

College Library

The Eagle

a Magazine supported by Members of
St John's College

March 1889



Printed for Subscribers only

Cambridge :

L. Johnson, Trinity Street

Printed by W. Metcalfe & Son, Rose Crescent

1889

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Tricenary of the <i>Eagle</i> - - - - -	309
Our First Flight - - - - -	325
A Fortnight in Burma - - - - -	328
The Meeting of Henry VII and the King of Castile - - - - -	336
Thawed Out : a Mystery - - - - -	340
Obituary - - - - -	356
In Memoriam S. P. - - - - -	379
Sonnet - - - - -	380
To the Editors of the <i>Eagle</i> - - - - -	381
Thomson's Grave - - - - -	382
Druidae Sepulcrum - - - - -	383
A Grammarian's Valentine - - - - -	384
Etiamnum me vilipendit - - - - -	385
Correspondence - - - - -	386
Our Chronicle - - - - -	388
The Library - - - - -	418

The Subscription for the current year is fixed at 4/6; it includes Nos. 87, 88 and 89. Subscribers who pay One Guinea in advance will be supplied with the Magazine for five years, dating from the Term in which the payment is made.

Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr E. Johnson, Bookseller, Trinity Street.

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

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

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

Contributions for the next number should be sent in at an early date to one of the Editors (Dr Donald MacAlister, Mr G. C. M. Smith, G. J. Turner, St J. B. Wynne-Willson, E. E. Sikes, E. H. Hankin).

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

[Copies of the antique medallion portrait of Lady Margaret may be obtained by Subscribers at the reduced price of 3d on application to Mr Merry at the College Buttery.]

[Will anyone possessing duplicate copies of Nos. 18 and 20 of the *Eagle* communicate the terms on which he would part with them to the Rev C. Stanwell, Ipsden Vicarage, Wallingford. Mr Stanwell will gladly present his duplicate copies of Nos. 12, 16, 32, 50, 51, 59 to anyone in whose set one or all of them may be missing. He must of course be guided by priority of application.]

[Mr Torry's notes on The Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, with notes and index, may be had of Messrs Metcalfe, Publishers, Trinity Street, Cambridge, and will be sent post-free to anyone enclosing a Postal Order for half-a-crown, the publishing price, to the Rev A. F. Torry, Marwood Rectory, Barnstaple, Devon.]



THE TRICENARY OF THE *EAGLE*.

THE first number of the *Eagle* appeared in the Lent Term of 1858; it has therefore now more than completed its thirtieth year. Last Term it was suggested by one of our Editors, who has since left Cambridge for Burma, that it would be well to celebrate in some fitting way this epoch in the life of the lusty Bird. No way seemed likelier to bring together in the celebration the past and the present Editors than the old English way of a friendly dinner, and as time was too short and examinations too long to arrange for it last Term, it was agreed to hold the dinner early in the present one. Accordingly, on February 2, the resident subscribers who had served on the Editorial Committee met in the rooms of the Permanent Editor, Dr MacAlister, and spent an evening which, by the testimony of hosts and guests alike, was at once happy, and Aquiline, and Johnian. Two ex-editors only were missing—Mr Whitaker, away in the Engadine for his health, now happily as we hear in a fair way to be restored, and Mr Foxwell, kept back at the last moment by a pressing engagement. Here is a list of the diners—The Master, Mr F. C. Wace, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Caldecott, Mr Mullinger, Mr Tottenham, Dr MacAlister (*Chairman*), Mr Tanner, Mr Roseveare, Mr G. C. M. Smith (*Press-Editor*), Mr G. J. Turner (*Treasurer*), Mr Sikes, Mr Hankin, Mr Wynne-Willson (*Secretary*). And here is the bill of fare in *fac-simile*.

*Peace and goodwill to this fair meeting !
I come not with hostility, but greeting,
Not Eagle-like to scream, but dove-like coo it—ii 147*



The College of Saint John of high renown—ii 266

The Eagle

first published

1858

Only let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the EAGLE may be a rallying point and a watchword among us ; something to fasten College spirit upon when here ; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away ; the spirit which cracks up its own as the best College in the best University in the best Country in the world—i 4

Those amateur periodicals are few indeed to which so long a life is allotted, and the Editorial Committee feel that their thanks are due to the Contributors to whom the EAGLE owes its present vigorous condition—v 368

It wont cost much, p'raps eighteenpence, not more—vi 37

MENU

Food for the EAGLE—vii 359

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2 1889

*Symposia illa sobria et severa sed eadem festiva et faceta—
xiv 220*

Pontoise Soup

Quid jus, quid valeat?—xi 455

The soup was conquered—xi 342

Soles à la Cardinal

Whitebait

Sine sole sileo—viii 274

Albi pisciculi incerti generis—xi 455

Hâtelets d'huitres

Timbales à la Mazarin

A few natives—xi 388

I cannot tell what the dickens his name is—xi 439

Haunch of Venison

Poulets à la Tartare

The fallow deer—v 174

Young chickens—xi 23

*ferried back for the nonce o'er the stream called the Stygian
—xi 397*

Pheasants

Homard au gratin

One Bird is best, all Johnians agree—xiv 387

A lobster boiled—viii

Poudin diplomatique

Kitchen dainties rich and sweet—vi 297

Dolce far niente—xiv 385

Chartreuse Jelly

The Carthusian rule—vi 325

Just a dash of rum in it—xiv 89

Neapolitan Ices

Like a shiver de freeze round a apple garden—xiv 89
executed at Naples—x 91

DESSERT

Fruit of all descriptions—xi 393

Austrian Apples

Pineapples

Grapes

Almonds and Raisins

Lychees

Discite granatis oculos avertere pomis

Uvae si crudam capitis sonus exit in hei vae

Parcite vesanum prunis impendere amorem—x 351

Olives Cherry Brandy Biscuits

Like the green patina upon an ancient coin—xiv 224

Of stone fruits in general be shy—x 350

I need not want for farinaceous provision—xi 576

WINES

Nunc te Bacche canam—iv 325

Perrier Champagne

Poppysmate crebro 236 *red in tooth and*

Exsilit explosus cortex spumante lagena—xi 455

Johannisberg Hock

A little piece of Rhenish wine—xiv 326

St Julien

*What are your opinions, Sir, on the subject of the Elect
Angels? Don't know at all, was the reply, Will you try some
Claret?*—i 175

Sherry

The amber clear shines liquid bright—ii 176

We made ourselves very happy over our dinner—ix 154

Of apropos passages quoted three score

And with ease would have quoted a million more—xi 398

*The glory of our EAGLE was not so much in the height to
which it soared, as in the length of time during which it remained
upon the wing*—xi 52

*The future of the EAGLE will be as bright as its past
has been*—xiii 70



The quotations had been looked out by Dr MacAlister, and they not only served to heighten the flavour of the excellent fare provided by the College Cook, but also brought out a host of interesting reminiscences from the *emeriti*, who recognised this phrase and that article, and could tell who coined it and why so and so wrote it. Speaking for the junior members, we can truly say that never before did they so fully realise the historic interest and value of the Magazine, and the closeness of its association with all that is best in the development of the College.

At a convenient stage in the proceedings Dr MacAlister rose and said—

Master and fellow-editors,

One of the things we impress on our contributors is the importance of brevity. We inculcate it in a general way before their manuscripts are sent in, and we enforce it in particular cases by judicious excision afterwards. It would ill become us to forget our own rule, and I will therefore lay it down from the chair that brevity is to mark our speeches to-night. I have to propose to you a toast that happily speaks for itself, so I need not sin against brevity in commending it, least of all to you who are associated together by your connexion with a Magazine which is nothing if not Johnian. I ask you to drink to the *Prosperity of the College*—the College which heads the list of academic honours, the College which has never suffered a struggling student of promise to go unhelpt, the College which amid all the fluctuations of fashion and the caprices of popular favour has ever maintained a sturdy independence, the College whose membership is a more than masonic bond of union and of brotherliness, the College whose glory the *Eagle* reflects, and (let us not be over-modest on an occasion like this) not only reflects but enhances. I have not to seek for the right man to respond to this toast; the Master by his presence to-night gives us token that he has a true sense of the importance of the *Eagle* to the College, and that the services he once rendered to the Magazine as its Secretary are not the last he is prepared to give us. I therefore join with the *Prosperity of the College* the *Health of Dr Taylor, our Master and former Colleague*.

The Master, in responding, contrasted the present University and intercollegiate organisation with the isolation of the colleges in former times. Each (he said) provided by itself for the instruction of its own students. But when the *Eagle* was first published, not only did the College stand apart in this way from the others; it was divided practically into two separate colleges. Each of the tutorial “sides” provided all the college teaching for its own men. Men on different sides went to different lectures, and so saw but little of one another. When the Tripos list was coming out, the question was not merely whether this College should have the Senior Wrangler, but whose side should have him? France’s or Atlay’s? for Mr France (soon afterwards Archdeacon of Ely) and Mr Atlay (now Bishop of Hereford) were the two principal Tutors, Mr Parkinson being the principal Mathematical Lecturer on France’s side, and Mr Todhunter on Atlay’s. In 1859 Mr Atlay became Vicar of Leeds, and for a time Mr France was sole Tutor. The change to the present system was recorded in the *Chronicle* for the Michaelmas Term 1860 (*Eagle* ii 204). The system of separate teaching for the “sides” was only possible with a very limited range of subjects. The amalgamation of the sides for lecture purposes was therefore a step towards the multiplication of studies, and towards the present intercollegiate system. The *Eagle* from the first sought to widen men’s interests: it said that there were other problems to be solved than those of mathematics, and that too little attention was paid to history, philosophy, and literature. Now it could not be denied that this aspiration of the *Eagle* had been realised. But when studies, and we might add games and amusements, say pursuits, were multiplied, there was an increased tendency to fall into sets interested in particular pursuits. The *Eagle* sought to counteract that evil by providing something which might be ‘a rallying point and a watchword’ to

all members of the College (*Eagle* i 4, see the *menu*), and bind men still to it when they went away. This it had done for nearly one-third of century, for it was the longest-lived by far of *amateur* academic periodicals (see again the *menu*), and it did it more effectually now than ever. Read recent numbers, and you would find something to interest everyone, whatever his favourite pursuit. Thus it served as a link between men of different sets while here, and as a link between men scattered to all parts of the country and those within the College walls, and as a link between the present and the past.

Mr Tanner then rose at the Chairman's request and spoke as follows—

Mr Chairman, Master, and Gentlemen,

At first I was rather at a loss to know why it should have fallen to my lot to propose the health of the *Eagle*, until I remembered, first, that I am one of the most recent additions to the august body of ex-editors, and, secondly, that it is the duty of the youngest groomsman to respond for the bridesmaids. My experience of the performances of the youngest groomsman on these occasions is that they are marked by a good deal of trepidation, some irrelevance, and that air of incompetence which is the peculiar characteristic of the bridegroom and his minions. I am afraid that all these qualities will be present also in my speech tonight.

The thirtieth anniversary of the *Eagle* is a great occasion. It marks off our College magazine once for all from those ephemeral publications which other Colleges have from time to time attempted. Such, for instance, as Mr Wace was telling me just now, was the *Lion*, published in Trinity. The *Lion* was soon followed by the *Bear*, another periodical emanating from the same College, and this again by the *David*, 'who slew both the Lion and the Bear.' But even the *David* has not survived. Coming to more recent times, we recollect the publication of the *Christ's College Magazine*. Of the first two or three numbers we speak with all respect, for they were excellently edited—but what shall we say of the others? Are there any others? Not long ago Jesus attempted to start *The Chanticleer*, and it reached a third or fourth number, but so far as I

know nothing has since been heard of it. And *The Chanticleer* at its best was a barn-door sort of fowl—quite unlike our own noble Bird, of which we can say, slightly amending the words which appear upon the *menu* to-night—'The glory of the *Eagle* was *not only* in the height to which it soared, *but also* in the length of time during which it remained upon the wing.'

My own recollection does not extend very far back, but during the time that I was upon the Editorial Committee we were loyally and cordially supported by the College. The senior members sent us articles, and the undergraduates, if they failed somewhat on the literary side, supplied us with editors whose ability and energy were only equalled by their personal charm. It is true we have had difficulties to contend with. The Editors never had to write all the articles and invent the facts for the *Chronicle*, but I recollect one number in which a most acrimonious correspondence was maintained with an unusual amount of personal bitterness, and maintained exclusively by members of the Editorial Committee, writing upon a subject in which they had no interest whatever.

But it is not so much of the past I am to speak as of the future, and our future is guaranteed. After having been so long on the Editorial Committee it is impossible that I should leave it without a great respect for Dr MacAlister's ability as an Editor. No one could be more keen-sighted for articles and notes upon matters of interest. He has been the first to make the *Chronicle* a special feature of the magazine, and most other recent improvements we owe to him. He has grudged neither time nor labour, and of his success we are all judges. I am sure I shall do right in proposing the health (and happiness) of the Bird to couple with this toast the name of Dr MacAlister, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. Under him the magazine has been steadily improving, and it is little to expect that 'the future of the *Eagle* will be as bright as its past has been.' From Dr MacAlister we hope for greater things—we hope that the glory of the *Eagle*, great as it has been in the past, will reach under him, as Lord Digby phrased it, 'a meridian, vertical, and noon-day splendour.'

Dr MacAlister, after expressing his cordial thanks in the name of his colleagues and himself, read

an extract from a letter sent by Mr Joseph Mayor, one of the first Editors of the Magazine: he said—"I think J. M. Wilson and W. E. Mullins must be considered the actual founders of the *Eagle*. They called on me one day to suggest the starting of a College Magazine, and after various meetings we hit upon the particular form of constitution, combining permanence with change, which has I think been one cause of its surviving all its rivals and contemporaries, and constantly improving both in matter and form. I was remarking to an old Johnian the other day that the last number appeared to me to be the best which had yet appeared. I fancy Wace must be the only one of the original Editorial Committee who is now in residence. I remember the fierce fights he and Wilson used to have anent the merits of Ashe's verses." Dr MacAlister then set forth certain striking evidences of the present welfare of the Magazine. This Term it would be necessary to print at least 650 copies; of these well over thirty were taken by subscribers who showed their conviction of our stability by subscribing for five years in advance. The last number was the largest ever issued, it ran to 100 pages, and yet, according to a competent critic like Mr Joseph Mayor, its quality had not been sacrificed to its bulk. An unprecedented proportion of the freshmen had become subscribers, until at length the Editors had to stay their invitations to subscribe, as the edition printed had literally run out. In consequence of this hearty support, and of the increased readiness to pay up outstanding subscriptions, the finances were in a flourishing condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands being very substantial indeed. The Editors were accordingly prepared to make the Magazine still more worthy of support than hitherto, by increasing its size and by providing illustrations when they could be suitably introduced; he would hint for example at a gorgeous picture to accompany an article by

Mr Wace on the Heraldry of the College, and an engraving of the new organ screen in the Chapel designed by the son of Sir Gilbert Scott. Moreover it was not impossible that they might now and then vote a donation to some deserving but less prosperous organisation within the College. He was continually getting letters from old Johnians bearing witness to the interest that was taken by them in the *Eagle* and in the doings of the College as therein recorded. He was convinced that if we all acted together in the spirit that found utterance in the first number of the *Eagle*, and reappeared on the first page of the bill of fare, there was no height of prosperity in the past which might not be equalled or surpassed by the College in the future, and the present Society of the *Eagle* were of one mind that their part should be manfully done to foster that spirit. He concluded by citing a Gaelic saying, thus rendered in a cordial letter he had received from Sir Patrick Colquhoun—*Three times the life of the dog is the life of the man, three times the life of the man is the life of the deer, and three times the life of the deer is the life of the Eagle!* He would leave them to work out the sum, and to draw their own conclusions.

The Secretary, Mr Wynne-Willson, next addressed the company and said—

Dr MacAlister, Master, and "most potent grave and reverend seniors,"

I think fortune has particularly favoured me in ordaining that my first post-prandial speech should be made in proposing the health of such a distinguished body. There are a few here who watched the first timid issue of the *Eagle!* from his nest; all have helped to rear and nourish him till he has assumed his present fine and lusty proportions. The goodly condition of the Bird is due to their untiring efforts; and here I must refer to the important part in the *Eagle's* history played by one who is present to-night, I mean Dr Sandys. We are now celebrating the 30th year of the Magazine's existence. Dr Sandys had the main management of it for one-third of

that time, and has ever since materially aided the Committee by his graceful pen and by his extensive influence. We must not to-night forget those past Editors who are absent, but whose subsequent brilliant careers have redounded so much to the credit of the *Eagle*. A long train rises before our eyes. We see Head-Masters, in the foremost rank of their profession (Wilson, Abbott, Moss); we see a great classic and subtle philosopher, famous on his own account and also famous as being his brother's brother (Joseph Mayor); there is also a bright ornament of the Church (Canon Whitaker) who, but that ill-health detains him in warmer climes, would be amongst us to-night. Large as is the gap made by his absence, we are fortunate in having it so agreeably filled by his temporary successor (Mr Caldecott). We must also not forget one, now many hundred miles away, but for whose happy thought we should not now be enjoying this delightful evening (Mr Bagley).

When we, the junior Editors of the *Eagle*, think of the list of our distinguished predecessors, we feel that we are surrounded by a halo of reflected glory; we feel that we have not completely fulfilled our duty to the Bird by our efforts in the present. It is incumbent on us, like those who have gone before us, to do him credit also by our after career. It seems to me that there are three steps to greatness; the first is to come to St John's College, the second is to be elected to the staff of the *Eagle*, and the third, which so frequently follows as a natural consequence, is to become a Fellow, and a distinguished man. We look round this table, graced by the presence of such an illustrious company, and we think that some day we too may become Craven Scholars and Senior Classics, that we too may write standard histories of the University of Cambridge, that we too may rival Arnold, Krüger, Classen, and Shilleto in editing *Thucydides*, that we too may deliver speeches in perfect Latinity from the rostrum of the Senate House, that we too may become great theologians, occupy the Vice-Cancellarial chair, and write the best books on Conic Sections. Gentlemen. I ask you to drink the *Health of the Ex-Editors*, with whom I couple the name of *Dr Sandys*.

The toast was duly honoured by the Editorial Committee, and Dr Sandys returned thanks in the following terms—

In rising to respond to this toast in the presence of the late Vice-Chancellor, the junior Esquire Bedell, the Praelector, and several Members of the Senate, and in the presence also of some of those whose friendly faces I have often seen in the galleries of the Senate House, I can hardly fail to recall the convenient custom of that Senate House, whereby the subject of a complimentary speech is absolved from the duty of speaking in reply. It is enough for him to look pleased, or proud, or at least patient. But it would be ungracious indeed if on this occasion I were to claim any similar privilege of silence, especially when I remember that I am bound to return thanks not merely for myself, but also for a long line of those who in the past have loyally done their duty by one of the best, and one of the most distinctive, institutions of the College. I therefore respond in the first place on behalf of those who, for want of a better name, may be called the Permanent Editors of former times; and primarily for one who may fairly be called our founder, Mr Joseph Mayor, who gave us our first constitution, and who now devotes to the *Classical Review* the same skill and tact that he devoted to the *Eagle* thirty years ago. Next in the list of principal editors I notice the name of the lamented Arthur Holmes, one of the most brilliant of that band of Salopians who have brought so much credit to our College, one whose happy rendering of the elegiac verses on *Sulpicia*, originally written in a University examination, has twice been printed in the pages of our College Magazine. How well I remember meeting him on the lawn in front of our New Court on his return from a time of rest and refreshment in the Isle of Wight, when in the lightness of my heart I greeted him with the words: 'Arthur is come again, and twice as fair,' little dreaming that I was so soon to hear of the 'passing of Arthur.' In the list before me, the eye falls next on the name of one of our poets, Mr Bowling, whose signatures of *Arculus* and *Cylindon* are familiar to us all; and next, on those of Mr Wace, who is happily present to-night, and Mr Hudson, who not unfrequently visits us. It was in 1864, at the beginning of my second year, that I was elected an undergraduate member of the Editorial Committee for one year, having been asked to stand by one of the Editors, Mr H. G. Hart, now the deservedly popular Head-master of Sedbergh. In 1873 I became responsible

for the general editorship, and in that position I continued for nine years, so that I have been an Editor for ten years in all. Thus, if it be true that 'the chief glory of the *Eagle*' (as Professor Selwyn said) 'is not so much in the height to which it soars, as in the length of time during which it remains upon the wing,' then, as I happen to have helped to keep it on the wing for a third part of its flight of thirty years, I may claim perhaps some small share of the modest merit ascribed to the *Eagle* itself by that brilliant epigrammatist, our former Lady Margaret Professor. I had often longed to be relieved of my labours, when, in the person of my friend Mr Caldecott, I happily lighted on one who was willing for a while to carry on the work. But soon after, there was serious thought of giving up the Magazine altogether; however, a meeting of subscribers was called, at which I had the honour of presiding; and I well remember reading to the meeting the excerpt from one of our earliest pages, which adorns this evening's menu: 'Let us all pull together in this concern, with a strong pull and a steady swing, that the *Eagle* may be a rallying point and a watchword among us; something to fasten College spirit upon when here; something by which we can carry it down with us when we go away.' The meeting was addressed by Mr Tanner and others, and there was a general feeling of enthusiasm in favour of keeping the *Eagle* going. The Editors promised to do their best if properly supported, and soon afterwards the *Eagle*, which had lived so long on the strength of its sound constitution, received a still better constitution at the hands of our historical lecturers; and they, after giving the *Eagle* a new charter and a fresh lease of life, successively resigned their charge to the care of the able physician who now looks after the health of the noble Bird.

I have also to respond for the Secretaries of the past. The time would fail me if I dwelt in detail on all of them. The first name is that of W. H. Barlow, whose son is well known to us; and I hold in my hand the first prospectus, closing with the words: 'It is respectfully requested that those who are disposed to become Subscribers, or to contribute Articles for the *Eagle*, will communicate before the end of the month with the Secretary, Mr W. H. Barlow, B.A., St John's College. February 23, 1858.' Next follow the names of Mr Wace, Mr R. W. Taylor, Mr Richardson, Mr Graves (about whom I have an editorial slip

requesting that 'all subscriptions for Nos. 18—20 may be paid as soon as possible to the Secretary, C. E. Graves, B.A.');

the present Master, who shews his interest in the College and the College Magazine by being here this evening; and Mr Wilkins, whom some of us have recent reason for remembering as the editor of the *Epistles* of Horace. His successors, E. H. Palmer and Thomas Moss, have unhappily died in distant lands. They were succeeded by Mr Hudson; he again was followed by Herbert Cowie, whose ready helpfulness for the three years in which we worked together I now recall with gratitude; by Mr Whitaker, to whose absence for this Term the present Secretary has so feelingly alluded; and lastly by Mr Foxwell. After his time (1877) we made a change, by which it became customary for the office of Secretary to be held by a junior member of the Committee, a change that has been attended with the best results. I well remember the love of literature that marked our first undergraduate Secretary, J. A. G. Hamilton, whose name remained on the screens for nearly ten years in connexion with the advertisement of the medallion of Lady Margaret; his successor, J. M. Apperley, devoted himself during two years to the work of getting in the subscriptions in arrear; and he in turn was followed by A. E. Brett, who used to write verses and was a pleasant person to work with. He was the last of the six Secretaries of my own time. Among the other junior Editors of those nine years are many whom I gladly remember; among those whom I can never forget are Henry Simpkinson and Alfred Poynder. It has now fallen to the lot of another friend to propose the health of the Editors of the past. Of himself, and the other Editors of the present, I cannot trust myself to speak individually at this moment. I can only say that they are all of them distinguished for their helpfulness to one another, and their loyalty to all that is best in the studies and the social life of the College.

Before I sit down I should like to make two proposals, which may help to commemorate this happy occasion: (1) the printing of an index to the first fifteen volumes of our Magazine, (2) the formation of a collection of photographs of all the past and present Editors. To these I venture to add a friendly suggestion as to the importance of avoiding trivial personalities and maintaining a fairly high standard of excellence in the matter that is printed, or reprinted, in our pages;

on the principle which may best be expressed in the family motto of a former Editor (Mr Graves), *Aquila non capit muscas*. In an extract from *Punch* in the *Johniana* accredited with the remark, 'I think it best to wind up with a poetical quotation.' What then shall it be? What can be better than those admirable verses of a poet of our own, bearing the title quoted in our menu, '*nunc te, Bacche, canam*'? If my memory fails me at any point, perhaps some of the Editors on whose behalf I am responding will help me to remember them.

Dr Sandys then recited the last forty lines of the poem in question (which may be found reprinted in Mr Bowling's *Sagittulae*, pp. 48—51); adding in conclusion: 'On behalf of the Editors of the past, I challenge the Editors of the present to match that poem in the future.'

The rest of the evening was spent in a manner that not *Arculus* himself could have described as either 'pipeless' or 'friendless,' and it was past midnight when the guests parted, promising to meet again on the *Eagle's* fortieth birthday.



of last

OUR FIRST FLIGHT.

THE *Eagle* has now reached the respectable age of 30 years and more, and I am asked for reminiscences of its origin to be placed at the disposal of its present Editors.

It was the product of a certain Shakespeare Society consisting of five members, all of us undergraduates of St John's. They were W. G. Adams, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London; T. H. Bush, now the Rector of Christchurch, Hants; T. Ashe, a writer and poet too little known to fame; W. E. Mullins, Master of the Modern Side of Marlborough College; and myself, now the Headmaster of Clifton College.

Of these five the one who most impressed the few men who knew him was Ashe. He was dreamy and immature, but shewed flashes of genius: he was often a brilliant contributor to our Saturday evenings. He took orders, gave them up, and has since published many volumes of poetry which have not taken the public fancy, but exhibit all the finest elements of the poetic mind. In the first number he wrote the second article, *How far a poet may copy from a picture without plagiarism*, not at all a characteristic essay; and the little poem on *Arion* (p. 22). The verses on *Taking Heart* (p. 93) are fully characteristic of his style at that time.

Bush was a remarkable man from his knowledge of languages. We never got to the end of his list. Besides modern languages, namely French and German and Italian, he certainly knew Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Persian, and a few more Oriental

languages. We had no notion that he knew Anglo-Saxon also till he produced the article on p. 113. He applied to the Bishop of Salisbury for work in his diocese, asking for a neglected district in which there was no church or school or endowment. The Bishop accommodated him with the hamlet of Burton near Christchurch. There Bush settled, and took pupils, and successively built schools and church and vicarage, and endowed the parish, he being when he started as penniless as the poorest curate that ever took Holy Orders. After some years there he was transferred to the important post of Rector of Christchurch.

Adams was not a contributor to the magazine. He was a brother of the great Cambridge Professor, a genial companion, and a sound and strong but not fluent mathematician.

Mullins was the father of the Society. A year or two older than the rest of us, except perhaps Bush, a disciple of Maurice, Kingsley, Ludlow, and Hughes; a reader of Goethe, when young readers of Goethe were rare, he was mentally far in advance of us. Among his early articles I recognise *Paley's Moral Philosophy* and *Our College Chapel*.

I believe I was the chief undergraduate editor, and wrote the first article, *Grappling*, the note on *The Quarto Editions of Othello*, *Shakespeare Societies*, some others. Our Shakespeare Society contributed the first idea of the magazine, and two editors, Mullins and myself: but we invited Arthur Holmes, the brilliant classical scholar of that day, to join us. He wrote us *Sketches of Alcester by an old Alcestrian*; and sent us that exquisite translation from *Tibullus*, which he had actually sent up in the Craven Scholarship Examination in 1856.

S. Butler also joined us, as a senior editor. He wrote, as far as I recollect, the article *On English Composition and other matters*, and that only. He went

out to New Zealand, and had a somewhat strange life. He was the author of a rather well-known book *Erewhon, a Utopia*. Of late years I have lost sight of him, but the *Eagle* notes from time to time his successive '*Opera*.'

Finally comes our senior editor, the Rev J. B. Mayor, who is not forgotten in Cambridge. He was one of a band of young Fellows who really cared for the undergraduates. St John's was fortunate at that day in its junior Fellows; but among them all were none who did so much for us, by way of stimulus and guidance, as J. B. Mayor. He wrote the article on *Classical Studies*. I think it was due largely to his influence and wisdom that the *Eagle* was born with so healthy a constitution as to have survived all the College vicissitudes and successive generations for thirty years.

The appearance of the *Eagle* was followed by that of the *Lion*. It burst upon the University with a roar from Trinity. But it proved to be the work, wholly or mainly, of one man, now known as the Rev H. R. Haweis, and it only survived for two numbers. It was extinguished, mocked out of its ephemeral existence, laughed to death by the *Bear*.

I hope the *Bear* survives in some form accessible to Cambridge antiquarians. It was written wholly by G. O. Trevelyan, in indignation at the *Lion*. Leading article, poetry, illustrations, essays, notices to correspondents, and even advertisements, were all the work of Trevelyan, and I still think that among all his squibs of that period this was the wittiest. No second number of the *Bear* was needed. The *Lion* died silently. The modest *Eagle* still survives.

J. M. WILSON,

Clifton College,

February 6, 1889.



A FORTNIGHT IN BURMA.

ON the principle, I presume, that every old Johnian who travels in far-off lands is in duty bound to contribute something to his College Magazine,* I have been asked, and have willingly consented, to write down a few of the impressions formed in the course of a fortnight's stay in Burma during the month of February of last year. As all ideas thus hastily picked up are liable to be imperfect, I do not lay claim to any special knowledge of the country or its people, but write merely as a casual observer from notes taken at the time.

Rangoon, the first Burmese port I arrived at, is a splendid town containing over 200,000 inhabitants, mostly Burmans, but including also other nationalities such as English, Chinese, natives of India, Malays, Shans, Karens, Portuguese, Italians, Dutch, and so on. It derives its importance mainly from its good approaches by sea, being situated about thirty miles inland from the mouth of the Irrawaddy river. Its site before the British occupation in 1852 was occupied by a mere collection of huts. Most of the trade of Lower and Upper Burma passes through Rangoon, and the rice and teak export trades are every year assuming larger dimensions.

In its public buildings Rangoon is far ahead of many Eastern seaports, and the streets and roads in and about the capital are good, clean, and well-lighted.

* A very laudable principle—EDD. *Eagle*.

Running alongside the harbour is a pretentious-sounding street, *The Strand*, with its long line of many-storied offices overlooking the water. As regards hotel accommodation things might be improved upon; it is indeed a strange fact that the enterprising Englishman, with but rare exceptions, prefers to leave the management of hotels in Eastern towns to other and inferior hands. There are, however, three or four very good clubs, where a traveller can be made very comfortable.

There are two distinct quarters in the town, the European and the Native. In the former the houses are mostly built of brick or stone, while in the latter all the houses are of wood, put together at little expense and easily removed. The Rangoonese seemed to be a very go-ahead people, and I was agreeably surprised to find they possessed steam tramcars, a good race-course, zoological gardens, and a public library, all of which are well patronised by Europeans and natives alike.

The most prominent object in Rangoon, one of which the Burmans are rightly very proud, is the Golden Pagoda, described by the late Lady Brassey as "a large champagne bottle turned upside down." Built as it is on the most elevated position in the town, the glittering summit of this lofty pagoda can be seen from a great distance. Every five years it is re-covered with gold-leaf, towards the expense of which the Europeans as well as the natives contribute. At the summit is a crown of pure gold studded with precious stones, and especially valued because it was a gift of the deposed King Theebaw. All around the base of the pagoda is a large paved court-yard, where worshippers come and kneel on the flag-stones to pray, while numberless little temples are dotted here and there around the outside of the court-yard; the majority of these were in a very bad state of repair, The exquisite wood-carvings outside some of

the temples were in noticeable contrast to their flimsy and gaudy interior, filled for the most part by grotesque images of stone.

One is not long in Burma without observing what a number of pagodas there are, of all sizes and descriptions. Every little elevation of ground seems to have a pagoda built upon it, and in one place (Pagàn near Mandalay) there are said to be no less than nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine of them altogether, all built on one plan. They extend for a distance of five miles. An enormous amount of money is willingly spent on their erection, and very few Burmans die possessed of any wealth without leaving some portion of it to be spent in the building of these seemingly useless monuments. Useless they certainly are, for strangely enough there does not appear to be any definite religious purpose associated with them, and the only account I was able to get from a Burman as to their function was that they were built in order that the perfections of Buddha might ever be had in remembrance. Very few of them have any interior at all, and those which have are not much used except as shrines. In fact, the old Buddhist idea that they were built in order to preserve relics, and in connexion with relic-worship, seems entirely to have evaporated during the present generation.

My first trip from Rangoon was to Bassein, another but less important seaport, lying west of the old capital. As there is no railway between these two towns, and as the whole of Lower Burma is conveniently intersected by the branches of the delta of the Irrawaddy river and innumerable creeks, the only plan open to a traveller is to go by steamer. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers at present command a complete monopoly of all the carrying and passenger trade in the country, and their boats are specially adapted for the narrow and shallow creeks, while at the same time they are furnished

with every modern comfort, such as the electric light and so on. By taking advantage of these steamers one is afforded a splendid opportunity of seeing the country, as frequent stops are made at different little villages, and full time is allowed to walk round and inspect each place. These villages along the banks were extremely picturesque. The houses, if houses they may be called, made as they are of bamboo and thatched with leaves, are raised on piles from five to eight feet above the ground to protect them from floods. During the rainy season the whole of this part of the country is more or less under water, one advantage of which is that no artificial system of irrigation is needed, and the land is therefore admirably suited for rice-growing.

The only important houses in most of the larger villages were the store, generally kept by a Chinaman, the native prison, the Assistant-Commissioner's bungalow, and occasionally a Missionary School.

Our boat was filled with natives, who lay for the greater part of the day on the upper deck on mats, smoking cheroots about five inches in length, made up of a coarse leaf rolled up and filled apparently with wood chips, raw sugar, and, as far as I could judge, precious little tobacco. This cigar passes round the whole family, and children of four or five seem to be quite at home with the weed.

Jack Burman loves peace and quietness; he is essentially lazy, and life on board ship is just what suits him. He is not too fond of work, at any rate it is difficult to keep him to it, for when he has received any money, he likes to enjoy himself and get it all spent before he commences work again. He is too proud and independent a being to do any menial service for the English, the lowest rank suitable to his tastes and ambition being that of clerk in some office. Accordingly, the natives of India are coming over to Burma in great numbers, and there is a great

demand for them as servants to the Europeans. They of course bring over with them their caste-prejudices, about which luckily the Burman knows nothing.

Bassein, with a population of about 10,000, appeared to be a prosperous town, possessing several rice factories, large stores, Government and Missionary schools, a prison, several English bungalows, and, needless to say, a number of pagodas.

A visit to the prison, in which there were no less than 900 prisoners, proved very interesting. All the prisoners are taught some useful trade, and some were busy making mattings, chairs, and tables; others were carving, sawing timber, carriage-building, gardening, &c. All have a certain amount of work to complete each day, and if this is not done the delinquent is put to a monotonous dumbbell exercise for eight hours in a day, a form of punishment which is very much disliked. The majority of the prisoners were undergoing imprisonment for dacoiting (or brigandage), and at the prison at Rangoon, which I saw subsequently, there were no less than 3000 prisoners, all engaged in different trades. A great number of the warders are native prisoners themselves, who, on gaining a certain number of good-conduct marks, are elevated to the rank of overlooker, a position they are very proud of; this system must save the Government a large sum annually.

The different schools in Bassein are well worth a visit; at the Government schools there were no less than 150 pupils. The Jesuits are also very hard at work, and connected with their school and chapel they have a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, as well as a photographic studio; and by these means get hold of the young Burmans in a wonderful way. There were three native students from this school who intended to become priests.

My visit to Bassein was pleasantly terminated by a game of cricket in the blazing sun, with a curious

pitch made up of two long mats, of regulation length, and the Burmans, who are a sport-loving people, flocked in crowds to see the game. Anything in the way of sport attracts a Burmese audience; a boat-race or a pony-race they delight in; in fact they will go miles to witness any display of skill.

My next trip upon my return to Rangoon was as far north as Mandalay, and this filled up the rest of my time in Burma. Since the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886, this vast tract of country (in itself as large as the whole of France) has occupied a great part of England's attention, and I was naturally desirous to see as much of it in the time as I was able. The only railway at that time completed from Rangoon went only as far as Prome (170 miles), but probably by this time the line is laid all the way to Mandalay. At Prome connexion was made with one of the Irrawaddy river steamers, and in this luxurious way we travelled for three days, stopping at some of the more important towns and villages.

At Minhla, the fort by the river bank proved well worth a visit, for here it was that our troops, on their way to Mandalay, met with their first and in fact only opposition from King Theebaw's troops, and even here, after about an hour's stubborn resistance, the fort was scaled and taken. Important towns, such as Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Pokoko, &c., were worth stopping at, if only for a run round the market, which is always a busy place, teeming with life and activity, where one can buy everything imaginable. It is remarkable how much of the bargaining and selling falls to the lot of the women. They are capital housewives, economical and thrifty, and in addition to their other qualities they are great bargainers. Their husbands in many cases prefer to sit by and smoke contentedly while the wife does all the business. Among the characteristics of a Burmese woman is her love of dress and ornaments, her dress being

always very simple in make, but of bright vivid colours, the brighter the more attractive in her eyes. Thus a Burmese crowd congregated in the market-place was always a pleasing and novel spectacle to a traveller.

Mandalay, the capital of King Theebaw, was full of interesting show-places. The old city proper is enclosed by a square brick wall, twenty-six feet high and crenellated at the top, and this in turn is surrounded by a deep moat. No less than twelve gates pierce the wall, and from these, macadamised roads a hundred feet broad intersect the city. Formerly there were about 13,000 huts inside these walls, but owing to a fire which broke out (as it was said, accidentally), the whole of the space is now given up to soldiers' barracks.

The King's Palace is now all that is left to remind the Burmans of their King, and this is now entirely assigned to the officers for their quarters and mess-rooms. Outside the city proper are now all the principal European buildings, and also the native quarters. Besides the numberless temples and pagodas to be seen, one ought not to leave Mandalay without visiting some of the principal monasteries. They are built of wood and, as a rule, covered by most elaborate carving. The priestly class in Burma is very strong, in fact, religion is with the Burman a business of life. High and low alike enter a monastery once in their lives, some for longer and some for shorter periods. The priests are not so much priests, in our sense of the term, as monks or ascetics. They beg daily for all their food, and are never allowed to have any money to spend on themselves. They are easily distinguishable by their yellow robes and clean-shaven heads. They live together in the monasteries, and spend a great deal of their time in teaching the young. In fact, the only educational machinery of Burma was in former years to be found in the monasteries.

As my space is limited, I must ask the readers of the *Eagle* to imagine the remainder of my trip for

themselves. But, before bringing to a close my admittedly imperfect recollections, I should like to state what appeared to me to be the general feeling of Europeans with regard to our recent annexation of Upper Burma. There are at present, roughly speaking, 20,000 troops and 25,000 native police in Burma. Whereas, in previous years, Lower Burma contributed to the Indian revenue about two million pounds sterling annually, the extra cost of administration since the annexation more than swallows up this sum. Certain import taxes have been imposed to meet this deficit, such as the recent tax on salt, and it is now very much debated whether an import tax on petroleum could not well be levied, a tax which would affect America largely, but which might, it is argued, foster the native petroleum trade and give a stimulus to the working of the petroleum wells at Yenangyoung and other places. The general opinion appears to be that if dacoiting is put down with a firm hand, Upper Burma will, in the course of three to five years, be as peaceful as Lower Burma; and as the mineral resources of Upper Burma, though at present unknown, are presumably great, it is believed that whatever is now spent in securing the goodwill and pacification of the disaffected subjects, and in opening up the new country, will be trebly repaid before many years have elapsed. However this may be, this vast country (its vastness few Englishmen seem to understand) is now British territory. Although the climate leaves much to be desired, the rainy season lasting for about five months in the year, although the life of military men and civilians in out of the way villages is not a luxurious one, yet enterprising pioneers are bound to meet these minor difficulties; and the Burmese nation will, I believe, in the future have the sons of Great Britain to thank for freeing her from the bonds of a cruel taskmaster, as King Theebaw undoubtedly was, and for bringing with them civilisation and commercial prosperity.

J. H. BUTTERWORTH.



THE MEETING OF HENRY VII AND THE KING OF CASTILE.

THE following document in the College Treasury or Muniment Room is referred to by Mr Riley in his account of the College documents printed in the *First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission* as follows: "A thin folio paper volume, containing an account, in English, of the meeting of King Henry 7 and the King of Castile, on the 31st January 1505, "a mylle out of Wyndsore." The tract is not a lengthy one, but it is evidently a narrative of considerable interest."

The description "a thin folio paper volume" is scarcely accurate. The document simply consists of two loose sheets of foolscap and occupies about three and half pages.

From the fact of its possession by the College it seems probable that it came to us with the papers of the Lady Margaret, and the last sentence would lead us to suppose that the account was written for her, if not by, at least under the direction of Bishop Fisher, who had been appointed Bishop of Rochester in the preceding year, and is mentioned in the narrative as one of the officiating Bishops.

A full account of the meeting with its political consequences is given in Lord Verulam's *Historie of the Raigne of King Henry VII.*

The meeting between the two Kings was the result of an accident. Philip King of Castile was on his way from Flanders to Spain with a great navy. His ships were scattered by a tempest. To escape the fury of

the weather he put into Weymouth, and, as Bacon puts it, "King Philip himself, having not been used as it seems to sea, all wearied and extreme sick, would needs land to refresh his spirits; though it was against the opinion of his counsel, doubting it might breed delay, his occasion requiring celerity." He adds, "the two Kings at their meeting used all the caresses and loving demonstrations that were possible," and the following account fully justifies this description.

R. F. S.

M^d that y^e xxxj day of January wysche was on a Saturday in y^e yere of oure lord a m^{le} v^c & v and y^e xxj yere of oure Souuerayn lord Kyng Henry y^e vijth hys hyghnes resayued y^e Kyng of Castele in maner as folowyth. Furst hys grace rode to mete y^e Kyng of Castelle a myll out of Wyndsore in a field or close and when y^e Kyngs compaynie aproched nere the Kyng of Castelle summe stode on oon part and summe on the oder part and so made a lanne that the ij Kynges myght mete togeders and when y^e Kyng of Castill persayued y^e Kyng he toke of hys hatte and in lyke maner y^e Kyng toke of hys and w^t a louyng and glad contenance euryche salued and embraced odyr. The Kyng w^t many othyr good words welcommed hym to his reame and y^e Kyng of Castyll w^t humble and louyng words smylyng thanked the Kyng of the gret honnors y^t he dyd and for y^e gret pleas^r and kyndnes y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewed and don vn to hym and then y^e Kyng toke y^e Kyng of Castyll on his lyfte hand and in good ordonnaunce rode towards the castell of Wyndesore y^e offycers of armes beryng theyr cots of armes trumpetts blowyng the erle of Darby bare y^e scworde ryght before y^e Kyng. Hyt ys to be noted y^t theyr was many noble men verely welle apointed w^t clothe of gold goldsmythe werke as my lord marquis therlle of Kent therle of Derby y^e lord Henry Staffs y^e Speres w^t many other. And when y^e Kyng aproched nygh the place where they alyghted the Kyng of Castyll wold haue taryed and a lyghted byhynd y^e Kynge but y^e Kyng wold not suffer hym but toke hym forthe and so lyghted bothe togeder y^e Kyng of Castell summewhat before y^e Kyng and so ledde hym vn to hys gret chamb^r whereas all sqwyers and knyttes remayned and from thens to y^e ij^{de} chamb^r whereas remayned baneretts and barons and from

thens to y^e iij^{de} chamb^r whereas remayned erles byschoppys and other noble men and from thens to y^e iiijth chamb^r whereas y^e Kyng of Castell excused and sayd y^e Kyng shuld not take y^e payne to conuey hym to hys lodgyng and then y^e Kyng schewd hym y^t all y^t he hadde passed trowgh was and schuld be hys lodgyng and that he thowght y^e place honored by hys commyng and called hym sonne and sayd y^t he was as welcom vn to hym as though he hadde ben hys awne naturall sonne and y^t hys commyng was not only agreable and joifull vn to hym but also to all hys subgetts and that y^e realme and all hys seruants schuld be at y^e commandment of y^e Kyng of Castyl and he schuld thynke y^t he were comme to hys aune faders howse And then y^e Kyng of Castell thanked y^e Kyng barehedded and for any thyng y^e Kyng cowde do he conveyd y^e Kyng to hys chamb^r and after y^t y^e Kyng hadde schewd hym hys chambrs y^e Kyng wold haue conuayed hym but in no wyse he wold not suffer y^e Kyng. And so they entersed the oon the other and so departed. And w^t in ij howrys after came my lady princes w^t her compaynie and my lady Mary.

On y^e morow wysche was sonday the Kyng went to y^e chappell to messe and byfore hym so many noble men y^t hyt was a gret whylle or y^e Kyng cowde comme to y^e chappell vn to hys trauers wysche was of gret largens of very fyne clothe of gold, but y^e Kyng of Castell cam not that day to chyrche. Wherefore as sone as messe was don the Kyng went to se hym whereof he hadde vnderstanding and cam and mete y^e Kyng in hys gret chamb^r and w^t lowe cortsye aualed hys bonet and bad y^e Kyng good morow to whom y^e Kyng answerd y^t he schuld not have welle dyned to day onles y^t he had sene hym and badde hym good morow. y^e Kyng of Castyll thanked y^e Kyng of his gret cortese and payne and so the Kyng departed to dyn and y^e Kyng of Castell in lykewyse. And when dyn was done y^e Kyng sent vn to y^e Kyng of Castell to vnderstand wheder he wold se y^e lades daunce for passetyme Whereto he answerd ryght gladly and then y^e Kynges chamb^r was voyded sauynge noble men and immediatly y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to y^e Kynges chamb^r and y^e Kyng mette hym at y^e gret chamb^r dore and so conueyd hym into y^e chamb^r of presens where he kyssed my lady prynesse my lady Mary w^t all y^e othyr lades and gentylwomen and y^t don they danced and y^e daunsyng done y^e Kyng of Castyll departed to hys awne chamb^r.

On monday wysche was our lades day y^e Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castyll cam to the chappell togyder and bothe kneled in oon trauers and my lord of Canterbury sang messe my lord of Norwysche redde y^e pystyll my lord of Chychest. red ye gospelle and my lord of Rochest. bare my lord of Canterberys crosse and so the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castill went on procession togeder my lord of Kent beryng y^e Kyngs candell my lord of Darby y^e swerde and oon of y^e Kyng of Castylls awne lords bare hys candel And when they hadde offredde theyr candells and my lord prynce hys euery lord toke oon of y^e Kyng of Castells seruants and so offred togyder and at after dyn theyr was a frenche sermon wysche the Kyng and y^e Kyng of Castell hard and y^e preschor in hys sermon prayd for both y^e Kyngs w^t owt....

On the morow wysche was tuesday the Kyng ladde y^e Kyng of Castell into y^e parke to hunt whereas he hadde suche game as he lyked veray welle for he kylded w^t hys crosbowe x or xij dere he knew not when he cam vn to ingland what dere ment wherefore he and all hys seruants lyked the game passyng welle and y^t done there was in the park xxx archers of the gard wysche y^e Kyng cawsed to schewt afore hym and theym a lyked passyng well.

Madame y writ not vn to yo^r grace of y^e repareyll of hys chambers nor of hym selfe for Holt can schew yo^r grace bettyr then y can wryt hyt.



THAWED OUT: A MYSTERY.

MY friends tell me that I have been the victim of a series of illusions; but it is not always easy to distinguish between a dream and a reality, and the experiences which I am about to recount have made such a profound impression on me that I can scarcely persuade myself of their falsity. I think if I succeed in writing them down it will help me to collect my rather scattered thoughts, and will enable others to decide whether or not they have some basis in fact.

I was a medical student of this College some years ago, and took my medical degree at Christmas 1887. I had no difficulty in obtaining the post of surgeon to a large whaling-ship. We started from Glasgow early last spring. I was well fitted out with everything necessary for a trip to the Arctic regions, and enjoyed the voyage immensely. I do not think it necessary to give an account of our adventures. The whales, bears, foxes, and seals we caught were in no way different from those met with on other excursions of a similar nature. In fact the voyage was marked by all the ordinary incidents of an Arctic expedition.

But I think it must have been about the first week in June that the remarkable adventure happened that is the prime cause of my writing this paper. The captain gave me leave to accompany a party, consisting of the first mate and six men, who were going ashore with their guns to try and get us some fresh meat. We took with us a tent and a supply of provisions packed up on a sledge, as we intended to

be absent from the ship for several days. For the first part of the outing we were very lucky, shooting plenty of foxes and a particularly fine bear. But on the fourth day we were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. There was no shelter anywhere near us, and we all felt the cold severely. I think it affected me much more than any of my companions, who were well inured to the inclemencies of Arctic weather. I have only a vague recollection of what happened. I can remember seeing my companions walking in front of me—just visible through the driving snow. We seemed to tramp on for hours; at last it began to get dark and I could scarcely see the others. But still we went tramping on and on, as though we never were going to stop. I think I began to walk more slowly as I tried in vain to shake off the drowsiness that was overpowering me. All idea of the danger of my position left me, and when at last I fell into a crevice between two ice-blocks, I felt so comfortable in my new position that I stayed where I was and fell asleep, while the cold cutting wind was blowing over my head and covering me with a drift of snow.

I don't know how long I remained in this state, but suddenly I awoke, with a feeling of agonising pain all over my body. I felt as if a succession of strong electrical shocks were passing through me. At first I was quite incapable of moving a single muscle. I could not even turn my eyes, but they remained fixed on what seemed to be the ceiling of a rather large room. There was a gas-bracket hanging from the centre of it, and I distinctly remember that the first idea that entered my head was that the ceiling needed whitewashing. An absolute silence seemed to prevail, but I afterwards found this was due to my being deaf. After awhile the pain began to diminish, and at the same time I was aware of a loud buzzing in my ears, which gradually became more definite until I

recognised that it was the hum of human voices. This was suddenly hushed, and I heard an unfamiliar voice speaking as follows:—"You are no longer in the Arctic regions, but in the Physiological Laboratory at Cambridge, and what will perhaps astonish you more is that you are living in the year nineteen hundred and forty. We learn from the daily papers of 1888 that you were lost in a snowstorm on June 16 of that year. Your body happened to be found by the members of a Polar Expedition a few weeks ago, and was brought to England in a frozen state. You are aware that already in the nineteenth century things never dreamt of in fairy-stories had been accomplished by men of science. During the early years of the present century the powers of man over the forces of nature increased greatly, and they have continued to increase in an unhoped-for degree. In the nineteenth century your physiologists were able partially to bring to life a frog that had been frozen to death; but to-day, as your resumed existence proves, we can at length do for an M.B. of Cambridge what our ancestors could do only for a frog."

The tone was that of a lecturer giving a commonplace demonstration, and when the voice ceased I found that the pain had left me, and the only thing that kept me from moving was the extreme astonishment that this remarkable speech aroused in me. But at length I sat up and began to try to take in my situation. I found myself sitting on a table, still dressed in my Arctic clothes. The foreground was taken up by a multiplicity of scientific instruments, whose uses I could not divine, and in the background stood a number of intelligent-looking men, who evidently regarded me as a successful experiment. I sat quite still, looking from one to another. Astonishment overcame me. My reasoning powers seemed to be in suspense, and without any hesitation I accepted every word of the speech I had heard.

The physiologists seemed somewhat amused at my confusion and surprise, and one of them was engaged in taking my portrait with a formidable-looking camera. My attention was soon attracted by an old gentleman of an idiotic but otherwise venerable appearance. He had a long white beard and a bald head. Curiously there was something about his face that I seemed to recognise. I guessed at once from his demeanour that he was no physiologist. He seemed greatly agitated by the scene, and regarded me with a look of intense affection. At last his feelings quite overcame him. He rushed to the table on which I was sitting, knocked over a quantity of apparatus, to the disgust of the physiologists, and to my great annoyance clasped me firmly in his arms. This seemed to break the spell that had hitherto glued me to the table. I scrambled to the ground and shook off the annoying old man. He apologised for his conduct, and explained to me that he had been a college friend of mine more than fifty years ago. I was exactly as he remembered me, and my appearance brought old scenes to his mind with overpowering vividness.

"What," said I, "you don't mean to say you are that stupid ass Barnes, who expected to be a high Wrangler, but was only allowed his General?" I seemed to have left my politeness behind me in the nineteenth century.

"Yes," he answered, meekly, "but you forget that I afterwards specialised in Botany and got my Ordinary."

Then he formally introduced me to the Professors, who were turning away to prepare another experiment, and I went home with him to dinner, promising to call at the Laboratory the next day. Barnes lived somewhere beyond Grantchester, and we went to his house by an electric tramway. During the journey he gave me a long account of what my different friends said and did when the news of my death reached England. He had started a subscription for providing a memorial

tablet for me; but, to his surprise, contributions had not flowed in as quickly as he expected, and he had had to return the money. This was not very flattering, to say the least, and I was rather glad when our arrival at his house put an end to the subject.

He at once introduced me to his wife, but forgot to explain to her the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed. This omission caused our conversation while Barnes was out of the room to be somewhat at cross-purposes.

"It is a fine day, is it not?" I began.

"I beg your pardon," she answered, stiffly, "it is about half a degree colder than is usual for this time of day. The weather authorities have been most inefficient lately. The new meteoronomic apparatus that was erected in Cornwall last year, at the cost of a million and a half, was guaranteed to produce an anticyclone whenever required, but yet we have had several showers since without any warning."

"But I don't see how the Government can help it raining," said I, rather puzzled.

"Of course they can't after what they've done," she answered, snappishly. "The Opposition were quite right, the Ministry had no business whatever to flood the Sahara. They are getting quite intolerable. They'll be deflecting the Gulf-stream next."

"What else have they done that you don't approve of?" I enquired vaguely, wishing to change the subject (for I never think it right to encourage monomaniacs to air their hobbies).

"It's their abominable carelessness," she broke out. "Only two days ago some cholera-germs escaped from the Zoological Gardens, and are now infecting the air of London."

"I suppose they will have to use antiseptics," said I (thinking that, as regards her monomania I had merely left the frying-pan for the fire).

"What, fill the atmosphere with the disgusting

fumes of phenyl-hydroxide, as if we were African savages!" she answered. "What a ridiculous idea! Why, the Cabinet would have to resign at once if they did anything so retrogressive."

"I am afraid I can't quite follow you," said I. "You see I have been staying in Greenland for some years without any opportunity of communicating with the civilised world. I've no doubt you are surprised at my peculiar costume."

"Not in the least," Mrs Barnes answered, "considering the state of anarchy into which the Bureau of Fashion has fallen."

I had to plead ignorance of this Bureau of Fashion, and she treated me to a minute account of its nature, origin, and development. In the good old times the idea of what was correct in matters of dress depended chiefly on the initiative of some enterprising tailor, haberdasher, milliner, or hatter. Though the general public followed their ideas like a flock of sheep, they were sensible that these suggestions were prompted rather by considerations of what cost most, than by any idea of what a scientific costume should be like, and the proverb "as mad as a hatter" may be taken to shew that the public were aware of this. To remedy this state of affairs the Bureau was started by a particularly paternal government. Representatives from every town in England were elected, who met in London weekly during the season. At first there were two great parties—the Aesthetes and the Practicals. The former wished dress to be as artistic and graceful as possible; the latter aimed at cheapness and comfort. All went well till a third party arose, who wanted to be allowed to dress as they liked. "No coercion" was their motto. Although they were in an insignificant minority, by voting first against the Aesthetes and then against the Practicals, they completely prevented any useful legislation. At last this state of affairs became intolerable, and the Bureau had to be dissolved. At

the time of my arrival in England a new election was in progress. No authorised costume existed, and, since everyone dressed differently from his neighbours, there was no chance of my costume attracting attention.

Mrs Barnes had by no means finished her lecture when she was interrupted by the entry of Mr Barnes, who asked me to come for a walk in the garden till dinner was ready. As soon as we were out of doors I turned to Mr Barnes and said how much I sympathised with him in his great affliction.

"What affliction?" he asked, with an air of great surprise.

"Mrs Barnes," I answered, not feeling quite comfortable.

"What on earth is the matter with her?" he said, getting very red in the face and clutching his walking-stick.

"She seems to be suffering from a curious form of lunacy, and talks about machinery for changing the weather, and all sorts of absurdities."

Mr Barnes indulged in a hearty laugh, and tried to convince me that such things really existed. He then turned the conversation, and described to me the development of European civilisation while I had been in a state of suspended animation in Greenland. I found that he was a thorough Conservative, and regarded with horror the radical changes that had occurred during the past half-century. He said that we were suffering under a democratic tyranny, that treated mankind as if they were so many cabbages. They asserted that human misery was caused by overcrowding of the population; that if there were fewer people there would be enough for everyone to eat, and the struggle for existence would be abolished. Such shallow sophistries my host assured me had lately been made the excuse for adopting various legislative checks to population. They had even gone so far as to revive the Spartan custom of destroying

a large number of unfortunate infants. No doubt the population had decreased. But what was the result? The unfortunate match-makers were no longer able to find workpeople who would make their match-boxes for them at twopence farthing a gross. Shirt-manufacturers could no longer have their button-holes made at a penny a dozen; and bootmakers never, as in the good old times, could find a man who would make a pair of boots for twopence halfpenny. Mr Barnes pitied them from the bottom of his heart. "What possible reason," said he, "could justify the Government in stopping the British workman from marrying the British factory girl of his choice, and becoming the happy parent of a dozen or more British infants? And what did it matter if they *were* both in their teens, and their joint wages were only eighteen shillings a week?" Mr Barnes, I have no doubt, was about to describe the domestic felicity that was possible under these conditions, when an automatic phonograph in the verandah called out "Dinner is served!" and this put a stop to the conversation.

I can't say that I enjoyed the dinner very much. Not only was I troubled by the preceding conversation, but the strangeness of the dishes helped to rob me of my appetite. There was no meat or fish of any kind on the table—not that my hostess was a vegetarian, for vegetables were equally conspicuous by their absence. All the things we had to eat had apparently been manufactured in chemical laboratories. In the centre of the table was a large dish of a yellow powder. In front of each person was a row of bottles containing different flavouring matters. The yellow powder was the nourishing substratum of the dinner, and we had to flavour it with the contents of the bottles, according to the course we considered ourselves to be eating.

After dinner Mr Barnes told me that, as the population was limited by law, I came under the heading

of unnecessary babies. I was horrified to hear that for this reason they had no intention of allowing me to live beyond a certain time. They had mesmerised me while I was in the Laboratory at Cambridge in order to develope in me a suicidal mania. I hadn't got it yet, but the next day they were going to treat me to another dose of mesmerism in order to complete the process.

I at once determined to escape, and asked Mr Barnes for his help. He told me it was impossible, and that I had no idea of the methods they would employ to catch me. I insisted however, and at length he consented to give me his aid. We decided that I should go to London. There I intended to conceal myself. Mr Barnes gave me some money and advice. I said good-bye to Mrs Barnes, and we started for the station. We had not long to wait for the train, but before I embarked we agreed upon the hotel to which I should go, in case Mr Barnes might want to communicate with me. No sooner had I taken my seat than the guard came up to examine the tickets. I was rather surprised that he carefully shut both windows, and that they were so constructed that the passengers couldn't open them. There was no time to ask for an explanation, for the train started at once. Soon I was startled by a loud whirring sound. It was of so high a pitch that it was some time before I recognised it as due to the motion of the train. We were going at a marvellous speed. The electric lights of the villages we went through flashed past the windows like lightning, and in less than a quarter of an hour we were in London.

I walked into the street, and, except that it was beautifully lighted with arc-lamps, it did not seem much changed since my last visit. Newspaper boys were rushing about selling their "specials" quite in the old sweet way. They seemed very much excited about a case of scarlet fever that had occurred in

Whitechapel, and were shouting out the temperature of the patient—39·5 in centigrade degrees—with great gusto. I bought a copy, and found on one page a number of telegrams describing the condition of the sufferer, his bad headache, his flushed face, and other agonising details. On another page was a leading article discussing the probability of a still further rise of his temperature, and proposing that the unfortunate sanitary inspector should be prosecuted, or even that the Home Secretary should be impeached.

I went into a restaurant close by to study this remarkable paper at leisure. Most of it was unintelligible to me. While the special correspondents seemed to be delirious, I felt certain the editor was a villain. The first thing that caught my eye was a long account of the different kinds of whisky used for the extermination of barbarians. One was distinguished by its much-lauded poisonous properties. It was guaranteed to have an awful effect on the temper. The flavour of another was an irresistible temptation to the palate of Red Indians, while the taste of a third was better suited to the inhabitants of tropical climates. Another kind was advertised on the ground that it had already exterminated certain savage tribes, but the editor was of opinion that it had been materially aided by a very virulent form of small-pox that had been imported for the purpose from Central Russia. The article concluded by a flattering eulogium on the whisky manufacturers. They were benefactors to humanity in general and to Europeans in particular. By their beneficent speculations large tracts of country, which before had been filled with hostile tribes, were now thrown open to the general public, and it was hoped that by peerages and other rewards the Government would stimulate them to continue their transactions in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Most of the whisky manufacturers were liberal subscribers to various philanthropic institutions. Indeed,

one was chairman to the "Association for the relief and succour of benighted Hexapods." I found the prospectus of this society in the advertisement columns. One of its chief objects was to put down the use of fly-papers and other means employed by hard-hearted housewives for ridding themselves of flies. The agonies the ill-fated hexapod undergoes after it has tasted the attractive fly-paper, the dishonesty implied in the method of its assassination, and the innocence of its sportive life were graphically described. The Colorado beetle, too, came in for a share of attention. It was admitted that this insect is very destructive to crops; but, it was asked, what sordid human interests could justify the farmer in annihilating its domestic happiness by steeping the baby beetles in carbon disulphide? A similar crushing argument applied to the case of the vine-growers who waged war on the gay *Phylloxera*. The committee were of opinion that it would be well if such people were boiled in carbon disulphide, or kept on an exclusive diet of fly-papers; but at present no feasible plan had been suggested for putting this idea into execution.

Of course I was aware that, in the nineteenth century, diseases imported by Europeans had often ravaged and even exterminated savage tribes; and I had learnt from a missionary report that the height of ambition of African villagers is to have a larger heap of empty whisky bottles in their market-place than can be shewn by their neighbours. Further, I had heard the suggestion that these bottles once contained a liquid having a far higher percentage of fusel-oil than is ever tasted by patriotic but misguided freshmen when celebrating Lent races. In spite of this, however, I could not but feel shocked at the contrast between the heartless villainy here depicted and the benevolent anxiety for the well-being of savage tribes that characterised the nineteenth century. In fact, I was so shocked by the altered code of morals that

I heartily wished that I had been left *in statu quo* in Greenland. I paid my reckoning, and went out into the open air.

Soon my wandering footsteps brought me to St Paul's Cathedral. The door was open, so I entered the sacred building, feeling that here at any rate I should not be subjected to any more startling innovations. As I entered the anthem was proceeding, and I recognised the Hallelujah Chorus. The choir and organ were executing it in a most masterly way. I had never heard such a collection of fine voices. The tenors were superb, but there was just a suspicion of a squeak or metallic ring about the treble of the choir-boys. But towards the end of the anthem a change suddenly came over the performance. All at once the music grew louder and louder, and at the same time became confused and inharmonious. The noise was oppressive and deafening. The treble voices changed to the most unearthly shrieks. Sounds of lower pitch rolled through the building, and it seemed as if their vibrations would smash the windows, while their resounding echoes were almost fused into a long continued thunder-peal. Suddenly, without any warning, the organ and choir stopped. The deafening noise was succeeded by a nearly complete silence. The quickness of the transition was as startling to me as the preceding performance. Though one or two ladies had fainted, most of the congregation looked more disgusted than surprised, and for the most part they began to leave the building. On looking towards the stalls I thought it very curious that, in spite of the singing I had heard, there was not a trace of a chorister to be seen. Yet there had been no time for them to go out, unless indeed they had sunk through the floor. I went up to a verger and asked whether they always finished the anthem in this sensational way. "No sir," said he, "it was a haccident, I've jest bin down below to see what it was. Yer

see sir, we dont 'ave no choir now. If yer look ye'll see a row of phonergraphs in the seats where they used ter set. Well then, them there phonergraphs is druv by a gas-hengine in the basement, and it seems as 'ow the horfice cat 'appened ter be down there and jumped on the gas-reggilator during the hanthem, which turned the gas full on, and 'avin done that she must 'a touched the reversin' gear, and them bloomin' phonergraphs began workin' backwards quicker an' quicker till the hengine broke down, an' beggin' yer parding, sir, but I should like ter 'ave the hopportunity of drinkin yer 'ealth." I gave him the 'hopportunity,' and departed.

As soon as I was outside, I asked a gentleman where I could find a hansom cab. I had not seen any of these useful conveyances, and I wanted one to get to my hotel. He looked rather surprised, and told me I should find one at the British Museum. "What, are cabs extinct?" said I. "Extinct as the dodo," was the laconic reply. I resolved to walk to my hotel, thinking it would be better to perform this part of life's weary pilgrimage on foot than to run the risk of hearing any more mortifying replies to my antiquated questions.

I felt tired out when I arrived, so I engaged a room and prepared at once to go to bed. I was, however, interrupted by a waiter tapping at the door. He told me a gentleman wanted to speak to me at the telephone. I went up to the instrument and soon recognised Mr Barnes' voice.—"Fly at once," he said, "you are discovered. Your description is in the hands of the police." Without losing a moment I left the hotel and began to wander about the streets in a state of indescribable agitation and despair. I kept in the smaller and more dimly lighted streets as much as I could, with the hope of avoiding detection; but I was quite incapable of designing a rational plan for my concealment, and I had not gone far when I was

overtaken by a couple of detectives who insisted on taking me to a police-station. I was in despair. I tried bribery and corruption. I timidly asked if they were thirsty. I threatened to use brute-force. I attempted to prove an *alibi*. But my deepest machinations made no impression on these monuments of integrity. I spent the night in a police-cell. Early the next day I was taken to the Cambridge Laboratory. After waiting for some time I was ushered into the presence of the professor, who told me to sit down, and made me the following speech:—

"Your conduct, sir, since I last saw you has shown such imperfect ethics, such ignorance, such want of common sense, that my previous opinion of your utter unfitness to live in the twentieth century has been abundantly confirmed. For this reason we intend to transfer you back to the nineteenth. You will probably object that you can't imagine how this can be done. But, to quote from the copy-books in use in our national schools, 'Conceivability is no criterion of actuality.' Now, how can you, who have no more idea of what time is than a chimpanzee has of conic sections, how can you, I say, venture to deny the possibility of what is about to happen to you? To make another copy-book quotation, 'We can only conceive entities whose analogues we experience.' Now I ask you, have you ever experienced an analogue of the process you are about to undergo? Of course you haven't; then how can you hope to be able to conceive it? Further—"

At this stage he was interrupted by a small boy who put his head in at the door, and told us that the apparatus was ready. The professor then took me to the room where I had made my entry into the twentieth century; it was destined also to be the scene of my exit. It was full of machinery and apparatus. A gas-engine, a refrigerator, a machine that looked like a steam-hammer, and an electric battery, were about the only things whose uses I could guess. The

professor tried to explain to me the nature of the experiment. His explanation may have been very good, but for some reason or other—either there were too many copy-book sentiments in it, or else I was too excited to attend—I cannot remember a word of what he said. As soon as he had finished I was conducted to a chair in the middle of the room and made to sit down. A liquid was given me to drink, under the influence of which I fell into a semi-comatose condition. My senses were confused, but I could hear the professor giving orders and could see the assistants bustling about and setting the apparatus to work. I cannot tell how long this lasted, for I had lost all idea of the lapse of time. But at length the assistants went to their allotted places each by the side of some piece of apparatus. At a word from the professor, one of them set the refrigerator to work. I felt a cold sensation, and then heard (for the last time) the professor's voice saying, "Get forward! Are you ready! One, two, three,—Go!"

* * * * *

The scene changed. Not that I felt any sensation of going, but it seemed as if the professor and his surroundings had vanished like the phantasms of a dream, and I found I was in my cabin on board the whaling-ship. The captain was gazing at me with an anxious look. He seemed much relieved when he found that I was conscious. He told me that I had been lost in the snow, but that my companions had found me after an hour's search. I had been unconscious for a couple of days, and they had scarcely expected me to recover. I still felt very weak and exhausted, and it was some days before I was well again. I told no one on board of my adventures in the twentieth century, though they had left behind a vivid recollection, and had cast over me a pensive gravity which my best endeavours were powerless to dispel, and which my companions were unable to comprehend.

Nothing more remains to be told. In due time we returned to England. I am cured of my desire to travel. Writing this account of my adventure has greatly relieved my mind, but still leaves me quite unable to decide whether my adventure ever really occurred. Possibly the present readers of the *Eagle* can help me, but at any rate the subscribers of 1940 will be able to settle the question.

M. T.

Obituary.

THE REV STEPHEN PARKINSON D.D. F.R.S.

On the second of January last closed a life, not long as men count time, and far too short for the many friends who knew its value, but which, if length of days is to be counted by the good work done in them, may well be called a long life. Stephen Parkinson's was indeed a long life of good work well and faithfully done.

Born in the year 1823 near Keighley in Yorkshire, he soon showed signs of the mathematical ability which afterwards brought him high honour and reward. This ability was backed up by the energy and firm will so often found in the hardy Yorkshireman. When we add that Parkinson was the seventh of a family of eight, and that his mother was soon left a widow and in straitened circumstances, and that filial duty and brotherly affection were marked features in his character, the secret of his success in life is explained.

From boyhood he formed habits of regular and hard work; to these as he grew older he added great rapidity, but a rapidity combined with marvellous clearness and accuracy. Thus when in 1842 he tried for a sizarship in St John's College, his friends were pleased but not surprised to hear that he was first in the examination. In after years he used often to tell with much merriment, as an instance of the fatherly manner with which Dr Hymers treated his pupils, that after this examination the Doctor said to him "Parkinson, I'm so pleased with your Algebra paper that I'm going to make you a present of thirty

shillings." It is no doubt to the fact that so many of our College Tutors have really been 'in the place of a parent' to their pupils that our College owes much of its success.

Readers of Mr Bristed's *Five Years in an English University* will remember his description of the examination which resulted in Parkinson's being Senior Wrangler, the present Sir William Thomson, whose reputation was even then European, being second. Mr Bristed's interest in the examination seems about equally divided between his own performances at one end of the list and those of the Senior and Second Wrangler at the other end; none the less his account gives one a good idea of the powers of mind and will, and the Yorkshire pluck, which enabled Parkinson to go in and win against so strong an opponent. It is well known that Sir William had his revenge in carrying off the first Smith's Prize, Parkinson obtaining the second; and all impartial admirers of intellectual prowess must have been well content that honours were thus divided. From the time of his B.A. degree Parkinson's life was inseparable from the life of his College. Elected to a Fellowship on March 10, 1845, he took his M.A. degree in 1848, his B.D. in 1855, his D.D. in 1868. In 1864 he became a College Tutor, having previously had much success as a lecturer and private tutor. He had also published *An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*, and *A Treatise on Optics*, the excellence of which may be judged by the fact that from the year 1855 to 1881 the former passed through no less than six editions, and the latter from 1859 to 1884 passed through four editions.

In 1865 he succeeded Archdeacon France as President of the College. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1871 he married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of John Welchman Whateley, Esq., of Edgbaston Hall, to which marriage he was indebted for many happy years, and for the constant care and

devotion which softened the sufferings of the later period of his life. Though ready to resign his Tutorship, he was not a man whom a College mindful of its own interests could part with, and, yielding to the strong wish expressed by the governing body of the College, he continued to be Tutor till 1882. In the same year, in accordance with Statute 24, he was re-elected to a Foundation Fellowship, but in 1883 by his own request he became a Supernumerary Fellow, thus resigning his interest in the Fellowship dividends. Such are some of the main facts of Dr Parkinson's College and University life. We may add that when in 1881 the Mastership became vacant, many looked to Dr Parkinson as the most fitted by his clear and sound judgment, his knowledge of College and University business, his generous sympathy with youth, and his kindness and courtesy to all, to succeed his friend Dr Bateson. But with characteristic diffidence, and perhaps with the presentiment that his time on earth would not be long, he declined to be brought forward, with the simple remark, "I am not so young nor so strong as I have been."

For the last year of his life the state of his health had caused grave anxiety to his friends; but on his return to Cambridge in October last, after a visit of some months to Eastbourne, he seemed to have regained much strength. Towards the end of the year the serious illness of one very dear to him was a shock too heavy for his weakened powers. On the afternoon of Sunday, December 30, he attended as usual the service in St Botolph's, his parish church; the next day he complained of feeling not quite well; on Tuesday he kept his bed; and on Wednesday about eleven in the forenoon he passed away with scarcely a sigh.

His wish had been to be buried in Grantchester churchyard, but that being impossible he found a fit resting-place by the side of his friend Dr Bateson in

the quiet churchyard of Madingley. The first part of the burial service was conducted in the College Chapel, and those who were present will long remember the sweet pathos of the music and the solemnity of the service; the rendering of his favourite hymn, *Rock of Ages*, especially touched the mourners, as he whom they mourned had repeated it on the last night of his earthly life.

Any memoir of Dr Parkinson which failed to give an account of his academic life would be defective, but all who knew him well will agree that an account of his personal character in social and domestic life could scarcely be omitted from our College Magazine. The qualities which in private life endeared him to so many friends were to no small extent the same which won him success in his College and his University. "The Doctor's" opinion was on many points regarded as almost infallible by those who consulted him. "I consider him the ablest man all round that I have ever known; the man whose opinion on nearly every subject I valued more than that of any one else"—was the verdict of one of his friends, who, having been himself one of the most successful of Cambridge Tutors, was no mean judge of men. Nor is this verdict to be wondered at. The same accuracy of thought and expression which distinguished him as a student and a teacher followed him into private life. Few things disturbed his usually genial and tolerant mind more than any looseness of expression. Inaccuracy of thought and unsoundness of argument were to him as a red rag to a bull. The writer remembers an amusing instance of this. "You and I," said the Doctor once to a friend, "are indolent men." His friend resenting the imputation, the Doctor, with the serio-comic look so peculiarly his own, which was saved from sternness only by the merry twinkle of his eye, made answer—"You don't seem to know the meaning of words. I didn't say we are *idle* men."

I said *indolent*. We neither of us shirk our work; but when we have done it, we like our armchair."

This remark of his points to another feature of his character. Few men worked harder than he or better; yet he by no means resembled those Athenians who are described by Thucydides as being so constituted that they neither enjoyed quiet themselves nor allowed the rest of the world to enjoy it. He enjoyed work while he was working, and he worked thoroughly; but few men enjoyed better the quiet and repose of social life. It may be that, in an age which is somewhat disposed to deify the mere love of work for its own sake, those deserve the most praise who work hard from a sense of duty, and not from the restless craving for employment which almost amounts to gluttony. Hard worker as he was, Parkinson was as strong in his dislike of all needless interference and fuss as Lord Melbourne himself.

Some points of Dr Parkinson's character will be best brought out by reference to some of the letters written after his death by those who knew him well. One states the case of a pupil who, in consequence of pecuniary losses, would have been unable to finish his University course if Dr Parkinson had not supplied his need, and enabled him to stay in College till he had taken his degree. Two gifts recently made by Dr Parkinson have been mentioned in the *Guardian* (Jan. 9, 1889) and in the *Cambridge Review* (Jan. 24, 1889), namely his gift of a window to the College Chapel, and of £500 to the College Mission in Walworth. These gifts are known, but the greater number of his many gifts, and those in which he took the most delight, have never been published, and are known to but few. A friend, referring to his physical fortitude, describes how when about to undergo a painful operation, and advised by the surgeon to submit to an anodyne, Parkinson put his hand down on the table, and said "Cut," bearing the pain with the courage and endurance of a Red Indian.

The same writer gives an instance of Parkinson's forgiving disposition. In the heat of College politics one of the Fellows had spoken some unfriendly words of Parkinson, to whom a kind friend had reported them. At the next College meeting Parkinson, without naming anyone, quoted the words, but took the first opportunity of treating his assailant with marked friendliness.

It was once said of Cranmer, "You have but to do my Lord of Canterbury an injury and you make him your friend for life," and the same words might be applied to Parkinson, in whom this spirit was all the more praiseworthy, as not only did he show much regard and thought for the feelings of others, but was himself of a highly sensitive nature. This sensitiveness explains a point in his life which often surprised those who did not know the cause of it. Though a Doctor of Divinity, and true to the doctrines and ordinances of the Church of England, he rarely appeared as a preacher. Those who knew his inner life knew that this was not the result of inertness, much less of any doubts, or want of reverence for the teaching of his Church. He was an unfaltering believer, but he felt the truths of religion so deeply, and found it so hard to hide his emotion when handling them, that he shrank from preaching them. This may be regretted; we could have wished that his clear brain and logical powers had been more often employed in maintaining the faith which he held so firmly, but it is due to his memory that the real cause of his so seldom preaching should now be known. That he at one time intended to fit himself for parochial work is shown by the fact, not widely known, that soon after his ordination he held for a year the Curacy of Bottisham.

To mention his genial good nature is to mention that which was patent to all who knew him. "He was the most courteous of lecturers," says a friend,

"and though I didn't mean to read mathematics, I felt bound to do my best in return for all his politeness." Classical men retain pleasant recollections of the courtesy and forbearance with which he treated them. While he encouraged to the utmost his more promising pupils, the blunders and ignorance of those who did their best never provoked him to impatience. But it was a dangerous thing to presume upon this courtesy; the kindest of men, he held the reins lightly but firmly, and those who by wilful misconduct provoked him to use the lash seldom forgot the punishment, or cared to have it repeated. His loss will be deeply felt in his College and University, though ill-health had for some time prevented him from taking an active part in public affairs; and he will be missed also in the town, in which he had done good service as a magistrate. The grief of his friends will be lasting. The veil of domestic sorrow is too sacred to be lifted; but no memoir of Parkinson could omit all mention of the unselfish and loving nature which made him the most devoted of husbands and brothers, and as true as steel to all whom he called his friends.

He was honoured and loved by his servants, both at home and in college, and perhaps the greatest tribute to his goodness and ability is the fact that, thrown as he was into various dealings with all sorts and conditions of men, and having been the Tutor of nearly a thousand pupils, he never made a real enemy.

E. W. BOWLING.

THE REV CHURCHILL BABINGTON D.D.

I have been requested to draw up a short account of our Honorary Fellow, Churchill Babington,* who

* Dr Babington was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, V.P. R. Society of Literature, Member of the Numismatic Society, Hon. Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipzig, &c.

has recently been taken from us. As one of his nearest relatives, as associated with him in several of the lines of study in which he was distinguished, and as a Fellow of the College of which he was so great an ornament, I am told that it properly falls to my lot to do this. I shall therefore give a short statement of what I know concerning him.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that he was descended from a family for a long time well known in the counties of Derby and Leicester, and that in the latter of those counties his ancestor, a cadet of the Derbyshire family, settled early in the sixteenth century. His father was the Rev Mathew Drake Babington, incumbent of Thringstone in Leicestershire, who was of Trinity College and graduated in 1812, and was an excellent scholar. His son was born at Rocliffe in that county on March 11, 1821, and educated by his father, but had also the advantage of being a pupil for a short time of the late Charles Wyckliffe Goodwin, of Catharine Hall. His successful pursuit of classical study did not prevent his giving early attention to Natural History, especially to Botany and Ornithology.

He entered our College under the tuition of Mr Hymers in October 1839, and graduated as a Senior Optime and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1843. In 1845 he gained the Hulsean Prize for an essay entitled *The influence of Christianity in promoting the abolition of slavery in Europe*, which was published in the course of the next year.

On March 30, 1846, he was elected a Fellow of St John's College, and immediately afterwards he started on a tour of some months in the south of Europe, visiting his parents at Messina, to which place ill-health had driven his father from his living at Thringstone; and also his uncle, Dr Strange, at Naples. He took advantage of this opportunity to make large botanical collections and also to study

the Roman antiquities of Italy. On his return he became a resident Fellow, occupying himself with literary and scientific pursuits. In 1849 he published an acute criticism of Macaulay's statements concerning the clergy in the eighteenth century, entitled *Macaulay's character of the clergy...considered*, in which he points out clearly the unfairness of the picture of them drawn by that eminent author in his *History of England*. It is, I believe, now admitted that Macaulay's account is incorrect. He was collecting materials for a much more complete edition of this book until the end of his life. Shortly afterwards his attention was directed to an exceedingly rare book preserved in the College Library, entitled *Trattato utilissimo del beneficio di Giesu Christo crucifisso verso i christiani*, attributed to Paleario, and published at Venice in 1543, of which very nearly all the copies were destroyed by the Inquisition. He published a careful facsimile of the original edition of this noted book of the Reformation period, accompanied by an English version of 1548, and a French one of 1552, together with a valuable introduction. At about this time some fragments on papyrus of the orations of Hyperides were entrusted to him; these he carefully edited, endeavouring to supply the innumerable gaps in the text, and published three works on the subject, namely *The oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes* (1851) and *for Lycophron and Euxemippus* (1853), and *The funeral oration of Hyperides over Leosthenes* (1858). By these works he greatly raised his classical reputation both at home and abroad. Afterwards he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls to edit Reginald Pecock's *Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy*, and Higden's *Polychronicon*. The former work he completed, but only two volumes of the latter were published before his departure from Cambridge rendered it nearly impossible for him to edit the remainder, which was therefore placed in other very competent hands.

In 1865 he was elected Disney Professor of Archæ-

ology, an office which he continued to hold for fifteen years. As Professor he applied himself chiefly to the study of Greek and Roman coinage and fictile art, shewing their value for the elucidation of history. In 1865 he published an interesting *Introductory Lecture on Archæology*.

During the whole of this time he was supplying papers to various journals and other works, such as *Hooker's Journal of Botany*, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, and the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*. He also described the lichens for Seemann's *Botany of the Herald* and Hooker's *Flora of New Zealand*. During this period he also catalogued the classical manuscripts in the University Library.

From 1848 to 1861 he held the Chapelry of Horningsey, near Cambridge. In 1866 he was presented to the living of Cockfield in Suffolk, where he resided until his death. He applied himself especially to his parochial duties, in the discharge of which he obtained the affectionate attachment of his numerous scattered parishioners. He has thoroughly repaired the church and enlarged and improved the school. But, owing to his active habits, he found it possible to give some attention also to literary and scientific work, and formed valuable collections in Natural History and Archæology.

In 1869 he married Matilda Whyte, the third daughter of the late Col. John Alexander Wilson, R.A.

Recently he published through the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History a valuable book, entitled *The Birds of Suffolk*, and largely contributed to a work about to appear on the flora of Suffolk, which is in advanced preparation by the Rev Dr Hind. In 1879 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1880 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of St John's College. He was also one of the Governors of the Bury Grammar School.

But alas! all this valuable and active work was almost stopped by very severe illness nearly four years since, and although he recovered to a great extent from that attack his strength was never as before; but his mental powers continued as vigorous as ever until very near the end of his life. On January 3 he was attacked by rheumatic fever, and taken from us on Saturday, January 12, in the 68th year of his age. He was buried at Cockfield on January 17, in the presence of his lamenting family, parishioners, and friends, leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Prof. Mayor and the President represented the College at Cockfield on that day; and a memorial service was held in the College Chapel at the same hour, which was attended by many of the Fellows and numerous friends from the University and Town.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON.

FREDERICK APTHORP PALEY.

Our readers will regret to hear of the death of Professor Paley, which occurred at Bournemouth on December 11, 1888. Frederick Apthorp Paley was born at Easingwold, near York, in the year 1816, the eldest son of the late Rev Edmund Paley, and grandson of the famous Dr Paley, author of *The Evidences of Christianity*. He was educated at Shrewsbury, over which school, at that time, presided Dr Samuel Butler, also a Johnian, who was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and is remembered now chiefly for his Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography. From Shrewsbury Paley proceeded to St John's, where he took his degree in 1838. It is singular that the name of a man who, in after years, became one of the very first of classical scholars should not be found in the Tripos of his year. This may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance which in those days kept many a good scholar from his place in the Classical Tripos—namely, the necessity

of taking mathematical honours first. For eight years after taking his degree he resided at Cambridge. In 1846 he joined the Roman Catholic Church and left Cambridge, whither he did not return until 1860, at which date the disabilities under which dissentients from the doctrines of the English Church had till then laboured were partially removed. For 14 years he remained at the University, where he was known as one of the most successful and careful of classical tutors. In 1874 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington, which post he held till recently, and he was also Classical Examiner in the University of London. At different periods of his life Professor Paley produced a very great quantity of work for the press, chiefly in editing Greek and Latin authors. The best known of his works are those which appear in the *Bibliotheca Classica*, which may be said to have been the result of the first effort on the part of men of high intelligence and learning to prepare classical texts with English notes for advanced students. Paley's volumes are among the best of this unrivalled series. Among the authors whom he annotated for this and other editions of celebrated works were *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Theocritus*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, *Aristophanes*, and *Demosthenes* (this last in conjunction with Dr Sandys), and many of these works were demanded by the public in several editions. The *Iliad* and the works of the great tragedians are perhaps the best known of these commentaries. With regard to the period of Homer, Paley is well known to have put him at a much later date than most commentator. But even the long list of books already named does not cover the whole of Paley's works. He made a selection of Martial's *Epigrams*, prepared the text of the Greek tragedians for the series called *Cambridge Texts*, annotated the Medicean scholia on *Æschylus*, and translated into

English Schumann's work on the *Assemblies of the Athenians*. He also translated in prose the plays of *Æschylus* and the *Odes of Pindar*, the *Philebus* and *Thætetus* of Plato, and the 5th and 6th books of the *Ethics* of Aristotle. A large number of articles, reviews, and fugitive pieces came from his pen for periodicals. Paley shared Milton's fondness for Euripides, and in his preface to his edition of that poet in the *Bibliotheca Classica* he maintains that Euripides had a deeper insight into human nature than is generally allowed, and scouts the prevalent notion that the youngest tragedian was a hater of women, with a low and vulgar view of mankind generally. Good as are all his notes, they are surpassed in perspicacity by his prefaces, which indeed are of almost unique value. He was devoted to other pursuits besides classical learning. He wrote many papers on archæology and botany, and was one of the original members of the Camden Society at Cambridge. In 1883 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

[See *Times*, December 10, 1888]

THE REV SAMUEL EARNSHAW.

The Rev Samuel Earnshaw, assistant minister of the Sheffield parish church, died on December 6, 1888, at the age of 83. The deceased, who was the son of a file-cutter, and born in Sheffield on February 1, 1805, displayed in his youth a remarkable aptitude for mathematics. He was sent to St John's College, where he gained a scholarship, and in 1831 was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. It is said that Thomas Gaskin, also a Johnian, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Jesus, was the first favourite for the highest honours, and that Lord Brougham, who was his patron, was much disgusted at Earnshaw's beating him. For

sixteen years he was a very successful coach at Cambridge. He married soon after taking his degree, and so was precluded from election to a Fellowship. For a time he acted as curate to the Rev Charles Simeon. He examined Archibald Smith, Colenso, Griffin, and Sylvester for their degrees, and we believe Cayley and Stokes for the Smith's Prizes. His health ultimately broke down, and, returning to his native town, he was appointed in 1847 chaplain on Queen Mary's foundation in the church and parish of Sheffield, the patrons being the Church Burgesses. There were three chaplains who were practically the assistant ministers of the parish church and took stated duty during the year. Mr Earnshaw was the last of the chaplains, and with him the office expires under an order of the Court of Chancery passed for that purpose. Mr Earnshaw, who had been officiating up to a few weeks ago, discharged the duties of several important positions in local ecclesiastical and educational organisations. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (7 Dec. 1888) says of him: "As a preacher, a scholar, a mathematician, a controversialist, an educationist, a philanthropist, and a simple-hearted Christian gentleman, he was alike conspicuous. Notwithstanding a somewhat stern and forbidding exterior, his was one of the gentlest hearts that ever beat. He passed through life 'wearing all that weight of learning lightly, like a flower.' Pride and ambition were absolutely wanting. "I never had the slightest spark of ambition," he once remarked. "All my good fortune came to me. I never sought it except by hard work." These words are the index of his character. He introduced the University Local Examinations into Sheffield; while the Extension movement which resulted in the foundation of Firth College, now presided over by our late Fellow, Mr Hicks, found in him a warm promoter; and he was elected President of the institution. An Earnshaw Scholarship was founded in his honour

(see *Eagle* XIV, 47). He was author of *A Treatise on Statics*, *A Treatise on Dynamics*, *A New Method of Integrating Partial Differential Equations*, *The Tradition of the Elders*, *The Doctrine of Germs*, as well as of papers on mathematical and scientific subjects communicated to the Royal and other Societies.

PROFESSOR HENRY MARTYN ANDREW.

Professor Henry Martyn Andrew was born in England in the year 1844, being the son of a Wesleyan minister. In 1857 his father went out to Tasmania as a minister, taking his wife and family with him, and after a short stay in that colony resigned his position in the ministry and crossed over to Victoria, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. His son, H. M. Andrew, was sent for education to the Church of England Grammar School shortly after it was opened, in 1858, under the Rev Dr Bromby. He proved to be one of the most promising and successful pupils who ever attended the school, and in 1861, when he left it, he matriculated at the Melbourne University. His career there was as brilliant as his school course had been. In 1862 he took the exhibition for mathematics, and in 1864 he carried off the scholarship for mathematics and physics, and obtained his degree of B.A. He was then for some time engaged at the Melbourne Observatory, and also as lecturer on surveying at the University. In 1867 he took the degree of M.A. at the Melbourne University, and soon afterwards he left for England with the intention of passing through a University course there. In October 1868 he went into residence at St John's College. He was elected a foundation scholar and distinguished himself in the usual college examinations, being placed in the first class with R. R. Webb (afterwards senior wrangler) and C. H. H. Cook (also a Melbourne graduate), afterwards sixth wrangler, and

now professor of mathematics at Canterbury College, New Zealand. Like the two gentlemen just named, Mr Andrew was expected to take a fellowship degree, but he was very ill in his last term and had practically to be supported to the room at the examinations, and therefore did not do as well as had been anticipated in the Senate House. He graduated in 1872 as 27th wrangler, and was then appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Cirencester Agricultural College. He held that appointment for about two years, resigned it and returned to Victoria on the invitation of Professor Irving, the headmaster of the Wesley College, in order to become second in command of the College. Not very long afterwards, when Professor Irving resigned the headmastership it was conferred at once on Mr Andrew, who retained it for a number of years, and under his superintendence the college was remarkably successful. On the death of the late Mr F. J. Pirani, Mr Andrew was appointed to succeed him as lecturer on natural philosophy at the Melbourne University, and in the beginning of 1883 he was made professor of natural philosophy. With his friend Mr F. J. Pirani he had edited an edition of the first and second books of *Euclid* on a modern basis, and after Mr Pirani's death he continued the work by publishing the third book in the same style. The work has since been largely used in schools. He held office for several years as a member of the University Council, doing great service by obliging it to hold its sittings in public. For some considerable time past Professor Andrew's health was not good, and about two years ago he was very ill from heart-disease and unable to perform his duties for two or three months. A short time ago his medical advisers strongly urged him to seek relief from work for a time, so as to obtain the benefit of a sea voyage. He left Melbourne on the 24th August last by the P. and O. *R. M. S. Massilia*, on what he and

his friends hoped would be a pleasant and profitable holiday; but he succumbed to heat-apoplexy in the Red Sea near Aden on September 18. Scarcely any man was more widely known in educational matters in Victoria than Professor Andrews, and his very large circle of friends will deeply regret that his brilliant career has been closed at such an early age.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Mr Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, whose death occurred on February 4, in the 83rd year of his age, was one of the last survivors of those gentlemen who held seats in the unreformed House of Commons, having represented the borough of Reigate in 1831-32. He was the eldest son of the late Mr Joseph Yorke (who was a grandson of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke), by his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Mr James Cocks. He was born in January 1807, and was educated at Eton and at St John's College. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1844. Mr Yorke married Frances Antonia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., of Antony, Cornwall, the contemporary and friend of Pitt, by whom he has left a son and successor, Mr John Reginald Yorke, late M.P. for the Tewkesbury Division of Gloucestershire, now of Forthampton Court.

GODFREY BEAUCHAMP.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Godfrey Beauchamp, son of the Treasurer of the Leys School, Mr John Beauchamp, of Cholmeley Park, Highgate. He was born on July 13, 1869, and died in his college rooms on Monday, February 11, in the

twentieth year of his age. He was educated first at Oakfield, Hornsey, from 1875 to 1882, and afterwards under Dr Moulton at the Leys School, Cambridge, for the six years between 1882 and 1888, rising toward the end of that time to the position of Head Prefect of the school. In 1885 and 1886 he passed with credit the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Certificate Examination, and in the latter year obtained honours in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. At school, he was secretary of the Orchestral Society, and of the school Missionary Society, which annually contributes £100 in support of foreign missions; he was also secretary of the editorial committee of the school magazine, the *Leys Fortnightly*, and vice-president of the Literary Society. One of his school-fellows, recently elected to a classical minor scholarship at this College, describes him as one who while still at school was 'endowed with good literary taste, a boy of marked general ability, an accomplished musician, a pleasant companion, and an affectionate friend.' In the winter of 1887-8 he spent two months on a voyage to the Cape and back, for the improvement of his health. After his return he was entered at St John's College, under Dr Sandys, at the same time as his friend and school-fellow, E. F. Gedyne, one of the mathematical foundation scholars of the year, his companion during a very enjoyable walking-tour in Devonshire and Cornwall during part of the interval between their school and college days. On coming into residence in October he rapidly won the esteem of all who came into contact with him, not only by his gentlemanly bearing and quiet refinement of manner, but also by his cultivated taste in music and his interest in the study of medicine and natural science. After taking early in his first term the only part of the Previous Examination which was not covered by his certificates, he passed, at the end of the same term, part of the First Examination for the

degree of M.B., besides being classed in the inter-collegiate Examination in Natural Science. Meanwhile in July he had taken a first class in the First Examination for the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London. He soon joined the University Musical Society, and was gladly welcomed by the Musical Society of his College, where his skill as a pianist was much appreciated. While himself belonging to the Wesleyan body, he voluntarily attended the musical services of the College Chapel on Sunday evenings, and occasionally took part in the voluntary choir without being one of its ordinary members.

It might well have been hoped that a life so full of promise, so rich in varied tastes and kindly charity, so happy in uniting a graceful unobtrusiveness with a strong and steadfast determination of purpose, would have been spared for many years, to be an ever-increasing joy to his friends, and a source of helpfulness to his fellow-men in the profession of his choice. But, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 5, after a game of fives, he caught a chill; and, on the subsequent Friday evening, showed the first symptoms of what ultimately proved to be a severe attack of pleuropneumonia, to which his somewhat delicate constitution succumbed, after an illness of less than three days, in spite of all that was done for him by the skill of Dr Latham and Dr MacAlister, and the care of ladies from the Cambridge Home for Nurses. The nurse alone was with him when the end came suddenly but painlessly before noon on the following Monday.

Wreaths of white flowers were brought to his rooms from his home, from his school, from his college friends, from the Master and Fellows, and from Dr and Mrs Sandys. Covered with these and other memorials of the affection he had inspired during a life that was so brief, his body was removed at half-past three on Wednesday afternoon. It was followed to the front gate of the college by his father and mother, and by

over a hundred representatives of his school and of his College, some of whom felt that in him whom they were attending during the first stage of the sad journey to Highgate they had lost one who, during the short time he had been permitted to live on earth, had passed from home to school and from school to college,

"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

On the following Sunday morning Mr Graves referred as follows to the sad event at the close of a sermon preached in the College Chapel on the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive" (*Acts xx 35*):—

'But there is another sense which the Apostle's words may seem to bear, without doing violence to their meaning. Is it more blessed to give than to receive, not in relation to our brethren, but in regard of God's dealings with us? Is it more blessed to give back to our Father's hands than to receive His bounty and His grace? It is a hard question, but we doubt not what the answer is. It *is* more blessed to give than to receive. A loss like that which we have felt last week comes on us with a shock of strangeness and surprise. A college, like a great school, is associated with what is young and vigorous, and bright and hopeful. In it the sons of England are proving their armour, and gaining strength for the coming life. All is activity, and we feel as if there were a boundless future still to draw on. And then there comes from time to time a call; and God takes back the life which He has given, in the very dawn and spring-time of its opening power. Nowhere else do we feel the dread presence and reality of death as in a place like this. We have lost one from among us who had the promise of being a pride and an honour to our ancient walls; who had endeared himself to those who knew him; who possessed the accomplishments which grace and refine the life of study; who we trusted would serve his fellow-men in the beneficent and honourable path which he had chosen. Our hopes are blighted: we have but his memory, his example, and his name. But we do not sorrow as those without hope; nay, we thank God that our brother hath put on incorruption, and the mortal hath put on immortality. And we say, with bowed heads and humble

hearts, but with no doubtful faith or trust, *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.*

On the same afternoon Dr Farrar spoke as follows in the course of the University Sermon:—

'Cambridge has trained, thank God, hundreds of the noble and the good. It has seen Milton at Christ's College, with his

"High look, courageous heart,
And conscious step of purity and pride."

....It has seen Wordsworth at St John's, conscious already that on his head had been laid the hands of invisible consecration. And some it has seen like Henry Kirke White, and like your fellow-student Godfrey Beauchamp at St John's, who, in the unfulfilled promise of hopeful studies, have been called to the mercy of the Merciful. "When God's servants have done their day's work, He sends them sleep," and He is the judge of the day's work, not we.'

The evening service in the College Chapel closed with the *Dead March* in *Saul*, the choir remaining in their places and all the congregation standing. The music of that solemn *March* was a fitting requiem for one who was 'lovely and pleasant' in his life, and whom even death divides not from those who live on to lament his loss and to cherish his memory.

J. E. S.

The following Johnians have died during the past year:

- Rev John Allott (B.A. 1835), Rector of Maltby-le-Marsh, Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 76: May 2 (see *Guardian* 16 May 1888, p. 725).
 Rev John Ambrose (B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847), late Rector of Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, aged 67: April 1.
 Professor Henry Martyn Andrew (B.A. 1872, M.A. 1875), of heat-apoplexy, on board the P. and O. steamer *Massilia* near Aden: September 18 (see *Eagle* xv, 370).
 Rev Thomas Barrett (B.A. 1854), Vicar of Sarn, Newtown, North Wales, aged 79: December 21.
 Rev Edward Baylis (B.A. 1839), Rector of Hedgerley, Slough, Bucks, aged 72: April 8.
 Rev George Beardsworth (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1843), late Vicar of Selling, Faversham, at Westgate-on-Sea, aged 75: December 1. Mr Beardsworth was a clergyman always ready to lead and take part in the works of piety and usefulness around him. During the time of his ministry at Selling,

the fabric of the Parish Church was repaired and the furniture of the chancel renewed, an organ erected in the Church, an addition to the Churchyard consecrated, and the Parish School built. Mr Beardsworth was for many years Secretary of the Society in Ospringe Deanery in support of the Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he was a member of the Central Committee of the Diocesan Church Building Society, and a delegate in the Diocesan Conference.

- Rev Edmund Augustus Claydon (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854), formerly Scholar, Rector of Luton, Chatham, aged 61: May 9.
 Henry Barry Coddington (B.A. 1824), of Old Bridge, Drogheda, aged 86: March 23.
 Rev James Coling (B.A. 1851), Rector of Stow Maries: in February.
 Rev William Coombs (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, late Vicar of Douglas, Wigan, aged 74: July 21.
 William Crackanthorpe (B.A. 1811), of Newbiggin Hall, Westmoreland, aged 99: January 10.
 Rev George William Darby (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), J.P., Rector of North Wingfield, Chesterfield, aged 70: July 16.
 Rev Robert Duckworth (B.A., 26th Wrangler 1852, M.A. 1856), formerly Scholar and Mathematical Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, Head-Master of St Peter's School, Weston-super-mare, aged 59: December 31, 1887.
 Rev Samuel Earnshaw (B.A., Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1831, M.A. 1834), Chaplain on Queen Mary's Foundation of the Sheffield Parish Church: December 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 368).
 Rev John Edwin Fell (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), Rector of Sheepy Atherton, aged 75: February 23.
 Rev Charles William Giles (B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, B.D. 1858, D.D. 1863), of Milton Hall, Cambridge, aged 65: May 12.
 Rev Charles Flower Goodwyn (B.A. 1834), aged 77: February 13.
 Rev Thomas David Griffiths (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Maindee, Newport: March 1.
 Rev John James Webster Harris (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843), Rector of Clench-warton, Lynn-Regis: January 5.
 Rev Bache Wright Harvey (B.A. 1857, M.A. 1862), D.D. Lambeth, Principal of the Collegiate School, Wanganui, New Zealand: January 26.
 Rev William Montagu John Heather (B.A. 1876), late Vicar of Kniveton, Ashbourne, Rector of Waterfall-with-Cauldon, Staffs, aged 33: October 31.
 Rev William Henry Hoare (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834), formerly Fellow, aged 78: February 22 (see *Eagle* xv, 101).
 Benjamin Worthy Horne (B.A. 1854, M.A. 1857), formerly Fellow and Lecturer, aged 56: July 17 (see *Eagle* xv, 247).
 Rev William Jeurwine (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842), formerly Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks: June 27.
 Samuel Simpson Jones (B.A. 1873), at Puri, Bengal Presidency, aged 36: February 16.
 Ven Richard Kempthorne (B.A. 1827), Rector of Elton, Peterborough, formerly Archdeacon of St Helena, aged 84: October 24.
 Rev Edmund Leachman (B.A. 1848), Vicar of Chrishall, Essex, aged 63: May 11.
 Rev Francis Llewelyn Lloyd (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850), formerly Fellow, Vicar of Aldworth, aged 69: August 20 (see *Eagle* xv, 245).

- Rev Thomas Massey (B.A. 1833), Rector of Hatcliffe, Lincolnshire, aged 78: March 4.
- Rev Aaron Augustus Morgan (B.A. 1844), Tyrwhitt Scholar, Rector of Great Casteron, at Tivoli, aged 66: September 17.
- Rev Claude Haskins de la Mothe (B.A. 1864), Deputy Chaplain, Chapel Royal, Whitehall: December 1.
- Professor Frederick Apthorp Paley (B.A. 1838, M.A. 1842), aged 72: December 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 366).
- Rev Ashley Meigh Peek (B.A. 1881, M.A. 1884), formerly Curate of Farnley, Leeds, Rector of Adwick-le-Street, aged 31: January 4.
- Laurence Peel (B.A. 1821), aged 87: December 10.
- Rev Thomas Guy Barlow Poole (B.A. 1867, M.A. 1870), Vicar of Ecchinswell, Newbury, aged 44: February 3.
- Richard Anthony Proctor (B.A. 1860), at New York, aged 52: September 12 (see *Eagle* xv, 242).
- Rev William Quekett (B.A. 1826), Rector of Warrington, aged 88: March 30 (see *Eagle* xv, 168).
- Henry Cadogan Rothery (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1845), late Wreck Commissioner, aged 71: August 2 (see *Eagle* xv, 225).
- John Bartholomew Rudd (B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838), late of Tollesby Hall, Cleveland, aged 76: May 10.
- Rev Cornwall Smalley (B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840), formerly Scholar, Rector of Thurrock Parva, Essex: May 7 (see *Record* 25 May 1888, p. 513).
- John Brook-Smith (B.A. 1853, M.A. 1856), Barrister-at-law, Head-master of the Modern Side at Cheltenham College: May 5 (see *Eagle* xv, 172).
- Rev Angelo Antonio Nicolo Franceso Solari (B.A. 1852), Vicar of Ocker Hill, Tipton, Staffs, aged 61: March 8.
- William Sparling (B.A. 1837), aged 75: March 27.
- Rev Robert Stammers (B.A. 1827), Vicar of Quorndon, Loughborough, aged 85: May 7.
- Rev Francis Staunton (B.A. 1862), of Staunton, Notts, aged 48: February 11 (see *Eagle* xv, 100).
- Rev William Stockdale (B.A. 1850), Curate of Barrow, Bury St Edmund's, aged 63: April 12.
- Ernest Stonham (B.A. 1886), Governor of Southlands Hospital, New Romney, at Ashford, Kent, aged 25: June 24.
- George Storer (1834), late M.P. for S. Notts, aged 73: March 11 (see *Illustrated London News* 31 March 1888).
- Rev John Webster (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Charnock-Richard, Chorley, Lancashire: February 10.
- Herbert Hope Willkes (B.A. 1884), aged 26: March 6.
- Rev John Yardley (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831), formerly Scholar, Vicar of St Chad's, Shrewsbury, Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Lichfield, aged 83: March 2.



IN MEMORIAM S. P.

One more true comrade taken to his rest;
 Yet one more blank in many a loving heart;
 Thus are we forced unwillingly to part
 With all of earth we hold beloved and best.
 The genial smile, kind look, and friendly jest,
 The generous hand that ne'er unwisely gave,
 The brow that knew when to be gay or grave,
 The vigorous mind that worked with eager zest,
 Yet loved the well-earned pleasures of repose,
 These, and the will resolved that, fearing God,
 Fearless of man, the path of duty trod,
 Yet ne'er was hardened against human woes,
 We mourn, yet murmur not beneath the rod;
 For death's dark gate doth man's true life disclose.

E. W. B.



SONNET.

LUCRETIVS' verse rolls on like the great deep,
Not broken into waves and beating hoarse
Against some rock that checks it in its course,
But where its currents one strong motion keep,
And the great onward undulating sweep
Reveals the underlying terrible force,
Powerful its will on all things to enforce,
Which never seems to flag, never to sleep.

We are borne forth upon this mighty sea,
And though the hearts within us be as steel,
Yet must we somewhat fear; but as we draw
Far out into the ocean, majesty
Of sunlight and of calm grows round, we feel
Not fear, a godlike pleasure and an awe.

C. S.



TO THE EDITORS OF THE *EAGLE*.

DEAR SIRS,

As you kindly admitted to your last number an Alcaic exercise by a schoolboy in his teens, perhaps you will not refuse a Hendecasyllable translation from the same hand, now trembling towards the nineties. It omits four stanzas, which merely detract from the merit of the poem. In those here translated are two expressions, which Collins himself might wish to change, if 'his gentle spirit' could return to earth: (1) 'mid the varied landscape,' which would be well replaced by 'moved with sudden sadness,* or 'startled into sorrow'; (2) in the last stanza 'pointed clay' is intolerable, suggesting a beadle in attendance on 'the musing Briton.' One who points to a monument in a church or churchyard, does not point to the clay, which is supposed to mean (poetically, for chemically it does not mean) a buried human body. If 'clay' be kept, it is easy to write, 'long, long the stone that marks thy clay.' If not, 'thy resting-place for many a day..' might serve instead; or 'thy once-loved home' &c., *i.e.* Richmond. To pass from carping criticism to merited praise, I have always found delight in these stanzas (*exceptis excipiendis*); and this feeling led me to give them a Latin dress.

Yours sincerely,
B. H. K.

* A beautiful landscape would not save a tender mind from tears, if amidst it an object were suddenly seen, recalling memories of the loved and lost. A friend suggests that perhaps Collins thought only of the surprise which such emotion would cause to those who witnessed without understanding it. This does not satisfy me; but it leads me to offer an alternative couplet, expressing the poet's idea—

culmen prospiciens sacrum silebit,
inter tot lacrimans amoenitates.

THOMSON'S GRAVE.

IN yonder grave a Druid lies,
where slowly winds the stealing wave:
the year's best sweets shall duteous rise
to deck its poet's sylvan grave.
in yon deep bed of whispering reeds
his airy harp shall now be laid,
that he, whose heart in sorrow bleeds,
may love through life the soothing shade.
Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
when Thames in summer wreaths is drest,
and oft suspend the dashing oar
to bid his gentle spirit rest;
and oft, as Ease and Health retire
to breezy lawn or forest deep,
the friend shall view yon whitening spire,
and mid the varied landscape weep.
but thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide
no sedge-crowned sisters now attend,
now waft me from the green hill's side,
whose cold turf hides the buried friend.
and, see, the fairy valleys fade,
dun night has veiled the solemn view;
yet once again, dear parted shade,
meek Nature's child, again adieu!
long, long thy stone and pointed clay
shall melt the musing Briton's eyes;
'o vales and wild woods,' shall he say,
'in yonder grave your Druid lies.'

COLLINS.

DRUIDAE SEPULCRUM.

HIC corpus Druidae iacet sepultum
qua tardo sinuatur unda flexu;
lautas annus opes pie reducens
ornabit proprii cubile vatis.
crebros inter harundinum susurros
nunc pendens cithara adsonabit aurae,
ut, siquem laceret dolor, placentis
umbrae vivus amet serenitatem.
saepe hanc Mnemosyne reviset oram,
aestivos Tamesi induente cultus;
remum saepe morabitur cadentem,
dum fausta prece iusserit, 'fruantur
almi perpetua quiete manes.'
et si forte, valens et otiosus,
aut laetos zephyris agros amicus
aut imas nemoris petet latebras,
albens prospiciet cacumen aedis,
et motus subito tremore flebit.
nunc tu, rive relice, cuius aestu
ravo Naiades exulant sorores,
me clivo citus aufer a virenti,
qui glaeba tegit algida sodalem.
en pallent tenues utrimque valles,
iam nox furva quod est ubique velat;
sed rursus, mea rapta cura, rursus,
Naturae suboles pia, valeto.
aedes illa diu memorque cippus
umentes oculos trahet Britanni;
'o valles silvaeque,' dicet, 'hic vos
servatis Druidae vetus sepulcrum.'

A GRAMMARIAN'S VALENTINE.

CANTABIUS to Girtonia sends greeting,
May the tide of her good fortune never ebb;
I was writing (mark the tense) to crave a meeting,
Coll. Div. Joh. Cantabrigiae Id. Feb.

O listen to my *verba declarandi*,
My heart's appeal indeed you may not shirk;
Bethink you of the charming *casus dandi*,
A dative of the contemplated work.

Could you see the love with which my bosom's seething,
You never could remain so cold and coy,
But you'd grant me with those gentle lips' *soft breathing*
One small *syllabic augment* of my joy.

Then O forget there's such a verb as *nego*!
Or else I shall go mad I do aver,
For *uxor* seems the feminine of *ego*,
And *liberi** the plural of *liber*.

Our joy shall be one long *continuous present*—
A thought to make an ardent lover rave!—
When I change the *future optative* unpleasant
For the *perfect* (vide *Arnold*) *tense with have*.

As Lydia said, I'll live and perish *tecum*,
No jealousy our bliss shall e'er disturb;
Then rise and don the veil and *vade mecum*—
A church *the goal of motion of the verb*.

If you flout me, still I'll think upon you daily,
Your gracious form although I may not see;
I scarce can bring my pen to trace out '*vale*';
Believe me ever yours,

REDUNDANT MŶ.

ETIAMNUM ME VILIPENDIT.

A TORY at a meeting prayed
For those of his own feather:
"The Tories and the Unionists—
Oh! let them hang together!"

"Amen! together let them hang!"
Thereon was interjected:
'Twas by a Radical, from whom
Such prayer was unexpected.

"Oh! let them hang together," still
The Tory interceded,
"In accord and in concord strong!"
And when he thus has pleaded

And offered his petition up,
The Radical outpoured his:
"Oh! let them hang together soon,
No matter what the cord is!"

G.

* *Si essent Christiani* (Pope Gregory).

CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'**St Dunstan's College,
Catford, S.E.*

DEAR SIRs,

May I be allowed to call the attention of your readers to a plan, which with an Oxford friend I am preparing, of spending a fortnight of the Summer with a dozen or so of London boys in the country? Crude as our arrangements are at present, we have decided that at least half the number of our guests shall be from the College Mission District in Walworth. The expenses will not be very heavy, but I fear we are unable to meet them entirely by ourselves. If any of your readers will trust me with a subscription, or send me a promise of help in money or in kind—of the nature of flannels, fishing rods, cricket bats, &c.—I shall be pleased. It is possible too that some one may have interest in a farm, where we might locate ourselves enjoyably and economically. I will supply the Junior Secretary of the College Mission with full particulars, and he, I know, will be happy to assure subscribers that their money is properly used.

Yours truly,
R. P. ROSEVEARE.

*1 March 1889.**To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'*

DEAR SIRs,

The Committee of the Lady Margaret Boat Club most gratefully accept your welcome offer of a donation of £10 to assist in sending a boat to Henley this year, and trust that, when the time comes, they may see their way to profiting by your generosity.

I am

Your obedient servant,

H. E. H. COOMBES,

Hon. Sec. L.M.B.C.

THE PROPOSED READING-ROOM.

DEAR SIRs,

Your correspondent, *An Unenfranchised Lodger*, and others in like condition, will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding delay from various causes, especially the regretted absence of Mr Whitaker, the proposal for a College Reading-room has not been forgotten. The arrangements are now under consideration, and we may fairly expect to make a start next Term.

The Reading-room is not designed to compete in any way with the Union, but will appeal to the support of all members of the College alike. With a satisfactory number of subscribers, a very small terminal subscription will suffice to pay the working expenses of the room, and to add by degrees to its comfort.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
ALFRED HARKER.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR SYLVESTER.

DEAR SIRs,

It has for some time been felt that the College ought to possess a Portrait of our distinguished Honorary Fellow Professor Sylvester, to be placed in the Combination Room with those of Sir John Herschel and Professor Adams. I have accordingly been asked by a number of the Fellows to act as Treasurer of a Fund for obtaining such a Portrait. It is proposed to restrict the list of Subscribers to past and present Fellows of the College and to personal friends of Professor Sylvester.

Professor Sylvester has kindly consented to give sittings for the purpose to Mr A. E. Elmslie, whose portrait of Dr Martineau for the Birmingham Art Gallery has recently been sent to Osborne for the inspection of the Queen.

Should any of your readers desire to join in this would they kindly send their subscriptions to me?

I am yours faithfully

R. F. SCOTT, *Bursar.**1 March 1889.*



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1889.

The Editors are anxious to carry out the happy suggestion of Dr Sandys (p. 323), and establish an album of portraits of all who have at any time served on the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle*. Contributions for this album are now cordially invited, and it will add much to the interest of the collection (1) if the portraits sent are contemporary ones, in other words if they represent what the Editors *were* during their time of office, and (2) if they bear autograph signatures. Due acknowledgment will be made in the *Chronicle* of all portraits received.

The other suggestion of Dr Sandys, that on the completion of volume xv a complete index of the *Eagle* from its foundation should be prepared, is under serious consideration.

The following resolutions have been communicated by the Council of the College to Mrs Churchill Babington and to Mrs Parkinson respectively:

"The Council desire to record their grateful sense of the services rendered to the College and University by the late Dr Churchill Babington. The libraries of the College and University and the Fitzwilliam Museum will long bear witness to his diligence learning and taste: Horningsea and Cockfield know that a man of varied culture may be a pastor simple and childlike as the poorest and youngest of his flock."

"The Council desire to put on record their deep sense of Dr Parkinson's loyal and lifelong service to the College as Lecturer Tutor and President, and as an example of unwearied diligence and retiring generosity."

We regret to notice the announcement that the oldest graduate of the College, and probably the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev Bartholomew Edwards of Ashill, died on February 21, within a few days of the completion of his hundredth year. Mr Edwards took his degree as seventh Senior Optime in 1811, and has held the Rectory of Ashill, Norfolk, since 1813. We hope to publish an account of his life in our next number. From our Obituary it will be gathered that another all-but-centenarian member of the College, Mr William Crackanthorpe, who took his degree also in 1811, died a year ago in Westmoreland.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has presented to the University his stipend of £400 as Vice-Chancellor for the past year, and the money is to be applied to defray the cost of the sculpture on the new building of the University Library.

The Council have arranged that on Commemoration Day (May 6), the Foundation Scholars and resident Bachelors shall dine in Hall at the same time as the Fellows (7.15), and that for other undergraduates the hours of dinner shall be 1.30 and 2.30.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, is absent this Term in the Maloja for reasons of health. Mr Caldecott, late Fellow, is acting as his deputy.

The Editorial Committee have voted a sum of £10 to the Lady Margaret Boat Club, for the purpose of enabling it to send a crew to Henley this summer.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the approaching departure from College of the Rev Edwin Hill, Senior Fellow and Tutor, who has accepted the living of Cockfield, vacant by the death of Dr Churchill Babington. Since he took his degree in 1866 as fifth Wrangler Mr Hill has been resident among us, and in many capacities, as Chaplain, Praeléctor, Steward, Examiner, Member of the Council, Chairman of the Education Committee, and Tutor (since 1876), he has devoted himself with his whole power to the service of the College. His readiness to apply himself to practical affairs has long been recognised in the University, which he has served not only as Examiner, but as a working member of many Boards and Syndicates (*e.g.* the Non-Collegiate Students, the Examinations, the Biology and Geology, and the General Boards, and the Syndicates for the Senate House, the Local Examinations and Lectures, the Museums and Lecture-rooms, the *University Reporter*, the Previous and General and Additional Subjects, the Harkness Scholarship, and the Building Sites). He has also been Secretary to the General Board of Studies, and latterly to the Council of the Senate, on which he has acted as an elected member since 1884. In other ways he has also been useful, as Auditor for 12 years of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and as a member of the Councils of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the London Geological Society. Within the College the organisation and working of more than one scheme of reform have been entrusted to his hands, and loyally carried out even when its first institution was not in accordance with his own views. The labour thus entailed upon him he has at all times borne ungrudgingly, and performed unobtrusively but with marked efficiency. Much of this work is of a kind that makes no show, and it often gains little recognition and less thanks from those who are not

practically acquainted with the details of administration. Mr Hill will take with him to Cockfield the best wishes of the College for his happiness and success, but his place among us will not be easily filled, and for a long time to come his colleagues and his pupils will miss his quiet but never-failing helpfulness.

Mr H. E. J. Bevan (M.A. 1883), has been appointed Divinity Lecturer at Gresham College in the City of London, in succession to the late Dean Burgon. Mr Bevan was Shrewsbury Scholar and Exhibitioner of St John's, B.A. 1878, and studied afterwards at the Ely Theological College. As an undergraduate he was Secretary to the College Musical Society, and one of the Editors of the *Eagle*. After five years as Curate and Camden Lecturer at St Lawrence Jewry (the parish of which another Johnian-Gresham Professor, Dean Cowie, was formerly Rector), he was presented by the Bishop of London to the Vicarage of St Andrew, Stoke Newington. On the 7th of last October Mr Bevan was Select Preacher at the University Church.

Mr Samuel Butler (B.A. 1859), the author of *Erewhon*, has undertaken to write a memoir of his grandfather, the celebrated Head-master of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. Mr Butler will be much obliged to any one who can lend him letters of Dr Butler's, which will be copied and carefully returned. Mr Butler's address is 15 Clifford's Inn, E.C.

Mr Joseph Jacobs (B.A. 1877) has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid. Mr Jacobs' researches on the history of the Jews during his recent travels in Spain will form the subject of a forthcoming elaborate report.

The Rev R. P. Ashe (B.A. 1880), for several years missionary at Uganda under the Church Missionary Society, is writing an account of his African experiences. These will include interesting reminiscences of the late Dr Hannington, first Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, with whom he was associated.

Mr A. A. Bourne (17th Wrangler and second class Classical Tripos 1871), late Head-master of the Military College, Oxford, has left Cambridge to assume the position of chief Mathematical Master at Cheltenham College. The College owes much to Mr Bourne for the interest he has taken in the Cricket Club.

Mr W. N. Roseveare, Fellow of the College, has been appointed to take mathematical work at Harrow School.

Mr R. Hargreaves, formerly Fellow, and late Mathematical Master at Merchant Taylors, has been appointed to a Mastership at Rossall School.

Mr F. W. Hill, recently elected Fellow of the College, has been appointed to a Mathematical Mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Ds T. A. Herbert (LL.B. bracketed Senior in the Law Tripos 1887), MacMahon Law Student, has been awarded a pupil scholarship of one hundred guineas in Equity at the Inner Temple.

Ds G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887), Hutchinson Student, has been elected to a Berkeley Fellowship in Physical Science at the Owens College, Manchester.

Mr John Henry Merrifield (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Head Master of St John's College (S.P.G.), Rangoon.

W. Grylls Adams, M.A., F.R.S. (B.A. 1859), and formerly Fellow, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London, has received the degree of Doctor in Science from the University.

The Sedgwick Prize has been awarded to Alfred Harker, M.A., Fellow of the College. This is the fifth time since 1874 that this triennial prize has been won by a Johnian.

Ds E. J. Brooks, Foundation Scholar, the 'Senior Classic' of last year, has been bracketed with Loring of King's for the Chancellor's Medals.

Ds H. D. Darbishire (First class Classical Tripos Part II 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship in succession to Mr Peiris.

Ds J. J. B. Palmer (bracketed tenth Wrangler 1888), Foundation Scholar, has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship.

The Seatonian Prize has been awarded to the Rev Gage Earle Freeman (B.A. 1846) for a sacred poem on *Jericho*.

At the meeting of the Geological Society on February 15, the Wollaston Gold Medal was awarded to Professor T. G. Bonney, Senior Fellow, and the Bigsby Medal to Mr J. J. Harris Teall, formerly Fellow of the College. In presenting the Medal to Prof. Bonney, the President (Dr Blanford) said—"A Medal that was instituted to promote researches concerning the mineral structure of the earth cannot be more appropriately awarded than for petrological studies. That the method of research has changed since Wollaston's time is largely due to the improvement of modern instruments; the work carried on by yourself and others with the microscope is in direct continuation of that done by Wollaston, his contemporaries and many of his followers, with the goniometer, the test-tube, and the balance. In your hands the microscope has been a valuable adjunct to field-observation, and has been chiefly applied to detect the secrets of those rocks which, possessing no organic

remains to betray the tale of their origin, have hitherto succeeded in baffling the curiosity of geologists as to their early history. In many parts of the British Isles, throughout the Alps, and in Canada, especially where ancient and obscure formations presented puzzles yet unsolved, you have been occupied in adding to our knowledge. Nor has your attention been confined to Archæan and plutonic rocks; you were a leader of the opposition to the prevalent, but perhaps somewhat exaggerated, view of the powers of glacial erosion, and you have applied the same key that had admitted you to the inner mysteries of metamorphic formations to unlock the history of British sedimentary rocks. In conferring upon you the chief mark of distinction in its gift, the Council desires to evince its appreciation of your scientific researches, and the Fellows of the Society will, I feel sure, heartily endorse the presentation of the Wollaston Medal to you, who have served so long and so successfully as one of their principal officers." Prof. Bonney said in reply—"It is difficult for me adequately to express my gratitude to the Council for the great honour which they have conferred upon me, and to you for the terms in which you have spoken of my work. Of this, the defects to myself seem more conspicuous than the merits. I can only plead in excuse for those, that my work has been carried on under many difficulties on which I will not now enlarge. It has been incomplete and preparatory, often destructive rather than constructive, that of a seeker after truths to which another generation will attain. If, indeed, there be any good in it, this is because throughout I have studied nature more than books, I have sought for reasons rather than for authorities, and in so doing have endeavoured to apply the principles of induction which I learnt years ago at Cambridge in the study of mathematics. Still, I am conscious that for this crowning honour I am indebted more to the kindly feeling of others than to my own merits, and can only promise that, if time for scientific work yet remain, I will try to become more worthy of the distinction which has been awarded to me."

In presenting the Bigsby Medal to Mr Teall, the President said—"Your contributions to the Petrology of the British Islands have had a great influence on the views of British geologists. In your papers on the dykes of Northern England and Scotland you have added much to our previous knowledge, and in your description of the metamorphosis of dolerite into hornblende-schist you succeeded in proving what had certainly been suspected, but probably never so clearly demonstrated before, the production of foliated rocks by the action of mechanical forces on igneous formations. Your *British Petrography*, the concluding part of which has recently appeared, contains many original observations, and well maintains the scientific character of your previous writings, whilst it supplies a much-needed desideratum to the geologists of this country.

The Council of this Society, whilst awarding to you the Bigsby Medal in token of the esteem in which they hold your work, hope that your *British Petrography* may be the precursor of other equally valuable additions to our science." In replying Mr Teall said—"I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Council for the honour they have conferred upon me, and to you, Sir, for the kind way in which you have referred to my work. There is an accidental circumstance which adds to the pleasure I feel on this occasion; it is that I receive the Bigsby Medal on the day that my earliest instructor receives the highest award which this Society can give. I should not be standing here to-day if it had not been my good fortune to come in contact with Prof. Bonney at Cambridge."

In a map accompanying a paper on the *Glacier Regions of the Selkirk Range, British Columbia*, by the Rev W. Spotswood Green, we observe Mount Bonney prominently marked. Mount MacAlister is a little farther to the east, and was named after our Permanent Editor, who in 1887 called attention to the great extent of this remarkable and then unexplored ice-field.

On New Year's day it was announced that the Queen had been pleased to direct that Mr Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, Deputy-Speaker, and formerly Senior Fellow of St John's, should be admitted a member of the Most Honourable Privy Council.

On the same day it was announced that the Rev Harry Jones, M.A. (B.A. 1846), Prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, Vicar of St Philip's, Regent Street, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, had been appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Venerable B. T. Atlay (M.A. 1857), Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service, as from Feb. 6, 1889.

A Civil List Pension of £100 a year has been granted by the Queen to the widow of Mr R. A. Proctor, in consideration of her late husband's services to science.

A statue to William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, was unveiled at Dorchester on February 4 by the Bishop of Salisbury. The figure, which is of bronze, is the work of Mr Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust of Dr Todhunter in the College Chapel, and the brother of one of the founders of the *Eagle*. It stands on a pedestal of Portland stone, bearing a tablet on which is the following couplet from the bard's own poems:

*But now I hope his kindly feace
Is gone to vind a better pleace;
But still, wi' vo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind.*

The site chosen is a spot within St Peter's churchyard, immediately in front of the tower. The poet is represented in his quaint and peculiar costume, bareheaded, with a book in his hand.

The number of Cambridge graduates ordained as Deacons at the Advent ordinations appears to be 81, the several Colleges contributing as follows: Trinity 12, St John's 10, Pembroke 9, Emmanuel 7, Corpus, Jesus, and Christ's 5 each, Clare, Queens', and the Non-Collegiate students 4 each, Caius 3, St Catharine's, King's, Sidney, Downing, and Selwyn 2 each, Trinity Hall, Cavendish, and Ayerst's Hostel 1 each, while Peterhouse alone is unrepresented on the list. The following are the Johnnians who have been ordained:

Name.	Diocese.	Parish.
Greenwood, H. F.	York	St Mary, Sheffield
Woodhouse, C. J.	York	Parish Ch., Doncaster
Cleminson, A. G.	Lichfield	Ch. Ch., Burton-on-Trent
Field, A. J. P.	Rochester	H. Trinity, S. Wimbledon
Poynder, A. J.	Rochester	H. Trinity, Richmond
Martin, C.	Southwell	Staveley, Derbyshire
Kerry, G. P. B.	Winchester	St Simon, Southsea
Jacques, J. K.	Manchester	Kirkham, Lancashire
Cole, F. G.	Chester	St Mary, Chester
Portbury, H. A.	Chester	St John's, Bollington

The following ecclesiastical appointments have been recently announced.

Name.	B.A.	from	to
Gunter, W.	(1860)	C. of L. Sampford,	R. of Abberton, Essex.
Price, E. H.	(1845) M.A.	late C. of H. Trin.	R. of Willey, Warwicks.
Tonge, R.	(1854) M.A.	Eastbourne, Hon. Canon, Man-	R. of St Mary, Man-
Jones, H.	(1846) M.A.	chester, Prebendary,	chester. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Marshall, F.	(1868) M.A.	V. of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury,	Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.
Carr, W. H.	(1879) M.A.	V. of Kimberworth,	V. of Goole, Yorks.
Vyvyan, H.	(1877) M.A.	R. of St Mary, Castlegate, York,	Chaplain to York Prison.
Warleigh, F. L.	(1870)	Chaplain of the Duncan,	Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the Champion.
Adamson, J.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Nutley Lane,	V. of Colston Bassett, Notts.
Bellman, A. F.	(1875) M.A.	C. of Slaugham,	V. of Staplefield, Hand-
Brooke, H.	(1875) M.A.		cross. St Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.
Cavalier, E. F.	(1874) M.A.	R. of Wrampling- ham, Norfolk,	Diocesan Inspector in the Diocese of Nor-
Newham, W. L.	(1847) M.A.	formerly Fellow, V. of Barrow on Soar,	wich. V. of Aldworth, Berks., (On the presentation of the College).
Lorimer, J. H.	(1862) M.A.	R. of Buckland,	V. of Oxenhall with Pauntley, Gloucester-
Winch, G. T.	(1875)	C. of Byers Green,	shire. R. of St Stephen, S. Shields.
Jackson, G.	(1860)	R. of Ford, Sussex,	V. of Westfield, Sussex.
Tute, W. A.	(1875) M.A.	C. of L. Torrington,	V. of Camrose, Pem- broke.

The preachers in the College Chapel this Term have been Mr Warren, Mr Hill, Mr Graves, Mr Watson, and Dr Sanders.

At the general meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching on January 19, Mr R. B. Hayward (B.A. 1850) resigned the presidency, which he had held for eleven years; the Rev G. Richardson (B.A. 1860), R. Levett (B.A. 1865), and R. Tucker (B.A. 1855), with Mr Hayward, all members of St John's, were elected Vice-Presidents.

At the annual general meeting of the Geological Society five Johnnians were elected members of the Council, namely Dr Bonney, Mr Hill, Mr Hudleston, Mr Marr, and Mr Seeley.

The librarian of Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.A., is anxious to obtain copies of old mathematical papers set at St John's College. Any of our readers who may have sets to spare may communicate with Mr Elijah Johnson, Trinity Street, who will see to their being duly forwarded.

The *Jewish Standard* thinks the establishment of a similar institution to Toynbee Hall, but specifically Jewish, both desirable and possible. Mr H. S. Lewis (B.A. 1884, formerly Fry Hebrew Scholar), of St John's College, has set an example, and, says the *Standard*, "we believe there are many of our young men who will follow it; who will recognise that Judaism taught all that is good in the modern religion of humanity ages ago; that nowhere has the brotherhood of man, the keen sympathy, the loving-kindness that should subsist between rich and poor, been more strongly insisted upon than in the Bible; and that it behoves the Jews of the present to be in the van and not in the rear in all humanitarian and humanising movements. In the days of our grandfathers, when rich and poor Jews lived close together, the distinction of class was never so broadly emphasised amongst us as amongst other people. The removal of our rich brethren to the West and other more remote districts has led to the formation of such a gulf, betwixt those who have and those who have not, as is the object of Toynbee Hall to bridge over."

In accordance with the regulations of the Fry Scholarship, Mr Lewis has just published a volume entitled *Targum on Isaiah i-v, with Commentary* (Trübner & Co.). The text, which is founded on a MS in the library at Leyden, has already been published by de Lagarde. The chief object of the commentary is to illustrate the Targum by means of other Agadistic writings, such as the Midrashim and the Babylonian Talmuds. The writer also makes use of the other ancient versions of Isaiah, such as the Septuagint and Peshita, for the purpose of throwing light on the Targum. There is a favourable review of the book by Dr Schiller-Szinessy in the *Jewish World* of February 22.

The Rev Francis Drake Thomson (B.A. 1861), Rector of Brinkley, Cambs, has accepted the presentation of the College to the Vicarage of Barrow-on-Soar, vacant by the transfer of Mr Newham to the Vicarage of Aldworth.

CHORAL STUDENTSHIPS.—The following notice has been issued on this subject, referred to in our last number. On August 1, 1889, at 9 a.m. an examination will be held in the College Hall for the election of four Choral Students. The value of the Studentships will be £40 *per annum*, and if practicable two of the Students will be elected for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. No resident member of the University will however be elected for a longer period than the remainder of his residence in the usual course. The Studentships are tenable with any other emolument. The duties of the Students will be to take part in the musical services in the College Chapel and to attend during residence choir practices under the direction of the Organist. Successful candidates will be required to become members of the College, if not so already, and to commence residence on October 7, 1889. They will be required to pass the University Examinations for the degree of B.A. in the manner required of other members of the College.

Candidates will be examined in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, *Livy* Book xxii, Arithmetic, Algebra, and *Euclid* Books i ii and iii, and will be expected to shew that they are likely to pass the University Previous Examination by December 1889. They will further be required to sing a solo or solos of their own selection before the Organist, and to satisfy him of their skill in singing at sight. They should send to one of the Tutors, not later than July 17, Certificates of birth, baptism, and good moral character. They are also invited to send testimonials from the Organist or Choir-master of any choir in which they have formerly sung, and testimonials of their attainments in Classics and Mathematics from the Head-master or House-master of their School.

Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or any one of the Tutors.

The following Johnians have been elected to the new County Councils. We should be glad to hear of any not included in the list.

- Aldermen:* James Bigwood M.P. (*Middlesex*)
Hon. R. C. Herbert (*Shropshire*)
Earl Powis (*Shropshire*)
F. C. Wace (*Cambridgeshire*)
- Councillors:* E. Boulnois (*West Marylebone*)
R. J. Harrison (*Montgomery*)
A. Hoare (*Holborn*)
Earl Powis (*Welshpool*)
H. Lee Warner (*Norfolk*)

Mr J. G. Laing (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow, and Mr G. C. Whiteley (B.A. 1868), were elected members of the London School Board at the recent election.

The following portraits of Johnian worthies have been presented to the College for the new common-room, in addition to those enumerated in our last number.

(1) A quarto copperplate engraving of ROBERT HERRICK; a bust on a pedestal surrounded with allegorical figures, with the inscription: *Tempora cinxisse et Foliorum densior umbra: Debetur Genio Laurea Sylva tuo. Tempora et Illa Tibi mollis redimisset Oliva; Scilicet excludis Versibus Arma tuis. Admissus Antiqua Novis, Jucunda Severis: Hinc Juvenis discat, Famina Virgo Senex Ut Solo minor es Phæbo, sic major es Unus Omnibus, Ingemo, Mente, Lepore, Stylo.* *Scriptis I. H. C. W. M.*

(2) A beautiful folio copperplate engraving of "ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, Lord Keeper. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1742. *Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1742. In the possession of William Cooper Esqr.*"—Nos. (1) and (2) were presented by the Rev E. Hill, Tutor.

(3) A quarto copperplate engraving of BISHOP MORTON, with the inscription: *Reverendus in Christo pater ac Dominus D. Thomas Morton Dunelmensis Episcopus. Episcop. Cestren. 1616. Lich.* Engraved by T. Berry, from a print by Faithorne.

(4) A quarto copperplate engraving of "PETER GUNNING Bishop of Ely. after Loggan. *Petrus Eliensis. His autograph from an Original in the Possession of John Thane.*"

(5) A quarto etching of "ROBERT HEATH, *Primo Capitalis Justiciary de Banco. W. Hollar, Delin. 1664. Etched by Richd. Sawyer 1820.*"—Nos. (3), (4), and (5) were presented by Mr William Bateson, Fellow.

(6) A folio steel engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, *Earl of Strafford. From the original of Vandyke in the Collection of The Right Honble The Earl of Egremont. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, and Engraved (with Permission) by J. S. Agar. London. Published Oct. 31, 1816, by Lackington Allen & Co. and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown.*"

(7) A quarto copperplate engraving of MR CHARLES CHURCHILL [poet, 1731—1764, author of *The Rosciad* and the *Prophecy of Famine*: see *Life* by Horne Tooke].—Nos. (6) and (7) were presented by Professor Alexander Macalister, Fellow.

(8) A small quarto engraving of SAMUEL PURCHAS [author of *Purchas' Pilgrimage*, 1577—1626], with the inscription: *Anag: Samuel Purcas Pars Sva Celum.*

(9) A small antique engraving of THOMAS SUTTON, founder of the Charterhouse, 1532—1611, with his autograph "*from the Original in the Possession of John Thane.*"—Nos. (8) and (9) were presented by Mr Tanner, Fellow.

(10) A handsome large folio engraving of "JOHN FISHER, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY. *From an original Picture by I. Northcote Esq. R. A. in the Gallery at Salisbury Palace. Drawn by M. Haughton, Engraved by E. Scriven. Published Nov. 1, 1810, by T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London.*"

(11) A folio steel engraving of "HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *From the original of Mirevelt, in the Collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Drawn by R. W. Satchwell, & Engraved (with Permission) by R. W. Sievier. London, Published June 1, 1817, by Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor and Jones, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown.*"—Nos. (10) and (11) were presented by Mr H. R. Tottenham, Fellow.

(12) A quarto steel engraving of "THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *Ob. 1667. From the original of Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of His Grace, the Duke of Bedford. Engraved by Thos. Wright. Proof. London, Published Feby. 1, 1828, by Harding & Lepard, Pall Mall East.*"

(13) A quarto steel engraving of "FRANCIS NORTH, LORD GUILDFORD. *Ob. 1685. From the original of Riley, in the collection of the Right Honble The Earl of Guildford. Engraved by J. S. Agar. Proof. London, Published Novr. 1, 1823: by Harding, Mavor & Lepard.*"—Nos. (12) and (13) were presented by Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Fellow-Commoner.

(14) A folio engraving of "THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD. *From the Collection of Sr. Francis Child. Ant: van Dyck pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1740. Impensis I. & P. Knapton, Londini 1740.*"

(15) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE. *From the Original in possession of y^e Earl & Countess of Oxford. A. Vandyke Eq. pinx. G. Vertue Londini Sculp. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1739.*"—Nos. (14) and (15) were presented by the Rev J. T. Ward, Tutor.

(16) A folio engraving of "THOMAS SACKVILL, EARL OF DORSET, BARON OF BUCKHURST, LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND; Chancellor of the University of OXFORD & Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. *Obt. XIX die Apr. Ano. MDCVIII. G. Vertue Sculp. From an Original at Knowle in the possession of his Grace LIONEL Duke of Dorset.*" [Thomas Sackville was the author of the earliest English tragedy *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex*, and of the beautiful *Induction to the Myrroure for Magistrates.*]—Presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

(17) A folio engraving of "WILLIAM CECIL LORD BURLEIGH. *J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. In the Collection of the Right Hon: the Earl of Burlington. Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini 1738.*"—Presented by Mr J. Brill, Fellow.

(18) A folio engraving of "THOMAS OTWAY. *M. Beal pinx. J. Houbraken sculps. Amst. 1741. In the Possession of Gilbert West Esqr. Impensis I. & P. Knapton Londini 1741.*" [Author of *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved.*]—Presented by Mr P. T. Main, Fellow.

(19) A small proof engraving of Mr J. J. SYLVESTER, our Honorary Fellow, Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford, with his autograph. This portrait was issued by the publishers of *Nature* in January 1889.—Presented by Professor Sylvester.

(20) A large mezzotint of "I. C. ADAMS A.M. *Coll. Divi Johannis apud Cantabrigienses Socius. Neptunus calculo monstratus A.D. 1845. Painted by Thomas Mogford. Engraved by Samuel Cousins A.R.A.*" This is engraved from the painting in the Combination Room.

(21) A quarto lithograph of the Rev Dr J. J. BLUNT, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity 1839—1855, with autograph.—Nos. (20) and (21) were presented by Mr W. Bateson, Fellow.

(22) A quarto steel engraving of "JOHN HORNE TOOKE ESQR. [Author of the *Diversions of Purley.*] *Thomas Hardy pinxt. Anker Smith sculpt.*"—Presented by Mr G. C. M. Smith.

(23) A small oval steel engraving of HENRY KIRKE WHITE, by H. Robinson, with autograph.—Presented by the Rev A. R. Wiseman.

(24) An old copperplate engraving of WILLIAM WHITAKER D.D. Master (1586), Regius Professor of Divinity, 'a consummate theologian,' with the inscription: *GUILHELMUS WHITAKERUS THEOL. Whitaker validis oppugnans ictibus hostes Pro CHRISTO Victor sæpe triumphat hero. A.B.*

(25) A curious etching of THOMAS NASHE, dramatist, author of *The Supplication of Pierce Pennilesse*, and *Christ's Teares over Jerusalem*, colleague of Christopher Marlowe, and companion of Shakespeare; he is represented in fetters, with the inscription: *From a very scarce Pamphlet entitled The Trimming of Thomas Nashe Gentleman by the high-titled patron Don Richardo de Medico campo, Barber Chirurgion to Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge. Faber quas fecit compedes ipse gestat. London Printed for Philip Scarle 1507.*

(26) An octavo engraving of "ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY [K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England and Chancellor of the University (1601)] *ob. 1612. From the original*

of Zuccherò in the collection of the Right Honble the Earl of Salisbury. Proof. Engraved by J. Jenkins. Published Oct. 1, 1824, by Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, Finsbury Square London."

(27) A characteristic outline drawing (after Maclise) of SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH (died 1855), Secretary of State for the Colonies, editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, with an autograph and the inscription: EDITOR OF "LONDON AND WESTMINSTER REVIEW."—Nos. (24), (25), (26), and (27) were presented by Dr D. MacAlister, Fellow.

In addition to these numerous and valued gifts we have to record the present of a massive brass inkstand from Mr A. A. Bourne, and of a pair of brass sconces, bearing the arms of the College, from Mr R. Pendlebury. The new room has now a very comfortable appearance, and its gallery of Johnian worthies is a source of much interest to friends and visitors.

Mr Caldecott has been appointed Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos; Mr Foxwell a co-opted member of the Moral Sciences Board; Mr Gunston an Auditor of the Borough Accounts; The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney an elector to the Professorship of Political Economy; the Venerable Archdeacon Gifford to the Ely Professorship of Divinity; Mr H. M. Gwatkin a co-opted member of the Divinity Board; Mr Mullinger an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1890; Mr Caldecott an Examiner in Logic, and Mr Cox an Examiner in German, for the Previous Examination; Mr Wace an Examiner in Mathematics and in English Composition, and Mr Haskins an Examiner in Classical subjects, for the General Examination; and Mr W. F. Smith an Examiner for the Special Examination in Modern Languages.

The following books by members of the College are announced. Presents of copies to the College Library are invited, as it is fitting that it should contain all the works of all the Johnians:—*The Recluse* (Macmillan), by William Wordsworth; *Holiday Papers* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by the Rev Harry Jones; *Inspiration and other Sermons* (Blackwood), by Rev A. W. Momerie; *The Relation of Spiritual and Civil Authority, in view of the approaching trial of the Lord Bishop of Li* Maronis *Aeneidos lib. ii* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Arcady for better for worse* (Fisher Unwin), by Rev A. Jessopp; *Targum on Isaiah i—v, with commentaries* (Trübner), by H. S. Lewis.

JOHNIANA.

It was the great desire of his mother that he should become a clergyman; and it was chiefly with this view that he was sent to Cambridge, where he matriculated at St John's, with an exhibition from the Birmingham School, in 1830. Here he did not evince such devotion to study as might have been supposed from his after career, being far more inclined to outdoor recreations than indoor work. Open-hearted and generous, with abounding health and youthful spirits, without a father's guiding and restraining hand, no wonder that, as he himself stated in his address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Cambridge in 1862, he 'displayed but a truant disposition to study, and too often hurried from the tutor's lecture-room to the river or the field,' and 'that, had it not been for the teaching of Professor Sedgwick in geology, his time might have been altogether wasted'.... More than ten years after this time (in 1844) the late Professor E. Forbes speaks of Natural History as being greatly discouraged at Cambridge, and regarded as 'idle trifling'; now so great an advance has been made, that the study of the works of God is being gradually placed upon a level with the study of the works of man, and the college of St John's stands prominent in the encouragement it gives to the students of natural science.

Letters and Extracts from the Addresses and Occasional Writings of J. Beete Jukes, edited by his sister (1871).

I staid with Spedding a week at Cambridge, at Trinity Hall, learnt much from Professor Henslow [of St John's College, Professor of Botany] and his friends, to whom he introduced me, about the Cambridge system, for my paper.... Grand festivities at Trinity Hall and St John's, great dinners, suppers, and male routs. I paid my expenses by what I won at whist, though I revoked one night!.... Lord Palmerston made me a stiff bow, the contrast of his manner to Copley [Master of the Rolls] was entertaining, for his was a perpetual canvas and acting a part.

Letter from Sir Chas. Lyell to his sister, January 5, 1827:
Life Letters and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, i. 167 (1881).

The Rev Thomas Field, late fellow of St John's College, and one of Mr Paley's younger contemporaries at Cambridge, writes as follows from Bigby Rectory, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire. 'Being at Madeira in November 1852, I went round by the north side of the island, which is in the main the steep or scarped side, the mountains very bold to the sea, and tremendous rollers coming in to the bights. Staying for a night or two at Santa Anna, a house kept then by a Portuguese doctor (Sr Acciajoli) I found and copied from out of the Visitors' book the following *poëmatia*, written by Paley's own hand not very long before. No doubt he little thought of any Johnian fellow coming upon them, and I never thought to tell him in after years of my having lighted on his traces in that way. I can hardly think that any one else has seen them since; possibly the very book may have ceased to exist, but the place must still be used as a stopping place for visitors on the round. The highest point of the island is best ascended from Santa Anna, and fern-collectors go there.'

ἐνταυθοῖ νοῦσω τετριμμένους ἦν τις ἰδίτης
ἔλθῃ, ἢ στυγερῶ πένθει τηκόμενος,
τῶνδ' ὕγις ἐπάνεισι καὶ ἀρτιμελὴς ἀπὸ χάρων,
καὶ νόον ἐκ δακρύων τρέψει ἐς εὐπαθίην,
ᾧδε γὰρ αἰὲν ἔχεις ἴαρος πολυανθέος ὥρην,
ᾧδε πῶν ζήσεις αἰθέρα λαμπρότατον.

Venimus huc, vernos cum spirans blanda per agros
Panderet aura tuas, insula dives, opes:
Venimus—et scopulos requievimus inter et umbras,
Egimus et laetos non sine sole dies.

ncoln (Te

O fortunatos, quis sors hic degere vitam,
Inque tuo, felix terra, jacere sinu.
Hic praesens Deus est, loquitur Natura; jugorum
Culmina respondent, hic manifestus adest.

F. A. P.

Dinner was at four, a most ungodly hour between lunch and the proper hour for dinner. For the men who read it answered pretty well, because it gave them a long evening for work; for the men who did not read it gave a long evening for play.

There was a great deal of solid drinking among the men, both Fellows and undergraduates. The former sat in Combination Room after Hall and drank the good old College port; the latter sat in each other's rooms and drank the fiery port which they bought in the town. In the evening there were frequent suppers, with milk-punch and songs. I wonder if they have the milk-punch still; the supper I think they cannot have, because they all dine at seven or half-past seven, after which it is impossible to take supper.

In those days young noblemen went up more than they do at present, and they spread themselves over many Colleges. Thus at Cambridge they were found at Trinity, John's, and Magdalene. A certain Cabinet thirty years ago had half its members on the books of St John's. In these days all the noblemen who go to Cambridge flock like sheep to Trinity.

Walter Besant: Fifty Years Ago, p. 157 (1888).

In suitable positions are placed the arms of St John's College, Cambridge, of which Sir Patrick is especially proud of being an honorary Fellow, and those of the University of Cambridge.

The World: Sir Patrick Colquhoun at Home, Jan. 9, 1889.

In the midst of these bibliographical studies, which to so many persons seem incompatible with the existence of any human affections, it is not unpleasant to turn to a correspondence which shows another side of Bradshaw's character. He had shortly before this time [Easter 1864] made the acquaintance of an undergraduate of St John's [Charles Yeld, an editor of the *Eagle* in 1864, now Head Master of University School, Nottingham], who relates the beginning of their friendship as follows:—"My earliest recollection of Henry Bradshaw is of an active bright-looking man, hurrying along in a college cap, but without a gown, through the catalogue-room of the University Library. Though he was evidently in haste over some papers which he was carrying tenderly in his left hand, he looked so pleasantly good-natured that I dared to ask him the whereabouts of a shelf from which I wanted a book.... I often found myself wandering into the library with no definite purpose beyond that of seeing 'Mr Bradshaw,' and having a chat with him.... [In the Long of 1864] he would very often walk with me through the backs to my rooms [those with the round window looking over the grounds, in E Third Court], see me get to work, and either stay and read, or more generally go home to his own labours."

"It was very much through Bradshaw's influence," says Mr. Yeld, "that I was appointed, in 1865, to a mastership in Lincoln Grammar School. By one of the curious coincidences which constantly happened to him, he was staying at the deanery when I wrote about the post, and met there at dinner John Fowler, the head-master. One can imagine Bradshaw's delighted exclamation when, in the middle of dinner, he was casually asked across the table, 'Do you know a man named Yeld, of St John's?' What he said I do not know, but I got the post."

Prothero: Memoir of Henry Bradshaw, pp. 113, 114, 411 (1888).

Mr James George Scott, of the Burmese Service, has found time, in spite of the arduous duties of his frontier post, to collect and send home to his brother, the bursar of St John's College, Cambridge, a very valuable

selection of Pāli, Burmese, and Shan MSS. Among the former are the Pātika Vagga of the great Dīgha Nikāya, complete, with a commentary in Pāli; a complete copy of the Yamakas; a portion of Buddhaghosa's Sumangala Vilāsinī, and the whole of the Attha Sālinī, his first work; and a copy of the Sāraththa Dīpani Tīkā, an important mediaeval treatise on Buddhist Canon Law. Besides these well-known standard works, there is also the MS of a considerable treatise on Buddhist ethics hitherto unknown, entitled the *Maṃzi Sāra Mañjūsā*. Prof Rhys Davids and Prof Carpenter have issued the first volume of their edition of the Sumangala. With that exception, all the above works are unedited. Among the Burmese books is a translation of the celebrated "Questions of Milinda," in which the Greek king Menander discusses Buddhist ethics with the elder named Nāgasena.

Academy: January 2, 1889.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1888.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

S. S. Hough, Christ's Hospital;
H. C. Pocklington, Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

R. C. Chevalier, Cowper Street School, London;
A. A. King, St Paul's School, London.

Foundation Scholarships of £50:

G. F. J. Rosenberg, private tuition;
W. A. Stone, Grammar School, Warrington.

Minor Scholarships of £50:

H. E. S. Cordeaux, Cheltenham College;
W. S. Hooton, Highgate School;
H. C. Lees, Leys School, Cambridge;
F. J. Nicholls, Rugby School.

Exhibitions:

J. Lee, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast;
W. B. Morton, Queen's College, Belfast;
R. S. Franks, Coatham School, Redcar;
W. R. Le Sueur, University College, Aberystwyth;
F. G. G. Wilson, Merchant Taylor's School.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1888.

	FIRST M.B.	
<i>Elementary Biology.</i>	Barton, P. F.	Cuff
	Beauchamp	Ray
	Burton, F. W.	Mag Samways
<i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>	Burton, F. W.	Harrison, T. L.
	Cowie	Roughton
	Cuff	Mag Samways
	Glover, F. B.	
	SECOND M.B.	
<i>Pharm. Chemistry.</i>	Lewis, C. E. M.	Ds Maxwell
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i>	Attlee, J.	Ds Lewis, S.
	Glover, L. G.	Ds Simpson, H.
	THIRD M.B.	
<i>Surgery, etc.</i>	Ds Curwen	Ds Olive
	Ds Drysdale	Wadeson
	Ds Evans, F. P.	Ds Wait
<i>Medicine, etc.</i>	Ds Chaplin	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The College Trials were rowed on November 28. There were three Senior Eights and four Juniors. All the heats were closely contested. The winning Senior crew was coached by R. H. Forster, and was composed as follows:—

- E. J. Roberts (*bow*)
- 2 W. E. Forster
- 3 F. G. E. Field
- 4 E. C. Henderson
- 5 A. S. Roberts
- 6 R. A. Sampson
- 7 A. G. Cooke
- B. T. Nunns (*stroke*)
- W. H. Verity (*cox*)

A. G. Cooke coached the winning Junior crew, which was made up as follows:—

- W. B. Hutton (*bow*)
- 2 H. W. Hartley
- 3 D. Turner
- 4 J. W. Malkin
- 5 J. F. Allen
- 6 J. A. Telford
- 7 J. J. Hulley
- A. S. Scholfield (*stroke*)
- W. L. Benthall (*cox*)

The Scratch Fours and Pairs were rowed on November 30. Nine Fours and seven Pairs competed. The following was the winning Four:—

- W. D. Jones (*bow*)
- 2 T. L. Harrison
- 3 H. G. T. Jones
- A. H. Ridsdale (*stroke*)
- H. W. Hartley (*cox*)

W. D. Jones (*bow*) and G. P. Davys (*stroke*) were successful in the Scratch Pairs.

The L.M.B.C. was well represented in the University Trials, rowed on December 1, by J. Backhouse, our First Captain, and H. E. H. Coombes, 6 and Stroke of the winning crew; and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 2 in the losing boat. Backhouse was rowing for some weeks in the University Boat this Term, and Coombes was also tried for a short time.

Besides the Lent crews, two Trial Eights have been practising this Term, coached respectively by P. H. Brown and A. J. Robertson. They rowed on Friday, February 8, and after a very close race Brown's crew was victorious. It was composed as follows:—

- W. J. Brown (*bow*)
- 2 J. W. Mallin
- 3 W. N. Maw
- 4 W. W. Haslett
- 5 J. A. Telford
- 6 W. L. Milner
- 7 W. B. Hutton
- E. F. Williams (*stroke*)
- J. H. C. Barton (*cox*)

The L.M.B.C. is much to be congratulated on its successes this year in the Lent races. The following crews represented the club:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	A. E. Monro (<i>bow</i>)		J. R. J. Clark (<i>bow</i>)
2	R. A. Sampson	2	W. E. Forster
3	B. T. Nunns	3	F. G. E. Field
4	J. R. Cassell	4	H. J. Hoare
5	A. S. Roberts	5	H. G. T. Jones
6	B. Long	6	J. A. Cameron
7	W. D. Jones	7	C. E. Ray
	G. P. Davys (<i>stroke</i>)		A. H. Ridsdale (<i>stroke</i>)
	H. E. Mason (<i>cox</i>)		H. W. Hartley (<i>cox</i>)

A third boat was in practice for some time, but it was eventually decided not to try to get it on the river.

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox coached the First Boat and R. H. Forster the Second. The crews did them both great credit.

On the first night, Wednesday, February 20, the First Boat rowed over, Corpus bumping First Trinity I in front of it. The Second Boat also rowed over, as they were not able to catch Jesus II before it bumped Downing.

On the second night the First Boat went well and bumped First Trinity I at the Willows. The Second Boat rowed Downing down just before Grassy.

On the third night the First Boat rowed up to Jesus I at the Willows, and the Second Boat bumped First Trinity III in the Plough Reach.

On the fourth night both boats made their third bump, the First Boat catching Corpus at First Post Corner, somewhat earlier than was expected, owing to Corpus catching a crab and losing an oar. This brought our Boat to the head of the river, and gained them their oars and medals. The Second Boat overtook St Catharine's in the Plough Reach.

The First Boat were very keen and deserved their success. They improved much during the races, and were at their best on the last night. It was a pity that Corpus did not give them a better race. The men individually were somewhat disappointing, and did not come on much during the Term. The chief fault of the boat was the failure to keep the blades covered, and the bad time-keeping in the bows.

Davys—A lively stroke; kept his crew going and did a good deal of work. Does not take his shoulders back and clips the finish. Should get out of the fault of looking at his oar.

Jones—Swings rather short. Works hard, but would do better if he attended to training rules.

Long—Gets a good grip of the water, but does not sustain the leg-work. Has a jerky finish.

Roberts—Overreaches, and so cannot get his shoulders back, which makes him short at the finish. Slow with his hands.

Cassell—Hurries his swing forward and does not row his hands in high enough. Shewed great improvement towards the end.

Nunns—Unsteady over the stretcher and washes out. Time-keeping is occasionally very bad.

Sampson—Works hard, but is short in his swing and heavy with his hands.

Monro—Suffers from a want of backbone, but works his best.

The Second Boat were well together, and rowed hard and clean, but lost their pace by falling over their stretchers and washing out. C. C. Waller rowed until a week before the races, when he injured his knee, and H. J. Hoare, who rowed last year, consented to fill the vacancy.

Ridsdale—Is very short at the finish and screws badly, but kept the boat going.

Ray—Has a good swing, but clips the finish and is heavy with his hands.

Cameron—Works very well, rather slow with his hands. Should make a useful man.

Jones—Rushes forward, and so is late with his work. Does not use his legs.

Hoare—Short forward and erratic in time, due to want of condition.

Field—Rather rushes forward, but shoves hard.

Forster—Short in his swing.

Clark—Is very keen, but does not keep his leg-work on, and so washes out.

The coxswains of both boats were fair, but not quite so good as could be desired.

On the last night of the races there was a Bump Supper in Lecture Room VI at 8 p.m., which was thoroughly satisfactory and was enjoyed by all present. The supper was followed by music and toasts until 11 p.m.

The Club this Term lost one of its most prominent members in H. T. E. Barlow, who has taken a tutorship at Ayerst's Hostel. He rowed *seven* in their boat this Term.

We acknowledge elsewhere a donation of £10 from the Editors of the *Eagle* for the purpose of sending a boat to Henley.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The past season, unfortunately, does not give us much cause for self-congratulation, as we have won only four matches, namely those against Queens', Trinity Hall, the latter being twice beaten, and the King William's-Oundle Club. We drew with Selwyn, and lost the rest of our matches. However, it is but justice to ourselves to say that most of the matches with weaker colleges were scratched, owing to various causes. Part of our ill-luck should be ascribed to injuries sustained by Prescott, Nicholl, Taylor, and Woodhead. Passing on to particulars, our weakest spot was at three-quarters; they, as well as the rest of the team, with one notable exception (Pullan), had no idea of collaring low. The halves were very fair indeed, but lost confidence in the three-quarters, with the result that they played a saving rather than a winning game. The forwards as a general rule worked hard, and held

their own with all our opponents, playing best perhaps against Clare and Trinity.

We cannot conclude without expressing surprise at the difficulty experienced in raising a second XV: men seem to think the second XV beneath their notice. We hope that this state of things will be remedied next year.

An innovation in the way of Scratch Nines was made this Term; for these forty-five men entered, with the result that Rowland's Nine won.

E. Prescott—As captain has not had the luck he deserved. Plays up hard in scrimmage, but his play in the open is better, as he dribbles and passes with judgment. He was unfortunately damaged for a time.

J. P. M. Blackett—Has displayed great energy and promptitude as secretary, giving up a vast amount of time to the arrangement of matches, &c. As a forward he knows the game and works consistently, being a safe man out of touch. Performed his duties as vice-captain very efficiently.

W. N. Roseveare—A decided acquisition to the team, having that *esprit de corps* which was so sadly wanting in some of the players. His play, though a trifle old-fashioned, was especially useful in a losing game. He kept the forwards alive, though passing from the left was a decided *crux*.

R. H. Stacey—Has improved very considerably on last year's form, though sometimes rather slack. Very useful in the throws out from touch.

R. Rowlands—A strong and heavy forward, with plenty of keenness and dash. Fair in the open.

F. Taylor—Unfortunately injured his knee towards the end of the Term. Works hard in the scrimmage, but does not break away soon enough.

A. J. Wilson—Small, but energetic. More useful on a dry day than when shoving is required.

D. A. Nicholl—Has decided pace, and, had he been better fed by his *confrères*, would have scored more often. He unfortunately broke his collar-bone before the end of Term.

H. Pullan—A most useful man behind the scrimmage. Always goes low for his men, a method which the rest of the team might with advantage have followed.

P. L. Moore—Tackles his men with great accuracy and vigour, but he should learn to kick.

J. H. C. Fegan—A good half, always well on the ball; but he should give more directions to the forwards as to the position of the ball, and learn to throw the ball out of touch. A useful kick.

A. T. Wallis—A dashing forward, especially out of touch and in the open. He should learn the rules of the game, and if he does this he will probably be heard of next season.

A. E. Elliott—Has fallen off somewhat since the beginning of the season. Collars well; he has occasionally shewn signs of running powers at three-quarters.

J. Lupton—A sterling little forward, when not off-side. His dribbling and passing are often effective. We should advise him also to study the rules.

H. J. Hoare—Can play up hard when he likes. His weight, too, should tell more in the scrimmage. Dribbles fairly.

November 26—We again defeated Trinity Hall by a goal and a try to a goal. Collison dropped the goal and secured the

try. We had the best of the game forward almost all through, and were very nearly scoring on two or three other occasions. Pullan at three-quarters collared in excellent form, never letting a man past. Fegan played well at half, and Wallis forward; Stacey was useful at touch. We were without Prescott, Nicholl, and Taylor. Collison was in good form at three-quarters.

December 4—We went to the Leys ground and were beaten by a team of Cambridge Old Leysians by a goal and a try to a try, got by Elliott. Their goal was got on the call of time. Our forwards were far too slow in getting together and in breaking up, and showed little judgment, heeling out on any and every occasion. Backhouse collared well, but we missed Pullan behind. Fegan ran well, but was not backed up by the forwards. Wallis and C. T. Phillips were good forward. We were without the services of Prescott, Taylor, Nicholl, and Pullan.

January 28—We played a scratch team including Wother- spoon and Bowhill, which defeated us by four goals and three tries to two goals. Our try, from which a goal was kicked, was got by Fegan, and Collison dropped a goal. Our forwards played better than the result would seem to show, but Wother- spoon was too much for the backs. Moore collared well at back. We had the assistance of Arnold of Emmanuel at half. The team was by no means a full one.

February 7—We were beaten by Clare by five goals and five tries to *nil*. The ground was a sticky swamp. All the tries were got by the Clare backs, with one exception. Our forwards played very well together, though there was no individual play that calls for remark. We were assisted at half by Hoare of Pembroke and at three-quarters by Sweet-Escott of Peterhouse.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

On the whole we have had a fairly successful season. We have played four matches this Term: two with Trinity Rest, which we lost, and two with the Old Carthusians, one of which we won. The colours have all been given, and the following have been photographed:

E. H. Prior	goal.	
H. C. Barraclough		} backs.
C. Collison		
F. A. H. Walsh		
M. H. W. Hayward		} half-backs.
P. J. A. Seccombe		
H. Roughton		
H. R. Langmore		} right wing.
J. S. Hodson	centre.	
A. P. C. Field		
J. Kershaw		} left wing.

The goal-keeper has not improved as was hoped; he is too nervous, which probably accounts for his throwing the ball against the opposing forwards. In most of the matches this

season the backs have played a good game, both Barraclough and Collison kicking and tackling well. The former has proved a most energetic and painstaking captain. The half-backs are well up to college form, but might help the backs more and pass more to the forwards, especially the centre, who kicks too hard for a half-back. The forwards have shewn that with more accurate passing and shooting they could be good; they should learn to pass in front and not back. In the first match with Trinity this Term the passing was excellent, but as usual no headway was made towards our opponents' goal. They should learn to come back sometimes and help their halves.

A portrait of Mr E. Fisher (B.A. 1884), formerly Captain of the Cricket Club, is given in the *Lock to Lock Times* of February 23, as that of 'a big gun in football.'

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Lecture Room VI on Friday, January 25. On the motion of E. Prescott, seconded by F. A. H. Walsh, it was resolved to impose an entrance fee of 5s on all new members, commencing in October 1889.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: A. R. Pennington; *Secretary:* D. A. Nicholl; *Committee:* M. H. W. Hayward, H. Roughton, L. Norman, A. E. Monro, R. H. Forster, W. Harris, A. S. Roberts, B. Long, W. Walden, J. Backhouse, F. A. H. Walsh.

The meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2. The Strangers' Race yielded some interesting racing, which culminated in a dead heat. In the College events we were glad to see Norman on the path again; he shewed some of his form of two years ago. It was unfortunate that he strained himself in the final of the 100 Yards. The race of the meeting was the One Mile, which was won easily by Roughton in the good time of 4 min. 37½ sec. We hope to see him do well in the 'Varsity Handicaps and Sports. We feel very much inclined to indulge in a little prophesy here, but we will refrain. Long ran well in the Half-mile, as also did White in the 120 Yards Handicap. The latter should practise starts during the remainder of the season.

Putting the Weight.—1 J. H. C. Fegan, 28ft. 10in.; 2 A. S. Roberts, 28ft. 7½in.

100 Yards Race.—*First Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 2 G. F. Powys. Won by 2 yards. Time, 11sec. *Second Heat:* 1 L. Norman, 2 W. Walden. Won by 2 yards. Time, 10½sec. *Final Heat:* 1 L. Norman, 2 A. W. White. Won by half a yard. Time, 10½sec.

120 Yards Handicap.—*First Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 1½yds.; 2 L. Norman, scratch. Time, 12½sec. *Second Heat:* 1 G. F. Powys, 1½yds.; 2 G. H. Reeves, 1½yds. Time, 13sec. *Third Heat:* 1 W. Walden, 1½yds.; 2 D. A. Nicholl, 3yds. Time, 13sec. *Fourth Heat:* 1 H. Wilcox, 2½yds.; 2 W. Harris, 3½yds. Time, 13sec. *Final Heat:* 1 A. W. White, 1½yds.; 2 W. Walden, 1½yds. Time, 12½sec. Won by a yard and a half.

200 Yards Boating Men's Handicap.—First Heat: 1 A. E. Monro, 6yds.; 2 J. R. J. Clarke, 8yds. Time, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. *Second Heat:* 1 R. H. Forster, 17yds.; 2 A. C. Thompson, 4yds. Time, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. *Final Heat:* 1 A. C. Thompson, 4yds.; 2 R. H. Forster, 17yds. Time, 23sec. Won by a yard.

Quarter-Mile Race.—1 L. Norman, 2 B. Long, 3 W. Walden. Walden led till the Orchard, where Norman took the lead and won by 2 yards; a foot divided Long and Walden. Time, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Hurdle Race.—1 H. C. Barraclough, 2 A. S. Roberts. Won by half a yard. Time, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

One Mile Race.—1 H. Roughton, 2 M. H. W. Hayward. Roughton, closely followed by Hayward, completed the first lap in 1min. 26sec., the second in 3min. 1sec. At the $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile post Roughton drew away from Hayward, and won easily by 2 yards in 4min. 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

300 Yards Handicap.—1 A. C. Thompson, 2 B. Long. Won by 3 yards. Time, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

High Jump.—J. A. Cameron and A. W. White, 4ft. 11in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—1 B. Long, 15yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 10yds. Long ran with great judgment, and won easily by 10 yards. Time, 2min. 2sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—1 A. S. Roberts, 2 P. E. Shaw. Distance, 73ft. 5in. Roberts threw in good form, and with practice should do much better.

Freshmen's Race, 200 Yards.—1 A. W. White, 2 W. Walden. Won by a yard. Time, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Long Jump.—1 A. W. White, 18ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2 J. H. C. Fegan, 17ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Three Miles Handicap.—1 A. R. Pennington, 400yds.; 2 M. H. W. Hayward, 50yds.; 3 H. Thompson, scratch. Won by 290 yards. Time, 15min. 39sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 Yards Handicap.—First Round—First Heat: 1 H. W. Postlethwaite, Trinity, 10yds.; 2 A. A. Masey, Downing, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 4 yards. Time, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. *Second Heat:* 1 W. H. Westcott, Queens', 7yds.; 2 W. W. Howard McLean, Magdalene, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 4 feet. Time, 12sec. *Third Heat:* 1 C. Blunt, Caius, 4yds.; 2 A. Fowler, Selwyn, 9yds. Won by 3 yards. Time, 12sec. *Fourth Heat:* 1 L. J. White-Thomson, King's, 6yds.; 2 C. H. Thorpe, Corpus, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Second Round—First Heat:* 1 Westcott, 2 Postlethwaite. Won by a foot. Time, 12sec. *Second Heat:* 1 Thorpe, 2 Blunt. Won by 6 inches. Time, 12sec. *Final Heat:* Blunt and Thorpe, dead heat. Time, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

300 Yards Consolation Race.—1 G. F. Powys, 2 H. Wilcox.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 Yards.—1 J. Carpenter, scratch; 2 E. Coulson, scratch. Won by a yard. Time, 25sec.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Though much delayed by the bad weather the double ties of last Term were at length brought to a close, resulting in favour of L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and T. E. Haydon. The runners-up were Collison and Wynne-Willson. The last-named has been very unfortunate: he has three times in succession worked his way into the final, but only to be defeated.

The cinder courts at the *Merton Arms* were relaid during the vacation, and new nets put up. As these courts are nearly always booked for a week in advance, it is evident that they are appreciated by the members of the General Athletic Club.

A match with Caius was arranged for February 22, but postponed till March 1 on account of the Lent races.

The ground-man asserts that the grass courts will be in better order than ever this year.

EAGLE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A general meeting was held in Mr W. F. Smith's rooms. The following were elected members: Messrs F. E. Woodhead, H. E. Choppin, A. E. Elliott, J. Sanger, J. H. C. Fegan, F. G. E. Field.

LACROSSE.

The number of members has increased slightly this Term. We are sorry to see only two Johnians included in the University team at present, but there are several others who ought to get their caps next year.

On Friday, February 15, we played Caius on their ground, when, with the help of two substitutes from King's, we managed to win by three goals to two.

We joined with King's against a strong Trinity team on Friday, February 22, when we were beaten by seven goals to three.

Norman, Reeves, and Sandall have obtained their colours.

4TH (CAMB. UNIV.) VOLUNTEER BATTALION: THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

The Term has been in some respects an eventful one. The resignation of Lt.-Col. Humphry led to the promotion of Major Roberts to the Colonelcy of the Battalion, and Captain Scott becomes Major.

The question addressed to Mr Stanhope in the House of Commons by the redoubtable Mr Conybeare produced a formal letter from the Adjutant-General of Auxiliary Forces to the Commanding Officer. In this it was intimated that unless the Battalion should have attained its minimum strength by June next the question of withdrawing the permanent staff would have to be considered. Vigorous recruiting was at once resorted to, and the calamity has been averted. The strength of B Company is now over 50, higher than it has been for some years.

It is a pity that more men do not join the Corps; the expense is not great, and even if a man does not intend to remain a volunteer after leaving the University, three years' experience of drill, especially if he has joined in the detachment sent to Colchester at Easter, would benefit him and give him an insight into a pursuit which occupies a considerable portion of the life of almost every adult male on the continent.

The name of Sergeant W. D. Jones has been forwarded to the War Office for promotion to the vacant Lieutenant's commission.

The Company Cup this Term was won by Colour-Sergeant Hodson with a score of 57. Private Nunns made a considerably higher score, but, weary of his triumphs, he handicapped himself to give others a chance.

We have had one or two convivial evenings, and it is rumoured that some men have in consequence been 'confined to barracks' by the ecclesiastical authorities. The sounds of a bugle have been heard, but have been only imperfectly located.

Our hopes were centred on a week's soldiering at Colchester in the bleak lines we know so well; but it appears that the camp is too full this year to allow of our being quartered there. We were offered the alternative of being quartered at Colchester in the Gymnasium on the Abbey Field, or of being quartered in Barracks at Warley. The choice of the detachment appears to have fallen on Warley. We are to be attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment. As the headquarters of the Essex Regiment is at Warley we may meet some old friends.

The inspection has been fixed for Friday, May 3, only a week after full Term commences.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. J. Alexander. *Vice-President*—W. J. Brown. *Treasurer*—E. F. Chidell. *Secretary*—J. G. C. Mendis. *Committee*—E. W. Macbride, H. W. Shawcross.

The Society is very grateful to the Council for having allowed its meetings to be held in Lecture Room I. There have been very good audiences, while the debaters by no means failed to interest and edify them. It is perhaps worthy of remark that no meaner event than a "bump-supper" would have prevented the Society from abolishing the House of Commons on February 23. The subjects debated were as follows:—

January 19—"That this House censures the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Eastern Africa." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by E. W. Macbride. Lost.

January 26—"That the growth of democracy in England is a matter of profound regret." Proposed by W. J. Brown, opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

February 2—"That this House views with approval the rise of a feeling against competitive examinations." Proposed by A. W. Flux, opposed by H. V. Waterfield. Lost.

February 9—"That Mr Gladstone's action since April 1886 is worthy of the severest censure." Proposed by E. W. Macbride, opposed by A. S. Tetley. Carried.

February 16—"That women should be admitted to degrees and academic rank in the University." Proposed by A. P. Bender, opposed by H. J. Spenser. Carried.

March 2—"That a more direct State control over the Universities is desirable." Proposed by J. T. Hewitt, opposed by C. Bach. Lost.

March 9—"That this House believes in ghosts." Proposed by H. W. Shawcross, opposed by A. W. Flux.

Besides those above mentioned the following members took part in the debates:—W. H. Verity, P. E. Shaw, E. F. Chidell, C. E. Fynes-Clinton, H. Smith, J. J. Alexander, A. C. Chapman, H. D. Darbishire, W. Elliot, J. E. Misra, A. Foxley.

The average attendance this Term has been 25.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Society held at the beginning of this Term it was decided to hold the May Term Concert in the Guildhall.

At a private business meeting it was decided to perform an ode entitled *Alexander's Feast* (Handel) and a ballad entitled *Lord Ullin's Daughter* at the May Term Concert.

Very successful Smoking Concerts were held in Lecture Room VI on February 5 and March 5, at the former of which the following programme was performed:—

1. *Pianoforte Duet*.. Overture from *Semiramide* ..COLE and MIDDLEMISS.
2. *Song*....."Will o' the Wisp.".....HENSLEY.
3. *Song*.....from *Rigoletto* (*Verdi*)FROSSARD.
4. *Trio*....."Peter Piper" (*Favers*).....
5. *Song*....."The Skylark.".....GROOM.
6. *Recitation*....."Keenan's Charge.".....BAKER.
7. *Song*....."Is it likely?".....PRESCOTT.
8. *Violin Solo*.... Selections from *H.M.S. Pinafore*.....SMITH.
9. *Song*.....from *Trial by Jury*.....SANGER.

Officers.

Dr Sandys, *President*; Mr Stephens, *Treasurer*; J. J. B. Palmer, *Librarian*; G. E. Bairstow, *Hon. Secretary*; *Committee*: E. A. Hensley, G. S. Middlemiss, J. Cole.

Corrections.—In the last number, J. J. B. Palmer should have been described as *Librarian*, and H. S. Mundahl as *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Two meetings have been held this Term. The first was in King's College Hall, on February 15, under the presidency of the new Provost, Mr Austen-Leigh. Mr Henry Cunynghame of St John's, now well-known as the Secretary to the Parnell Commission, and Miss Cons, 'Alderman' of the County of London, spoke of *People's Palaces*, their methods and their aims. The addresses were very interesting, Mr Cunynghame following the lines of his paper in the *Eagle* for the Lent Term of last year, Miss Cons describing the growth and success

of the Royal Victoria Hall in South London. The second meeting was held in our Lecture-room VI, which at night has a very bright and comfortable appearance, Dr D. MacAlister in the chair. The Rev J. W. Horsley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Woolwich, late Chaplain of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and author of *Jollings from Jail*, kept the meeting lively throughout by his remarks and answers to questions on *Our Prison Population*. Instead of a formal paper or address Mr Horsley preferred what he called the Socratic method of teaching by means of questions, and the innovation proved a marked success. Though the audience was not so large as usual, the interest of the discussion never flagged from beginning to end. Among other souvenirs of the prison Mr Horsley shewed a box made of wood and iron from 'the barrel that blew up the Established Church of Ireland,' namely the barrel that caused the epoch-making Clerkenwell explosion. He alluded to the suggestive fact that he and other prison-chaplains were finding themselves 'out of work' in consequence of the marked decrease in our prison population during recent years.

TOYNBEE HALL.

A College meeting was held in Dr MacAlister's rooms on February 17 to hear what was doing at Toynbee Hall, and to afford opportunities for enquiry to members of the College who desired to know something of the methods and needs of the Universities' Settlement in East London. The Rev W. Wragge, of Jesus College, Oxford, one of Mr Barnett's curates, was present, and spoke simply and effectively on the claims of East London. Mr Jenks of King's, the Cambridge General Secretary, and Mr G. C. M. Smith of St John's, who formerly held that office, Mr E. G. Browne of Pembroke, University Lecturer in Persian, F. G. Baily, the College Secretary, and others, took part in the subsequent discussion, which was very interesting and instructive. At the close of the meeting it was agreed that the following should be added to the College Committee, as willing to furnish information on the subject of the evening and to receive donations and subscriptions towards the expenses of the Settlement:—Mr H. F. Baker, Mr G. C. M. Smith, H. W. Macklin, H. L. Firmstone, E. H. Hankin, J. P. M. Blackett, J. P. d'Albuquerque, H. E. Schmitz, F. B. Glover, and J. Lupton.

Copies of the new *Toynbee Record*, which chronicles briefly the events of the month at Toynbee Hall, were shewn. The *Record* can be had monthly for eighteenpence a year, which may be paid to the College Secretary, Mr F. G. Baily. The following notes on the finances of the Hall are taken from the December number:—

"We do not wish to be incessantly talking about money—it is not even money that we want most; but the constant requests to explain our finances, and the fact that this month

two appeals for funds are being circulated, have decided us to bring together once for all the main pecuniary needs of the place. Speaking roughly, then, we may group our funds under four heads.

"First, the *Settlement Account*, covering the entire cost of the Residents' board and lodging, and providing a certain sum for gradually reducing our debentures. This money, obviously, comes wholly from those living here, and affects no one else.

"Secondly, *Toynbee Hall Maintenance Fund*, at present derived chiefly from Oxford and Cambridge, to which nothing should come from those here. This provides the public means at the disposal of all working in connexion with Toynbee Hall, or making use of our rooms. Its main items of expense are the lecture hall and a share of the cost of the public rooms, the official salaries, and the library.

"Thirdly, the *Education Fund*, for which we appeal to all specially interested in the work here. The expenses of the year will be at least £250, for which the Residents are personally responsible in case of a deficit. Its chief expenses are printing, rent of rooms, technical classes, apparatus for other classes and lectures, and magic lanterns.

"Fourthly, the *Entertainment Fund*, for the purpose of providing hospitality to the Residents' poorer neighbours. Here we think that the subscriptions should come mainly from Residents and Associates; from those, at all events, who are closely concerned in using the fund, and we therefore make no public appeal for it. It will be easily understood that the Residents, having many calls upon their purses, arising out of their constant intimacy with the varied needs of East London, are glad to share with the Associates the cost of hospitalities conceived in common. The expense is not great, because Toynbee fare is very simple. Such as it is, however, it has been made the excuse for many more than pleasant meetings.

"Now, for ourselves, we feel strongly that there should be no special demand whatever from Residents for money, nor even should the unpleasant duty be imposed on them of asking for help from their private friends. And this for two reasons. In the first place, the private calls on anyone working in East London are very pressing; and if, after paying his way he has anything to spare, it is certainly needed for his private work here. The actual subscription to Education and Entertainment Funds from Residents and Associates, of about £110 last year, represents a very small part of the money they spent on Toynbee Hall work. In the second place, any such demands tend to make Toynbee Hall fit for those only who have money to spare, and nothing more fatal to our very life could well be imagined.

"On the other hand, the total sum required would be a small fraction of the income of many who believe in our work—a fraction of what they would themselves naturally spend

if they were living in East London, and realised how much is needed. Many of our less wealthy friends have given most generously their money as well as their time to help us. We would now appeal to the wider number of those who profess to think this work worth doing, to relieve those who are actually doing the work from the constant difficulty and anxiety that a certain public income of a few hundreds a year would effectually remove."

A subscription of ten shillings admits to the privilege of Membership of the Universities' Settlement Association, giving the right to attend general meetings and take part in the election of Council. It is very desirable that those who do not care to give so much should offer a smaller subscription for three or four years; this is better than larger single donations, as it induces contributors to keep up their interest in the work of the Settlement. Subscriptions may be sent to the Cambridge Treasurer, Dr D. MacAlister.

A subscription of one guinea per annum gives the right, on election by the Residents, to use the Hall as a club and to entertain guests. Application should be made to the Warden. Such members are called Associates.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President: T. A. Davies; *Treasurer:* H. R. Krüger; *Secretary:* C. Bach; *Committee:* W. H. Verity, G. Longman, Ds J. J. B. Palmer.

The members of the Theological Society met by special invitation on February 14 at the Master's Lodge, when, after partaking of coffee, a most interesting critique and exposition of the *Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* was given by the Master. That members were interested was fully apparent from the quantity of notes taken down from time to time. Afterwards a few questioners on various points were satisfied, and at 10.30 a vote of thanks to the Master having been aptly proposed by the President (T. A. Davies), and as suitably seconded by H. W. Macklin, the Society left, having thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity afforded them by the Master's kindness.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, February 27, in Lecture-room VI, the President (in the unavoidable absence of the Master) taking the Chair. The attendance was but poor. Reports were read by the Junior Missioner (Rev F. H. Francis), the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev W. J. Stobart, Vicar of St Augustine's, Bermondsey, and Professor Westcott. The Missioner's Report described the continued prosperity of the Mission, and called attention to the fact that the Mission had begun to provide its own workers. The Treasurer alluded to the great loss the Mission had sustained in the death of Dr Parkinson, and referred to him as the Mission's most

munificent friend. At the end of his Report he made the following announcement:—

At the desire of Dr Parkinson, Mrs Parkinson will pay to the account of the Building Fund of the Mission £1000 in May next. It is Mrs Parkinson's wish that this money shall be applied in the first instance to the building of the Parish Room. Any surplus there may be will belong to the Building Fund generally.

The announcement of this benefaction, which supplies the most pressing need of the Mission at the present time, was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr Stobart in his speech discussed the extreme difficulties of work in South London. Hope and life were crushed out of the people by their hard struggle for the necessities of existence. They were hewers of wood and drawers of water for the other parts of London. Their whole mind was taken up with the strain and stress of getting their daily bread. The coming into their midst of College Missions (of which St John's was the first) had brought a gleam of hope to all Church workers in South London, and he fully believed that in a few years a great spiritual victory would be won. Speaking of the Senior Missioner he said that he had seen a great deal of him, that no one could be more thoroughly and entirely adapted for what he had to do, and that his work was the most successful in its way in South London. In conclusion he reminded the undergraduates that by taking part in the Mission work they would probably get more good for themselves than the Mission would get from them.

Professor Westcott spoke of the impressions of encouragement and yet of difficulty which hearing about College Missions made upon his mind. He regarded them as the answer to the world's challenge, *Shew us your works*. He described College Mission work as (1) Characteristic, because in it the varieties of College life and character, with a common purpose and under hallowing memories, found an opportunity for their useful exercise; (2) Catholic, because the work was a work for laymen equally with the Clergy, and had contact with every form of human life; and (3) Stable, because it was spiritual.

The church is now nearly complete, but the date of the consecration cannot be fixed till the Bishop returns. It will probably take place in May next.

Several undergraduates visited the Mission during the Christmas vacation; and three concerts, got up by R. P. Roseveare, E. A. Hensley, and A. J. Robertson, were given by members of the College. A lecture was given in November by Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, on *Switzerland*. We are sorry to say that late in December the Senior Missioner's health broke down. He had to go away for three weeks in January. He has now returned, but he is still weak. The Collection in the College Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday amounted to £114s 6d.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas, 1888.*

Donations.

DONORS.

- Babbage (Charles). *Scriptores Optici. A Collection of Tracts relating to Optics.* 4to. Lond. 1823. 3.23
- Barrow (Isaac). *Mathematical Lectures read in the Publick Schools at the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. Lond. 1796
- *Geometrical Lectures read in the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. Lond. 1735. 3.23.44
- Bedford (A.). *Horæ Mathematicæ Vacuæ.* 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 12.56
- Bernoulli (J.). *Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations.* 8vo. Lond. 1795. Ff. 8.37
- Biot (J. B.). *Essai de Géométrie Analytique.* 8vo. Paris, 1810. 3.23.13
- Bonnycastle (J.). *Introduction to Astronomy.* 4th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1803. 3.23.27 ..
- *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1806. 3.23.11
- Boscovich (P. R. J.). *Elementa Universæ Matheseos.* 3 Tomi. 8vo. Romæ, 1754. Ff. 8.53-55
- Carnot (L. N. M.). *Géométrie de Position.* 4to. Paris, 1803. 3.23
- *Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1813. 3.23.10
- *Principes Fondamentaux de l'Équilibre et du Mouvement.* 8vo. Paris, 1803. 3.23.15
- Coddington (Henry). *Elementary Treatise on Optics.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1825
- Cresswell (D.). *Elements of Linear Perspective.* 8vo. Camb. 1811. 3.23.39
- Earnshaw (S.). *Theory of Statics with Practical Applications.* 8vo. Camb. 1834
- Taylor (Thomas). *Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation.* 8vo. Lond. 1823
- Emerson (William). *Method of Increments.* 4to. Lond. 1763. Ff. 8.40
- *Elements of Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.41
- *Mechanics or the Doctrine of Motion.* 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.43

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

- Emerson (William). *Doctrine of Combinations, Permutations, and Compositions of Quantities.* 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.46
- *Treatise of Algebra.* 8vo. Lond. 1764. Ff. 8.45
- *System of Astronomy.* 8vo. Lond. 1769. Ff. 8.44
- *Arithmetic of Infinites and the Differential Method.* 8vo. Lond. 1767. Ff. 8.47 ..
- *Miscellaneous Treatise containing several Mathematical Subjects.* 8vo. Lond. 1776. Ff. 8.48
- *Comment on Newton's Principia.* 8vo. Lond. 1770. Ff. 8.49
- *Doctrine of Fluxions.* 1st Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1743. Ff. 8.42
- Euler (L.). *Elements of Algebra.* 3rd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.1
- Frenel (W.). *Principles of Algebra.* 8vo. Lond. 1796. Ff. 8.50
- Garnier (J. G.). *Éléments de Géométrie Analytique.* 8vo. Paris, 1808. 3.23.14
- Hutton (Charles). *Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects.* 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 3.23.3-5
- Keith (Thomas). *Elements of Plane Geometry.* 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 3.23.6 ..
- Lagrange (J. L.). *Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques.* 4to. Paris, 1798. Ff. 8.36
- Landen (John). *Mathematical Lucubrations: containing several New Improvements in various Branches of Mathematics.* 4to. Lond. 1755. Ff. 8.39
- Lacroix (S. F.). *Traité Élémentaire du Calcul des Probabilités.* 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.16 ..
- *Traité Élémentaire de Trigonométrie.* 7th Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.17 ..
- *Essais sur l'Enseignement.* 2e Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1816. 3.23.18
- *Complément des Éléments d'Algèbre.* 4me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1817. 3.23.19 ..
- *Éléments d'Algèbre.* 13me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1820. 3.23.20
- *Éléments de Géométrie.* 12me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1822. 3.23.21
- *Traité Élémentaire d'Arithmétique.* 16me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.22 ..
- Pariset (S. A.). *Traité du Calcul Conjectural.* 4to. Paris, 1810. 3.24
- Robins (B.). *Mathematical Tracts.* 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1761. Ff. 8.56 and 57
- Robison (J.). *System of Mechanical Philosophy.* 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 3.23.24-27
- Simpson (Thomas). *Essays on several curious and useful Subjects in Mathematics.* 4to. Lond. 1740. Ff. 8.38
- Stone (E.). *Method of Fluxions.* 8vo. Lond. 1730. 3.23.43
- Woodhouse (R.). *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.* 8vo. Lond. 1809. 3.23.2

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

* The Case-marks are those of the new arrangement.

- Vince (S.). Elements of Conic Sections. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805 3.23.23
 — Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805
 — Principles of Fluxions. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1805
 Simpson (Thos.). Select Exercises in Mathematics. 8vo. Lond. 1752. Ff. 8.51
 Legendre (A. M.). Éléments de Géométrie. 12me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1823. 3.23.9 ..
 Clairaut. Éléments d'Arithmétique et d'Algèbre. 6me Edition. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1801. 3.23.7 and 8
 Rawnsley (Rev. H. D.). Five Addresses on the Lives and Work of St Kentigern and St Herbert. 4to. Lond. 1888
 Newton (Sir Isaac). Bibliography of the Works of. Together with a List of Books illustrating his Life and Works. By G. J. Gray. 8vo. Camb. 1888
 Nutt (A.). Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.22.1
 Guillemard (F. H. H.). Cruise of the Marchesa through Kamschatka and New Guinea. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 10.35.2 and 3....
 Desmarest (E.). Traité de l'Analyse Indéterminée du Second Degré à deux Inconnues. 4to. Paris, 1852. 3.33
 Huygens (Christiaan). Oeuvres Complètes. Tome I. Correspondance 1638—1656. 4to. La Haye, 1888. 3.32
 Fourier. Oeuvres. Tome I. Théorie Analytique de la Chaleur. 4to. Paris, 1888. 3.32
 Cauchy (A.). Oeuvres Complètes. IIe Serie. Tome VI. 4to. Paris, 1887. 3.39
 Annalen der Physik und der Chemie. (5te Reihe). Herausgeg. von J. C. Poggendorff. Bde. 136—160. 8vo. Leipzig, 1869-77. 4.44.1—25.
 ————— Ergänzungsbände 5—8. 8vo. Leipzig, 1871-8. 4.44.26—29
 ————— Jubelband. 8vo. Leipzig, 1874. 4.44.30
 ————— Namen und Sach-Register. Bearbeitet von W. Barentin. 8vo. Leipzig, 1875
 Liber Trium Fratrum der Geometrie. Herausgeg. von M. Curtze. 4to. Halle, 1885
 Repetitorium der reinen und angewandten Mathematik. Herausgeg. von Drs L. Königsberg und G. Zenner. 2 Bde. 8vo. Leipzig, 1877-79. 6.2.1 and 2
 Hunter (Dr W.). An Investigation into the Pathology of Pernicious Anæmia
 — Is Pernicious Anæmia a Special Disease?
 Torry (A. F.). Founders and Benefactors of St John's College, Cambridge, with Notes. 8vo. Camb. 1888. 5.28
 Penrose (F. C.). An Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture. Imp. fol. Lond. 1888. 12.23.9
 The Author.

Rev R. B. Mayor, B.D.

Mr Pendlebury.

The Author.

The Compiler.

The Author.

- Entomological Society of London. Transactions for the year 1888. Parts 2 and 3. Library Table.
 Fearne (C.). An Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises. 10th Edition. Containing Notes, &c. by C. Butler. With an Original View of Executory Interests by J. W. Smith. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1844. K. 5.38 and 39
 Sanders (F. W.). An Essay on Uses and Trusts. 5th Edition, with Notes and References by G. W. Sanders and J. Warner. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1844. K. 5.44 and 45
 Sugden (E.). A Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates. 14th Edition. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1862. K. 5.40 and 41
 — A Practical Treatise of Powers. 8th Edition. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1861. K. 5.42
 Whitehouse (Rev J.). On Logic. MS. Aa. 3.35
 Rasche (I. C.). Lexicon Universae Rei Numariae Veterum. XII. Tomi. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1785—1804. 7.11.1—12
 Sanjana (D. D. P.). Next-of-kin Marriages in Old Iran. 8vo. Lond. 1888
 — The Dinkard. 8vo. Bombay, 1888. 8.63.1
 Becon (Thomas). A new Postil. (pp. 53—68 of Part I. missing). 8vo. Lond. 1566. H. 6
 Stevens (George). Catalogue of the Library of, sold May 13th, 1800. Gg. 11.50
 Tooke (J. H.). Memoirs of the Public Life of. By W. Hamilton Reid. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 11.26.7
 Tracts (Various). 1 Vol. 8vo. 1798—1805. 12.11.34
 M.... (Marquis de). Catalogue de Livres et Manuscrits. 8vo. Paris, 1871. Hh. 1
 Macleod (H. D.). An Address to the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Lond. 1884
 Miscellaneous Pamphlets. 1 Vol. 8vo. 1783-99
 Gretton (F. E.). Cause and Results of the late Official Inquiry at Stamford Grammar School. 8vo. Stamford, 1864
 Roscoe (H. E.) and Schorlemmer (C.). A Treatise on Chemistry. Vol. III. Part iii. 8vo. Lond. 1886. 3.26.17
 Foster (Dr M.). A Text Book of Physiology. 5th Edition. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.27.22
 Cambridge Morphological Laboratory, Studies from the. Edited by A. Sedgwick. Vol. IV. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.24
 Palmer (J. H.). Text Book of Practical Logarithms and Trigonometry. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.38.79
 Wolstenholme (J.). Examples for Practice in the use of Seven-Figure Logarithms. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.37
 Mr Scott.

Prof Kennedy.

Trustees of
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy.

Professor Mayor.

Dr D. Mac Alister.

- Ball (R. S.). *Experimental Mechanics*. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Science for Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 3.37
- Gray (A.). *Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism*. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.38.80.....
- Hiorns (A. H.). *Practical Metallurgy and Assaying*. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.29
- Wardell (J. R.). *Contributions to Pathology and the Practice of Medicine*. 8vo. Lond. 1885. 3.24.34.....
- Constable (H.). *Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems*. Edited by W. C. Hazlitt, with Notes by Thomas Park. 8vo. Lond. 1859. 4.37.31
- Royal Society of London. *Abstracts of the Papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions*. 1800-54. Vols. I.—VI. 8vo. Lond. 1832-54. 3.1.1—6
- *Proceedings*. (Continuation of the above). Vols. VII.—XVII. 1854-69. 8vo. Lond. 1856-69. 3.1.7—17
- India, Survey of. *General Report on the Operations during 1886-7*. 6.1
- *Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of*. Vol. X. 4to. 1887. 6.1
- Verse (Aubert de). *L'Impie Convaincu, ou Dissertation contre Spinoza*. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1685. Pp. 12.25.....
- Smith (Sidney). *Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy*. 8vo. Lond. 1850. 1.28.19 ..
- Hartley (David). *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations*. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1791. 1.29.8 and 9 ..
- Pistorius (H. A.). *Notes and Additions to Hartley's Observations on Man*. Trans. from the German. To which is added a Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr Hartley. 8vo. Lond. 1791. 1.29.10.....
- Butler (Joseph). *The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*. 1st Edition. 4to. Lond. 1736. Dd. 4.12
- Stewart (Dugald). *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1801. 1.29.8
- Gisborne (Thomas). *The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated*. 4th Edition. To which is added Remarks on the late Decision of the House of Commons respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. 5th Edition, with an Appendix. 8vo. Lond. 1798. A. 9.27
- Cockburn (Rev W.). *An Address to Methodists, and to all other honest Christians who conscientiously secede from the Church of England*. 8vo. Camb. 1805
- Hall (Robert). *A Sermon preached at Bridge St., Bristol, Oct. 19th, 1803; being the Day appointed for a general Fast*. 8vo. Lond. 1803

Dr D. Mac Alister.

Professor Babington.

Mr H. S. Foxwell.

Additions.

- Alumni Oxonienses. By J. Foster. 1715—1886. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 5.25.
- Analecta Sacra et Classica Spicilegio Solesmensi. Ed. Pitra. Tom. V. 4to. Paris, 1888. 9.32.35.
- Aristophanes. Edited by F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars VIII. 8vo. Halis Saxonum, 1889. 7.18.
- Aschrott (P. F.). *The English Poor Law System past and present*. Trans. by H. Preston-Thomas. With a Preface by H. Sidgwick. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 1.36.
- Bunbury (E. H.). *A History of Ancient Geography*. 2nd Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1883. 7.30.29 and 30.
- Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money. Edited by Mary A. E. Green. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 1642-56. Rolls Series, 4to. Lond. 1888. 5.42.1-3.
- Cambridge University Reporter. 1887—1888. 6.6.
- Chaucer Society's publications:—
- Originals and Analogues of some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Part 5. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 4.21.13.
 - Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.21.
 - The Tale of Beryn. Part 2. 8vo. Lond. 1887. 4.21.14.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. IV. Pars II. Ed. Adolfs Busse. 8vo. Berolini, 1888. 7.13.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. Vol. II. Pars III. Fol. Berolini, 1888. Ee. 9.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Supplementa Italica. Ed. H. Paris. Fasc. I. 4to. Romae, 1888.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XVIII. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1889. 9.35.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XVI. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 7.4.16.
- Dyer (T. H.). *Ancient Athens: Its History, Topography and Remains*. 4to. Lond. 1873. 1.1.
- Early English Text Society's publications:
- Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery Books. Edited by Thomas Austin. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.13.
 - The Rule of S. Benet. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Dr H. Logeman. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 4.13.
 - Curial made by Alain Charretier. Trans. by W. Caxton, 1484. Collated with French by Meyer. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. 8vo. Lond. 1888. (Extra Series). 4.6.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition. Vol. XXIV. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888. 4.2.24.
- Green (Thomas Hill). *Works*. 3 Vols. Edited by R. L. Nettleship. (Newcome Fund.) 8vo. Lond. 1885-8. 1.26.3-5.
- Halphen (G. H.). *Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques*. 2me Partie. 8vo. Paris, 1888. 3.37.
- Historical Manuscript Commission. Twelfth Report. Appendix. Part I. Eleventh Report. Appendix. Part VI.
- Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae. Ed. J. B. de Rossi. Vol. II. Pars I. Fol. Romae, 1888. E.6.
- Literae Cantuarienses. Letter Books of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Edited by Sheppard. Rolls Series. 4to. Lond. 1888. 5.10.
- Maine (Henry Sumner). *International Law*. 8vo. Lond. 1888. K. 5.37.
- Merguet (H.). *Lexikon zu den philosophischen Schriften Ciceros*. 2 Teil. 4 Hef. 4to. Jena, 1888. Library Table.
- Norwich. Visitation. A.D. 1492—1532. Edited by Jessopp. 8vo. Camden Society, 1888. 5.17.148.

- Okely (Francis). *The Indispensable Necessity of Faith.* 12mo. Northampton, 1781.
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| — Nature and Necessity of the New Creature in Christ. | } Aa. 2.28. |
| From the German of J. E. de Merlau. | |
| — The Contrast. n. d. | |
| — The disjointed Watch, or Truth rent asunder and divided. | |
| Northampton, 1783. | |
- Oxford, Register of the University of. 1571—1622. Vol. II. Part iii. 8vo. Oxford, 1888. 5.26.
- Strachey (Lieut.-Gen. R.). *Lectures on Geography.* Delivered before the University of Cambridge during the Lent Term, 1888. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 3.29.
- Stubbs (William). *Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Medieval and Modern History.* 8vo. Oxford, 1886. 5.38.
- Teall (J. J. H.). *British Petrography.* (Hockin Fund.) 4to. Lond. 1888. 3.23.
- Villari (P.). *Niccoló Machiavelli and his Times.* Trans. by L. Villari. 4 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1878-83. 11.25.43-6.
- Willich's Tithe Tables, 1888.