
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- Lupton (J. H.). Life of Dean Colet. 8vo.
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- A Sermon preached in St John's College
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- Scaliger (Jul. Cæsar). Poetices libri septem.
4to. ap. Ant. Vincentium, 1561. (a copy
formerly in the possession of Richard
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- Schybergson (M. G.) Le Duc de Rohan et la
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- Sephton (Rev. J.). Thor and his Sway. A
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- Poinsot's Theory of Motion. Translated from
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Charles Whitley. 8vo. Cambridge, 1834.. Rev Canon Griffin.
- Admissions to Gonville and Caius College, Cam-
bridge, March 1558-9 to 1678-9. Edited by
Dr J. Venn and S. C. Venn. Yy. 28.24 .. Caius College.
- Pasolini (Count Giuseppe), Memoir of. Com-
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8vo. Lond. 1885. Ww. 6.66 of Dalhousie.
- Additions.
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- Calendar 1659—1660. Edited by Mary Anne
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- 1641—1643. Edited by W. D. Hamilton. 8vo. Rolls Series,
Lond. 1887. Yy. 2.30.
- Chaucer Society Publications for 1886. 2 Vols.
- Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vol. III.
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- Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum. Vol. I. Edited
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- Early English Text Society Publications for 1886. 4 Vols.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. XXII. 4to. Edinburgh, 1887. X. 2.22.
- Grant (Sir Alexander). The Story of the University of Edinburgh. 2 Vols.
8vo. Lond. 1884. Yy. 28. 21 and 22.
- Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops. Edited by James
Raine. Vol. II. 8vo. Rolls Series. Lond. 1886. Yy. 9.
- Historical Manuscripts Commission. 9th Report. Part III. Yy. 33.
- Kayser's Bücher-Lexicon. Band XXIII. 4to. Leipzig, 1887.
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- Letters and Papers. Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. Vol. X. 1536.
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- Longman (William). History of the Life and Times of Edward the Third.
2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869. Yy. 30. 22 and 23.
- Mountagu (R.). Appello Caesarem. 8vo. Lond.
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- Sutcliffe (M.). A briefe Censure upon an Ap-
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Donations and Additions to the Library during
 Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1887.

Donations.

DONORS.

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|---|--------------------|
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| Herberti (Gul.) Croftus. Printed from a Manuscript at Powis Castle. 4to. Lond. 1887. X. 48 | The Earl Powis. |
| The Practitioner. Vol. XXXIII. January to June 1887. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Xx. 25.... | Dr D. Mac Alister. |
| The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. Vol. XCIV. 8vo. Lond. 1887 | Mr Pendlebury. |
| Nature. June 30—Sept. 29, 1887. Xx. 23 .. | Mr Hill. |
| The Cambridge Review. Vol. VIII. October 1886—June 1887. E
W 6 | |
| Cheyne (George). Essay on Regimen together with five discourses, Medical, Moral and Philosophical. 8vo. Lond. 1740. Mm. 13 | |
| — Essay on Health and long Life. 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1725. Mm. 13..... | |
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| Cheyne (John). Essays on partial Derangement of the Mind in supposed connexion with Religion. 8vo. Dublin, 1843. Mm. 13.... | |
| A Volume of tracts containing: | |
| 1. Cheyne (George). Life of. Oxford, 1846 | Professor Mayor. |
| 2. Hufeland (C. W.). On the relations of the Physician to the Sick, &c. Oxford, 1846 | |
| 3. Gisborne (Thos.). On the duties of Physicians. Oxford, 1847 | Ll. 15.32 |
| 4. Sydenham (Thos.). Anecdota Sydenhamina. 2nd Edit. Oxford, 1847 | |
| 5. Forbes (John). Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism. Lond. 1845 | |

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|--|--------------------------|
| Aristotle on Fallacies, or the Sophistici Elenchi. Translated with Notes by Edward Poste. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Zz. 16.43 | The Translator. |
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| Rapson (Edward J.). The struggle between England and France for supremacy in India. (The "Le Bas" Prize Essay for 1886.) 8vo. Lond. 1887..... | The Author. |
| Worsley (Dr Thomas). The Order and Method of the Bible. Printed for private Circulation. 8vo. 1887. Z. 5.48 | Sir Wm. C. Worsley. |
| Bridgett (T. E.). Our Lady's Dowry. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1875. Y. 11 | |
| — History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain. 8vo. Lond. 1881. Y. 7.57..... | |
| — The Ritual of the New Testament. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Z. 7.14 | The Author. |
| — The Discipline of Drink. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Y. 18.18..... | |
| — The Defender of the Faith: the Royal Title. 8vo. n. d. | |
| Watson (Thos.). Bishop of Lincoln. Sermons on the Sacraments. With a Preface and Biographical Notice of the Author by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Y. 11.. | |
| Allen (Cardinal). Souls departed. Edited by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Y. 18.17 | The Editor. |
| Johnson (Richard). The Suppliant of the Holy Ghost. Edited by Rev T. E. Bridgett. 16mo. Lond. 1878. Y. 19 | |

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Scotland, The Exchequer Rolls of. Edited by George Barnett. Vol. X. 1488—1496. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887. Yy. 32.21.
Wyclif (J.). De Compositione Hominis. Ed. Rudolf Beer. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Y. 16.

Sermones. Ed. Dr Johann Loserth. Wyclif Society. 8vo. Lond. 1887. Y. 16.

Copies of the following years of the “*Prolusiones Academicæ*” are still required to complete the College Library set.

1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850,
 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862,
 1863, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1878.

Professor Charles C. Babington has presented to the Library 22 Volumes of the Accounts and Reports on the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the years 1869—1886.

The following parts of the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library have been added to the parts already in the College Library: A—ACA, ADD—AGD, ALE—ALL, ALL—ALT, ALT—AMT, AMU—ANG, ANG—ANT, ARI—ARR, ARR—ASS, ASS—AUD, BUR—BZO, D—DAL, DAL—DAN, DUP—DZY, GIT—GNY, GOE—GOO, GÜL—GZE, MUE—MUH, STE—STO, STO—STR, STR—SUE, SUE—SWF, SWE—SZY, UNI—VOM, VIRGILIUS, WAU—WEI, WEL—WES, WIM—WIT, WIT—WOO, X.—YZU.

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(*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (+) Late Members of the Committee.
Small Capitals denote Subscribers for five years; the Term in which the
Subscription ends is given in brackets.

†The Reverend Charles Taylor, D.D., *Master*.

The Reverend PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A., *President* (Easter 1891).

Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts :

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| †Abbott, Rev. E. A., D.D. | Cox, Rev. W. A. | †Lee, W. J. |
| Adams, Prof. W. G., F.R.S. | Creswell, Rev. S. F., F.R.A.S. | Lewis, Rev. E. T. |
| Allen, F. J., M.B. | Cruickshank, G. E. | Lewis, Rev. S. S., F.S.A. |
| Ambridge, Rev. F. J. | Cummings, Rev. C. E. | Ley, Rev. A. B. M. |
| Andrews, E.C., D.C., M.B. | DIBDIN, L. T. (M. 1891) | Lister, J. J. |
| Austice, Rev. J. B. | Dixon, Rev. R., LL.D. | Livinge, Prof. G. D., F.R.S. |
| †Apperly, Rev. J. Marling | Exeter, Very Rev. the Dean | LLOYD, J. H. (E. 1891) |
| †Barlow, Rev. W. H. | Fallow, Rev. T. M. | Love, A. E. H., B.A. |
| Babington, Prof. C. C., F.R.S. | Finch, Rev. H. B. | Lund, W. F. |
| Barnicott, Rev. O. R., LL.M. | Fisher, Rev. F. W. | Lunn, Rev. J. R. |
| Barton, Rev. H. C. M. | Foxwell, E. E. | •MacAlister, D., M.D., F.R.C.P. |
| Bateman, Rev. J. F. | †FOXWELL, H. S. (E. '91) | Macalister, Prof. A., M.D., F.R.S. |
| Bateson, W. | Freeman, Rev. A. | Mackintosh, A. |
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